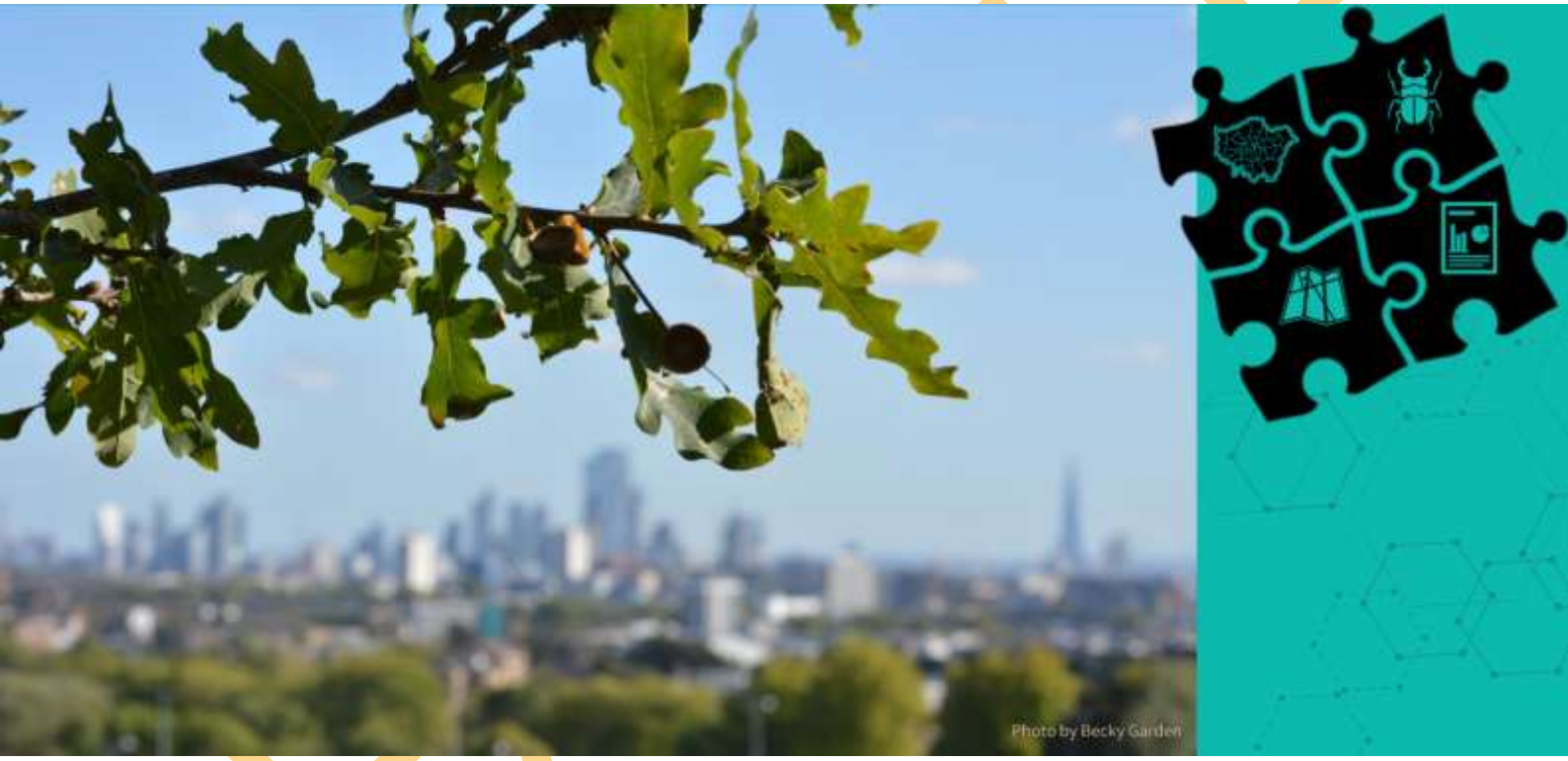
Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC
the capital's environmental records centre

An Ecological Data Search for

Example

On behalf of



Report reference 2071

Prepared on 15 Jun 2023
by Andy Foy, Systems Manager

Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC Registered Office: 10 Queen Street Place, London EC4R 1BE
A community interest company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales number 8345552
Post: C/O London Wildlife Trust, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AF T: 020 7803 4285

Contents

1.0 Introduction

An ecological data search for Example and surrounding land to a 2km radius on behalf of .

The following report was compiled by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC (GiGL) on behalf of , to provide ecological information for the above site for . This report may include information on statutory sites, non-statutory sites, species records, habitat or open space information held by GiGL, as requested for the above search area. The boundaries of this search area are defined in the maps that are provided separately and lie within the London Borough(s) of Greenwich, Newham and Tower Hamlets.

Please note: GiGL do not hold any data relating to the search area within the County of <county>. It is advisable to contact the following local record centre for any site details and habitat and species records.

For a compilation of planning documents for each Local Planning Authority in London, please visit our website.

Important information about this report

The data provided within this report is for the **internal** use of (which includes the client where applicable) to inform understanding of the site of interest for **1 year** in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed to on request of the search.

The data provided must not be distributed or published for an external or public audience, for example within the appendix of a report. Local Planning Authorities may request a copy of the data from GiGL either via their Service Level Agreement (most boroughs are GiGL partners) or as a data search.

The report is compiled using data held by GiGL at the time of the request. GiGL takes the accuracy of our data holdings very seriously and the GiGL Advisory Panel is set up to help with this important task to ensure what we provide to you is the best data possible for your needs.

GiGL is constantly striving to improve the coverage and currency of its data holdings. We would be interested in hearing from you if you are able to submit species or habitat data arising from field surveys.

2.0 Statutory Sites and Local Nature Reserves

A desk-based search shows that there is one site with European or National statutory designation within the search area and 2 LNRs.

Statutory site designations:

- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Ramsar sites
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- National Nature Reserve (NNR)
- Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

For further explanations of the designations please see the "Supporting Information" annex. Please note that statutory citations are legal documents, the content of which is fixed and true at the time of designation. Species referred to in the citations may not be present on site today. Citations may have been written based on data not held by GiGL.

Site Type	Site Name	Site Area (ha)
SSSI	Gilbert's Pit (Charlton)	5.20

[SHORT SAMPLE]

Citations

Any citations currently available for the statutory sites within the search area can be seen on the following pages.

Site Name: **Gilbert's Pit (Charlton)**

District: Greenwich

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

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Greenwich

National Grid Reference: TQ 418786 **Area:** 5.2 hectares

Description and Reasons for Notification:

Reasons for Notification:
Gilbert's Pit provides one of the most complete sections through the Lower Tertiary beds in the Greater London area. It forms a key Tertiary site for stratigraphic studies and is particularly important for a palaeogeographic reconstruction of the Woolwich and Reading Beds.

The site covers a disused pit cut into a sequence of Lower Tertiary sediments dating from approximately 55 million years ago. Faces are present on the eastern and southern sides and rise to over 20 metres above the pit floor. A narrow causeway separates the eastern exposures from an abutting face of a second pit at Maryon Park.

The faces provide a sequence from the Chalk, through overlying Thanet Sands and Woolwich Beds, to a capping of Oldhaven (Blackheath) Beds on the highest parts. Some of the beds are highly fossiliferous yielding plant, sponge, mollusc, fish and reptile remains. The Woolwich Beds, in particular, are noted for an abundant but very low-diversity brackish water molluscan fauna. These Beds also contain a number of named subdivisions which include the Woolwich Shell Bed and Striped Loams (Leaf-bed of Lewisham).

The site has attracted scientific study for over 120 years and a substantial amount of literature has been published on the various geological features present. The fossil fauna has been described in particular detail.

Other Information:
A Geological Conservation Review site. There are several minor boundary amendments from the former site known as Charlton Sand Pit.

[SHORT SAMPLE]

3.0 Non-Statutory Sites

A desk-based search shows that there are 19 SINCs, one proposed SINC and one RIGS/LIGS within the search area.

3.1 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

Introduction

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are recognised by the Greater London Authority and London borough councils as important wildlife sites.

There are three tiers of sites:

- Sites of Metropolitan Importance
- Sites of Borough Importance (borough I and borough II)
- Sites of Local Importance

The *London Plan* identifies the need to protect biodiversity and to provide opportunities for access to nature. The London Environment Strategy sets out the methodology and process for identifying such land for protection in Local Development Frameworks. A London Wildlife Sites Board (LWSB) has been established to provide support and guidance on the selections of SINCs.

The boundaries and site grades reflect the most recent consideration of each site, details of which are available from London borough councils. Note that boundaries and grades may change as new information becomes available. For further explanations of the designations please see the "Supporting Information" annex.

Areas of Deficiency (AoD) in Access to Nature are defined as built-up areas more than one kilometre actual walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or borough site. AoD areas can be seen on the SINC map.

Site Type	Site Name	Grade	Site Area (ha)
M031	River Thames and tidal tributaries	Metropolitan	2312.73

[SHORT SAMPLE]

Citations

Citations currently available for SINCs within the search area can be seen on the following pages.

Please note that the content of SINC citations is reviewed periodically and that species referred to in the citations may not be present on site today. Citations may have been written based on data not held by GiGL.

Metropolitan

Site Reference: M031

Site Name: River Thames and tidal tributaries

Summary: The Thames, London's most famous natural feature, is home to many fish and birds, creating a wildlife corridor running right across the capital.

Grid ref: TQ 302 806

Area (ha): 2312.73

Borough(s): Barking and Dagenham, Bexley, City of London, Greenwich, Hammersmith and Fulham, Havering, Hounslow, Kensington and Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Richmond upon Thames, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, Westminster

Habitat(s): Intertidal, Marsh/swamp, Pond/Lake, Reed bed, Running water, Saltmarsh, Secondary woodland, Vegetated wall/tombstones, Wet ditches, Wet grassland, Wet woodland/carr

Access: Free public access (part of site)

Ownership: Port of London Authority (Tidal banks) and Private (Riparian owners, non-tidal banks)

Site Description:

The River Thames and the tidal sections of creeks and rivers which flow into it comprise a number of valuable habitats not found elsewhere in London. The mud-flats, shingle beach, inter-tidal vegetation, islands and river channel itself support many species from freshwater, estuarine and marine communities which are rare in London. The site is of particular importance for wildfowl and wading birds. The river walls, particularly in south and east London, also provide important feeding areas for the nationally rare and specially-protected black redstart. The Thames is extremely important for fish, with over 100 species now present. Many of the tidal creeks are important fish nurseries, including for several nationally uncommon species such as smelt. Barking Creek supports extensive reed beds. Further downstream are small areas of saltmarsh, a very rare habitat in London, where there is a small population of the nationally scarce marsh sow-thistle (Sonchus palustris). Wetlands beside the river in Kew support the only London population of the nationally rare and specially-protected cut-grass (Leersia oryzoides). The numerous small islands in the upper reaches support important invertebrate communities, including several nationally rare snails, as well as a number of heronries. Chiswick Eyot, one of the islands, is a Local Nature Reserve. The towpath in the upper reaches is included in the site, and in places supports a diverse flora with numerous London rarities, both native and exotic. Ninety per cent of the banks of the tidal Thames and its creeks are owned by the Port of London Authority, whereas the riparian owners are responsible for the non tidal (upriver) banks. The water is not owned by anybody. The River Thames upriver of the Thames Barrier is followed by the Thames Path National Trail.

Site first notified: 01/04/1986 **Boundary last changed:** 30/11/2005

Citation last edited: 13/04/2006 **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 05/12/2022

[SHORT SAMPLE]

3.2 Proposed Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

Introduction

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are recognised by the Greater London Authority and London borough councils as important wildlife sites. Proposed Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (pSINCs) are sites that have entered Regulation 18 (public consultation), but have not yet been adopted in a Local Plan.

The absence of pSINCs in this report does not mean that there are no proposed sites within the search area. The GiGL pSINC dataset is not comprehensive across London, as some London boroughs will not have proposals at this time, while others may have proposals that are not yet available.

There are three tiers of sites:

- Sites of Metropolitan Importance
- Sites of Borough Importance (borough I and borough II)
- Sites of Local Importance

The London Plan identifies the need to protect biodiversity and to provide opportunities for access to nature. The London Environment Strategy sets out the methodology and process for identifying such land for protection in Local Development Frameworks. A London Wildlife Sites Board (LWSB) has been established to provide support and guidance on the selection of SINCs.

The boundaries and site grades reflect the most recent consultation of each proposed site, details of which are available from London borough councils. Note that boundaries and grades may change as new information becomes available. For further explanations of the designations please see the “Supporting Information” annex.

Site Type	Site Name	Grade	Site Area (ha)
pM031	River Thames and tidal tributaries	Metropolitan	2314.47

Citations

Citations currently available for pSINCs within the search area can be seen on the following pages.

Please note that the content of pSINC citations is reviewed periodically and that species referred to in the citations may not be present on site today. Citations may have been written based on data not held by GiGL.

Metropolitan

Site Reference: pM031

Site Name: River Thames and tidal tributaries

Summary: The Thames, London's most famous natural feature, is home to many fish and birds, creating a wildlife corridor running right across the capital.

Grid ref: TQ 167 754

Area (ha): 2314.47

Borough(s): Barking and Dagenham, Bexley, City of London, Greenwich, Hammersmith and Fulham, Havering, Hounslow, Kensington and Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Richmond upon Thames, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, Westminster

Habitat(s): Intertidal, Marsh/swamp, Pond/Lake, Reed bed, Running water, Saltmarsh, Secondary woodland, Vegetated wall/tombstones, Wet ditches, Wet grassland, Wet woodland/carr

Access: Free public access (part of site)

Ownership: Port of London Authority and Private

Site Description:

The River Thames and the tidal sections of creeks and rivers which flow into it comprise a number of valuable habitats not found elsewhere in London. The mud-flats, shingle beach, inter-tidal vegetation, islands and river channel itself support many species from freshwater, estuarine and marine communities which are rare in London. The site is of particular importance for wildfowl and wading birds. The river walls, particularly in south and east London, also provide important feeding areas for the nationally rare and specially-protected black redstart. The Thames is extremely important for fish, with over 100 species now present. Many of the tidal creeks are important fish nurseries, including for several nationally uncommon species such as smelt. Barking Creek supports extensive reed beds. Further downstream are small areas of saltmarsh, a very rare habitat in London, where there is a small population of the nationally scarce marsh sow-thistle (Sonchus palustris). Wetlands beside the river in Kew support the only London population of the nationally rare and specially-protected cut-grass (Leersia oryzoides). The numerous small islands in the upper reaches support important invertebrate communities, including several nationally rare snails, as well as a number of heronries. Chiswick Eyot, one of the islands, is a Local Nature Reserve. The towpath in the upper reaches is included in the site, and in places supports a diverse flora with numerous London rarities, both native and exotic. Ninety per cent of the banks of the tidal Thames and its creeks are owned by the Port of London Authority, whereas the riparian owners are responsible for the non-tidal (upriver) banks. The water is not owned by anybody. The River Thames upriver of the Thames Barrier is followed by the Thames Path National Trail.

Site first notified: 01/04/1986 **Boundary last changed:** 29/10/2021

Citation last edited: 29/10/2021 **Mayor Agreed:** 23/04/2019

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 28/09/2022

3.3 Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites

Introduction

The designation in planning documents of regionally important geological sites (RIGS) and locally important geological sites (LIGS) is one way of recognising and protecting important geodiversity and landscape features for future generations to enjoy. Geodiversity is defined as:

> '*the variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms, soils and natural processes, such as weathering, erosion and sedimentation, that underlie and determine the character of our natural landscape and environment*' (London Plan).

RIGS are currently the most important designated places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSIs. They are equivalent to Sites of Metropolitan Importance for nature conservation. In London, RIG Sites have been selected by South London RIGS, North West London RIGS and GeoEssex (voluntary organisations) but have yet to be formally designated in Greater London.

The London boroughs may also designate certain areas as being of local interest for their geodiversity - LIGS. The boundaries and site grades reflect the most recent consideration of each site. Details may change as new information becomes available.

More information can be found in the London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance *London's Foundations* (March 2012), Revised Site Assessments for London's Foundations (2021) and the *London Geodiversity Action Plan*, all available from www.londongeopartnership.org.uk.

RIGS/LIGS are designated in four stages:

- **Potential RIGS/LIGS** are those recommended by the London Geodiversity Partnership and identified in *London's foundations*
- **Recommended RIGS** are those recommended by the London Geodiversity Partnership, identified in *London's foundations* and have been through a consultation process with the London boroughs and relevant landowners
- **Proposed RIGS/LIGS** are those included in draft Borough Development Plan Documents
- **Adopted RIGS/LIGS** are those identified in adopted Borough Development Plan Documents

Site ID	Site Name	Designation	Site Area (ha)
GLA 73	Greenwich Park	candidate LIGS	72.44

Citations

Citations currently available for RIGS and LIGS within the search area can be seen on the following pages.

Please note that the content of RIGS and LIGS citations is reviewed periodically by the London Geodiversity Partnership.

Candidate Locally Important Geological Site

(suggested by London Geodiversity Partnership)

Site Reference:	GLA 73
Site Name:	Greenwich Park
Site Type:	Parkland with escarpment, springs, conduit system, former quarries, viewpoints, dry valley, tumuli, well.
Summary:	Recent: pebbles sand and clay; Eocene: pebbles in sand matrix; Palaeocene/Eocene: sands, clays, shell beds; Palaeocene: sands, flint nodules at base; Late Cretaceous: chalk with flint layers
Grid ref:	TQ 390 774
Area (ha):	74
Borough(s):	Royal Borough of Greenwich
Ownership:	The Royal Parks
Access:	Access available during park opening hours. Some areas restricted. Note re access: The park is open every day from 06.00. Closing times vary from 18.00 Nov-Feb to 21.30 Jun-Jul. Buses 129, 177, 180, 188, 199, 202, 286, 386 all pass close to the park. Nearest rail stations are Greenwich to the west, Maze Hill to the north-east and Blackheath to the south, all a short walk from the park. Access by riverboat to Greenwich Pier from Westminster, Embankment or Tower Piers.

Site Description:

Greenwich Park is situated on the southern limb of the London Basin syncline, and with the Greenwich Fault adjacent to the north, just outside the Park perimeter. The Greenwich Fault is, one of the three main en echelon faults in the southern part of the Basin. The north-west facing escarpment provides fine views of the city skyline, and beyond. West of Greenwich, the chalk of the London Basin makes a rare appearance near the surface (in the Ravensbourne Valley) and is then overlain by Palaeocene and Eocene strata, the oldest being Thanet Sands which form a relatively narrow band running across the lawns on the lower plain in the north, beneath the Head, and lying just beneath the surface at the northeast tip of the park. Overlying these to the south is the Lambeth Group which outcrops along the lower slopes of the escarpment. These beds are composed of a variable series of impermeable clays, loams, sands and pebble beds. The most extensive deposits capping the whole of the southern plateau of the Park are the Blackheath beds of the Harwich Formation, which are composed of pebble beds and sand which can contain fossils although none are recorded from Greenwich Park. The beds have been worked extensively for gravel both on Blackheath Common and the southern part of Greenwich Park and the workings are manifest in the landscape as small hollows some of which have been utilised as ponds. The permeable Blackheath beds are more resistant to erosion and form the high ground and top of the steep scarp slopes within Greenwich Park. The youngest strata just beyond the northern edge of the park are the flood plain gravels, a Pleistocene drift deposit which sits on the Thames flood plain terrace. The gravels extend from the edge of the River under the Royal Naval College and the Queen's House, and forms a narrow band just outside, and parallel with the northern boundary of the Park. Head (mixed material derived from the slope) covers the artificially levelled former parade ground to the south of the National Maritime Museum. Chalk would have appeared in the valley of the Thames in the northern limits of the park but a fault line that runs northeast/southwest beneath the National Maritime Museum takes the Chalk to greater depths to the north. Within the park it is covered by Head.

On the plateau in the southern part of the park, Blackheath pebbles can be found on eroded paths from the sand and gravel of the Harwich Formation. There are springs between the Harwich and Lambeth Group, which have been used, historically, via a conduit system and reservoir, to supply water to Greenwich Palace and the Royal Military Hospital. (One conduit was used as an air raid shelter during WW2.) The 'Standard Reservoir' storage building still stands in the park (TQ38637727). Several quarries were once excavated for gravel, at least one of which can be identified in the Dell near to the Ranger's House (TQ3905 7672). Another has been used to create the Lake. A dry valley – East Combe - can be identified in the park (TQ3898 7746), a few yards to the north east of the One Tree Hill viewpoint (TQ 3891 7739).

Stratigraphy and Rock Types:

Time Unit: Recent Rock Unit: Head

Rock Type: Pebbles sand and clay	Details: Mix of pebbles sand and clay eroded from the slope above, deposited since the end of the last ice age about 10,000 years ago, mostly as the periglacial surface melted.
Time Unit: Eocene	Rock Unit: Harwich Formation, Thames Group, Blackheath Member
Rock Type: Pebbles in sand matrix	Details: The Blackheath Member is dominated by black, rounded flint gravel, partly clast-supported, in a matrix of fine- to coarse-grained sand, with lenses of sand and thin clay layers. The gravels are interlayered with pale-coloured fine-grained non-glauconitic quartz and flint sands.
Time Unit: Palaeocene/Eocene	Rock Unit: Lambeth Group – Upnor, Reading and Woolwich Formations
Rock Type: Sands, clays, shell beds	Details: Glauconitic sands overlain by grey clays and sands with Brackish fauna and interleaved red and variegated clays and sands. Underlying the Blackheath Member on the slope.
Time Unit: Palaeocene	Rock Unit: Thanet Sand Formation
Rock Type: Sands, flint nodules at base	Details: Glauconite coated, nodular flint at base, overlain by pale yellowbrown, fine-grained sand that can be clayey and glauconitic. Only at the surface at the base of the slope in the extreme northeast of the Park.
Time Unit: Late Cretaceous	Rock Unit: Chalk Group, White Chalk Subgroup, Seaford Formation
Rock Type: Chalk with flint layers	Details: White chalk with flint layers, not visible as beneath Head at the base of the slope.

Geodiversity Topic: Geomorphology; (sedimentology); structural geology; lithostratigraphy; geotrail

Geodiversity Value: Candidate LIGS: Greenwich fault, escarpment, springs and conduit system, quarries, four distinct strata provide enough interest for a LIGS designation.

Notes: Greenwich Park is interesting geologically for having four distinct strata within its boundaries, as well as a variety of features with the potential to create a geotrail, possibly linked to the Thames Path. The Dell quarry, The Standard Reservoir and One Tree Hill have been identified as locations for interpretation.

Date of Last Survey: 27/03/2017 and 19/04/2017

4.0 Species

Species from these categories can be seen on the following pages:

- Internationally or nationally protected species *
- London Priority Species
- Red Data List species
- Species of Conservation Concern in London
- London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI) species

Note that GiGL does not currently hold comprehensive species data for all areas. Even where data is held, a lack of records for a species in a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that the species does not occur there – the area may simply not have been surveyed.

Distances and direction to each species record are calculated from the centre-point of a search area. Note that because the resolution of grid references varies between surveys the records with a low grid reference resolution are presented in the Vague Records table.

The species, listed by taxon name, were recorded from a broad range of surveys - from public and species specific surveys to formal surveys carried out during the GLA's rolling survey programme.

Please note: Records of bat sightings are presented in the report if found in the search area. If you require further information about bat sightings you can contact the London Bat Group directly: enquires@londonbats.org.uk or records@londonbats.org.uk.

If you would like further information regarding rare, notable and protected species please contact a relevant person listed in the Further Contacts section of this report.

* Protected species are those listed on EC Habitats Directive – Annexes II and IV, EC Birds Directive – Annex I, Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 – Schedules 2 & 5, NERC 2006 Section 41, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) – Schedules 1, 5 & 8, Protection of Badgers Act 1992

4.1 Protected Species and Species of Conservation Concern

Records in this section come from a variety of planning and conservation designations and are presented here to provide a broad range of information about the search area. GiGL's Recorder Advisory Group have advised on the inclusion of each category and further information about the designations (legal and notable) can be found in the "Supporting Information" annex.

All records in this section were recorded to at least 100 m^2 accuracy (a six grid reference figure or higher). The total number of occurrences states the number of recorded instances for a species in the search area e.g. one recorded instance of fly orchid (*Ophrys insectifera*) could have a count of 10 individual plants. The maximum occurrence column records either that the species was present "P" or gives a numerical value of the highest count of species recorded in the search area where this is known.

Table 1 Red Data List designation abbreviations used in the species table. Further information on the designations can be found in the annex.

Designation short name	Designation full name	Designation short name	Designation full name
RL_DataDeficient	IUCN (2001) - Data Deficient	RL_LowerRisk	IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened
RL_CriticalEndangered	IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered	RL_Extinct	IUCN (2001) - Extinct
RL_Endangered	IUCN (2001) - Endangered	RL_ExtinctWild	IUCN (2001) - Extinct in the wild
RL_Vulnerable	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	RL_RegionExtinct	IUCN (2001) - Regionally Extinct

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	No. of breeding occurrences	Maximum occurrence	Distance (m) of nearest record	Bearing of nearest record	Date of nearest record	Distance (m) of most recent record	Bearing of most recent record	Date of most recent record
Higher Plants - Conifers											
Juniperus communis	Juniper	NERC Act Section 41 London Priority Species Local Spp of Cons Conc	2		P	1865	S	12/08/2002	1865	S	12/08/2002

[SHORT SAMPLE]

Protected species and Species of Conservation Concern – Coarse Resolution Records
The species records in this table represent records of 1km^2, 2km^2 or 10km^2 accuracy.

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
Lower Plants - Mosses						
Leucobryum glaucum	Large White-moss	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 5	1	10km	1948	1948

[SHORT SAMPLE]

4.2 Confidential Records

Records included in this section do not include any geographic content as it has been requested (by the data owners/originators) that the location remains confidential. The following information is provided to create a 'species alert' record highlighting the presence of a species in the search area.

In order to establish the presence of confidential records on the site in question, a second data search request must be submitted with a detailed site boundary. For further explanations of GiGL's Access to Data Policy and the confidential records please see the "Supporting Information" annex.

For more details about any bat roost records in the table please contact the London Bat Group enquiries@londonbats.org.uk

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
Birds					
Acrocephalus palustris	Marsh Warbler	W&CA Sch1 Part 1 NERC Act Section 41 Bird-Red	5	01/06/2000	15/05/2007

[SHORT SAMPLE]

4.3 LISI Species

The London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI) encourages better co-ordination and partnership working to prevent, reduce and eliminate the impacts caused by invasive non-native species across the city.

The list presents a number of species present in London and causing impacts for which action, monitoring or research is needed. It also lists species not currently in London but of concern due to high risk of negative impact should they arrive, including those for which national alerts are in place through the GB Non-Native Species Secretariat. LISI species are categorised following their likely risk to the environment. For further explanations please see the Supporting Information annex.

LISI Category	Explanation
LISI 1	Species not currently present in London but present nearby or of concern because of the high risk of negative impacts should they arrive. Should any species listed in this category appear in London, this should be reported to GIGL or LISI to ensure that action is taken rapidly.
LISI 2	Species of high impact or concern present at specific sites that require attention (control, management, eradication etc). Such species are priority species for action in London and LISI encourages this wherever possible.
LISI 3	Species of high impact or concern which are widespread in London and require concerted, coordinated and extensive action to control/eradicate. These species are species currently causing large scale impacts across London and LISI supports area or catchment wide partnership working to ensure this.
LISI 4	Species which are widespread for which eradication is not feasible but where avoiding spread to other sites may be required. Appropriate biosecurity is required for sites where these species are found.
LISI 5	Species for which insufficient data or evidence was available from those present to be able to prioritise.
LISI 6	Species that were not currently considered to pose a threat or have the potential to cause problems in London.

For further advice on dealing with invasive species in London, or to report management work undertaken at a site please contact GiGL at enquiries@gigl.org.uk or visit https://www.gigl.org.uk/our-data-holdings/species-data/london-invasive-species/.

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Maximum occurrence	Location of nearest record	Date of nearest record	Location of most recent record	Date of most recent record	Date range
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants									
Ailanthus altissima	Tree-of-heaven	LISI category 3	16	1	TQ3962378602	01/01/2020	TQ4133678555	01/01/2020	04/10/09-01/01/20

[SHORT SAMPLE]

LISI species – Coarse Resolution Records
The species records in this table represent records of 1km^2, 2km^2 or 10km^2 accuracy.

Taxon Name	Common Name	Designation	Total number of occurrences	Record accuracy	Date of oldest record	Date of most recent record
Higher Plants - Ferns						
Azolla filiculoides	Water Fern	LISI category 2	2	1km, 10km	1991	07/09/2014

[SHORT SAMPLE]

4.4 Species Records Acknowledgements

GiGL would like to acknowledge the following data owners/originators that have provided the species records that are included in this report.

BCT, Bat Conservation Trust
BRAPWG, Black Redstart Action Plan Working Group
Buglife

Butterfly Conservation Cambs & Essex
Butterfly Conservation Herts & Middx
Butterfly Conservation Surrey & SE London

[SHORT SAMPLE]

5.0 Notable Thames Structures

Please note there is one notable Inner Thames structures, e.g. derelict dolphin jetties, T-jetties or abandoned barges or wall structures, which should be taken into account during local bird assessment.

Structures with significant bird use along the eastern tidal Thames are identified by the Inner Thames High Tide Group and were digitised by GiGL on behalf of the Group, and collaborating partners London Wildlife Trust and the Environment Agency, in 2012. As this is sensitive information we cannot provide more details but associated bird records are maintained within the GiGL species database and are summarised above in records or confidential records tables.

6.0 Habitats

Habitats present within the search area from these sources can be seen on the following pages:

- Survey data
- BAP Condition Assessment and Habitat Suitability

It can be cross-referenced with the Survey Parcels Map or BAP Habitat Condition Assessment & Habitat Suitability Map.

Note that GiGL does not currently hold habitat data for all areas. Even where data is held, a lack of records in a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that the habitat does not occur there – the area may simply not have been surveyed.

This section identifies and maps components of the local ecological networks and potential areas identified for habitat restoration or creation.

6.1 Survey Data

This table holds the most recent habitat survey information for a given site. It includes data collected via different survey methodologies.
The GLA conducted a series of rolling habitat surveys between the mid-1980s and 2009. It used the habitat typologies developed specifically for Greater London for further details of categories please refer to the Supporting Information section of the Annex. Other habitat classification methodologies recorded in the database are National Vegetation Classification, Phase 1 Habitat Assessment, and Biodiversity Action Plan Broad Habitat classification.

Site Name	Polygon ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Survey Date	Habitat Type	Area (%)	Area (ha)	Survey Type
River Thames	GiGL_HAB_1321	TQ3691479421	144.10	12/07/2004	Running water (rivers and streams)	100	143.64	Lon(P1)

[SHORT SAMPLE]

6.2 BAP Condition Assessment & Habitat Suitability

The London Biodiversity Partnership (LBP) habitat suitability dataset was created to promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats. This is a modelled dataset which, if used to create one or more of the nine selected BAP priority habitats, should give the best benefit to biodiversity in London.

Launched in 2010, this dataset is based on methods developed with the London Biodiversity Partnership's Habitat Action Plan (HAP) groups. GiGL mapped Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat distribution using information from GLA habitat surveys, and assessed their condition using species records and other datasets. Further to this work, GiGL created a predictive model of areas suitable for either maintaining existing BAP habitat, expanding areas of BAP habitat or creating new BAP habitats. Again, the methodology was designed in partnership with the HAP groups, and includes factors such as soil type.

This dataset was a one-off project and is not updated.

Site Name	Polygon ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Created Date	Habitat Condition	Area (ha)	Habitat Suitability	Area (ha)
River Thames	GiGL_HAB_1321	TQ3691479421	144.10	2004			Create new/restore relict reed	143.64

[SHORT SAMPLE]

7.0 Open Spaces

Open space information within the search area can be seen on the following pages.

The table can be cross-referenced with the Open Space Map.

This open space dataset is a combination of information collected during GLA surveys, information provided to GiGL by the London boroughs and data sourced through other means, e.g. volunteer surveys.

Note that GiGL does not currently hold open space data for all areas. Even where data is held, a lack of records in a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that the open space features do not occur there the area may simply not have been surveyed.

GiGL manage a dataset of spaces designated as public open space categorised according to a site hierarchy documented in The London Plan (Table 8.1). Information on public open spaces sites are displayed within the open space table.

GiGL uses to following open space definition: undeveloped land which has an amenity value, or has potential for an amenity value. The value could be visual, derive from a site's historical or cultural interest or from the enjoyment of facilities which it provides. It includes both public and private spaces, but excludes private gardens.

7.1 Open Space Data

The dataset documents the primary and secondary uses of open space (divided according to broad land use categories) along with other information such as public accessibility, facilities, and special designations which apply to the site. For further details of open space typology and designation categories please also refer to the Supporting Information section of the Annex.

Site Name	Site ID	Grid Ref	Site Area (ha)	Open Space Typology			Public Open Space Awards and Designations	Public Access	Facilities
				Land use category	Primary use	Secondary uses			
A102 / A2203 Interchange	OS_Gr_0002	TQ3955378995	0.50	Green Corridors	Road island/verge			Free	

[SHORT SAMPLE]

8.0 Contacts

8.1 Borough Contacts

Further details of sites and species within the search area may be gathered from the following borough contacts:

Royal Borough of Greenwich

Planning Department, The Woolwich Centre, 35 Wellington Street, SE18 6HQ

Tel: 020 8921 5559
Email: planningapps@royalgreenwich.gov.uk

London Borough of Newham

Development Control, Newham Dockside, 1st Floor - West Wing, 1000 Dockside Road, E16 2QU

Tel: 020 8430 2000
Email: development.control@newham.gov.uk

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Development Control, Mulberry Close, 5 Clove Crescent, E14 2BG

Tel: 020 7364 5009
Email: planningandbuilding@towerhamlets.gov.uk

8.2 Further Contacts

The following contacts work closely with GiGL and are the best source for further advice or interpretation of the data provided by us. They are widely recognised in Greater London as the experts in their fields, and have provided the following information as the preferred method of contact.

Areas of expertise	**SINCs, open space and habitat survey data advice**
Organisation	**GiGL – Greenspace Information for Greater London;**
Website & email	www.gigl.org.uk enquiries@gigl.org.uk

Areas of expertise	**General conservation advice**
Name & email	**Conservation Programmes Manager:** enquiries@wildlondon.org.uk
Organisation & website	**London Wildlife Trust;** www.wildlondon.org.uk

Areas of expertise	**Statutory site advice**
Name & email	**Conservation Officer:** london@naturalengland.org.uk
Organisation & website	**Natural England;** www.naturalengland.org.uk

Areas of expertise	**London Invasive Species Initiative**
Name & email	**Joanna Heisse:** Joanna.heisse@environment-agency.gov.uk
Organisation & website	**Environment Agency;** www.environment-agency.gov.uk

Areas of expertise	**Geological Designations**
Organisation	**London Geodiversity Partnership;**
Website & email	www.londongeopartnership.org.uk; info@londongeopartnership.org.uk

[SHORT SAMPLE]