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KILN PLACE, CAMDEN
PHASE I HABITAT SURVEY REPORT

RAMBOLL

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Revision History

Revision	Date	Purpose / Status	Document Ref.	Comments
-	24-10-13	Draft for comment	61031879/-ECO-KP	
A	12-08-14	Final	61031879/-ECO-KP	Amended proposed development description
B	19-09-14	Final	61031879/-ECO-KP	Amended text and figures following the addition of Site 6 proposals
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.0.1. Ramboll UK Limited (Ramboll) was appointed by the London Borough of Camden to undertake an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey at proposed works areas at Kiln Place, Camden, London. This report presents the findings of the survey which was carried out to determine the ecological baseline to support a planning application for development of the above site (herein referred to as the 'Application Site'). Recommendations for further assessments, surveys and mitigation have been made where appropriate.

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The Application Site is located within the London Borough of Camden (LBC) within Kiln Place; a site location plan is provided as Figure 1.

1.1.2 Kiln Place is in North West London, near Grafton Road, within Gospel Oak and at the edge of Kentish Town, and adjacent to Tufnell Park.

1.1.3 The Application Site is bounded by Lamble Street to the north, Carlton Road Junction railway line to the south, Meru Close to the east, and Grafton Road to the west. Both Meru Close and Grafton Road lead on from Oak Village, which joins the B518 Mansfield Road/Gordon House Road to the north, the B518 running from north-west to north-east to the north of the Site. In addition, Grafton Road also leads onto the Prince of Wales Road, which joins the A400 Kentish Town Road to the south-east of the Site. To the east is another residential estate at Meru Close, and fronting Grafton Road to the west residential houses front Grafton Road. Directly to the north are more residential units and Gospel Oak Primary School. Beyond the school lies Parliament Hill which forms part of Hampstead Heath, both of which are important London open spaces. To the west is Lismore Circus which contains an outdoor gym and nursery.

1.2 Proposed Development

1.2.1 The proposals include a mix of private and social housing comprising:

- Site 1: A row of six three-bed houses with courtyards and lawn areas. Building heights alternate between one and three storeys high, stepping up to four storeys at the corner of Lamble Street and Kiln Place.
- Site 2: A row of two courtyard cottages. Building heights alternate between one and two storeys high. Two existing garages are proposed to have their entrances returned to their original locations on the opposite side, and the foyer to 117-164 Kiln Place removed.
- Site 3: Two one bed maisonettes within a four storey building.
- Site 4: A single three-bed house is proposed which would vary between one, two & three storeys high.
- Site 5: A three storey building is proposed with a ground floor wheelchair accessible flat and two storey two-bed maisonette above. A single storey, one-bed courtyard wheel chair accessible house is also proposed.

A single storey one-bed courtyard house is proposed in line with the existing gardens at the lower level of 117-164 Kiln Place. This will include three new roof terraces for three existing lower floor flats.

1.2.2 The locations of the proposed development site are shown within Figures 2 and 3.

1.3 Wildlife Legislation and Policy

Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)

1.3.1 The two main pieces of legislation relating to wildlife in the UK are the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended (the WCA 1981) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (The Habitat Regulations).

1.3.2 All European Protected Species are protected under the WCA 1981 and the Habitat Regulations. Under this legislation it is illegal to:

- Intentionally or deliberately capture, kill or injure listed species;
- Intentionally deliberately or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used for shelter or protection including resting and breeding places, whether occupied or not; and
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb listed species when in a place of shelter (and elsewhere for European Protected Species).

1.3.3 All UK bat species are protected under this legislation.

1.3.4 All wild birds in the UK are also protected under the WCA 1981. This makes it illegal to:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Take, damage, or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is being built or in use;
- Take or destroy the eggs of any wild bird; and
- Possess or control any wild bird or egg unless obtained legally.

1.3.5 Some species, listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA 1981 receive a higher level of protection, making it illegal to intentionally or recklessly disturb any bird listed on Schedule 1 while nest building or at, or near a nest containing eggs or young, or to disturb any of its dependent young.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)

1.3.6 Under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) all public bodies in England must have regard to the purpose of conservation of biological diversity in exercise of their functions. In addition the Act required the government to publish a list of habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in the UK. This 'Section 41 list' includes habitats and species listed on the UKBAP. UKBAP species are those for which national conservation actions have been defined and include the UK reptile species and certain bat and bird species.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)

1.3.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in March 2012 replaces Planning Policy Statement 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, and states that "in assessing and determining development proposals, local planning authorities should apply the presumption in favour of sustainable development" and "opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged".

1.3.8 In general terms, the NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;
- Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;
- Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible; and

- Contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

1.3.9 The NPPF also states that local planning authorities should plan positively "for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure".

Government Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System (2005)

1.3.10 Guidance given in Government Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System (ODPM, 2005) remains as a material planning consideration. This guidance states that it is "essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision"; however it is noted that "developers should not be required to undertake surveys for protected species unless there is a reasonable likelihood of the species being present and affected by the development". The Circular also sets out relevant nature conservation legislation and how it should be applied.

Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs)

1.3.11 Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) were formulated by the UK Government in 1994 and set out a broad strategy and objectives for enhancing and conserving species and habitats in the UK for the next 20 years. In 1995, the UK Steering Group published a report including detailed proposals for the UK's most critical species and habitats. These plans now provide a framework for biodiversity conservation and provide the UK commitment to the Biodiversity Convention signed in Rio in 1992. In addition, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (as amended) included a list of Species and Habitats of Principal Importance (s41).

1.3.12 The presence of these species and habitats is a material consideration for decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in determining planning applications and carrying out other functions. All UK BAP species are Species of Principal Importance.

1.3.13 The UK, London and Camden BAPs and strategies for both habitats and species are mentioned where necessary within the appropriate sections of this report – see Section 1.6.

1.4 Constraints

1.4.1 It must be recognised that ecology is temporally variable and the findings of this report are based on observations made, and data available, at the time of the survey. If the development is delayed or postponed, it may be necessary to re-visit the Application Site to determine if there have been any changes in its ecological status. The survey was undertaken within the optimum season for Phase 1 habitat survey.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.0.1. This section of the report demonstrates the methods used to obtain the ecological baseline information for the Application Site.

2.1 Desk Study

2.1.1 The initial assessment of the site and its environs took the form of a desk-based evaluation. The desk study consisted of a consultation exercise whereby statutory and non-statutory authorities and ecological records repositories were contacted to gather local and site-specific ecological information. The results placed the development site within a wider ecological context and informed the requirements for further survey work.

2.1.2 The main search zone encompassed a 2km radius from the centre of the application site. The initial stage of the desk study involved identifying any statutorily designated sites for example Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and any habitats or species that have specific conservation value (such as those that are the subject of a Biodiversity Action Plan). The locations of any non-statutory sites (eg Local Wildlife Sites) were also identified.

2.1.3 Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL), was consulted (September 2013) for records of ecology for a study area within a 2km radius of the Site. They provided records of rare, protected and UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and local designated sites, broad habitat types present and other pertinent land use designations for the application site. The findings are summarised within this report and the full report is provided as Appendix A.

2.1.4 Additionally, web-based biological information sources were also scrutinised prior to carrying out the field survey element of the investigation. This helped drive the focus of the survey and place the results in a wider context within the landscape. Such information sources included the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside Interactive Map (MAGIC) (http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic/ accessed on 10th October 2013), the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) (http://data.nbn.org.uk/ accessed on 10th October 2013) and the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan.

2.2 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

2.2.1 A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was conducted on 12th September 2013 to determine the current ecological status of the Application Site. The survey was carried out by experienced Ramboll surveyors (Ecologists Jonathan Byrd MCIEEM and Joanne Barker IEMA). The survey was based on guidance set out in the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey (JNCC 2010). All six proposed sites were accessible to the surveyor; however the visit did not extend to internal inspection of the buildings.

2.2.2 The broad habitat types were mapped with each habitat type coded according to the standard Phase 1 Habitat Survey procedure. Results of the survey are shown on Figure 2. The plant species present within the Application Site and their relative abundances are listed in Appendix A, which shows both common and scientific names according to Stace (2010). Common names only are referred to in the text.

2.2.3 The survey was extended to include an assessment of the potential for/presence of protected species, or species of ecological interest and to inform any additional survey requirements.

3. RESULTS

3.0.1. This section of the report displays the ecological baseline information for the general area of the Application Site which incorporates the six proposed sites.

3.1 Desk Study

Designated Sites

3.1.1 The following sections discuss designated sites within 2km of the Application Site boundary. The locations of the designated sites are provided as Figure 3.

Internationally Designated Sites

3.1.2 There are no internationally designated sites were located within 2km of the Application Site boundary.

Nationally Designated Sites

3.1.3 Hampstead Heath Woods SSSI is the only nationally designated site within 2km at 1.8km to the north of the Application Site.

Locally Designated Sites

3.1.4 Hampstead Heath is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) of Metropolitan Importance approximately 130m to the north of the Application Site. It covers approximately 320 hectares and includes Parliament Hill. Hampstead Heath SINC comprises acid grassland, ancient woodland, bog, and pond/lake habitats.

3.1.5 There are two further Metropolitan Grade SINCs within 2km; Highgate Cemetery (1.5km north east and Regents Park (1.8km to the south). There are also 20 further SINCs within 2km of the Application Site boundary.

3.1.6 The closest SINC is comprised of several parcels of land known as the Kentish Town, City Farm, Gospel Oak and Railside Nature Reserve. This is a large area of green railway land designated as a Site of Borough of Importance (Grade 1). This SINC borders the Application Site with the railway land to the south and another parcel of railway land (part of the same SINC) approximately 100m to the north of the site. The location of the SINC is shown on Figures 2 and 3.

3.1.7 Belsize Woods is a local nature reserve approximately 800m to the west of the Estate. There are no further local nature reserves listed within 2km.

3.2 Species of Ecological Interest

3.2.1 The following section discusses the records of notable species with ecological interest, recorded within 2km of the Application Site boundary.

3.2.2 There are no known records of notable or protected species within the Application Site itself, Table 1 provides the records noted in close proximity of the site.

Table 1 Protected or notable Species records within the last 10 years within 500m

Species	Record Date	Location (approximate)	Conservation Status
Birds			
House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)	2003	Railway land to the south	Red List, UKBAP, London BAP and Camden BAP
Reptiles			
Common frog (*Rana temporaria*)	2006	70 to the west	Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 9.5a and 9.5b
Bats			
Vespertilionidae	2004	480m to the east	Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 5 Section 9.4a, 9.4b,9.5a,9.5b,9.1 UKBAP, London BAP

3.2.3 The majority of species recorded within the last 10 years, within 1km, relate to the Hampstead Heath SINC and include Vespertilionidae species bat such as Pipistrelle sp, Lesser Noctule and Nyctalus sp. There are also records for a variety of notable flora, invertebrates and fungi. In addition, there is also a record of Common toad present.

3.3 Phase 1 Habitat Survey Results

Habitats

3.3.1 Kiln Place is an urban, residential estate. Descriptions of the broad habitats and species identified are given below; further details of the species observed are provided as Appendix A with their scientific names.

Amenity Grassland

3.3.2 Several areas of amenity grassland (Improved Grassland) were present across the site. The largest area formed a communal garden area in between the block of flats. Proposal Sites 2 and 6 would enclose this garden area and make a small reduction of the amenity grassland. Smaller areas form the boundary of the site adjacent to the access roads and on the Grafton Road frontage. These are subject to regular maintenance and had recently been mown prior to the Phase 1 Habitat Survey. Due to their abundance within the local landscape and lack of species diversity, these areas of amenity grassland were considered to be of low ecological value. The predominant species present were perennial rye grass and annual meadow grass. Additional species of grass and herbs observed during the survey are detailed in the Species List provided in Appendix A.

Trees

3.3.3 Numerous mature trees were present across the Application Site, although these were predominantly restricted to the boundaries of the site and comprised typical broadleaved species. A variety of tree species create the north-eastern boundary of the Application Site including species such as hawthorn, elder, weeping willow. These trees are located within the footprint of proposed development Site 1. Within the communal garden were four large semi-mature trees, comprising sycamore, hawthorn and elder. The hawthorn and sycamore were situated within the footprint of proposed development Site 2 and 6. A Swedish whitebeam was identified on the eastern-frontage of proposed development Site 3. Several lime and ash trees were also present within the amenity grassland on the western (Grafton Road) boundary.

Buildings

3.3.4 The residential buildings were built in the 1960's and comprise several four to five storey apartment blocks, with flat felted roofs. The facades of the buildings were predominately brick, which, on the whole, were in a good state of repair. A number of the blocks have appeared to have private balconies and some small private gardens.

Ornamental Planting

3.3.5 A relatively immature, species poor hedgerow was observed along two sides of one of the communal gardens and was dominated by privet species.

3.3.6 A relatively small area of ornamental planting was present on the north eastern boundary, which has become overgrown with scrub and ephemeral plant species such as bramble and nettle. The species observed are listed in Appendix A.

3.4 Species of Ecological Interest

Amphibians

3.4.1 No water features suitable for amphibians (including the protected great crest newt) were identified during the site visit. The site has the potential to support low numbers of common species of amphibians such as common frog and the UKBAP common toad. Common frog has been are recorded as present within 100m to the west of the estate and the railway SINC to the

south is noted to have a healthy population of common frog. There are also records of common toad within the Hampstead Heath SINC to the north.

Reptiles

3.4.2 No suitable habitat for reptiles was identified on site and the desk study records contained no records of reptiles in close proximity to the Application Site. The presence of reptiles on the Application Site is considered unlikely, given the lack of records and unsuitability of the habitats present.

Mammals

Bats

3.4.3 The trees present on site were considered to offer low to negligible potential for roosting bats. The buildings were found to be in a good state of repair, in constant use with little internal roosting opportunities present. It can be said with some confidence that at the time of survey, the buildings and trees were found to offer negligible potential for roosting bats. No evidence of bat roosts was observed.

Badgers

3.4.4 No evidence of badger activity was observed during the site visit. Their presence is considered unlikely.

Birds

3.4.5 The trees present on site provide nesting potential for most urban species. The buildings were flat roofed, and balconies with ledges provide some potential for species such feral pigeons to perch, however, no nesting evidence was observed. It was noted that some properties had anti roosting pigeon spikes placed upon window ledges, to deter landing.

Invasive Species

3.4.6 No invasive species were identified as present on site during the site visit.

Other Species

3.4.7 No evidence found during the desk based study, nor the field survey element of this appraisal suggests any other protected/notable species are likely to be present within, or immediately surrounding the Application Site.

Invertebrates

3.4.8 A harlequin ladybird was observed in the grassland of proposal Site 1. This species is non-native and its presence in the UK appears to be having a negative effect on native ladybird species.

4. EVALUATION AND DISCUSCION

4.1 Designated Sites

4.1.1 As noted within the previous sections there are two SINCs in close proximity to the site. On the basis of the localised scale of the proposed works there is very low potential for disturbance of species associated with these sites.

4.2 Habitats

4.2.1 The habitats present in the Application Site are typical of urban areas of London and represent an ecological value in the site context only.

Trees

4.2.2 The area surrounding the site supports an abundance of trees. The trees noted on site are considered to have an ecological value in the site context only. The proximity of Hampstead Heath, including ancient woodlands provides a larger area good quality habitat. The trees situated on the northern eastern boundary do provide a linear feature which is a potential navigational feature and foraging ground for bats and provide potential nesting sites for birds.

4.2.3 There is potential for clearance of the trees to be required within the footprint of proposed development Sites 1, 2, 3 and 6. The removal of the northern eastern boundary (for Site 1) would result in the loss of potential bat foraging and bird nesting habitat. The impact of this would be significant in the context of the site only bearing in mind the number of trees within the locality of the Application Site and this habitat should be replaced elsewhere within the Application Site.

Shrubs and Grassland

4.2.4 Amenity grassland and shrub habitat is common within this area of London. Therefore it is considered to have value it the site context only. Therefore removal of this habitat would not have a significant impact upon the abundance of this habitat in the local context.

4.2.5 Areas of dense shrubbery do provide some potential for nesting of small bird species such as house sparrow. All species of birds are protected when nesting therefore this will require consideration prior to any removal or maintenance of such vegetation.

4.3 Species

4.3.1 There was no evidence of reptiles or large mammals such badgers present on site. These species are considered likely absent from the application site and therefore the proposed works would not affect these species.

4.3.2 Common amphibians (i.e. common frog and common toad) may be present in the Application Site. The small scale nature of the proposed works may lead to effects on individual animals, but this is unlikely to cause an effect on the overall population if individuals are present, given the populations are likely to be centred on breeding sites which are elsewhere. No mitigation for impacts on amphibians is necessary.

4.3.3 The trees observed on site provide habitat for foraging bats. The lighting at the site is such that only common species that are more tolerant of light, such as pipistrelle, would be likely to use the site. However, given the lighting of the estate, it is considered unlikely that bats would be roosting within the trees present. The trees and the buildings have been deemed to have negligible potential for roosting bats therefore further assessment for bats is not considered necessary.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENHANCING THE REDEVELOPED SITE

5.0.1. The proposals include the removal of trees. The most significant removal will be from Site 1 on the north eastern boundary of Application Site. The trees across the Application Site have been identified as holding potential for bird nesting. The proposed development Site 2 would require

removal of a hawthorn tree and Site 3 could potentially require the removal or works upon a Swedish whitebeam.

5.0.2. Any tree or vegetation removal should be undertaken at a time that minimises the risks of destroying active bird nests, ie between October and February (inclusive).

5.0.3. If this is not possible, it is recommended that a suitably experienced ecologist attends site, preferably no more than 48 hours before works are planned to commence to ensure there are no active bird nests. If active nests are found, all works should cease immediately surrounding it until the nest(s) are confirmed as completed. A Method Statement should be prepared to ensure this process is completed in a suitable manner.

5.0.4. It is recommended that compensatory planting of trees is undertaken to replace the lost habitat and enhance the ecological value of the site post development. In addition to this, provision of bird boxes on the proposed building for species such as house sparrow is recommended, to enhance the biodiversity of the site.

5.0.5. This ecological assessment has identified the potential for the presence of foraging bats particularly along the tree lined north eastern boundary. Albeit in low numbers, the potential for this tree line to act as a commuting route, or foraging resources for low numbers of common species is present. This this in mind, it is recommended that the proposed development considers a sensitive lighting design. Artificial lighting can have a significant impact on habitats and species, during the construction and operational phase of any proposed development.

5.0.6. To reduce the potential adverse effects of additional night time lighting on key habitats and species present within and surrounding a development, the following items should be considered:

- Avoiding unnecessary lighting;
- Lighting should either be directed down onto key areas for minimal light pollution, or kept at a low-mounting height to allow bats to continue to use darker 'upper commuting routes';
- Explore the use of hoods and/or louvered vents to increase directionality of light, avoiding unwanted spill;
- No lighting should be directed onto roost entrances as this may deter bats from using these features;
- Explore the use of lighting control, timers, presence and movement sensors to reduce the amount of time lighting is on; and
- Reduction of light spill from internal spaces on to key receptors such as trees and hedgerows.

6. SUMMARY

6.0.1. This report has identified that there are a number of ecological receptors within, and in the vicinity of, the site with potential to be affected by the proposed development. The effects of the proposed development on these receptors are summarised below.

6.0.2. One nationally designated site is located within 2km of the site (Hampstead Heath Woodlands SSSI) this is part of a Hampstead Heath SINC (Metropolitan grade) which is less than 200m from Application Site at its closest point. Although a number of locally designated sites are located within 2km (Kentish Town, City Farm, Gospel Oak and Railside Nature Reserve is directly adjacent to the Application Site to the south) no adverse impact on any of these sites is predicted.

6.0.3. The habitats in the site are of nature conservation value at the Site scale and, in conjunction with the localised nature of the works, a significant adverse impact is not predicted.

6.0.4. The assessment has concluded that the only protected species that may use the site are nesting birds and foraging/commuting bats.

6.0.5. Three of the proposed development sites include the potential for removal of a total of fourteen trees. Fourteen semi- mature trees are to be replanted to replace the loss of habitat which could be used by birds and foraging bats.

6.0.6. Vegetation and tree removal should occur outside of the bird nesting season where possible. See Section 5 for further recommendations in relation to this legal requirement.

6.0.7. Given the potential for foraging bats on the Application Site, a recommendation for the consideration of a sensitive lighting design is provided within section 5.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION PLAN

Legend

Kiln Place Estate

Client

Camden Council

Project Title

Kiln Place, Camden

Project Number

61031879

Figure Title

Site Location Plan

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Date	Prepared By
20/10/13	JB
Figure No.	**Revision**
1	-

FIGURE 2 PHASE 1 HABITAT PLAN

KEY

- Species Poor Hedge
- Woodland
- Trees
- Buildings
- Amenity Grassland
- Hardstanding
- Proposed Development

Note: Annotations are not to scale.

Client

Camden Council

Project Title

Kiln Place, Camden

Project Number

61031879

Figure Title

Phase 1 Habitat Plan

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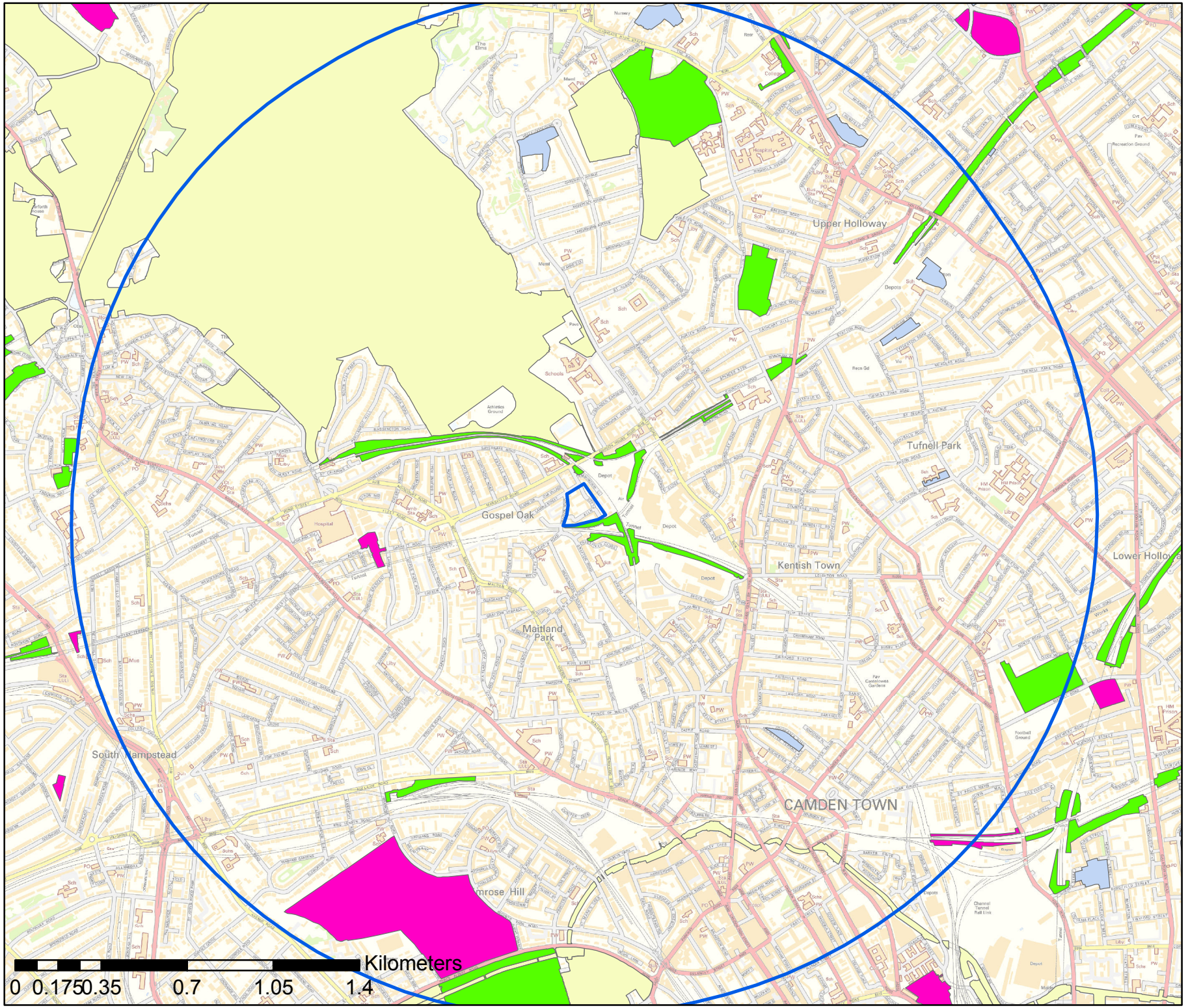
Date	Prepared By
20-10-2014	JMB
Figure No. 2	Revision A

FIGURE 3 LOCATION OF DESIGNATED SITES



Legend

- Kiln Place Estate and 2km Buffer
- SINC - Borough 1
- SINC Borough 2
- SINC - Local
- SINC - Metropolitan

N

Client

Camden Council

Project Title

Kiln Place, Camden

Project Number

61031879

Figure Title

Ecological Designations

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Date	Prepared By
20/10/14	JB
Figure No. 3	Revision -

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A SPECIES LIST

APPENDICES

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Amenity Grassland	
1.	Annual meadow grass (*Poa Annum)*
2.	Field Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis)*
3.	Cats ear (*Hypochaeris radicata)*
4.	Comfrey (*Symphytum)*
5.	Common Mallow (*Malva sylvestris)*
6.	Common nettle (*urtica dioica*)
7.	Creeping bent grass (*Agrostis stolonifera)*
8.	Creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*)
9.	Curled dock (*Rumex crispus*)
10.	Springy Turf moss (*Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*)
11.	Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale)*
12.	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill (*Geranium molle*)
13.	Greater plantain (*Plantago major*)
14.	Hedge garlic (*Alliaria petiolata*)
15.	Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*)
16.	Milkweed (*Asclepias*)
17.	Old man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*)
18.	Perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenne)*
19.	Pineapple weed (*Matricaria discoidea*)
20.	Ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*)
21.	Wall barley (*Hordeum murinum)*
22.	White clover(*Trifolium repens*)
Trees	
1.	Weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*)
2.	Elder (*Sambucas nigra*)
3.	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna)*
4.	Silver birch *(Betula pendula*)

5.	Lime (*Tilia sp*)
6.	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)
7.	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)
Species-poor intact ornamental hedgerow	
1.	Privet spp (*ligustrum sp)*
Ornamental landscaped area	
1.	Holly (Ilex sp)
2.	Common Mallow (*Malva sylvestris)*
3.	Bramble (*Rubus fruticosa)*
4.	Sycamore sapling (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)
5.	Dogs mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*)
6.	Iris sp (
7.	Scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*)
8.	Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)
9.	Wood avens (*Geum urbanum*)
10.	Hebe (*Hebe spp*)
11.	Prickly sow thistle (*Sonchus asper*)
12.	Cleavers (*Galium aparine*)
13.	Chickweed (*Stellaria media)*
14.	Daisy (*bellis perrenis)*
15.	Wood sorrel (*Oxalis sp*)
Birds	
16.	Magpie (*Pica pica*)
17.	Blackbird (*Turdus merula*)
18.	Wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*)
19.	Wren (*Troglodytidae*)
20.	Crow (*corvus*)