

Teacher's additional resources for Our Beautiful Neighbourhood



How to use this guide

You do not need to read this guide to take part in Our Beautiful Neighbourhood!

This guide includes lots of information, images and resources relating to Wandsworth's wildlife.

You can use the images for your students to draw and collage from if you are unable to go outside to collect your own wildlife specimens.

You can use resources relating to specific habitats or creatures if you are connecting this project in to other learning topics (such as rivers, classification systems or exploring the local area).

You can share it (or elements from it) with your students if you decide it is helpful.

Our Beautiful Neighbourhood

Curriculum links

Subject	Curriculum links - Key stage 2 & 3
Art and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recording observations• Developing skills, mastering materials and processes.• Being introduced to historically significant artists and local practicing artists.
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Living things and their habitats; classification, food chains, local habitats and human impact• The interdependence of organisms in an ecosystem, including food webs and insect pollinated crops
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Themes of place and change• Understanding diversity and interrelationships• Biomes ie. Woodlands and Grasslands
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing new vocabulary
Broader skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connecting the curriculum to future careers - artist & ecologist• Introducing opportunities to build cultural Capital through exhibiting artworks in the community• Developing a sense of place

Our Beautiful Neighbourhood

Project Outcomes

- Introduction to concepts of habitats, ecological systems and sustainability.
- Connection with the local area and the value of its green spaces through direct experience.
- Developing agency through art to affect positive local change.
- Creating a collaborative artwork that shares knowledge in an accessible way to increase awareness of local biodiversity.
- Introduce children to experts from specific fields (ecology and art) that grows their understanding of future career opportunities.
- Celebrate the children's achievements through public exhibitions
- Share the outcomes with the wider community through an exhibition with (free to access) raising awareness of the issues and encouraging positive change.

Key Words

1. **Biodiversity** Biodiversity is the variety of life on Earth, in all its forms (including animals, plants, and fungi) and all its interactions.
2. **Habitat** A habitat is the environment where different animal and plants live. All animals need the same important things to survive; water, air, shelter and food and a habitat provides plenty of all of them for all the species that are found there.
3. **Ecologist** a person who studies the natural relationships between the air, land, water, animals, plants, etc.
4. **Ecosystem** - a community of living things (e.g. plants, fungi, animals, and microbes) interacting with each other and with their non-living environment (such as soil, water, air and climate).
5. **Classify** - To classify things is to sort them into groups.
6. **Identify** - To identify something is to be able to name it correctly.
7. **Species** - a group of living things that share common characteristics and are able to breed together to produce fertile offspring.
8. **Taxonomist** - A taxonomist is a type of scientist who identifies, classifies and describes living things.

Resources

1. Wandsworth Biodiversity strategy 2020
2. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/znjxb7h>
3. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/ecologist>
4. Ella Rothero, Ecology Policy and Planning Officer (Wandsworth)
5. https://www.thenational.academy/teachers/programmes/science-primary-ks2/units/why-we-group-and-classify-living-things/lessons/discovering-and-naming-new-species?sid-0357fa=vz47SR8Gb_&sm=0&src=4#lesson-details
6. As above
7. Ella Rothero, Ecology Policy and Planning Officer (Wandsworth)
8. https://www.thenational.academy/teachers/programmes/science-primary-ks2/units/why-we-group-and-classify-living-things/lessons/discovering-and-naming-new-species?sid-0357fa=vz47SR8Gb_&sm=0&src=4#lesson-details

Habitats in Wandsworth

- an overview

We share our city with wildlife that live all around us...



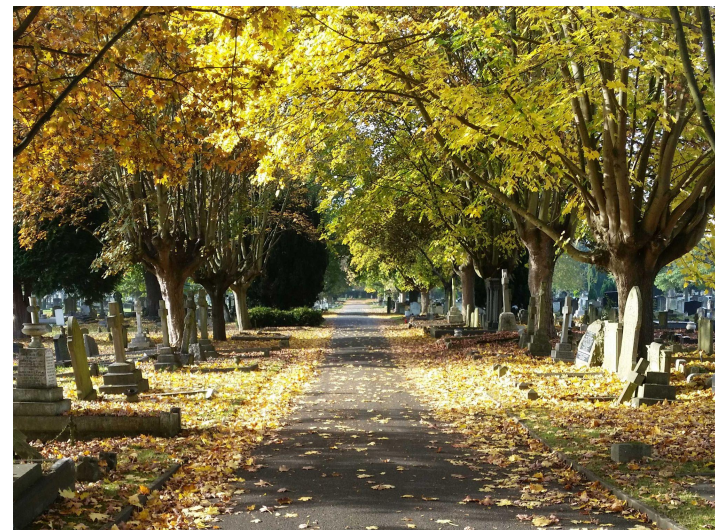
...in the gardens and green spaces
around houses <https://www.careygardenscoop.co.uk/>



...in parks and playing fields
<https://www.redlynchleisure.co.uk/about/blog/wandsworth-park-opening/>



.. in allotments
<https://ngs.org.uk/gardens/roehampton-garden-society-allotments-sw15/>



...even in churchyards and cemeteries.
<https://enablelc.org/bereavement/cemeteries/>

But Wandsworth also has some very special habitats



Acid Grasslands (like Tooting Common)



Neutral grasslands or meadows (like Wimbledon Common)



Heathland (like Putney Heath)



Woodlands (like Tooting Common)



Rivers (like The Wandle)



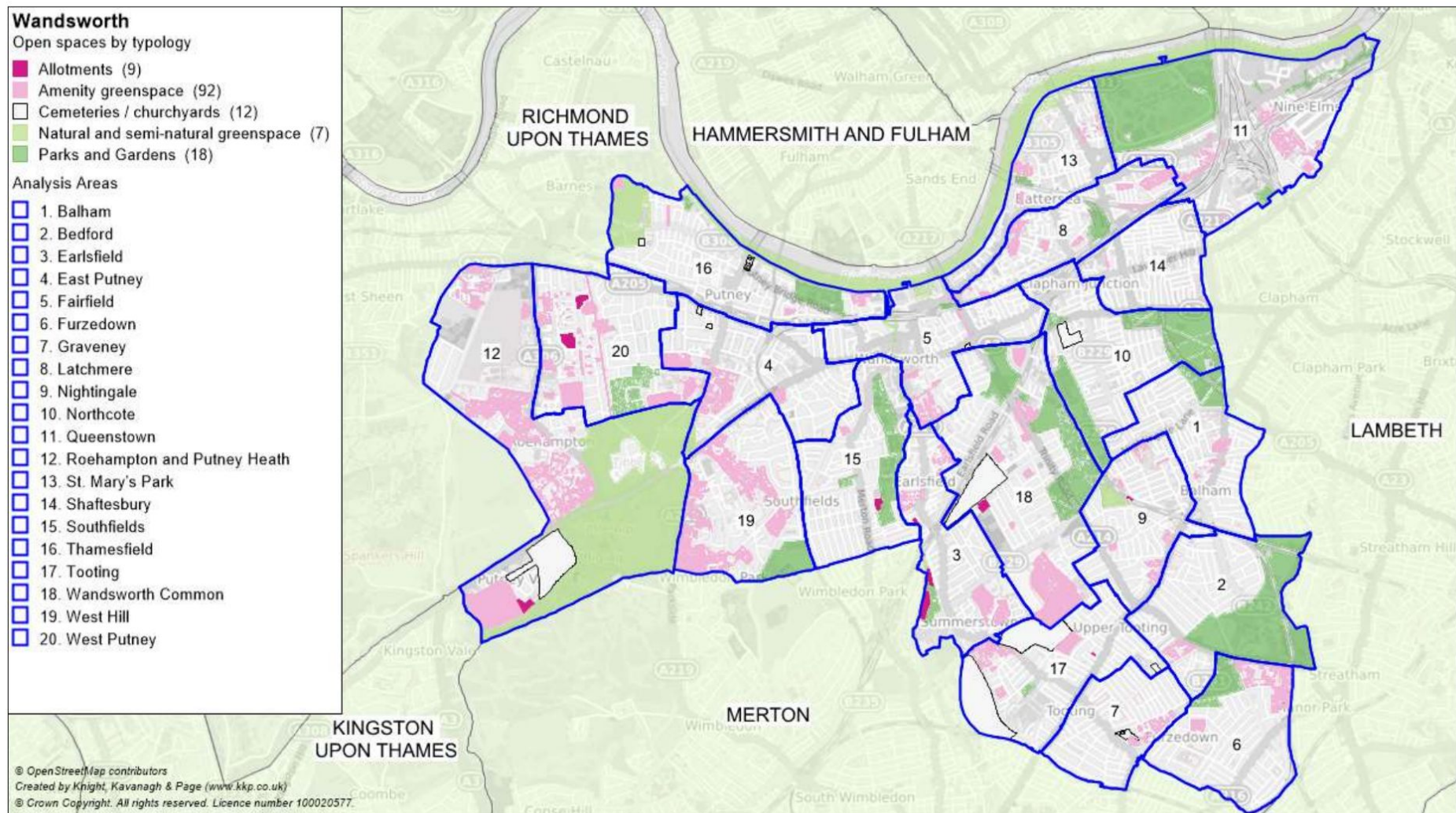
Tidal Rivers (Like the River Thames)



Lakes and Ponds (like Wandsworth Common lake)



Reedbeds (like Tooting Common Amphibian Pools)



https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/media/10141/open_space_report_may_2021.pdf

Wandsworth is home to 14 different habitats and over 4,000 different species.

From Wandsworth Biodiversity strategy 2020

There are some important creatures living in Wandsworth
(called 'priority species' because they are threatened or important to the ecosystem)



Hedgehogs

<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/hedgehog-erinaceus-europaeus.html>
Image © Calle Eklund/V-wolf via Wikimedia Commons



Bats (all species)

The common pipistrelle © Rudmer Zwerver/ [Shutterstock.com](https://www.shutterstock.com)
<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/how-to-see-uk-bats-and-give-them-a-helping-hand.html>



Black redstart

<https://www.birdguides.com/gallery/birds/phoenicurus-ochruros/1026626/> Credit: Mark Chivers



House Sparrow

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/house-sparrow>



Peregrine Falcon

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/whats-happening/news/step-forward-for-peregrines-as-taking-of-wild-birds-ends-in-england>



Tawny Owl

<https://www.arkwildlife.co.uk/blogs/wildlife-guides/tawny-owl-identification-habitat-food>



Starling

https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/European_Starling/photo-gallery



Swift

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/swift>



Wasps

<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/what-do-wasps-do.html>



Hover Flies

<https://www.nwt.org.uk/news/will-you-become-hoverfly-hero>



Wild Bees

Red Mason Bee

<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/things-to-do/canal-and-river-wildlife/a-spotters-guide-to-waterway-wildlife/identifying-wildlife/how-to-identify-bees>



Soldier Flies

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/scotland/south_of_scotland/8359237.stm



Stag Beetles

<https://ptes.org/campaigns/stag-beetles-2/stag-beetle-facts/>



Brown Trout

<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/things-to-do/fishing/caring-for-our-fish/freshwater-fish-species/brown-trout>

Priority habitats in detail

Priority habitats have been selected as they are regional, national and local habitats found in Wandsworth that are home to rare and declining or characteristic species. Conservation effort is required to maintain and enhance both the spatial area of these habitats and the quality and condition of them, to prevent harm or loss to the species they support. Habitats are more resilient to adverse impacts if they are bigger in size, better in quality, if there are more parcels and if these parcels are joined up.

Nature Recovery Networks: a joined-up system of places that help nature to recover and thrive. These networks include areas where wildlife is already doing well, and places where we need to restore or create habitats to connect the remaining patches of nature.

To make this happen, we need to improve, expand, and link habitats. This will help stop wildlife from disappearing and also bring environmental benefits to people. These helpful habitats can be created and cared for in many different places: through housing estates; across parks and greenspaces; along road verges; beside rivers and railways; in private gardens; and even on the rooftops of tall buildings!



Wimbledon Common

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wimbledon_Common



Tooting Common

credit: Alan Wilkinson

<https://www.layersoflondon.org/map/records/acid-grassland/gallery/2>

Acid grassland

Acid grassland is a semi-natural grassland found on poor-nutrient soil lacking in lime (calcium). This includes soil formed from acid sedimentary rock such as sandstone and acid igneous rock such as granite, as well as substrate resulting from river and glacial deposits such as sand and gravel.

This grassland has a unique character and is unusual in London. Grasses on this soil have very fine leaves and grow amongst specialist wildflowers such as sheep's sorrel and tormentil. In the spring acid grassland can have a distinctive red sheen due to the flowering sheep's sorrel.

Relic areas of acid grassland can be found on Wimbledon and Tooting Commons. Whilst acid grassland is not the most diverse grassland habitat, it supports rare and specialist species that can't survive in soils with more nutrients. Acid grasslands are also important for many invertebrates, small mammals and birds.

This type of habitat developed as a result of disturbance from animals and humans which prevented scrubland and trees from growing. Grazing and/or mowing is required to maintain this habitat.

<https://enablelc.org/parks/biodiversity/grassland/> and Ella Rothero, Ecology Policy and Planning Officer (Wandsworth)

What lives in acid grasslands?



Skylark

<https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-explorer/birds/larks-sparrows-pipits-wagtails-and-duncock/skylark>



Meadow Pippit

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/meadow-pipit>



Green Wood pecker

<https://www.essexwt.org.uk/blog/lily-chambers/species-spotlight-green-woodpecker>



Wolf Spider

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Female_uk_wolf_spider.jpg



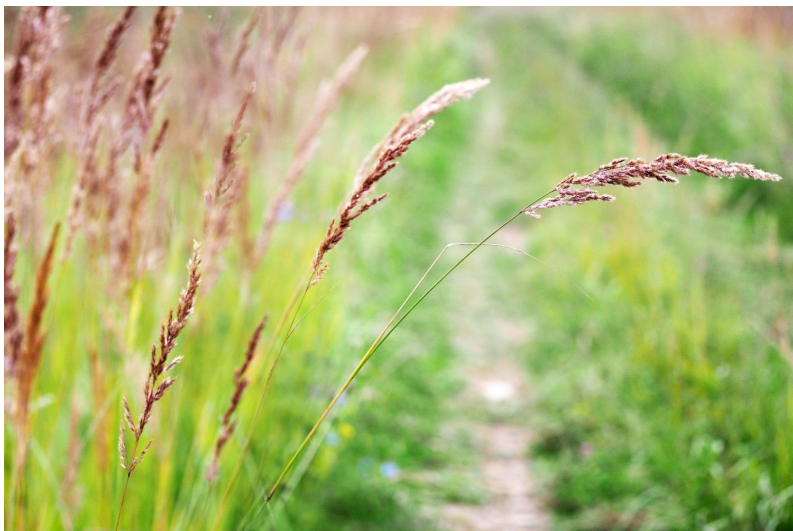
Common Green Grasshopper

<https://www.cumbriawildlifetrust.org.uk/wildlife-explorer/invertebrates/grasshoppers-and-cricket/common-green-grasshopper>



Mining Bees

<https://www.buzzaboutbees.net/tawny-mining-bee-andrena-fulva.html>



Red fescue grass

<https://plantura.garden/uk/lawn/varieties/red-fescue>



Sheep's Sorrel

https://www.inaturalist.org/guide_taxa/1148668

Neutral (wildflower) grassland



Wimbledon Common Getty Images
<https://www.cntraveller.com/article/wimbledon-guide>

Neutral grassland is a semi-natural grassland found on soils with a neutral pH, which means the soil is neither too acidic nor too alkaline (typically around pH 6–7).

Whilst neutral grasslands generally have more nutrients than acid grasslands, when nutrients are kept relatively low, neutral grassland can also support a greater diversity of grasses and wildflowers compared to improved (amenity) grassland. This is because having less nutrients in the soil prevents any one species from dominating.

Plant species that can be found in neutral grassland include clover, yellow-rattle, sweet vernal grass and common knapweed. This habitat also supports a wide range of invertebrates, birds and small mammals.

Neutral grasslands are managed by hay-cutting and/or light grazing, which helps maintain species diversity.

What lives in neutral grasslands (meadows)?



Five spot Burnet Moth

<https://butterfly-conservation.org/moths/five-spot-burnet>



Birdfoot trefoil

<https://meadowmania.co.uk/products/bridsfoot-trefoil-wildflower-plants>



Common Blue Butterfly

<https://butterfly-conservation.org/butterflies/common-blue>



Kestrel

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/kestrel>

What lives in neutral grasslands (meadows)?



Oxeye Daisy

<https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-explorer/wildflowers/oxeye-daisy>



Yellow Rattle

<https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-explorer/wildflowers/yellow-rattle>



Large Skipper Butterfly

https://www.wlgef.org/large_skipper.html



Ashy Mining Bee

<https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/blog/ryan-clark/identify-solitary-bees-uk>

Heathland



Putney Heath

<https://www.wpcc.org.uk/nature/habitats>

Heathland is a semi-natural habitat that is found on relatively poor-nutrient and acidic soils. It is normally associated with land that has been cleared of trees and has then become dominated by dwarf shrubs such as heather.

Heathland can have great biodiversity value if managed in the right way. It is especially rich in invertebrates and also supports all six species of native reptiles, of which four have been recorded in Wandsworth – the common lizard, slow worm, adder and grass snake. The boggy areas form 'wet heath' and the presence of ponds and streams make them an important site for dragonflies and damselflies.

<https://enablelc.org/parks/biodiversity/heathland/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zvcpnrd>

What lives in heathlands?



Emperor dragon fly

<https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-explorer/invertebrates/dragonflies/emperor-dragonfly>



Azure Damselfly

<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/things-to-do/canal-and-river-wildlife/a-spotters-guide-to-waterway-wildlife/damselfly-waterway-wildlife/damselfly-species>



Gorse

<https://naturebftb.co.uk/2020/04/07/the-heath-in-spring/>



Common heather

<https://www.tbhpartnership.org.uk/wildlife-gallery/common-heather/>

What lives in heathlands?



Common Lizard

<https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-explorer/reptiles/common-lizard>



Adder

<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/animals/reptiles-and-amphibians/adder/>



Slow worm

<https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-explorer/reptiles/slow-worm>



Grass Snake

Credit: Rob Solomon, <https://www.tbhpartnership.org.uk/wildlife-gallery/grass-snake/>

Woodland



Tooting Commons

<https://tootingcommons.wordpress.com/>

The best examples of woodland are found on Wimbledon, Wandsworth and Tooting Commons, with smaller pockets in Battersea Park and Wimbledon Park. It covers around 160 hectares in total.

Woodlands provide a variety of habitats (called microhabitats) and food sources for thousands of different species, from insects to mammals. For example:

- Holes in trees provide nest sites for woodpeckers and nuthatches
- A ground layer of herbs and grasses provide food for butterflies and tree roots
- Deadwood, fallen logs and decaying stumps supports a wide range of species; provides roosting spaces for bats and offers shelter for small mammals, invertebrates and amphibians.

What lives in woodlands?



Great spotted woodpecker

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/great-spotted-woodpecker>



Nuthatch <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/nuthatch>



Wood mouse

<https://www.countryfile.com/wildlife/mammals/guide-to-britains-shrews-mice-and-voles>



Speckled Wood Butterfly

<https://butterfly-conservation.org/butterflies/speckled-wood>

What lives in woodlands?



Fox <https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/the-secret-life-of-urban-foxes.html>



Stag Beetle
<https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-explorer/invertebrates/beetles/stag-beetle>



Purple Hairstreak Butterfly
<https://butterfly-conservation.org/butterflies/purple-hairstreak>



Grey Squirrel
<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/animals/mammals/grey-squirrel/>

Rivers and tidal zones

The Thames, Wandle and Beverley Brook rivers run through Wandsworth and provide an important wildlife resource. Kingfishers, herons and grey wagtails are regularly spotted by the riversides, as well as foraging bats at dusk.



Wandle River

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2340271>



River Thames

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/55935853@N00/2312719333>

<https://enablelc.org/parks/biodiversity/rivers>

What lives in or around rivers?



Brown Trout

<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/things-to-do/fishing/caring-for-our-fish/freshwater-fish-species/brown-trout>



Grey Wagtails

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/grey-wagtail>



The common pipistrelle

© Rudmer Zwerver/ [Shutterstock.com](https://www.shutterstock.com)
<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/how-to-see-uk-bats-and-give-them-a-helping-hand.html>



Kingfisher <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/kingfisher>

What lives in or around rivers?



Cormorant

<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/things-to-do/canal-and-river-wildlife/a-spotter-s-guide-to-waterway-wildlife/cormorant>



Smelt

<https://britishseafishing.co.uk/smelt/>



Perch

https://www.demonsunglasses.com/blogs/sport-fishing-blog/perch-fishing-effective-techniques-equipment-and-tips-for-successful-catches?srltid=AfmBOorKIIZC0SE49L1AqArhR4kr39S7nO8-wSu9xqKIZIHLIoAI_kGT



Little Egret

<https://birdsoftheworld.org/bow/species/litegr/cur/introduction>



Wandsworth Common lake

Photo: Sam Morgan, Parks Operation Manager



Queensmere Pond, Wimbledon and Putney Commons,

<https://www.wpcc.org.uk/nature/ponds>

Lakes and Ponds

Many of Wandsworth's open spaces feature ponds or lakes, including Tooting Common, Wandsworth Common, Battersea Park, King George's Park and Wimbledon and Putney Common. These freshwater habitats are vital for a wide range of terrestrial and aquatic species. They support a variety of waterfowl, including herons, winter-visiting tufted ducks, and shelducks. Some also host diverse fish populations such as carp, roach, pike, and sticklebacks, while most contain aquatic vegetation and invertebrates.

A particularly important but often overlooked habitat is the ephemeral pond. These temporary water bodies form after heavy rainfall or snowmelt and dry out at certain times of the year. Because they are typically fish-free, ephemeral ponds provide crucial breeding and development grounds for juvenile amphibians and invertebrates, which might otherwise face predation or competition from fish.

<https://enablelc.org/parks/biodiversity/lakes-and-ponds/>

What lives in or around lakes and ponds?



Common Roach

<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/things-to-do/fishing/caring-for-our-fish/freshwater-fish-species/roach>



Stickleback

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2024/mar/06/specieswatch-the-remarkably-tough-three-spined-stickleback> Photograph: Frans Lemmens/Alamy



Newt

<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/things-to-do/canal-and-river-wildlife/a-spotters-guide-to-waterway-wildlife/newt-waterway-wildlife/smooth-newt>



Yellow Flag Iris

<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/things-to-do/canal-and-river-wildlife/plant-species/yellow-flag>

What lives in or around lakes and ponds?



Daubenton's Bat

<https://www.lancswt.org.uk/wildlife-explorer/mammals/daubentons-bat>



Common Pochard

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/pochard>



Mute Swan

<https://forthriverstrust.org/rivers-wildlife/learn/wildlife/birds/mute-swan/>



Heron

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/grey-heron>

Reedbeds



Tooting Common Amphibian Ponds

<https://www.layersoflondon.org/map/records/tooting-common-ecology-pond/gallery/2>

Reedbeds provide a dense cover of vegetation at the edge of rivers that makes them ideal for our more secretive wildlife, such as the reed warbler and the house sparrow. A host of drab and colourful invertebrate species can also be found around reedbeds including moths and damselflies. (Nationally at least 700 species of invertebrates are closely associated with reedbeds).

Over the last few years, areas of reedbed have been created around the lakes on Tooting Common and Wandsworth Common, creating vital habitat for many species.

What lives in or around reedbeds?



House Sparrow

https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/House_Sparrow/id



Reed Warbler

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/reed-warbler>



Common Blue Damselfly

<https://shropshirebirder.co.uk/xxcommonbluedamselfly.html>



Bull Rush

<https://app.montwt.co.uk/species-list/bull-rush>

What lives in or around reedbeds?



Swift

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/swift>



Ruddy Darter Dragonfly

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ruddy_Darter_male_Sympetrum_sanguineum_%2832455377778%29.jpg



Common Frog

<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/ways-to-help-frogs-and-toads.html>



Moorhen

<https://birdsoftheworld.org/bow/species/commoo3/cur/introduction>

What else can we see close to home?



Great Tit

<https://birdsoftheworld.org/bow/species/gretit1/cur/introduction>



Blackheaded Gull

<https://www.naturepourvous.fr/savoir-identifier-nos-mouettes-le-s-plus-communes>



Jackdaw

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/jackdaw>



Collared Dove

<https://www.discoverwildlife.com/animal-facts/birds/facts-about-collared-dove>



Magpie

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/magpie>



Robin <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/robin>



Blackbird

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/blackbird>



Pigeon

https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Band-tailed_Pigeon/species-compare/



Earwig

<https://sowrightseeds.com/blogs/planters-library/pincher-bugs-earwigs-in-the-garden>



Snail *Cepaea nemoralis*

<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/snails-and-slugs.html> © Steve Byland/ Shutterstock



Earthworm

<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2010/oct/16/winter-fleece-no-dig-digging>



Harvest spider

Paul Starosta/Getty Images

<https://www.countryliving.com/uk/homes-interiors/interiors/a28995962/uk-spiders/>



Green Shield Bug

<https://www.cumbriawildlifetrust.org.uk/wildlife-explorer/invertebrates/bugs/common-green-shieldbug>



Violet Ground Beetle

<https://www.rhs.org.uk/biodiversity/ground-beetles-and-rove-beetles>



Millipede

<https://www.rhs.org.uk/getmedia/c582ad7a-46c3-4e35-abf4-3e234d3dd2a6/Minibeast-hotels-Pictures-of-minibeasts-PDF>



Centipede

<https://www.ceh.ac.uk/news-and-media/blogs/new-centipede-atlas-provides-insights-british-species>



Acorn (Oak tree seed)

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/acorn>



Holly leaf

<https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/standard-deviation-and-student-t-test-practical-and-maths-walkthrough-12675322>



Dandelion

<https://www.gardenersworld.com/plants/taraxacum-officinale/>



Ivy

<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/plants/wild-flowers/ivy/>

Ecologist: Career Spotlight - Ella Rothero



Hello. I'm Ella Rothero!

I am an Ecology Policy and Planning Officer for Wandsworth.

My job involves making sure new buildings do not negatively affect wildlife and provide some biodiversity improvements such as biodiverse roofs, bat and bird boxes and wildlife friendly planting.

I also help to improve existing and develop new Council policies to make sure we are doing the best we can to protect and enhance biodiversity within Wandsworth.

(continued on next slide)

Ecologist: career spotlight continued...



Ella's favourite part of King George's Park
Photo taken by Ella Rothero in July 2025.

We asked Ella: What training or study did you do for your role?

"I originally worked as a sound editor for film and TV. Then in my mid-twenties I decided I wanted to spend more time outdoors in nature, so I did a master's degree in nature conservation over two years and volunteered at the RSPB and the London Wildlife Trust to get some experience."

Where is your favourite place in Wandsworth to see/hear wildlife?

"There are so many places, but one of my favourite places is King George's Park. It is a very long park and has such a variety of habitats which vary as you walk through the park. There is the River Wandle, trees, scrub, and wildflower meadows, just to name a few. These all provide places for animals to live and to forage for food. We have records for a variety of wildlife in King George's Park including many species of bird, bat, dragonfly, butterfly and even fish living in the river. One of my favourite spots is on a bridge that connects the Henry Prince Estate with King George's Park. There is a lovely view down the river, and I like to watch the sparrows foraging and moving along the riverside vegetation."

Do you have a favourite creature or plant in Wandsworth and where could we look for it?

"Difficult question! I really love bats and find them fascinating. There are records of bats all over Wandsworth, especially in our parks and green spaces. Bats are tricky to spot because they're mostly active at night and fly very fast. However, if you use a handheld device called a bat detector, you can hear them flying past. This is because bats use echolocation to navigate in the dark. This means they emit high-frequency sounds and listen to the echoes to understand where objects are around them. Bat detectors are designed to pick up these high-frequency sounds and let us know that bats are nearby."

If you would like to hear and maybe even see bats, look out for guided bat walks in Wandsworth during the bat season from April to October. This involves going out for a walk in the evening, usually when the sun has set, with a group of people with bat detectors. April to October is when bats are most active, as they mostly hibernate during the winter."



The common pipistrelle bat

© Rudmer Zwerver/ [Shutterstock.com](https://www.shutterstock.com)

<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/how-to-see-uk-bats-and-give-them-a-helping-hand.html>

Resources and further information

Wandsworth - habitats and biodiversity plans

- [Wandsworth Habitats](https://enablelc.org/parks/biodiversity/)
<https://enablelc.org/parks/biodiversity/>
- [Wandsworth Common - Ecology and Nature](https://www.wandsworthcommon.org/ecology-and-nature)
<https://www.wandsworthcommon.org/ecology-and-nature>
- [Wandsworth Biodiversity Strategy 2020](https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/media/8574/biodiversity_strategy.pdf)
https://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/media/8574/biodiversity_strategy.pdf
- [Acid grasslands in Wandsworth](https://www.layersoflondon.org/map/records/acid-grassland)
<https://www.layersoflondon.org/map/records/acid-grassland>
- [Wandsworth Common's Beautiful Butterflies](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a8abc327131a52e6cd88767/t/5d7269fe3286556927ebc6a0/1567779350359/Butterfly+Leaflet+%28year-round%29%5B356295%5D.pdf)
<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a8abc327131a52e6cd88767/t/5d7269fe3286556927ebc6a0/1567779350359/Butterfly+Leaflet+%28year-round%29%5B356295%5D.pdf>
- [Nature Trails around Wandsworth Parks](https://enablelc.org/parks-about-us/nature-trails/)
<https://enablelc.org/parks-about-us/nature-trails/>

Tidal Thames and Rivers - habitat and biodiversity

- [Thames Estuary Habitat and Species](https://thamesestuarypartnership.github.io/thames/Tidal%20Thames%20Habitat%20and%20Species%20Audit.pdf)
<https://thamesestuarypartnership.github.io/thames/Tidal%20Thames%20Habitat%20and%20Species%20Audit.pdf>
- [London Waterways Activity Sheet](https://www.wildlondon.org.uk/sites/default/files/2021-02/Wildlife%20on%20Our%20Waterways_AW.pdf)
https://www.wildlondon.org.uk/sites/default/files/2021-02/Wildlife%20on%20Our%20Waterways_AW.pdf

Our Beautiful Neighbourhood has been commissioned by Wandsworth Council and the Royal College of Art as part of the Welcome to Wandsworth schools programme for London Borough of Culture 2025.



Royal College of Art

Postgraduate Art & Design



MAYOR OF LONDON

London Borough of Culture is a Mayor of London initiative.



Supported using public funding by

**ARTS COUNCIL
ENGLAND**

