

Tower Hamlets Local Biodiversity Action Plan

Annual Report 2018



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Front cover photo: Vegetated rafts at Spirit Quay (see page 9) (John Archer)

Introduction

The Tower Hamlets Local Biodiversity Action Plan for 2014-19 (LBAP) was adopted by the Council's Cabinet on 1 October 2014. The LBAP was developed, and is being delivered, by a wide range of organisations and individuals. These make up the Tower Hamlets biodiversity partnership, known as Tower Habitats. Membership of the partnership and its steering group is given on the page 17 of this report.

This report covers progress on delivery for the third year of the LBAP, from October 2017 to September 2018 inclusive. It provides a summary of the main achievements during the year, and some of the projects planned for the coming year, in each of the four Habitat Action Plans which make up the LBAP. These are built environment, gardens and grounds, rivers and standing water, and parks and open spaces. It then provides a similar summary for the promotion and monitoring of the plan. Finally, progress towards each of the 36 objectives and targets for enhancing priority habitats and species is shown in a table, and the main implications are discussed.

We are now over half way through the implementation of the LBAP. Good progress has been made in identifying projects which will deliver most of the targets, and a number of targets have already been achieved and exceeded. As the report demonstrates, lots of very exciting projects, which greatly enhance the borough for people as well as wildlife, have been delivered. This includes some major development schemes which demonstrate how biodiversity enhancements can be successfully achieved in, on and around new housing and commercial buildings.



Planting at Arnold Circus (Friends of Arnold Circus)

Built environment



Jersey Cudweed on the roof of 45 Millharbour (Morgan Taylor)

Achievements in 2017/18

- Seven completed developments delivered over 8300m² of biodiverse roofs, including 2165m² at site H in the Ocean Estate and 2100m² at St Clements Hospital.
- Phase 2 of the Leopold Estate regeneration was completed, delivering 13 Swift boxes, 4 bat boxes, 2 sparrow terraces and 2 Black Redstart boxes, as well as 1800m² of biodiverse roof.
- The Council's Clean & Green Volunteering team installed 3 new planters with nectar-rich herbs and perennials in Bethnal Green Road.
- A resident has installed swift boxes under the eaves at the rear of a house on Tredegar Square.
- The Council planted 22 new trees across the Isle of Dogs as part of highway improvements. All of these were trees of wildlife value, and included native Field Maples and Rowans, and cultivars of cherry and pear which provide abundant nectar for bees in spring and fruit for birds in late summer.

Projects planned for 2018/19

- Phase 3 of the Aberfeldy Estate redevelopment will be completed in 2019, with 3571m² of biodiverse roofs and nest boxes for Swifts and House Sparrows.
- The Council's Highways team will complete the planting of new rain gardens at Spindrif Avenue and St Leonard's Street.
- Poplar HARCA will install a Peregrine box on Balfron Tower once the refurbishment works are completed.
- Phase 2 of the London City Island development will be completed, creating 6295m² of biodiverse roofs, delivering half the target for open mosaic habitat, and a nest box for Peregrines on the tallest building.
- The Council's Clean & Green Team will install further planters with nectar-rich flowers at Bethnal Green Road, and planters around tree pits on Driffield Road, via the volunteering and Adopt-a-Garden programmes.

Case study: Jersey Cudweed and development



Jersey Cudweed (John Archer)

Jersey Cudweed is a protected plant listed on schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. For many years, its only known British site was in sand dunes on the North Norfolk coast. However, in recent years it has appeared in many new sites, and has been found in several places in Tower Hamlets, including around the docks on the Isle of Dogs, beside Bow Creek at Leamouth, and beside the Regent's Canal in Mile End. While it seems very likely that these populations have been accidentally introduced in landscaping, the legal protection still applies. It tends to grow on bare, sandy landscaped areas and between cracks in brick paving. Not surprisingly, many of the places it grows are development sites, where its presence needs to be taken into account by developers. To obtain a licence to disturb or destroy the plants, a mitigation strategy needs to be agreed with Natural England.

A good example of this is at 45 Millharbour, a development beside Millwall Docks which was completed in 2017. About 500 cudweed plants were growing between cracks in brick paving on the site. The agreed mitigation strategy was to collect and store the sharp sand and soil from beneath the brick paving, which contained the plant seed stock. Samples of this sand and soil mix were then placed onto a purpose built biodiverse roof on the 14th floor of one of the new residential towers constructed at site. A monitoring check undertaken in the summer of 2018 confirmed success with a small number of cudweed plants observed growing amongst the sandy piles (see photo on page 4). Monitoring is on-going. A similar strategy is planned for a development about 250 metres to the south, from which a sample of 11,500 viable seeds has been collected and stored in Kew's Millennium Seedbank facility.

Gardens and grounds



Volunteers in the Flowerpot Garden (Poplar HARCA)

Achievements in 2017/18

- Poplar HARCA planted a native hedge and nectar-rich flowers in the Flowerpot Garden (photo above), helped by a Tower Habitats biodiversity grant from the Tower Hill Trust.
- Phytology installed lots of bat boxes in Bethnal Green Nature Reserve, and worked with residents and others to enhance bat habits in eight nearby parks, open spaces and housing estates (see page 7).
- The Council's Clean & Green team planted nectar-rich flowers and created a habitat corridor for frogs at Columbia School, and created three new beds of nectar-rich perennials at Whitechapel Leisure Centre through their volunteering and Adopt-a-Garden programmes.
- Tower Hamlets Homes created nine new annual wildflower patches on their estates.
- Landscaping around housing developments completed during the year delivered 227m² of meadow, 50 metres of mixed native hedge and nectar-rich flowers at seven sites.
- Stebon School has built planters in the playground and filled them with a mix of food crops and nectar-rich flowers, with help from a Tower Habitats biodiversity grant from the Tower Hill Trust.
- EastendHomes planted 15,000 spring bulbs across its estates with the help of corporate volunteers, including lots of Snowdrops to add early-season nectar to the hazel copse on St George's Estate. They also enhanced around 220m² of grassland at Coniston House Green and Treby Estate Green with wildflower plugs and a relaxation of the mowing regime.

Projects planned for 2018/19

- Phase 3 of the redevelopment of the Aberfeldy Estate will be completed in 2019, with landscaping including 1900m² of woodland-style planting and 70 metres of mixed native hedge.
- EastendHomes will plant 16,000 bulbs on its estates in autumn 2018, which will provide early spring nectar for bees.
- Tower Hamlets Homes will plant an orchard of ten fruit trees outside Brodick House and plant a total of 850m² of nectar-rich bulbs at seven sites and create two new wildflower patches in autumn 2018.
- The landscaping around the refurbished Balfron Tower will include enhancements to the existing woodland, new meadows and native hedges, an orchard and nectar-rich flowers.
- The Council's Biodiversity Officer will provide bare-rooted saplings of Common Buckthorn, the caterpillar food plant of the Brimstone butterfly, to community groups and housing providers to plant during autumn 2018.

Case study: Bat Habitats in Bethnal Green



Bat box tower (John Archer)

The Phytology Project, based at Bethnal Green Nature Reserve, undertook an ambitious project to raise awareness of bats in the Bethnal Green area and enhance their habitats, thanks to funding from the Tower Hill Trust and the Postcode Local Trust. The first stage involved installing lots of bat boxes in the nature reserve, including free-standing tower and rocket boxes. Phytology's resident ecologist, Olly Edmonds, then took the project out into the neighbourhood. Working in collaboration with several housing associations, tenants & residents associations and the Council, bat habitats were enhanced at Hollybush Estate, Approach Gardens, Waterloo Estate, Ion Square Gardens, The Canal Club Garden, Pritchard's Row Day Centre, St Leonard's Priory and Haggerston Orchard – the latter site being across the border in Hackney.

Olly delivered multiple habitat building workshops with each community throughout spring, summer and early autumn. The workshops included bat introduction lecture, box making & painting, meadow seeding, bug hotel construction, and bat box installation, with a range of bat roosting boxes tailored to each specific site. Olly also hosted monthly evening bat walks across the borough. Both evening walks and daytime workshops have been incredibly popular, demonstrating a local appetite for actively engaging with urban ecology.

Rivers and standing water



Installing vegetated rafts in the Limehouse Cut (Ben Fenton/Thames21)

Achievements in 2017/18

- The Council installed floating vegetated rafts in the Wapping Ornamental Canal (see page 9)
- Thames21 installed floating ecosystems in the Limehouse Cut (see photo above). Around half of the rafts were planted with reeds, the rest with mixed native wetland plants. The two projects between them enhanced 323 metres of canal and created 150m² of new reed bed.
- The Canal & River Trust developed a strategy for biodiversity enhancements such as floating reed beds in the Limehouse Cut.
- Republic, the owners of the East India Dock business estate which includes Mulberry Place Town Hall, re-landscaped the ornamental canal, which was previously more or less devoid of vegetation, introducing emergent and floating-leaved plants, mostly of native species.
- The Lower Regent's Coalition ran regular clean-up events along the Regent's Canal and Limehouse Cut and continued to manage and enhance the meadows beside the canal at Ben Johnson Lock.
- Phase 2 of the London City Island development enhanced a further 45 metres of Bow Creek's river wall with timber fendering to provide additional habitat for plants and invertebrates.

Projects planned for 2018/19

- The Lower Regent's Coalition will install 40 metres of vegetated rafts in the Regent's Canal beside Old Ford Lock.
- The Canal & River Trust will develop strategies for biodiversity enhancements in the Regent's and Hertford Union Canals.
- The Goodluck Hope development at the south end of the Leamouth Peninsula will create new intertidal terraces in the Thames and Bow Creek, along with timber cladding to provide additional habitat on the river walls, enhancing a total of around 320 metres of river. Nest tubes for Kingfishers and Sand Martins will also be installed.

Case study: greening the Wapping Ornamental Canal



Assembling vegetated rafts at Spirit Quay (John Archer)

In March 2018 Tower Hamlets Council installed rafts with wetland vegetation to enhance wildlife habitats, visual appearance and water quality. The project was funded by generous donations from the Williams Charitable Trust and the Tower Hill Trust.

A total of 55 rafts, each four by two metres in area, were installed. Most of the rafts were placed along the southern edge of the canal at Spirit Quay, between Vaughan Way and the steps opposite the junction of the two branches of the canal, a distance of about 200 metres. Further rafts were installed around the Tobacco Dock area to extend and supplement the planting from 2015.

The rafts were installed by Bow Landscapes, the Council's landscape contractor for the Wapping area, with expert supervision and assistance from Frog Environmental, who supplied the rafts. High quality BioHaven floating islands were used, planted with a mix of native wetland vegetation, including Water Plantain, Marsh Marigold, Lesser Pond-sedge, Yellow Flag Iris, Soft Rush, Purple Loosestrife, Water Mint, Water Forget-me-not, Reed Canary-grass and Lesser Spearwort.

Parks and open spaces



Woodland in Swedenborg Gardens (Seb Austin/Trees for Cities)

Achievements in 2017/18

- The Friends of Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park completed enhancement of woodland and grassland in several areas of Cemetery Park, using crushed concrete to reduce soil fertility and planting 300 trees and shrubs and over 2500 wildflower plugs. This enhanced 1.6 hectares of woodland and almost 3000m² of grassland, as well as creating 1250m² of new meadow and 1000m² of chalk grassland.
- Throughout September, Trees for Cities carried out management of the woodland area in Swedenborg Gardens, which the charity planted with volunteers in 2010. Along with 30 volunteers from Bloomberg and Northern Trust, Trees for Cities thinned 20% of the woodland to create sightlines, allow sunshine to reach the woodland floor. This will promote growth of woodland flora, and encourage fauna to thrive within the copse. Dead hedging has created an aesthetically pleasing visual boundary and will serve as a habitat for wildlife (see photo above).
- The Council's Parks Service planted beds of nectar-rich herbaceous perennials in Shandy Park, Jolly's Green, Warner Place, Stonebridge Wharf and St John's Garden, and installed planters of nectar-rich perennials in Trinity Gardens.
- The Friends of Arnold Circus enhanced wildlife habitats by planting nectar-rich herbaceous perennials (see photo on page 3) and berry-bearing shrubs and installing bird and bat boxes and a loggery, with help from a Tower Habitats biodiversity grant from the Tower Hill Trust.
- The Council's Green Team planted an orchard in Millwall Park (see page 11).
- Mudchute staff and volunteers planted 70 metres of mixed native hedge alongside the path past the pig pens.
- The Council's Parks Service, with the help of corporate volunteers, spread crushed concrete in Copperfield Woodland Walk in Mile End Park to reduce fertility and encourage a greater diversity of woodland wild flowers.

Projects planned for 2018/19

- The Parks Service will plant spring bulbs in Stepney Green and Shandy Park to enhance grassland habitat and provide spring nectar for bees.
- The re-landscaping of Bartlett Park should be completed, creating 4700m² of new meadow and planting five Black Poplars.
- The Council will plant three new orchards in Mile End Park and a third in White Horse Road Park in autumn 2018.
- The Friends of Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park will complete their “Nature and Us” awareness-raising projects in Shandy Park and Swedenborg Gardens, which include enhancing woodland and grasslands in both parks with bulbs and wildflower plugs.
- The Friends of Meath Gardens will plant a mixed native hedge including Buckthorn along the edge of the park.
- Mudchute staff and volunteers will plant bulbs in the wood by the Asda entrance and a native hedge around the ponds in the Lower Field.
- A meadow will be created in Paradise Gardens using wildflower turf.
- The Friends of Mile End Park will plant 6000 Bluebell bulbs in Haverfield Road Woodland Walk.

Case study: an orchard in Millwall Park



Orchard in Millwall Park (John Archer)

The Council planted an orchard of 20 fruit trees at the southern end of Millwall Park in January 2018. Situated just east of the sculpture, at the end of the wooded strip, the orchard includes apple and plum trees. There are five each of two traditional English varieties – the Victoria plum and Cox's Orange Pippin apple, both great favourites for their excellent flavour. The other ten trees are a less well-known apple, Jonagold, another excellent eating apple developed in America.

In addition to providing tasty and healthy fruit for people to eat, orchards are very valuable wildlife habitats. The flowers provide a brief boom of nectar for bees and other pollinating insects in spring, and any fruit not consumed by people is welcomed by birds and invertebrates in autumn. There are also a number of insects, particularly moths and beetles, which are specialist feeders on fruit trees, eating their leaves, flowers or dead wood.

Action plan promotion and monitoring



Kingfisher bank, Regent's Canal (Molly Gadenz)

Achievements in 2017/18

- 'Nature and Us', a nature-based community cohesion project delivered by the Friends of Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park, has engaged local residents in the biodiversity of Tower Hamlets by delivering various events such as tree walks, bat walks, bulb-planting and nature-based craft activities in Shandy Park, Mile End and Swedenborg Gardens.
- The Biodiversity Officer commented on around 190 planning applications during the year, ensuring that almost all of these will provide biodiversity enhancements.
- A survey undertaken by the Biodiversity Officer failed to find any Hedgehogs in Victoria Park.
- The Kingfisher bank beside the Regent's Canal in Limehouse was given an artistic makeover. Though kingfishers would not be put off by the rather stark, plain concrete appearance of the bank, it was not exactly a thing of beauty, so a decision was made to brighten it up. It was painted in April 2018 by local artist Curtis Hylton, with support from Trapped in Zone One and the Lower Regents Coalition. The purpose of the structure is reflected in the camouflage pattern, made up of kingfisher silhouettes in various colours (see photo above).
- The Friends of Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park and the Council held regular wildlife-themed events throughout the year at Cemetery Park and Victoria Park respectively.

Projects planned for 2018/19

- The Tower Hill Trust will continue to provide grants for schools and community groups for projects which contribute to LBAP objectives and targets.
- The Friends of Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park will run free training courses on aspects of urban wildlife as part of their 'Nature and Us' community cohesion project based in Swedenborg Gardens and Shandy Park.
- The Biodiversity Officer will lead on the production of a new Tower Hamlets Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-24, including public consultation.

Case study: Spider & beetle monitoring in parks



Macaroeris nidicolens (By Dymorodrepanis [CC BY-SA 4.0], from Wikimedia Commons)

Local spider expert Edward Milner has been conducting regular surveys of spider and beetles in Mile End Park since 2002 and in Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park since 2007 though a few Cemetery Park spider records pre-date this. Edward uses a variety of methods to capture spiders and beetles, including pitfall traps, sweep netting and visual searches. The identification of many spiders and beetles requires microscopic examination, so the taking of specimens is essential. This loss of a very small number of individuals has no adverse impact on populations, and is justified by the conservation benefits of knowing which species are present. The beetles are sent to beetle expert Norman Heal for identification.

Both sites have been shown to support surprisingly diverse spider and beetle communities. To date, 169 species of spider and 409 species of beetle have been recorded in Mile End Park, with 153 spiders and 431 beetles in Cemetery Park, putting them among the best in London for these groups. The Mile End Park surveys have found two new spiders for Britain, the jumping spider *Macaroeris nidicolens* (see photo above) in 2002 and the buzzing spider *Anyphaena sabina* in September 2011. *M. nidicolens* has subsequently established a healthy population on gorse at the Cemetery Park. In addition, both sites have a number of nationally rare species of spiders and beetles, as well as species which are indicators of particularly good habitats.

Progress against objectives and targets

Progress on all the enhancement objectives in the LBAP is summarised in Table 1 below. Objectives to maintain existing features are not included in the table. Any known losses of priority habitats will be reported separately.

Objectives are colour-coded as follows:

Green – target already achieved or exceeded by October 2018

Yellow – target almost certain to be met by October 2019

Amber – target may be met by October 2019

Red – target very unlikely to be met by October 2019

The “% completed” and % identified” columns are colour-coded as follows for completed and identified projects respectively.

Green – projects completed/identified to meet or exceed target

Yellow – projects completed/identified to meet over 50% of target

Amber – projects completed/identified to meet 10-49.9% of target

Red – projects completed/identified to meet less than 10% of target

Table 1: Progress towards LBAP targets, October 2018

Objective	Target	Units	Total completed	Total identified but not completed	Still to identify	% completed	% identified
Grassland enhanced	1.0	hectares	1.1	0.22	0	106.3	127.8
New meadow	1.0	hectares	0.88	0.95	0	88.3	183.6
New chalk meadow	none	hectares	0.12	0.000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Restore chalk grassland	0.25	hectares	0	0.08	0.15	0.0	30.0
New Open Mosaic Habitat	1.00	hectares	1.6	4.5	0	164.6	611.5
Woodland enhanced	5.00	hectares	3.3	0.4	1.3	66.2	74.4
New native woodland	0.20	hectares	0.79	0.20	0	397.2	494.7
New orchard	0.50	hectares	0.16	0.43	0	31.4	118.1
New hedge	0.50	kilometres	0.54	1.6	0	108.0	431.9
River enhanced	0.20	kilometres	0.20	0.41	0	100.0	302.5
Canal enhanced	0.25	kilometres	1.2	0.37	0	493.6	640.8
Dock enhanced	5	sites	4	4	0	80.0	160.0
New pond	5	ponds	10	4	0	200.0	280.0
Reed bed enhanced	0.10	hectares	0.02	0	0.08	19.2	19.2
New reed bed	0.25	hectares	0.03	0.12	0.1	12.2	59.2

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Bat box	20	sites	28	53	0	140.0	405.0
Night-scented plants	none	sites	6	13	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hedgehog home	none	sites	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Otter holts	2	sites	1	0	1	50.0	50.0
Black redstart box	5	sites	5	17	0	100.0	440.0
Tern rafts	10	rafts	3	9	0	30.0	120.0
Artificial House Martin nests	5	sites	2	7	0	40.0	180.0
Sparrow terrace	20	sites	9	45	0	45.0	270.0
New dense climbers	none	sites	9	18	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kingfisher bank	3	banks	3	5	0	100.0	266.7
Peregrine box	5	sites	0	5	0	0.0	100.0
Sand Martin bank	3	banks	1	4	0	33.3	166.7
Swift box	15	sites	10	37	0	66.7	313.3
Terrestrial habitat around pond	none	sites	6	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Eel pass	1	sites	0	0	1	0.0	0.0
Plant buckthorn	25	sites	12	28	0	48.0	160.0
Plant birdsfoot trefoil	10	sites	26	43	0	260.0	690.0
Plant nectar-rich flowers	50	sites	160	121	0	320.0	562.0
Bee box/insect hotel	20	sites	12	30	0	60.0	210.0
Loggery	15	sites	22	54	0	146.7	506.7
Plant black poplar	25	trees	48	8	0	192.0	224.0

Discussion

As we enter the final year of LBAP implementation, it is becoming clearer which targets are likely to be met. Therefore, in this annual report, the first column of Table 1 has been colour-coded according to the likelihood that the target will be achieved. This is based on an assessment of which projects are likely to be completed by the end of September 2019.

Fourteen targets have already been met, with those for new native woodland, new open mosaic habitat, canal enhancement, new ponds, planting nectar-rich flowers for pollinators, planting Birdsfoot-trefoil and planting Black Poplars greatly exceeded (though a number of the Black Poplars planted have failed to survive). For a further four objectives, projects which are under way or in advanced stages of planning will ensure that the targets are achieved within the next year.

Of the seven objectives shown as amber in the table, the targets for new meadows and orchards are likely to be achieved by, or very soon after, the end of the current LBAP period. The targets for nest boxes for Peregrines, House Martins and Swifts are dependent on the timing of developments which have committed to provide them. For Swifts, six of 37 developments would need to be completed, which seems probable. For House Martins the equation is three from seven, which is possible, and for Peregrines four out of seven developments, which seems unlikely. The tern raft target will be met only if the Wood Wharf development delivers its nine rafts in time, which seems increasingly less likely. The target for Sand Martin nesting banks will be met if the river works at Goodluck Hope (Leamouth South) are completed in time.

It now seems clear that six of the 31 targets will not be met. Three of these relate to habitat restoration or enhancement – of woodland, reed bed and chalk grassland. In each case, the targets were too ambitious in relation to the amount of existing habitat in the borough. For example, over a third of woodland in Tower Hamlets (3.3 out of a total of 9.6 hectares) has been enhanced in the first four years of LBAP implementation, so the five hectare target was never likely to be achieved. Similarly, opportunities to create new reed beds are rather limited, and the target of 2500m² was over-ambitious. These lessons will be taken into account when setting targets in the 2019-24 LBAP.

The final two targets which will be missed are those for Otter holts and an Eel pass. These are most likely to be delivered by new development. One artificial Otter holt has been created in Bow Creek at London City Island, but no opportunities were found for a second holt or an Eel pass. Efforts will continue to be made to find opportunities for these during the implementation of the 2019-24 LBAP.

Tower Habitats partners

A great many organisations and individuals have contributed to the development and delivery of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan, and together make up Tower Habitats, the biodiversity partnership for Tower Hamlets. They include Tower Hamlets Council, Approach Gardens, Bethnal Green Nature Reserve Trust, Cable Street Community Gardens, Canal & River Trust, Canary Wharf Group plc, Clarion Housing Group, EastendHomes, East London Business Alliance, Friends of Mile End Park, Friends of Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park, Froglife, Gateway Housing Association, Grass Roof Company, Greening Brownfield Community Garden, Greenspace Information for Greater London, London Bat Group, London Beekeepers' Association, London Natural History Society, London Wildlife Trust, Lower Regents Coalition, Mudchute Park & Farm, Nomad Projects Ltd, Peabody Housing Association, Poplar HARCA, Queen Mary University of London, Spitalfields City Farm, Stepney City Farm, Swift Conservation, Teesdale & Hollybush TRA, Thames21, Tower Hamlets Community Housing, Tower Hamlets Homes, Tower Hill Trust, Trees for Cities, Winterton House Organic Garden, Women's Environment Network and local residents.

Steering Group membership

The following people are members of the partnership's Steering Group at the time of publication of this report (January 2019):

John Archer (LBTH Biodiversity Officer, Chair)
John Swindells (local resident, Vice-Chair)
Klaudija Alasauskaite (Trees for Cities)
Derek Barclay (Clarion Housing Group)
Adam Armstrong (LBTH Senior Arboricultural Officer)
Allan Cousens (local resident)
Sam Dundas-Dunbar (LBTH Clean & Green Volunteer Co-ordinator)
John Bryden (Thames21)
Tom Davis (Mudchute Association)
Ken Greenway (Friends of Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park)
Michael Hime (LBTH Green Team)
Matus Holecko (Tower Hamlets Homes)
Chris Horton (LBTH Infrastructure Team)
Ellie Kuper Thomas (LB Tower Hamlets Strategic Planning)
Terry Lyle (Friends of Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park)
Tunde Morakinyo (Friends of Meath Gardens)
Sue-Jane O'Keefe (Gateway Housing Association)
Matthew Phelan (LB Tower Hamlets Public Health Team)
Mohammed Raja (LBTH Parks)
Clare Richmond (LBTH Environmental Impact Assessment Officer)
Jonathan Taylor (LBTH Sustainable Development Team)
Danny Tompkins (Poplar HARCA)
Matthew Twohig (LBTH Green Team)
Selina Uddin (East London Business Alliance)
Paul Wilson (EastendHomes)

The following additional people were members of the partnership's Steering Group during all or part of the period covered by this report: Edward Buckton, Ben Fenton, Rory Harding, Nick Martin, Bob Watts.

The Tower Hamlets Biodiversity Action Plan is led by the Biodiversity Officer in the Council's Sustainable Development Team. For more information contact John Archer (phone 020 7364 7478 or e-mail john.archer@towerhamlets.gov.uk)