



Revision of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance

June 2009

www.rbkc.gov.uk



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Contents

1	Introduction	4
1.1	National Planning Policy Context	4
1.2	London Biodiversity Strategy	4
1.3	The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London 2008, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004	5
1.4	Biodiversity in the RBKC	5
2	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (Summary)	6
3	Review of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance	10
3.1	Sites of Metropolitan Importance (SMI)	10
3.1.1	The Grand Union Canal (M6)	10
3.1.2	The River Thames (including Chelsea Creek) (M31)	10
3.1.3	Kensington Gardens (M103)	11
3.1.4	Kensal Green Cemetery (M125).....	11
3.1.5	Holland Park (M131).....	13
3.2	Sites of Borough Grade I Importance	14
3.2.1	Kensal Green Gas Works (BI 1)	14
3.2.2	Brompton Cemetery (BI 3).....	14
3.2.3	The West London and District Lines (BI 2).....	15
3.2.4	Chelsea Physic Garden (BI 4)	15
3.3	Sites of Borough Grade II Importance	16
3.3.1	British Rail Western Region Land (BII 1)	16
3.3.2	Metropolitan Line (BII 2)	16
3.3.3	Carmelite Monastery (BII 3).....	17
3.3.4	Ladbroke Grove Garden Squares Complex (BII 4)	17
3.3.5	Moravian Burial Ground (BII 5).....	18
3.3.6	Royal Hospital Old Burial Ground (BII 6).....	18
3.3.7	Ranelagh Gardens (BII 7).....	19
3.3.8	Kings College (BII 8).....	20
3.4	Sites of Local Importance	20
3.4.1	Emslie Horniman Pleasance (L 1)	20
3.4.2	Westway Wildlife Garden (L 2)	20
3.4.3	Avondale Wildlife Garden (L 3).....	20
3.4.4	Natural History Museum Gardens (L 4).....	21
3.4.5	Meanwhile Gardens (L 6)	21
3.4.6	Chelsea Hospital South Front Lawns	22
3.4.7	Kensington Memorial Gardens	23
4	Green Corridors and the Blue Ribbon Network	23
5	Strategic recommendations to protect and enhance Sites of Nature Conservation Interest	24
Appendix 1 Protected species lists and habitats		25
Grand Union Canal (M6)		25
Tidal Thames (M31)		27
Kensington Gardens (M125):		29
Kensal Green Cemetery (M125).....		31
Holland Park (M131).....		33
Kensal Green Gas works (BI1) (proposed down grade to local L 7)		37
Brompton Cemetery (BI3).....		38
West London & District Line (BI2)		41
Chelsea Physic Garden (BI4)		43
British rail western region land (BII1).....		44
Metropolitan Line (BII2) proposed rename: Hammersmith and City Line.....		45
Carmelite Monastery (BII3).....		47
Ladbroke Grove Garden Complex (BII4).....		48
Moravian Burial Ground (BII5).....		49
Royal Hospital Old Burial Grounds (BII6):		50

Ranelagh Gardens (BII7).....	51
Kings College (BII 8 proposed L8).....	52
Emslie Horniman Pleasance (L1).....	54
Westway Wildlife Garden (L2).....	56
Avondale Park (L3).....	57
Natural History Museum (L4 proposed BII 10).....	58
Meanwhile Gardens (L 6 proposed BII 9).....	59
Chelsea Hospital South Lawn (Proposed BI 5).....	61
Kensington Memorial Park (proposed site L9).....	62
Appendix 2 - 2002 Ecological Survey.....	64

1 Introduction

Biodiversity acts as a crucial mitigating factor, by providing “ecosystem services”, for example, cooling, insulating and pollution-absorbing properties of vegetation, flood control, noise absorption and other ecosystem services. In addition, future generations have the right to intergenerational equity of biological resources. Therefore, we need to ensure biodiversity is an integral part of the urban environment both present and future.

Biodiversity does not only enhance the beauty of our landscapes and wildlife, inspiring and enriching our lives, but provides us with many of the things that sustain our lives. Biodiversity provides food, timber and fuel, materials and fresh water. Biodiversity helps to regulate our climate, control floods, absorb CO₂ and purify water. It also contributes to a sense of place, providing a cultural heritage and opportunities for recreation, tranquillity and a healthy environment (adapted from Natural England website: http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/why_is_biodiversity_important/default.aspx)

Our natural environment is undergoing rapid and unprecedented changes, particularly related to climate change. These environmental stresses are affecting biodiversity. Humanity is no longer living off nature's interest, but drawing down its capital. This growing pressure on ecosystems is causing habitat destruction or degradation and permanent loss of productivity, threatening both biodiversity and human well-being (WWF, 2006). Issues that are already cause for concern locally include flooding, drought, heat waves, the heat island effect in London, invasive species and pathogens. These issues are well covered by the national press and of increasing concern to the public. Some are already having an impact on the ecology of the borough, for example, our park and street trees have been severely afflicted with Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner moth in the few years since this disease arrived in the UK.

1.1 National Planning Policy Context

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation sets out several key principles to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered. These principles include, among others:

- Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designed sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests in the wider environment.
- Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognize the contribution that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources.

1.2 London Biodiversity Strategy

As required by the Greater London Authority Act, the Mayor of London produced a biodiversity strategy for the capital in 2002 that requires the London Boroughs to assist with implementation. The document details the Mayor's vision for

protecting and conserving London's natural open spaces. It seeks to ensure that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London and that more open space is created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within 1km walking distance of a quality natural space (Mayor of London, 2002).

The focus of urban nature conservation is to increase biodiversity, counteract habitat fragmentation by re-creating and enhancing natural ecosystems by integrating biodiversity features into the fabric of the city, which also involves raising awareness and engaging local communities.

1.3 The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London 2008, Consolidated with Alterations since 2004

The London Plan states that the planning of new development and regeneration should have regard to nature conservation and biodiversity, and opportunities should be taken to achieve positive gains for conservation through the form and design and development. Borough's should give strong protection to designated sites in their DPDs. The Mayor will and boroughs should resist development that would have a significant adverse impact on the population or conservation status of protected species or priority species identified in the UK, London and borough Biodiversity Action Plans. Appropriate policies for their protection and enhancement and to achieve the targets set out in BAPs, should be included in DPDs.

1.4 Biodiversity in the RBKC

Kensington and Chelsea is one of the most densely populated areas in the country, with the least open space per head. For such an urbanised area, the biodiversity resource is remarkably rich. RBKC has a responsibility to protect and enhance biodiversity and is a significant area of activity for the borough.

There are currently 22 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs), of which 5 sites are of Metropolitan Importance; 4 of Borough Importance I; 8 of Borough Importance II; and 5 of Local Importance. These designations are based on habitat surveys of the Borough, undertaken by London Conservation Services in 1993 and 2002. They are listed in the Unitary Development Plan for protection from development. However, the Local Development Framework process provides an opportunity to review these designations, using up to date surveys and local information.

The Council's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) was approved in November 2007, with implementation starting in 2010. Among other things, BAPs set out the measures to protect and enhance the Borough's biodiversity resource by improving the quality of the local environment through practical management, habitat creation and protection of important wildlife sites. The implementation of the BAP is an important vehicle to improving the biodiversity of the Borough.

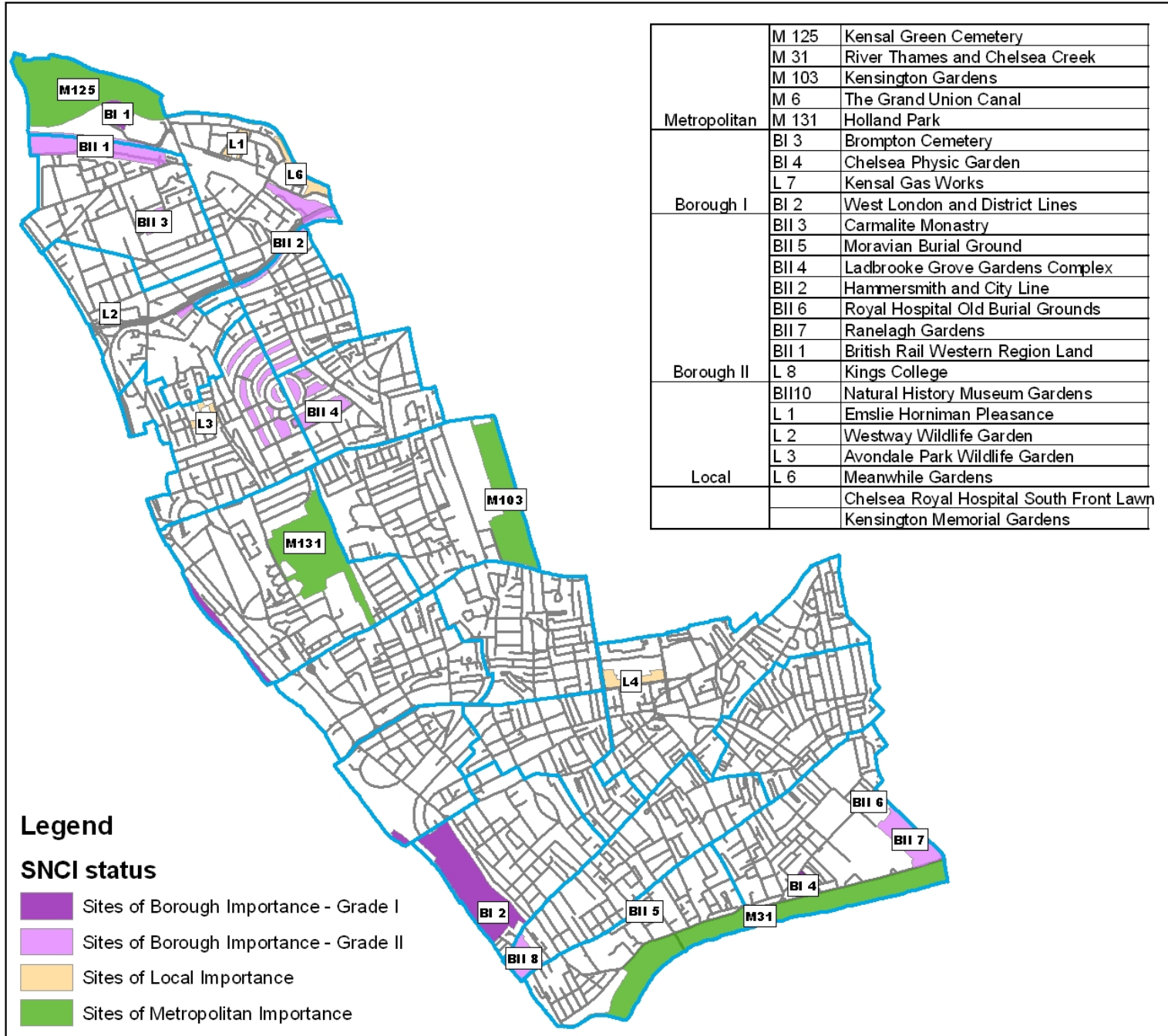
As a result of this review, the proposed revisions will result in 24 SNCIs, of which 5 sites will be of Metropolitan Importance; 4 Borough Importance I; 9 Borough Importance II; and 6 Local Importance.

2 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (Summary)

Site	Code	Current Designation (Figure 1)	Proposed Designation Change (Figure 2)	Ecological Evidence
Grand Union Canal	M6	Metropolitan	Metropolitan	Appendix 1
The River Thames (including Chelsea Creek)	M31	Metropolitan	Metropolitan	Appendix 1
Kensington Gardens	M103	Metropolitan	Metropolitan (with amended boundary)	Appendix 1
Kensal Green Cemetery	M125	Metropolitan	Metropolitan	Appendix 1
Holland Park	M131	Metropolitan	Metropolitan	Appendix 1
Kensal Green Gas Works (BI1)	BI 1	Borough I	Local Importance (L 7)	Appendix 1 / Ecological survey 2002
Brompton Cemetery	BI 3	Borough I	Borough I	Appendix 1
West London & District Lines	BI 2	Borough I	Borough I	Appendix 1
Chelsea Physic Garden	BI 4	Borough I	Borough I	Appendix 1
British Rail Western Region Land	BII 1	Borough II	Borough II (with amended boundary)	Appendix 1 / Ecological Survey 2002 & site assessment
Metropolitan Line	BII 2	Borough II	Borough II (renamed with amended boundary)	Appendix 1 / Ecological survey 2002
Carmelite Monastery	BII 3	Borough II	Borough II	Appendix 1
Ladbroke Grove Garden Complex	BII 4	Borough II	Borough II	Appendix 1
Moravian Burial Ground	BII 5	Borough II	Borough II	Appendix 1
Royal Hospital Old Burial Grounds	BII 6	Borough II	Borough II	Appendix 1

Ranelgh Gardens	BII 7	Borough II	Borough II	Appendix 1
Kings College	BII 8	Borough II	Local Importance (L 8)	Ecological Survey 2002
Emslie Horniman Pleasance	L1	Local	Local	Appendix 1 / Breeding Bird Survey 2009
Westway Wildlife Garden	L2	Local	Local	Appendix 1
Avondale Park Wildlife Garden	L3	Local	Local	Appendix 1 / Breeding Bird Survey 2009
Natural History Museum Gardens	L4	Local	Borough II (BII 10)	Appendix 1 / Ecological survey 2002
Meanwhile Gardens	L6	Local	Borough II (BII 9)	Appendix 1 / Ecological survey 2002
Chelsea Hospital South Front Lawns		New	Borough I (BI 5)	Appendix 1 / Ecological survey 2002
Kensington Memorial Gardens		New	Local (L 9)	Appendix 1 / Ecological survey 2002, Breeding Bird Survey 2009

Sites of Nature Conservation Interest: Current Status



Legend

SNCI status

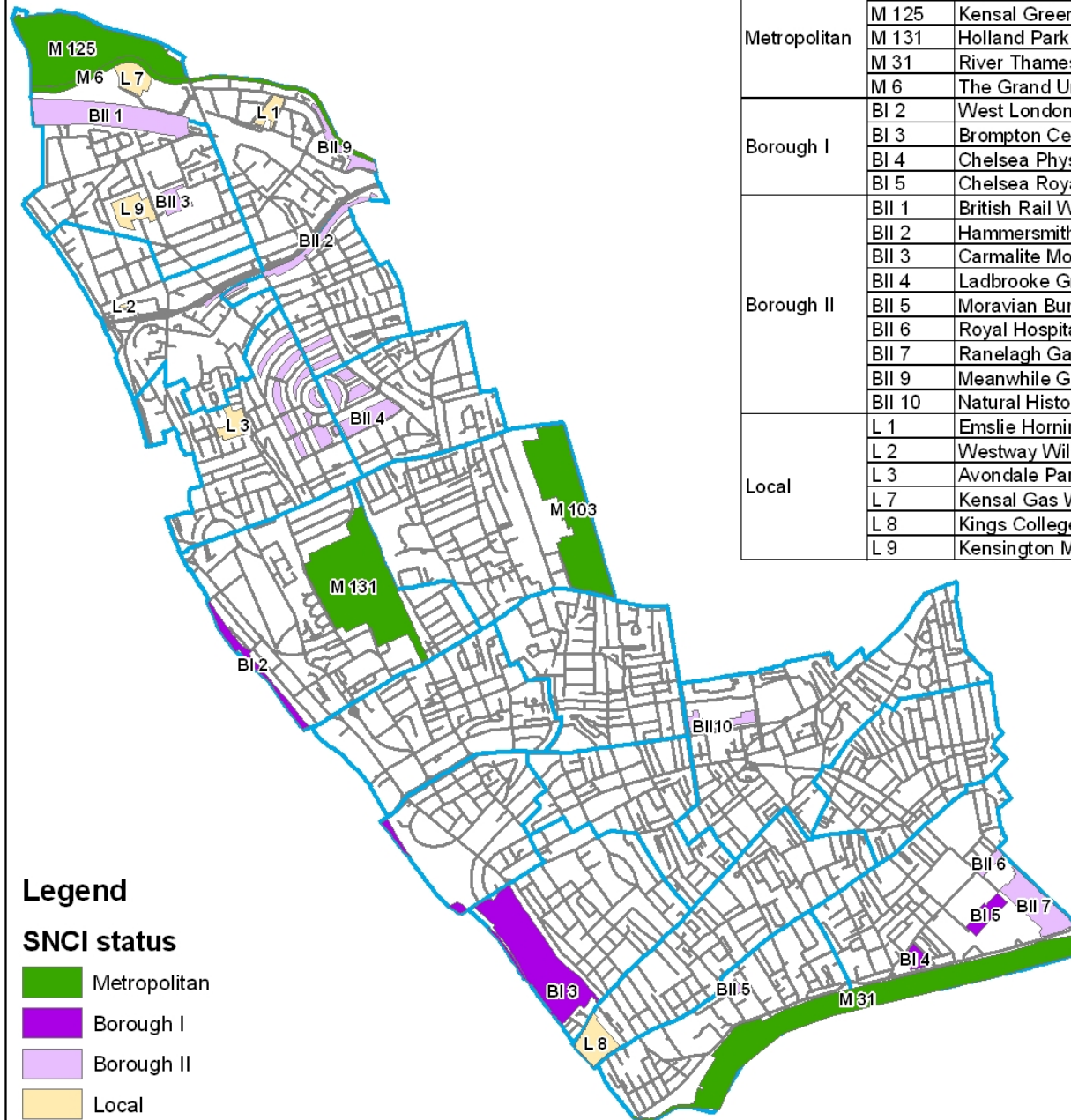
- Sites of Borough Importance - Grade I
- Sites of Borough Importance - Grade II
- Sites of Local Importance
- Sites of Metropolitan Importance



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
**KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA**

Ecology Service The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Holland Park Ecology Centre 020 7938 8185 saskie.lovell@rbkc.gov.uk	
	Ref: SNCI review Author: S. Lovell Date: 17/06/2009 Status: Draft
Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Licence No 100021668 (2009)	

Sites of Nature Conservation Interest:
Proposed Status



Metropolitan	M 103	Kensington Gardens
	M 125	Kensal Green Cemetery
	M 131	Holland Park
	M 31	River Thames and Chelsea Creek
	M 6	The Grand Union Canal
Borough I	BI 2	West London and District Lines
	BI 3	Brompton Cemetery
	BI 4	Chelsea Physic Garden
	BI 5	Chelsea Royal Hospital South Front Lawn
	Borough II	BII 1
	BII 2	Hammersmith and City Line
	BII 3	Carmelite Monastery
	BII 4	Ladbroke Grove Gardens Complex
	BII 5	Moravian Burial Ground
	BII 6	Royal Hospital Old Burial Grounds
	BII 7	Ranelagh Gardens
	BII 9	Meanwhile Gardens
	BII 10	Natural History Museum Gardens
Local	L 1	Emslie Horniman Pleasance
	L 2	Westway Wildlife Garden
	L 3	Avondale Park Wildlife Garden
	L 7	Kensal Gas Works
	L 8	Kings College
	L 9	Kensington Memorial Gardens

Legend

SNCI status

- Metropolitan
- Borough I
- Borough II
- Local



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Ecology Service
The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Holland Park Ecology Centre
020 7938 8185
saskie.lovell@rbkc.gov.uk



Ref: SNCI review
Author: S. Lovell
Date: 17/06/2009
Status: Draft

3 Review of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance

See Appendix 2 for Ecological Survey Report

3.1 Sites of Metropolitan Importance (SMI)

3.1.1 The Grand Union Canal (M6)

The Canal is of strategic importance as a green corridor spanning the city. It contains characteristic aquatic flora, fauna and breeding water birds.

The Paddington Branch is a part of the Grand Union and Regent's Canal SMI that runs through the Borough for approximately 2.0km, following the transfer of a 1.1km stretch from Westminster City Council due to boundary reorganisations in 1994.

A towpath provides public access along the entire southern length of the canal. The vegetation in the Kensal Green section comprised semi-improved grassland to the north and rough land, tall herb and bracken dominated vegetation to the south. The vegetation of the newly acquired section from Ladbroke Grove to the Westminster City Council boundary is predominantly amenity grassland but includes small amounts of quite diverse wetland vegetation. Wet marginal vegetation included hard rush, yellow iris, hemlock water dropwort, great water dock, angelica, reed sweet-grass and lesser pond sedge (*Carex acutiformis*). The canal walls are constructed from a variety of materials with brick sections supporting most diverse vegetation including skullcap, common alder, trifid bur-marigold and marsh woundwort (*Stachys palustris*), gypsywort, pelitory of the wall.

Recommendations: Continue as Metropolitan designation.

3.1.2 The River Thames (including Chelsea Creek) (M31)

This SMI has been designated primarily for its brackish and freshwater flora, wildfowl, waders, fish and invertebrates and for its strategic importance as a natural landscape feature.

The course of the Thames within Kensington and Chelsea forms part of one of London's richest wildlife habitats supporting diverse assemblages of birds, fish and invertebrates. The Borough bird survey carried out in 2001 reported 28 species present along the Thames, 18 of which were breeding or probably breeding. This list includes common tern, greylag goose, pintail, tufted duck, dunnock and probably inner London's largest colony of house martins (that nest in the streets immediately north of Chelsea Creek).

The stretch of the Thames from the mouth of Chelsea Creek to Kensington Borough Wharf includes areas of extensive inter-tidal mud, while mud and shingle are exposed at low tide between Kensington Borough Wharf and Battersea Bridge where there is also a small sand beach. These features and the muddy channel of Chelsea Creek are particularly valuable for birds, with

large numbers of black-headed gull, grey wagtail, heron and mallard reported in the current survey.

Recommendation: Continue as Metropolitan designation.

3.1.3 Kensington Gardens (M103)

The SMI has an essential role as a major breathing space in central London that supports an abundance of commoner wildlife. More specific to Kensington Gardens and Palace Grounds are areas of acid grassland and interesting fungi.

Kensington Gardens forms part of the larger Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens SMI, the majority of which falls within the boundaries of Westminster City Council. That part which is currently within Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea includes the formal lawns to the east of Kensington Palace and a strip of what is effectively a continuation of Hyde Park.

An additional area, Perks Field, a private recreation ground for Kensington Palace is adjacent to the existing SMI and is proposed for inclusion with the existing site. Visually and from a wildlife perspective, Perks Field functions as the rest of the SMI with and includes some noteworthy wildlife as discussed below. There is currently no public access to the field.

Despite the large area of grassland and good scattered trees, the site appears poor for mammals. The Borough Fox Survey reported that the site was too open and disturbed for fox earths to be present but provided an ideal feeding place. No small mammals have been reported in recent years, hedgehogs being locally extinct and the grass generally cut too short to provide any form of cover. The only mammal seen during the survey was the grey squirrel, which was abundant and very tame.

32 bird species have been recorded at the site (23 of which were breeding or probably breeding). This list includes uncommon birds for inner London such as greater spotted woodpecker, sparrowhawk and redpoll. The good bird populations are a reflection of the whole SMI, including Hyde Park to the east.

Recommendation: Continue as Metropolitan designation and amend boundary to include Perks Field.

3.1.4 Kensal Green Cemetery (M125)

A large area of relict, unploughed and largely unsprayed grassland containing distinctive plants and fungi with diversity enhanced by vegetated tombs/mausoleums. A total 9 London notable plant species were recorded and a diverse mammal fauna has been reported.

A large cemetery run by a private company and one of the original cemeteries set up in the 19th century to help overcome the problems of London's overcrowded parish graveyards. One third of the cemetery site extends westwards into Hammersmith and Fulham, the whole site has been designated an SMI.

The majority of the site comprises semi-improved neutral grassland between and over the graves. The cemetery lies on London clay and the resultant neutral grassland community includes a number of species favouring heavy, moisture retentive soils such as greater burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*) a London notable and indicator of ancient pasture, meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) and creeping jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*). The grassland is extremely rank and competition may be adversely affecting some species. While current management to cut and presumably rake off the trimmings is appropriate cutting may be too early for the great burnet to seed and raking insufficiently vigorous to counteract soil enrichment. The route of a mown grass path currently includes most of the best colony of great burnet and should be realigned.

The gravestones and tombs support further notable species - wild basil (*Clinopodium vulgare*), found infrequently on limestone gravestones and lesser hawkbit (*Leontodon saxatilis*) occurs occasionally. A varied assemblage of ferns occurred on the chapel area's tombs and mausoleums including maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*), wall rue (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*) and black spleenwort (*Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*), again all London notable species

Scrub and woodland occurred along both the northern and southern boundaries of the site, in both areas dominated by ash, horse chestnut and evergreen oak. A large number of the uncommon fungus *Leccinum duriusculum* can be found under the poplars to the west of Cambridge Avenue and it is expected that other areas of the site could hold good fungal populations.

The site abounded with invertebrate activity with many narrow bordered five spot burnet moths, field grasshopper, small white, meadow brown, speckled wood, large skipper, large white, yellow meadow ant and common blue damselfly. The 1993 Ecological Survey recorded 18 breeding butterfly species at the site.

Kensal Green Cemetery has the highest mammal species diversity in the Borough with the following species recorded; fox; weasel, brown rat, grey squirrel, hedgehog, bank vole, field vole, wood mouse. The 1994 Bat Survey surprisingly only found one pipistrelle. In January 1994, 50 bat boxes were installed within the cemetery which may have led to an increase in bat numbers since the 1994 survey.

Thirty species of bird 21 breeding or probably breeding have been recorded. Stock dove, great spotted woodpecker, lesser whitethroat, willow warbler are of particular note.

Recommendation: Continue as Metropolitan designation.

3.1.5 Holland Park (M131)

Holland Park comprises one of the larger areas of semi-natural habitat within central London and is important for its populations of mammals (including bats), birds and breeding amphibians. The site includes large areas of woodland, an uncommon habitat in inner London.

Holland Park contains a complex mosaic of habitats that have in recent years been managed with ecology in mind. There is an Ecology Centre within the park which oversees environmental education and provides a base for ecological management of the park.

Holland Park's current habitats originate from the creation of a woodland park on open pasture in the 18th and 19th centuries. Following a long period of neglect, the park was acquired by London County Council in the 1950's and later transferred to Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, who introduced more ecologically based management in the 1980's.

The current woodland habitats comprise a number of enclosures of varying character. During a period of neglect much the woodland park succeeded to an elm/sycamore dominated woodland. Dutch elm and sooty bark disease greatly reduced both species possibly creating a more open, ecologically interesting woodland structure. Elsewhere there are areas dominated by beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) or Turkey (*Quercus cerris*) and pedunculate oak (*Q robur*). The shrub layer generally comprises suckering elm, young sycamore and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). The holly can become very dense in places and the shrub layer is shading out all ground-flora in a number of enclosures. Further commonly found species included bramble, elder and dog rose (*Rosa canina*). The ground-flora is very variable, depending on level of disturbance and level of shade cast by canopy and/or shrub layer. Widespread species include bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), nettle, ivy (*Hedera helix*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), red campion (*Silene dioica*), lords and ladies (*Arum maculatum*). More localised species include male fern and probably introduced foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*) and sowbread (*Cyclamen hederifolium*). The woodland park reportedly supports an excellent assemblage of over 300 species of fungi.

Around the remains of Holland House, there are formal gardens with planted shrubbery and amenity lawns and further expanses of amenity grassland towards the south of the site and near the site entrances.

The current survey recorded 12 bird species, a variety of invertebrates (field grasshoppers, speckled wood, small white, common darter and blue tailed damselfly). The Borough Bird Survey 2001 recorded 34 species, 27 breeding or possibly breeding. This included species uncommon in central London such as sparrowhawk, great spotted woodpecker and tawny owl. The Park also supports large numbers of breeding blue tits, great tits and wrens as well as smaller numbers of song and mistle thrush, blackcap, chiffchaff, goldcrest, long tailed tit and coal tit.

The Borough Bat survey indicated that Holland Park is an extremely important site for bats with brown long eared bats and pipistrelles seen feeding in the park. The Borough Mammal survey 1997 highlights that a number of mammals are present within the park, including hedgehogs (indicated by droppings), domestic rabbits, foxes (the Fox Survey estimates four resident families), grey squirrel and wood mice. Additionally, there have been reports of brown rat and a feral ferret.

Recommendation: Continue as Metropolitan designation.

3.2 Sites of Borough Grade I Importance

3.2.1 Kensal Green Gas Works (BI 1)

According to the Habitats 2002 survey only a small amount of ruderal vegetation at the sites edges was present at the time of survey. The site has also subsequently been cleared following the granting of planning permission.

Recommendation: Downgrade designation to Local status due to site clearance (L 7).

3.2.2 Brompton Cemetery (BI 3)

The site includes moderately diverse grassland containing at least three London notable species and which supports a diverse invertebrate assemblage.

A large cemetery established in 1840 on pasture along the Borough's western boundary. The majority of the site comprises semi-improved neutral grassland dominated by false oat with much red fescue, Yorkshire fog and rough meadow grass. Herbs include lady's bedstraw, birds foot trefoil, meadow vetchling, black knapweed, smooth tare, broadleaved everlasting pea and ox-eye daisy. The London notables grey sedge, sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*) and dark mullien (*Verbascum nigrum*) are also present. Patches of acid grassland contain red fescue, sheep's sorrel, mouse eared hawkweed and the aforementioned sheep's fescue. Associated invertebrates included field grasshoppers, small white, meadow brown, cinnabar moth caterpillars and red tailed bumblebee. Within the grassland are many vegetated tombstones and the wall separating Brompton Cemetery from the West London and District Railway supports male and harts tongue fern. There are many fine mature trees including, false acacia, evergreen oak, Turkey oak, weeping ash, Scott's pine, horse chestnut, London plane, common lime and yew.

Mammal surveys report the presence of a number of species and emphasise the value of the site for bat. Seven feeding pipistrelles were noted with higher counts expected with more intensive survey. The Fox Survey indicated a resident population of two or three families and additional feeding visitors. The 1997 Mammal Survey also recorded 2 house mice, 2 wood mice and 20+ grey squirrels.

Recommendation: Continuing use as Borough I designation

3.2.3 The West London and District Lines (BI 2)

Undisturbed vegetation, dense in places providing a semi natural refuge in built up area. The site forms an important wildlife corridor joining the Grand Union Canal.

The West London and District Line runs north-south along the Borough boundary with Hammersmith and Fulham with much of the trackside area actually falling within the neighbouring borough. The part of the site within Hammersmith and Fulham has been designated as a site of Borough Grade I importance. All the rail side land was surveyed either from moving trains, stations or bridges as no direct access was possible.

The majority of the trackside comprise a complex of abandoned sidings overgrown with roughland and patches of semi-improved neutral grassland with a ruderal/ephemeral community nearer the track bed. Some areas of roughland have progressed to semi-mature sycamore woodland. There is a large area of semi improved neutral grassland to the south of Cromwell Road. The value of an extensive area of roughland, tall herb and sycamore woodland to the west of West Brompton Station is enhanced by adjoining habitat, including wetland areas in Hammersmith and Fulham.

The Borough Fox Survey indicated that the area is suitable for foxes providing undisturbed breeding habitat and a corridor to feeding areas including the adjacent Brompton Cemetery. Although there are no other specific surveys cover the fauna of the site, the mixture of habitats including bramble and other berrying species are likely to provide a good food source and protection for birds and small mammals.

Recommendation: Continuing use as Borough I designation

3.2.4 Chelsea Physic Garden (BI 4)

The site supports large breeding populations of common toads, common frogs and smooth newts and acts as a resting point along River Thames corridor for passing birds. It is a historic open space in densely built up area. The site is noted for its lichen assemblage.

The Physic Garden has been in continuous use as an apothecary's garden or botanic garden since 1673. The site comprises numerous planted beds surrounded by amenity grass or gravel paths. There are a number of fine mature trees including black mulberry and England's largest outdoor olive tree.

The site supports a diverse self-established flora including henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*), deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*), lady's mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*), small impatiens (*Impatiens parviflora*) and perfoliate alexanders (*Smyrniium perfoliatum*) – all London notables. From the survey of nearby sites, it is clear that some of these are spreading beyond the Physic Gardens boundaries, the site acting as a source of exotic escapee plants for the local area. This explains the higher than expected incidence of deadly nightshade found within a 1-2 km

radius of the gardens. This site may also be the source of the perfoliate alexanders which has previously been reported from the nearby Ranelagh Gardens.

There is a good sized pond to the south of the site has been richly planted with native species such as bogbean, galingale, reed sweet grass, lesser reedmace (*Typha angustifolia*), water horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*), purple loosestrife, water mint and water lilies. The pond supports a very large colony of common toads with over 100 individuals counted leading to a conservative population estimate of 200+ adults. A smaller number of common frogs and approximately 30 adult smooth newts were also recorded.

Long tailed tits breed in the garden, one of the closest sites to central London as do coal tit, blue tit, great tit, wren, dunnock, robin, greenfinch and blackbird. Sparrowhawks and green woodpeckers are particularly interesting visitors.

Recommendation: Continuing use as Borough I designation

3.3 Sites of Borough Grade II Importance

3.3.1 British Rail Western Region Land (BII 1)

This site was originally in two sections. Most of the eastern section has been lost to buildings erected under the Westway and along Acklam Road and much of the section to the west has been developed for the Eurostar depot although good sections of scrubby roughland vegetation remain to the edges of the tracks. The remaining wildlife importance of the site has been recognised in its designation as a Green Corridor linking Little Wormwood Scrubs Park, the Grand Union Canal, Kensal Green Cemetery and the remains of the Kensal Green Gasworks site.

In the 2002 Ecological Survey this site was recommended to be de-designated. However, this is not agreed with as by de-designating the site there will be no formal protection of the features which contribute to its importance as a wildlife corridor. In addition, a site visit was carried by RBKC's ecologist in October 2008, it was observed that the roughland vegetation was of high value and contained a diverse number of plant species; furthermore the site is relatively undisturbed and provides a refuge for species.

It is therefore proposed that the site boundary be reduce to afford protection to the roughland vegetation.

Recommendation: adjustment of site boundary.

3.3.2 Metropolitan Line (BII 2)

Some dense and relatively undisturbed vegetation providing a feeding and nesting sites form common birds. The site is one of a few remaining areas in the Borough where ruderal/ephemeral species can thrive and is a valuable east-west wildlife corridor.

This rail side site is situated between Westbourne Park and Ladbroke Grove Stations and comprises areas of sycamore dominated woodland with occasional birch and elder. Nearer the rail lines there is a thin strip of ruderal vegetation with much michaelmas daisy (*Aster sp*), Canadian fleabane (*Conyza canadensis*), ragwort sp (*Senecio sp*), mugwort, fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), common toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*) etc. There are also patches of false oat dominated grassland. Bramble scrub containing occasional berrying firethorn (*Pyracantha sp*) and elder and smothered in Russian vine (*Fallopia baldschuanica*) occurs near Ladbroke Grove Station and is a foraging area for common birds.

The fauna of the site is presently un-recorded but one would expect it to provide some refuge for foxes and a number of bird species. Much of the track runs above ground level, which may limit access for some species, but it is still likely to function as a wildlife corridor in some respects.

Recommendation: Rename and adjust boundary; Hammersmith and City.

3.3.3 Carmelite Monastery (BII 3)

The site includes habitats rare in Kensington and Chelsea, particularly allotments and an orchard. The site is relatively undisturbed and unchanged over time producing a mature garden of value to a number of plant and animal species.

Private walled monastery gardens, the original seven metre high walls having been erected in mid 19th century. The grounds comprise of amenity lawns divided by gravel paths and planted shrubberies with many fine mature trees. There are in addition an old orchard and blocks of allotment gardens, the latter containing the London notable dark mullein and a number of formerly planted, self established species such as soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). The presence of butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*) provides a historical link with vernacular plant uses as it was originally planted here to supply berries for use as hatpin ends. A recently constructed pond with a natural profile has been planted with marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), white water lily, hard rush, yellow iris, purple loosestrife and yellow water lily (*Nuphar lutea*).

Foxes and several bird species including greater spotted woodpecker, green woodpecker and kestrel were reported and bats have also been observed. The low intensity management the recently constructed pond may be expected to attract amphibians. Fuller amphibian and bat surveys are recommended to more fully determine the wildlife value of this site.

Recommendation: Continuing Borough II designation.

3.3.4 Ladbroke Grove Garden Squares Complex (BII 4)

A large area of relatively undisturbed open space which is particularly important for mammals.

This site consists of 16 garden squares, all in private communal ownership with no public access. They are considered as one site due to their close proximity that allows movement of animals between them.

Most of the squares comprise amenity lawns surrounded by densely planted shrubberies. There are also smaller areas of scattered trees, mainly non-native hedging, flower beds and gravel path surfacing. The mature trees, some dating back to the original mid 19th century layout are an important resource for wildlife as well as an asset to the surrounding built environment. London plane and common lime dominate but there is a wide variety of planted ornamental species including birch, ash, black mulberry, false acacia, honey locust, crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*), dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*), Caucasian wingnut (*Pterocarya fraxinifolia*), Pedunculate oak, Turkey oak and Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*). The larger squares are quite rich in plant species as they included secluded, less intensively managed corners.

Fungi were reported from a number of the gardens, particularly Stanley Gardens South where a dying ash was providing an excellent habitat for a number of different species.

Mammal surveys indicate that the Gardens are a particularly important corridor for foxes. Grey squirrels were frequently seen. Common garden birds were frequent, seven species recorded during the survey and some of the flowering plants provided valuable nectar for invertebrates such as red admiral and small white.

Recommendation: Continuing Borough II designation.

3.3.5 Moravian Burial Ground (BII 5)

The site includes an area of moderately diverse acid grassland and supports a large population of the London notable grey sedge

This small square includes regularly mown acid grassland dominated by red fescue with clumps of mouse eared hawkweed, occasional heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*) and frequent sheep's sorrel. The site boundaries are marked by a privet hedge with rows of mature London plane trees to the south, west and east beneath which there is tall herb and abundant grey sedge. The site is bounded by an old wall supporting much pelitory of the wall, ivy leaved toadflax (*Cymbalaria muralis*), male and harts tongue fern.

The sheltered nature of the site is likely to make it attractive to common birds and butterflies although no official surveys have been reported.

Recommendation: Continuing Borough II designation.

3.3.6 Royal Hospital Old Burial Ground (BII 6)

This site includes old grassland and vegetated tombstones with three London notable species.

The site comprises an old, disused graveyard. Semi-improved neutral grassland is dominated by creeping bent, perennial rye grass, rough meadow grass, cock's-foot and Yorkshire fog and includes common herbs such as yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), creeping cinquefoil and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*). Areas of more acid grassland contain typical herbs such as autumn hawkbit (*Leontodon autumnalis*), common cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), mouse eared hawkweed and occasional red fescue. The London notable grey sedge is abundant around the northern edges of the site. Four fern species found on the tombstones, male fern, harts tongue fern, maidenhair spleenwort and black spleenwort – the last two being London notables. There are some good specimen trees including purple beech and Indian bean tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*).

Mammal surveys of the site indicate that foxes use the area for feeding. Shrew species and hedgehogs were reported up to 1995 but in 1997 only wood and house mice were found. Grey squirrels were abundant.

Recommendation: Continuing Borough II designation.

3.3.7 Ranelagh Gardens (BII 7)

A large area of mature habitat adjacent to a major wildlife corridor. The site includes areas of woodland, a rare habitat in inner London and two London notable plant species - deadly nightshade and perfoliate alexanders (probably colonised from the nearby Chelsea Physic Garden).

A large semi-formal park within the grounds of Chelsea Hospital. The site has been profiled into gently sloping embankments and hollows with blocks of planted trees and shrubbery. Where the trees form a continuous canopy they have been classified as non-native broadleaved woodland comprising a wide variety of tree species including London plane, beech, hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), birch, false acacia, common lime (*Tilia x vulgaris*), and weeping willow (*Salix x sepulcralis*). Blocks of amenity shrubbery, particularly in more secluded areas provide valuable nesting and foraging areas for common birds. Eight species were noted during the current survey, while green and greater spotted woodpeckers were reported. A full bird survey is likely to record more species. The site also includes infrequently mown grassy slopes dominated by cock's-foot and Yorkshire fog that may support common butterflies such as speckled wood.

As for the Chelsea Hospital Old Burial Ground, shrew species and hedgehogs were reported up to 1995 but during 1997 mammal survey, only wood mice, house mice and abundant grey squirrels were found. The site contains the densest concentration of fox earths in the Borough due to the suitability of the terrain and availability of food. The fox survey also reported possible signs of Muntjac deer which would be a very surprising find if corroborated, given the central location of the site and the lack of mammalian wildlife corridors leading to it.

Recommendation: Continuing Borough II designation.

3.3.8 Kings College (BII 8)

The site has been converted into apartments and houses. There are some communal areas for the residents although it is not known whether the planting scheme is of benefit to wildlife. To the east of the site, a permissive path will be opened up creating a shortcut between Kings Road and Fulham Road. This path will retain a thin strip of the current vegetation where it exists and new planting elsewhere.

Recommendation: Downgrade designation to Local status due to the redevelopment of the site (L 8)

3.4 Sites of Local Importance

3.4.1 Emslie Horniman Pleasance (L 1)

A relatively large open space in densely built up area that provides a partial link between the Grand Union Canal and Western Mainline Railway green corridors. There are further opportunities to enhance the site for nature conservation. See Appendix 1 for biological records.

Recommendation: Continuing as Local designation

3.4.2 Westway Wildlife Garden (L 2)

Wildlife garden used for education and local recreation which demonstrates a number of different habitat types and provides a valuable refuge for urban wildlife. The site lies within an area of deficiency. See Appendix 1 for biological records.

Recommendation: Continuing as Local designation

3.4.3 Avondale Wildlife Garden (L 3)

A neglected wildlife garden retaining a diverse planted native flora that could feasibly be restored.

The site boundaries comprise field maple (*Acer campestre*), dog rose, blackthorn (originally planted as a hedge) and buddleia scrub with thistles and nettles and a line of planted crack willows to the south. There is a sown meadow area in centre of the site with Timothy (*Phleum pratense*), Yorkshire fog, red fescue and perennial rye grass with abundant meadow cranesbill, frequent birds foot trefoil, lady's bedstraw, black knapweed and occasional field scabious (*Knautia arvensis*). The 1995 Amphibian and Reptile Survey found four male common frogs and 49 clumps of frogs spawn, apparently naturally colonised. Unfortunately this habitat has been lost and the pond dried up. The Fox Survey suggested that the site may be good for foraging but too disturbed by frequent dog walkers for earth building. The 1997 Mammal Survey recorded the presence of grey squirrels only.

Recommendation: Continuing as Local designation

3.4.4 Natural History Museum Gardens (L 4)

Major habitats; Planted shrubbery, amenity grassland, scattered trees, basic grassland, semi-improved neutral grassland, heathland, standing water, native hedge, scrub.

The wildlife garden includes a number of created habitats that are a valuable awareness-raising tool seen by for visitors from all over the world. A nationally notable species of clearwing moth and a large population of a leaf-mining moth are present. The garden has developed significantly since 1993 and its designation has therefore been upgraded.

The gardens surrounding the front sections of the Natural History Museum are split into two sections. That to the east is more formal and used for public displays and recreation while to the west, a wildlife garden has been created. The wildlife garden contains an amazing variety of habitats given its size and location and acts like an outdoor extension to the Museum. It comprises nine different habitats; urban, chalk grassland, ponds, meadows, oak woodland, acid, hedgerow, reedbed and wet meadow/fen. The range of habitats and the great variety of planted native species is likely to attract a good range of invertebrates and support breeding and foraging birds. Mammal surveys reported the presence of low numbers of wood and house mice, grey squirrels and foxes.

The ponds are particularly important for invertebrates, bird and mammal populations in this part of the Borough which is otherwise densely urbanised. The site appears very suitable for amphibians and if they are not already present introduction could be considered.

Recommendation: Change of designation from Local to Borough II (BII 10)

Data Sources; Borough Ecological Survey 1993, Mammal Borough Survey (Excluding Bats) 1997, Borough Fox Survey 1998, Borough Ecological Survey 2002.

3.4.5 Meanwhile Gardens (L 6)

Major habitats; Amenity grassland, planted shrubbery, standing water, wet marginal vegetation, native broad-leaved woodland, scrub, semi-improved neutral grassland.

A maturing wildlife garden forming a valuable ecological refuge and providing important opportunities for contact with nature in a particularly dense urban area. The varied habitats including open water and wet marginal vegetation habitats, both uncommon in the Borough, add value to the Grand Union Canal SMI and green corridor.

The majority of the site comprises a maturing wildlife garden with a wide range of habitats including native woodland, scrub, semi-improved neutral grassland and wildlife ponds. The larger pond towards the centre of the site supports diverse wet marginal vegetation including trifid bur-marigold, water plantain, water dock, water mint, mater forget me knot, yellow iris, brooklime

(*Veronica beccabunga*), arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) and various ornamental reed species. School parties use the site and pond dippers have caught toads and newts in the past and an amphibian survey of the site is recommended. The intimate mix of habitats and diverse planting provides ideal breeding and foraging for a range of common birds and invertebrates and foxes that visit from nearby gardens.

The site is used as a training facility for horticultural students and includes a skateboard park and children's nursery, strengthening links between the community and the natural environment.

The eastern end of the site comprises amenity grassland and scattered trees.

Recommendation: Change of designation from Local to Borough II (BII 9)

Data Sources; Borough Ecological Survey 1994 Update, Borough Ecological Survey 2002.

3.4.6 Chelsea Hospital South Front Lawns

Major Habitats; Amenity grassland, scattered trees, planted shrubbery, semi-improved neutral grassland.

An old lawn with good flora including the nationally scarce clustered clover (*Trifolium glomeratum*).

Chelsea Hospital was designed by Sir Christopher Wren and was completed in 1692. It lies in the southeast corner of the Borough by the banks of the Thames. The part of the Hospital proposed as a Borough Grade I site is the south Front Lawn comprising three terraces sloping southwards towards the Thames. The main botanical interest is found on the slopes between lawn terraces where the species assemblage includes characteristic species of acid and neutral grassland - perennial rye grass, creeping bent, red fescue and smaller cats tail (*Phleum bertolonii*) with red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla repens*), mouse eared hawkweed, birds foot trefoil, lady's bedstraw and a good population of the nationally scarce clustered clover (*Trifolium glomeratum*). The Flora of London (Burton, 1983) includes five records for this plant within greater London, the nearest known site to Chelsea Hospital being Kew Green.

The lawns are surrounded by planted shrubbery and there is a tennis court to the south of the site. Tree species include three fine old black mulberry trees, mature London plane, birch, beech and false acacia. Gravel paths surround the lawns and cut a cross pattern through the site

This site was not surveyed in the 1993 Borough Ecological Survey and consequently has been omitted from subsequent mammal and bird surveys. The 1997 Mammal Survey did cover the nearby sites Ranelagh Gardens and Hospital Burial Ground where wood mice, house mice, grey squirrel and foxes were reported. It is not expected that this site harbours any additional important mammal or bird species.

Recommendation: Proposed Borough I designation (BI 5)

Data Sources; Borough Ecological Survey 1993, Mammal Borough Survey (Excluding Bats) 1997, Borough Ecological Survey 2002..

3.4.7 Kensington Memorial Gardens

Amenity grassland, planted shrubbery, scattered trees, native hedge, semi-improved neutral grassland. Close to an area of deficiency.

An extensive area of open space in a built up area including good native hedges and with potential for habitat re-creation.

Public Park towards the north of the Borough with formal planted shrubbery, tennis courts, children's play area and a large expanse of amenity grassland. A small patch of more mixed un-mown grass behind tennis courts contains cock's-foot, timothy, Yorkshire fog, perennial rye-grass, false oat, wall barley (*Hordeum murinum*) and red fescue with abundant yarrow and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) in an undisturbed sunny spot.

The hedges surrounding the main park on its northern and western sides are planted with native species including field maple, hawthorn and blackthorn.

Habitat creation, particularly wild flower and scrub planting could be considered on the amenity grassland towards the site boundaries.

Recommendation: Proposed Local designation (L 9)

Data Sources; Borough Ecological Survey 1993, Borough Ecological Survey 2002.

4 Green Corridors and the Blue Ribbon Network

'Green Corridors', 'wildlife Linkages', 'Landscape corridors', 'landscape linkages', 'dispersal corridors', 'green belts', 'greenways' and other forms of connecting features are methods that work at a range of spatial scales and a variety of levels of sophistication – from artificial tunnels and underpasses that assist animals to move across local barriers such as roads and railway lines, to major tracts of undisturbed natural forest that link reserves at high and low elevations. Essentially Green Corridors facilitate the natural movement of species between habitats, enabling recolonisation and diversification of isolated habitat parcels. Corridors need to be functionally appropriate to the fauna and flora by providing suitable habitats and food sources for species with varying mobility, size, dietary requirements and habitat preference.

The Grand Union Canal and the railside environments are strategically important as green corridors spanning the city and contains characteristic aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna. The River Thames, including Chelsea Creek, is also strategically important, but as a natural landscape feature and

contains brackish and freshwater flora, wildfowl, waders, fish and invertebrates.

5 Strategic recommendations to protect and enhance Sites of Nature Conservation Interest.

- Protect the biodiversity in, and adjacent to, the Borough's Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and require opportunities to be taken to enhance and attract biodiversity
- Protect Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and/or require the provision of significantly improved habitats to attract biodiversity in accordance with the national, regional and local Biodiversity Action Plans
- Ecological enhancement measures should be assessed and incorporated into developments
- Require a site specific Ecological Impact Assessment for all major developments in or adjacent to Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, Green Corridors, open space and the Blue Ribbon Network
- Propose a network of Green Corridors to link SNCI with the Blue Ribbon Network
- Protect the biodiversity value of Green Corridors and the Blue Ribbon Network and require that development proposals create opportunities to extend or link Green Corridors and the Blue Ribbon Network
- Sites located within or adjacent to SNCI's or green corridors must incorporate ecological design features which aim to generate a net biodiversity gain in terms of the ecological features existing on or surrounding the site
- Management plans for ecological features must be an integral part of development documentation
- Development proposals must create opportunities for attracting biodiversity and habitat creation, having regard to the national, regional and local Biodiversity Action Plans

Appendix 1 Protected species lists and habitats

Note: 51 protected species have been recorded with the boroughs Sites of Nature Conservation Interest, with a further 7 protected species recorded within 100m of the designated sites.

Protected species lists and habitats tabular data extracted from Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) records 2009

Grand Union Canal (M6)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
amphibian	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
bird	Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	BAP Priority London
	Common Tern	Sterna hirundo	Birds Dir Anx 1
	Hedge Accentor	Prunella modularis	BAP Priority London
	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	BAP Priority London
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos minor	BAP Priority London
	Northern Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	BAP Priority London; Birds Dir Anx 1; W&CA Act Sch 1 Part 1
	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	BAP Priority London
flowering plant	Populus nigra subsp. betulifolia	Populus nigra subsp. betulifolia	BAP Priority London
insect butterfly	Wall	Lasiommata megera	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

insect - moth	Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus	Pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Amenity grassland	0.41
Bare artificial habitat	0.53
Bracken	0.06
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	0.29
Non-native broadleaved woodland	0.14
Planted shrubbery	0.03
Roughland (intimate mix of 9, 14 and 6)	0.2
Scattered trees	0.08
Standing water (includes canals)	5.11
Tall herbs	0.1
Vegetated walls, tombstones etc.	0.05
Wet marginal vegetation	0.07

Tidal Thames (M31)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
amphibian	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
	Smooth Newt	Lissotriton vulgaris	W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
bird	Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	BAP Priority London
	Common Tern	Sterna hirundo	Birds Dir Anx 1
	Greylag Goose	Anser anser	W&CA Act Sch 1 Part 2
	Hedge Accentor	Prunella modularis	BAP Priority London
	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	BAP Priority London
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Northern Pintail	Anas acuta	W&CA Act Sch 1 Part 2
	Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	BAP Priority London; Birds Dir Anx 1; W&CA Act Sch 1 Part 1
	Redwing	Turdus iliacus	W&CA Act Sch 1 Part 1
	Reed Bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	BAP Priority London
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Stag Beetle	Lucanus cervus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Bare artificial habitat	1.04
Intertidal mud, sand, shingle, etc.	6.53
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	0.91
Planted shrubbery	1.28
Ruderal or ephemeral	0.64
Running water (rivers and streams)	14.64
Scrub	0.04
Tall herbs	0.01
Vegetated walls, tombstones etc.	1.27

Kensington Gardens (M125):

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
bird	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	BAP Priority London
	Hedge Accentor	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	BAP Priority London
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	BAP Priority London
	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
flowering plant	Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	BAP Priority National
insect hymenopteran	Formica rufa	<i>Formica rufa</i>	BAP Priority London
terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Pipistrellus	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Vespertilionidae	Vespertilionidae	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Acid grassland	1.63
Amenity grassland	5.26
Bare artificial habitat	1.19
Bare soil and rock	0.26
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	2.49
Non-native hedge	0.03
Planted shrubbery	1.4
Scattered trees	3.34
Standing water (includes canals)	0.1

Kensal Green Cemetery (M125)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
amphibian	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
bird	Common Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	BAP Priority London
	Firecrest	Regulus ignicapilla	W&CA Act Sch 1 Part 1
	Hedge Accentor	Prunella modularis	BAP Priority London
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos minor	BAP Priority London
	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	BAP Priority London
flowering plant	Populus nigra subsp. betulifolia	Populus nigra subsp. betulifolia	BAP Priority London
fungus	Pink Waxcap	Hygrocybe calyptriformis var. calyptriformis	BAP Priority London
insect - butterfly	Wall	Lasiommata megera	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
insect - moth	Buff Ermine	Spilosoma luteum	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Latticed Heath	Chiasmia clathrata	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus	Pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1

West European Hedgehog

Erinaceus
europaeus

BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Amenity grassland	0.46
Bare artificial habitat	1.25
Bare soil and rock	0.27
Bracken	0.15
Native broadleaved woodland	0.34
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	16.53
Non-native broadleaved woodland	4.38
Planted shrubbery	0.2
Ruderal or ephemeral	0.05
Scattered trees	4.07
Scrub	4.07
Tall herbs	1.78
Vegetated walls, tombstones etc.	4.6

Holland Park (M131)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
amphibian	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
	Smooth Newt	Lissotriton vulgaris	W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
bird	Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	BAP Priority London
	Hedge Accentor	Prunella modularis	BAP Priority London
	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	BAP Priority London
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Lesser Redpoll	Carduelis cabaret	BAP Priority National
	Redwing	Turdus iliacus	W&CA Act Sch 1 Part 1
	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	BAP Priority London
flowering plant	Cornflower	Centaurea cyanus	BAP Priority National
fungus	Tiered Tooth	Hericium cirrhatum	BAP Priority London
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Stag Beetle	Lucanus cervus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
insect - butterfly	White-letter Hairstreak	Satyrrium w-album	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
insect - moth	Autumnal Rustic	Eugnorisma glareosa	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Brindled Beauty	Lycia hirtaria	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Brown-spot Pinion	Agrochola litura	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Centre-barred Sallow	Atethmia centrago	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Dusky Brocade	Apamea remissa	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Grey Dagger	Acronicta psi	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

	Oak Hook-tip	Watsonalla binaria	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Small Square-spot	Diarsia rubi	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	White Ermine	Spilosoma lubricipeda	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
terrestrial mammal	Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Pipistrellus	Pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Vespertilionidae	Vespertilionidae	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	West European Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Amenity grassland	2.39
Bare artificial habitat	2.8
Bare soil and rock	0.02
Native broadleaved woodland	1.5
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	0.97
Non-native broadleaved woodland	4.68
Planted shrubbery	1.65
Scattered trees	0.78
Scrub	0.13
Standing water (includes canals)	0.39
Tall herbs	0.52
Wet marginal vegetation	0.08

Bird survey report 2009

Red List = species that are either globally threatened or have suffered serious decline.

Amber List = Moderate decline in population size and range.

Red list:

Breeding Species

European Starling

Song Thrush

Non-Breeding Species

Herring Gull

European Turtle Dove

Amber List

Mallard

Eurasian Woodcock

Stock Dove

Mistle Thrush

Dunnock

Grey Wagtail

Meadow Pipit

Common Gull

Western Lesser Black-backed Gull

Common Black-headed Gull

Common Swift

European Swallow

Kensal Green Gas works (BI1) (proposed down grade to local L 7)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus	Pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Scattered trees	0.03
Scrub	0.05
Bare soil and rock	2.03
Bare artificial habitat	0.25
Ruderal or ephemeral	0.15
Tall herbs	0.03

Brompton Cemetery (BI3)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
bird	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	BAP Priority London
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
insect - moth	Autumnal Rustic	Eugnorisma glareosa	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Beaded Chestnut	Agrochola lychnidis	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Brindled Beauty	Lycia hirtaria	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Brown-spot Pinion	Agrochola litura	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Dot Moth	Melanchra persicariae	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Dusky Brocade	Apamea remissa	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Ear Moth	Amphipoea oculea	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Garden Dart	Euxoa nigricans	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Grey Dagger	Acronicta psi	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Knot Grass	Acronicta rumicis	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Minor Shoulder-knot	Brachylomia viminalis	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Mouse Moth	Amphipyra	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

		tragopoginis	
	Mullein Wave	Scopula marginepunctata	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Oak Hook-tip	Watsonalla binaria	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Shoulder- striped Wainscot	Mythimna comma	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Small Square- spot	Diarsia rubi	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	White Ermine	Spilosoma lubricipeda	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Pipistrellus	Pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Vespertilionidae	Vespertilionidae	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act

		Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
--	--	---

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Acid grassland	0.1
Bare artificial habitat	1.66
Native hedge	0.25
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	5.95
Planted shrubbery	0.21
Scattered trees	2.8
Vegetated walls, tombstones etc.	4.35

West London & District Line (BI2)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
amphibian	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
bird	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	BAP Priority London
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Stag Beetle	Lucanus cervus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Pipistrellus	Pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Vespertilionidae	Vespertilionidae	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Bare artificial habitat	3.04
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	1.17
Non-native broadleaved woodland	1.44
Roughland (intimate mix of 9, 14 and 6)	0.78
Ruderal or ephemeral	1.08
Scattered trees	0.16
Scrub	1.35
Tall herbs	0.25
Vegetated walls, tombstones etc.	0.03

Chelsea Physic Garden (BI4)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
amphibian	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
	Smooth Newt	Lissotriton vulgaris	W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
bird	Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	BAP Priority London
	Hedge Accentor	Prunella modularis	BAP Priority London
	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	BAP Priority London
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	BAP Priority London
flowering plant	Mistletoe	Viscum album	BAP Priority London

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Scattered trees	0.25
Planted shrubbery	0.10
Bare artificial habitat	0.12
Amenity grassland	0.18
Standing water (includes canals)	0.02
Other	0.62

British rail western region land (BII1)

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Bare artificial habitat	1.17
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	0
Roughland (intimate mix of 9, 14 and 6)	3.52
Ruderal or ephemeral	1.17
Scattered trees	0
Scrub	0

Metropolitan Line (BII2) proposed rename: Hammersmith and City Line

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
amphibian	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
bird	Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	BAP Priority London
	Common Tern	Sterna hirundo	Birds Dir Anx 1
	Hedge Accentor	Prunella modularis	BAP Priority London
	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	BAP Priority London
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Northern Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	BAP Priority London; Birds Dir Anx 1; W&CA Act Sch 1 Part 1
	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	BAP Priority London
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Stag Beetle	Lucanus cervus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
insect - moth	Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Amenity grassland	0.07
Bare artificial habitat	0.93
Bare soil and rock	0.13
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	0.17
Non-native broadleaved woodland	0.18
Planted shrubbery	0.02
Roughland (intimate mix of 9, 14 and	0.52

6)	
Ruderal or ephemeral	0.12
Scattered trees	0.06
Scrub	0.02

Carmelite Monastery (BII3)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
terrestrial mammal	West European Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
amphibian	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	
bird	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Scattered trees	0.23
Planted shrubbery	0.18
Orchard	0.15
Bare artificial habitat	0.23
Amenity grassland	0.36
Ruderal or ephemeral	0.08
Allotments (active)	0.23
Wet marginal vegetation	0.02
Standing water (includes canals)	0.05

Ladbroke Grove Garden Complex (BI14)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
amphibian	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
bird	Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	BAP Priority London
	Hedge Accentor	Prunella modularis	BAP Priority London
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	BAP Priority London
flowering plant	Strawwort	Corrigiola litoralis	BAP Priority National
insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	Stag Beetle	Lucanus cervus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
terrestrial mammal	West European Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Amenity grassland	3.7
Bare artificial habitat	1.12
Bare soil and rock	0.03
Native broadleaved woodland	0.04
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	0.27
Non-native hedge	0.05
Planted shrubbery	2.2
Scattered trees	2.04

Moravian Burial Ground (BII5)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
bird	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Scattered trees	0.07
Planted shrubbery	0.04
Non-native hedge	0.02
Bare soil and rock	0.02
Bare artificial habitat	0.04
Acid grassland	0.17
Tall herbs	0.02

Royal Hospital Old Burial Grounds (BII6):

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Scattered trees	0.07
Vegetated walls, tombstones etc.	0.14
Bare artificial habitat	0.02
Neutral grassland (semi- improved)	0.24

Ranelagh Gardens (BI17)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status	
flowering plant	Cornflower	Centaurea cyanus	BAP	Priority
			National	

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Non-native broadleaved woodland	1.69
Planted shrubbery	0.79
Bare artificial habitat	0.53
Amenity grassland	2.27

Kings College (BII 8 proposed L8)

Species

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
amphibian	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
terrestrial mammal	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
bird	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
bird	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Scattered trees	0.05
Planted shrubbery	0.18
Bare soil and rock	0.12
Bare artificial habitat	0.05
Ruderal or ephemeral	0.05

Emslie Horniman Pleasance (L1)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus	Pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
terrestrial mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Amenity grassland	11.23
Bare artificial habitat	1.18
Bare soil and rock	2.03
Native hedge	0.28
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	4.74
Non-native hedge	0.12
Planted shrubbery	1.01
Ruderal or ephemeral	0.15
Scattered trees	0.69
Scrub	0.76
Standing water (includes canals)	0.02
Tall herbs	0.03

Bird survey report 2009

Schedule 1 = Provides legal protection to rare birds and their young. It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb at, on, or near an active nest.

Red List = species that are either globally threatened or have suffered serious decline.

Amber List = Moderate decline in population size and range.

Breeding Species

Non-Breeding Species

Eurasian Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*)
Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

Red list

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

Amber list

Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*)

Common Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*)
Common Swift (*Apus apus*)
Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*)

Westway Wildlife Garden (L2)

species

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
flowering plant	Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	BAP Priority National
bird	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

Avondale Park (L3)

Species

group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
amphibian	Common Frog	Rana temporaria	W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
bird	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Scrub	0.00
Bare soil and rock	0.00
Bare artificial habitat	0.00
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	0.02

Bird survey report 2009

Red List = species that are either globally threatened or have suffered serious decline.

Amber List = Moderate decline in population size and range.

Breeding Species

Red list

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Amber list

Stock Dove

Dunnock

Non-Breeding Species

Herring Gull

Common Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*)

Common Swift (*Apus apus*)

Natural History Museum (L4 proposed BII 10)

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Amenity grassland	0.34
Bare artificial habitat	0.46
Basic grassland	0.06
Heathland	0.03
Native broadleaved woodland	0.06
Native hedge	0.03
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	0.06
Planted shrubbery	0.29
Reedswamp	0.03
Ruderal or ephemeral	0.03
Scattered trees	0.23
Scrub	0.03
Standing water (includes canals)	0.06
Wet marginal vegetation	0.03

Meanwhile Gardens (L 6 proposed BII 9)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
amphibian	Common Toad	Bufo bufo	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
bird	Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	BAP Priority London
	Common Tern	Sterna hirundo	Birds Dir Anx 1
	Hedge Accentor	Prunella modularis	BAP Priority London
	Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	BAP Priority London
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Northern Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	BAP Priority London; Birds Dir Anx 1; W&CA Act Sch 1 Part 1
	Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	BAP Priority London

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Allotments (active)	0
Amenity grassland	0
Bare artificial habitat	0
Bare soil and rock	0

Native broadleaved woodland	0
Native hedge	0
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	0
Non-native broadleaved woodland	0
Planted shrubbery	0
Recently felled woodland	0
Scattered trees	0
Standing water (includes canals)	0
Tall herbs	0
Wet marginal vegetation	0

Chelsea Hospital South Lawn (Proposed BI 5)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
flowering plant	Annual Knawel	Scleranthus annuus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Chamomile	Chamaemelum nobile	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
	Cornflower	Centaurea cyanus	BAP Priority National
insect beetle (Coleoptera)	Stag Beetle	Lucanus cervus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
terrestrial mammal	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1
	Pipistrellus	Pipistrellus	BAP Priority London; Cons Regs 1994 Sch2; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a; W&CA Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b; W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Scattered trees	0.18
Planted shrubbery	0.37
Bare artificial habitat	0.28
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	0.18
Amenity grassland	0.83

Kensington Memorial Park (proposed site L9)

Species group	Common name	Scientific name	Protected status
terrestrial mammal	West European Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
bird	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	BAP Priority London; BAP Priority National
bird	Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	BAP Priority London

Habitat type	Area (ha)
Scattered trees	0.20
Planted shrubbery	0.38
Native hedge	0.20
Non-native hedge	0.12
Bare artificial habitat	0.62
Amenity grassland	1.10
Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	0.06

Bird survey report 2009

Red List = species that are either globally threatened or have suffered serious decline.

Amber List = Moderate decline in population size and range.

Breeding Species

Red list

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

Amber list

Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*)

Non-Breeding Species

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)

Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*)

Western Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus graellsii*)

Common Swift (*Apus apus*)

Appendix 2 - 2002 Ecological Survey