

## Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Tower Hamlets

### Contents

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b><u>Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation</u></b>    | <b>2</b>  |
| <u>Canals in Tower Hamlets</u>  | 2         |
| <u>River Thames and Bow Creek</u>   | 3         |
| <u>Lea Valley</u>   | 4         |
| <u>Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park &amp; Ackroyd Drive Green Link</u>         | 5         |
| <u>Mudchute Farm &amp; Park</u>   | 6         |
| <u>Mile End Park</u>  | 7         |
| <b><u>Sites of Borough Grade 1 Importance for Nature Conservation</u></b> | <b>8</b>  |
| <u>The Greenway in Tower Hamlets</u>                                      | 8         |
| <u>Victoria Park</u>  | 9         |
| <u>East India Dock Basin</u>  | 10        |
| <u>Spitalfields City Farm &amp; Allen Gardens</u>                         | 11        |
| <b><u>Sites of Borough Grade 2 Importance for Nature Conservation</u></b> | <b>12</b> |
| <u>Millwall &amp; West India Docks</u>                                    | 12        |
| <u>Bethnal Green Nature Reserve</u>                                       | 13        |
| <u>Cable Street Community Garden</u>                                      | 14        |
| <u>Stepney City Farm</u>  | 15        |
| <u>London Wall &amp; the wall of the Tower of London</u>                  | 16        |
| <u>Pinchin Street Disused Railway</u>                                     | 17        |
| <u>Weavers Fields</u>   | 18        |
| <u>Shadwell &amp; Hermitage Basins, Wapping Wood &amp; Wapping Canal</u>  | 19        |
| <u>Blackwall Basin</u>  | 20        |
| <u>Millwall Park</u>  | 21        |
| <u>Poplar Dock</u>  | 22        |
| <u>Saffron Avenue Pond</u>  | 23        |
| <b><u>Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation</u></b>           | <b>24</b> |
| <u>St George-in-the-East Church Gardens</u>                               | 24        |
| <u>Old Railway at Fairfoot Road</u>                                       | 25        |
| <u>Ion Square Gardens</u>   | 26        |
| <u>Swedenborg Gardens</u>   | 27        |
| <u>Cameron Community Garden</u>   | 28        |
| <u>Disused Railway, Bow</u>   | 29        |
| <u>St Katharine Docks</u>   | 30        |
| <u>St Anne's Churchyard, Limehouse</u>                                    | 31        |
| <u>Cyril Jackson School Nature Area</u>                                   | 32        |
| <u>Robin Hood Gardens</u>   | 33        |
| <u>Meath Gardens</u>  | 34        |
| <u>King Edward Memorial Park</u>  | 35        |
| <u>Elf Green</u>  | 36        |

## Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

### Canals in Tower Hamlets

**Site Reference:** M006

**Reasons for designation:** Aquatic plants, fish, aquatic invertebrates, breeding birds, access to nature, green corridor

**Grid ref:** TQ 362 810

**Area (ha):** 19.95 in Tower Hamlets

**Habitat(s):** Canal, Ruderal, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Vegetated walls

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** Canal & River Trust

#### Site Description:

The whole of the Grand Union Canal system in London is recognised as a single Metropolitan site. In Tower Hamlets, this includes a section of the Regent's Canal, the Hertford Union Canal, Limehouse Basin and the Limehouse Cut.

The canals support a wide range of aquatic flora, amongst which are found a number of locally uncommon species. These include rigid hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and small pondweed (*Potamogeton pusillus*), both species of clean, clear waters. Many waterside plants, including several locally scarce species, also grow on the brickwork and banks of the canals and on specially-provided gabions and rafts. The canals also support an important invertebrate fauna (including several species of dragon/damselflies), a diverse fish community, and breeding waterfowl. Sand martins nest in holes in the walls of the Limehouse Cut. Kingfishers are seen regularly in winter, and a nesting bank was installed on the Regent's Canal in 2016.

London's network of canals fulfils an important function in allowing nature into heavily built-up environments, and provides important access to nature.

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

**Citation last edited:** 16/01/2020

### **River Thames and Bow Creek**

**Site Reference:** M031

**Reasons for designation:** Fish, wintering birds, marine invertebrates, intertidal reed beds, green corridor

**Grid ref:** TQ 368 801

**Area (ha):** 180.44 in Tower Hamlets

**Habitat(s):** Intertidal, Reed bed, Running water, Vegetated walls

**Access:** Free public access (part of site)

**Ownership:** Port of London Authority

#### **Site Description:**

The River Thames across London and the tidal sections of creeks and rivers which flow into it are recognised as a single Metropolitan site. In Tower Hamlets, the site includes a section of the Thames, and Bow Creek, the tidal section of the River Lea, the midline of which forms the borough boundary with Newham south of Bow Locks.

The Thames and its tidal creeks provide 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, though the Tower Hamlets section of the river is not one of the most valuable for birds. 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 species of commercial importance.

Bow Creek supports significant numbers of teal and smaller numbers of other ducks, as well as redshank and common sandpiper. The creek also has areas of intertidal reed beds.

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

**Citation last edited:** 28/04/2017

## Lea Valley

**Site Reference:** M071

**Reasons for designation:** Rivers, aquatic plants, fish, aquatic invertebrates, birds, access to nature, green corridor

**Grid ref:** TQ 375 833

**Area (ha):** 6.91 in Tower Hamlets

**Habitat(s):** Canal, Reed bed, Ruderal, Running water, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland

**Access:** Free public access (part of site)

**Ownership:** Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, Canal & River Trust

### Site Description:

This large Metropolitan site includes the River Lee Navigation, River Lea and associated watercourses downstream to the tidal limit; Rammey Marsh; King George V and William Girling Reservoirs; Walthamstow Marshes and Reservoirs; and the new Middlesex Filter Beds nature reserve. The river below the tidal limit is included in the River Thames and tidal tributaries Metropolitan Site. In Tower Hamlets, the site includes the western half of the River Lee from just north of Carpenters Road to the tidal limit at Bow Locks (the borough boundary with Newham runs along the midline of the river), and the Lee Navigation between Old Ford Locks and the London Overground Stratford line.

The watercourses of the Lee Valley support a diverse aquatic flora including many regionally uncommon species; river water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fluviatilis*), tubular water-dropwort (*O. fistulosa*), whorl-grass (*Catabrosa aquatica*), arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*), flowering-rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) and stream water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus penicillatus*), though not all of these are found within Tower Hamlets.

The water vole occurs further up the river, but there are no recent records from Tower Hamlets. Otters have returned to the Lee in recent years, and there has been one record in Tower Hamlets. Breeding birds include kingfisher and sand martin. A good range of fish are present, along with aquatic invertebrates, including several species of dragonflies.

**Site first notified:** 19/09/1988    **Boundary last changed:** 01/05/2002

**Citation last edited:** 17/01/2020

### **Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park & Ackroyd Drive Green Link**

**Site Reference:** M117

**Reasons for designation:** Woodland, calcareous and neutral grassland, birds, invertebrates, small blue butterfly, plants, access to nature, environmental education.

**Grid ref:** TQ 369 823

**Area (ha):** 11.61

**Habitat(s):** Pond/lake, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Chalk grassland, Vegetated wall/tombstones

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

**Site Description:**

This large Victorian cemetery consists mainly of secondary woodland dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), with smaller areas of scrub, grassland and several ponds. It is by far the largest woodland in a wide and densely-populated area of London, which contains few opportunities for enjoying the natural world. A diverse flora is found here, consisting of both naturally-colonised and introduced plants. Breeding birds include stock dove, sparrowhawk, blackcap, chiffchaff and whitethroat. Firecrest is regular in winter. The site also supports a wide range of insects, including 469 species of beetles and a large number of species of flies and bees. An astonishing 32 species of butterflies have been recorded, including small breeding populations of small blue (the only inner London site for this nationally scarce species) and silver-washed fritillary. The spider list stands at 157 species, one of the highest for any site in London.

The Soanes Environmental Centre is an important interpretative and educational facility providing specialist tuition to local schools and community groups. A Local Nature Reserve.

**Site first notified:** 29/10/1990      **Boundary last changed:** 01/03/1994

**Citation last edited:** 27/05/2020

### **Mudchute Farm and Park**

**Site Reference:** M133

**Reasons for designation:** Open mosaic habitats, grassland, plants, breeding birds, invertebrates, access to nature, environmental education.

**Grid ref:** TQ 381 789

**Area (ha):** 13.20

**Habitat(s):** Ponds, Roughland, Ruderal, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Orchard, Hedge, Secondary woodland

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

#### **Site Description:**

The "Muddie" is a large city farm and nature area at the southern end of the Isle of Dogs, serving an extensive area of inner-East London where there is an acute paucity of wildlife-rich open space. Habitats include pastures, scrub, planted woodland and various wetlands, supporting a surprisingly diverse flora of native and non-native plants. It is famous among botanists for some of its unusual naturalised plants, such as large-flowered nipplewort (*Lapsana communis* ssp *intermedia*) and Turkish iris (*Iris orientalis*), which are rare in the wild in Britain. Breeding birds include blackcap, chiffchaff, whitethroat and great spotted woodpecker. The site is also an important haven for invertebrates and other fauna, including a large population of smooth newts. Extremely popular with local people, the Mudchute is an important resource for environmental education. A full-time teacher is employed at a new nature centre, which supplements the longer-established city farm, stables and café facilities. A Local Nature Reserve.

**Site first notified:** 19/10/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/03/1994

**Citation last edited:** 28/04/2017

## Mile End Park

**Site Reference:** M157

**Reasons for designation:** Habitat diversity, open mosaic habitats, grassland, woodland, ponds, invertebrates, breeding birds, amphibians, black poplar, streaked bombardier beetle, green corridor, access to nature, environmental education

**Grid ref:** TQ 364 823

**Area (ha):** 23.53

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Marsh/swamp, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

### Site Description:

A linear site adjacent to the Regents Canal, stretching from Victoria Park to St. Pauls Way. The site comprises linked areas of amenity and herb-rich grassland habitat, with numerous trees, discreet areas of woodland and scrub and formal planted beds of aromatic and nectar-rich herbs. Trees include Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), lime (*Tilia x europaea*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and a few black poplars (*Populus nigra* ssp *betulifolia*). Wetland features have been created in three sections of the park, ranging from a naturalistic wetland supporting emergent and aquatic species (both native and exotic) to a water-feature with water flowing between concrete-sided pools. These support a large population of common toads, as well as common frogs and smooth newts.

The species-rich grasslands support a diversity of colourful species and are managed as meadows. These support a diverse range of invertebrates. 440 species of beetles have been recorded, including the streaked bombardier beetle (*Brachinus sclopeta*), currently known from only one other British site. 171 species of spiders include several rare species, including two new to Britain. The presence of scrub and trees, many well-established, with some new planting, provides a mosaic of habitats, and the siting of scrub around amenity grasslands provides good habitat and creates discreet recreational areas.

The park has a number of imaginative features which give it additional interest. These include the Green Bridge, which provides a pleasant means of crossing the very busy Mile End Road, and the landscaped mounds which provide variation in topography and good views.

The park is well laid out with formal and informal paths, including separate cycle paths, and has numerous seats. The park is open at all times and accessible from numerous points, including the canal towpath. The paths have a good surface and are well-graded, making wheelchair access unproblematic.

The park is widely seen as an exemplar of how to incorporate large areas of wildlife habitat into a popular and well-used urban park.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996      **Boundary last changed:** 15/01/2020

**Citation last edited:** 27/05/2020

## Sites of Borough Grade 1 Importance for Nature Conservation

### The Greenway in Tower Hamlets

**Site Reference:** THBI01

**Reasons for designation:** Open mosaic habitats, invertebrates, plants, green corridor, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 372 838

**Area (ha):** 0.83

**Habitat(s):** Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** Thames Water

#### Site Description:

The Greenway was created over the Northern Outfall Sewer, built by Sir Joseph Bazalgette in 1858 and still in use. A rich and varied vegetation lies along the Greenway embankment on either side of the footpath. The mixture of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) trees, scrub, tall herbs and semi-neutral grassland is a haven for small mammals and invertebrates, including the Roesel's bush-cricket (*Metrioptera roeselii*). Colour is provided by the many species that have been seeded and colonized naturally, including viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and white melilot (*Melilotus alba*). The rare warty cabbage (*Bunias orientalis*) also has a limited presence.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 01/05/1996

**Citation last edited:** 12/01/2012



## Victoria Park

**Site Reference:** THBI02

**Reasons for designation:** Lakes, veteran trees, breeding birds, wintering birds, bats, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 360 839

**Area (ha):** 86.81

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Orchard

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

### Site Description:

Large well-maintained park, consisting large areas of amenity grassland with a large number of trees, both native and exotic. London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*) are the most numerous, forming avenues along paths, and they line the park perimeter. A wide variety of other species are present, including mature black poplars (*Populus nigra* ssp *betulifolia*) along Grove Road and beside East Lake. The majority of trees are mature, but there has been some recent planting. There are a number of 'copses' planted around the park, and a variety of coniferous species have been planted in the north-east corner.

Two lakes support a variety of common waterfowl. Breeding species include pochard (a nationally-scarce breeding species), little grebe, tufted duck, mute swan, red-crested pochard and Egyptian goose. A wider variety of waterfowl is present in winter, including gadwall and shoveler. The waterfowl are an ever popular attraction for park visitors.

Both lakes support good populations of dragonflies and damselflies, including black-tailed skimmer (*Orthetrum cancellatum*) and red-eyed damselfly (*Erythromma najas*). The nationally rare red-veined darter (*Sympetrum fonscolombii*) was seen emerging in 2013. Common frogs, common toads and smooth newts breed in both lakes.

Over six hectares of meadows were created beneath trees along the southern edge of the eastern part of the park in 2012. Shade-tolerant flowers such as red campion and hedge bedstraw have established well, and it will be interesting to see how these meadows mature as habitats. An orchard was planted in 2019.

Other habitats include a pleasant ornamental garden with rose beds, bedding plants, yew bushes, shrubs and a box hedge. The park provides habitat for many birds. Breeding birds include sparrowhawk, green and great spotted woodpeckers, stock dove, blackcap, goldcrest and mistle thrush.

There is access to the park from a number of points on all sides of the park, i.e. Victoria Park Road, Cadogan Terrace, Old Ford Road, Grove Road and Sewardstone Road.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 01/05/1996

**Citation last edited:** 17/01/2020

### East India Dock Basin

**Site Reference:** THBI04

**Reasons for designation:** Breeding birds, wintering birds, saltmarsh, reed beds, woodland, access to nature, environmental education.

**Grid ref:** TQ 391 808

**Area (ha):** 3.94

**Habitat(s):** Pond/lake, Reed bed, Ruderal, Saltmarsh, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Vegetated walls, Wet woodland/carr

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

#### Site Description:

This site, although relatively small, comprises a diverse range of habitats, and is owned and managed by the Lea Valley Regional Park Authority. Along the northern side of the dock, which has been naturalised, common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and sea club-rush (*Bolboschoenus maritimus*) form a dense reed bed, which supports breeding reed warblers and sometimes reed bunting, while Cetti's warbler has been frequent since 2015. A small area of saltmarsh, with sea milkwort (*Glaux maritima*), sea arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritimum*) and wild celery (*Apium graveolens*), all rare in London, was formerly present, but may now have been overgrown by reeds.

Common Terns nest on the rafts in most years, and black redstarts nest nearby and frequently feed on the reserve. Little ringed plover and shelduck have bred on or near the site. Wintering waterfowl include several hundred teal and smaller numbers of tufted duck, mallard and a range of other species.

The dock walls support species that include polypody (*Polypodium* sp.), fern-grass (*Catapodium rigidum*), and sea aster (*Aster tripolium*), as well as a few species that have colonised from the grassland, e.g. wild carrot (*Daucus carota*). The flower-rich grassland, managed as meadow, includes two of the more unusual exotics at the site, warty cabbage (*Bunias orientalis*) and salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), in addition to meadow flowers such as ladies bedstraw (*Galium verum*) and salad burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*). Three spikes of pyramidal orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*) appeared in the meadow in 2014.

Woodland occurs in three areas around the site. There is a band of willow (*Salix* sp.) carr, along the northern edge, next to the saltmarsh, with terrestrial species along the northern perimeter. There are also two woodland blocks in the south east and south west corners of the site. Breeding birds include blackcap and, in some years, song thrush.

The site is open daily, access being via a gate in Orchard Place, and its birds can also be viewed from the slip road to the Lower Lee Crossing.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 17/06/2003

**Citation last edited:** 02/02/2017

### **Spitalfields City Farm and Allen Gardens**

**Site Reference:** THBI09

**Reasons for designation:** Grassland, access to nature, environmental education, amphibians including great crested newt

**Grid ref:** TQ 339 821

**Area (ha):** 2.06

**Habitat(s):** Bare ground, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** Network Rail, London Underground Ltd and London Borough of Tower Hamlets

#### **Site Description:**

The Farm houses a number of different animals in enclosures around the site. It also has a community garden where local people grow a wide range of exotic plants and vegetables, and a wildlife area. The wildlife area has been planted with both native and exotic species, and has several butyl-lined ponds, with a variety of emergent and submerged plants. These support a small population, originating from a nearby introduction, of great crested newts, a European protected species, as well as a large (and presumably natural) population of smooth newt. Non-native amphibians (presumably from the same source as the great crested newts) include Alpine newt and European tree-frog. A nearby duck pond supports no vegetation, but has several happy ducks.

Many activities are run from the farm, working with and supported by volunteers. These include raising awareness of food issues, recycling and green spaces, and increasing skills and training in gardening, animal care, social communication, IT, language and literacy. The farm also provides services such as a 'mobile farm', film/TV location, animals for hire, sales of produce (Asian vegetables, chicken, duck & quail eggs).

Allen Gardens is a small park managed by the Council. Extensive wild flower meadows have been created around the edges in recent years to enhance biodiversity, and a small woodland was planted in 2016.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 15/01/2020

**Citation last edited:** 16/01/2020

## Sites of Borough Grade 2 Importance for Nature Conservation

### Millwall and West India Docks

**Site Reference:** THBII01

**Reasons for designation:** Wintering birds, breeding birds, grassland, plants including Jersey cudweed

**Grid ref:** TQ 377 796

**Area (ha):** 31.51

**Habitat(s):** Pond/lake, Semi-improved neutral grassland

**Access:** Free public access (part of site)

**Ownership:** British Waterways

#### Site Description:

These large areas of open water are surrounded by dense and high-rise development. The vertical concrete walls of the docks support a sparse flora where the old brick and stonework is still extant. A few plants of Jersey cudweed (*Gnaphalium luteoalbum*), which is protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), grow on the western wall of Millwall Inner Dock, with hundreds more plants on adjacent vacant land. Millwall Outer Dock supports the greatest number of colonising plant species on its sides, some associated with wetland habitats, others with terrestrial habitats. These include skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*), hemlock water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), pellitory-of-the-wall (*Parietaria judaica*) and rat's-tail and squirrel-tail fescues (*Vulpia myuros* and *V. bromoides*). Tern rafts are present in the docks, and are used by common terns in some years. The docks provide an important area for gulls and other aquatic birds, such as breeding great crested grebe, coot, mute swan and mallard. Waterfowl numbers are swelled in hard weather, when several hundred diving ducks, mostly tufted duck, can be present. A single grey seal has been more or less resident in the docks for several years.

The land immediately surrounding the dock is hard-landscaped with some planted trees, the greater number around Millwall Outer Dock, which comprise horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*). A small semicircle of grass at the eastern end of Millwall Outer Dock is surprisingly rich chalk grassland, with plants including restharrow (*Ononis repens*) and field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*).

Access to the docks is open, apart from parts of West India Dock, where development is underway. About 25% of the water area in West India Docks has been lost to development since 2000.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996      **Boundary last changed:** 07/12/2011

**Citation last edited:** 28/04/2017

**Bethnal Green Nature Reserve (formerly St Jude's Nature Park)**

**Site Reference:** THBII03

**Reasons for designation:** Habitat diversity, amphibians, woodland, environmental education.

**Grid ref:** TQ 347 829

**Area (ha):** 0.25

**Habitat(s):** Marsh/swamp, Pond, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

**Access:** Public access two days per week in summer

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets, London Diocesan Board of Education and unregistered

**Site Description:**

This wildlife area, managed by a local community group, comprises woodland and scrub with grassy glades. Although perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) dominates in the open grassy areas, numerous tall herbs are present. At the west end of the site, several ponds support emergent species, including reedmace (*Typha latifolia*), greater spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*) and water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), the only submerged species present being a small amount of spiked water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*). Very large populations of toads and smooth newts (over a hundred of each in 2013) and a few common frogs all breed in the ponds. Adjacent to the ponds is a marshy area with hard rush (*Juncus inflexus*) and false-fox sedge (*Carex otrubae*).

Paths meander through a woodland of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), oak (*Quercus robur*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), with lone specimens of crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*) and juniper (*Juniperus communis*). Wooden steps have been built leading down into the central glade where three wooden benches are located around its edges.

All materials from management of the site are composted and kept on site. There is no general access to the public except on open days; these have been regular (at least two days a week) in recent summers, and it is hoped this will continue.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 01/05/1996

**Citation last edited:** 13/09/2018

### **Cable Street Community Garden**

**Site Reference:** THBII04

**Reasons for designation:** Ponds, amphibians, breeding birds, access to nature, environmental education.

**Grid ref:** TQ 354 810

**Area (ha):** 0.55

**Habitat(s):** Allotments, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs

**Access:** Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Network Rail and The Bishop Challoner School

#### **Site Description:**

These active and attractive allotments extend north from Cable Street and under the railway line. The site has a large number of plots growing fruit, vegetables, herbs and flowers. Fruit trees and numerous berry-bearing bushes are scattered throughout the site. There are also numerous mini-ponds across the site. The varied flora, and the fact that it is managed without pesticides, attracts a range of animals including numerous butterflies and other invertebrates, newts, frogs, toads, foxes, squirrels and birds. The latter include robin, wren, dunnock, blackbird, song thrush, goldfinch and kestrel.

At the southern end of the site, on Cable Street, is a communal area planted up with native trees and shrubs. Access to the site is restricted to allotment-holders and is via a gate in Hardinge Street.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 01/05/1996

**Citation last edited:** 12/01/2012

### Stepney City Farm

**Site Reference:** THBII05

**Reasons for designation:** Open mosaic habitats, ponds, access to nature, environmental education.

**Grid ref:** TQ 358 816

**Area (ha):** 1.35

**Habitat(s):** Bare ground, Planted shrubbery, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Pond

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

#### **Site Description:**

The farm houses many animal enclosures, with a shop, café and activity facilities. Ruderal vegetation is scattered around the site in those marginal areas that are slightly less disturbed. An area of semi-improved grassland lies at the south-west side of the site. Frequently occurring species are green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*), ribwort and greater plantains (*Plantago lanceolata* and *P. major*), black horehound (*Ballota nigra*) and white deadnettle (*Lamium album*). A wildlife pond was created in 2012. This is a valuable site for environmental education, and is popular with the local community.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 17/06/2003

**Citation last edited:** 19/05/2020

**London Wall and the wall of the Tower of London**

**Site Reference:** THBII07

**Reasons for designation:** London rocket

**Grid ref:** TQ 337 806

**Area (ha):** 0.04

**Habitat(s):** Vegetated wall/tombstones

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** English Heritage and The Historic Royal Palaces Agency

**Site Description:**

These historic sites support perhaps the only remaining long-established population of London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), a plant which probably first colonised London after the Great Fire. The plant has a healthy population on the London Wall, and sometimes in the species-poor amenity grassland that surrounds it. This has long been regarded by botanists as the classic location for London rocket in Britain. Other species present on the wall are prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), perennial sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*) and hart's-tongue fern (*Asplenium scolopendrium*). London rocket also grows on the inside of the northern wall of the Tower of London, where it can be viewed from the footpath along the top of the wall.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 17/06/2003

**Citation last edited:** 03/03/2017



### **Pinchin Street Disused Railway**

**Site Reference:** THBII11

**Reasons for designation:** Open mosaic habitats

**Grid ref:** TQ 343 809

**Area (ha):** 0.20

**Borough(s):** Tower Hamlets

**Habitat(s):** Ruderal, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland

**Access:** No public access

**Ownership:** Network Rail

#### **Site Description:**

This disused section of rail land is mostly grassland, dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and rat's-tail and squirreltail fescues (*Vulpia myuros* and *V. bromoides*), with scattered butterfly-bush (*Buddleja davidii*) and typical wild flowers of disturbed ground, such as hawkweed oxtongue (*Picris hieracioides*). The open vegetation with plenty of flowers is likely to be of value for invertebrates.

There is no public access but the site is viewable from DLR and C2C trains.

**Site first notified:** 02/09/2004    **Boundary last changed:** 30/09/2005

**Citation last edited:** 12/01/2012

### **Weavers Fields**

**Site Reference:** THBII12

**Reasons for designation:** Woodland, grassland, breeding birds, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 345 825

**Area (ha):** 6.30

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

#### **Site Description:**

Most of Weavers Fields consists of amenity grassland with mature trees, and a few small areas of wildflower meadow and copses of young silver birch. The most important feature for wildlife is the planted woodland on the eastern side of the park. This consists of a wide variety of native trees and shrubs, and has now matured nicely into an attractive wood, through which a nature trail meanders. Glades contain meadow flowers, adding to the attraction. A good range of common birds is present, including great spotted woodpecker.

Access to the park is via entrance points on all sides, and entry to the woodland is via gates at its north and south ends.

**Site first notified:** 07/12/2011    **Boundary last changed:** 07/12/2011

**Citation last edited:** 12/01/2012

## **Shadwell & Hermitage Basins, Wapping Wood & Wapping Canal**

**Site Reference:** THBII13

**Reasons for designation:** Habitat diversity, aquatic plants, damselflies, breeding birds, wintering birds, open water, grassland, access to nature, green corridor.

**Grid ref:** TQ 352 806

**Area (ha):** 6.57

**Habitat(s):** Canal, Pond/lake, Secondary woodland, semi-improved neutral grassland

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** Canal & River Trust, LB Tower Hamlets, Private

### **Site Description:**

Shadwell Basin is a relic of the London Docks, now a water sports centre for children. To the west of the basin is Wapping Wood, a small park with naturalistic landscaping, including woodland and meadow. A series of shallow canals leads west from Shadwell Basin, passing through new developments and ending just before Hermitage Basin.

Shadwell Basin has vertical sides, with little or no aquatic vegetation. Its main value is for birds. Several floating rafts provide nesting opportunities for common terns, Egyptian geese and mute swans, while sand martins nest in pipes in the dock walls. Small numbers of wintering waterfowl, including tufted ducks and great crested grebes, may swell in cold weather.

A narrow strip of trees and scrub on the southern side of the basin, and several larger copses in Wapping Wood, support common breeding birds including blackcaps and goldfinches. The meadow in Wapping Wood includes cornfield annuals such as cornflower, corncockle, corn chamomile and corn marigold, and meadow species such as knapweed, birdsfoot-trefoil and chicory. As the meadows have matured in recent years, the annuals have largely disappeared.

Despite their concrete bottom and vertical sides, the canals are full of submerged aquatic plants, including large amounts of small pondweed and common stonewort, both of which are rare in London. They support a surprisingly diverse community of dragonflies and damselflies, including a sizeable population of small red-eyed damselfly, a recent colonist of Britain. They are also home to fish, including three-spined sticklebacks and a few large carp. A pair of mute swans breeds annually, and other water birds include large numbers of mallards, a few pairs of coots and moorhens, and occasional tufted ducks. Rafts with native wetland vegetation were introduced in 2015 to diversify the habitats of the canals, and it is hoped to extend these in future.

Hermitage Basin is a small dock with vertical brick walls. Abundant aquatic vegetation includes water milfoil (*Myriophyllum* sp.), white water-lily (*Nymphaea alba*), and rigid hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), as well as blanket weed (*Cladophora* sp.), which is kept under control. A pair of coots nests regularly, and pied and grey wagtails and house and sand martins regularly visit to feed, indicating a good insect population. The basin supports a number of species of dragonflies and damselflies, including a very large population of the small red-eyed damselfly, a recent colonist to Britain. Fish include common bream and carp.

**Site first notified:** 07/12/2011 **Boundary last changed:** 15/01/2020

**Citation last edited:** 16/01/2020

**Blackwall Basin**

**Site Reference:** THBII14

**Reasons for designation:** Breeding birds, wintering birds.

**Grid ref:** TQ 382 803

**Area (ha):** 3.24

**Habitat(s):** Pond/lake

**Access:** Free public access (part of site)

**Ownership:** British Waterways

**Site Description:**

This large area of open water has hard surfaces around the perimeter, and is occupied by an ever-increasing area of pontoons for boats.

Common terns nest on rafts in most years, and small numbers of tufted duck, great crested grebe, cormorant, coot and mallard are regularly present, with larger numbers of waterfowl in hard winters.

An area of wasteland along the northern edge of the site has recently been lost to the Wood Wharf development, and can no longer be considered part of the site.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996      **Boundary last changed:** 15/01/2020

**Citation last edited:** 16/01/2020

### Millwall Park

**Site Reference:** THBII15

**Reasons for designation:** Grassland, invertebrates, breeding birds, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 381 786

**Area (ha):** 7.66

**Borough(s):** Tower Hamlets

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Bare ground, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

#### Site Description:

The middle of the park is amenity grassland, used for sport, but a lot of habitat creation has taken place around the edges in recent years. A meadow on a raised mound along the western side contains a good range of colourful wild flowers. Species in this area include oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), scented mayweed (*Matricaria recutita*), lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), and selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*). In summer the meadow resounds with the calls of abundant grasshoppers and Roesel's bush-crickets (*Metrioptera roeseli*), and it also supports a good range of common butterflies. A number of trees and shrubs have also been planted on the mound, including field maple (*Acer campestre*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).

A newer meadow in the south of the park is also developing nicely. There are several small copses of mostly native trees, the best developed are along the eastern edge. These have been underplanted with native bulbs. The park supports a good range of common birds, including blackcap and mistle thrush, as well as a small population of escaped monk parakeets.

Being located next to the Mudchute, the two sites provide a range of habitats and outdoor facilities. The efforts of the park management to diversify the habitats should be encouraged and recognized. There is free public access.

**Site first notified:** 02/09/2004    **Boundary last changed:** 15/01/2020

**Citation last edited:** 16/01/2020

### Poplar Dock

**Site Reference:** THBII16

**Reasons for designation:** Open water, breeding birds, Jersey cudweed, scarce ruderal flora, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 329 804

**Area (ha):** 2.58

**Habitat(s):** Open water, ruderal, woodland, scrub

**Access:** Free public access (part of site)

**Ownership:** Canal & River Trust

#### **Site Description:**

Poplar Dock is now a well-used marina, with moorings and boats covering most of its surface. Despite the restricted area of open water, a great crested grebe, coot and mallard nest regularly, and tufted ducks nest in some years. Larger numbers of tufted ducks can appear in hard winters.

Sparsely-vegetated areas on the north and east sides of the dock support a diverse ruderal flora, with a number of species which are rare in London. These include a very large population of Jersey cudweed (*Gnaphalium luteoalbum*), which is protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. Other locally rare species include slender sandwort (*Arenaria leptoclados*), rue-leaved saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*) and musk stork's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*).

Along the north edge of the site are small areas of young woodland and scrub, comprised mostly of native trees and shrubs, with woodland wild flowers such as wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), sweet violet (*Viola odorata*) and stinking iris (*Iris foetidissima*) beneath. These were planted in the 1990s.

**Site first notified:** 07/12/2011    **Boundary last changed:** 15/01/2020

**Citation last edited:** 16/01/2020

### **Saffron Avenue Pond**

**Site Reference:** THBII17

**Reasons for designation:** Pond, aquatic plants, aquatic invertebrates, breeding birds, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 387 809

**Area (ha):** 0.60

**Habitat(s):** Pond, reed bed, scrub, wet woodland

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** East India Dock Estate

#### **Site Description:**

A sizeable and attractive pond in the East India Dock business park, right by Mulberry Place, the Tower Hamlets Town Hall. Surrounded by benches, it is a popular place for office workers to sit and eat lunch.

The clear water contains abundant aquatic plants, including rigid hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and curled pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*). This provides cover for fish, including abundant rudd and a few carp, and invertebrates. This is probably the best site in the borough for dragonflies and damselflies. Twelve species have been recorded since 2011, of which at least seven, and probably nine, breed in the pond, including the recent colonist to Britain small red-eyed damselfly (*Erythromma viridulum*) and a sizeable population of the red-eyed damselfly (*Erythromma najas*), which is scarce in London. The reed beds and a small wooded island provide nest sites for moorhens and coots, while common terns and kingfishers occasionally visit to fish.

**Site first notified:** 07/12/2011    **Boundary last changed:** 15/01/2020

**Citation last edited:** 16/01/2020

## Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

### St George-in-the-East Church Gardens

**Site Reference:** THL01

**Reasons for designation:** Grassland, invertebrates, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 347 808

**Area (ha):** 1.30

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Bracken, Planted shrubbery, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Tall herbs

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** Diocese of London

#### Site Description:

The site comprises a large area of amenity grassland with scattered mature trees, several small meadows, and shrub beds (mainly exotic species) located around the periphery of the site.

The site entrance off Cable Street is hard-surfaced with a few pit-planted trees, mostly downy birch (*Betula pubescens*), and small shrub beds of exotic species. The wall on the east side of the entrance has a large mural depicting the Cable Street riots. This leads into a formal area of shrub beds and seating.

The wildflower meadows around the edges of the park are well established, with a good variety of common flowers. Essex skipper butterflies can be seen here, and Roesel's bush-crickets produce their monotonous "song" on summer days. Among the trees are two large black mulberries; their abundant fruit is enjoyed by people and birds alike. The trees and shrubberies provide nesting habitat for typical common birds.

Immediately west of this stand is a fenced area with numerous pollarded lime (*Tilia x europaea*) with a herb layer of dense common nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

Access to the site is via entrances on Cable Street and the Highway.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 30/09/2005

**Citation last edited:** 12/01/2012



### Old Railway at Fairfoot Road

**Site Reference:** THL03

**Reasons for designation:** Woodland

**Grid ref:** TQ 372 823

**Area (ha):** 0.57

**Habitat(s):** Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

**Access:** Free public access (part of site)

**Ownership:** LB Tower Hamlets, Network Rail

#### **Site Description:**

This embankment, with an undulating surface, lies between housing and an old railway line. Most of the site is covered in dense woodland of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), with a dense layer of bramble below. This provides undisturbed habitat for a good selection of common birds, including song thrush. A large area of the invasive Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) requires attention.

The open eastern end, managed by Tower Hamlets Homes, supports species-poor grassland with scattered trees, of which tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) is the most numerous. Other trees include sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and one oak (*Quercus robur*).

Access is open with a short set of steps leading up to a plateau.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 17/06/2003

**Citation last edited:** 03/03/2017

### Ion Square Gardens

**Site Reference:** THL04

**Reasons for designation:** Grassland, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 342 830

**Area (ha):** 1.04

**Borough(s):** Tower Hamlets

**Habitat(s):** Semi-improved neutral and amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

#### Site Description:

Pleasant amenity grassland with shrubs in borders around greater part of site. Species comprise a mix of native and non-native species, including hazel (*Corylus avellana*), cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* sp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). The secluded western section of the park has been turned into wildflower meadows. These contain a wide variety of colourful wild flowers. These include cornfield annuals such as cornflower (*Centaurea cyanea*), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), corn chamomile (*Anthemis arvensis*) and throw-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*), and meadow species such as black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), birdsfoot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and chicory (*Cichorium intybus*). As the meadows mature, the annuals will gradually disappear as the grasses and perennials take over.

Access to the site is open off Hackney Road to the north and Durant Square to the south. A cycle path runs through the site parallel to the footpath.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 01/05/1996

**Citation last edited:** 12/01/2012

### Swedenborg Gardens

**Site Reference:** THL08

**Reasons for designation:** Acid grassland, semi-improved neutral grassland, plants, toothed medick, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 344 807

**Area (ha):** 1.49

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Orchard, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets/EastendHomes

#### Site Description:

Lying immediately north of The Highway, a very busy road, and in a densely populated part of the Borough, this park provides a pleasant and well-used oasis for people living in the surrounding flats and houses. There is a belt of trees and shrubs along the south-western edges. These were planted after the park was created in 1983, and consist of native species such as hornbeam, aspen, elder, ash and dog-rose, as well as a selection of ornamentals. Although they have matured well, noise from the road is still very intrusive.

Elsewhere in the western half of the park is a meadow containing a wide range of common wild flowers, although regular mowing probably prevents them from flowering for long. A former sandy sports pitch close to the mound has formed an interesting area of acid grassland, with several locally scarce plants. These include an abundance of hare's-foot clover (*Trifolium arvense*), as well as sand spurrey (*Spergularia rubra*) and toothed medick (*Medicago polymorpha*), the latter extremely rare in London. The rest of the park consists of mown grass, with a mixture of mature trees and saplings, as well as a playground and other amenity features.

To the west of the park, the site also includes some of the landscaping in EastendHomes' Swedenborg Estate. The most important part of this is Swedenborg Square Orchard, with 58 fruit trees planted by Trees for Cities in 2013 and cornfield annuals below. The orchard won second prize in the pollinators category of the BIG Challenge awards in 2014.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 17/06/2003

**Citation last edited:** 28/04/2017

### **Cameron Community Garden**

**Site Reference:** THL12

**Reasons for designation:** Habitat diversity, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 374 819

**Area (ha):** 0.10

**Habitat(s):** Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs

**Access:** No public access

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

#### **Site Description:**

Well-used and colourful community garden, with numerous beds of vegetables and herbs marked out with low hedges of box (*Buxus sempervirens*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*). Numerous trees are scattered around the site, including hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), oak (*Quercus robur*), pear (*Pyrus* sp.) almond, and walnut (*Juglans regia*). An espaliered crab-apple (*Malus sylvestris*) makes an interesting feature. Some of the species are planted specifically for the benefit of invertebrates and include teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*) and evening primrose (*Oenothera* spp.).

A number of species are reported to visit the garden. These include peacock, holly blue and small white butterflies, blue and great tits, wrens and nesting woodpigeons. Bats have also been seen.

The garden is locked and accessible to residents using the garden.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 01/05/1996

**Citation last edited:** 03/03/2017

**Disused railway, Bow**

**Site Reference:** THL13

**Reasons for designation:** Grassland, woodland.

**Grid ref:** TQ 368 843

**Area (ha):** 1.41

**Habitat(s):** Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland

**Access:** Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only

**Ownership:** Docklands Light Railway

**Site Description:**

This site is a steeply sloping embankment along the west side of the Blackwall Tunnel Approach Road. It supports a mosaic of habitats, including woodland, neutral grassland and scattered scrub. The woodland is variously dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). Open areas consist of rough grassland with areas of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), and clumps of elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 07/12/2011

**Citation last edited:** 12/01/2012

### St Katharine Docks

**Site Reference:** THL15

**Reasons for designation:** Open water, wintering birds, Jersey cudweed, access to nature

**Grid ref:** TQ 338 804

**Area (ha):** 4.11

**Habitat(s):** Pond/lake, Vegetated walls

**Access:** Free public access (part of site)

**Ownership:** Blackstone Group

#### **Site Description:**

Docks providing moorings for numerous large cruisers and barges. No aquatic vegetation was discernible, and there is little vegetation present on the dock walls. Those species present on the walls include a few plants of Jersey cudweed (*Gnaphalium luteoalbum*), which is protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), though this has not been seen since 2014. Other plants on the walls include ivy-leaved toadflax (*Mycelis muralis*), Hemlock water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*) and eastern rocket (*Sisymbrium orientale*). Elsewhere around the dock, trees and planters with shrubs provide some colour. Small numbers of common waterfowl, including tufted duck, coot, mallard and moorhen, are present throughout the year and probably nest in the marina.

Access is from the East Smithfield and St. Katherine's Way.

**Site first notified:** 01/05/1996    **Boundary last changed:** 01/05/1996

**Citation last edited:** 16/01/2020

**St Anne's Churchyard, Limehouse**

**Site Reference:** THL17

**Reasons for designation:** Black poplar.

**Grid ref:** TQ 367 810

**Area (ha):** 1.00

**Borough(s):** Tower Hamlets

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Vegetated wall/tombstones

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** Diocese of London

**Site Description:**

Peaceful churchyard of amenity grassland with numerous trees and shrubs surrounding the church buildings. Headstones have been removed to perimeter walls, where they are sparsely colonised by a few species. Larger tombstones remain in situ. Trees include a single mature specimen of the rare black poplar (*Populus nigra* ssp *betulifolia*), a priority species in the London and Tower hamlets Biodiversity Action Plans.

There is free public access.

**Site first notified:** 17/06/2003    **Boundary last changed:** 17/06/2003

**Citation last edited:** 12/01/2012

### **Cyril Jackson School Nature Area**

**Site Reference:** THL23

**Reasons for designation:** Habitat diversity, pond, amphibians, access to nature, environmental education

**Grid ref:** TQ 368 807

**Area (ha):** 0.08

**Habitat(s):** Marsh/swamp, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

**Access:** No public access

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

#### **Site Description:**

Attractively laid out and planted school nature area with a range of habitats designed to attract a variety of species, particularly invertebrates. The raised pond and wetland habitat with species such as water forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*), greater spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*), butterbur (*Petasites* sp.) and reedmace (*Typha latifolia*) is home to smooth newts, common frogs and dragonflies. The large variety of wildflowers and shrubs (not all necessarily native) include many aromatic and nectar-rich species that attract butterflies and bees.

Elsewhere in the school grounds native planting and seeding has also been carried out, and sits alongside more formal planting. A "wildlife copse" and a native hedgerow are also included in the site.

Although accessible only to school users, the site provides an excellent educational tool, and a valuable wildlife resource in a densely developed area.

**Site first notified:** 02/09/2004    **Boundary last changed:** 07/12/2011

**Citation last edited:** 12/01/2012



### **Robin Hood Gardens**

**Site Reference:** THL26

**Reasons for designation:** Grassland, woodland, access to nature

**Grid ref:** TQ 383 808

**Area (ha):** 0.83

**Habitat(s):** Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

#### **Site Description:**

This open space, within estate of tall flats, is unusual in that it rises, forming a tall rounded mound with fairly steep sides. The site is well laid-out with a wide flight of steps leading up to the top of the mound to provide a good viewing point.

Most of the site is grassland which is quite rich in wild flowers, though frequent cutting prevents many of them from flowering. Species present include black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and a sizeable population of Blue Eryngo (*Eryngium planum*), a garden escape rarely seen in the wild. A couple of clumps of mostly native trees are developing into young woodland. Nesting birds here include goldfinch. Aromatic flowers and shrubs alongside the steps up the mound attract butterflies and other insects.

The estate is soon to be redeveloped. The existing open space will be retained, and it is hoped that it will be even better for wildlife.

**Site first notified:** 02/09/2004    **Boundary last changed:** 30/09/2005

**Citation last edited:** 03/03/2017

**Meath Gardens**

**Site Reference:** THL27

**Reasons for designation:** Black poplar, grassland, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 358 828

**Area (ha):** 4.22

**Borough(s):** Tower Hamlets

**Habitat(s):** Allotments, Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Ruderal, Scattered trees

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

**Site Description:**

Large park with allotments in the north-west corner. Mature trees either line the various paths through the site or are located around the perimeter. These include three species of poplar, one of which is the rare native black poplar (*Populus nigra* ssp *betulifolia*). There are two mature black poplars, and a number of smaller specimens have been planted in recent years. Other trees present include Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra* "Italica"), hybrid black poplar (*Populus x canadensis*) horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), false acacia (*Robinia pseudacacia*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*). Wild flower meadows are being established in the south-east of the park, linking into the redeveloped surrounding housing estate, and further meadows are proposed.

The park has a pleasant, open feel, has children's play facilities and is located amongst dense housing. There is free public access.

**Site first notified:** 02/09/2004    **Boundary last changed:** 07/12/2011

**Citation last edited:** 03/03/2017

### **King Edward Memorial Park**

**Site Reference:** THL32

**Reasons for designation:** daisy earthstar, habitat diversity, grassland, pond, amphibians, access to nature, environmental education.

**Grid ref:** TQ

**Area (ha):** 2.34

**Habitat(s):** Scrub, scattered trees, semi-improved neutral grassland, amenity grassland, pond, flower beds

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

#### **Site Description:**

This attractive, medium-sized park contains a number of wildlife habitats, mostly created over the last few years. An area of scrub has been underplanted with native bulbs and woodland wild flowers, and a loggery installed to provide dead wood for invertebrates. Wild flower meadows along the eastern edge of the park contain a colourful mix of cornfield annuals and perennial species; the latter will gradually take over as the meadows mature. Elsewhere, borders contain numerous native and nectar-rich flowers for bees, butterflies and other insects. A small pond supports breeding frogs.

There is a large colony of the nationally-rare daisy earthstar (*Geastrum floriforme*) at the edge of the children's playground, at the base of a row of Leyland cypress trees. Several hundred individuals are recorded in most years, making this perhaps the largest population of this fungus in Britain.

**Site first notified:** 07/12/2011    **Boundary last changed:** 07/12/2011

**Citation last edited:** 03/03/2017

**Elf Green**

**Site Reference:** THL33

**Reasons for designation:** grassland, access to nature.

**Grid ref:** TQ 355 809

**Area (ha):** 0.07

**Habitat(s):** Cornfield annuals, mixed native hedge, semi-improved neutral grassland, flower beds

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** EastendHomes

**Site Description:**

This former area of amenity grassland on the Glamis Estate has been transformed into wildflower meadows. A scraped area is now well-established as a perennial meadow, while the adjacent mound, which is more fertile, is managed as an annual meadow. A mixed native hedge along the southern edge of the site provides an additional habitat, as does a small copse with bulbs below in the south-west corner. Across the path to the north, a mixed herbaceous and shrub bed contains species chosen to provide nectar for bees and other pollinators for as much of the year as possible.

The whole site is managed primarily for nature conservation by EastendHomes, and is a fine example of habitat creation on housing land.

**Site first notified:** 15/01/2020    **Boundary last changed:** 15/01/2020

**Citation last edited:** 16/01/2020