Land to rear of 224 St Leonard's Road,
East Sheen
SW14 7BN

51.466438, -0.276497

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report

S24-059/PEA
June 2024

Revision 1

Prepared by :

Southwest Environmental Limited
80-83 Long Lane
Barbican
London
EC1A 9ET

On behalf of :

Globe Property
433 Mitchell house
High Road
Chiswick
W44AU

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1.0 Introduction

Acting upon instructions received from Globe Property a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report has been prepared in connection with the proposed development at St Leonard's Road.

1.1 Scope of Works

This Preliminary Ecological Appraisal has been conducted to fulfil the following requirements:

- Desktop Review of Surrounding Sites of Value
- Undertake a survey to identify Potential Habitats

1.2 Terms of Reference

- Guidance on Survey Methodology published by the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. – IEEM
- Methods of Environmental Impact Assessment – P.Morris & R.Theveral
- National Planning Policy Framework – UK Government
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) - JNCC
- Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines published by the Bat Conservation Trust
- Bat Mitigation Guidelines - Natural England
- Great crested newt mitigation guidelines – Natural England
- Dormouse: European Protected Species – SIN005 – Natural England
- The Dormouse Conservation Handbook (2nd Ed.) – English Nature
- Hedgerow Management, Dormice and Biodiversity – English Nature

1.3 Site Location

Site Address	Land to rear of 224 St Leonard's Road, East Sheen SW14 7BN
Grid Reference	51.466438, -0.276497
Site Area	0.2 ha Approx.

1.4 Proposed Development

Plans for the proposed developments are shown in **Appendix 1**. The proposed development would see the construction of 2 new buildings, and the construction of permeable paving to give access to the new developments.

The proposed development of the structures includes the removal of three semi-mature trees, and a wooden shed to erect the buildings.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Desktop Phase

Searches were made with an online mapping service[1] to ascertain the presence of any statutory sites, local habitats and geo-spatially tagged species. Findings are presented within **Appendix 3**.

2.1.1 Species Potential

Maps for potential species, priority targeting and SSSI designations are included within **Appendix 3**. The area is located outside of the RSPB's Bird Conservation Targeting Project (BCTP) in the UK, but is located within the SSSI Impact Risk Zones area of influence for several sites, the closest of which is over 1000 metres away and the other sites are over 2500 metres away.

2.1.1.1 Farmland Birds Important Areas (England)

One potential species was included within the Site's boundaries, Tree Sparrow (England), whilst multiple potential species were listed outside the Site's boundaries, species located outside the Site's boundaries were added for completeness.

- Lapwing (England)
- Turtle Dove (England)
- Yellow Wagtail (England)

2.1.2 Living England Habitat Map (England)

The Site is categorised as Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland as shown in **Appendix 3,** and is surrounded by areas categorised as Built-up Areas and Gardens.

2.1.3 National Habitat Network All Habitats Combined (England)

The Site, and the area outside of 1200 Metres does not have a classification under this habitat summary.

2.1.4 Designations

There are 4 SSSI classed sites outside 1000 metres of the Site.

2.1.4.1 Richmond Park SSSI

1000 Metres to the South of the Site is Richmond Park SSSI (Biological) designated due to its value for its assemblage of rare Invertebrates, especially the nationally restricted click beetles *Ampedus cardinalis* and *Procraerus tibialis*. The SSSI also gives home to ancient trees and supports the most extensive area of dry acid grassland in Greater London as seen in **Appendix 4**.

[1] www.magic.com

2.1.4.1 Sydon Park SSSI

1800 Metres to the North West of the Site is Sydon Park SSSI (Biological) designated as the park supports several invertebrate species with a restricted distribution, both locally and nationally as seen in **Appendix 4**. The park is the only known area of tall grass washland along the Thames in Greater London harbouring wintering birds and Herons *Ardea Cinerea.*

2.1.4.1 Barn Elms Wetland Centre SSSI

2200 Metres to the North East of the Site is Barn Elms Wetland Centre SSSI (Biological) which has over 30 hectares of a mosaic of wetland habitats. The SSSI supports nationally important wintering populations of Shoveler *Anas clypeata*, Gadwall *Anas strepera* and Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* as seen in **Appendix 4**.

2.1.4.1 Wimbledon Common SSSI

2600 Metres to the South East of the Site is Wimbledon Common SSSI (Biological) which forms the most extensive area of open, wet heath on acidic soil in Greater London. A rich assemblage of plants uncommon in the South East occur here, such as Bogbean *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Bulbous Rush *Juncus bulbosus*, Water Horsetail *Equisetum fluviatile* and several species of Bog Moss Sphagnum, including *S. palustre* and *S. fimbriatum* as seen in **Appendix 4**.

2.1.5 Granted European Species Applications (England)

The Site has a current granted European Species Applications (England) 600 metres North, listed as Bat, as shown in **Appendix 3**.

2.2 Habitat Survey

A Phase 1 habitat survey of the Site was carried out on the 04th June 2024. Habitats were described and mapped following standard Phase 1 survey methodology (JNCC, 2010). The weather was 19 degrees Celsius and Sunny, with patches of cloud.

A habitat plan of the Site appears in **Appendix 2**.

Incidental records of birds and other fauna noted during the course of the habitat survey were also compiled. Scientific names are given after the first mention of a species, thereafter, common names only are used. Nomenclature follows Stace (2019) for vascular plant species.

2.3 Preliminary Protected Species Assessment

The potential of the Site to provide habitat for protected species was assessed from field observations carried out at the same time as the habitat survey and combined with the results of the desktop study. The Site was inspected for indications of the presence of protected species as follows:

- Evidence of badger, including setts, runs, snuffle holes and hairs;

- The presence of features such as trees with fissures, holes, loose bark and ivy or buildings with basements, roof voids, soffits, cladding etc. indicating potential for roosting bats and owls;
- Scrub/grassland mosaic and potential hibernation sites for common reptiles;
- The presence of potential nesting sites for birds.
- Dormice nests and signs of foraging.

The likelihood of occurrence is ranked as follows and relies on the current survey and evaluation of existing data.

- Negligible – while presence cannot be absolutely discounted, the Site includes very limited or poor quality habitat for a particular species or species group. No local returns from a data search, surrounding habitat considered unlikely to support wider populations of a species/species group. The Site may also be outside or peripheral to known national range for a species,
- Low – onsite habitat of poor to moderate quality for a given species/species group. Few or no returns from data search, but presence cannot be discounted on the basis of national distribution, nature of surrounding habitats, habitat fragmentation, recent onsite disturbance etc.
- Medium – onsite habitat of moderate quality, providing all of the known key requirements of a given species/species group. Local returns form the data search, within national distribution, suitable surrounding habitat. Factors limiting the likelihood of occurrence may include small habitat area, habitat severance, and disturbance.
- High – onsite habitat of high quality for given species/species group. Local records provided by desktop study. Site within/peripheral to a national or regional stronghold. Good quality surrounding habitat and good connectivity.
- Present – presence confirmed from the current survey or by recent, confirmed records.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify whether more comprehensive Phase 2 surveys for protected species should be recommended.

2.4 Site Evaluation

Habitats and species on the Site and within the zone of influence of the Development were evaluated following standard guidance on ecological impact assessment published by the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM) in 2006 IEEM guidelines define the zone of influence as:

> *"…the areas/resources that may be affected by the biophysical changes caused by activities associated with a project"*

This requires that judgement should be used to determine the extent of effects of any given development. The following geographic frames of reference were therefore used:

- International;
- National;
- Regional (i.e. SE England);
- Local; and

- Within the zone of influence only, regarded as within a 250m radius of the Site.

In accordance with the IEEM guidelines a range of criteria have been considered in assigning ecological value:

- Presence of sites or features designated for their nature conservation interest. Examples include internationally or nationally designated sites such as candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) and SSSIs, locally designated sites such as Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs);
- Biodiversity value, for example, habitats or species which are rare or uncommon, species rich assemblages, species which are endemic or on the edge of their range, large populations or concentrations of uncommon or threatened species, and/or plant communities that are typical of valued natural/semi-natural vegetation types;
- Secondary and supporting value, for example, habitats or features which provide a buffer to valued features or which serve to link otherwise isolated features;
- Presence of legally protected species;
- Presence of UK BAP and/or London BAP habitats and species; and
- Criteria recommended by DEFRA for selecting sites of nature conservation importance

The Site is located outside of designated sites but is located within several impact risk zones, the area is not currently classified under any biodiversity value.

3.0 Survey Results

3.1 Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Immediately accessible habitats were viewed, and potential and identified species recorded below. A habitat plan is included within **Appendix 2**.

3.1.1 Overview

The Site comprises a small wooden shed, with several mature trees, a poor quality grassland and is situated within a residential area.

Adjacent Land Use		**Adjacent**	**Proximal**
	North	Railway	Residential
	East	Residence Garden	Residences and Gardens
	South	Residence parking	Road Network and Residences
	West	Main Road and Bridge	Residences and Gardens
Ground Cover	Poor quality grassland		
Boundaries	**North**	Chain Link Fence	
	East	Wooden Fence	
	South	Concrete and Brick Wall, Driveway	
	West	Wooden Fence and Brick Wall Bridge	

3.1.2 Poor Quality Grassland

The majority of the Site area is poor quality grassland containing very loose patches of flora. The proposal as shown in **Appendix 1** would affect approx. 370m² of semi-maintained poor grassland, with the plant species at the fringes being previously leftover ornamental planting, or germinated seeds from nearby gardens. The proposal has regularly been cut, providing very limited flora species, species observed included: Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*, Forget-me-not *Myosotis sylvatica*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica* Bramble *Rubus spp. and* Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*.

3.1.3 Trees

The trees onsite were a mixture of semi-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus,* Wild Cherry *Prunus avium*, European Horse-Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum* and several mature Conifers *Cupressaceae spp.*.

3.1.4 Boundaries

The boundaries of the Site consists of a chain link fence with sparse Ivy *Hedera helix* to the North. The East boundary is a wooden fence with sparse Ivy *Hedera helix* growing, a small Holly *Taxus,* Green Alkanet *Pentaglottis sempervirens* and also Virginia Creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*. The Southern boundary has few species growing, but includes Fringed Willowherb *Epilobium ciliatum* and Virginia Creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*. Whilst the borders of the West part of the Site consist of a brick wall bridge and wooden fencing with two observable species growing alongside, Mexican Orange Blossom *Choisya ternata* and Herb Robert *Geranium robertianum.* Other observable species at all the boundaries included; Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Goosegrass *Galium aparine* and Brambles *Rubus spp*..

3.2 Protected Species Assessment

The habitats at the Site were evaluated as to their likelihood to provide sheltering, roosting, nesting and foraging habitat for the following animals:

- Bats
- Breeding Birds
- Reptiles
- Mammals
- Invertebrates
- Amphibians

These protected species were selected for further consideration given the presence of potentially suitable habitat is present on Site. The results of the field survey, combined with information from the desktop study, are presented below.

3.2.1 Bats

3.2.1.1 Legislative Drivers

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).Schedule 5. Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994

3.2.1.2 Areas to be considered

Mature trees and wooden shed.

3.2.1.3 Likelihood

There were no visible roosting opportunities on the Site in the way of tree features or thick ivy. The shed had a flat roof made of roofing felt with no observable features, providing no opportunities for bats to roost.

The likelihood of bats on site is low/negligible.

3.2.2 Breeding Birds

3.2.2.1 Legislative Drivers

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

3.2.2.2 Areas to be considered

Mature trees surrounding the border have nesting potential as well as established trees on the Site.

3.2.2.3 Likelihood

There are suitable areas providing sub-ideal conditions in terms of cover for common bird species such as Black Bird *Turdus merula* and the Common Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus*.

Likelihood of breeding birds is moderate, in appropriate seasons.

3.2.3 Reptiles

3.2.3.1 Legislative Drivers

Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended). Schedule 5 (partial protection)

3.2.3.2 Areas to be considered

The condition of the Site.

3.2.3.3 Likelihood

The areas surrounding the Site contain very limited habitat that is suitable to support reptile species, have poor habitat connectivity with nearby areas, and the grassland itself is an unsuitable habitat.

The likelihood of reptiles on site is low/negligible.

3.2.4 Mammals

3.2.4.1 Legislative Drivers

Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended 1988). Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994

3.2.4.2 Areas to be Considered

The Site.

3.2.4.3 Likelihood

There was no evidence of larger mammals resident on sight.

The likelihood of Mammals on site is low/negligible.

3.2.5 Invertebrates

3.2.5.1 Legislative Drivers

Invertebrate species listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act for England, Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach, 2007 (Guideline)

3.2.5.2 Areas to be Considered

The few pollinator plant species onsite.

3.2.5.3 Likelihood

The plant species around the site create a limited habitat that supports insects.

The likelihood of invertebrates on site is moderate/low.

3.2.6 Amphibians

3.2.5.1 Legislative Drivers

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended in 1988 and 1991). Schedule 5. Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994

3.2.5.2 Areas to be Considered

The Site.

3.2.5.3 Likelihood

There are no surrounding waterways in Site's location making it unlikely of the potential for amphibian species in the area, also, due to the poor habitat connectivity and the species potential given by the Site's habitat availability, it is unlikely amphibians will be onsite.

The likelihood of amphibians on site is low/negligible in appropriate seasons.

4.0 Site Evaluation

Habitats and species on the Site and within the zone of influence of the development were evaluated following standard guidance on ecological impact assessment published by the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM) in 2006. Ecological features of value on the Site and adjacent land, possibly within the zone of influence of the development, are evaluated according to the geographic scale provided by the above guidance.

4.1 Features of international importance

Features of international importance are principally sites covered by international legislation or conventions. The Habitats Regulations implements the Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EC) (Habitats Directive) in England and Wales. The Regulations mainly deal with the protection of Sites that are important for nature conservation in a European context (Special Areas for Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). However, they also give protection to certain species of flora and fauna including bats and great crested newts.

The Site itself doesn't hold any features of international importance and is located within the zone of influence of Richmond Park SSSI, however due to the nature of the Site current biodiversity value, features and habitats it will cause negligible effects on the SSSI's.

4.2 Features of national importance

Features of national importance include SSSIs which are designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as well as species such as common reptile species which are subject to national legislation rather than international legislation.

There is one SSSI where the zone of influence encapsulates the Site. It is considered unlikely that the Site has the potential to support common bat species within the established mature trees. The mature trees that are able to support breeding bird species are being retained throughout development. Therefore there will be minimal impact on the following species that may roost in the trees available onsite.

- Breeding birds including House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* and Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*.

4.3 Features of Regional Value

The Site is considered to be of low regional value, as it has a very limited potential to act as habitat pathway for birds, bats, invertebrates and amphibians due to the nature of the site and the boundaries. Recorded species within a 1KM radius of the Site include Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* and the Woodpigeon *Columba palumbus* (NBN Atlas, 2023)

4.4 Features of Local Importance

The Site is considered to be of low local importance, with the National Habitat Network All Habitats Combined (England) not having categorised the Site into a habitat as seen in

Appendix 3. There are, however, areas of various habitats with the following classifications located outside of the Site, these have been added for completeness.

- Blanket Bog
- Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland
- Built-up Areas and Gardens
- Lowland Calcareous Grassland
- Rivers

4.5 Biodiversity Enhancements within Proposed Project

It is recommended that the following ecological enhancements are considered for the final development design:

- Retention of established mature trees and incorporation into the Site Plan to be used as features.
- The inclusion of native trees and shrubs in the landscape design. Particularly plant pollinator species.
- The inclusion of native wildflower mixes that encourage pollinator species.
- Construction of lighting at the site taking into account the effect on bats (Guidelines for consideration of bats in lighting projects, 2018) and invertebrates (Impact of Artificial Light on Invertebrates, 2011).

5.0 Conclusions

Results of the habitat survey and preliminary assessment indicate that the site is considered to be of very low nature conservation value at a county or district level. The few established mature trees provide limited habitat for breeding birds.

The development as planned will encroach or disturb areas with very low biodiversity and as such will have a minimal impact, it however, can be an opportunity to enhance the biodiversity on Site. Retention of the established mature trees and the planting of pollinator plant species should be a priority of the Site plan. Consideration has been given for the habitats available onsite and the potential to support species, with recommendation of no further Phase 2 surveys. Introduction of the enhancements as described in section 4.5 have a potential to increase biodiversity on the Site, increasing the local invertebrate population for local predator species is the most effective method of increasing the biodiversity onsite, given the consideration of surrounding species, space and habitat connectivity

6.0 Certification

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the Site, no investigation can ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment. This report represents findings from Site visit 04th June 2024.

This Phase 1 habitat survey does not constitute a full botanical survey, or a Phase 2 pre-construction survey that would include accurate GIS mapping for invasive or protected plant species.

The protected species and habitats assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species occurring on the Site, based on the suitability of the habitat, known distribution of the species in the local area provided in response to our enquiries and any direct evidence on the Site. It should not be taken as providing a full and definitive survey of any protected species group. It is only valid at the time the survey was carried out. Additional surveys may be recommended if, on the basis of the preliminary assessment or during subsequent surveys, it is considered reasonably likely that other protected species may be present.

7.0 References

Bruce-White & Shardlow (2011), *A Review of the Impact of Artificial Light on Invertebrates*, The Invertebrate Conservation Trust.

JNCC, (2010), *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit*, JNCC, Peterborough.

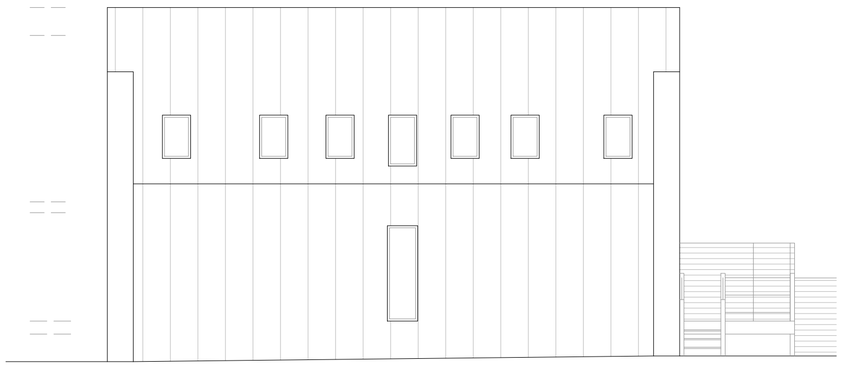
NBN Trust (2023), *The National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas*, Nottingham.

Stace, C.A. (2019), *New Flora of the British Isles*, 4th ed. Middlewood Green, Suffolk: C & M Floristics.

Voigt, C.C. *et al.* (2018), *Guidelines for consideration of bats in lighting projects*, 8th ed. Bonn, Germany

Appendix 1

Planned Development



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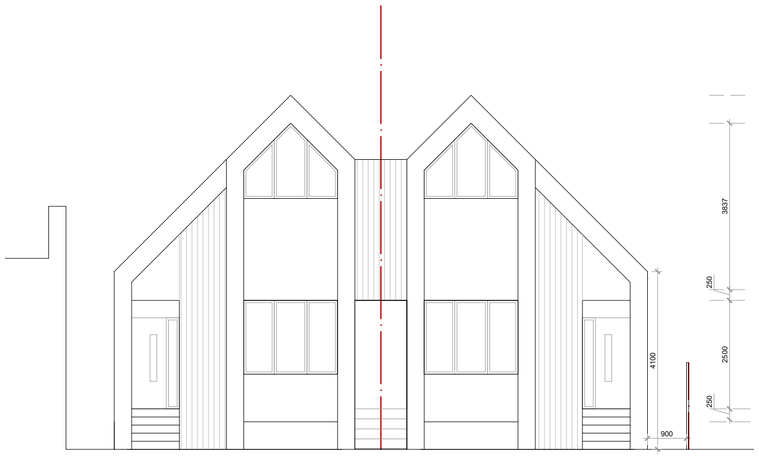
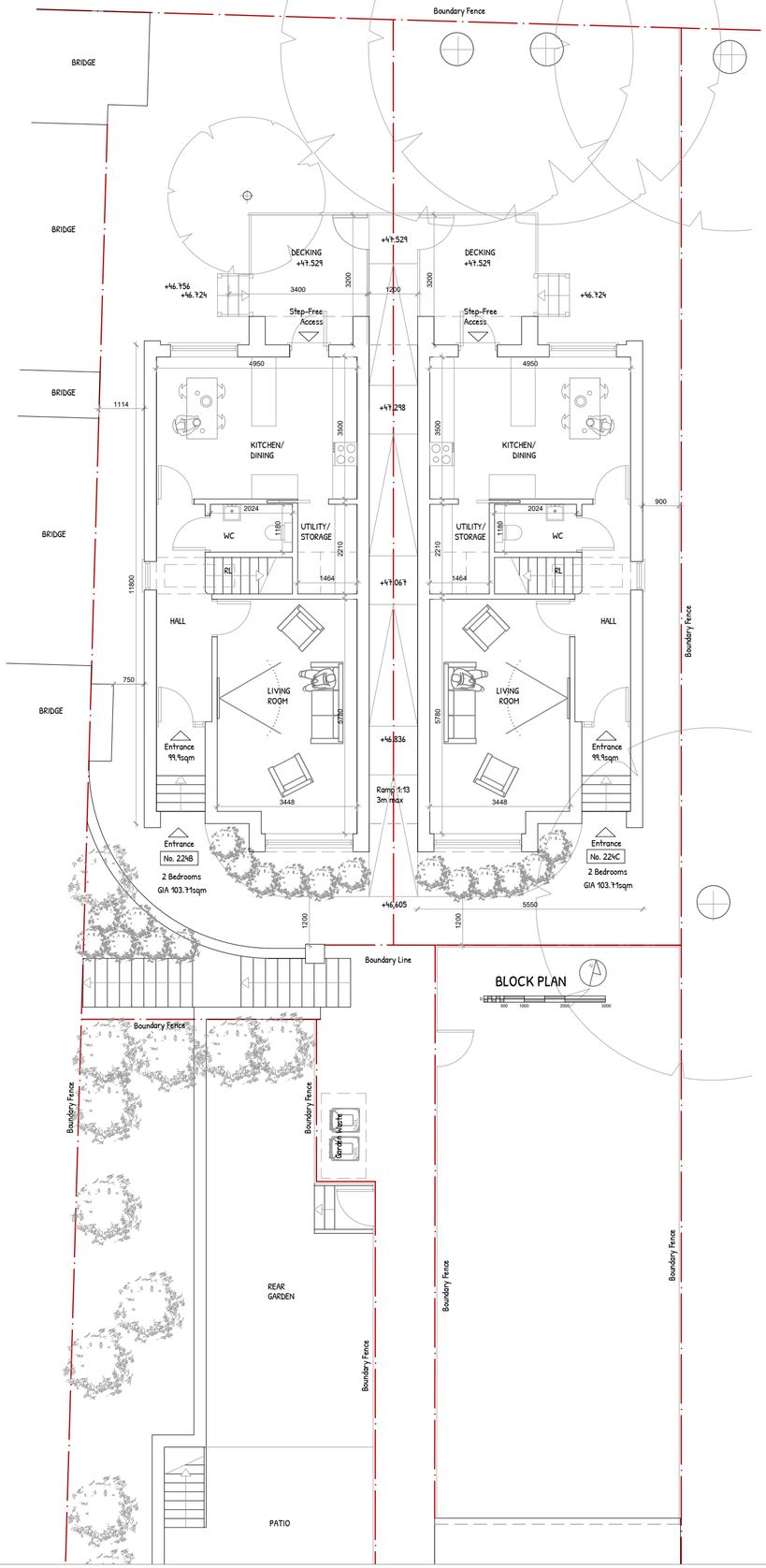
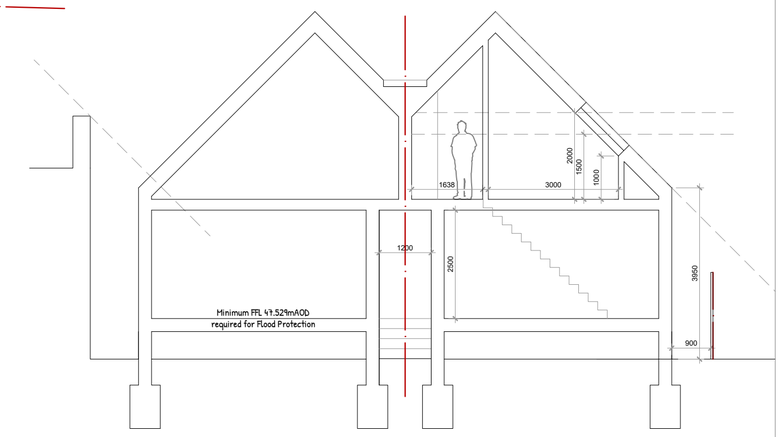


PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION

PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION



BLOCK PLAN



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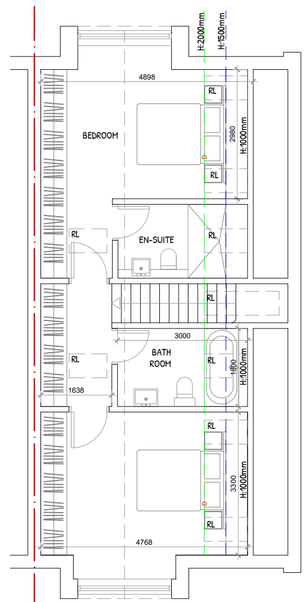
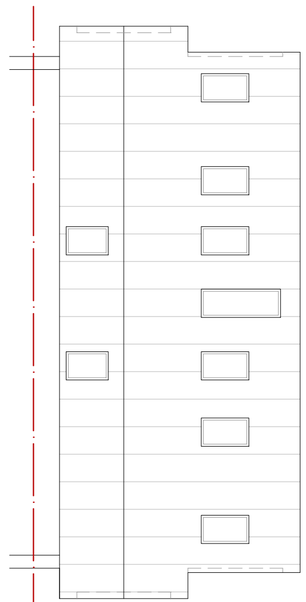


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
GIA 50.2sqm



ROOF PLAN

AXIS STUDIO KEEP IT SIMPLE	Title: Floorplans and Elevations	DWG no:	MHSLR - Prov01
	Address: Rear Land to 224 St Leonard's Road, East Sheen SW14 7BN	SCALE: 1/100	DATE: 18/04/2024
		SHEET: A2	REV: -

All measurements are taken using laser measure and therefore, may be subject to a small margin of error.

Plans not suitable for construction purposes

These are the notes referred to on the following official copy

The electronic official copy of the title plan follows this message.

Please note that this is the only official copy we will issue. We will not issue a paper official copy.

This official copy was delivered electronically and when printed will not be to scale. You can obtain a paper official copy by ordering one from HM Land Registry.

This official copy is issued on 25 January 2022 shows the state of this title plan on 25 January 2022 at 11:58:42. It is admissible in evidence to the same extent as the original (s.67 Land Registration Act 2002). This title plan shows the general position, not the exact line, of the boundaries. It may be subject to distortions in scale. Measurements scaled from this plan may not match measurements between the same points on the ground.
This title is dealt with by the HM Land Registry, Telford Office .

H. M. LAND REGISTRY GENERAL MAP

SURREY SHEET II. 13. SECTION AL

Scale 1/1250 Enlarged from 1/2500

MORTLAKE PARISH

RAILWAY

SEE ENLARGEMENT

ST. LEONARDS ROAD

ORMONDE ROAD

CLIFFORD AVENUE

GRAEMESDYKE AVENUE

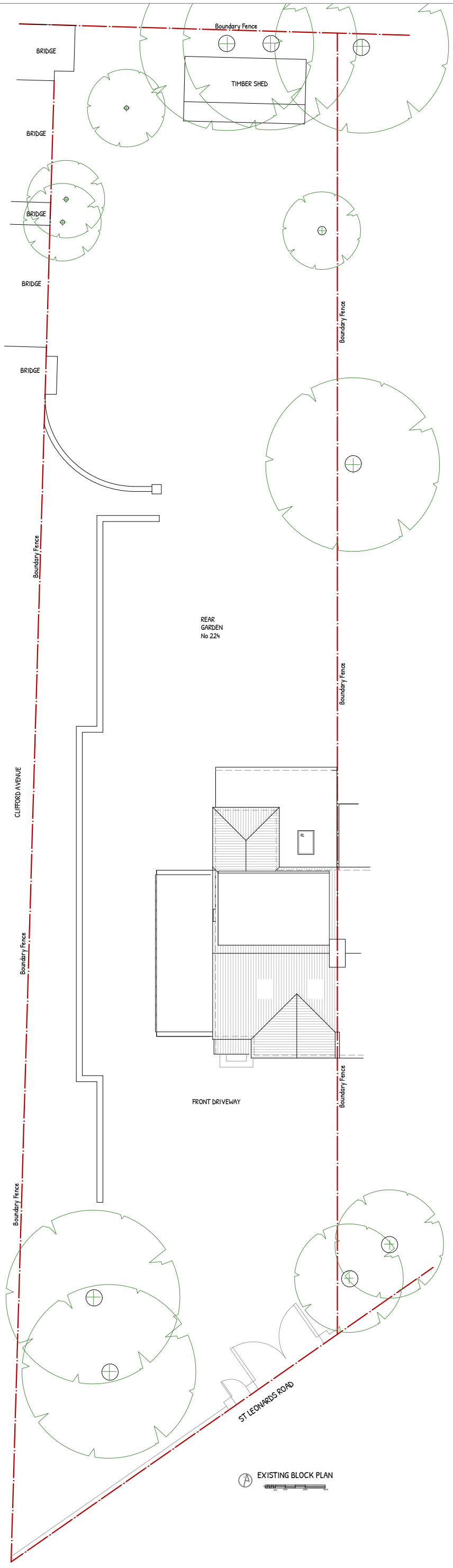
UPPER RICHMOND ROAD WEST

ENLARGEMENT

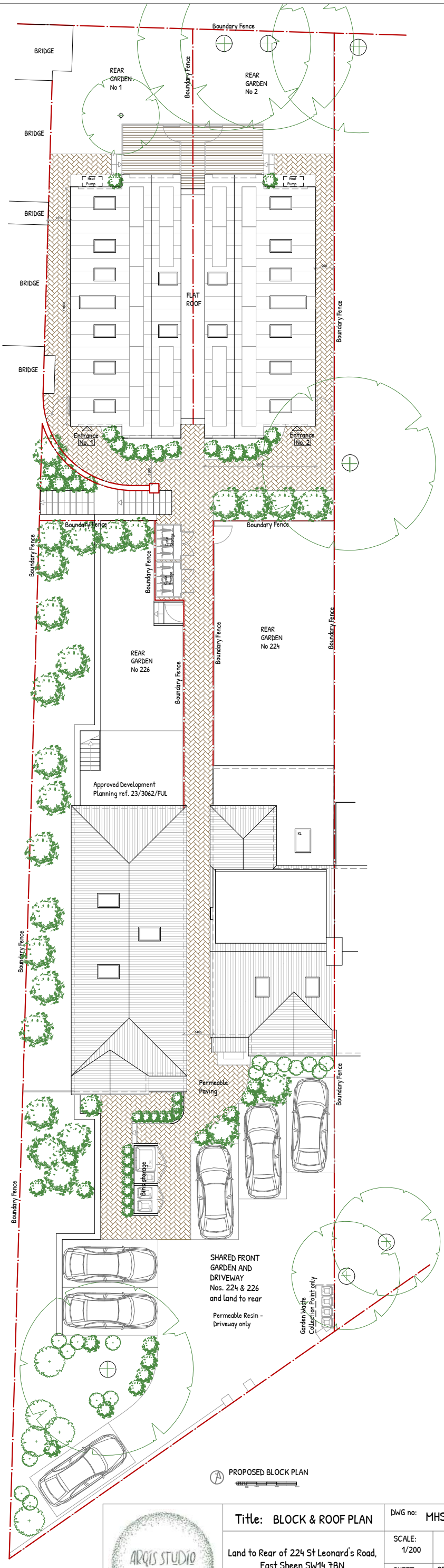
Scale 1/500

CLIFFORD AVENUE

Filed Plan of Title No. SY 238271



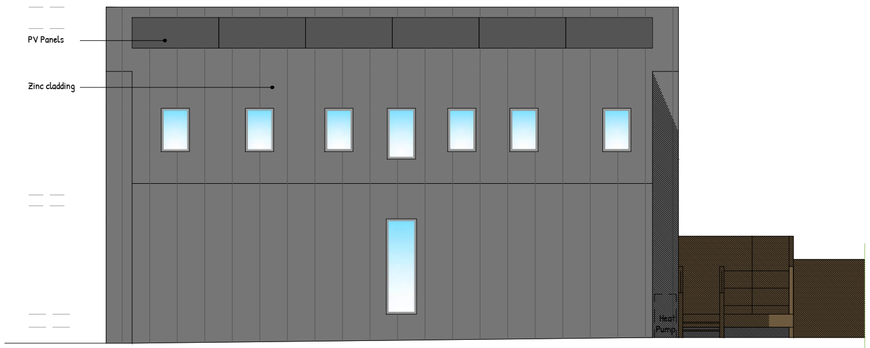
EXISTING BLOCK PLAN



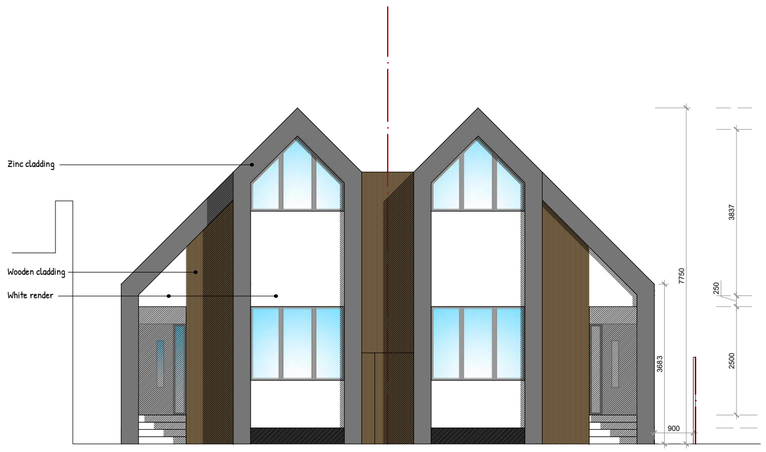
PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN

ARQIS STUDIO
KEEP IT SIMPLE

Title: BLOCK & ROOF PLAN		DWG no: MHSLR -01
Land to Rear of 224 St Leonard's Road, East Sheen SW14 7BN	SCALE: 1/200	DATE: 24/05/2024
	SHEET: A3	REV: -



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION



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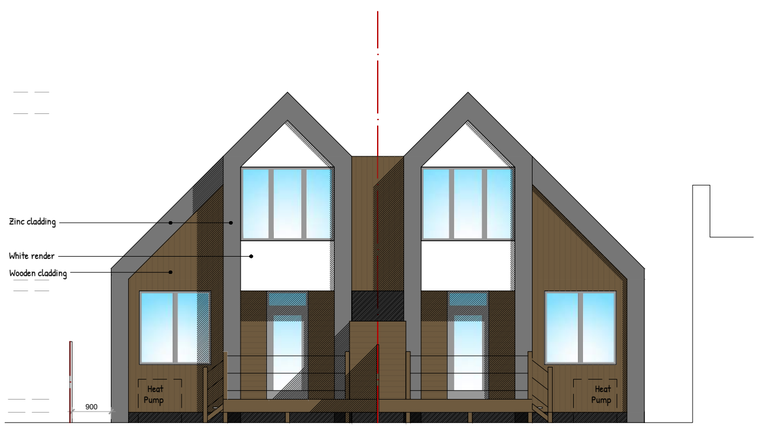
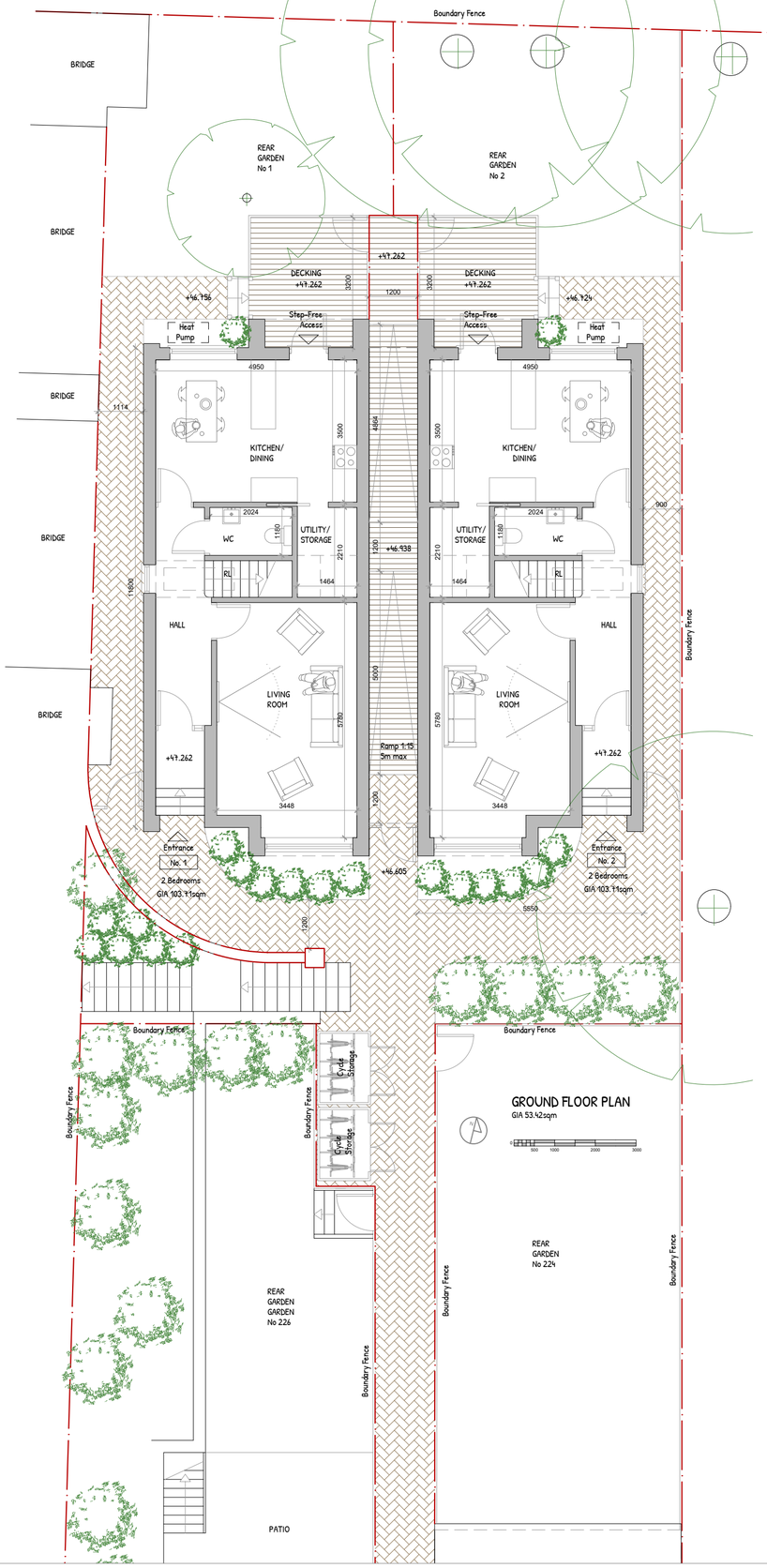
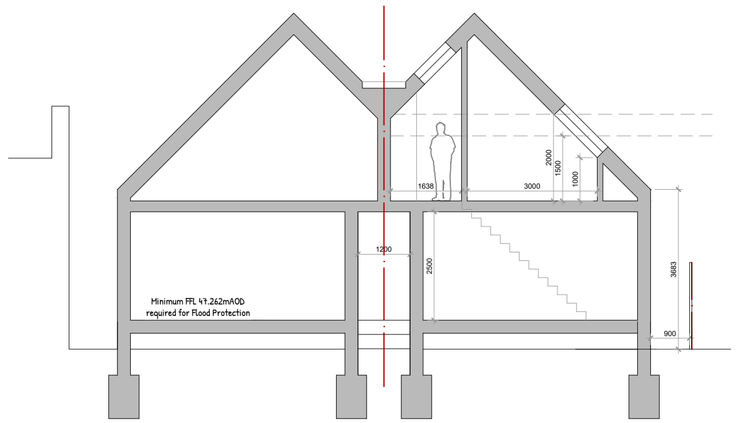


PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
GIA 53.42sqm



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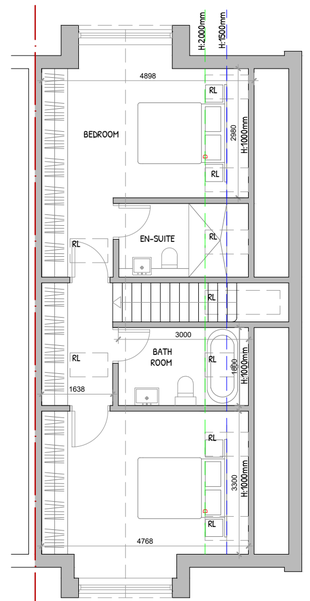
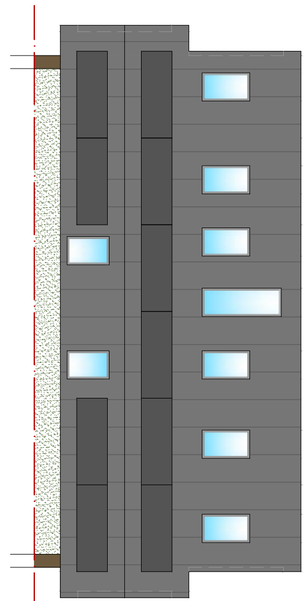


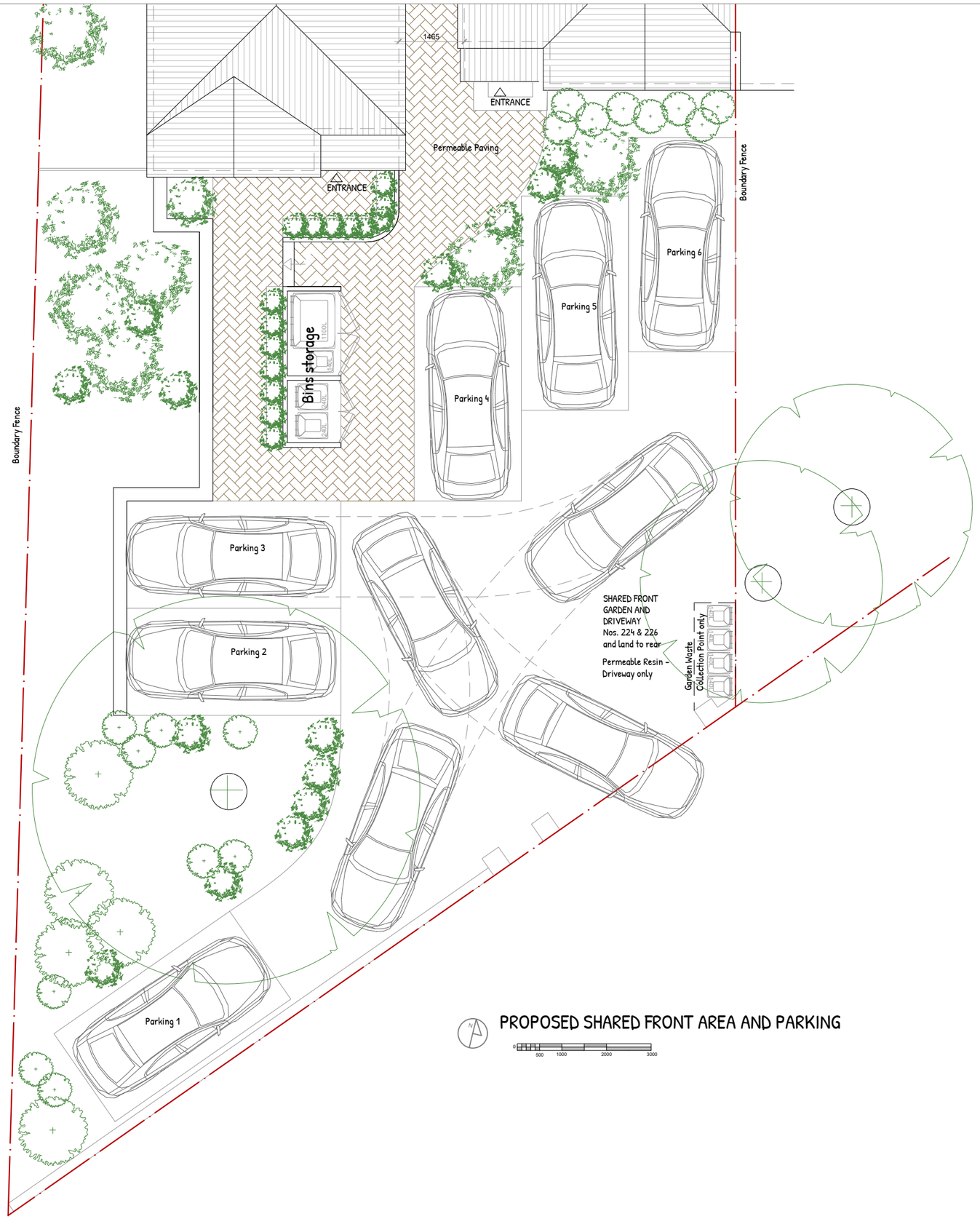
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
GIA 50.21sqm



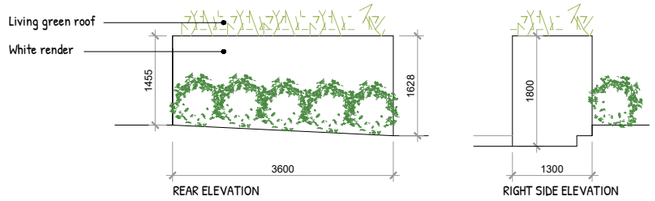
ROOF PLAN

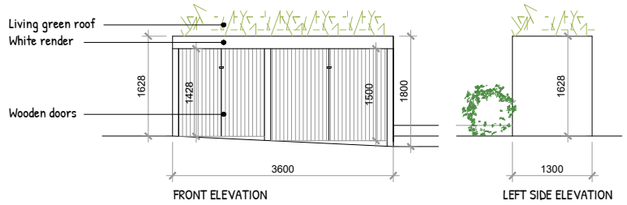
Title: Floorplans and Elevations		DWG no: MHSLR - 02	
Address: Land to rear of 224 St Leonard's Road, East Sheen SW14 7BN		SCALE: 1/100	DATE: 24/05/2024
		SHEET: A2	REV: -

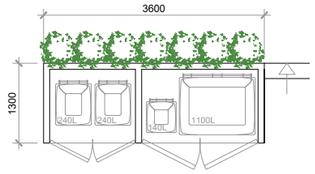
ARQIS STUDIO
KEEP IT SIMPLE



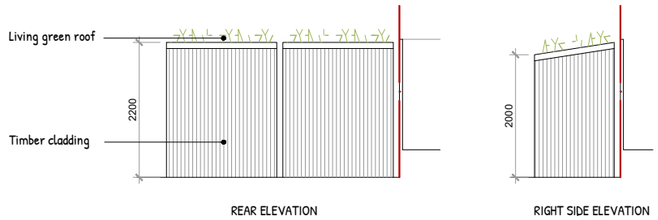
PROPOSED SHARED FRONT AREA AND PARKING

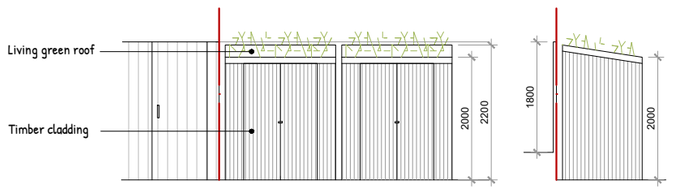


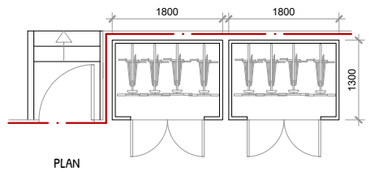




BINS STORAGE







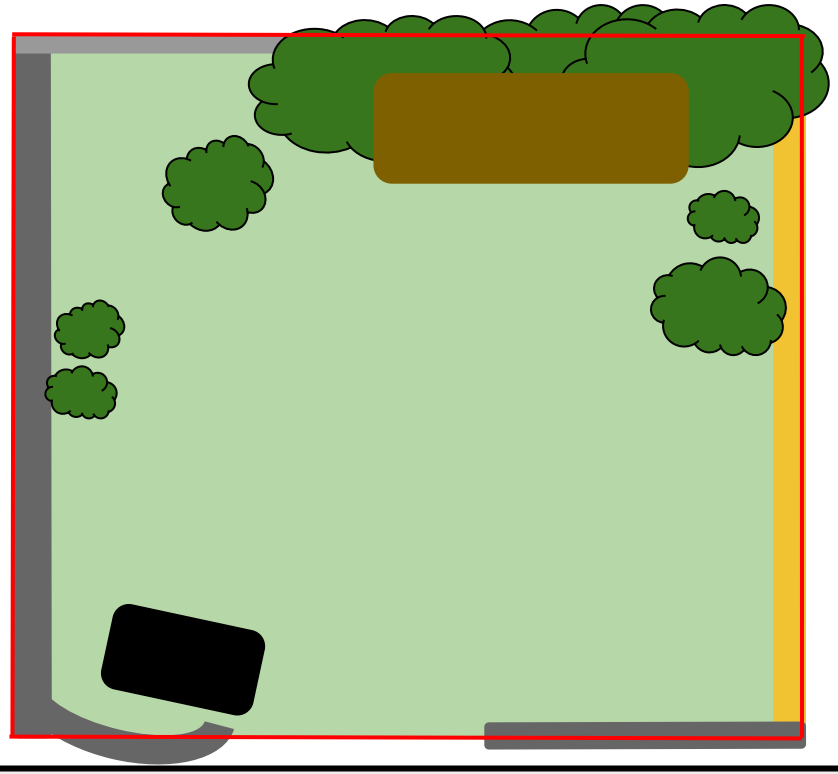
CYCLE STORAGE

ARQIS STUDIO
KEEP IT SIMPLE

Title: Parking layout	DWG no: MHSLR - 03	
Address: Land to rear of 224 St Leonard's Road, East Sheen SW14 7BN	SCALE: 1/100	DATE: 24/05/2024
	SHEET: A3	REV: -

Appendix 2

Habitat Map



NOT TO SCALE

N

Legend

- Boundary
- Hardstanding Wall
- Wooden Fence
- Chain Fence
- Poor Quality Grassland
- Wooden Shed
- Concrete
- Mature Tree

SWEL

Land to Rear 224 St. Leonards Road- Habitat Survey

Date: 04/06/2024

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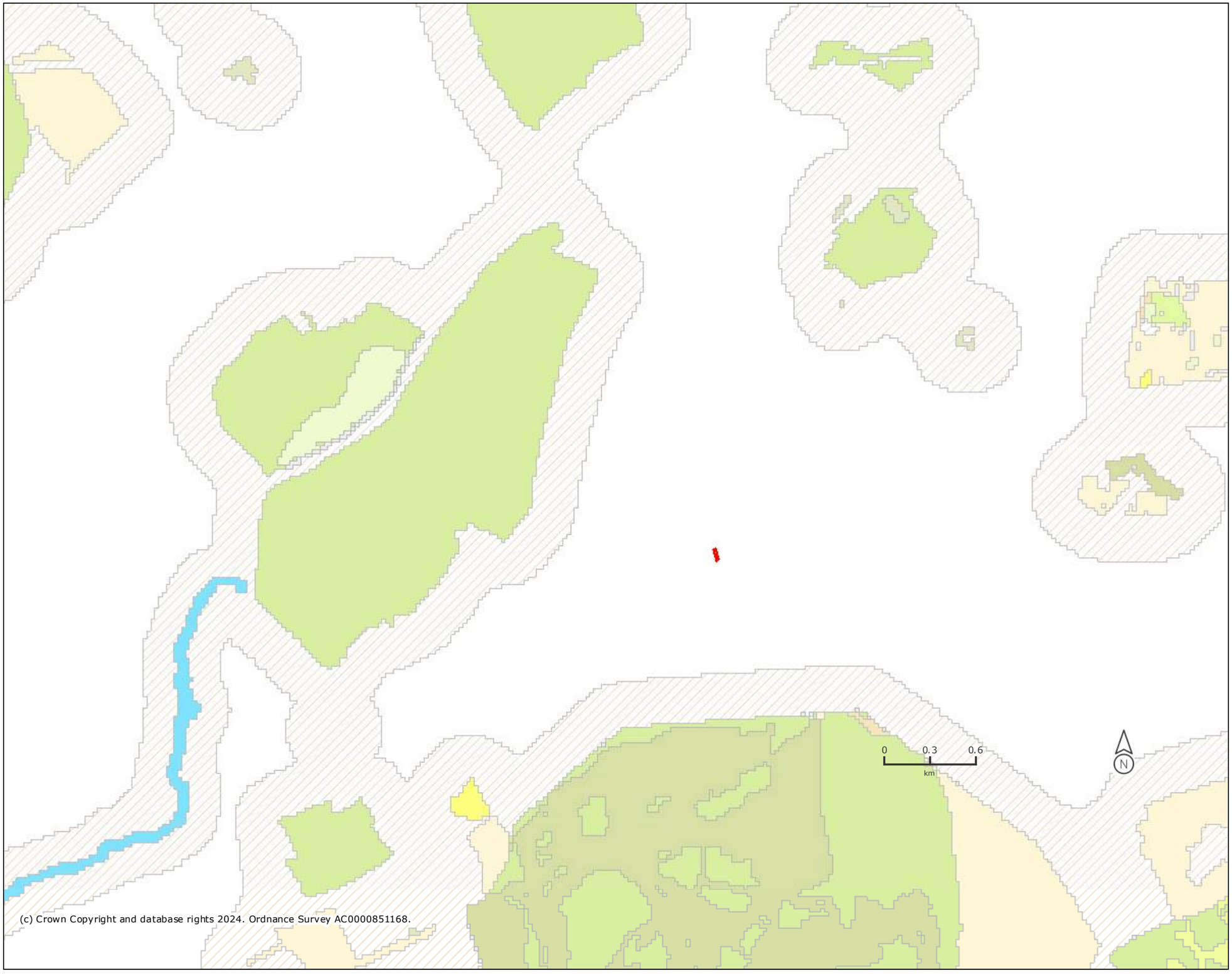
Appendix 3

MAGIC Maps

MAGiC

Habitat Classifications



Legend

National Habitat Network All Habitats Combined (England)

- Ancient woodland
- Blanket bog
- Coastal saltmarsh
- Coastal sand dunes
- Coastal vegetated shingle
- Lakes
- Limestone pavement
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Lowland dry acid grassland
- Lowland fens
- Lowland heathland
- Lowland meadows
- Lowland raised bog
- Maritime cliff & slope
- Purple moor grass & rush pastures
- Reedbeds
- Rivers
- Traditional orchard
- Upland calcareous grassland
- Upland flushes fens & swamps
- Upland hay meadow
- Upland heathland
- Wood pasture and parkland
- PHI_Other
- Additional land within SSSIs
- Habitat Restoration-Creation
- Restorable Habitat
- Fragmentation Action Zone
- Network Enhancement Zone 1
- Network Enhancement Zone 2
- Network Expansion Zone

Projection = OSGB36
xmin = 514600
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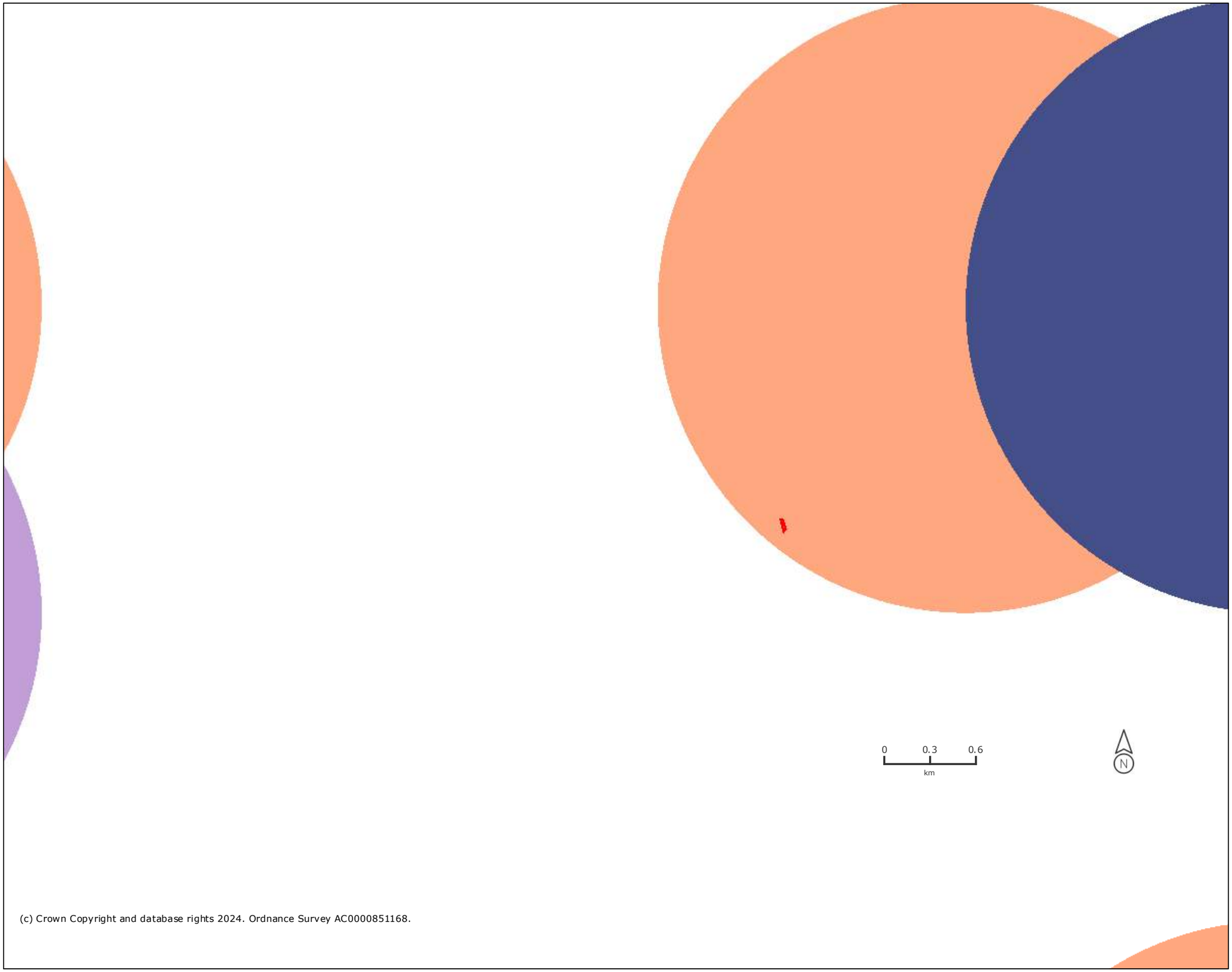
km

Map produced by MAGIC on 3 June, 2024.

Farmland Birds Important Areas



Legend

- Black Grouse (England)
- Cirl Bunting (England)
- Corn Bunting (England)
- Curlew (England)
- Grey Partridge (England)
- Lapwing (England)
- Redshank (England)
- Snipe (England)
- Stone Curlew (England)
- Tree Sparrow (England)
- Turtle Dove (England)
- Twite (England)
- Yellow Wagtail (England)

Projection = OSGB36
xmin = 514200
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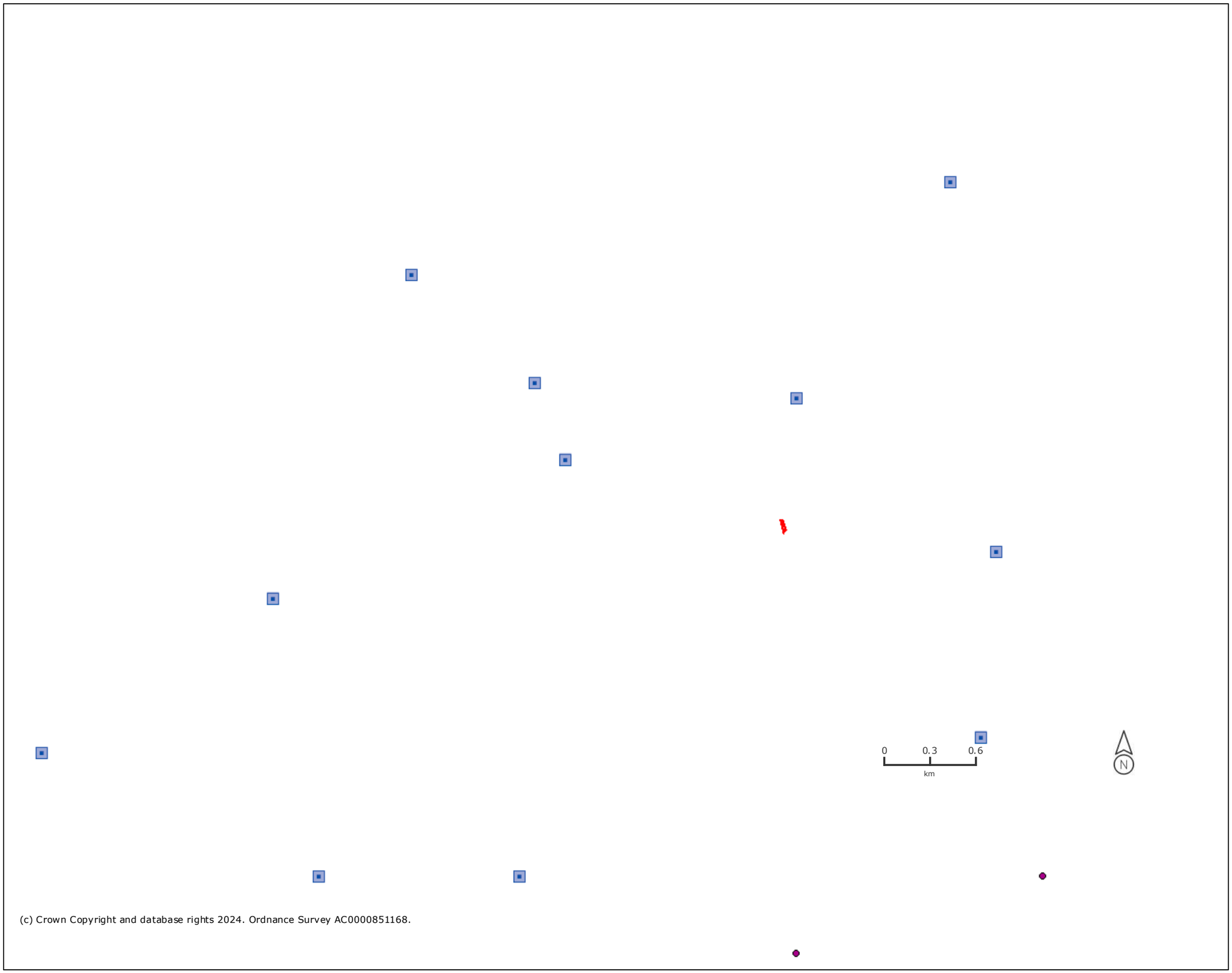
km

Map produced by MAGIC on 3 June, 2024.

Granted European Protected Species Applications (England)



Legend

Granted European Protected Species Applications (England)

- Amphibian
- Bat
- Cetacean
- Invertebrate
- Other Mammal
- Plant
- Reptile
- Great Crested Newt Class Survey Licence Returns (England)

Great Crested Newt Pond Surveys 2017 - 2019

- 10 FIG present
- 10 FIG absent
- 10 FIG inconclusive
- 8 FIG present
- 6 FIG present
- 4 FIG present
- 4 FIG absent
- 4 FIG inconclusive

Projection = OSGB36
xmin = 514200
ymin = 172500
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ymax = 179100

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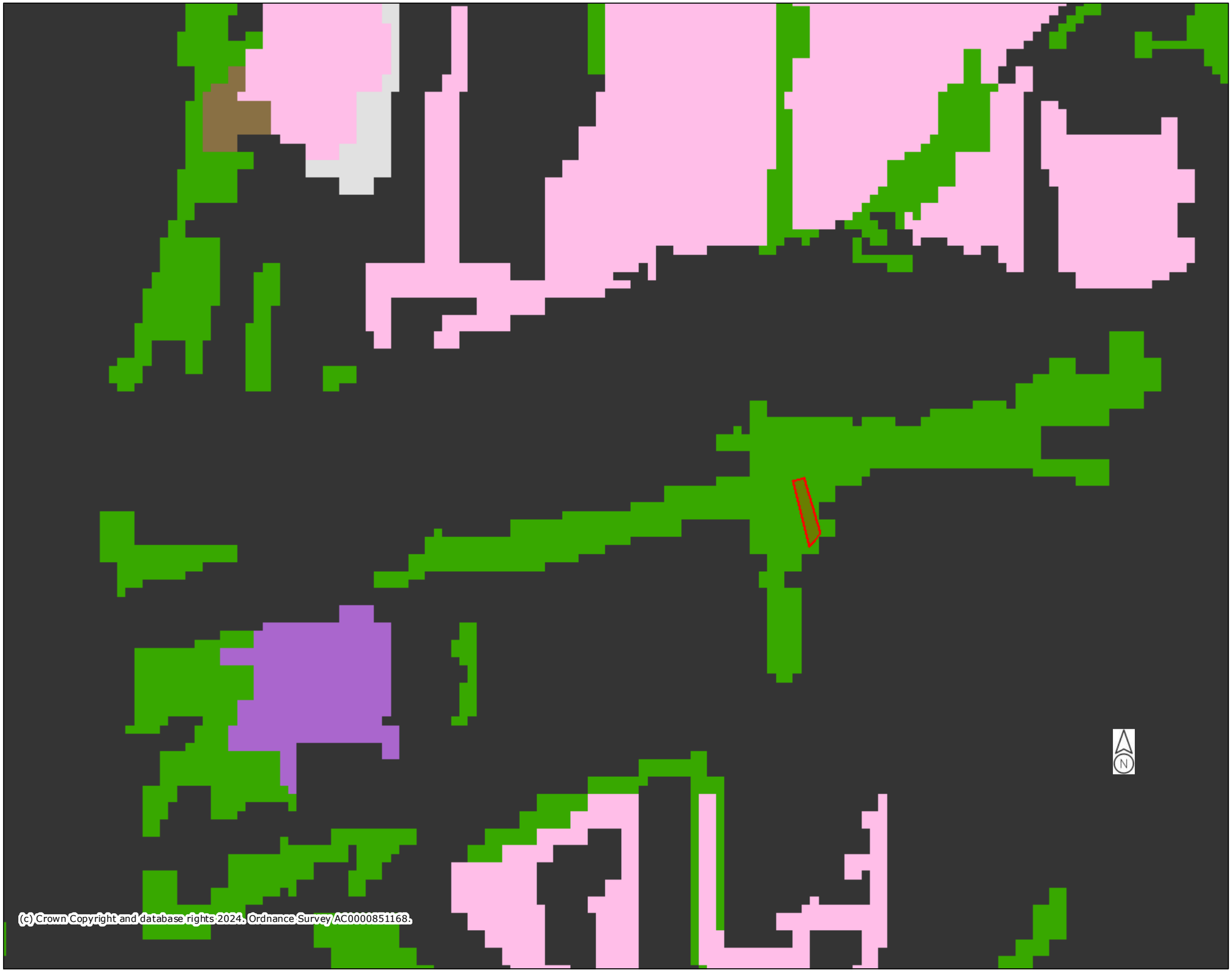
km

Map produced by MAGIC on 3 June, 2024.

MAGiC

Habitats



Legend

Living England Habitat Map

- Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland
- Arable and Horticultural
- Bare Ground
- Bare Sand
- Bog
- Bracken
- Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland
- Built-up Areas and Gardens
- Coastal Saltmarsh
- Coastal Sand Dunes
- Coniferous Woodland
- Dwarf Shrub Heath
- Fen, Marsh and Swamp
- Improved Grassland
- Scrub
- Unclassified
- Water

Projection = OSGB36
xmin = 518800
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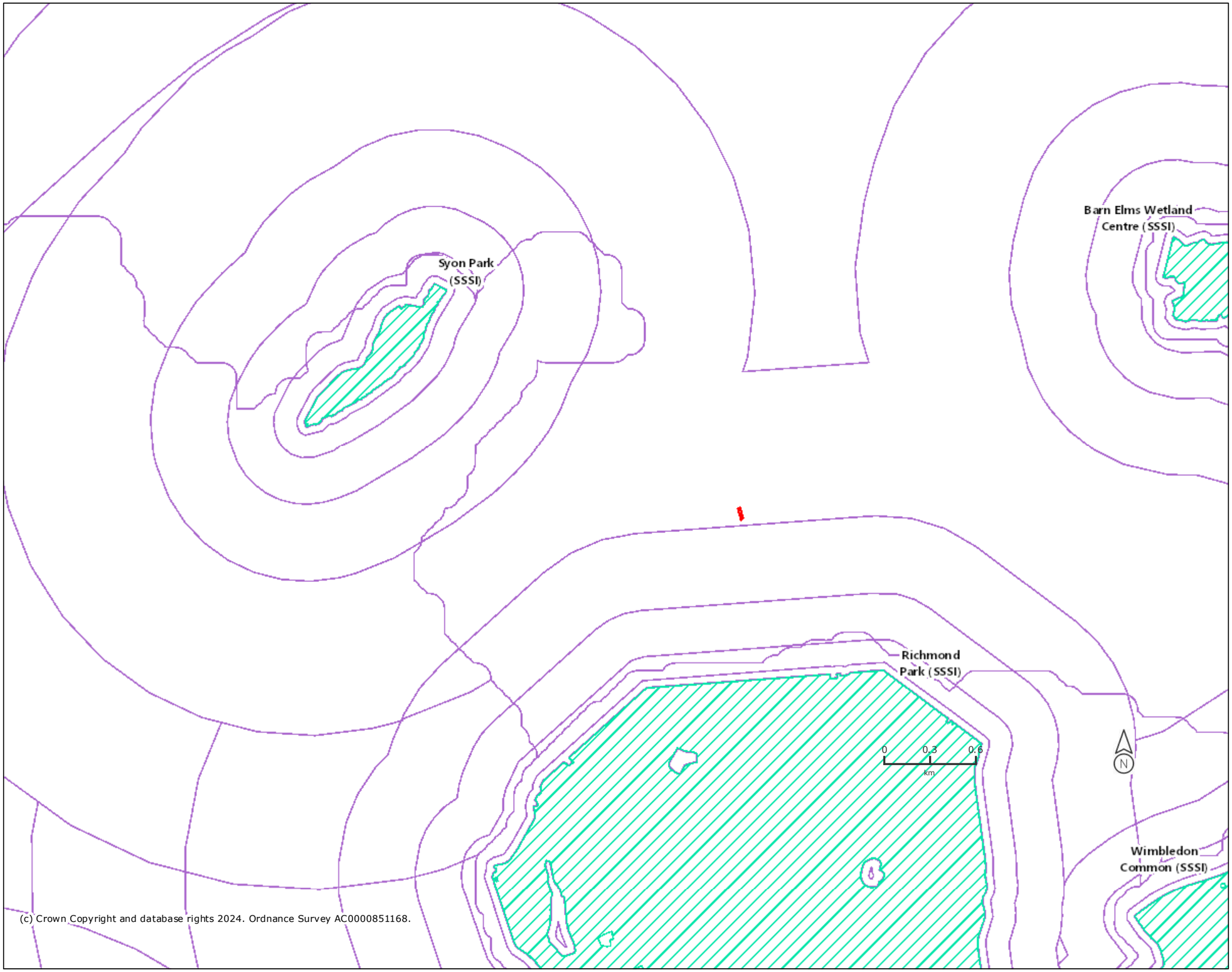
km

Map produced by MAGIC on 3 June, 2024.

MAGiC

Land-Based Designations



Legend

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
- SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)

Projection = OSGB36
xmin = 514500
ymin = 172400
xmax = 523600
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km

Map produced by MAGIC on 3 June, 2024.

Appendix 4

SSSI Details

COUNTY: GREATER LONDON SITE NAME: WIMBLEDON COMMON

BOROUGH: WANDSWORTH AND MERTON

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

Local Planning Authority: Wandsworth Borough Council; Merton Borough Council

National Grid Reference: TQ 227720 Area: 346.5 (ha.) 856.2 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 176 1:10,000: TQ 27 SW

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1953 Date of Last Revision: 1975

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

Other Information:
There are several boundary amendments, including extensions.

Reasons for Notification:
Wimbledon Common supports the most extensive area of open, wet heath on acidic soil in Greater London. The site also contains a variety of other acidic heath and grassland communities reflecting the variations in geology, drainage and management. Associated with these habitats are a number of plants uncommon in the London area.

The high plateau in the east and north of the site has a capping of glacial gravels overlying Claygate Beds and London Clay which are exposed on the western slope of the Common. The acidic soils, and poor drainage of the plateau give rise to a mosaic of wet heath and unimproved acidic grassland. Semi-natural broadleaved woodland covers the deeper, clay soils of the western slope.

The acidic grassland is mostly co-dominated by common bent *Agrostis capillaris* and sheep's-fescue *Festuca ovina*, with soft rush *Juncus effusus* well-represented where drainage is impeded. Also present are two locally uncommon grasses, wavy-hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa* and in damper depressions, purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea*. Typical herb species of unimproved grassland occur including heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, harebell *Campanula rotundifolia*, and eyebright *Euphrasia officinalis*. Purple moor-grass also characterises the ground flora beneath encroaching pedunculate oak -- birch woodland on the gravels of the plateau.

A significant cover of heather *Calluna vulgaris* distinguishes areas of both dry and wet heath. The wet heath is especially important for its large extent and supports typical species such as the heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*. The brown sedge *Carex disticha* is present, as is mat-grass *Nardus stricta* on drier parts. Both of these species are restricted in their occurrence in Greater London. Localised areas of dry heath supporting bell-heather *Erica cinerea* and dwarf gorse *Ulex minor* demonstrate the variability of the heathland habitat, and are of additional note for an interesting lichen flora.

The semi-natural woods of the clay soils comprise a dense canopy of maturing pedunculate oak *Quercus robur* and silver birch *Betula pendula*, with beech *Fagus sylvatica*, hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* and aspen *Populus tremula* in parts. Holly *Ilex aquifolium* is the dominant understorey species. Hazel *Corylus avellana* and alder buckthorn *Frangula alnus*, a species with a restricted distribution in London, also occur. Where sufficient light penetrates there is a herb layer of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus*.

Several streams rise at the boundary of the gravels and clays and one feeds a small valley mire known locally as Farm Bog. A rich assemblage of plants uncommon in Greater London occur here, such as bogbean *Menyanthes trifoliata*, bulbous rush *Juncus bulbosus*, water horsetail *Equisetum fluviatile* and several species of bog moss *Sphagnum*, including *S. palustre* and *S. fimbriatum*.

There are several ponds on the Common. The disused Bluegate gravel workings with its variable water level supports an abundance of floating club-rush *Eleogiton fluitans* in the shallow water. This is a locally uncommon species. Bog mosses, mainly *Sphagnum subsecundum* are also present, occurring amongst tussocks of rush *Juncus* species.

The woodland and scrub support a locally important community of breeding birds, including green and great spotted woodpeckers, lesser whitethroat, nuthatch, and in most years, kestrel and lesser spotted woodpecker.

COUNTY: GREATER LONDON SITE NAME: RICHMOND PARK

BOROUGHS: RICHMOND UPON THAMES; KINGSTON UPON THAMES; AND WANDSWORTH

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

Local Planning Authorities: London Boroughs of Kingston upon Thames; Richmond upon Thames; and Wandsworth

National Grid Reference: TQ 200730 (approx centre of site) Area: 856.0 (ha.) 2115.1 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheets 1:50,000: 176 1:10,000: TQ 27 SW; TQ 17 SE

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1992

Other Information:
A new site. Richmond Park is a Royal Park and is managed by the Department of the Environment.

Reasons for Notification:
Richmond Park has been managed as a royal deer park since the seventeenth century, producing a range of habitats of value to wildlife. In particular, Richmond Park is of importance for its diverse deadwood beetle fauna associated with the ancient trees found throughout the parkland. In addition the Park supports the most extensive area of dry acid grassland in Greater London.

London Clay underlies the Park with superficial deposits of Glacial and River Terrace Gravels forming higher ground, and Flood Plain Gravels and Alluvium covering part of the lower ground. This varied geology combined with long established grazing by deer has produced a mosaic of dry acid grassland, marshy and unimproved neutral grassland. These important communities grade into more improved grasslands and into areas dominated by bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*. Broadleaved woodlands, ponds and ditches add to the diversity of habitats present and ancient trees are present throughout.

Acid grassland communities occur in extensive parts of the park and the presence of ant hills in these areas is considered indicative of a lack of disturbance over many years. The dominant grasses are brown bent *Agrostis canina var, montana*; sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina* and wavy hair-grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*. Heath-grass *Danthonia decumbens*, a species of dry grassy heaths, is also present, as is mat grass *Nardus stricta* which, although locally abundant within the park, is uncommon in London as a whole. Several typical herbs of this habitat occur including tormentil *Potentilla erecta* and heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*. There is, in addition, a significant population of the upright chickweed *Moenchia erecta,* a nationally uncommon species.

Near to ponds and in damper areas, wet grassy heath species predominate such as purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* and heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*. As water-logging within the soil increases rushes *Juncus spp* become dominant often in conjunction with tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa* and sedges *Carex spp*. Additional interest is provided by the flora of the ditches and ponds where two species, scarce within Greater London, have been recorded, namely, alternate-flowered water-milfoil *Myriophyllum alterniflorum* within a man-made pond, and lesser skullcap *Scutellaria minor* in damp places near several ponds.

The ancient parkland and its associated trees supports a nationally significant assemblage of invertebrates. It is one of the prime sites in Britain for beetles associated

with dead and decaying wood (lignicolous coleoptera) with over 200 species recorded. Many of these beetles are indicative of ancient forest areas where there has been a long continuous presence of overmature timber. The decline in ancient wood and parkland habitats has led to the restriction of many of these lignicolous species to just a few localities in Britain.

Two nationally restricted species occurring in Richmond Park are the click beetles *Ampedus cardinalis* and *Procraerus tibialis*, listed as Red Data Book Species. Both species live in rotting oak trunks and boughs, with Richmond Park the only British locality where *A. cardinalis* is clearly well-established. Other RDB listed beetles found in Richmond Park include *Lymexylon navale*, recorded from dead standing oaks, and *Uleiota planata* and *Tomoxia biguttata* more usually associated with beech. The larvae of *Agrilus sinuatus* live beneath the bark of old hawthorn trees and *Trinodes hirtus* is generally recorded from old oaks where it feeds on spiders' webs. In addition to the beetles, the yellow legged clearwing moth *Synanthedon vespiformis* which bores into oak stumps has been recorded from the park.

Richmond Park also supports nationally scarce species associated with dung and wetlands although these are generally not as threatened by habitat loss as the deadwood fauna. Approximately 135 beetle species have so far been recorded from wetland habitats and 75 species from dung, including the nationally restricted *Aphodius zenkeri*, rarely found outside deer parks due to its specific association with deer dung.

Site name: Barn Elms Wetland Centre **County:** London

District: Richmond upon Thames

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under section 28 of the Wildlife and countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

Local Planning Authority: Richmond-upon-Thames

National Grid Reference: TQ 228770 **Area:** 29.86 hectares

Ordnance Survey Sheet: 1:50,000: 176 **1:10,000:** TQ 27 NW

Date Notified (under 1981 Act): 2002

Reasons for Notification:

A mosaic of wetland habitats supporting nationally important wintering populations shoveler, *Anas clypeata*, gadwall *Anas strepera* and an assemblage of breeding birds associated with lowland waters and their margins.

General description:

Barn Elms Wetland Centre comprises a mosaic of different wetland habitats created on the site of redundant artificial reservoir basins. The majority of the site comprises areas of standing open water, grazing marsh and reedbed. Other significant habitats include carr woodland, scrub and mesotrophic grassland. The Barn Elms reservoirs were constructed in 1886 but became redundant in 1989. Wetland habitat creation was initiated in 1995 and the site is now being managed as a nature reserve.

The outstanding assemblage of regularly breeding birds associated with lowland open waters and their margins found here includes little grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*, great crested grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, grey heron *Ardea cinerea*, mute swan *Cygnus alor*, gadwall *Anas strepera*, pochard *Aythya ferina*, tufted duck *Aythya fuligula*, little ringed plover *Charadrius dubius*, redshank *Tringa totanus*, common tern *Sterna hirundo*, sedge warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, reed warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* and reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*.

Other important wetland species which have bred or attempted to breed at the site include snipe *Gallinago gallinago*, shoveler *Anas clypeata*, pintail *Anas acuta* and water rail *Rallus aquaticus*.

A number of breeding passerines have been recorded including whitethroat *Sylvia communis*, garden warbler *Sylvia borin* and blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*.

Mammals are well represented on the site. Species present include water vole *Arvicola terrestris* and serotine bat *Eptesicus serotinus*, noctule bat *Nyctalus noctula*, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii* and pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*.

Other information:

This is a new site although the site boundary closely follows that of the Barn Elms Reservoir Site of Special Scientific Interest notified in 1975 under Section 23 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Notifications made under the 1949 Act ceased to have effect by virtue of section 75(2) of the Countryside and Right of Ways Act 2000.

File ref: TQ/17-4

County: Greater London **Site Name: Syon Park**

District: Hounslow

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

Local Planning Authority: Hounslow

National Grid Reference: TQ 176766 **Area:** 21.5 (ha) 53.2 (ac)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1: 50 000: 176 **1: 10 000:** TQ 17 NE

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1950 **Date of Last Revision:** 1975

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1984 **Date of Last Revision:** -

Other Information:

Reasons for Notification:

Syon Park is the only known area of tall grass washland along the Thames in Greater London; it contains several invertebrate species with a restricted distribution, both locally and nationally.

Tide Meadow at Syon Park consists of a tall wet grassland community of reed-grasses *Glyceria maxima* and *Phalaris arundinacea,* which grades into a drier semi-improved grassland of rye-grass *Lolium perenne* and rough meadow-grass *Poa trivialis* on the higher ground towards the ha-ha. Along the river bank a fringe of damp woodland has developed and this is rich in species and hybrids of willow *Salix* species and poplar *Populus* species. Numerous small ditches dissect the site, running from the grassland through the woodland strip down to the Thames. This part of the river remains tidal and the intertidal muds are regularly used by herons, and visited by flocks of wintering birds. In addition the site is known for its rich invertebrate fauna that includes a number of uncommon species.

The tall grass washland community and associated ditches contain a considerable variety of marshland plants including marsh ragwort *Senecio aquaticus*, hemlock water dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, water forget-me-not *Myosotis scorpioides*, sweet flag *Acorus calamus*, yellow flag *Iris pseudacorus*, watercress *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* and fool's watercress *Apium nodiflorum*. This is the habitat for a number of uncommon flies - *Cheilotricha imbuta*, *Stratiomys potamida*, and *Meliera crassipennis*, while the damp woodland supports the flies *Xylomia marginata*, *Limonia trivittata,* and the moth *Serniothisa notata*. A species of snail new to Britain *Perforatella rubiginosa* was recently found in Tide Meadow. Herons continue to roost in the large trees along the river bank, and owing to the low levels of disturbance this is one of the closest sites to central London for small wintering flocks of snipe. The meadow is grazed by cattle in the summer months.

Appendix 5

Photos

1 - South-Western Boundary Facing East

2 - South-Eastern Boundary Facing North-West

3 - South-Western Boundary Facing North-East

4 -Eastern Boundary Facing North

5 - North-Western Boundary Facing South-East

6 - North-Eastern Boundary Facing South

7 - Western Boundary Facing North