

Riverside Energy Park

Environmental Statement Technical Appendices

APPENDIX:

G.7

PLANNING INSPECTORATE REFERENCE NUMBER:

EN010093

DOCUMENT REFERENCE:

DESIGNATED AREA SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

November 2018 | Revision 0 | APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008 | Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

G.7.1 Biological SSSIs within 15 of the Stack

Table G.7.1 Biological SSSIs within 15 km of the ERF Stack (used for air quality assessment)

Site Name	Distance from ERF Stack (km)	Description
Inner Thames Marshes SSSI	1.9	An area of wetland and grazing marsh bordering the upper reaches of the Thames Estuary, supporting a range of birds, plants and insects.
Ingrebourne Marshes SSSI	3.1	Supports the largest and one of the most diverse coherent areas of freshwater marshland in Greater London. The variety of habitat includes extensive areas of reed sweet-grass and common reed, swamp, wet neutral grassland, and tall fen. These habitats also support a rich assemblage of associated invertebrates and breeding birds.
Oxleas Woodlands SSSI	6.5	Oxleas, Jack and Shepherdleas Woods are one of the most extensive areas of long established woodland on the London Clay in Greater London. The woodland has a rich mixture of tree and shrub species within which several woodland types can be recognised. The woods contain a number of species with a restricted distribution in Greater London.
West Thurrock Lagoon and Marshes SSSI	8.8	An area of lagoon, marshes and intertidal mudflats known to be of importance to wintering waders and wildfowl. This site is known to contain a high-tide roost attracting nationally important numbers of waders and large numbers of other species.
Ruxley Gravel Pits SSSI	10.5	Ruxley Gravel Pits are one of the few areas of relatively undisturbed open water in Greater London south of the Thames. They contain a high diversity of habitats and species; the variety of insects and breeding wetland birds are also notable features.
Darenth Wood SSSI	11.0	This site comprises some of the most valuable areas of ancient semi-natural woodland in north-west Kent and includes several rare woodland types. The invertebrate fauna has been exceptionally well studied during the last two centuries and the wood has long been famous as a site supporting many rarities.
Grays Thurrock Chalk Pit SSSI	11.4	Grays Thurrock Chalk Pit is situated in the south west of Essex. Active mineral extraction ceased in the early 1920s and since that time natural colonisation of the pit bottom has created a range of woodland, scrub and calcareous grassland habitats that are important for the assemblage of invertebrate fauna they support.
Epping Forest SSSI	12.1	Epping Forest is one of only a few remaining large-scale examples of ancient wood-pasture in lowland Britain and has retained habitats of high nature conservation value including ancient semi-natural woodland, old grassland plains and scattered wetland. In addition, Epping Forest supports a nationally outstanding assemblage of invertebrates, a major amphibian interest and an exceptional breeding bird community.

G.7 Designated Area Supplementary Information
Riverside Energy Park

Site Name	Distance from ERF Stack (km)	Description
Hainault Forest SSSI	12.2	Hainault Forest is part of the ancient wood-pasture Forest of Havering. It lies on a ridge rising to 90m, formed of London Clay overlain by Claygate Beds, Glacial Gravels and Boulder Clay. The woodland and scrub areas support a diverse flora and fauna, including a diverse breeding bird community.
Farningham Wood SSSI	12.7	This site is representative of woodland in Kent on Eocene deposits overlying Chalk. The ground flora is particularly rich and there is also a varied invertebrate fauna. A series of ponds in the centre of the wood supports several species of amphibian.
Hangman's Wood & Deneholes SSSI	13.5	Hangman's Wood deneholes, the remains of medieval chalk mines, provide the most important underground hibernation site for bats in Essex. Three species have been recorded: brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i> , Natterer's bat <i>Myotis nattereri</i> and Daubenton's bat <i>Myotis daubentonii</i> .
Curtismill Green SSSI	14.7	Curtismill Green is an area of unimproved grassland and scrub about five miles west of Brentwood on soils derived from London Clay and Chalky Boulder Clay. There are patches of valley gravel and alluvium locally. It is a small, separate relic of the ancient Forest of Waltham, of which Epping Forest is the largest surviving fragment.
Crofton Woods SSSI	14.8	Crofton Woods forms an extensive area of ancient woodland on London Clay and is amongst the largest woods of this kind in Greater London. The woodland supports a rich variety of ancient woodland trees, shrubs and herbs, most of which are found in the oak woodland communities, although an area of alder also occurs.
Thorndon Park SSSI	14.9	Thorndon Park is an area of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland and ancient parkland supporting a range of habitat types developed over Claygate and Bagshot Beds and gravels to the south of Brentwood. The woodland includes the Lowland Birch-Sessile Oak and Pedunculate Oak- Hornbeam types and the site supports an outstanding assemblage of Beetles (<i>Coleoptera</i>) including one species which is rare and vulnerable in Britain.

G.7.2 Summary of statutory LNR and non-statutory designated areas within 2 km of REP

Table G.7.2: Summary of statutory LNR and non-statutory designated areas within 2 km of REP. Those designated areas within or adjacent the Application Boundary are indicated with an asterisk (*)

Site Name	Description
Crossness LNR*	One of the last remaining areas of grazing marsh in Greater London and the largest reedbed in LBB. Other habitats include a network of ditches and open water, scrub and rough grassland. The reserve is a water vole stronghold, and over 130 different species of bird have been recorded at Crossness Nature Reserve. A number of rare aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates are present, as well as some important flora species.
Lesnes Abbey Woods LNR	An area of ancient woodland and coppice with wildflowers and spring bulbs with one of the most important populations of wild daffodils in the south east. Other habitats include parks and open spaces, heathland, wetlands and hedgerows. There are stag beetles, song thrush, bats and newts as well as a wide range of other woodland and parkland birds, animals and insects. A recent comprehensive study of the site has found 906 species of invertebrate, 46 birds including red data book redwing and fieldfare, 59 species of fungi, 292 species of plants and 12 species of mammal.
Rainham Marshes LNR	The grasslands, fringing reedbeds and network of ditches support diverse breeding and wintering birds and a number of rare plants, insects and birds and are also home to a large population of water voles (<i>Arvicola amphibious</i>). Plants including golden dock, scarce emerald damselfly, water voles and birds including lapwing, sedge and reed warbler. The LNR is part of the Inner Thames Marshes SSSI.
Belvedere Dykes SINC*	A number of drainage dykes supporting rare plants and animals. The drainage dykes are well vegetated, dominated by common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) and great reedmace (<i>Typha latifolia</i>). Some ditches hold populations of the nationally scarce marsh dock (<i>Rumex palustris</i>). The ditches support the specially protected water vole, a priority species in the UK and London Biodiversity Action Plans. Breeding birds include reed warbler. Some also have important populations of fish and invertebrates.
River Thames and tidal tributaries SINC*	The River Thames and the tidal sections of creeks and rivers which flow into it comprise a number of valuable habitats not found elsewhere in London. The mud-flats, shingle beach, inter-tidal vegetation, islands and river channel itself support many species from freshwater, estuarine and marine communities which are rare in London. The site is of particular importance for wildfowl and wading birds.
Erith Marshes SINC*	An area of Thames-side grazing marsh in London, supporting scarce birds, plants and insects. The flora of the old sea walls includes several regionally scarce species and the wetland flora is also diverse. Although quite rank in places, the grassland is comprised of a characteristic Thames grazing marsh community. The site is also important for its breeding and wintering birds. The ditches also support an important population of the specially-protected water vole, as well as the fish rudd and tench. Invertebrates include the common emerald damselfly (<i>Lestes sponsa</i>) and Roesel's bush-cricket (<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i>).

G.7 Designated Area Supplementary Information
Riverside Energy Park

Site Name	Description
Lower River Beam and Ford Works Ditches SINC	The River Beam and ditches supporting water vole, with nearby grassland containing uncommon plants. This section of the Beam has a sluggish flow and very limited emergent vegetation but supports water voles. The bankside vegetation south of the footbridge and that of Wildlife Valley are more diverse, comprising a mosaic of bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), tall herbs, reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) swamp, willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) scrub and silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) woodland, forming a sanctuary for birds and water voles. The base of the river wall supports fragments of saltmarsh, a very rare habitat in London, including the maritime form of great plantain (<i>Plantago major</i> ssp <i>intermedia</i>).
Crossness Sewage Treatment Works Pond SINC	An angling lake supporting populations of common waterfowl. Up to the late 1990s it used to support a heronry, the only one in the Borough of Bexley, but herons stopped nesting when the trees they used fell down. An artificial replacement structure provided by Thames Water has not so far been used for nesting, though herons and cormorants roost on it. The lake supports numerous dragonflies and damselflies. The presence of angling indicates relatively high fish populations, diminishing its value for amphibians.
Thamesview Golf Course SINC	An area of grassland and small ponds with reedbeds. The golf course is an area of mostly heavily mown semi-improved acid to neutral grassland, with areas of planted woodland dominated by poplar (<i>Populus</i> sp.) and small ponds with reedbeds.
Ridgeway in Greenwich SINC	Green walkway extending into Bexley. The bank covering the Southern Outfall Sewer forms a popular green walkway in the north-east of the borough, and extending across the boundary into Bexley. The banks are covered with a mosaic of rough grassland, tall herbs and scattered scrub. This provides valuable habitat for common birds (including flocks of linnets, a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species), butterflies and other invertebrates, and is an important green corridor.
The Ridgeway SINC	Linear walk with a range of habitats. The Ridgeway is a linear footpath on the bank of the Southern Outfall Sewer. It is vegetated with a mosaic of rough grassland, bramble, scrub and woodland, with more mature woodland on the embankment of Eastern Way. It supports good numbers of breeding birds, including blackcap, whitethroat, lesser whitethroat and chiffchaff. It is an important component of the wildlife habitat in this part of Thamesmead, and is surrounded by the SINC of Erith Marshes, Southmere Park, Crossway Park and Thamesview Golf Course.
Southmere Park and Woodland Way SINC	Southmere is a large lake with artificial sides mainly used for recreation, its large size being of value to water birds. A large fish population includes bream, carp, perch and eels. Extending south-east from Southmere Park, woodland of hybrid black-poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>), much of it wet, has developed from original plantings. The hybrid poplars are gradually being replaced by native trees, using appropriate mixes for the wet and drier areas. Species planted include black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> ssp <i>betulifolia</i>), a priority species in the London and Bexley BAPs.
Dagenham Breach and the lower Beam River in Dagenham SINC	Dagenham Breach is a lake created by storm flooding from the River Thames in the early 18th century. Its margins contain a fringe of common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) and great reedmace (<i>Typha latifolia</i>). The lake supports several species of common dragonflies. It also holds a good population of fish, including eels, carp, tench and roach, and is popular with anglers. Breeding birds include reed warbler, great crested grebe, mute

G.7 Designated Area Supplementary Information
Riverside Energy Park

Site Name	Description
	swan and possibly kingfisher, while wintering waterfowl include substantial numbers of tufted duck and pochard and smaller numbers of shoveler.
Church Manorway Nature Area SINC*	This is a small site specifically developed for nature conservation. Much of the vegetation is planted but is of good quality and species richness. The site provides suitable habitat for a wide range of invertebrates and to a lesser extent breeding birds. The site centres upon a small pond, largely choked with reeds (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), surrounded by species-rich grassland. There are also a number of ditches, including a section of the Corinthian Dyke.
Crossway Park and Tump 52 SINC	Informal parkland with areas of woodland, scrub and wetlands. Crossway Park is a sizeable area of informal parkland, with areas of planted woodland and scrub dominated by poplar (<i>Populus sp</i>) and willow (<i>Salix spp</i>), interspersed with rough grassland containing the locally scarce chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>). A series of wetland habitats are linked by canals.
Crossways Lake Nature Reserve SINC	Crossways Lake is a small, reed-fringed lake with a wooded island, at the north end of the Thamesmead canal system. It is managed as a nature reserve. Grey herons have been reported nesting, and other breeding birds include reed warbler and a good range of common waterfowl.
Franks Park SINC	Mature woodland and acid grassland, containing regionally important plants. Probably once an extension of Lesnes Abbey Wood, this site contains mature woodland of sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) and sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>) standards. The wood provides breeding habitat for birds such as hobby, tawny owl, nuthatch, chiffchaff and green and great spotted woodpeckers. This is one of the best sites in the borough for bats.
Wennington, Aveley and Rainham Marshes SINC	A large area of wetland and grassland alongside the Thames, and the only RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds) reserve in the capital. One of the most important sites in London for birds.
Lesnes Abbey Woods and Bostall Woods SINC	A large complex of ancient and secondary woodland, with adjacent areas of heathland and acid grassland. Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>) and sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>) dominate older woodland, the extent of the latter being particularly unusual in London. Birch (<i>Betula spp.</i>) and oak woodland on former heathland provides further structural variation. The avifauna includes all three British woodpeckers, nuthatch and treecreeper. Reptiles include slow-worm and common lizard. The site also appears important for bats, including rare species. Includes the Abbey Wood Geological Site of Special Scientific Interest. Lesnes Abbey Woods won a Green Flag Award again for 2006/7.
Erith Quarry SINC	A mixture of woodland, scrub and grassland supporting a range of birds, invertebrates and plants. The site supports abundant populations of common butterfly species and yellow meadow ant. Additionally, the site is important habitat for breeding and foraging bird species including: kestrel, goldfinch, greenfinch, linnet, willow warbler, meadow pipit and whitethroat.
Hollyhill Open Space SINC	Formerly heathland, this site is now mainly a mix of acid grassland, amenity grassland and scrubby parkland. The closely mown areas of the site support populations of early hair-grass (<i>Aira praecox</i>), bird's-foot (<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>), common stork's-bill (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>) and hare's-foot, knotted and clustered clovers (<i>Trifolium arvense</i> , <i>T. striatum</i> and

G.7 Designated Area Supplementary Information
Riverside Energy Park

Site Name	Description
	<i>T.glomeratum</i>). These species, typical of acid grassland, are all scarce in London. The lower slopes, dominated by coarse grasses, support abundant populations of grasshoppers and crickets.
Streamway, Chapman's Land and Erith Cemetery SINC	This site contains a small stream with watercress (<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquatica</i>) and brooklime (<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>); the margins are patchy willow (<i>Salix spp</i>) and hybrid poplar (<i>Populus sp</i>) woodland. The amenity grass area is species poor, but with suitable management could improve. The semi-improved neutral and acid grasslands in the cemetery are relatively species rich. The wasp spider (<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>) occurs in the grassland.
Rainham Railsides SINC	Havering's railsides form a network of valuable undisturbed habitats, acting as corridors to facilitate the movement of wildlife around the borough. The total area of railside land makes them a significant habitat in their own right. Swamp of common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), reed sweet-grass (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>) and great reedmace (<i>Typha latifolia</i>) occurs in ditches on both sides of the line, especially near Aveley Marshes.
Mudlands SINC	A series of wetlands supporting water voles, great crested newts and rare insects. The site was landscaped as a nature reserve in 2001 and includes sinuous banks, ditches, ponds and islands that will benefit water vole, reptiles, birds and invertebrates. Reptile translocation to the site from an adjacent development area took place in the summer of 2001. There is good ecological data for the site and records include the nationally rare scarce emerald damselfly (<i>Lestes dryas</i>), water vole, common lizard, grass snake and slow worm, while green sandpiper and snipe occur on passage.
Riverside Sewage Treatment Works SINC	An area of secondary woodland and scrub on the western margin of the sewage works is composed of grey poplar (<i>Populus x canescens</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) and other species. This surrounds an open pool with some reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) and other emergent vegetation. This is likely to be of value for amphibians, water voles and birds. The operational area of this large sewage treatment works is excluded from the site.
Goresbrook and the Ship & Shovel Sewer SINC	The northern end of the Gores Brook begins life as a damp patch just north of the District Line. The area is planted with poplars (<i>Populus spp</i>) and willows (<i>Salix spp</i>). It continues southwards through allotments and Goresbrook Park, then through more built surrounds. The banks of the brook, particularly through the park, have been planted with trees such as willows, alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) and hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) over tall herbs, dominated by Indian balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>) and semi-improved neutral grassland.
St John the Baptist Churchyard, Erith SINC	This small churchyard contains moderately species rich grassland; importantly it also has a large colony of ivy broomrape (<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>), a nationally scarce species, growing on Atlantic ivy (<i>Hedera helix ssp hibernica</i>); 378 flower spikes were counted in 2009.
Bursted Wood Open Space SINC	Ancient sweet chestnut woodland. Breeding birds include green and great spotted woodpeckers, treecreeper, nuthatch, blackcap and chiffchaff. Purple and white-letter hairstreak butterflies can be seen in the canopy. The grassland around the edges of the wood is slightly acidic, and supports common stork's-bill (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>) as well as scattered gorse (<i>Ulex europeus</i>) and broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>). The short grass on the eastern side of the wood supports two nationally notable invertebrates, the hairy-legged mining bee (<i>Dasypoda hirtipes</i>) and the bee-wolf (<i>Philanthus triangularum</i>).

G.7 Designated Area Supplementary Information
Riverside Energy Park

Site Name	Description
Land at Larner Road, Erith SINC*	An informal open space with a mosaic of scrub rough grassland. The locally scarce hairy St John's-wort (<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>) can be found in the grassland. The site supports suitable habitat for breeding garden birds and invertebrates. Kestrels are known to breed on the adjacent tower blocks and regularly hunt over the site, suggesting the presence of small mammals and/or reptiles.
Crayford Marshes SINC	One of the few remaining areas of grazing marsh in London, supporting rare plants and animals and a range of breeding birds. The flora of the ditch network, flooded pasture and saltings is diverse, and includes several local and nationally restricted species. Dry grassland on the sea-wall is also of interest. Breeding birds include redshank, lapwing, yellow wagtail, skylark and corn bunting, while wintering species include many wildfowl and waders, short-eared owl and hen harrier, as well as large flocks of finches and thrushes. The aquatic invertebrate fauna of the ditches is also exceptional, and includes many nationally rare and scarce species. An important population of specially-protected water voles is present in the ditches.
Edendale Rough SINC	An area of scrub and rough grassland surrounded by housing. The site supports suitable habitat for breeding garden birds and invertebrates. There is no public access, but the site is an important reservoir of birds and other animals which visit nearby gardens.
Slade Green Recreation Ground SINC*	A grassland site with a hedgerow and large colony of common lizards. A hedge of English elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>) along the southern boundary adds interest.
Railsides from Bexleyheath to Slade Green Triangle SINC*	This site is inaccessible, the triangle at the eastern end being surrounded on all sides by railway land. Therefore, the site is largely undisturbed and a valuable refuge for wildlife. The triangle is vegetated with a mosaic of scrub and rough grassland. A cutting and then, further west, an embankment contain a mosaic of habitats, including scattered trees, scrub, tall herbs and rough grassland, and form a valuable wildlife corridor leading across the borough. Purple hairstreak butterflies occur around the oaks (<i>Quercus sp</i>) at Barnehurst station.
Barnehurst Golf Course SINC	This sizeable golf course contains a number of wildlife habitats, including small areas of woodland and scattered trees. The roughs comprise fairly flower-rich grassland, some of which is acidic. There is further acid grassland with a couple of bushes of gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) in a "wildlife area" to the north of the golf course. Daubenton's bats roost in some of the old trees, and breeding birds include blackcap, whitethroat and green and great spotted woodpeckers. The site supports an excellent range of butterflies, including green, white-letter and purple hairstreaks and small heath.
St Paulinus Churchyard, Crayford SINC	Churchyard with grasslands and mature trees. The site has benefited from a relaxation of the management, aimed at nature conservation, through the Living Churchyards scheme. The Churchyard contains relatively species-rich neutral to slightly acid grassland and mature trees. London notable plants include: harebell (<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>), prickly sedge (<i>Carex muricata ssp pairiae</i>), crow garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>) and wild clary (<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>).
Hall Place (North) and Shenstone Park SINC	Historic site with acid grassland and native shrub plantings. The site is dominated by parkland with fine historic avenues of lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>). The acid grassland contains a number of scarce plants, including bird's-foot (<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>), pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>), knotted clover (<i>Trifolium striatum</i>), parsley-piert (<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>) and common stork's-bill

G.7 Designated Area Supplementary Information
Riverside Energy Park

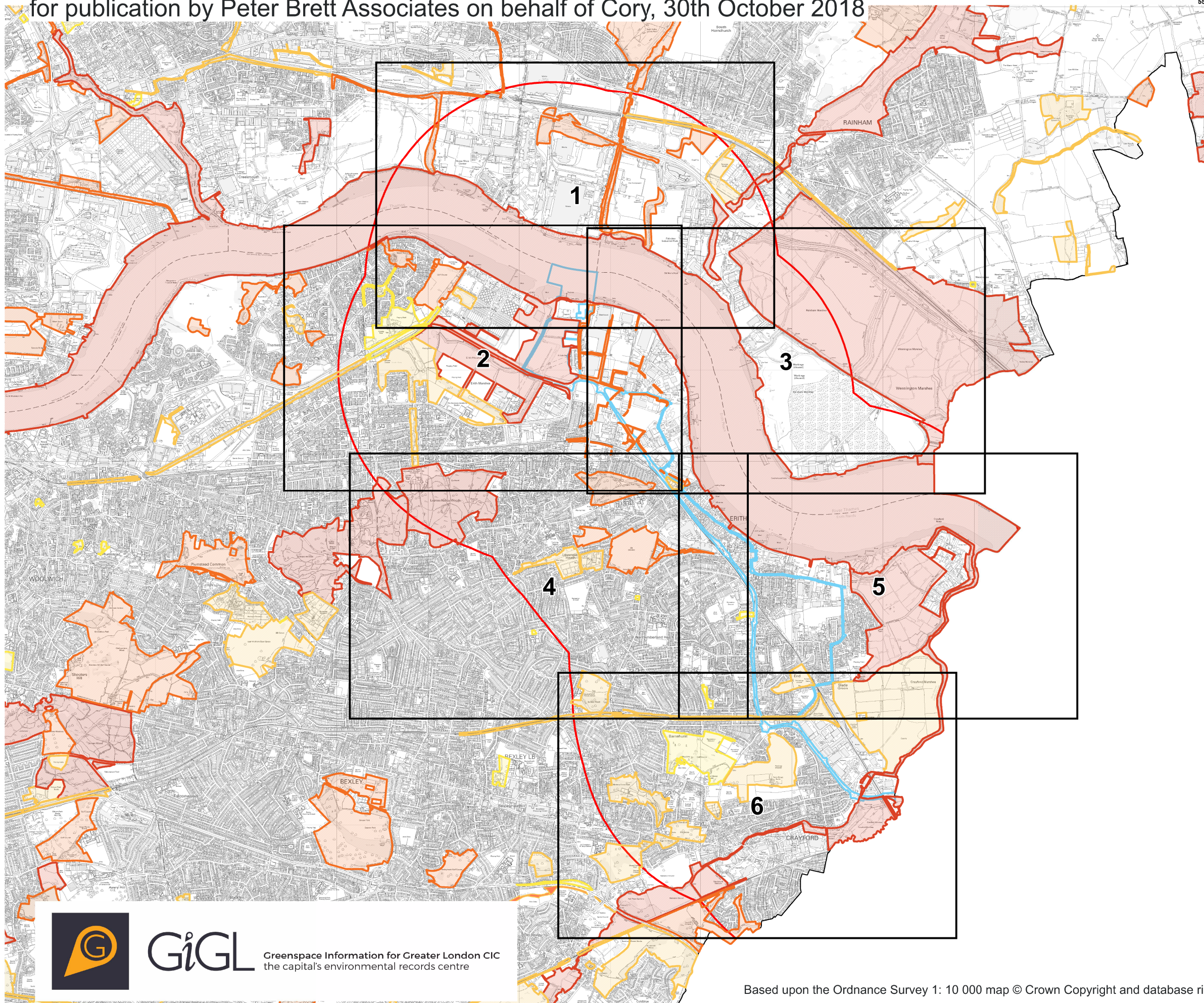
Site Name	Description
	<i>(Erodium cicutarium)</i> . Purple hairstreak butterflies occur around oak trees (<i>Quercus sp</i>) in Hall Place.
Martens Grove SINC	A steep-sided woodland with a parkland area. Breeding birds include nuthatch, treecreeper and green and great spotted woodpeckers. Purple hairstreak butterflies are common in the woodland. The parkland area contains tennis courts and flower beds. Some of the grassland, though close-mown, is acid grassland and contains species such as parsley-piert (<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>) and mouse-ear-hawkweed (<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>).
Crayford Landfill and Howbury Grange SINC*	A former landfill site, now left as wasteland with diverse ruderal communities, providing a roosting area for wading birds at high tide. The extensive area of the site and its proximity to two sites of metropolitan importance (Crayford Marshes and the River Thames) further increase its value. The site is a high-tide roost for gulls, redshank, curlew, lapwing and ringed plover, and the supports breeding skylark and large numbers of finches in winter. The white-letter hairstreak butterfly occurs on elms near Moat Lane.
Dartford Marshes LWS*	Contains a range of grazing marsh and coastal habitats.
Crayford Rough SINC	Situated alongside the River Cray, this former railyard has developed a variety of habitats supporting an exceptionally diverse flora and fauna. Plants of note include the nationally scarce yellow vetchling (<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>) together with many other London rarities, such as narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil (<i>Lotus glaber</i>), blue fleabane (<i>Erigeron acer</i>), pyramidal orchid (<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>) and a very large population of bee orchid (<i>Ophrys apifera</i>). The scrub and young woodland supports an important breeding bird community, including cuckoo, lesser whitethroat, yellowhammer and reed bunting.
Braeburn Park SINC	Woodland with associated chalk and neutral grasslands and several ponds. Open sandy areas provide suitable habitat for invertebrates, especially burrowing hymenoptera. Common lizard and slow-worm both occur. A balancing pond on the road verge in the south-west of the site supports breeding smooth newts, and formerly supported the specially protected great crested newt. A wide range of common birds are present, including green woodpecker, song thrush, linnets and whitethroat.
River Cray SINC*	The River Cray is one of the Thames' cleanest tributaries and still possesses a relatively natural profile. A chalk stream rising at Priory Gardens in Orpington, the river flows north-east through Ruxley Gravel Pits to join the Darent Creek in Bexley. Several associated areas are incorporated within this site, the largest being Footh Cray Meadows open space, which contains important areas of neutral grassland, species-rich fen and the ancient North Cray Wood. Both fast-flowing and sluggish lengths are present, and the aquatic invertebrate and fish faunas are correspondingly diverse. Breeding birds include kingfisher, grey wagtail, and reed and sedge warblers. Wintering species on adjacent flooded grassland at Barnes Cray include lapwing and snipe, where the ditch network also supports specially-protected water voles.
Dartford Heath LWS	One of the most extensive heathland and acid grassland sites in Kent.
Road Side Nature Reserve DA03	No data.

G.7.3 Non-statutory designated area maps

Maps provided by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC (GiGL) and Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre (KMBRC)

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation: Riverside Energy Park

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC,
for publication by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of Cory, 30th October 2018



- Application Boundary
 - Search Area
 - Map Area
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation*
- Metropolitan Importance
 - Borough Importance (Grade 1)
 - Borough Importance (Grade 2)
 - Local Importance

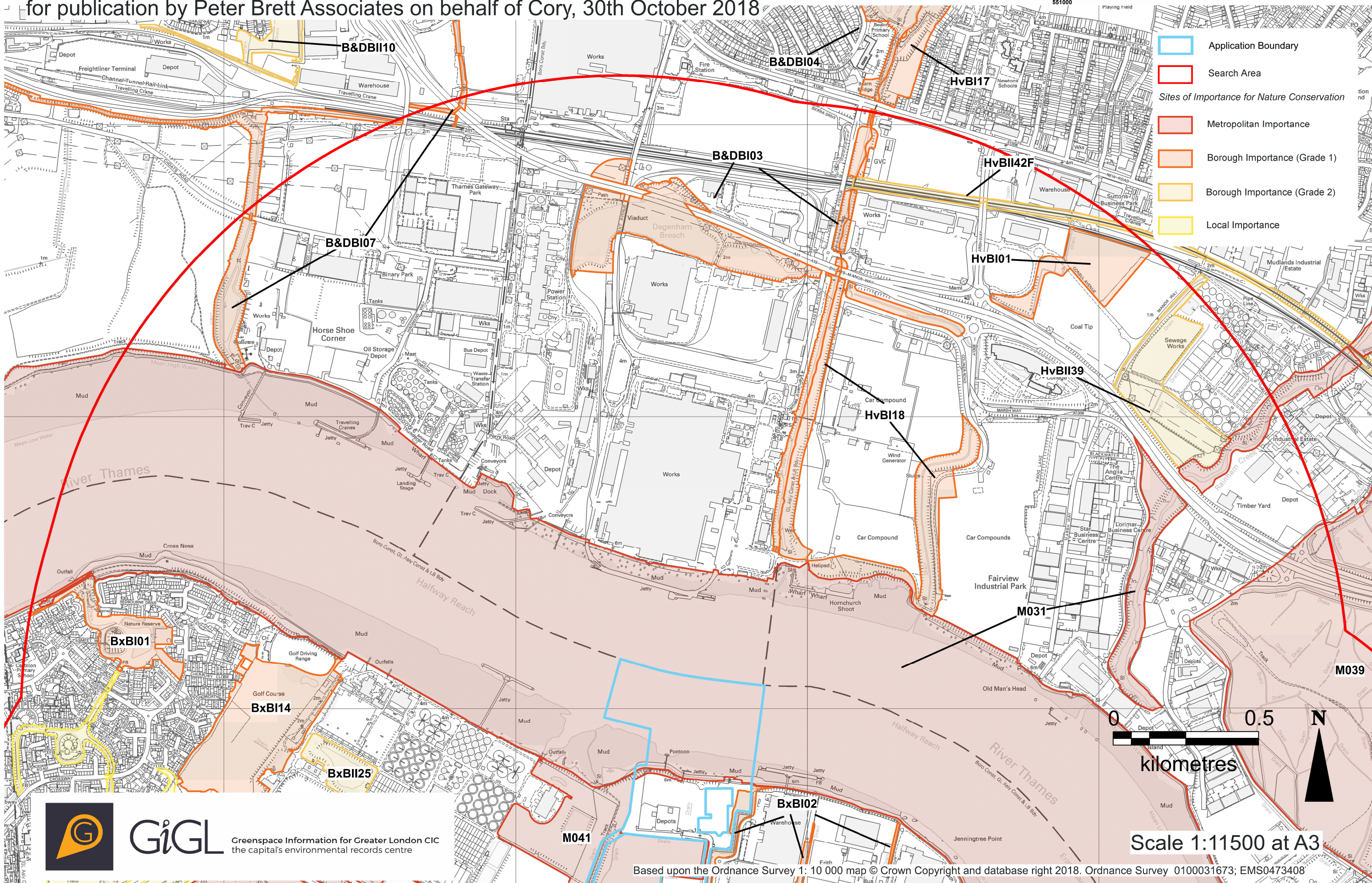
Site Reference	Site Name
B&DBI03	Dagenham Breach and the lower Beam River in Dagenham
B&DBI07	Goresbrook and the Ship & Shovel Sewer
BxBI01	Crossways Lake Nature Reserve and Thameside Walk Scrub
BxBI02	Belvedere Dykes
BxBI03	Franks Park, Belvedere
BxBI04	Erith Quarry and Fraser Road
BxBI05	Hollyhill Open Space
BxBI13	Braeburn Park
BxBI14	Thamesview Golf Course
BxBI15	Hall Place (North) and Shenstone Park
BxBI18	Crayford Landfill and Howbury Grange
BxBII02	Southmere Park & Yarnton Way/Viridion Way
BxBII05	Bursted Wood Open Space
BxBII06	Martens Grove
BxBII14	Railsides from Bexleyheath to Slade Green Triangle
BxBII15	Slade Green Recreation Ground
BxBII20	St John the Baptist Churchyard, Erith
BxBII21	Streamway, Chapman's Land and Erith Cemetery
BxBII24	St Paulinus Churchyard, Crayford
BxBII25	Crossness Sewage Treatment Works Pond
BxBII28	Perry Street Farm
BxBII30	Barnehurst Golf Course
BxL07	Crossway Park and Tump 52
BxL10	Land at Larner Road, Erith
BxL11	Edendale Road, Barnehurst
BxL16	The Ridgeway
BxL18	Our Lady of Angels Cemetery
GrBII06	Ridgeway in Greenwich
HvBI01	Mudlands
HvBI18	Lower River Beam and Ford Works Ditches
HvBII39	Riverside Sewage Treatment Works
HvBII42F	Rainham Railsides
M015	Lesnes Abbey Woods and Bostall Woods
M031	River Thames and tidal tributaries
M039	Wennington, Aveley and Rainham Marshes
M041	Erith Marshes
M106	River Cray
M107	Crayford Marshes
M123	Crayford Rough

Table of Site of Importance for Nature Conservation references and names, for sites intersecting the 2km search area, for cross-reference on six local scale maps

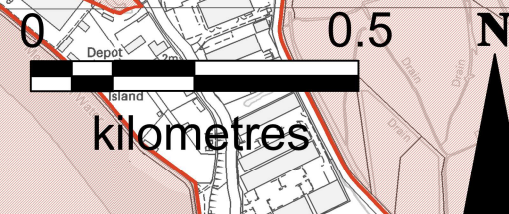


Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation: Riverside Energy Park

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC,
for publication by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of Cory, 30th October 2018



- Application Boundary
- Search Area
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation**
- Metropolitan Importance
- Borough Importance (Grade 1)
- Borough Importance (Grade 2)
- Local Importance



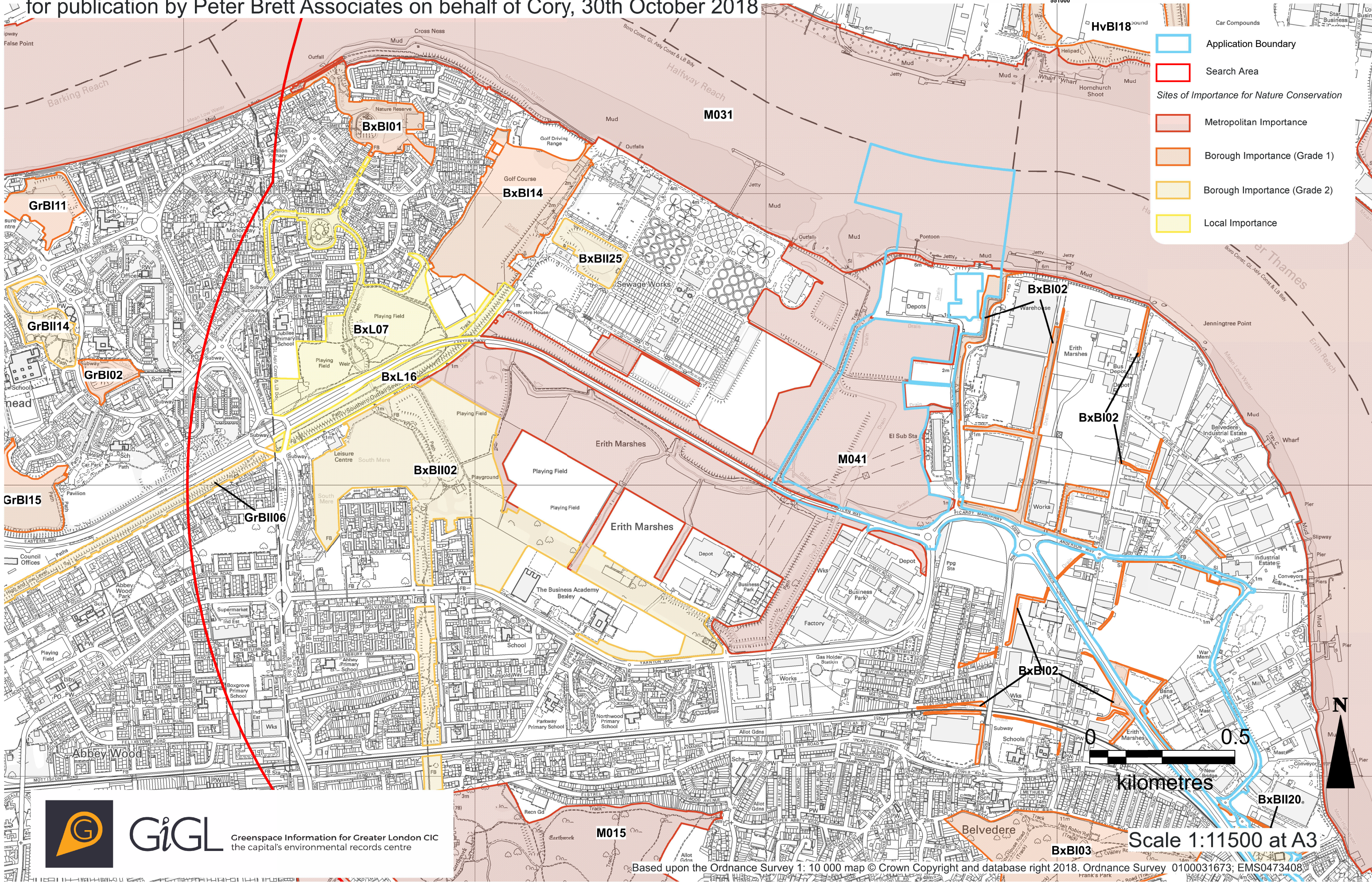
Scale 1:11500 at A3



Based upon the Ordnance Survey 1: 10 000 map © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey 0100031673; EMS0473408

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation: Riverside Energy Park

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC,
for publication by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of Cory, 30th October 2018



Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

- Metropolitan Importance
- Borough Importance (Grade 1)
- Borough Importance (Grade 2)
- Local Importance

Application Boundary

- Application Boundary

Search Area

- Search Area

0 0.5
kilometres

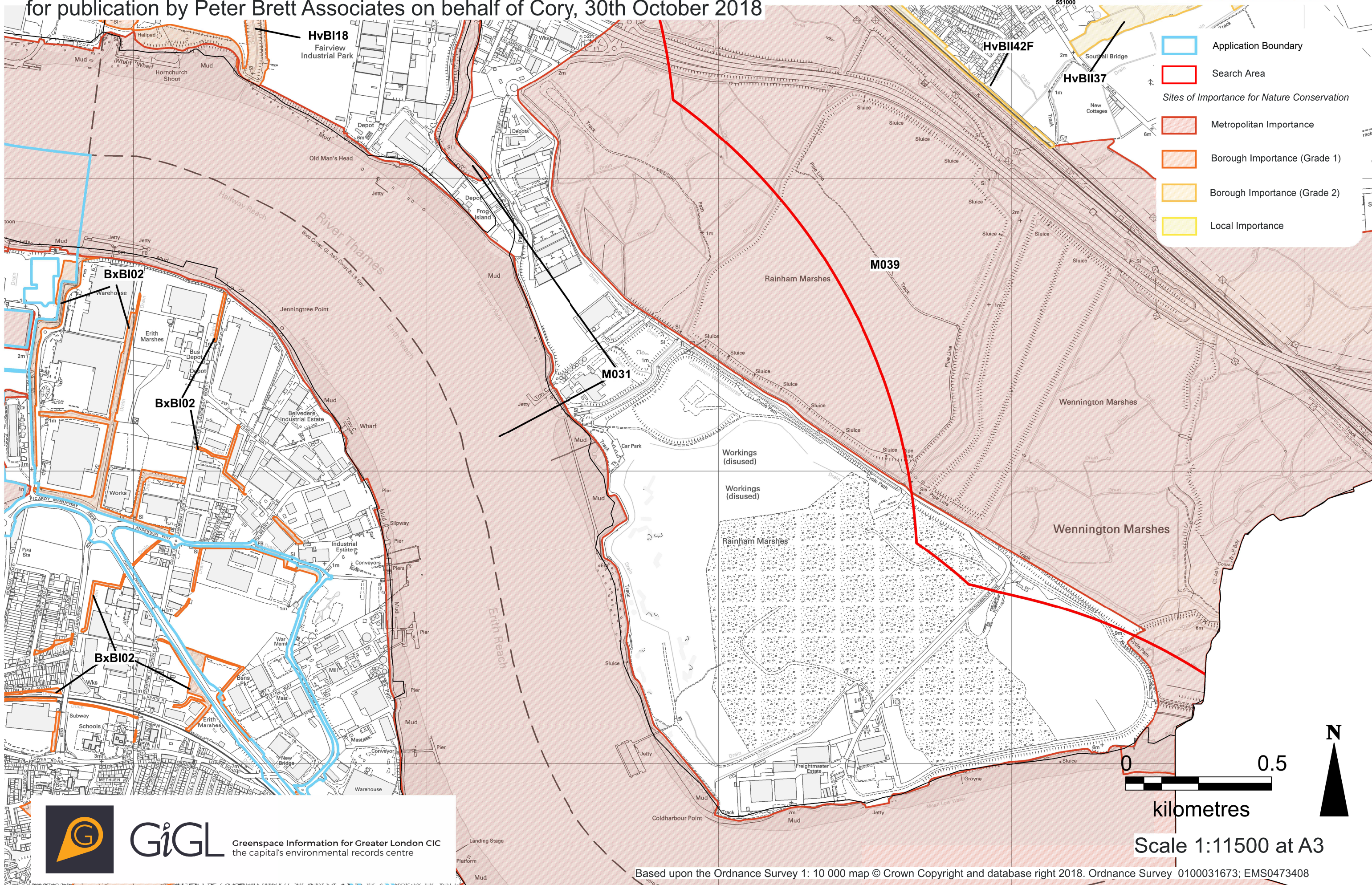
Scale 1:11500 at A3

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

Based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 map © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey 0100031673; EMS0473408

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation: Riverside Energy Park

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC,
for publication by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of Cory, 30th October 2018



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