Borough Factsheet Description

1. The top 5 contributors

When we upload species records into the database we tag them with the data owner. Using these survey tags and the centroids for the records the five top wildlife record contributors were calculated for each borough boundary and for the whole of London.

2. Wildlife records and number of species

The number of species was calculated using record centroids. Only species and sub-species records were included. Designated or notable statistics were created using GiGL's list of designated species. The percentage was calculated from the total number of species records for the borough. The designated species statistic is the number of designated or notable species. The invasive non-native species statistic is the number of records where the species is listed by the London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI), given as a percentage of the total number of records for the borough. Invasive species number is the number of species listed in the LISI categories found within the borough boundary, or for the whole of London.

3. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)

The number of SINCs is a count of site centroids within the borough boundary. This method was used to avoid multiple counting of sites. This means that SINCs such as the Thames which intersect many Boroughs were not counted 17 times. It also means that SINCs in a different borough to the council which manages them were included by location. The area of SINCs was calculated using the area of SINC sites that intersected with the borough or London boundary.

4. Open space

The number of open spaces was calculated using the open space site centroids. Therefore, the number of open spaces for each borough is the number of site centroids which fall in that borough boundary. This is the same method as was used with the SINCs and was performed to avoid double counting. The open space area was calculated using the area of open space that intersected with the borough or London boundary.

5. Priority habitats

The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) nine priority habitats were marked as present or absent for each borough. This was calculated from the GiGL habitat dataset. The BAP priority habitats are: acid grassland, calcareous grassland, floodplain grazing marsh, heathland, lowland meadow, reedbed, standing water (ponds), woodland, running water.

c/o London Wildlife Trust, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London, SW1P 2AF
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Registered Address: 10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1BE