



Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

St. Helen's School, Eastbury Road,
Northwood, HA6 3AS

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LIABILITIES:

Whilst every effort has been made to guarantee the accuracy of this report, it should be noted that living animals and plants are capable of migration/establishing. Whilst such species may not have been located during the survey duration, their presence may be found on a site at a later date. This report provides a snap shot of the species that were present at the time of the survey only and does not consider seasonal variation. Furthermore, where access is limited or the site supports habitats which are densely vegetated, only dominant species may be recorded.

The recommendations contained within this document are based on a reasonable timeframe between the completion of the survey and the commencement of any works. If there is any delay between the commencement of works that may conflict with timeframes laid out within this document, or have the potential to allow the ingress of protected species, a suitably qualified ecologist should be consulted.

It is the duty of care of the landowner/developer to act responsibly and comply with current environmental legislation if protected species are suspected or found prior to or during works.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Background

1.1 The Ecology Partnership was commissioned by Padeltech to undertake a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) assessment of St. Helen's School, Eastbury Road, Northwood, HA6 3AS, hereafter referred to as the 'site' (Figure 1).

1.2 The key objectives of a PEA (CIEEM 2017) are to:

- Identify the likely ecological constraints associated with a project;
- Identify any mitigation measures likely to be required, following the 'Mitigation Hierarchy' (CIEEM 2016; BSI 2013, Clause 5.2);
- Identify any additional surveys that may be required to inform an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA); and
- Identify the opportunities offered by a project to deliver ecological enhancement.

1.3 This report comprises the:

- Legislative and planning context (Section 1);
- Assessment methodologies (Section 2);
- Results (Section 3);
- Implications for development (Section 4);
- An impact assessment (Section 5); and
- Conclusions (Section 6).

Site Context

1.4 The site (TQ 09456 91584) covers approximately 0.05 ha and is located to the north of Northwood, in west London. It comprises predominantly hardstanding asphalt sports courts, with an additional small grassland area situated along the eastern boundary of the site. The site lies within the grounds of an existing school, with a number of associated sports pitches, courts, and school buildings present in the immediate surroundings. The wider landscape is characterised by an urban development with pockets of urban greenspaces.

Proposed Development

1.5 The proposed development is to build two padel courts equipped with fixed canopy structures and LED floodlights (Figure 2).



Figure 1: Site red line boundary and survey area



Figure 2: Site proposals

Planning Policies

1.6 The site was surveyed to assess its ecological value and to ensure the proposals were compliant with relevant planning policy and legislation. Policy guidance is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2024) as well as policies from London Borough of Hillingdon. The Hillingdon Local Plan was adopted in full in 2020 and contains policies relating to ecology which are relevant to the site. These policies include:

- *Policy EM2: Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, and Green Chains*
- *Policy EM7: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation*
- *Policy DMEI7: Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement*

1.7 The Environment Bill received Royal Assent on 9th November 2021 and is now enacted as the Environment Act 2021. Part 6 (Nature and Biodiversity) and Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021 insert a new section 90A and Schedule 7A into the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA), which contain the provisions requiring mandatory biodiversity net gain for development granted planning permission pursuant to the TCPA. These provisions require developments to provide a biodiversity value post-development that exceeds the predevelopment biodiversity value of the onsite habitats by at least 10%.

1.8 The site has therefore been surveyed to assess its ecological value and to ensure compliance with national and local plan policies and other relevant nature conservation legislation including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, and the Conservation of Habitats and Species (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

1.9 The report has been produced with reference to current guidelines for PEA (CIEEM 2017) and in accordance with BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Desktop Study

2.1 A desktop study was completed using an internet-based mapping service (www.magic.gov.uk) for statutory designated sites and an internet-based aerial mapping service (maps.google.co.uk) was used to understand the habitats present in

and around the site, including identifying habitat linkages and features (ponds, woodlands etc.) within the wider landscape.

UK Hab Survey

- 2.2 The site was surveyed on 1st April 2026 by Ed Simpson BSc (Hons). The surveyor identified the habitats present, following the standard UK Habitat classification system (UKHab). The site was surveyed on foot and the existing habitats and land uses were recorded on an appropriately scaled map (JNCC 2010).

Additional Protected Species Assessments

- 2.3 Any evidence of protected species was recorded. Standard methods of search and measures of presence, or likely presence based on habitat suitability were used for bats in trees and buildings (Collins 2023), breeding birds (BTO 2020), hazel dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius* (Wells, Chanin & Gubert, 2025), great crested newts (GCN) *Triturus cristatus* (ARG 2010), reptiles (Froglife 2015), badgers *Meles meles* (Creswell *et al.* 1990) and water voles *Arvicola amphibius* (Strachan *et al.* 2011).

Limitations

- 2.4 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no single investigation could ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment. The site was visited over the period of one site visit, as such seasonal variations cannot be observed and potentially only a selection of all species that potentially occur within the site have been recorded. Therefore, the survey provides a general assessment of potential nature conservation value of the site and does not include a definitive plant species list.
- 2.5 The protected species assessment provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of protected species occurring on-site, based on the suitability of the habitat and any direct evidence on site. It should not be taken as providing a full and definitive survey of any protected species group. The assessment is only valid for the time when the survey was carried out. Additional surveys may be recommended if, on the basis of this assessment it is considered reasonably likely that protected species may be present.

3.0 RESULTS

Desktop Study

- 3.1 The desktop study revealed one internationally designated site within 15km of the site (Figure 3). Burnham Beeches Special Area of Conservation (SAC) covers an area of 384 ha and is located c.14.75km west of the site boundary. The SAC is designated for its composition of Annex I habitat, Atlantic acidophilous beech forests. It is considered one of the richest sites for saproxylic invertebrates in the UK, including 14 Red Data Book species. It also retains nationally important epiphytic communities, including the moss *Zygodon forsteri*.



Figure 3: Internationally designated sites (purple hatching) within 15km of the site boundary

- 3.2 There are three statutory designated sites located within 2km of the site (Figure 4). These include Ruislip Woods Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located c.1.44km south of the site; Batchworth Heath Local Nature Reserve (LNR); located c.1.48km northwest of the site; and Oxhey Woods (LNR), located c.1.64km east of the site. Notably, the site falls within a SSSI Impact Risk Zone (IRZ).

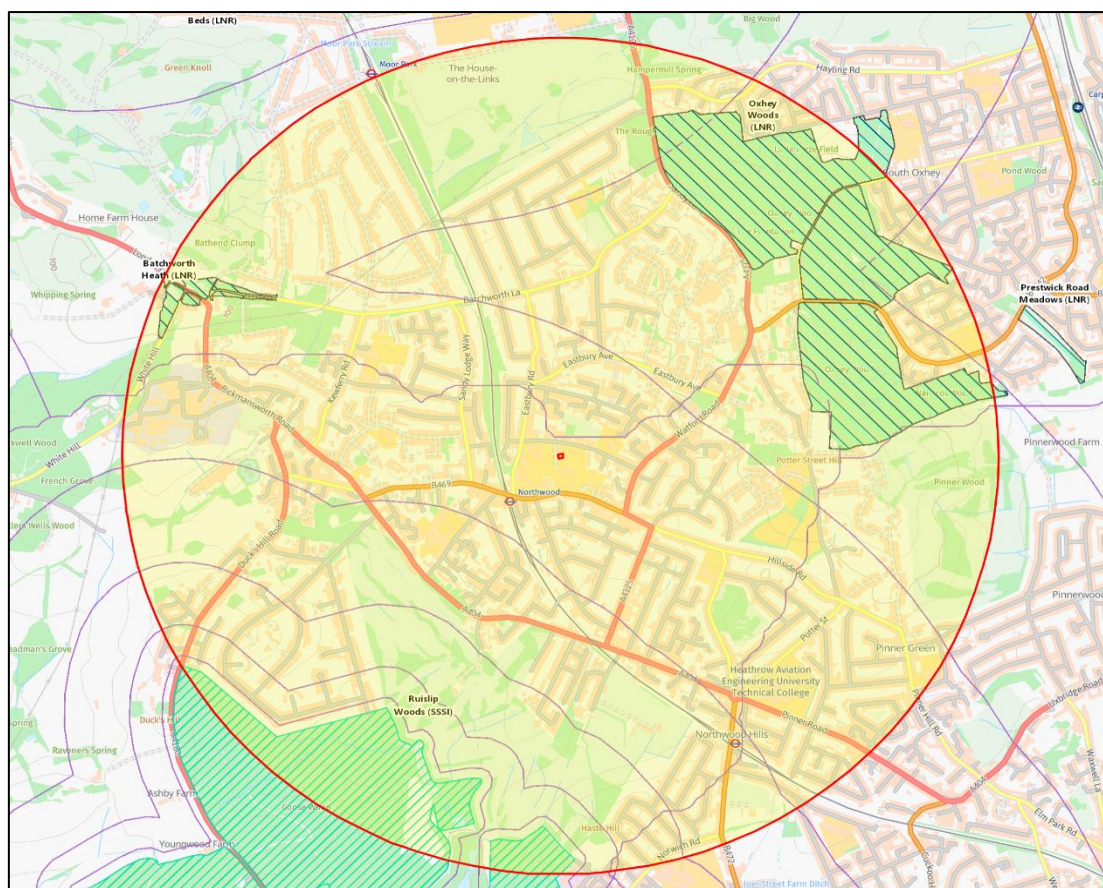


Figure 4: Statutory designated sites within 2km of the site. SSSI's (light green hatching) and LNR's (dark green hatching) and SSSI Impact Risk Zones (purple lines)

3.3 There are three non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the site. The Gravel Pit, Northwood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) is located 1.11km west of the site boundary and is designated for its diverse plant communities, damp ecological niches and rich invertebrate habitat. Borough Hill (SINC) is situated 1.04km south of the site and is designated for its acid grasslands and mixed mosaic of valuable habitats. Haste Hill and Northwood Golf Courses, and Northwood Cemetery (SINC) is located 1.3km south of the site, designated for its extensive green spaces and semi-natural habitats.

3.4 There are also several units of priority habitat within 2km of the site (Figure 5), the closest of each type include:

- Deciduous woodland located approximately 289m northwest of the site;
- Wood pasture and parkland located approximately 723.5m southeast;
- Traditional orchards located approximately 1.28km south;
- Lowland heathland located approximately 1.45km east;
- Lowland dry acid grassland located approximately 1.6km south; and

- Ancient & semi-natural woodland located approximately 1.67km northwest.

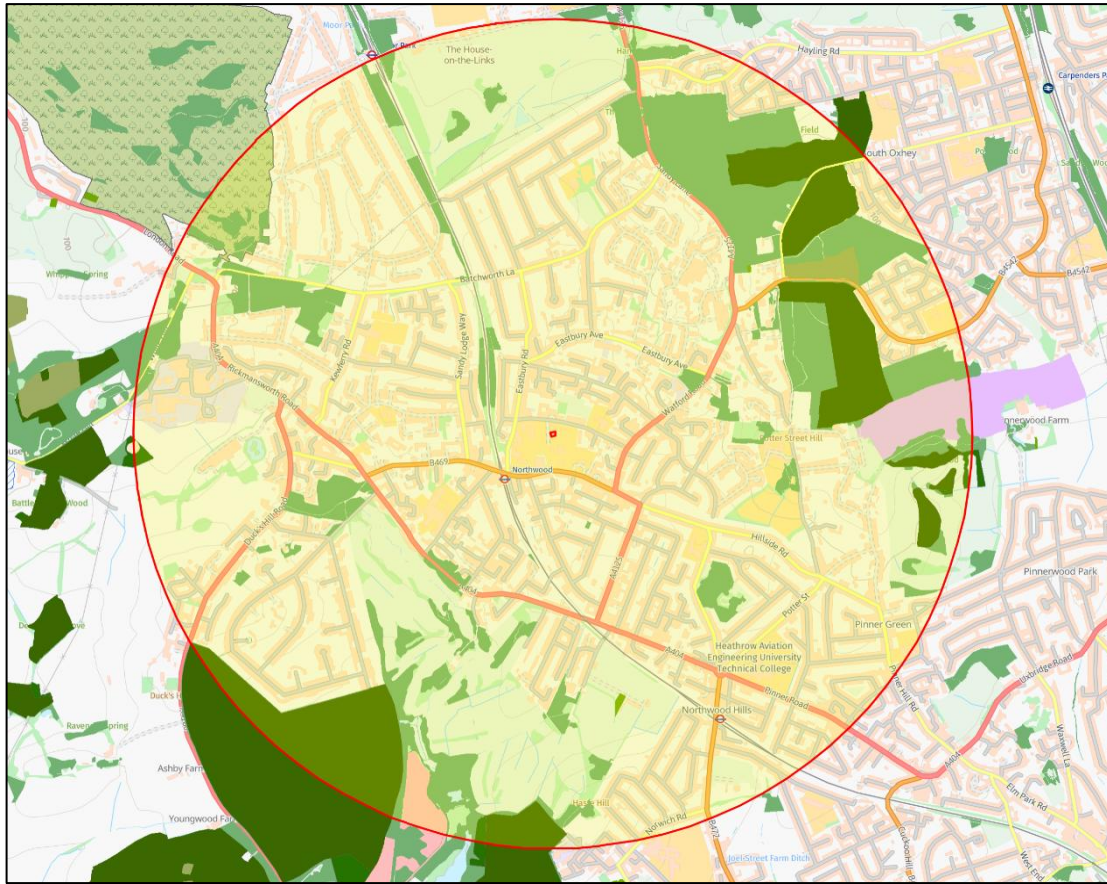


Figure 5: Priority habitat within 2km of the site boundary. Deciduous woodland (green), ancient/ semi natural woodland (dark green), traditional orchard (olive green), wood pasture and parkland (green with icons), lowland heathland (purple) lowland dry acid grassland (pink)

- 3.5 OS maps, historic surveys and aerial imagery indicate there are no ponds within the site or within 250m.
- 3.6 The desktop study revealed that there are nine European Protected Species (EPS) licences within a 2km radius of the red line boundary (Figure 6). Five of the nearest EPS licenses per species is summarised in Table 1. No GCN pond surveys or GCN class survey licence returns were recorded within 2km of the site.

Table 1: EPSM licences located within 2km of the site

Species	Distance/Orientation from site	License Type	License Duration dates
Great crested newt	c.1.91km northeast	Destruction of a resting place	23/09/2014-30/11/2015
Common pipistrelle	c.215m southwest	Destruction of a resting place	01/07/2017-31/08/2017

Common pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle Brown long-eared	c.454m northeast	Destruction of a resting place	07/10/2015- 24/12/2017
Common pipistrelle	c.1.36km southwest	Destruction of a resting place	01/09/2016- 31/08/2021
Common pipistrelle	c.1.37km southwest	Destruction of a resting place	27/04/2017- 31/08/2018
Common pipistrelle Brown long-eared	c.1.46km southwest	Destruction of a resting place	25/10/2019- 17/10/2029

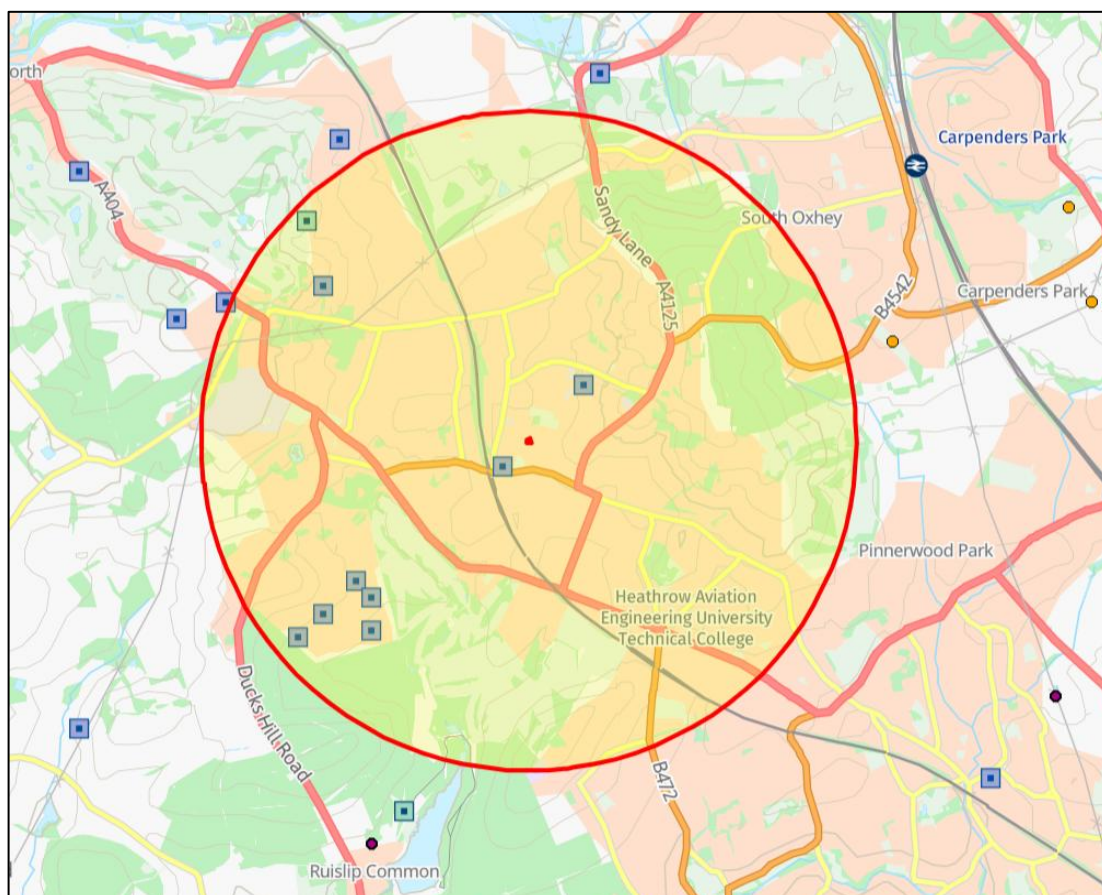


Figure 6: Location of EPS bat licences (blue square) and great crested newt EPS licence (green square) within 2km of the site

- 3.7 A 2km biological records search was requested from Greenspace Information for Greater London Records Centre (GiGL). The records closest to site, recorded within the last 10 years, and relevant to the habitats on site, have been included in Table 2.

Table 2: Biological Records from GiGL within 2km of the site

Species	Status	Closest record in last 10 years
Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; Cons Regs 2010 Sch2; W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c NERC Act Section 41; London Priority Species; Local Spp of Cons Conc	1.04km north (01/09/2020)
Common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; Cons Regs 2010 Sch2; W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c NERC Act Section 41; London Priority Species; Local Spp of Cons Conc	861m northeast (24/06/2021)
Soprano pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; Cons Regs 2010 Sch2; W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c NERC Act Section 41; London Priority Species; Local Spp of Cons Conc	1.01km north (01/01/2020)
Brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Hab&Spp Dir Anx 4; Cons Regs 2010 Sch2; W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4b; W&CA Sch5 Sec 9.4c NERC Act Section 41; London Priority Species; Local Spp of Cons Conc	1.01km north 11/03/2021)
European hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	NERC Act Section 41; London Priority Species; Local Spp of Cons Conc; RL_Vulnerable	278m southeast (24/07/2021)
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	London Priority Species; Bird-Red	100m east (07/05/2020)
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	London Priority Species; Local Spp of Cons Conc; Bird-Red	969m southeast (01/05/2017)
Red kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Birds Dir Anx 1; W&CA Sch1 Part 1	100m east (05/12/2021)
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	NERC Act Section 41; London Priority Species; Local Spp of Cons Conc; Bird-Red	100m east (20/07/2023)
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	London Priority Species; Local Spp of Cons Conc; Bird-Red	100m east (10/01/2023)
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	London Priority Species; Local Spp of Cons Conc	971m north (09/04/2023)
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	W&CA Sch1 Part 1; Bird-Red	100m east (05/12/2021)
Mistle thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	W&CA Sch1 Part 1; Bird-Red	100m east (06/04/2021)

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

- 3.8 The site is comprised of a single multiuse sports pitch and small area of modified grassland on the eastern boundary which lies on the perimeter of a field athletics sports field. The site is within the ground of a school and is therefore used on a regular basis. The grassland is well managed and disturbed. Broad habitat types identified within the site boundary are detailed below. Only species of note have been listed within this section. The full species list can be found within **Appendix 1: Species List**. The habitat map is presented in **Appendix 2**.

Hardstanding – Developed Land, Sealed Surface (u1b)

- 3.9 Much of the site is comprised of a multiuse sports court composed of asphalt hardstanding. The court is enclosed by a fence.

Modified grassland (g4)

- 3.10 An area on the eastern boundary is comprised of modified grassland. This area of grassland is on the perimeter of a sports field used for athletics field events. The most abundant species found included white clover *Trifolium repens* and perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*. Other species such as creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, red fescue *Festuca rubra* and cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata* were recorded frequently.

Protected Species***Bats Roosting***

- 3.11 No buildings or trees were recorded on site, thus there is no suitable habitats for roosting bats on site. As such, the site is considered to have '**negligible**' roosting bat potential.
- 3.12 All mature trees located within 10-20m of the site boundary were assessed for potential bat roosting features. None of the trees surveyed were found to support features suitable for roosting bats. In addition, an off-site building located 5m to the north of the red line boundary was assessed for bat roosting potential. Hanging tiles present on the elevation facing the site were identified at roost level and are considered to provide features suitable for roosting bats.

Foraging and Commuting

- 3.13 The site itself has no linear features that provide suitable habitat for foraging or commuting bats.
- 3.14 To the west of the site boundary, an additional sports pitch is located approximately 20 m away and was noted to be equipped with floodlighting. The presence of artificial lighting is likely to discourage bat activity within this area. Off-site trees located approximately 18 m to the east of the site provide a limited linear feature that may be used by commuting bats moving between north and south. In addition, a more continuous tree line is present approximately 40 m to the north of the site, which connects to the eastern flight route described above.

Badgers

- 3.15 No badger setts, latrines or holes were identified within the site boundary at the time of the survey. The majority of the site consists of hardstanding associated with sports use, while a smaller portion comprises modified grassland. These habitats provide sub-optimal conditions for badger foraging, commuting or sett creation.
- 3.16 The surrounding area also contains very limited suitable habitat, as the site is located within a heavily urbanised environment. The site is regularly disturbed due to its location within a school facility, therefore reducing the likelihood of badger presence. As such, the site is considered '**negligible**' suitability for badger populations, and they are no longer considered within the report.

Great Crested Newts

- 3.17 The hardstanding and modified grassland are not considered suitable habitats for great crested newt (GCN) terrestrial life phases. Further to this, no ponds were identified within a 200m radius of the site boundary, and the only GCN EPS licence within 2km radius of the site was situated approximately 1.91km northwest of the site.
- 3.18 As such, the site is considered '**negligible**' for GCN suitability, and they will no longer be considered within the report.

Dormice

- 3.19 The site has no hedgerows or woodland within its red line boundary. It is therefore considered that the site is '**negligible**' for dormouse suitability and as such, no further consideration for the species will be detailed within this report.

Birds

- 3.20 No trees or hedgerows are situated on site and therefore the site has '**negligible**' suitability for nesting and foraging bird populations. As such, they will no longer be mentioned within the report.

Reptiles

- 3.21 The modified grassland habitat within the site provides limited cover for reptile populations and is regularly disturbed and trampled due to the context of its use. Thus, the site is considered '**negligible**' for reptile habitat suitability, and they will no longer be considered within this report.

Other Species

- 3.22 Due to a lack of suitable habitat, the site was not considered suitable for other protected species, such as hedgehogs, water voles and otters. These species will no longer be considered in this report.

4.0 DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The following paragraphs consider the effects of the development on designated sites, priority habitats and protected and priority species. Where the desk study and Phase 1 survey provide sufficient evidence for an assessment of effects on any of these groups to be taken through planning, these are detailed below, the need for additional surveys and when and how these should be completed are summarised, if required.

Effects on Designated Sites

- 4.2 There was one internationally designated statutory site were located within 15km of the site. Mole gap to Reigate escarpment (SAC) is located c.13.2km from the site. Due to the distance from the SAC and the limited size of the development, no adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposals.
- 4.3 The site does not fall within or adjacent to any statutory sites, with the closest designation being Ruislip Woods (SSSI), approximately 1.44km south of the site. Due to the small scale of the development and lack of ecologically valuable habitats within the red line, the development is no considered to significantly impact the designation or others within the vicinity.
- 4.4 The site does fall within a SSSI IRZ, however the impacts which are considered likely to impact upon the integrity of the SSSI include large scale infrastructure development such as airports, agricultural development and waste combustion projects, none of which the site is applicable. Therefore, no further consultation with Natural England will be required.

Effects on Priority Habitats

- 4.5 The nearest priority habitat is deciduous woodland, located approximately 289m northwest of the site. As the proposed development is situated within an established residential area with no interconnecting habitat corridors present, no direct or indirect impacts on this priority habitat are anticipated, or other priority habitats within the wider landscape.

- 4.6 The habitats on site are widespread and common throughout the local area and the UK. Therefore, no substantial ecological loss is anticipated. There is however opportunity to enhance the area ecologically, improving the sites overall biodiversity.

Effects on Protected Species

Roosting, Foraging and Commuting Bats

- 4.7 The site itself is considered to have negligible potential to support roosting, foraging, or commuting bats. No features suitable for bat roosting were identified within the site, such as buildings with slipped or raised roofing materials or trees containing rot holes, cracks, or cavities. In addition, the site does not form a significant commuting corridor for bats, nor does it support invertebrate-rich habitats likely to attract foraging activity.
- 4.8 Within a 20m radius of the site boundary, however, several features were identified that may be utilised by bats. An off-site building located approximately 5 m to the north of the site contains hanging tiles beneath which crevice-dwelling species, such as common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, may roost. With regard to commuting bats, flood-lit sports pitches to the west of the site are likely to deter bat activity within that area, potentially directing commuting routes towards adjacent darker habitats. Off-site trees located approximately 18m to the east of the site provide a linear feature that may be used by commuting bats. This feature appears to be connected to a more continuous tree line located approximately 40m north of the site, increasing its value as a commuting route within the wider landscape. In combination, the eastern tree line and the building to the north are therefore considered to be important features for bat species present in the area, as supported by local biological records.
- 4.9 It is therefore recommended that standard bat-sensitive lighting mitigation measures are incorporated into the proposed development to ensure that potential roost locations and commuting corridors are maintained and that these features are not adversely affected. In particular, no significant increase in artificial lighting above 0.4lux should occur on the off-site building to the north or treeline to the east at a vertical height above 6m as a result of the development.

Other species

- 4.10 The site does not support any suitable habitats for protected species such as GCN, dormice, badgers, birds, reptiles, otter or water vole. These species are not considered to be present on site and therefore no further consideration or survey are required.

Ecological Enhancements

- 4.11 A number of enhancements can be incorporated within the development scheme to help reduce potential ecological impacts to provide net gains to biodiversity in line with NPPF (2024). It is important to utilise native species of local provenance in landscaping schemes to enhance the ecological value of a development.
- 4.12 New grass areas in the north and south of the site could target a flowering lawn mix such as EL1 from [Emorsgate](#) or N14 from [Naturescape](#), which include low growing wildflowers, resistant to more frequent management.
- 4.13 Additional bird nesting opportunity can be installed on nearby trees, and hardwearing woodcrete boxes, or similar, are recommended. Figure 7 gives examples of suitable bird boxes, of which these or similar, could be installed at a height of at least 3m neighbouring mature trees. The box should be positioned on a north or east facing aspect and at least 2m above the ground if possible. These would cater for species such as house sparrows and wagtails.



Figure 7: Examples of suitable bird boxes which could be installed on site –Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box (left) and Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box (right)

- 4.14 To enhance the local bat population and provide roosting opportunities within the site, bat boxes can be hung on nearby mature trees in a location not illuminated by artificial light and at a height of at least 3m. Woodcrete boxes are recommended as they are breathable and long-lasting. These can include Schwegler boxes, such as the 2F, 2FN

and 1FD models, as well as suitable alternatives such as the CJ Wildlife Multi Chamber and the Vivaro Pro Low Profile Woodstone Bat Box range (Figure 8).



Figure 8: CJ Wildlife Multi Chamber left, Vivaro Pro Low Profile right

5.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 This section of the report forms an EcIA (Ecological Impact Assessment) and is designed to quantify and evaluate the potential impacts of the development on habitats and species present on site, or within the local area.
- 5.2 The approach to this assessment accords with guidance presented within the CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland (CIEEM 2018). In essence, an EcIA assesses the activities associated with a proposed scheme that are likely to generate changes within identified zone of influence, on identified ecological features and receptors. The proposals are subsequently reviewed and mitigation and compensation measures are outlined which help to reduce negative impacts.
- 5.3 Table 4 below summarises the impacts and required mitigation for each receptor as previously detailed in the discussion.

Table 4: Assessment of effects from the proposal after mitigation and compensation

Feature	Scale of Importance	Mitigation/Compensation Required	Residual Effect
Designated sites	International, national and country	No impact	Not significant
Priority Habitats	Local	No impact	Not significant
On-Site Habitats	Site	Small area of modified grassland is considered low in ecological value and only common species recorded. Any lost habitat will be replaced in line with BNG	Not significant
Bats (commuting, foraging and roosting)	Local	No potential for roosting, commuting or foraging bats on site. Off site, there are some ecologically valuable habitats to the north and east. Sensitive lighting mitigation measures should be implemented to ensure a dark corridor is maintained on the treeline above 6m to the east and the building to the north. Bat boxes recommended to enhance ecological value to local area.	Not significant

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The site does not fall within or adjacent to any statutory or non-statutory designations. No residual impacts are therefore anticipated on the designations.
- 6.2 The site falls within a SSSI IRZ, however the type of development requiring consultation with Natural England do not apply to this development project.
- 6.3 No priority habitats are on site or near the sites boundary. Therefore, no impacts are expected on priority habitats within a 2km radius of the site.
- 6.4 The habitats on site are common and widespread throughout the local area and the UK as a whole. As such, it is considered that the redevelopment of the site will not impact upon the ecological functionality of the wider landscape but rather provide net gains in biodiversity through the incorporation of various ecological enhancements.
- 6.5 The site itself is considered to have negligible value for roosting, foraging, or commuting bats due to the absence of suitable features or habitats. Nevertheless, nearby off-site features, including the building to the north and the tree lines to the east and north, are recognised as potentially important resources for bat species known to occur within the local area. While the proposed development is unlikely to directly affect bats, there is potential for indirect impacts arising from inappropriate artificial lighting. It is therefore recommended that bat-sensitive lighting measures are implemented as part of the development proposals to ensure no significant lightspill above 4m on these features. The incorporation of such measures will ensure that dark commuting corridors are retained and that key bat features in the surrounding area are protected from adverse lighting effects.
- 6.6 The site is not considered to be constrained by other protected species such as GCN, badgers, dormice, reptiles, birds, otters and water voles. Therefore, no further surveys are required for these species.
- 6.7 Recommendations for enhancements have been made within this report, aimed at improving the ecological value of the site post-development.

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Wilson, G.J., Harris, S. & McLaren, G. (1997)., *Changes in British badger population, 1988-1997*. People's Trust for Endangered Species, London.

Internet resources:

Google Maps: www.google.co.uk/maps

Magic Interactive Map: www.magic.gov.uk

Croydon Council: www.croydon.gov.uk

Appendix 1: Species List

Common name	Latin name	DAFOR score
Modified grassland		
Common cats ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	A
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	A
Perennial rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	A
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	F
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	F
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	F
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
Bryophyte sp.	<i>Bryophyta sp.</i>	F
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
Mouse-ear hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	O
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	O
Field wood rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	O
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	O
Hawksweed ox-tongue	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	R
Willowherb species	<i>Epilobium sp.</i>	R
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	R
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	R
Creeping Jenny	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	R
Common ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	R
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	R

Appendix 2: Habitat Map



Appendix 3: Site Photographs

Photograph 1:
Hardstanding multi-use sports court.



Photograph 2:
Grassland to the east of the site. Northern offsite building visible and on site multi-use sports court.



Photograph 3:

Grassland to the east of the site pictured from a north to southern aspect.



Photograph 4: Off site building to the north of the site. Hanging tiles visible in photograph are potential roosting features for bats and are positioned at a height of c.5m.



Photograph 5:

Individual trees situated off site to the east of the site boundary. These features are considered to create a linear route that could be utilised by commuting bats.



Photograph 6: Land west of the site boundary. Multi-use sports pitches off site visible which have a flood lighting scheme.



Photograph 7: External view of the whole site from the off site sports pitches to the west.



Photograph 8: Bamboo identified off site, in front of building to the north of the red line boundary.



Appendix 4: GiGL record confirmation



Managing your biodiversity
risks and opportunities

In
Partnership
with



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

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THE FULL REPORT AND MAPS MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Ecological Data Search 27470 - Summary Page

A 1000m ecological data search was carried out for site St Helens School on behalf of The Ecology Partnership on 12 Mar 2026.

The following datasets were consulted for this report:

• Statutory sites	✓
• Non-statutory sites (incl. proposed)	✓
• Species records	✓
• Blue infrastructure	✓
• Habitats	✓
• Open spaces	✓
• Strategic areas	✓

Results

Statutory sites	None present within search area
Non-statutory sites	
SINCs	3 SINCs
Proposed SINCs	None present within search area
Areas of Deficiency	Present within search area
Geological sites	1 site
Species records	
Protected and notable species	140 species records
Non-native species	61 species records
Axiohyte species	49 species records
Blue infrastructure	
Catchment Plan River Restoration Opportunities	Not present within search area
EA River Restoration Opportunities	Not present within search area
Notable Thames Structures	Not present within search area
Habitats	
BAP habitat suitability	Present within search area
Open spaces	Present within search area
Strategic areas	
Important Invertebrate Areas (IIAs)	Not present within search area
B-Lines	Present within search area

The report is compiled using data held by GiGL at the time of the request. Note that GiGL does not currently hold comprehensive species data for all areas. Even where data is held, a lack of records for a species in a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that the species does not occur there.

Permission

This data search report is valid until 12/03/2027 for the site named above.

Prepared by Dave Ritchie

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Date: 30/04/2026