North London Waste Authority

Pinkham Way

Phase 1 Habitat Ecology Survey

001

Issue | July 2013

Job number 230751-06

Ove Arup & Partners Ltd
13 Fitzroy Street
London
W1T 4BQ
United Kingdom
www.arup.com

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Appendices

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This report relates to the development of a site known as Pinkham Way located off the A406 and to the north of Muswell Hill in London. UK Grid reference: TQ 28905 91627. Ove Arup and Partners Ltd (Arup) was commissioned by the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Habitat Survey and desk study of this site in support for proposed outline planning application. This report presents the findings of the Phase 1 Habitat Survey and desk study, which were conducted in June 2013. Subsequent to this assessment, conclusions have been drawn which include recommendations for further species-specific surveys designed to inform future planning proposals.

1.2 The site

Pinkham Way is located in North London on the border of the Boroughs of Haringey and Barnet and is situated within a heavily urbanised environment. It is typical of a 'wasteland' habitat which has developed since the site, previously the Friern Barnet Sewage Works, became disused several decades ago.

Appendix A presents an overview of the Pinkham Way site and the boundary within which the Phase 1 Habitat Survey, detailed in this report, was undertaken. Appendix B illustrates the findings of Phase 1 habitat survey while Appendix C identifies the locations of invasive plant species recorded at the site.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

The Phase 1 Habitat Survey set out to:

- Provide information on the type, location and extent of dominant habitats types;
- Provide an evaluation of the likely ecological value of the site, and the presence of any species protected by law or otherwise of nature conservation importance, or of habitats or features able to support such species;
- Assess the implications of the findings in relation to the proposed re-development and, where appropriate, recommend suitable mitigation and/or enhancement works with the objective of maintaining legislative compliance; and
- Advise on any further survey work that may be required to ensure legal compliance or to further inform the detailed design process.

1.4 Report Structure

Following the introduction, Chapter 2 describes UK policy, guidance and legislation with respect to ecology and biodiversity. Chapter 3 covers methodologies used to assess the ecological interest of the site. Chapter 4 presents

the results and Chapter 5 provides an appraisal of the survey findings and recommendations of further work.

2 Policies, guidance and legislation

2.1 General

The interpretations of the findings of this survey and the subsequent recommendations have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation and best practice guidelines.

Legislation relating to ecological resources that are relevant to this report and the recommendations provided include:

- ***Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)(WCA) –*** this legislation comprises the primary means of protecting wildlife in the UK and provides the mechanism by which a number of international directives are implemented in the UK.
- ***Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 –*** this act strengthens the details of the Wildlife and Countryside Act in relation to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and threatened species.
- ***Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 –*** these regulations provide protection for European Protected Species and their habitats, such as bats and great crested newts.
- ***Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 –*** the NERC Act puts an obligation on public authorities to have regard for the conservation of species and habitats of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

2.1.1 Bats

All species of bat are protected in Europe and in the UK by the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994. This protection makes it illegal to intentionally kill, injure, capture or disturb bats, and to damage, destroy or prevent access to roost sites.

2.1.2 Birds

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), all birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law and it is thus an offence, with certain exceptions, to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird; intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built; and intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird. Additional protection is afforded to those scarce species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act such that it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

2.1.3 Reptiles

All British native reptile species are afforded at least some level of protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Common lizards, grass snakes, adders and slow worms are protected from killing and injury only. Protection is not extended to their habitats. Therefore, construction activities should not result in the death of individual reptiles where they are known to occur.

2.1.4 Badgers

Badgers are protected under The Protection of Badgers Act, 1992. Consequently, it is an offence to:

- kill, injure or take a badger, or to attempt to do so;
- interfere with a badger sett by (a) damaging a sett or any part of one; (b) destroying a sett; (c) obstructing access to any entrance of a sett; (d) causing a dog to enter a sett; or (e) disturbing a badger when it is occupying a sett.

2.1.5 Invasive species

A full site assessment for invasive species was carried out in December 2012 (please see Appendix C). This plan includes the locations of invasive plants recorded in 2012. It will be updated again, if appropriate, as the growing season progresses in 2013. This is to ensure mapping of invasive species is as up to date and accurate as possible.

2.2 Biodiversity Action Plans

As a result of new drivers and requirements, the 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework', published in July 2012, has now succeeded the UK BAP. In particular, due to devolution and the creation of country-level biodiversity strategies, much of the work previously carried out under the UK BAP is now focussed at a country level. Additionally, international priorities have changed: the framework particularly sets out the priorities for UK-level work to support the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its five strategic goals and 20 'Aichi Targets', agreed at the CBD meeting in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010; and the new EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS) in May 2011. The UK BAP lists of priority species and habitats remain, however, important and valuable reference sources (see below)[1].

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) was produced in accordance with the 1992 UN Convention on Biological Diversity. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources, focusing on key habitats and species considered to be of particular significance to nature conservation within a UK context.

The London BAP promotes the protection and enhancement of the area's most important and distinctive animals, plants and habitats, as well as its regional-level contribution to the UK Action Plan.

[1] http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5705-theme=textonly

Priority species and priority habitats listed under the UK BAP and London BAP are addressed at all levels of UK planning policy, the aim of this being that development contributes to halting further losses and encouraging population enhancement. Under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, it is now the duty of all governmental departments to take BAP species into account as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

BAP species have been taken into account when assessing the value of ecological resources at the site.

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in April 2012 replaces all Planning Policy Statements and Guidance (PPSs and PPGs) to set out the government's planning policy in a less complex and more accessible manner.

The stipulations for conservation and enhancement of the natural environment state that the planning system should minimise the impacts on biodiversity and where possible restore degraded or depleted habitats.

The overall aim is to contribute to the government objective to halt the overall decline in biodiversity through the establishment of coherent ecological networks, that are more resilient to current and future environmental pressures. There has also been a range of conservation and enhancement principles established to guide planning processes and decisions.

Local planning authorities have been given responsibility to set the strategic approach for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of biodiversity networks through planning at the landscape-scale, often across local authority boundaries.

The NPPF emphasises the importance of local green space and states that Local Planning Authorities should plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of biodiversity networks and green infrastructure.

2.2.2 The England 2020 Biodiversity Strategy

The England Biodiversity Strategy 2020 (August 2011) was published by Defra in response to the National Environment White Paper. It sets the Government's objectives for halting the net loss of biodiversity by 2020 and promotes the recognition of the intrinsic value of the benefits of biodiversity to society.

It emphasises the landscape-scale and ecosystems approach for the demonstration of the benefits obtained from ecosystem services, their interactions and feedbacks rather than a species approach in order to establish more coherent and resilient ecological networks.

2.2.3 London Plan

The London Plan (2011) is the overall strategic plan for London, and it sets out a fully integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital to 2031. It forms part of the development plan for Greater London. London boroughs' local plans need to be in general conformity

with the London Plan, and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor.

2.2.4 Local Development Frameworks

Local Development Frameworks are a folder of documents prepared by the local planning authority, usually the borough council. These documents outline the spatial planning strategy for the area. All Local Development Frameworks must be in general conformity with the Mayor's London Plan. In the case of Pinkham Way, Haringey Council is the relevant body.

The LDF, together with The London Plan, will determine how the planning system helps to shape your community. The London Plan provides London-wide policies to help achieve the Mayor's vision for London. Whilst the LDFs provide more focused and localised policies to shape development within the borough to achieve the council's vision.

3 Methodology

An extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey of the site was undertaken by experienced Arup ecologists in June 2013 in conjunction with associated desk based studies. This report details the findings of this survey as well as an interpretation of the results within the context of information gathered about the surrounding area. This will facilitate a more robust and informed assessment of the proposed development and its implications on local ecology.

3.1 Desk study

Ecological records were obtained from the Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) database. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) and the London BAP (Local Biodiversity Action Plan - LBAP) were also consulted for details of notable species that could be expected to occur in the area. The area covered by these data searches extended up to 2km from the main Pinkham Way site.

This contextual information can assist in determining which species are likely to be affected by the proposed development, and this has helped to focus the field survey in identifying signs of notable species that could be expected to occur in the vicinity.

3.2 Field survey

A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken on 11th June 2013. The survey was undertaken in accordance with standard guidance (JNCC 2007[1]). The extent of each homogenous area of vegetation was mapped in the field, noting the dominant vegetation communities present, in order to produce a Phase 1 Habitat Map of the site (see Appendix B). Evidence of protected species, or the potential for the site to support protected species, was also noted.

[1] Joint Nature Conservation Committee's Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey: *A technique for environmental audit* (2007).

Searches for protected species included the presence of any identifiable field signs such as the paths, tracks and scats of mammal species, for example badger (*Meles meles*), plus areas of shelter, such as potential bat roost sites within trees or built structures. Any man-made or natural refugia were inspected and lifted where possible, to search for sheltering wildlife such as reptiles and/or amphibians.

Based on an understanding of the habitat types present and consideration of the site's position within the wider landscape, an assessment was made of the site's potential to support protected species and/or species of high individual nature conservation value, which may be impacted upon by the proposed works.

3.3 Limitations

The findings presented in this study represent those at the time of survey and reporting. Variations in these conditions will take place as a result of seasonal factors, and with the general passage of time.

It should also be noted that fauna may travel over wide areas and can have large home ranges and so can be overlooked during surveys. Species which are absent at the time of survey may also return to or colonise a site anew at any future time.

4 Results and appraisal

4.1 Desk study

4.1.1 Statutory Designated Sites

There are no sites with European or National statutory designation within the 2km assessment area. However there is one Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Coppetts Wood and Glebelands LNR.

This has been designated as an LNR based upon the diverse habitats and rich array of fungi, mammals and invertebrates which exist here. Coppetts Wood is a locally important area of mainly oak (*Quercus robur*) woodland with old coppiced hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). There are compartments containing tall herb and grassland habitats and also a pond. Glebelands is a belt of mainly mature hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) which is noted for its boggy conditions which support a range of aquatic herbs which are otherwise scarce in this area. The LNR covers approximately 20 hectares in area and is located approximately 1km west of the site.

4.1.2 Non-Statutory Designated Sites

Non-statutory sites are identified by the Greater London Authority on account of their flora and fauna. They are of Greater London or regional importance. Table 1 lists those non-statutory sites within 2km of Pinkham Way. It should be noted that the Pinkham Way site itself is listed as a Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation.

Table 1 Non-statutory Sites Designated for Nature Conservation Value within 2 km of the proposal site.

Site Name	Designation	Location relative to the site
New River	Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation	East
Coppett's Wood and Scrublands	Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation	West
Glebelands	Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation	West
Coldfall Wood	Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation	South west
Alexandra Park	Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation	South east
Former Friern Barnet Sewage Works	Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation	The Pinkham Way site
Bluebell Wood and Muswell Hill Golf Course	Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation	South
Scout Park	Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation	East
Wood Green Reservoirs	Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation	South east
St Pancras and Islington Cemeteries	Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation	West
Pymme's Brook	Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation	North
New Southgate Cemetery	Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation	North
Arnos Park	Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation	North east
Palace Gates	Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation	South east
Tunnel Gardens	Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation	South east

Site Name	Designation	Location relative to the site
Hollickwood Park	Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation	West
Friary Park	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	North west
Broomfield Park	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	North east
Rhodes Avenue Spinney	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	South
Albert Road Recreation Ground	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	South
New River Sports Centre, White Hart Lane Recreation Ground & Woodside Park	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	South east
Nightingale Gardens and Avenue Gardens	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	South east
Land beside Fortismere School	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	South west
Muswell Hill Playing Fields	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	South west
North Bank, Pages Lane	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	South west
Thorold Road Allotments	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	East
Creighton Avenue Allotments	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	South west
Alexandra Park Allotments	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	South east

4.1.3 Protected and Notable Species

Appendix D contains a comprehensive list of all species recorded within the past five years within 2km of the Pinkham Way site, while any European Protected Species (EPS) or species protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act have been included if recorded within the past ten years. All other results have been filtered out.

The records suggest that the site and its surrounding habitats support a broad range and diverse assemblage of species, including protected bird species such as Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) and Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*), as well as a number of bat, reptile and amphibian species.

4.2 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

A Phase 1 Habitat Map detailing the findings of the habitat survey is shown in Appendix B. A description of the habitats on-site is provided in section 4.2.1.

Significant observations recorded during the survey relating to the potential presence of protected or notable species are recorded as Target Notes on the Phase 1 Habitat Map, whilst Table 2 lists these target notes with associated detailed descriptions.

Table 2. Target Notes for features identified on-site during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey and shown in Appendix B.

Target Note	Description
TN1	Suckering young poplars (*Populus sp.*) growing along the bank
TN2	Poplar trees along the northern boundary of the site with low to moderate potential for bats
TN3	Oak trees along the southern boundary of the site with low to moderate potential for bats
TN4	Stands of Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) and Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) are present throughout the site

4.2.1 Habitats

The Pinkham Way site can be described as a typical 'wasteland' habitat. After the closure of the Friern Barnet Sewage Works several decades ago, which used to operate on this site, the site became disused and has remained so since. The majority of this site comprises deciduous woodland and tall ruderal habitats with species such as Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), Cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*) in particular present in abundance. Smaller patches of scrub and neutral grassland exist close to the entrance of the site. A mixed tree line borders the southern and part of the western boundaries of the site, with species such as Poplar (*Populus sp.*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) present. No waterbodies exist on the site itself, although a pond lies in close vicinity in the adjacent parkland to the west of the site.

4.2.2 Potential for Protected and Notable Species

4.2.2.1 Bats

Potential exists for bats to roost on site as well as to use the habitats present for dispersal and foraging purposes. Several trees contained within the woodland area in the east of the site and along the southern boundary have been assessed as having moderate potential for bat roosts. There are no buildings located on-site.

4.2.2.2 Breeding Birds

This site has a variety of habitats suitable for breeding birds. The scrub, woodland and tall ruderal habitats which dominate the site provide extensive foraging and nesting opportunities. The desk based investigation also revealed records of a diverse assemblage of bird species within 2km of the site, including BAP species.

4.2.2.3 Badgers

Much of the site represents suitable foraging habitat for badgers and the steep embankment along the south eastern boundary of the site provides good opportunities for sett digging. However, the lack of connectivity of the site to other suitable habitat, the presence of the North Circular road on the northern boundary and the fact that no desk study records exist for badgers within 2km of the site suggest that the Pinkham Way site possesses a low to moderate potential for badgers.

4.2.2.4 Great Crested Newts

No waterbodies exist within the site boundary. The pond adjacent to the western boundary of the site (in Hollickwood Park) was considered to have low potential for the presence of Great Crested Newts (GCN) but surveys are proposed to clarify this.

4.2.2.5 Reptiles

A variety of habitats on site, including the areas of grassland, scrub and open woodland glade are of high suitability for reptile species such as Common Lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) and Slow Worm (*Anguis fragilis*). Other features on site such as areas of bare ground, rotting wood piles and southerly facing slopes afford opportunities for basking and hibernation. Hence, it is suggested that this site has high potential for supporting breeding populations of one or more reptile species.

4.2.2.6 Invertebrates

Several habitats on site, including the areas of grassland, tall ruderal/herb, scrub, woodland and patches of bare ground have the potential to be suitable for invertebrates. Given the range of habitats present, it is considered likely that the site may support a diverse assemblage of invertebrate species. Invasive Species

A full site assessment was carried out in December 2012 in order to identify the presence of any invasive flora species. Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed

were discovered in significant amounts across the site. Appendix C presents a map of invasive species found at the time of survey.

5 Discussion and Recommendations

The habitats recorded within the proposed development site are of potential value to a number of protected and notable species by providing areas for foraging, breeding and hibernation. The key species of concern are bats, badgers, breeding birds, reptiles, great crested newts and invertebrates.

Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed have already been identified in abundance across the site.

5.1 Recommendations

In order to fully assess the ecological value of the site and inform the planning process prior to the commencement of construction activities, it is recommended that a number of further ecological surveys are undertaken.

Invasive plants

A full site assessment has already taken place to identify the extent of any invasive species present on-site (Appendix C). Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed were recorded in abundance across the site. However, the extent of these species will change and possibly increase as time progresses.

Bat surveys

A bat scoping survey should be undertaken to inform a series of bat surveys aimed at identifying potential roosts on-site. Surveys should also assess the extent to which the site is used by bats for foraging and commuting purposes. Surveys should be undertaken between May and September and follow the Bat Conservation Trust Bat Survey Guidelines.

Breeding Bird surveys

Breeding bird surveys should be undertaken to assess the extent to which the development of the site would impact upon any nesting birds. Surveys should be undertaken between March and July and should follow current best practice survey guidelines.

Badger surveys

It is recommended further surveys are undertaken to confirm the presence or absence of badgers on-site and to identify any key areas used by this species. Surveys should involve a detailed inspection of the site to identify field signs such as foraging scrapes, latrines, tracks and paths, and sett entrances. Surveys should be undertaken by an experienced ecologist, ideally between March and November.

Great Crested Newt and amphibian surveys

Although no waterbodies are present on-site, it is believed that the pond close to the western boundary of the site in adjacent parkland, may potentially be suitable for amphibians including great crested newts. If great crested newts are present,

the terrestrial habitat of the Pinkham Way site may be being used for foraging, dispersal or hibernation purposes. It is therefore recommended that this pond is surveyed to determine the presence or absence of this species. If great crested newts are found to be present, the number of surveys of the pond would need to be increased from four to six so as to allow for an estimation of the population size. This in turn would inform subsequent mitigation measures.

Reptile surveys

Habitats and features of value to reptiles are present across the site and have a high potential to support breeding populations. It is therefore recommended that surveys are implemented to enable the determination of the presence or absence of reptile species on-site, as well as an estimation of population sizes of any species which are present. A representative selection of the most suitable reptile habitats on-site should be surveyed in line with Natural England guidelines for this species group.

Invertebrate surveys

It is recommended that surveys for invertebrate species are carried out across the range of habitats present on-site. Surveys should be conducted by an experienced invertebrate ecologist through spring and summer in order to identify species which may be present on site at different times of year.

Appendix A

Pinkham Way site boundary

Legend

Site boundary

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
P1	25/07/13	ZM	AB	-

30 15 0 30 Metres

ARUP

8 Fitzroy Street
London W1T 4BQ
Tel +44 20 7636 1531 Fax +44 20 7580 3924
www.arup.com

Client

North London Waste Authority

Job Title

Pinkham Way

Pinkham Way site boundary

Scale at A3

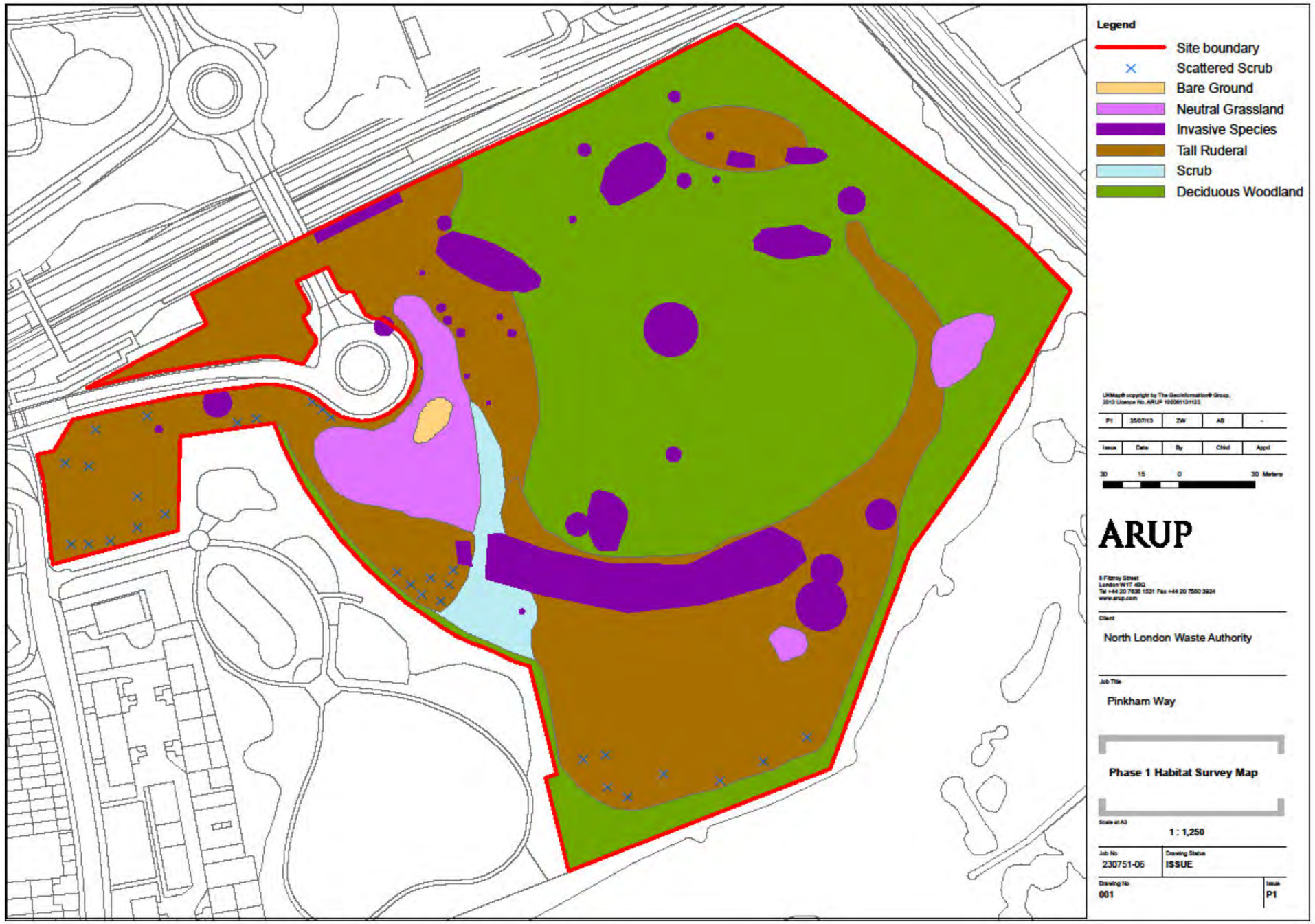
1 : 1,250

Job No	Drawing Status
230751-06	ISSUE

Drawing No	Issue
001	P1

Appendix B

Phase 1 Habitat Survey map


Legend
Site boundary
Scattered Scrub
Bare Ground
Neutral Grassland
Invasive Species
Tall Ruderal
Scrub
Deciduous Woodland
30 15 0 30 Metres
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Pinkham Way
Phase 1 Habitat Survey Map
1 : 1,250
230751-06
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P1

Appendix C

Invasive Species map

Legend

SPECIES

- Giant hogweed
- Japanese knotweed
- Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed
- Site Boundary

Best efforts were made to identify the extent of invasive species infestation on site. Locations were mapped using GPS equipment which has an error range of 5-20m depending on cloud/canopy cover.

Buffers (shown as hatched areas) have been placed around the areas where invasive species were found. Japanese knotweed roots can spread as far as 7m from a stem, and giant hogweed seeds are rarely spread further than 10m from the stem. Hatching represents the potential infestation zones around the patches of invasive vegetation recorded.

The survey was undertaken in winter when vegetation on site was in a state of die-back, so some plants may not have been visible during the survey.

Additionally, giant hogweed seeds can be spread by the wind, and Japanese knotweed can spread at a rate of 4cm per day, so the extent of infestation may change over time.

P1	20-12-2012	TG	GB	—
Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd

Metres

0 10 20 50

ARUP

13 Fitzroy Street
London W1T 4BQ
Tel +44 20 7636 1531 Fax +44 20 7580 3924
www.arup.com

Client

North London Waste Authority

Job Title

Pinkham Way

Invasive species survey

04/12/12

Scale at A3

1:1,331

Job No	Drawing Status
217784	Draft

Drawing No	Issue
001	P1

Appendix D

Protected or notable species within 2km of the Pinkham Way site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Protected Status
Freshwater crayfish	*Austropotamobius pallipes*	BAP priority national; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Stag beetle	*Lucanus cervus*	BAP priority London & national; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
White-letter hairstreak	*Satyrium w-album*	BAP priority London & national; Wildlife & Countryside Act
White Ermine	*Spilosoma lubricipeda*	BAP priority London & national
Shoulder-striped Wainscot	*Mythimna comma*	BAP priority London & national
Smooth Newt	*Lissotriton vulgaris*	Wildlife & Countryside Act
Great crested newt	*Triturus cristatus*	BAP priority national; Conservation Regulations; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Common Toad	*Bufo bufo*	BAP priority London & national; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Common frog	*Rana temporia*	Wildlife & Countryside Act
Slow-worm	*Anguis fragilis*	BAP priority London & national; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Common Lizard	*Zootoca vivipara*	BAP priority London & national; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Grass Snake	*Natrix natrix*	BAP priority London & national; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Greylag goose	*Anser anser*	Wildlife & Countryside Act
Northern Pintail	*Anas acuta*	Wildlife & Countryside Act
Red Kite	*Milvus milvus*	Birds Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act

Common Name	Scientific Name	Protected Status
Little egret	*Egretta garzetta*	Birds Directive
Northern lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	BAP priority London & national
Green sandpiper	*Tringa ochropus*	Wildlife & Countryside Act
Mediterranean gull	*Larus melanocephalus*	Birds Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*	BAP priority London
Common Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	Birds Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Skylark	*Alauda arvensis*	BAP priority London
Hedge accentor	*Prunella modularis*	Bap priority London
Black redstart	*Phoenicurus ochruros*	Bap priority London; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*	Wildlife & Countryside Act
Song thrush	*Turdus philomelos*	Bap priority London
Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*	Wildlife & Countryside Act
Firecrest	*Regulus ignicapilla*	Wildlife & Countryside Act
Common starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	BAP priority London
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	BAP priority London and national
Common Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	BAP priority London
Brambling	*Fringilla montifringilla*	Wildlife & Countryside Act
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	BAP priority London and national
Common redpoll	*Carduelis flammea*	Bap priority London

Common Name	Scientific Name	Protected Status
Reed bunting	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	Bap priority London and national
West European hedgehog	*Erinaceus europaeus*	Bap priority London and national
Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	BAP priority London; Conservation Regulations; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Natterer's Bat	*Myotis nattereri*	BAP priority London; Conservation Regulations; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Noctule bat	*Nyctalus noctula*	BAP priority London and national; Conservation Regulations; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Lesser Noctule	*Nyctalus leisleri*	BAP priority London; Conservation Regulations; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Common Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	BAP priority London; Conservation Regulations; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Soprano Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	BAP priority London and national; Conservation Regulations; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Nathusius's Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus nathusii*	BAP priority London; Conservation Regulations; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Brown Long-eared Bat	*Plecotus auritus*	BAP priority London and national; Conservation Regulations; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act

Common Name	Scientific Name	Protected Status
Serotine	*Eptesicus serotinus*	BAP priority London; Conservation Regulations; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
European otter	*Lutra lutra*	BAP priority London and national; Conservation Regulations; Habitats and Species Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act
European water vole	*Arvicola terrestris*	BAP priority London and national; Wildlife & Countryside Act
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	BAP priority London; Birds Directive; Wildlife & Countryside Act