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# Greater London Authority: Review of Metropolitan SINC

Prepared by LUC

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Design  
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# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 LUC was appointed in July 2016, by the Greater London Authority (GLA), to undertake a review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) across Greater London. This was specifically to assess Sites of Metropolitan Importance (SMIs), the top tier of the hierarchy of SINCs, ahead of the major review of the London Plan. Sites to be reviewed were identified by staff from the Greater London Authority, the London Wildlife Sites Board, the London Wildlife Trust, and other members of the London Boroughs Biodiversity Forum and Greenspace Information for Greater London. These Sites comprised either:
- Existing SMIs which may have either declined in condition to such an extent that designation at the Metropolitan level may no longer be appropriate; or
  - Existing SMIs to be considered for an extension; or
  - SINCs currently designated at a lower grade which may have improved or enhanced sufficiently to meet the SMI criteria.



## 2 Method

### Review of Biological Records

- 2.1 Biological records for each Site, provided by Greenspace Information for Greater London, were reviewed by LUC to provide background to the Site assessments.
- 2.2 Data reviewed included:
  - Protected and/or notable species records within the Site boundaries
  - Existing designations, including SINC boundaries and citations.
- 2.3 Protected species records were reviewed primarily to determine whether recent records existed for those species listed in the Site citations as key to the designation remained, and also to identify Site additional records of protected and/or notable species which may indicate changes to the condition of the Site. However, given the volume of data provided this necessarily comprised a relatively rapid review, and it is also important to note that species records do not necessarily reflect habitat condition, and are highly influenced by the level of survey/recording effort employed.
- 2.4 All SINC designations were mapped using GIS, and the citations for each Site reviewed carefully. Initially this included a review of the habitats present to enable the prioritisation of grassland Sites for survey programming; with citations reviewed in more detail prior to and during Site surveys and Site assessment.
- 2.5 In addition, where required specific borough contacts were consulted for additional information on the selected Sites, such as recent survey data or further detail regarding the rationale for selecting the Site for review.

### Previously Surveyed Sites

- 2.6 All selected Sites were visited, with the exception of Sites which had previously been surveyed by LUC within a two year time frame on past projects. This was as agreed with the GLA at the inception meeting. For those Sites recently surveyed by LUC, previous survey information was reviewed to inform this assessment. This comprised the following Sites:
  - Sutcliffe Park Alleviation Scheme (Royal Borough of Greenwich)
  - Ickenham Marshes (London Borough of Hillingdon, LBH)
  - Lower Colne (LBH)
- 2.7 The report including the assessment of the Sutcliffe Park Alleviation Scheme SINC is not yet publically accessible.
- 2.8 For further information and assessment details regarding Ickenham Marshes and Lower Colne, please refer to the London Borough of Hillingdon: Review of Proposed New and Extended SINCS report (LUC, 2016)<sup>1</sup>.

### Site Surveys

- 2.9 With the exception of the Sites which had been visited in previous LUC projects, surveys were undertaken between 11<sup>th</sup> August 2016 and 20<sup>th</sup> September 2016, with a majority of Sites being

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/media/34815/London-Borough-of-Hillingdon-Review-of-Sites-of-Importance-for-Nature-Conservation-2015/pdf/London\\_Borough\\_of\\_Hillingdon\\_Review\\_of\\_Proposed\\_New\\_and\\_Extended\\_SINCS\\_2015.pdf](https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/media/34815/London-Borough-of-Hillingdon-Review-of-Sites-of-Importance-for-Nature-Conservation-2015/pdf/London_Borough_of_Hillingdon_Review_of_Proposed_New_and_Extended_SINCS_2015.pdf)

visited by the end of August. Sites designated for grassland features were prioritised, so as to visit as early as possibly whilst grasses were still in flower, where possible.

- 2.10 Surveys were undertaken by ecologists experienced in open space and habitat surveys, comprising Amy Coleman BSc ACIEEM, Rebecca Turner BSc MSc GradCIEEM and Peter Lawrence BSc MSc MCIEEM.
- 2.11 Of the 22 existing SMIs identified for survey, 18 were surveyed in 2016. Two were previously surveyed and two of the Sites were not accessible.
- 2.12 Of the 20 candidate SMI Sites identified for survey, 19 were visited with one Site having been previously surveyed. Of these the majority were designated at the Borough Grade 1 level, with 2 Sites which were wholly or partially at the Borough Grade 2 level.
- 2.13 The surveys comprised a walk over of the Site and assessment of habitats and features present to determine if the Site was consistent with the citation and/or if the Sites warranted designation as SMI's. It was agreed during the Inception Meeting that full surveys in accordance with the GLA Open Space and Habitat Survey Methodology would not be required for the purposes of this survey and assessment task. Therefore, in order to maximise time and cost efficiency the method was adapted to comprise a walkover survey of all Sites, providing coverage of as much of the Sites as possible, and in particular including all major habitat types and focusing on key areas/features identified within existing citations, and within notes regarding the rationale for inclusion within the review.
- 2.14 During the walk over surveys, any changes in the Site or deviation from the citation were recorded. The GLA criteria for Site assessment, as set out in the methodology established by the London Wildlife Sites Board in 2011 for the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, was also used and referred to throughout. The surveyor made subjective notes on each of the criteria, where relevant, during the walk over.
- 2.15 Where an existing SMI was to be reviewed for extension (two Sites), the suggested area of extension was reviewed using the same assessment method and criteria.

## Site Assessment

- 2.16 All data and notes recorded during the survey were inputted into a survey matrix, as provided in **Appendix 1**, for later assessment. As detailed above, this enabled the review of the Sites against the criteria established by the London Wildlife Sites Board as presented in **Table 2.1**.

**Table 2.1 GLA assessment criteria**

• <b>Representation</b>	• <b>Recreatability</b>
• <b>Habitat rarity</b>	• <b>Typical urban character</b>
• <b>Species rarity</b>	• <b>Cultural or historical character</b>
• <b>Habitat richness</b>	• <b>Geographic position</b>
• <b>Species richness</b>	• <b>Access</b>
• <b>Size</b>	• <b>Use</b>
• <b>Important populations of species</b>	• <b>Potential</b>
• <b>Ancient character</b>	• <b>Aesthetic appeal</b>

- 2.17 Given the nature of the assessment methodology and criteria, and also the rapid nature of the surveys, assessments were necessarily subjective and based on the professional judgement of experienced ecologists. Following completion of the surveys, a workshop was held between the surveyors, including the Project Director, to ensure consistency during the assessment and development of recommendations.

## Site Limitations

- 2.18 The level of information available varied as to the rationale for the inclusion of Sites within the study. In addition, it is understood that not all of the London Boroughs put forward Sites for review. Therefore Site selection may have had some level of bias, and may not have provided equal representation of all London SINCs.
- 2.19 Biological records were not present for all of the Sites, whilst some Sites had a very high number of associated records. It is important to note that species records do not necessarily reflect habitat condition, and are highly influenced by the level of survey/recording effort employed. Therefore, although a useful tool for assessment, the records have limitations for assessing a Sites value.
- 2.20 Access was not available to two of the Sites. One of the inaccessible Sites was visited; however clear trespassing signs, and unclear land ownership / contact meant it was not possible to enter the Site. The other Site which was not accessible was a private golf course, and access permission was not granted (despite a number of attempts).
- 2.21 In general, the surveys comprised a rapid walkover suitable to the development of initial recommendations regarding each of the Sites. However, this level of survey would not be sufficient to enable all habitats on the Sites to be identified and assessed in detail, nor for species to be recorded. However, in accordance with the scope of the project, this did allow an initial assessment of the value of the Site and development of recommendations for consideration by the London Wildlife Sites Board and London Boroughs to inform on-going policy development, and to inform more detailed surveys and assessments as required by the relevant Boroughs.

## 3 Survey Findings and Assessment

- 3.1 The assessment conclusions, discussion and recommendations for the Sites are provided in **Table 3.1** below. For context, this includes a summary of the original citation (where available).
- 3.2 Discussion regarding the value of the Sites is presented as a matrix presented in **Appendix 1**. A map illustrating the recommendations for each of the selected SINCs is provided in **Appendix 2**.

### Summary

- 3.3 In summary, **42 Sites** were selected for review as part of the project, comprising;
- **20 existing SMI** Sites which may have declined to the extent that their SMI status is no longer appropriate;
  - **2 existing SMI** Sites which could incorporate additional adjacent habitat and therefore be extended; and
  - **20 candidate SMI** Sites which are not currently designated, but due to potential changes in quality could qualify for a higher level of status.
- 3.4 Following the review of the 42 Sites, four were identified to be at risk, eight were recommended for upgrade to SMI status, or for an expansion of the existing SMI and three Sites recommended for upgrade to Borough Grade 1.

### Sites at Risk

- 3.5 Four Sites currently designated as SMI were identified as being 'at risk'. These Sites were:
- Coulsdon Memorial Recreation Ground Grassland
  - Kensal Green Cemetery
  - Potter Street Hill North Pasture
  - Woodcote Park Golf Course
- 3.6 Three of these were identified as requiring urgent action to bring them up to SMI standard, to continue to warrant designation. These comprised:
- Coulsdon Memorial Recreation Ground Grassland
  - Kensal Green Cemetery
  - Woodcote Park Golf Course
- 3.7 In one case, Potter Street Hill North Pasture, the habitats recorded on the Site did not relate to the habitats described in the citation. Due to this unusual discrepancy, the Principle Environment Officer for LBH was consulted. Historical records from Hillingdon reveal that the Site boundary currently designated is correct and has not changed. The Site was not designated in 1988 with many of the other original designations. However, a review of SINC Sites in 2005 describes the Site as grassland, and google imaging from 2000 shows the Site to appear more grassland than scrub. Therefore it is assumed the most likely explanation for the Site discrepancy is encroachment and colonisation from scrub, rather than a mapping error.

### Sites for SMI Upgrade

- 3.8 A total of eight Sites were recommended for upgrade to Metropolitan status, or for an extension of the existing SMI. These comprised:
- Crane Corridor

- Wandle Valley
- Morden Hall Park and Deen City Farm
- Fairlop Plain and Fairlop Waters
- Hainault Lodge
- Claybury Park Grassland
- Roding Valley
- Beam Valley

- 3.9 Of these Sites, the Wandle Valley, Morden Hall Park and Deen City Farm, Hainault Lodge, Claybury Park Grassland and Roding Valley have been recommended for incorporation into/expansion of existing adjacent SMIs. The Sites were considered of sufficient quality to upgrade given the mosaic of habitats they support, particularly when considering adjoining Sites which provide particular value at the landscape scale. It was considered important to assess and consider such Sites in combination/as larger units on account of criteria such as habitat richness and species richness, and additionally, to enable the consideration of the value of habitat connectivity and the provision of wildlife corridors.
- 3.10 In terms of the Crane Corridor SMI, a number of areas were identified adjacent to the existing SMI designation which provided continuous habitats of a relatively high quality. It is therefore recommended that the existing SMI is extended to incorporate these areas, given that they comprise part of the wider habitat mosaic. This particularly included areas which also supported the river, and areas where recent improvement works appeared to have been undertaken.
- 3.11 Fairlop Plain and Fairlop Waters has been recommended to upgrade as an SMI. This was considered appropriate given a combination of factors including diversity of habitats, presence of rare/valuable habitats in a London context (including farmland), important assemblages of species (particularly great crested newts (GCN) and farmland birds), and its extensive size.
- 3.12 Beam Valley has been recommended to upgrade as an SMI given the quality of the Site. Comprising rare/valuable habitats in a London context (such as acid grassland), rare/valuable species in a London context (GCN and wolverine), and the mosaic of habitats represented, including riparian and wetland habitat which supports a rich assemblage of birds, particularly wetland species uncommon in London.

#### Site for Borough Grade 1 upgrade

- 3.13 Three Sites have been recommended for upgrade to Borough Grade 1 level. Although the purpose of this review was to identify potential for Sites to be designated at the SMI level, it was felt it may be helpful to also include these recommendations given that the surveys and assessments had been undertaken. These three Sites were identified which although not quite of Metropolitan value, i.e. of value in a London context, did appear to be of sufficient value to be raised from their current Borough Grade 2 level to Borough Grade 1, as they provide high value habitats in a Borough context. These comprised the following:
- Sutcliffe Park Flood Alleviation Scheme
  - Brent River Park South: Blackberry Corner, Jubilee Meadow, Trumpers Field & Fox Meadow
  - Mayow Park
- 3.14 All of the remaining Sites were considered to be unchanged.
- 3.15 For further information regarding the quality of the Sites and recommendations refer to **Table 3.1** below.

**Table 3.1 SMI Review Summary: Conclusions and Recommendations**

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
					Grade	Discussion and Recommendations
<b>Existing SMIs</b>						
Hadley Green	M032	Barnet	SMI	This Site consists principally of acid grassland with some damper grassland associated with ditches and ponds. Acid grassland is composed of fescues ( <i>Festuca</i> spp.) and bent grasses ( <i>Agrostis</i> spp.) with several London rarities, including mat-grass ( <i>Nardus stricta</i> ), heath rush ( <i>Juncus squarrosus</i> ), heath-grass ( <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> ), oval sedge ( <i>Carex ovalis</i> ) and sneezewort ( <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> ). Ditches support London rarities water-purslane ( <i>Lythrum portula</i> ), lesser spearwort ( <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> ) and marsh ragwort ( <i>Senecio aquaticus</i> ). Ponds add to the botanical diversity of the Site, with further regionally uncommon species; tufted forget-me-not ( <i>Myosotis laxa</i> ), arrowhead ( <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> ), lesser marshwort ( <i>Apium inundatum</i> ) and fiddle dock ( <i>Rumex pulcher</i> ). The invertebrate fauna includes 11 species of dragon/damselflies.	SMI	<p>As described by the SINC Citation the Site comprises damp, acid grassland with ditches and ponds. Rare and uncommon species were identified during the survey including oval sedge, water purslane and lesser spearwort.</p> <p>The Site supports a diverse range of species and the habitats attract many invertebrates. The Site is an open access Site, and evidence of management was observed during the survey.</p> <p>At the time of survey, however the ditches, which are known to support rare species of London, were dry. It is therefore recommended that the ditches are surveyed in more detail and at another time of year, and if required/possible the management of the ditches and surrounding habitats is adjusted to increase wetting of the ditches.</p> <p>At this stage, it is recommended that the Site should maintain its status as a Metropolitan Site, but that this may require review following survey of ditches for rare species.</p>
Totteridge Fields and Highwood Hill	M034	Barnet	SMI	One of the finest areas of traditional countryside remaining in outer London. Large areas of mostly unimproved grassland support a very rich flora, including numerous locally uncommon plants. Sneezewort ( <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> ) is common, while other interesting species include harebell ( <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> ), devil's-bit scabious ( <i>Succisa pratensis</i> ), saw-wort ( <i>Serratula tinctoria</i> ), pepper-saxifrage ( <i>Silaum silaus</i> ), greater burnet-saxifrage ( <i>Pimpinella major</i> ), square-stemmed St John's-wort ( <i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i> ) and at least seven species of sedge, including carnation sedge ( <i>Carex panicea</i> ). The network of old hedgerows contain a wide diversity of woody species, including guelder-rose ( <i>Viburnum opulus</i> ) and wild service-tree ( <i>Sorbus torminalis</i> ). The Site also supports a varied breeding avifauna, and an important invertebrate fauna, which includes several nationally rare and scarce beetles and spiders. Part of the Site is managed as a London Wildlife Trust nature reserve.	SMI	<p>The Site comprises a large open space located in north London, composed of a series of meadows with a network of old hedgerows. Part of a larger green space, the Site provides continued habitat connectivity across the wider landscape in this area, forming part of an important area for wildlife in London.</p> <p>The Site remains in good condition, and there was no evidence recorded to suggest that the grassland quality may have declined. The grassland was herb rich with bittersweet recorded during the survey, and abundant horsetail. However it is recommended that a more detailed vegetation survey is undertaken earlier in the survey season to determine the continued presence of uncommon flowering species on the Site which may have not been in flower.</p> <p>The meadows varied in management practices, with some areas being grazed by livestock.</p> <p>At this stage, it is recommended that the Site should maintain its Metropolitan status. However the extent of horsetail should be monitored and diversity of the grassland encouraged.</p>
Arrandene Open Space and Featherstone Hill	M038	Barnet	SMI	A large area of grassland with a traditional countryside character and free public access. The herb-rich sward contains numerous uncommon	SMI	The Site continues to support a mosaic of grassland, woodland and scrub, which supports flower-rich and uncommon species. The Site was considered important for

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
				species characteristic of unimproved grassland, including sneezewort ( <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> ), ragged-robin ( <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> ), adder's-tongue fern ( <i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> ), pepper-saxifrage ( <i>Silaum silaus</i> ) and oval and grey sedges ( <i>Carex ovalis</i> , <i>C. divulsa</i> ssp. <i>divulsa</i> ). Old hedgerows contain the uncommon wild service-tree ( <i>Sorbus torminalis</i> ). The breeding avifauna of woodland and hedgerows includes spotted flycatcher and lesser whitethroat, with reed bunting and skylark in the meadows.	<p>breeding birds with varied habitats presenting opportunities for a range of species. Rough grassland with scrub and woodland close by also is likely to provide valuable habitat for reptile species.</p> <p>Although, the Site appears unchanged, it would be beneficial for a further survey to be undertaken at a more suitable time of year to identify the continued presence of uncommon flowering species on the Site.</p> <p>The Site is mostly public access with some areas used for horseriding to the north. Although there was some evidence of fires, this didn't affect the over quality of the Site.</p> <p>Overall, the Site should maintain its Metropolitan status.</p>
Edgware Way Rough	M126	Barnet	SMI	An area of typical unimproved London Clay grassland, traversed by a stream and an unused railway embankment. Damp, herb-rich grassland over much of the Site includes London's strongest population of the regionally uncommon plant great burnet ( <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ). Other uncommon plants characteristic of old meadows include sneezewort ( <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> ), devil's-bit scabious ( <i>Succisa pratensis</i> ), pepper-saxifrage ( <i>Silaum silaus</i> ) and sharp-flowered rush ( <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> ). Drier grassland with scattered scrub on the railway embankment adds to the variety of the Site. The stream margins support dense beds of sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.), water-cress ( <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> ) and brooklime ( <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> ). The breeding avifauna includes yellowhammer and spotted flycatcher, while snipe overwinter.	<p>No access</p> <p>There was no direct access to this Site, with several trespass signs warning against entry. However some of the Site could be viewed through the fence.</p> <p>Some signs of antisocial behaviour were noted with the presence of burnt out vehicles and graffiti.</p> <p>Areas of scrub, grassland and bare ground could be viewed from the fence, however the stream was not in view.</p> <p>From what could be seen the Site seemed unlikely to have significantly changed. Therefore it is considered that designation as an SMI should remain valid.</p>
Mill Hill Substation Pastures	M127	Barnet	SMI	A mosaic of horse-grazed pastures around the Mill Hill Electricity Substation. These are varied, but contain some very representative patches of unimproved London Clay grassland. Characteristic and locally uncommon plants include devil's-bit scabious ( <i>Succisa pratensis</i> ), sneezewort ( <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> ), pepper-saxifrage ( <i>Silaum silaus</i> ) and red bartsia ( <i>Odontites verna</i> ). The dividing hedges appear to be very old, consisting of a wide range of trees and shrubs. The Burtonhole Brook flows through the Site, adding further to its habitat diversity. The breeding avifauna includes spotted flycatcher.	<p>SMI</p> <p>The Site consists of horse-grazed pastures with a network of species-rich hedgerows and a brook running into the Site. Uncommon species, including sneezewort were identified at the Site. Deadwood was identified in areas, which provides opportunities for invertebrates.</p> <p>Although, the Site largely remains unchanged, localised areas adjacent to gate entrances were found to have declined. Areas of bare ground were present and coarser species such as dock and burdock were recorded here. However, due to the small areas affected this is not expected to impact the integrity of the Site.</p> <p>The Site should maintain its designation as an SMI.</p>
Rowley Green Common	M033	Barnet	SMI	Rowley Green Common is largely secondary woodland with areas of relict heathland. Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> ) and birch ( <i>Betula</i> spp.) dominate, with some willow ( <i>Salix</i> spp.) and aspen ( <i>Populus tremula</i> ). Heath and acid grassland supports uncommon species such as heather ( <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> ), mat-grass ( <i>Nardus stricta</i> ), petty whin ( <i>Genista anglica</i> ) and pill sedge ( <i>Carex pilulifera</i> ). The most important	<p>SMI</p> <p>The Site continues to comprise woodland and wet woodland with a series of ponds and bog areas. The Site supports a wide variety of rare plants associated with these habitats and a variety of invertebrates were identified during the survey.</p> <p>The mosaic of habitats supports a rich area of green space for local wildlife. Deadwood was recorded, providing further habitats for invertebrates to exploit.</p>



Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
				habitat here is the Sphagnum bog, being one of very few left in London. At least four species of bog-moss ( <i>Sphagnum</i> spp.) occur with various rushes ( <i>Juncus</i> spp.), purple moor-grass ( <i>Molinia caerulea</i> ), lesser spearwort ( <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> ) and the London rarity star sedge ( <i>Carex echinata</i> ). A large pond in the west of the Site supports further botanical interest, where rare species include floating club-rush ( <i>Eleogiton fluitans</i> ), marsh speedwell ( <i>Veronica scutellata</i> ), and bulbous and sharp-flowered rushes ( <i>Juncus bulbosus</i> , <i>J. acutiflorus</i> ). The invertebrate fauna includes the locally uncommon emerald damselfly ( <i>Lestes sponsa</i> ), together with many other more widespread species. The Site also supports a diverse avifauna as well as various amphibians, reptiles and mammals. A Local Nature Reserve managed jointly by the Herts. & Middlesex and London Wildlife Trusts.	This Site does not appear to have declined or changed since the previous survey, therefore SMI status is considered an appropriate level of designation to continue at this Site.
Shirley Heath, Spring Park and Threehalfpenny Wood	M027	Bromley, Croydon	SMI	This complex of ancient woodland and heath overlies both sandy and chalk soils. Spring Park and Threehalfpenny Wood consist mostly of oak-birch woodland with replanted sweet chestnut ( <i>Castanea sativa</i> ) coppice. Concentrated along the borough boundary is small population of small-leaved lime ( <i>Tilia cordata</i> ), which is very uncommon regionally. The woodland supports several locally uncommon plants, including sanicle ( <i>Sanicula europaea</i> ), wood sedge ( <i>Carex sylvatica</i> ) and goldilocks buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus auricomus</i> ). The Site's diversity is enhanced by pools and numerous springs, and there is a very small population of bog-moss ( <i>Sphagnum</i> sp.) surviving. Shirley Heath has a small population of heather ( <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> ) as well as other interesting species, including London rarities marsh violet ( <i>Viola palustris</i> ) and hard fern ( <i>Blechnum spicant</i> ). There are recent records of lily-of-the-valley ( <i>Convallaria majalis</i> ), star-of-Bethlehem ( <i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i> ) and moschatel ( <i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> ). Spring Park is owned by the City of London and won a Green Flag Award again for 2006/7.	SMI  The Site comprises a mosaic of grass/heathland habitat and ancient woodland, all of which are rare in London and important at the Metropolitan scale, supporting particularly large areas of priority habitat. The Site extends across the landscape, creating a significant area of habitats important for wildlife.  The grassland areas varied in quality, with some areas appearing more herb rich than others. There was some evidence of erosion recorded during the survey, this was of some small areas of grassland. However this is not considered to be a significant change to the Site, or effect the overall designation. It is therefore recommended the SMI designation of this Site continues.
Coulsdon Memorial Recreation Ground Grassland	M138	Croydon	SMI	This Site, a multi-use recreation ground, contains several small areas of diverse chalk grassland. These support a wide range of characteristic plants, including common spotted-orchid ( <i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> ), quaking-grass ( <i>Briza media</i> ), glaucous sedge ( <i>Carex flacca</i> ) and dwarf thistle ( <i>Cirsium acaule</i> ). Crested hair-grass ( <i>Koeleria macrantha</i> ), downy oat-grass ( <i>Helicotrichon pubescens</i> ), fairy flax ( <i>Linum catharticum</i> ) and ploughman's spikenard ( <i>Inula conyza</i> ) are all rare in London. The Site is most notable for its strong population of pyramidal orchid ( <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> ), which at over	<b>Borough Grade 1</b>  The Site lies in small sections of a local recreation ground and memorial. A majority of the wider Site comprises amenity grassland or hardstanding. However the Site itself comprises strips of chalk grassland bordering or in-between tennis courts and play areas.  Although chalk grassland was present and recorded during the survey, with species such as dwarf thistle identified, the grassland did not appear to match the diverse composition described in the citation. The pyramidal orchid was not identified during the survey, however it should be noted that the survey was not undertaken during the flowering season of this species (although seed heads would be expected). Overall, it is an extremely



Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
				600 plants, is one of London's largest.	<p>small Site, with moderately diverse chalk grassland.</p> <p>There is heavy management of the amenity area adjacent to the sections which comprise the Site. It is possible and likely that cuttings left in place from these practices could (evident during survey) encroach on the chalk grassland and may be why the chalk grassland appears to have declined in diversity. In addition, a severe dog fouling problem was identified during the survey, which could exacerbate the decline in species diversity in the chalk grassland.</p> <p>From the survey, it would appear the Site has declined in quality. It is recommended that management of the grassland is undertaken to retain maximum species diversity and good populations of rare plants such as the pyramidal orchid. If no action is taken, it is recommended the Metropolitan status is downgraded to Borough grade 1, as it is not considered this Site is important on a Metropolitan level. Although chalk grassland is rare, there are better examples in the borough and in London.</p> <p><b>Site photograph available in Figure 1, Appendix 3.</b></p>
Roundshaw Downs	M119	Croydon, Sutton	SMI	This Site consists mainly of a mosaic of chalk and neutral grassland of varying quality on the Site of the old Croydon airport. In richer areas are strong populations of the nationally rare and specially protected greater yellow-rattle ( <i>Rhinanthus angustifolius</i> ). Other locally rare plants include field mouse-ear ( <i>Cerastium arvense</i> ), blue fleabane ( <i>Erigeron acer</i> ), hairy oat-grass ( <i>Helictotrichon pubescens</i> ), cypress spurge ( <i>Euphorbia cyparissius</i> ) and the two parasitic plants common and knapweed broomrape ( <i>Orobanche minor</i> , <i>O. elatior</i> ). The secondary woodland consists mainly of oak ( <i>Quercus</i> sp.) and sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ), with the uncommon plants moschatel ( <i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> ), goldilocks buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus auricomus</i> ) and bearded couch ( <i>Elymus caninus</i> ) in the ground flora. This is an important breeding Site the declining skylark, while large flocks of linnet, another declining songbird, are present in autumn and winter. The Site's invertebrate fauna is also of interest. The majority of the Site in Sutton is a Local Nature Reserve.	<p>SMI</p> <p>The Site matches the description of the previous survey and citation. It comprises a large area with a mosaic of grassland, woodland, scrub and hedgerow providing a rich habitat diversity. This habitat provides many opportunities for local wildlife, and is particularly important for birds and invertebrates, of which there are species present that are rare in London.</p> <p>Uncommon species such as greater yellow-rattle and boomrape were identified during the survey. In addition, chalk grassland which is present on the Site in good size patches, is rare in both the borough and London. It is considered this Site should maintain designated as an SMI.</p>
Kensal Green Cemetery	M125	Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea	SMI	An early-Victorian cemetery of great historic and wildlife interest. The hay meadow community especially demonstrates how formerly widespread habitats of the countryside can be preserved within the walls of cemeteries and churchyards, now encapsulated by the city. The rich neutral grassland occurring between gravestones includes several regionally rare and uncommon plants, such as great burnet ( <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> ), common bistort ( <i>Persicaria bistorta</i> ), common valerian ( <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> ),	<p>Borough Grade 1</p> <p>The Site is generally in accordance with the SINC description, with broad habitat types present. Rough hawkbit was identified during the survey, however a lack of diversity within the habitats was noted, and the Site did not appear to reflect the original citation. Some areas were heavily managed, and there was a lack of vegetative diversity on the masonry, one of the qualifying features. This could also be due to management practices.</p> <p>The Site did not appear to have features which signified a particularly important or unique composition of species</p>

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
				sneezewort ( <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> ), pepper-saxifrage ( <i>Silaum silaus</i> ) and grey sedge ( <i>Carex divulsa</i> ssp. <i>divulsa</i> ). Drier grassland in the north-west of the cemetery includes wild basil ( <i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> ) and rough hawkbit ( <i>Leontodon hispidus</i> ), both untypical of north London. Another important habitat is the vegetated masonry where a diverse community of ferns, mosses and lichens is found. The breeding avifauna is also varied and includes tawny owl, spotted flycatcher and chaffinch, the latter unusual this far into London. A wide variety of butterflies occurs, including the nationally declining wall butterfly. A popular Site for relaxed and informal recreation.	and habitats rare in London, affording the Site Metropolitan status.  It is recommended that a further review and enhancement of the features for which the Site was originally designated would be required to bring the Site to Metropolitan standards. If the Site continues to remain unenhanced, it would be at risk of losing its SMI designation.  <b>Site photograph available in Figure 2, Appendix 3.</b>
Stanmore Golf Course and Montrose Walk	M068	Harrow	SMI	A large golf course which is of considerable importance for its invertebrate fauna. Important habitats include the rough neutral grassland of the roughs, linear woodlands of mainly oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> ) and ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ), and a network of old hedges. Nearly 300 species of moths and butterflies have been recorded here, including the nationally scarce golden-rod and oak-tree pugs. An equally important assemblage of flies includes three nationally rare species; <i>Meligramma euchromum</i> , <i>Volucella inanis</i> and <i>Xylota xanthocnema</i> . Breeding birds include lesser spotted woodpecker, spotted flycatcher and lesser redpoll, while mammals include both weasel and stoat. The nearby Montrose Walk is a linear strip of ancient hornbeam ( <i>Carpinus betulus</i> ) woodland with an unusual abundance of butcher's-broom ( <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> ). An enclosed footpath crosses the golf course from north to south, while Montrose Walk is freely accessible via a path which runs its whole length.	SMI  As described by the SINC Citation the majority of the Site is a golf course with small linear woodland to the north-east. Use and management of the Site has not changed and remained consistent for many years.  The features identified previously remain intact and are considered to remain important for a large number of invertebrates and breeding birds. A small stream was recorded during the survey which was not highlighted in the citation. However this could be irrigation for the golf lawns. Butchers broom was identified during the survey, and it was noted that yew was dominant on the Site, to similar levels as hornbeam as mentioned in the citation.  The Site should maintain its designation as an SMI.
Little Britain	M043	Hillingdon	SMI	This area of the Colne valley has a remarkable variety of habitats including lakes, rivers, scrub, areas of wasteland, woodland and neutral grassland. The Colne and Frays rivers are clean, fast flowing and support an interesting range of marginal habitats, including valuable areas of wet woodland. Unbranched bur-reed ( <i>Sparganium emersum</i> ) and water dock ( <i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i> ) both occur in the Frays. Of particular importance are the areas of unimproved floodplain grassland, which support a lush flora including the nationally scarce tasteless water-pepper ( <i>Polygonum mitis</i> ) and London rarities marsh arrowgrass ( <i>Triglochin palustre</i> ), marsh speedwell ( <i>Veronica scutellata</i> ) and sharp-flowered rush ( <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> ), as well as abundant ragged-robin ( <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> ). The lakes were originally gravel pits which now attract various breeding and wintering birds,	SMI  This is a large Site comprised of high quality lakes, rivers, scrub, woodland and species-rich grassland. The Site supports a range of species, including common and uncommon plant species. There is a river running through the Site which comprises a diverse range of aquatic plants.  The Site comprises a complex of wetland areas and provides excellent opportunities of water fowl. The Site is also known to support a number of breeding and wintering birds, bats, water vole and otter.  Some areas could be improved, with areas comprising Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsalm.  A lake on the Site is used for fishing, and educational interpretation boards are present to inform the public. The Site is popular area for local birders, anecdotal evidence records recent kingfishers on the Site.  The Site remains a valuable Site and should maintain its designation as an SMI.

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
				despite the heavy angling presence. Other former pits have been landfilled and capped, and now support early successional communities, scrub and young woodland. The Site supports specially-protected water voles and there are also recent reports of otters in the vicinity. The area is also of importance for bats, with noctule, Daubenton's bat and soprano pipistrelle all present in good numbers.		
Carp Ponds and Broads Dock	M056	Hillingdon	SMI	Three waterbodies and a length of canal dock which support a diverse assemblage of aquatic and emergent plants. Many of these are uncommon in London, although it is not clear which have been introduced. Almost certainly of natural occurrence here are great yellow-cress ( <i>Rorippa amphibia</i> ), lesser water-parsnip ( <i>Berula erecta</i> ) and lesser reedmace ( <i>Typha angustifolia</i> ). Others include flowering-rush ( <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> ), marsh marigold ( <i>Caltha palustris</i> ), frogbit ( <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> ) and great spearwort ( <i>Ranunculus lingua</i> ). Their presence is indicative of high water quality, and suggests the invertebrate fauna may also be rich. The avifauna includes breeding kingfisher.		<p>As described in the SINC Citation this is a small Site that consists of three water bodies surrounded by scrub and hedges. The Site provides valuable habitat to support emergent and aquatic species. The Site is likely to be used by a range of bird species including waterfowl and kingfisher.</p> <p>The Site is only accessible for fishing, and lies within a heavily urbanised area close to Heathrow. Therefore this area of wild habitat is likely to be highly important on a localised context.</p> <p>It is recommended that fly tipping is removed in the northern water body and that the Japanese Knotweed found extensively throughout the Site is removed.</p> <p>In addition, it is noted the Site is referred to locally as 'Stockley Lake', it is recommended the Site name is considered for change to reflect this.</p> <p>The Site should maintain its designation as an SMI.</p>
Potter Street Hill North Pasture	M134	Hillingdon	SMI	A small Site containing herb-rich neutral grassland over London Clay. The characteristic plant community includes perhaps the strongest population of devil's-bit scabious ( <i>Succisa pratensis</i> ) in London. Other typical species of unimproved meadows include betony ( <i>Stachys officinalis</i> ) and pepper-saxifrage ( <i>Silaum Silaus</i> ). Owned by a school, this Site has considerable educational potential. A view into the Site can be obtained from the enclosed footpath between Potter Street Hill and Watford Road which passes its northern edge.	None	<p>The habitat present on this Site does not match the description of the SINC Citation. The description states it is a grassland Site, however the survey identified it as primarily scrub. There is potential the Site has become encroached with scrub. The Senior Environment Officer for the borough, Ian Thynne, was consulted regarding this, although minimal information has been archived to glean an accurate idea of the Sites history. The Site was not designated along with the original suite of SINC's, however available records show the Site boundary to be consistent from its likely designation in 1993. The Site appears to be primarily grassland in aerial imagery from 2000, and referred to as grassland in the 2005 review. Therefore, although we have no certain evidence, it is considered the most likely cause of the change in habitat is encroachment of scrub.</p> <p>If this is the case, this Site no longer has the qualifying features from both the original citation, and to meet the criteria for an SMI.</p> <p>It is recommended further investigation into this Site is undertaken. If, as suspected, the Site comprises scrub only, without work being carried out to restore the grassland, the Site does not qualify for any level of SINC status.</p>
Feltham Marshalling Yards	M007	Hounslow	SMI	An extensive wasteland with a good range of habitats, from ruderal and tall herb communities,	SMI	A high quality grassland Site, comprising areas of acid grassland that has not changed significantly since the

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
				through acid grassland and scrub to mature birch woodland. The Site also has well-developed lichen communities more typical of heathland. The more open areas support an exceptionally diverse flora, due partly to the varied substrates across the Site which include acidic clinker, coal dust and chalk ballast. Numerous London rarities include Smith's pepperwort ( <i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i> ), silver hair-grass ( <i>Aira caryophyllea</i> ), sand sedge ( <i>Carex arenaria</i> ), heath rush ( <i>Juncus squarrosus</i> ) and dwarf gorse ( <i>Ulex minor</i> ). Locally uncommon brown argus and marbled white butterflies are present, although the grayling butterfly may now be extinct on the Site. There is also an important assemblage of bees, ants and wasps including several nationally rare species.		<p>previous survey. Access was defacto, and some evidence on Site of inappropriate use including fires, and motorbike scrambling. However these stress activities provide the grassland with management to maintain diverse acid grassland.</p> <p>A stream runs through the Site, and there is good connectivity with the River crane.</p> <p>Some encroachment of birch scrub was recorded, however in some areas this is being managed with fencing, and overall does not affect the integrity of the Site. Recommendations include the continued removal of birch from the grassland, and continued designation at SMI level.</p>
Coombe Hill Golf Course	M100	Kingston upon Thames	SMI	The roughs of this golf course contain some important areas of heathland, a rare habitat in London. Both heather ( <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> ) and bell heather ( <i>Erica cinerea</i> ) are present in good quantity; the latter is particularly rare in London. Other locally uncommon plants of heathland and acid grassland include mat-grass ( <i>Nardus stricta</i> ), heath rush ( <i>Juncus squarrosus</i> ) and creeping willow ( <i>Salix repens</i> ). Several wet ditches support an interesting flora, including ragged-robin ( <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> ) and the London rarity lesser skullcap ( <i>Scutellaria minor</i> ). The fairways are divided by linear belts of ancient oak ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.) woodland, where the ground flora includes the uncommon yellow pimpernel ( <i>Lysimachia nemorum</i> ) and a dense population of bluebells ( <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> ).	No access	No access granted.
Morden Cemetery	M136	Merton	SMI	This Site contains a relict area of herb-rich neutral grassland, supporting many locally uncommon plants. The most important of these is green-winged orchid ( <i>Orchis morio</i> ), here at its only known London locality. Other characteristic but locally restricted plants include pyramidal orchid ( <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> ), trailing St John's-wort ( <i>Hypericum humifusum</i> ), quaking-grass ( <i>Briza media</i> ), cowslip ( <i>Primula veris</i> ) and glaucous and grey sedges ( <i>Carex flacca</i> , <i>C. divulsa</i> ssp. <i>divulsa</i> ). Also present is the nationally scarce hornet clearwing moth. There are several interpretation panels on Site.	SMI	Although the green-winged orchids were not located, a number of parcels of unimproved grassland with very high species diversity were recorded which are of value in their own right and likely to be of particular value for invertebrates. Although it was unclear whether other areas of such grassland have more recently been subject to changing management regimes, the existing areas were considered to be of sufficient rarity and species richness to warrant continued designation at SMI level. There is significant potential to enhance other areas of grassland, whilst a number of mature/veteran trees were also present, whilst it is likely some headstones and graves support notable flora and lower plant communities.
Stain Hill & Sunnyside Reservoirs	M085	Richmond upon Thames	SMI	These disused reservoirs support important populations of moulting and wintering waterfowl, particularly the two Stain Hill Reservoirs, where the water is shallow and marginal vegetation has developed. These hold nationally significant numbers of shoveler and gadwall in late winter. The dry concrete banks of Stain Hill Reservoirs support one of the UK's largest populations of the	SMI	<p>Full survey of this Site was not possible due to access issues; however a fair amount of the Site could be viewed though the fence. The Site appeared to match the original citation. The concrete banks of the reservoir appeared well vegetated, and at the time of the survey many water fowl were observed.</p> <p>The Site has little or no human disturbance, providing</p>

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
				nationally scarce plant tower mustard ( <i>Arabis glabra</i> ), a UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority species. Other locally uncommon plants include field mouse-ear ( <i>Cerastium arvense</i> ), vervain ( <i>Verbena officinalis</i> ) and wild clary ( <i>Salvia verbenaca</i> ). The Site is managed by Thames Water and there is no access to Stain Hill, although Sunnyside Reservoirs can be viewed from Lower Sunbury Road.		ideal environment for wildlife to flourish, and is very unlikely to have changed. It is recommended the Site retains its SMI level of designation.
Woodcote Park Golf Course	M121	Sutton	SMI	A golf course containing several areas of particularly diverse chalk grassland. Typical downland grasses of restricted distribution in London include quaking-grass ( <i>Briza media</i> ), upright brome ( <i>Bromopsis erectus</i> ) and meadow oat-grass ( <i>Helictotrichon pratense</i> ). The numerous locally uncommon wildflowers include rough hawksbeard ( <i>Crepis biennis</i> ), kidney-vetch ( <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> ), dwarf thistle ( <i>Cirsium acaule</i> ), the nationally scarce man orchid ( <i>Aceras anthropophorum</i> ), and a large population of pyramidal orchid ( <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> ). Small areas of chalk scrub contain such characteristic species as dogwood ( <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> ), wild privet ( <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> ) and wayfaring-tree ( <i>Viburnum lantana</i> ). The invertebrate fauna is also likely to be of interest.	Borough Grade 1	<p>Woodcote golf course is an active golf course with fairways and vegetated areas across the Site. As a large area of green space it is likely to provide an important connective role.</p> <p>The Site comprises areas of woodland and scrub, with some small grassland areas which are not managed as part of the fairways. However, since the designation, it appears that the chalk grassland areas have significantly reduced.</p> <p>The forestry commission has undertaken schemes at the Site to increase woodland. This in turn has encroached on some of the chalk grassland. The best examples of grassland on the Site were heavily dominated by scrub.</p> <p>It is recommended a detailed vegetation survey at an optimal time of year is undertaken to determine if any diverse chalk grassland is still on the Site. If no action is taken, the Site does not currently meet the standards of a SMI.</p> <p><b>Site photograph available in Figure 3, Appendix 3.</b></p>
Battersea Park	M102	Wandsworth	SMI	An important open space in central London with locally significant numbers of waterfowl associated with its large lake, including shoveler and tufted duck. The lake was the focus of an international project to study ways of improving water quality and vegetation in shallow urban lakes. A wide variety of birds regularly occurs here, both breeding and during migration. These include pochard, tufted duck, gadwall, great crested grebe and a resident pair of mute swans. The islands in the lake support one of London's larger heronries, with up to 30 nests noted in recent years. The wilder parts of the park support large numbers of butterflies - 20 species have been recorded, including the nationally scarce white-letter hairstreak. These areas are incorporated within a Local Nature Reserve.	SMI	<p>There is no significant change from the previous Site description. The Site comprises large areas of amenity grassland with scattered trees, some hardstanding and ornamental planting / shrubbery and woodland. The large lake/pond has a good variety of marginal vegetation and supports many waterfowl.</p> <p>Although herons are one of the main reasons for the Sites designation, none were identified during the survey. This is unusual for a lake with 30 nests as suggested in the citation. Additionally, no recent records were noted from the data review. It is therefore recommended that the current state of the heronry is investigated further to determine the present breeding population. This is essential to the Sites designation.</p> <p>Although characteristics of this Site have some limitation in regards to unique and important nature conservation features on a London scale, the history of the park does give it value in other respects. However, further investigation into the heronry is important for the Site's continued designation.</p> <p>It is recommended the Site remains designated at SMI level.</p>

### Existing SMIs for extension



Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
Lower Colne	M059	Hillingdon	SMI	One of the finest river systems in London, including sections of the rivers Colne, Wraysbury and Frays. These originate as chalk streams and collectively support a diverse aquatic and marginal flora, including several plants with a restricted London distribution. Among these are the nationally declining river water-dropwort ( <i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i> ), unbranched bur-reed ( <i>Sparganium emersum</i> ), great yellow-cress ( <i>Rorippa amphibia</i> ), bladder-sedge ( <i>Carex vesicaria</i> ), arrowhead ( <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> ), narrow-leaved water-plantain ( <i>Alisma lanceolatum</i> ) and common water-crowfoot ( <i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> ). Associated wet meadows, flooded gravel pits, ponds, alder-willow woodland and an old orchard are included within the Site at several points, and support further botanical interest including London's only native population of the nationally rare and specially-protected pennyroyal ( <i>Mentha pulegium</i> ). The breeding avifauna includes kingfisher and grey wagtail. The invertebrate fauna is also likely to be important; the banded demoiselle damselfly ( <i>Calopteryx splendens</i> ) is abundant here. The rivers also support a diversity of fish, including dace, chub and the uncommon barbel. The specially-protected water vole is also present. Widespread public access via footpaths, and Harmondsworth Moor is also freely accessible.	SMI	<p>Lower Colne was surveyed previously by LUC, where several areas for possible extension were provided by the borough based on a review undertaken in 2005, the assessment concluded the following;</p> <p>In general the Site matches with the previous assessment, with a variety of Sites located along the River Colne corridor providing an important wildlife corridor and diverse range of habitats. Certain parcels did not support particular ecological value, including areas of horse pasture, significant disturbance and fly-tipping. Additional areas added to previously identified extension, including biodiversity zones which appear to have been enhanced by Heathrow Airport.</p> <p>The survey proposed that three, possibly four areas should be extended, totalling 25ha. These areas comprise:</p> <p><b>The Hills, Harmonds Moor:</b> A large area of rolling grassland; seeded with native wildflowers and grazed to retain diversity. Frequent wet areas and ditches support wetland plants, including blue water speedwell <i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>, and brooklime <i>V. beccabunga</i>. Invertebrates include the localised lesser marsh grasshopper.</p> <p><b>Bateman's Orchard:</b> An old orchard which supplied a jam factory. Old fruit trees including apple, plum and quince are present. The sward supports occasional crested hair grass <i>Koeleria macrantha</i>, and sweet briar <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>. The pond contains a high number of emergent plants including common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i>, reed canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>, and flowering rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i>.</p> <p><b>Swan Lake:</b> Part of the landscaping around British Airways offices, with abundant alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>, dense stands of common reed, great redmace <i>Typha latifolia</i>, and occasional water cress <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>.</p> <p><b>Longfordmoor, north of Mad Bridge:</b> A large area grassland alongside the Wraysbury River with a wide range of plants in spite of abuse from motorcyclists and fly-tippers. Species scarce in London include spotted medick <i>Medicago arabica</i>, common stork's-bill <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> and chicory <i>Cichorium intybus</i>. A wet area in the south-east corner, dominated by lesser pond- sedge <i>Carex acutiformis</i>, adds to the habitat diversity of the Site. The discovery of a dead brown hare indicates that this species may occur. Hillingdon Council is soon to take over management of this area, with nature conservation a priority. It remains unconvincing that the last area warrants inclusion in the Site.</p> <p>It is recommended the majority of the remaining areas put forward for extension are not of Metropolitan level. Those designated as Borough Grade 1 should therefore remain so.</p>
Crane Corridor	M076	Hillingdon, Hounslow, Richmond	SMI	For a length of over 5 kms, the River Crane is bordered by habitats of remarkable diversity, including woodland, pasture, heathland and areas	SMI extension	The River Crane is an excellent example of a natural river corridor. The Site supports a range of high quality habitats, including reed beds, willow-alder woodland,

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
		upon Thames		of open water. Throughout, the width of the river corridor is exceptional by London standards. The river itself is one of the most natural in London, and is a stronghold for uncommon aquatic plants such as arrowhead ( <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> ), unbranched bur-reed ( <i>Sparganium emersum</i> ), river water-crowfoot ( <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> ) and rigid hornwort ( <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> ). At least four species of pondweed include the London rarity small pondweed ( <i>Potamogeton berchtoldii</i> ). Various damp pastures, old water meadows and associated ox-bow ponds also support a rich flora of regionally uncommon plants, including water-purslane ( <i>Lythrum portula</i> ), nodding bur-marigold ( <i>Bidens cernua</i> ), ivy-leaved crowfoot ( <i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i> ), meadow crane's-bill ( <i>Geranium pratense</i> ), marsh-marigold ( <i>Caltha palustris</i> ) and bog stitchwort ( <i>Stellaria uliginosa</i> ). Willow-alder woodland occurs in several places; this is a rare habitat in London. The breeding avifauna includes kingfisher, grey wagtail and reed warbler. The specially-protected water vole is also present. There are three Local Nature Reserves within the Site; Crane Park Island (managed by London Wildlife Trust), Cranebank Water Meadows and Pevensey Road Open Space.		<p>woodland, meadow grasslands supporting a number of common and uncommon species. Species of importance along the river include water vole, kingfisher and reed warbler. Native black poplar is also noted in the Site.</p> <p>Some areas of the Site were in less favourable condition with litter and pollution of the river, however measures were being taken to re-populate fish populations and prevent the impact of pollution.</p> <p>It is recommend the continued management of litter and pollution in the Site and to eradicate Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam and Giant Hogweed.</p> <p>Overall, the Site is in good condition and is should maintain its status as a Metropolitan Site, including areas proposed for extension. The Site is not separated into parcels; therefore specific areas are difficult to differentiate. However adjacent areas where management is undertaken should be included, and there is potential to extend the boundary further north and south to include more areas of the river.</p> <p><b>Site photograph available in Figure 4, Appendix 3.</b></p>
<b>Candidate SMIs</b>						
Wandle Valley		Croydon, Merton, Sutton, Wandsworth	SMI, Borough Grade 1 and 2	<p>The Wandle Valley comprises the River Wandle and associated green spaces, many of which are varying levels of SINC designation. SINC incorporated into this assessment along the Wandle Valley comprise;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The River Thames and Tidal Tributaries</li> <li>- The Upper River Wandle</li> <li>- King Georges Park</li> <li>- The River Wandle in Wandsworth</li> <li>- Wandle Meadow Nature Park and the Lower River Wandle</li> <li>- Carshalton Ponds, The Grove and All Saints Churchyard</li> <li>- Beddington Park</li> <li>- Wandle Park</li> </ul>	<p>SMI</p> <p>The Wandle Valley supports a series of open spaces following the River Wandle in South West London, flowing from Croydon (Waddon) and Sutton (Carshalton), through Merton and Wandsworth and to the River Thames at Wandsworth. The corridor supports a number of areas already designated as SINCS, with specific sections associated with the River Wandle currently designated at the Metropolitan level including the river mouth (River Thames and Tidal Tributaries), and the upper reaches of the river in Merton and Sutton (The Upper River Wandle. A number of other sections or strongly associated open spaces are designated at varying levels form Local to Borough Grade 1, including the Wandsworth section of the river (River Wandle in Wandsworth designated at Borough Grade 1).</p> <p>The River provides a near continuous habitat corridor through the four London boroughs. For the most part the water quality appears good, with submerged vegetation frequent down its length where the substrate allows. The majority of the corridor is supported by vegetated banks, with marginal/emergent habitats, ruderal and/or scrub and tree cover. Although notable fragmentations were recorded, for example near the mouth where the river flows beneath a shopping centre, for the most part the vegetation cover is continuous, whilst the river itself maintains connectivity beneath any development. Other</p>	

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
					<p>fragmentations are associated with weirs, locks and other hard structures associated with controlling water flow.</p> <p>However, it is considered that the river corridor if taken as a whole, considering the extent of vegetated sections, is of particular ecological value providing a movement corridor through highly urban sections of London, from the River Thames to outer suburbs, and connecting a range of other valuable wildlife Sites. It is also likely to be of high value in its own right to species in a London context, providing an extensive area of habitat for aquatic species, in particular fish and invertebrates, with potential in the upper reaches for priority species such as water vole.</p> <p>Having the opportunity to review the river corridor as a whole, it would seem that the previous surveys which have been undertaken at the Borough level, and also focus on the survey of Sites or parcels, has resulted in a fragmentation of the river corridor in terms of designations and does not reflect the value at the landscape scale. It is therefore recommended that the entire river corridor is designated at the Metropolitan level in recognition of the wider landscape benefits, whilst a number of other adjustments are suggested for consideration to address potential inconsistencies as well as recent and/or proposed enhancements. In summary the specific adjustments are as proposed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upgrade of the River Wandle in Wandsworth SINC to the Metropolitan level</li> <li>- Upgrade of Wandle Meadow Nature Park and the Lower River Wandle SINC to the Metropolitan level</li> <li>- Upgrade of Wandle Park SINC to Metropolitan level</li> <li>- Further subdivision of the Upper River Wandle SINC and upgrade of the Morden Hall Park and Deen City Farm SINC to create a Morden Hall Park and Upper River Wandle SINC at the Metropolitan level (see below re Morden Hall Park)</li> <li>- Upgrade of the Carshalton Ponds, The Grove and All Saints Churchyard SINC to the Metropolitan level (or at least those elements including the River Wandle)</li> </ul> <p>In a similar vein to Morden Hall Park (see below), Beddington Park includes the River Wandle as an integral component of the habitat mosaic present and also includes meadow areas and potential veteran trees. We are aware that Beddington Park is currently subject to a HLF application for enhancement, with proposals to include works to the lake/River Wandle, and it may therefore be appropriate to revisit the Site in a number of years to determine whether it may be appropriate to extend the Metropolitan designation currently restricted to the River Wandle to the wider park.</p>



Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
Morden Hall Park and Deen City Farm	MeBI01	Merton	Borough Grade 1	One of the National Trust's few urban parks. It spans the River Wandle, which is divided here into a network of mill leats, moats and other channels. This network, and the adjacent marsh and wet woodland, are recognised separately as part of a Site of Metropolitan Importance (the upper River Wandle). Elsewhere there is meadowland woodland and parkland trees. A variety of aquatic plants are in and beside the river, including water-starwort ( <i>Callitriche</i> sp.), curled pondweed ( <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> ), unbranched bur-reed ( <i>Sparganium emersum</i> ), stream water-crowfoot ( <i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i> ), reed canary-grass ( <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> ), greater pond sedge ( <i>Carex riparia</i> ), water plantain ( <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> ), water pepper ( <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> ) and a London rarity, fat duckweed ( <i>Lemna gibba</i> ). These attract wetland animals, such as the banded demoiselle, a large colourful damselfly. An area beside the Wandle is kept wet and supports a valuable stand of sedge and wet grassland, a remnant of the original floodplain habitat. The wetlands support breeding kingfishers, grey wagtails, reed buntings and water rail. Away from the river, the value lies in the old trees and the meadows, now managed for their traditional wildflowers, which attract butterflies in the summer. The best meadows are on the old river terrace in the east of the park, including the former medieval open West Field of Mitcham, the ridges and furrows of which can still be seen. Plants include meadow barley ( <i>Hordeum secalinum</i> ), common knapweed ( <i>Centaurea nigra</i> ), meadow vetchling, ( <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> ), bird's-foot-trefoil ( <i>Lotus corniculata</i> ), burnet-saxifrage ( <i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> ), cowslip ( <i>Primula veris</i> ), quaking-grass ( <i>Briza media</i> ) and spiked sedge ( <i>Carex spicata</i> ). Deen City Farm benefits from being set within the northern part of the Site, and from having more room for paddocks than most of London's other city farms. The Wandle Trail passes through the Site.	SMI	Morden Hall Park supports a diverse range of habitats, including those of particular value in a London setting. The River Wandle passes through the Site, dividing it into a number of channels, and feeding a large area of marshland and wet woodland, both habitats which are uncommon in London. This is complemented by areas of semi-improved neutral grassland (including relatively flower-rich areas) which are managed as meadow habitat, as well as a number of mature and ancient trees, small woodlands/copses and scrub. The Site is well used by the public, providing excellent opportunities for access to nature, including opportunities to access river channels. Given that the River Wandle is an integral component of the habitat mosaic provided by the Site, it seems artificial to divide the Site in terms of the Wandle and wetland habitats which are designated at the Metropolitan level, and the surrounding areas at the Borough level. As discussed for the River Wandle above, it is therefore recommended that the Upper River Wandle SINC is further subdivided with the upgrade of the Morden Hall Park and Deen City Farm SINC to create a Morden Hall Park and Upper River Wandle SINC at the SMI level.
Morden Park	MeBI11	Merton	Borough Grade 1	This Site includes the more natural parts of the park which lie either side of the Pyl Brook and extend up the London Clay hill slopes to the north. The grassland on these slopes was allowed to grow long in the 1970s so that people could enjoy the wild flowers in the spring and summer, one of the very first such changes made to a park in London. Here there is a good range of butterflies to be seen in the summer. The Site also holds many old oaks ( <i>Quercus robur</i> ), which probably date from before the establishment of the park some two hundred years ago, and which provide excellent wildlife habitat. There are also several small areas of woodland, some of which are to be enhanced as part of the Capital	Borough Grade 1	Morden Park is dominated by expansive areas of grassland, including areas which appeared to be cut on a reduced management regime. However, these areas seemed to support a relatively low diversity of floral species, being dominated by coarse and common grasses. The Pyl Brook appeared to be entirely canalised within concrete banks, and heavily shaded with no vegetation observed, whilst an area considered most likely to comprise the marsh/swamp area identified in the designated was dominated by few tall ruderal species and bindweed, with sharp-flowered rush as identified in the citation not located (may be as a result of the rapid survey). Notable habitats identified as of potential value in a local context comprised the mature and ancient trees, although such specimens can be found throughout

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
				Woodlands project. The brook has some valuable associated wetland habitats, in one of which is found the sharp-flowered rush ( <i>Juncus acutiflora</i> ) which is uncommon in London. There is considerable potential to develop further wetlands in the valley of the brook. Most of the Site is a Local Nature Reserve and it includes a scheduled ancient monument, Morden Park Mound. In the north of the park, to the south of the old tennis courts, is an area of meadow which has some of the hallmarks of old grassland with meadow barley ( <i>Hordeum secalinum</i> ) and crested dog's-tail ( <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> ), together with a variety of wild flowers, Also to be found in this part of Morden Park is an area of secondary woodland west of the sports complex, and a pond within the sports ground which holds a population of the specially-protected great crested newt.	London. GCN populations previously recorded associated with one pond, but the pond appeared in poor condition being heavily shaded by woodland/scrub, with heavy leaf fall and siltation, and frequent litter/dumped material. In general, it was not considered that the habitats present were of particular rarity or quality, nor the habitat mosaic sufficiently diverse, to warrant upgrading to Metropolitan level. Enhancements which may increase the value of the Site could include the management of the marsh/swamp areas to increase diversity, and potential to break out the Pyl Brook and create wetland habitats.
Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor	KiBI07	Kingston upon Thames	Borough Grade 1	This large area of relict farmland comprises a field system of both grazed and ungrazed pastures, hedgerows and small blocks of secondary woodland. The Site also includes the Site of a former medieval moated manor house (a scheduled Ancient Monument). Forming the southern boundary is the Bonesgate Stream, flowing in an artificially straightened course. The diversity of the grassland varies across the Site, with some fields retaining species indicative of old hay meadows, such as yellow rattle ( <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> ), pepper-saxifrage ( <i>Silaum silaus</i> ), ox-eye daisy ( <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> ) and red bartsia ( <i>Odontites verna</i> ). Damper fields support dense rush beds ( <i>Juncus</i> spp.), and harbour wetland birds such as common snipe in winter. The hedge network is very old, with several veteran oak pollards present. Several small areas of woodland have developed from these hedgerows, and consist predominantly of oak ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.) and elm ( <i>Ulmus</i> spp.). The ancient trackway of Cox Lane traverses the Site, adding further historical interest. The remains of the moat form a large overgrown pond, overhung by willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.) and other wetland plants. The breeding avifauna is diverse and includes skylark, a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species. Part of the Site is a Local Nature Reserve.	Borough Grade 1  The Site remains the same as the description in the original citation. Comprising a mosaic of grasslands with small woodland pockets and hedgerows throughout, creating a diverse area of habitat and connectivity through both the Site and wider landscape.  The grassland areas vary slightly; species such as red bartsia identified in the citation were recorded in some areas. Some giant hog weed was present on Site, which should be managed effectively.  A stream runs north-south down the western edge of the Site, furthermore increasing diversity of habitats and providing opportunities for wildlife.  It is not considered the Site is of Metropolitan value, therefore its current designation is recommended to remain.
Norheads Lane Woodlands	ByBI13	Bromley	Borough Grade 1	The Site includes Mollards Wood, Jerry Reddins Shaw, Round Wood, Cherry Tree Shaw, Shepherds Shaw, Home Wood and Long Coppice, a group of ancient woodlands of various sizes, some linked by shaws and hedgerows. In general, the woods on the western side of the valley have more of a calcareous influence than those on the western slope. Mollards Wood is the largest of the complex, and is dominated by	Borough Grade 1  The Site does not appear to have significantly changed or improved since the last survey and designation. The Site comprises several patches of woodland dominated by ash and beech, with several other frequent species such as hawthorn, hazel, holly, elder, blackthorn, field maple, hornbeam and bramble. It is mostly in very good condition with a diverse range of upper storey, under storey and ground flora species.  Some inappropriate use was present within the woodland,

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
				outgrown coppice of ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ) and birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> ), with oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> ) standards. It has a varied structure, including flower-rich glades, and a diverse ground flora. Long Coppice is the other large wood in the complex. Outgrown ash coppice with standard beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ) and oak, much of it lies on the chalk. The rich ground flora includes nettle-leaved bellflower ( <i>Campanula trachelium</i> ) and sanicle ( <i>Sanicula europaea</i> ).	including signs of fires. The connecting hedgerows are species rich and have a diverse structure. In addition, the hedgerows are contiguous with wide field margins of grass and tall herb and fern, all of which are beneficial to wildlife. Although the Site is in good condition, particularly for the area, it is not considered the Site exhibits the best example of habitat in the borough or warrants Metropolitan value.
Fairlop Plain and Fairlop Waters	ReBIO2	Redbridge	Borough Grade 1	This Site is important for its birds of wetlands and extensive open country, and neatly divides in two parts along the hedgelines running south by east from the northern end of Hainault Road. The west is partly land restored after gravel extraction, including two lakes, rough grassland and a golf course. Parts are still under active gravel extraction, and support nesting sand martin and little ringed plover. The lakes support waterfowl including substantial numbers of diving ducks in winter. There is great potential for sympathetic restoration after gravel extraction. The eastern part of the Site is chiefly arable and important for nationally declining farmland birds, including breeding yellowhammer and skylark, and 12-15 pairs of corn buntings, one of the largest breeding colonies in London of this UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species. In the winter, the flock of 1000+ golden plovers is of regional importance. The Site also supports one of London's few populations of brown hares, a priority species in the UK and London Biodiversity Action Plans.	<b>SMI</b> The Site appears largely unchanged since the previous description, with broad habitats and features present. There have, however, been enhancements in some of the areas. The Site comprises an interesting and varied mosaic of habitats including grassland, scrub, various waterbodies, hedgerow and farmland. This mosaic of habitats forms an area of rich habitat diversity, and supports an array of wildlife. In particular, the Site provides many opportunities for birds. The lake area has many islands and areas ideal for nesting birds. The scrub, hedgerow and arable land provides habitat for farmland birds and yellow hammer, skylark and corn buntings have all been recorded in good numbers. The Site has the biggest population of GCN in the borough, and pond creation and enhancement has provided additional habitat for this protected species. Habitat improvement for reptiles has also taken place, with a good assemblage of all three common species found across the Site. The Site is one of the largest SINC's in London, and with such a diverse range of habitats and species, including several species which are rare nationally, this Site is very important for nature conservation on a Metropolitan level.  It is recommended the Site is upgraded to an SMI due to the combining factors which make it important for nature conservation. <b>Site photograph available in Figure 5, Appendix 3.</b>
Sutcliffe Park Flood Alleviation Scheme	GrBII20	Greenwich	Borough Grade 2	A recently-completed Environment Agency flood alleviation scheme. The Quaggy has been restored to the surface in a natural-looking, meandering channel, flowing through a flood plain with a mosaic of damp grassland and wetlands. A sizeable lake had extensive reed beds around its margins, and other marginal and emergent vegetation includes purple-loosestrife ( <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> ) and flowering rush ( <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> ). There are several smaller, permanent ponds, as well as temporary wetlands. Kingfishers are regularly seen. Facilities include a boardwalk and pond-dipping platform, outdoor classroom, seats and	<b>Borough Grade 1</b> Sutcliffe Park has changed since the last survey. The Site has all the features the original survey identified, however vegetation and habitats are well established and there are several areas of wildflower meadow. Reed beds extend around all of the waterbodies. There is a high floral diversity amongst a mosaic of several habitats which is likely to support an array of species.  The Site also provides one of the larger expanses of natural habitat for the area, including particularly rare wetland features.  It is recommended that the Site is upgraded to Grade 1 borough, due to the presence of good sized habitats rare in Greenwich such as reed beds. Also as it supports

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
				interpretative signs. The scheme won the prestigious RSPB/CIWEM Living Wetlands Award for 2007. There is free public access.		several notable and protected species, particularly invertebrates and birds.
Russia Dock Woodland and Stave Hill Nature Park	SoBI05	Southwark	Borough Grade 1	Russia Dock Woodland is a linear park created in 1980, with belts of mixed woodland and scrub, which contain a high diversity of mostly native species, areas of grassland which have been sown with wildflower mixes, and a linear water feature connecting a series of ponds and lakes. The latter is currently dry in places, as the water level was reduced for safety reasons, but still contains a good variety of wetland vegetation. Breeding birds include sedge warbler at its only Southwark Site, reed warbler, reed bunting, mallard and moorhen. Kingfishers and mute swans are seen occasionally. Russia Dock Woodland is owned by the Council and managed with assistance from the Trust for Urban Ecology, which runs volunteer work days. The adjacent Stave Hill Nature Park has been developed since 1987, and now contains an excellent range of habitats, including several types each of scrub, woodland and grassland, two ponds and a short section of chalk stream (a wind pump draws groundwater up from the chalk aquifer to supply the stream and ponds, and also the water feature in Russia Dock Woodland), as well as a butterfly garden. Managed by the Trust for Urban Ecology, it is well-used by local schools. There is free public access to both Sites. Russia Dock Woodland is a proposed Local Nature Reserve.	Borough Grade 1	<p>The Site is comprised of woodland, scrub, grassland and wildflower meadow and several ponds connected with a river and associated vegetation/habitat. There is rich habitat diversity at this Site, providing many opportunities for wildlife and education, particularly in such an industrial and urbanised area of central London.</p> <p>The Site appears to be well managed, and the habitats are in good condition. The Site generally matches the citation; however the habitats appear to have established more since the previous description. Several rare species of bird have been recorded at this Site, and the waterbodies were in good use, noted during the survey.</p> <p>A valuable Site for both wildlife and education, however not to the high value required for SMI designation.</p>
Wormwood Scrubs	H&FBI01	Hammersmith and Fulham	Borough Grade 1	By far the largest open space in the Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, substantial areas of Wormwood Scrubs are managed for nature conservation. Hammersmith & Fulham council declared its first statutory Local Nature Reserve in July 2002, covering 14 ha of developing woodland, scrub and tall grassland, chiefly around the margins of the Park. A part-time nature conservation officer, employed by Groundwork West London and funded through English Nature's Wildspace scheme has been in place since autumn 2002. A broad swathe of young woodland, scrub, grassland and tall herbaceous vegetation in the north of the park was created in the early 1990s, mostly using turf and plants rescued from Scrubs Wood, the Site of the Channel Tunnel rail depot to the north. There are further areas of developing woodland and scrub scattered throughout much of the park. While large parts of the park are occupied by sports pitches, other areas of grassland are managed as meadows. These vary from dry, acid grassland, with typical species such as sheep's sorrel ( <i>Rumex acetosella</i> ), in the north-east of the Scrubs, to damp grassland with tufted hair-	Borough Grade 1	<p>The Site is the largest open space in the Borough and is comprised of Wormwood Scrubs and Little Wormwood Scrubs, which are dissected by Wormwood Scrubs Railway Embankment. The south-east corner of the Site at Wormwood Scrubs has been designated as an LNR.</p> <p>Habitats present include amenity grassland, semi-improved grassland, woodland and scattered/dense scrub. Features of interest within the Site include the presence of common lizard, a large number of bird species and 20 butterfly species.</p> <p>A large proportion of the Site is of low ecological value and although this green space is of importance within the borough, it is not considered to be of SMI value.</p>

Site Name		Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
					grass ( <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> ) in the west. The meadows support good populations of common butterflies, including small, large and Essex skippers. The park as a whole is good for birds. Nesting species include blackcap, whitethroat, lesser whitethroat and willow warbler, while the wide range of migrants passing through in spring and autumn, including an occasional rarity such as mash harrier and common redstart, makes this a popular place among local birdwatchers. The park is also home to a good population of common lizards, rescued from Scrubs Wood (now a Eurostar maintenance depot) and reintroduced here in the 1990s. Further details on the wildlife and management of Local Nature Reserve can be obtained from Stephen.mcandrews@lbhf.gov.uk or jon.gurr@gwk-wl.org.uk.		
Wormwood Scrubs Railway Embankment		H&FBI07C	Hammersmith and Fulham	Borough Grade 1	The network of railway lines which criss-crosses Hammersmith & Fulham provides some of the borough's most important wildlife habitats. Railsides tend to be undisturbed, with only infrequent management and no public access. Railside land thus provides excellent habitat for plants and animals, corridors for the spread of wildlife and, often, a pleasant and deceptively rural outlook for train travellers. The railway embankment to the east of Wormwood Scrubs Park is cloaked in woodland with a good structure. Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ) is the dominant canopy tree, with a good variety of other trees, both native and exotic, mixed in. The understorey includes hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ), willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.), elm ( <i>Ulmus</i> sp.) and guelder-rose ( <i>Viburnum opulus</i> ), with traveller's-joy ( <i>Clematis vitalba</i> ) climbing through the trees and shrubs. The ground flora includes male-fern ( <i>Dryopteris felix-mas</i> ) and ground ivy ( <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> ). Further south, the embankment becomes more open, with a mixture of bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) thickets, rough grassland and tall herbs.	Borough Grade 1	A railway embankment with woodland and rough grassland.  Overall, the Site remains unchanged. Although this Site provides an important wildlife corridor in an area that is heavily urbanised, it is not considered to be of SMI value.
Brent River Park	Brent River Park, Wembley	BrBI05	Brent	Borough Grade 1	Formerly running in a straight concrete channel, the stretch of the River Brent through Tokyngton Recreation Ground and St Raphael's Open Space has recently been through a major restoration. The watercourse has been re-structured creating meanders and gently sloping sides in place of the former vertical concrete walls. As a result, the river is evolving through more natural processes, where the sound of water babbling over the larger pebbles can be heard, and beds of finer gravels and sand settle towards the sides. The shallow slopes allow wetland plants to become established - some have been planted but others are colonising naturally. Along the water's edge, great reedmace ( <i>Typha latifolia</i> ), common reed	Borough Grade 1	The Site is a good example of a naturalised river with meanders and gently sloping sides. In these areas aquatic vegetation has established providing valuable habitat for birds, small mammals and invertebrates. However, in some areas the river remains channelised providing little to no suitable habitat for flora and fauna.  As only part of the river has been naturalised and is therefore of importance to wildlife, it is recommended that further restoration of the river is undertaken. In addition to this, management of Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed is required.  As part of a larger complex of Sites that support the River Brent it is recommended that all these Sites are considered together at Borough Grade 1. However, it is



Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
				<p>(Phragmites australis) and reed canary-grass (Phalaris arundinacea) can be found, together with purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria), gypsywort (Lycopus europaeus) and hemp agrimony (Eupatorium cannabinum). Grey willow (Salix cinerea), crack willow (S. fragilis) and bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) offer cover for birds. In damp grassland nearby musk-mallow (Malva moschata), and meadow buttercup (Ranunculus acris) occur. Beyond the northern end of Tokyngton Recreation Ground, just before the Chiltern line is reached, the path is bordered by a bank of scrub. This is mainly of hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and is so dense that little grows underneath it. The river and adjoining path continue northwards under the railway line and beyond Great Central Way. This quiet stretch of the River Brent has the feel of a small piece of countryside, isolated from the surrounding Wembley Stadium Industrial Estate. In fact the ground levels have been raised with landfill, and the course of the river altered. Nevertheless a walker on the footpath could be forgiven for assuming that this was a natural feature. The signposted footpath runs directly from north to south, and no longer follows the riverbank as it once did. The river meanders around the west margin of the Site, overhung in part by willows (Salix spp.) and other trees such as ash (Fraxinus excelsior). Shingle is exposed in places along the riverbed, and curled pondweed (Potamogeton crispus) is to be seen in the water, whilst moorhens and common darter dragonfly keep the visitor company. The terrestrial habitats are dominated by tall herbs, scrub and scattered trees with some false oat-grass (Arrhenatherum elatius). Native species such as greater burdock (Arctium lappa), which is uncommon in London, hoary willowherb (Epilobium parviflorum) and hedge woundwort (Stachys sylvatica) are intermixed with ruderals such as Canadian fleabane (Conyza canadensis), large-flowered evening-primrose (Oenothera glazioviana) and Canadian goldenrod (Solidago canadensis). The common blue butterfly flies here, and the Site is replete with flying insects such as hoverflies and solitary bees, as well as grasshoppers. There is access from Tokyngton Recreation Ground and St Raphael's Open Space, as well as from, Atlas Road, Great Central Way and the North Circular Road.</p>	<p>not considered that the River Corridor is of a sufficient size, being restricted to Brent, to be considered as of Metropolitan value</p>
Brent River Park North: Hanger Lane to the Great Western railway	EaBI14A	Ealing	Borough Grade 1	<p>This section of the Brent River Park runs from Brentham Meadow close to Hanger Lane in the east to Stockdove Way Meadow next to the Greenford to Ealing Railway line in the west. The River Brent here is mostly lined with trees and shrubs although some sections are open on at</p>	<p>Borough Grade 1</p> <p>As described in the SINC Citation, the Site comprises a golf course, Church with graveyard, allotment and rich meadows with the River Brent running across the Site from east to west. The meadow at Brentham is herb rich and managed as a hay meadow.</p> <p>The river provides important habitat for aquatic</p>

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
				<p>least one bank. This provides excellent habitat for dragonflies and other aquatic invertebrates. . The largest section of terrestrial habitat is on Ealing Golf Course. In the north-west of this golf course parallel lines of 'ridge and furrow' can be seen in the grassland indicating that this land was once cultivated but has been relatively undisturbed for a long time since then. Some of the grassland here has frequent burnet saxifrage (<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>) a species normally associated with old grassland. Small areas of flower-rich grassland occur near the oxbows in the west. A fine pond complex on three different levels also occurs on the course with different wetland communities associated with each level. . Brentham Meadow and Long Field provide contrasting grassland communities to the closely mown fairways on the golf course. Here common grassland invertebrates can thrive under the annual hay cutting regime. . Other features of interest here include the churchyard of St Mary the Virgin, Perivale which supports a very uncommon fern species, rustyback (<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>) growing from a brick tomb. A dense area of scrub in land between the river and Stockdove Way adds further variety. Several additions have been made to the 2004 (UDP) Site including the whole of Ealing Golf Course, all of the course of the River Brent plus adjacent semi-natural habitat, the cricket pitch south of Stockdove Way meadow and Argyll Road Green.</p>	<p>invertebrates, small mammals and birds. In addition there is fallen deadwood providing further opportunities, particularly for invertebrates.</p> <p>Mosses were recorded in the churchyard; however the rusty back fern was not identified. The river corridor has a gravel bottom which is of importance, although this was lacking in vegetation.</p> <p>The Site remains unchanged. As part of a larger complex of Sites that support the River Brent it is recommended that all these Sites are considered together at Borough Grade 1.</p>
	Brent River Park North: Great Western Railway to Marnham Fields	EaBI14B	Ealing Borough Grade 1	<p>This section of the Brent River Park runs from the Greenford to Ealing railway line to Marnham Field and Mayfield Meadow in the south. . Perivale Park includes a formally-managed park and a golf course. 'Ridge and furrow' can be seen in both areas. The golf course contains some excellent acid grassland which could be even better if mown a little less frequently between the fairways. Remnants of these acid grassland communities survive in the park and blinks (<i>Montia fontana</i>), a rare plant in London, grows in the frequently-mown sward. The river contains abundant fennel pondweed (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>). A strip of land between the river and Ruislip Road is a mix of scrub, tall herbs and various grassland communities including one wet grassland type dominated by tall fescue (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>). Coston's Brook flows north to south to merge with the River Brent. This section of the brook supports virtually no aquatic vegetation. . To the west of the brook, Perivale Park Meadows contain some scrub and tall herb habitat, as well as herb-rich grassland including neutral grassland with sneezewort (<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>). Further valuable wildlife habitat is provided to the south of Ruislip</p>	<p>Borough Grade 1</p> <p>The Site is composed of a variety of habitats, including the River Brent, scrub, reed beds, meadows, amenity, semi-improved and acid grassland. The mosaic of habitats provides important valuable resources for a range of species. Perivale park is a green link between Greenford and Perivale districts. Billets Field, previously a refuse tip, is now a flower-rich meadow and appears to have significantly improved.</p> <p>At the time of year, the meadow and grassland were cut and dying back. Despite this, there was still evidence that these areas were of good quality. The removal of thatch in some areas to improve growth of certain plant species would be of benefit.</p> <p>Overall the Site remains unchanged from previous survey. As part of a larger complex of Sites that support the River Brent it is recommended that all these Sites are considered together at Borough Grade 1.</p>

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
				<p>Road by the semi-natural vegetation on both sides of the river. The river has natural banks throughout this section and several pools and riffles along its length. Large meadows occur at Bitterns Field and Mayfield Meadow. These are mostly dominated by false oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) with coarse herbs like cow parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>) and hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>) predominating, though some damp areas are richer, supporting fleabane (<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>) and rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.). Mayfield and Greenford Island also has a block of developing woodland with a variety of native species, and a reed bed with purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>). Marnham Field in the south west has frequently-mown grass in the centre with longer grass, scrub and trees around the edges. Rustyback fern (<i>Ceterarch officinarum</i>) grows on the railway bridge over Ruislip Road East. . Several additions have been made to the 2004 (UDP) Site including Perivale Park (including the golf course), High Lane Allotments and Marnham Field.</p>		
	Brent River Park North: Brent Valley Golf Club to Uxbridge Road	EaBI14C	Ealing Borough Grade 1	<p>This section of the Brent River Park extends from Brent Valley Golf Club in the north to Uxbridge Road in the south. The two golf courses have some nice semi-natural grassland communities and a mix of other habitats to add variety. Some uncommon plants including harebell (<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>) and sand spurrey (<i>Spergularia rubra</i>) are found in the acid grassland communities especially in the south of West Middlesex Golf Course. Betony (<i>Stachys officinalis</i>), a scarce plant in London characteristic of unimproved grassland, can also be found on the golf course. The river has a mixture of wooded banks and more open areas providing a variety of niches for plants and animals favouring wet habitats. Dormers Mill Pond is the largest water body in the Borough (apart from the lake at The Aviary) attracts waterfowl and several dragonfly species. . Parts of Brent Lodge Park and Churchfields are managed for nature conservation with grassland being cut annually for hay, hedges allowed to grow out and up and areas of rough vegetation left to their own devices. The hay meadows are dominated by meadow foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>) and contain a good diversity of wild flowers, including cuckooflower (<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>). Other areas in the park are more formally managed with planted trees and shrubs and closely-mown grassland. Valuable neutral grassland occurs at Dormer's Wells and Brent Meadow. The large pond at Dormer's Wells has well-developed marginal vegetation and abundant submerged aquatic plants including horned pondweed</p>	Borough Grade 1	<p>The Site remains largely unchanged from previous survey. The Site comprises two golf courses, cricket ground, recreation ground and meadows, which support habitats such as the River Brent, woodland, meadows, amenity and semi-improved grassland. The Boles Meadow and Riverside in the Site in managed for nature conservation, and deadwood was identified on the Site. Aquatic vegetation such as water mint was identified in waterbodies during the survey, providing evidence of healthy waterbodies.</p> <p>Recommendations include the enhancement of vegetation along the banks of the River Brent, which is currently sparse and to manage the levels of vegetation at Dormer's Well pond, which may have dried due to high levels of vegetation.</p> <p>As part of a larger complex of Sites that support the River Brent it is recommended that all these Sites are considered together at Borough Grade 1.</p>



Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review		
				(Zannichellia palustris). Other habitats of interest occur at Hanwell Springs (woodland with a natural spring and wetland habitats), Half Acre, and the woodland on the embankment by Wharncliffe Viaduct, which has recently been opened to public access. Several additions have been made to the 2004 (UDP) Site including all of West Middlesex and Brent Valley golf courses, all of Brent Lodge Park (including the zoo), Churchfields Recreation Ground, High Lane Meadow, all of Dormer's Wells and the River Brent between the viaduct and Uxbridge Road.			
	Brent River Park South: Blackberry Corner, Jubilee Meadow, Trumbers Field & Fox Meadow	EaBI10A	Ealing	Borough Grade 2	<p>The River Brent between the Uxbridge Road and the canal is flanked by semi-natural woodland on either side, greatly enhancing its value for wildlife. Willows (<i>Salix</i> sp) and ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) are the main tree species. Fennel pondweed (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>) grows in the water here. There is a footpath along the west bank and the east bank is largely free from human disturbance. Along the north edge of the canal to the south west the semi-natural woodland and grassland at Billet Hart's Park add further habitat variety. An area of scrub and ruderal wasteland vegetation is included in the Site to the extreme west. Three meadows south of the 'Hanwell Flight' series of locks - Blackberry Corner, Jubilee Meadow and Trumper's Field - are separated by outgrown hedges providing plenty of berries for birds in winter. The meadows are rich in wild flowers, including pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>), fiedl wood-rush (<i>Luzula campestre</i>), bugle (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>), common spotted orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>) and bulbous buttercup (<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>). The grasslands are all cut annually for hay. There are patches of shorter acid grassland, which have developed on areas where the top layers of soil have been scraped off. These contain characteristic wild flowers such as sheep's sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>) and mouse-ear hawkweed (<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>). The pond in Trumper's Field is dominated by great reedmace (<i>Typha latifolia</i>), with a variety of other wetland plants present. The hedges around Trumbers Field contain hedge bedstraw (<i>Galium mollugo</i>) and soft shield-fern (<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>). The railway cutting on the southern edge of the Site has a few wild service-trees (<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>), and a number of locally rare ferns, including hart's-tongue (<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>), black spleenwort (<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>) and rustyback (<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>), grow in abundance on the Three Bridges. . Minor boundary changes are proposed to the Site in the adopted UDP, including the addition of a strip along railway line adjoining Trumbers Way Site.</p>	Borough Grade 1	<p>As described by the SINC Citation, the Site comprises the River Brent, allotments, a series of fields, old hedgerows, woodland and an orchard. The river provides an important wildlife corridor to a range of species. Brash piles were evident throughout the Site, providing opportunities for reptiles. Other species recorded during the survey were pignut and bugle.</p> <p>Recommendations include the removal of Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam. In addition to this, it is suggested that vegetation at Trumper's Field pond is managed.</p> <p>Wild service tree and locally rare ferns included in the Citation were not identified during the survey.</p> <p>As part of a larger complex of Sites that support the River Brent, it is recommended that this Site is considered at that same designation of Borough Grade 1 as the other Sites.</p> <p><b>Site photograph available in Figure 6, Appendix 3.</b></p>

Site Name		Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
	Brent River Park South: Elthorne Waterside	EaBI10B	Ealing	Borough Grade 2	Elthorne Park has an excellent mosaic of vegetation communities providing niches for many different plants and animals. Some areas are unmanaged and succession is allowed to proceed unhindered, in other areas the grassland is managed under a number of different management regimes resulting in some of the most varied grassland communities in the borough. A variety of soil types occur as part of the park is on 'made ground' on top of a former rubbish tip. Low-level rabbit grazing in places provides patches of short grassland to give further diversity. Some uncommon plants occur in the shorter turf including spotted medick ( <i>Medicago arabica</i> ), lesser chickweed ( <i>Stellaria pallida</i> ) and small-flowered crane's-bill ( <i>Geranium pusillum</i> ). Well Meadow in the south-east of the Site is surrounded by woodland and scrub. The grasslands are on a slope with rabbit grazing keeping part of the field short but longer grass predominating. Wild onion ( <i>Allium vineale</i> ) is particularly frequent in this field, which also contains grass vetchling ( <i>Lathyrus nissolia</i> ). The pond is rather shaded, but supports dense emergent vegetation dominated by yellow iris ( <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> ) and great reedmace ( <i>Typha latifolia</i> ), with other species including greater spearwort ( <i>Ranunculus lingua</i> ), which is rare in London. Only minor changes are proposed to the boundary of the Site as adopted in the 2004 UDP. These include the addition of a small strip of land adjoining Wyke Gardens.	Borough Grade 2	As described by the SINC Citation the Site supports a range of habitats including, woodland, scrub, meadow grassland and a pond. Uncommon species were present in the Site, including a mature black poplar.  Some areas were grazed heavily by rabbits, and evidence of varying management across different areas of grassland was noted. Ditches and pond were both dry, however it is likely this could be due to the time of year. It is recommend that management of vegetation and drainage of the pond in the east is undertaken.  Overall, the Site remains largely unchanged, however there were no features notable on a London scale or within the borough. Therefore an upgrade to Borough Grade 1 is not recommended.
	Brent River Park South: Glade Lane Canalside Park	EaBI10C	Ealing	Borough Grade 2	Parts of the park, especially in the west, are formally managed but there are pockets of semi-natural vegetation and groups of young trees providing some wildlife interest. The more interesting parts of the park are the grassland and tall herb communities to the east, a number of native hedges, the ponds and the wasteland to the north-west. The vegetation consists mainly of rank grassland dominated by false oat-grass ( <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ), which is cut annually for hay, and unmanaged areas which are dominated by tall herbs. Grass vetchling ( <i>Lathyrus nissolia</i> ), an uncommon species in London, is quite frequent in the less rank areas and marjoram ( <i>Origanum vulgare</i> ) grows near the phone mast. Creeping yellow-cress ( <i>Rorippa sylvestris</i> ) is particularly abundant in this park near the footpaths. The smaller pond is dominated by lesser reedmace ( <i>Typha angustifolia</i> ), which is far less common in London than its larger relative. The larger pond is quite open, with abundant water-crowfoots ( <i>Ranunculus</i> spp.), bulbous rush ( <i>Juncus bulbosus</i> ) and other aquatic plants on the margins. The grassland immediately surrounding the pond is quite flower-rich with	Borough Grade 2	A small park with amenity grassland, scrub, semi-improved grassland, hedges and ponds. Grassland surrounding the pond in the centre of the Site was particularly species-rich including wild carrot, vetches, red clover and hard rush. Access is restricted in some areas of the Site.  Recommend the coppicing of poplars in the north-west of the Site to improve quality, condition and structure of the scrub. Evidence of regeneration was identified; this should be managed so it isn't all the same age, structure and species. This would also be beneficial for blackthorn, hawthorn and privet. Giant hogweed was also identified near the wasteland areas which should be managed.  The Site remains unchanged from previous survey. The habitats and species present in the Site are not particularly unusual or rare, in addition, the river does not run through this Site, thus it should not be considered for an upgrade.

Site Name		Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
					members of the pea family especially abundant. Native black-poplars ( <i>Populus nigra</i> spp. <i>betulifolia</i> ), a priority species in the London Biodiversity Action Plan, grow on the banks of the adjacent Grand Union Canal. The wasteland has developed on dumped soil and rubble. The varying topography and the diversity of plant species makes the Site very attractive for invertebrates and other animals, possibly including reptiles. Poplar seedlings are abundant and will soon come to dominate the Site if left unmanaged. Some of the more unusual plants growing here include pampas-grass ( <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> ), dotted loosestrife ( <i>Lysimachia punctata</i> ), balm ( <i>Melissa officinalis</i> ) and orange mullein ( <i>Verbascum phlomoides</i> ). The 2004 (UDP) Site has been extended to include the whole park. The grasslands along the canal from the 2004 Site have been upgraded to part of M 006.		
Grove Farm (LNR)	EaBI11	Ealing	Borough Grade 1	This large open space contains a mixture of wildlife habitats, including woodland, meadow and a stream. It is a Local Nature Reserve. The woodland is varied in species composition with ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ), hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ), elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) blackthorn ( <i>Prunus spinosa</i> ) and pedunculate oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> ) being the most frequent trees and shrubs. The ground flora is dominated by ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ) and bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), with a few other wild flowers including wood anemone ( <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> ). A stream runs through the woodland adding to its nature conservation interest. A few wild service-trees ( <i>Sorbus torminalis</i> ) grow in the wood. This is a species normally associated with ancient woodland. In the south-east corner a small glade supports some species-rich damp grassland. This glade includes some species which are quite uncommon in London and usually grow in unimproved grasslands, including glaucous sedge ( <i>Carex flacca</i> ), welved thistle ( <i>Carduus crispus</i> ) and pepper saxifrage ( <i>Silaum silaus</i> ). A larger glade runs through the centre of the Site. A path with short grassland goes through the middle of part of the glade, which is otherwise dominated by dense stands of tall herbs. An area of ruderal vegetation in the north-east has been added to the (2004 UDP) Site. Minor boundary adjustments have also been made to the western edge of the Site.	Borough Grade 1	The Site comprises of meadows and woodland with a stream running through it. The woodland shows indications of ancient woodland, including the presence of wild service tree a rare species. The grassland however may not be as rich as previously recorded, particularly in the south-east corner where indicator species of unimproved grassland could not be identified. This may be due to encroaching scrub.  Recommend the management of the grassland and scrub.  Overall, the Site largely remains unchanged with some areas of grassland not as species-rich as previously identified. As result the designation of this Site should remain the same.	
Hornchurch Country Park	HvBI05	Havering	Borough Grade 1	Species-poor neutral grassland and areas of planted native woodland dominate this large Site. The grassland is dominated by false oat-grass ( <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ) and includes a few scattered grassland and wasteland herbs such as	Borough Grade 1	A large Site, comprising a variety of habitats including grassland, woodland and scrub, tall herb, marsh and waterbodies. The Site does not appear to have changed since the previous description, with habitats present and in good condition.	

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
				<p>horse radish (<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>), mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>), nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), tufted vetch (<i>Vicia cracca</i>), white clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>) and various docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.). Rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>) and ruderal vegetation is present along informal paths and there is a scattering of spontaneous scrub, particularly in the west. Though poor in plant species these areas support a high density of invertebrates, including range of common butterflies, and are important for small mammals that in turn support a number of kestrel. The large western grassland has a population of common lizards. Within the grassland extensive areas of planted woodland include a wide range of native species. There has been variable success and a slow growth rate leaving numerous sheltered open areas for invertebrates and birds. There is a narrow band of acid grassland towards the Site's eastern boundary with the Ingrebourne Marshes, possibly relating to the gravel substrate left by previous workings. Here the sward is dominated by common bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) and red fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>) and contains wild flowers such as bird's-foot-trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>) and hare's-foot clover (<i>Trifolium arvense</i>). There are areas of broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>) and gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) scrub and large patches of sheep's sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>) on steep gravelly slopes. There are two small ponds that could be restored to benefit dragonflies, and a much larger fishing lake that attracts a range of common waterfowl. The country park is very important for birds and invertebrates. Breeding birds include grasshopper warbler, skylark, yellowhammer, meadow pipit and willow warbler, and long-eared owl, marsh warbler and lesser redpoll may also breed. A large number of uncommon invertebrates, mostly associated with the acid grassland, include three UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species: the brown-banded carder-bee (<i>Bombus humilis</i>), the solitary wasp <i>Cerceris quinquefasciata</i>, and the picture-winged fly <i>Dorycera graminum</i>; this is the only known London Site for the latter two species. The Site has open access and is extremely well used.</p>	<p>The Site supports a good assemblage of birds and invertebrates, including the solitary wasp and picture winged fly which are not known to occur elsewhere in London. The Site is an excellent example of a Borough Grade 1 site, and there is potential for it to be of Metropolitan value with the size, habitat diversity, species diversity and rarity recorded, however without detailed and current surveys it is not possible to determine this with the current data.</p> <p>It is recommended that comprehensive surveys are undertaken in order to determine if the Site meets criteria to warrant an upgrade.</p>
Claybury Park Grassland	ReBI01	Redbridge	Borough Grade 1	<p>The Site lies in the grounds of the former Claybury Hospital, closed in 1997. It is an elevated Site on London Clay, with adjacent areas of ancient woodland that form the Metropolitan Site Claybury Wood. The grassland is more acid on the flatter, higher area, where at least one plant of heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) survives. Lower down, the grassland shows signs of disturbance and has a more neutral, heavy clay aspect. The neutral grassland and woodland</p>	<p><b>SMI</b></p> <p>Claybury Park Grassland lies adjacent to the Claybury Wood SMI. The Site comprises varying grassland with tall herb and some areas of scrub. There is also a ditch running through this Site. The habitats on Site are well maintained, and they support several species, particularly birds, reptiles and amphibians.</p> <p>It is recommended that the Site be upgraded and combined with the adjacent Claybury wood. It is considered that these habitats should both be part of the same Site, considering the interconnected nature of the</p>

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
				of Egg Clump is included within this Site.	<p>habitats. The combination of the Sites would form a habitat mosaic, providing higher habitat richness and a higher value for both of the Sites for wildlife. The two Sites would form two parcels of one SINC. It is likely many species will use both Sites, and therefore they should be protected and considered in union.</p> <p>In addition to the combination of the two Sites, there is an area of Claybury Park open space which is not currently designated as part of either of the SINC. This part of the Site comprises grassland and tall herb, and borders both Sites on the far western end. The Site in and of itself does not hold a high level of nature conservation value, however as part and combination of Claybury Park woodland and grassland it adds value to the Site overall. In addition, anecdotal information records spider species on this Site which are nationally rare. It is recommended that further surveys are undertaken to determine the importance of the arachnid populations on this parcel.</p> <p><b>Site photograph available in Figure 7, Appendix 3.</b></p>
Hainault Lodge LNR	ReBIO6	Redbridge	Borough Grade 1	A small relic of Hainault Forest, comprising oak/hornbeam woodland into which many exotic species have been planted. The ground flora is moderately diverse, and includes bluebell ( <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> ) and pignut ( <i>Conopodium majus</i> ). The Site also contains areas of grassland and scrub and, as Redbridge's first Local Nature Reserve, is very important for environmental education.	<p><b>SMI</b></p> <p>Hainault Lodge comprises ancient and plantation woodland, and historically formed part of Hainault Forest. The Site generally matches the previous description, and is in a good condition, clearly well managed and maintained. The Site supports GCN, and some pond creation has allowed for additional habitat here supporting the local population.</p> <p>The Site alone does not appear to meet the criteria to be designated as an SMI. It has been suggested that the Site is combined with Hainault Forest. However as the Site has now been isolated from the main Forest for some time given the presence of the busy A112, this is not considered an appropriate extension.</p> <p>It is, however, recommended that this Site should be considered for inclusion as part of the Fairlop Plain and Fairlop Waters proposed SMI extension, with which it is continuous and provides part of the habitat mosaic. It also provides breeding opportunities for the same GCN population as breeding within the Fairlop Plain.</p>
Mayow Park	LeBII12	Lewisham	Borough Grade 2	Mayow Park, originally named Sydenham Recreation Ground, is the borough's oldest municipal park and an event to celebrate its 125 year anniversary was held in 2003. The park has more than 20 veteran pedunculate oaks ( <i>Quercus robur</i> ), which represent the finest collection of such trees in the borough of Lewisham outside Beckenham Place Park. These provide the main conservation interest of Mayow Park. Very old trees, especially oaks, are particularly valuable for wildlife as they provide a tremendous variety of different niches, including sap runs, dead wood, holes, rot and fissures in the bark. A high diversity of invertebrates is usually associated with such trees, including many beetles whose larvae feed on dead wood. Amongst these is the	<p><b>Borough Grade 1</b></p> <p>This park is primarily an amenity area, comprising more than two thirds amenity grassland. The Site also supports a small area of scrub and grassland with a higher value for nature, and several trees. Many of the trees are very old veteran specimens, and hold an important natural, social and historical value, particularly important within the borough.</p> <p>The Site appears to be very well maintained. Although the Site is not considered important on a Metropolitan scale, it is currently designated as a Borough Grade 2. Due to the large collection of veteran trees which hold a high value across several of the criteria SINC are assessed on, it is recommended that the Site is upgraded to Borough Grade 1 to more accurately reflect its value for nature conservation.</p>



Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
				stag beetle ( <i>Lucanus cervus</i> ), a UK and London Biodiversity Action Plan priority species. This impressive beetle is often seen in the park on summer evenings. A number of other scarce insects have been recorded here, including the nationally rare sycamore fungus beetles <i>Cicones undatus</i> and <i>Synchita separanda</i> , and the nationally scarce ant <i>Lasius brunneus</i> . The park also has a good number of other fine, mature trees which date back to the initial landscaping of the park. These include: cedar ( <i>Cedrus</i> sp.), pines ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.), monkey-puzzle ( <i>Araucaria araucana</i> ), holm oak ( <i>Quercus ilex</i> ), hybrid black poplar ( <i>Populus x canadensis</i> ), lime ( <i>Tilia x europaea</i> ) and tulip-tree ( <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> ). Additionally the park has good areas of dense planted shrubbery composed of chiefly exotic species. Overall, a good range of birds are attracted to the Site. A number of these nest here, including many of the species familiar in parks and gardens as well as the slightly less common nuthatch, great spotted woodpecker and coal tit.		<b>Site photograph available in Figure 8, Appendix 3.</b>
Roding Valley Park	ReBI05	Redbridge	Borough Grade 1	This Site forms a very important green corridor through the west of the Borough of Redbridge. It is a mosaic of rough grassland and tall herbs with areas of amenity grassland (extensive areas of amenity grassland and playing fields within the park have been excluded from the Site) and small pockets of woodland and scrub. The motorway banks are rough grassland with scrub and developing woodland originating from plantings; these form part of the Site, but the M11 carriageways are excluded. As there is no access to this part, it acts as a buffer and sanctuary. Much of the rest of the rough grassland, tall herbs and scrub is publicly accessible. The River Roding and its banks are not included in this Site, as they are a Site of Metropolitan Importance for nature conservation. The Roding Valley is an important migration route for birds.	SMI	Roding Valley comprises the vegetation adjacent to the river corridor, comprising grassland, tall herb, scrub and woodland, particularly those habitat types and species which are associated with wet and riverine environments. Not only does this habitat form a very important green corridor across a very large area, incorporating several other Sites, some of which are SINCs, it also forms part of the riparian habitat along the river corridor.  The Site comprises a rich habitat diversity, and valuable habitat connectivity in an urbanised area, particularly with several main roads very close by.  The Site in itself does not meet the criteria for designation as an SMI. However it is very important to consider habitats on a landscape scale, and a scale by which they are utilised by wildlife. The main river itself is currently designated as a SMI, and it would be appropriate for adjacent and continuous habitats to be incorporated. It is therefore recommended that this Site is upgraded and included in the River Roding SMI.  <b>Site photograph available in Figure 9, Appendix 3.</b>
Ickenham Marshes, Austin's Lane Pastures and Freezeland Covert	HiBI13	Hillingdon	Borough Grade 1	A mosaic of fields, old hedges, woodlands, rivers and wetlands. Much of the grassland in the fields is currently or formerly grazed, resulting in a mosaic ranging from undergrazed to overgrazed (by horses). Dominant grasses include meadow foxtail ( <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> ), tufted hair-grass ( <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> ), false oat-grass ( <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ) and Yorkshire fog ( <i>Holcus lanatus</i> ). Grassland flora includes meadowsweet ( <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> ), sneezewort ( <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> ) and red bartsia ( <i>Odontites vernus</i> ). The fields also include unmanaged	Borough Grade 1	The Site was previously surveyed by LUC, assessment and conclusions of this were as follows:  The Site forms a diverse landscape of ancient and secondary woodland (some wet), scattered trees, scrub, tall herbs, herb-rich semi-improved neutral grassland, roughland, ruderal, amenity grassland, hedge, bracken, running water, standing water, swamp, reed bed and bare soil. There is an extensive complex of fields, divided by hedges, woodlands, riverine and wetland features. These fields comprise a mosaic ranging from under-grazed to over-grazed (by horses) and also include roughland and

Site Name		Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
					roughland, horse-grazed pastures with poached areas, and meadows which undergo sporadic hay cropping. The extensive native hedgerows are dominated by hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) and blackthorn ( <i>Prunus spinosa</i> ), interspersed with pedunculate oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> ), dogwood, ( <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> ), and crack willow ( <i>Salix fragilis</i> ). Some hedges have seasonally wet ditches with flora such as yellow iris ( <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> ) and water pepper ( <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> ). Woodlands are dominated by pedunculate oak, with a dense canopy and shrub layer. The ground flora includes giant fescue ( <i>Festuca gigantea</i> ), hairy brome ( <i>Bromopsis ramosus</i> ) and lesser spearwort ( <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> ). Freezland Covert is an area of dense damp woodland which provides habitats for a good range of birds, invertebrates and mosses. The river is home to fish, and the riparian flora includes water chickweed ( <i>Myosoton aquaticum</i> ), reed canary-grass ( <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> ) and marsh bedstraw ( <i>Gallium palustre</i> ). To the north-east there is a pond with a large associated permanent flush. Five species of rush occur here, including toad rush ( <i>Juncus bufonius</i> ) and jointed rush ( <i>J. articulatus</i> ), as well as celery-leaved buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> ). To the south east, meadows have become landlocked following road development to the south, and are no longer accessible to cattle or horses. The margins include native hedgerows with trees, and there is little scrub. Poorly drained areas support marsh foxtail ( <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> ), celery-leaved buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> ), hemlock water-dropwort ( <i>Oenanthe crocata</i> ) and soft rush ( <i>Juncus effuses</i> ). A wide range of butterflies such as Essex skipper, small copper and marbled white fly at the Site, as well as numerous hoverflies and solitary aculeates. Sparrowhawks occur in the hedgerows, and buzzards regularly circle high above the Site. Access is via permissive and public footpaths, including a designated walking route.	meadows which undergo sporadic hay cropping. Wet habitats include seasonal and marshy ditches along some hedgerows, the damp woodland of Freezland Covert and a pond with a large permanent flush supporting at least five species of rush. A wide range of butterflies, hoverflies, crane flies and solitary aculeates have been recorded. Sparrowhawks and buzzards are also present.  Generally the Site matches the previous assessment, with two parcels complementing connectivity along the stream, and two providing valuable habitat as extensions to existing fields. A further two parcels could not be accessed, and therefore designation of these parcels cannot therefore be supported (this does not necessarily mean that there are no features of ecological value, and the Site should be monitored and included as part of the next SINC review).  It is recommended the designation remains as previously.
Beam Valley	Beam Valley South in Dagenham and the Wantz Stream	B&DBI04	Barking and Dagenham	Borough Grade 1	This is a substantial expanse of open land, extending over the borough boundary into Havering, where it is called Beam Valley South in Havering, in the valleys of the Beam River and Wantz Stream. The Beam has rather steep sides, and thus supports little marginal vegetation, but the Wantz has more natural banks and supports good growths of watercress ( <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquatica</i> ) and fool's watercress ( <i>Apium nodiflorum</i> ). Ditches, hollows and other wet areas support a wide variety of wetland plants including lesser reedmace ( <i>Typha angustifolia</i> ), celery-leaved buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> ), reed sweet-grass ( <i>Glyceria maxima</i> ), yellow iris	SMI  The Site comprises a large area with a mosaic of varying habitat including riverine and associated habitat, grassland, and scrub. Of particular importance are the areas of acid grassland, which are in very good quality, of a good size and very rare in London and on a national scale.  The Site supports an array of species both widespread and rare. This includes European protected GCN and nationally scarce water vole. The Site also has an excellent assemblage of common and rare birds, particularly wetland species.  In a London context this Site is considered to be very important with the combined factors of the size, mosaic of

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review
				( <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> ), marsh foxtail ( <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> ), common comfrey ( <i>Symphytum officinale</i> ) and trifold bur-marigold ( <i>Bidens tripartita</i> ). Snipe are frequent visitors on passage and in winter, and the area is important for amphibians, including the specially protected crested newt. Large areas of drier grassland (some of it acidic) with scattered hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) scrub support breeding skylark, linnet (both UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species) and meadow pipit, while tree sparrows are frequent in winter. There is free public access to most of the Site.	habitats including sizable area of acid grassland and the rich assemblage of species it supports. It is therefore recommended this Site is upgraded to a Metropolitan designation to reflect these important nature conservation features.  <b>Site photograph available in Figure 10, Appendix 3.</b>
Beam Valley South in Havering	HvBI17	Havering	Borough Grade 1	This section of the River Beam has a steep sided, straightened course but supports frequent curled and fennel-leaved pondweeds ( <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> and <i>P. pectinatus</i> ), and abundant emergent branched bur-reed ( <i>Sparganium erectum</i> ) and Indian balsam ( <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> ). A new channel links into the river and this also has luxuriant submerged and emergent vegetation including Canadian waterweed ( <i>Elodea canadensis</i> ), common water-starwort ( <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> ), reed sweet-grass ( <i>Glyceria maxima</i> ) and common spike-rush ( <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> ) as well as further wetland species in lesser abundance. Mallard, moorhen and grey heron are frequently seen and water voles have been recorded. Pasture immediately to the east is marshy in places, and includes marsh foxtail ( <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> ), celery-leaved buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> ) and toad rush ( <i>Juncus bufonius</i> ). A ditch along the western side of the pastures has a good wetland flora including marsh woundwort ( <i>Stachys palustris</i> ) and marsh yellow-cress ( <i>Rorippa palustris</i> ). The pasture may be of value to wintering birds. The Site extends across the River Beam into Barking & Dagenham, where it is called Beam Valley South in Dagenham and the Wantz Stream.	<b>SMI</b>  This Site lies directly adjacent to the previous designation, and forms a continuation of this important habitat. With similar habitat types and quality present, it comprises riparian habitat, grassland, tall herb and scrub.  It is recommended this Site is upgraded along with Beam Valley South in Dagenham and the Wantz Stream.
Streatham Common and the Rookery	LaB19	Lambeth	Borough Grade 1	One of Lambeth's most important Sites for nature conservation, Streatham Common includes the largest area of native woodland in the Borough and a small but interesting area of acid grassland. There are magnificent views from the higher parts of the common. The woodland is almost certainly secondary, dating from approximately the end of the 19th century. The main block of woodland consists of pedunculate oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> ) with some sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ), beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ), ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ), hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) and English elm ( <i>Ulmus procera</i> ). In the southern, less disturbed, margin of the woodland are found pendulous and remote	<b>Borough Grade 1</b>  The Site supports a relatively diverse range of good quality habitats including grassland, woodland and the walled garden/parkland associated with the Rookery. However, these habitat/landscape types are not considered to be of sufficient quality, including as a mosaic, to be considered of particular value in a London context. The acid grassland area in particular was considered to be of relatively low value and under threat given the abundance of courser grass species and encroaching scrub, although localised areas were of a more acidic character including species such as sheep's sorrel in very localised areas of disturbed ground. However, restoration would be required of the acid grassland areas. It is recommended that the Site continue to be recognised as of Borough Grade 1 value, albeit a



Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
				<p>sedges (<i>Carex pendula</i> and <i>C. remota</i>) - both rare in inner London - male-fern (<i>Dryopteris felix-mas</i>) and common figwort (<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>). The woodland over the more acidic eastern edge of the common contains bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), wood sage (<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>) and gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>). The wood to the north of the bridleway has a denser shrub layer and, in a localised damp area, contains the inner London rarities creeping yellow-cress (<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>) and plicate sweet-grass (<i>Glycera notata</i>). The acid grassland on the higher slopes includes notable plants such as early hair-grass (<i>Aira praecox</i>), walted thistle (<i>Carduus crispus</i>) and hairy sedge (<i>Carex hirta</i>). Damper areas contain soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>). A single heather plant (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) survives as a reminder of the common's more botanically diverse past, and yellow meadow ant (<i>Lasius flavus</i>) can be found. At the highest point of the common is a ditch that follows the eastern edge of the common and is quite possibly ancient in origin. Red campion (<i>Silene dioica</i>), wavy bitter-cress (<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>), pendulous sedge, wood meadow-grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>) and soft shield-fern (<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>), a London rarity, are found in close association with the ditch. The Rookery is an area of formal gardens ideal for walking and general relaxation, previously part of the grounds of a large estate house that gives the Site its name. There are terraced lawns, a large formal walled garden where the last of the Streatham Spa wells is located, and dense shrubberies with cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.), barberry (<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>) and other berry-bearing species. Close to the pools and streams that run alongside undulating paths are wavy bitter-cress, flowering-rush (<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>) and the naturalised monkeyflower (<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>). A small belt of dense woodland includes butcher's broom (<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>), probably introduced. The Capital Ring crosses Streatham Common.</p>		<p>particularly good example, and that without significant enhancement of acid grassland and woodland habitats upgrading to SMI designation could not be justified.</p>
Brockwell Park	LaB03	Lambeth	Borough Grade 1	<p>A large and valuable open space serving Brixton, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill and beyond. It combines a variety of formal recreational facilities with large areas of open parkland, woodland and ponds. The wetland features include a series of small ponds linked by a tributary of the River Effra on the western boundary of the park. On the banks of the stream are yellow iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>), fool's water-cress (<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>), pendulous sedge (<i>Carex pendulosa</i>), great willowherb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>) and hemlock water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>). In the grassland around the stream grow cuckooflower (<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>) and patches of sweet</p>	Borough Grade 1	<p>The Site supports particularly high quality examples of mature/veteran trees. Pond habitats have been subject to enhancements in recent years, with large areas of neutral grassland subject to meadow management although these do not appear particularly diverse. Other than these habitats, the majority of the Site does not support particular ecological value. In addition, it is of note that the annual Lambeth Country Fair as well as other events are likely to cause significant disturbance to the Site's ecology. It is recommended that the Site continue to be recognised as of Borough Grade 1 value.</p>

Site Name	Site Ref.	Borough	Grade	Citation	2016 Review	
				<p>vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>). The northernmost pond is fairly secluded and contains an island of rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.) and bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>). Purple-loostrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>), buddleja (<i>Buddleja davidii</i>) and crack-willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>) occur around the banks and common waterbirds inhabit the open water and overhanging vegetation. The central pond is fringed with a mixture of native and non-native trees including willow (<i>Salix</i> spp), ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), swamp cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>) and blue Atlas cedar (<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>). The main habitat in the park is the close-mown grassland, with a number of flowering plants appearing in patches less frequently mown. The area of rough or 'meadow' grassland in the park has been gradually extended over time and is now a well-defined area which is managed as an area of naturalised grassland. Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>) and sheep's sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), characteristic of acid grassland, are present. There are fine examples of native trees in the park including two mature oaks (<i>Quercus</i> spp) in the south-east, which seem to belong to an old field boundary. There are numerous ornamental trees including maidenhair tree (<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>) and Caucasian wingnut (<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>). Small pockets of woodland occur, which would benefit from management. Birds such as sparrowhawks, nuthatches and green woodpeckers can be found. There is also a walled Old English Garden in the middle of the park with popular flower displays and a small ornamental pond.</p>		

# Appendix 1

## Survey Matrix

Site name	Site code	Criteria														Potential	Aesthetic appeal
		Representation	Habitat rarity	Species rarity	Habitat richness	Species richness	Size	Important populations of species	Ancient character	Recreatability	Typical urban character	Cultural or historic character	Geographic position	Access	Use		
Wandle Valley		A high quality example of a lowland river, supporting a range of habitat types including aquatic/submerged vegetation, marginal, tall ruderal, scrub and woodland/mature tree habitats.	Relatively naturalistic riverine habitat passing through London, including central London Boroughs, is unusual in a London context. Also a relatively clean river system, supporting a diverse fish assemblage.	Likely to be relatively rare (in a London context) fish/invertebrates present. Water vole present in upper reaches.	Very diverse range of habitats, as expected of a river corridor, along length	Relatively high quality aquatic habitat supports a range of species. Localised sites also support relatively diverse species assemblages	Extensive river corridor, relatively unfragmented	Fish in particular	Localised areas associated with parklands of historic value (e.g. Morden Hall Park, Beddington Park) but majority of river corridor altered by human action/development	Not possible to recreate		Localised areas associated with parklands of historic value (e.g. Morden Hall Park, Beddington Park) but majority of river corridor altered by human action/development; localised areas of remaining cultural value including mills	Passes through a number of Boroughs	Access improved significantly over the years with improvements to the Wandle Trail and as part of the Wandle Valley Regional Park	Access improved significantly over the years with improvements to the Wandle Trail and as part of the Wandle Valley Regional Park	Significant opportunities to further enhance the river corridor, in particular naturalisation and marginal habitat enhancements; and localised improvements to water quality; as well as enhancement of adjacent open spaces to further improve habitat diversity. Opportunities associated with enabling	Localised areas very attractive; many areas decreased in value by adjacent development including industrial/waste uses
Morden Hall Park and Deen City Farm	MeBI01		Habitats associated with the River Wandle, relatively species rich neutral grassland and mature/ancient trees relatively uncommon in London context	Possibility of rare invertebrates in particular, as well as bird species? Also potential for water vole.	Diverse range of complementary habitats including river channels, marsh/swamp, neutral grassland, mature/ veteran trees, woodland/copses and scrub	Habitat assemblage likely to support comparable species richness	Relatively large site in a London context	Fish in particular	Parkland of historic value	Parkland and riverine habitats not possible to recreate		Parkland, mill and house of historic value		Very good access and provision of education/informal recreation	Very good access and provision of education/informal recreation	Potential to further enhance grasslands	Very attractive parkland setting, and semi-natural wetland areas
Morden Park	MeBI11	Relatively typical large London park	No particular habitats identified of note other than mature/veteran trees		Habitat mosaic not particularly diverse		Relatively large site in a London context	sharp-flowered rush and GCN previously recorded, but habitats appear of reduced value/suitability	Remnant parkland and hedgerows but do not stand out as of to be of particular historic value	Grassland habitats relatively easy to recreate through relaxation of mowing	Fairly typical large London park	Some historic value including ancient monument	Good access	High levels of use	Potential to enhance wetlands in particular	Fairly attractive park setting	
Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor	KIBI07			Some rarer birds such as skylark or snipe are found on this site.	The site supports a moderately -rich diversity of habitats including grassland, hedgerows, woodland and running water.	The site supports a good assemblage of grasslands plants, invertebrates and birds.	The site covers a large area of 58.58ha.		The moated manor is ancient, from medieval origin. In addition, land features such as mounds are likely to be from ancient farming practices.	Features such as the moated manor would not be recreatable.	Features such as the stream which has had human intervention gives urban character.	The moated manor forms historical and cultural character.	South west greater London.	A majority of the site is accessible for the public to use 24 hours a day.	The site provides for recreation, relaxing and walking.	The site is an aesthetically appealing expanse of green space.	
Norheads Lane Woodlands	ByBI13	Ancient woodland, connected by ancient hedgerow.	Although ancient woodland is rare in London, it occurs more locally in the borough of Bromley.	It is likely habitat such as ancient woodland would support rare species, i.e. hazel dormouse.	Habitat richness is low due to the designation being for woodland and hedgerow only.	The site exhibits a diverse richness of species, with several tree and shrub species present in both the woodland and hedgerow.	The site itself is a good size area of woodland comprising 39.42ha, which covers a much larger area as the is a mosaic of woodland and hedgerow within an otherwise agricultural landscape.		The woodland and hedgerows are ancient.	It would be very difficult to recreate this complex mosaic of ancient woodland and hedgerow complex.			South east greater London	Parts of the sites are accessible from the local network of public footpaths.	Some areas could improve with management or a management plan, such as to encourage ground flora.	Green areas of woodland and hedgerow are very aesthetically appealing.	
Fairlop Plain and Fairlop Water	ReBI02			This site supports several rare species. Those include a large population / the boroughs stronghold of GCN and several rare farmland birds including one of the largest breeding colonies of corn bunting in London.	There is a very rich habitat diversity at this site, from manmade and natural wetland and scrub habitats, to agricultural land providing hedgerows and grasslands, and the habitat mosaic within the golf course, many species can be supported.	With such a variety of habitats also comes a rich diversity of species. Each habitat type supports good assemblages, particularly of birds, reptiles and amphibians.	A 593.93ha, this site is the largest SINC in London and provides a large expanse of habitat to support local wildlife, and from further afield.	This site supports the boroughs stronghold of GCN, along with one of the largest breeding colonies of corn bunting in London.	The agriculture practices in areas of farmland have shaped the landscape for many years, giving these parts of the site ancient character.	Such a large expanse with such a high diversity of habitats within in would be near possible to recreate in London.	Some areas allow the public to visit and features such as car parks are present. In addition, part of the site has been recently adapted into a BMX track which has urban character. In addition, the lakes have fishing platforms for recreational use, and the golf course present on site is urban in creation.		North east greater London.	Almost all of the site if free for the public to use, with some opening times for the lake areas.	The site has many uses, most of them recreational such as the golf course, BMX track, fishing lakes and country park area. There is also gravel extraction occurring in certain parts of the site.	Some of the areas where gravel extraction is taking place have potential for land restoration and improvement.	The site consists of attractive green areas across the site.
Sutcliffe Park	GrBI20		Wetland and reed bed habitat is rare in Greenwich.	Rare invertebrates.	The site comprises wetland, reed bed, waterbodies, tall herb and grassland: rich.	A diverse range of species are supported by the habitats on site.	A good size area for wildlife of 6.1ha.			Although the site would be recreatable it would take a while to get to the established state it has.			South east London	The site is freely accessible to all.	The site is used for the local community for recreation, walking and relaxation.	The site is an attractive wildlife oasis in an otherwise built up area.	

Russia Dock Wood, Stave Hill	SoBI05					The site supports rare species including kingfisher, reed warbler and sedge warbler at the only site in Southwark.	The habitats presents are rare for the borough.	A rich diversity of habitats are represented at this site, including woodland, scrub, grassland, waterbodies and marsh/swamp habitat.	A moderate species diversity across each habitat type.	A large area of wild habitat, at 13.3ha, particularly large for central London.	As the only site to support sedge warbler, this is an important population for the borough.		The site is celebrating its 30th birthday, and therefore it would take another 30 years to recreate this habitat, and the land would need to be available.	Many feature of this site exhibit urban character, including the park area and canal areas.	Many historical features are presents including old relics from when the old docks were operating.	South east central London.	The site is freely accessible for the public at all times.	The site is used for educational purposes, as well as recreational.	The site is very aesthetically appealing, particularly in this urban industrial area.	
Wormwood Scrubs	H&FB101							Habitats present include amenity grassland, mosaic of scrub and rough grassland, and woodland.	The site supports a variety of plant species and is also known to support up to 19 different butterfly species and a variety of bird species. An ant hill, deadwood and fungus was recorded.	The site is one of the largest areas of green space in the local area and is likely to be of high value to wildlife and the public.			The areas of amenity grassland would be easy to recreate, however the areas of rough grassland, scrub and woodland are likely to be of more value and would be more difficult to recreate.			The site is freely accessible.	The site is used for walking, exercise, sports, children's play and bird/butterfly watching.	The range of bird species and butterflies adds to the attraction of the site, as well as the provision of a large open space for the public to use in a heavily urbanised area.		
Wormwood Scrubs Railway Embankment	H&FB107C							Habitats recorded included woodland and rough grassland.		This is a linear site that provides an important wildlife corridor through the borough.				The site is an undisturbed railway banks.			There is no access to the site, which means the site remains undisturbed and is infrequently managed, thus providing an important area	The site is unused, with exception to trains passing through the site.		
Brent River Park, Wembley	BrBI05					Previously recorded water vole.		Habitats recorded include the river, scrub and ruderal.		A small linear river corridor, at 8.92ha.			The site has been established through man-made structures and is therefore likely to be easily recreatable.	The river has been created from a man-made concrete channel with meaders and sloping sides included. The area to the south of the site is particularly nice, however the river to the north has retained concrete walls and an artificial river base restricting the establishment of plant species.		North-east greater London.	The site is freely accessible.	The site is used for recreation, including walking/dog walking and jogging.	There is potential to improve the river channel in the north to provide meanders and gentle slopes to allow for a more natural design. Alongside this control of Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed is required.	The structure and establishment of plant species in the south of the site contributes to the sense of enjoyment.
Brent River Park North: Hanger Lane to the Great Western railway	EaBI14A					Species of note include black polar and rustyback fern.			The site supports areas of flower-rich meadows.	A large site, at 56.02.			The grassland, scrub and ruderal habitats can be recreated. However, it would be more difficult to recreate the river habitat.	Tombstones with lichen, moss and fern at the church in the north of the site.	A small area of the site is a churchyard.	West greater London.	Access is available to the far east and west and at the churchyard, however the golf course has restricted access.	The site is used for walking/dog walking and golfing.	Potential to improve water levels of pond in the east, which is currently dry.	The rough grassland and river corridor provides a sense of countryside, which contributes to the enjoyment of the site.
Brent River Park North: Great Western Railway to Marnham Fields	EaBI14B					Acid grassland was recorded.		A mosaic of woodland, scrub, meadows, acid grassland, reed beds and river are present.	A flower-rich meadow was recorded at Bitterns field and a herb-rich grassland was recorded on the western bank of the brook.	A large site, at 67.99ha that provides connectivity between Perivale and Greenford.			The habitats in the site with exception to the river and acid grassland are likely to be easily recreated.	The bridge of the river has previously recorded the rare rustyback fern.		West greater London.	The majority of the site is freely accessible to the public, excluding the golf course.	The site is used for recreation, including walking/dog walking and golfing.	Management of Himalayan balsam in areas with reed bed.	The natural sounds and scents, and colour provided by the flower-rich meadow contribute to the sense of enjoyment.
Brent River Park North: Brent Valley Golf Club to Uxbridge Road	EaBI14C					Acid grassland to the south of West Middlesex Golf course, although due to the heavy management of the grassland it was difficult to identify this as particularly notable for this type of grassland.		Habitats include woodland, scrub, semi-improved neutral grassland, amenity grassland, hedgerow, scattered trees, ruderal, tall herbs and river and pond.		A large site, at 119ha.			The site is heavily managed and is likely to be easily recreated.	A viaduct passes through the south of the site.	The remains of an ice house are found at Brent Meadow.	West greater London	The site is freely accessible.	The site is used for recreational purposes including walking, relaxing and golfing.	There is potential to improve the river banks, which are relatively devoid of vegetation and to remove evidence of Himalayan balsam. The pond at Dormer's Well was not evident due to the high levels of vegetation.	The walk along the river and areas of open space to relax and play contribute to the enjoyment of the site.
Brent River Park South: Blackberry Corner, Jubilee Meadow, Trumpers Field & Fox Meadow	EaBI10A							Habitats present include woodland, grassland meadows, hedges, river and ponds.	The meadows are flower-rich with a variety of species.	A small to medium site, at 19.89ha.			The grassland, pond and orchards are likely to be easily recreatable. The hedgerow and woodland would be more difficult to recreate.	The railway cutting to the south of the site provides suitable habitat for a number of locally rare ferns and wild service trees.		West greater London.	The site is freely accessible to the public with exception to the orchard and allotments within the site.	The area is used for recreation, including gardening and walking/dog walking.	Management is required to remove the Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed. There is potential to reduce the levels of vegetation and to improve water levels of the pond at Trumpers Field.	The accessibility to the natural environment and the noise of the river contributes to the sense of enjoyment.

Brent River Park South: Elthorne Waterside	EaBI10B			Black poplar recorded (unknown if this is native/introduced)	A variety of habitats including woodland, semi-improved grassland, acid grassland, amenity grassland, hedgerows, scattered trees, tall ruderal, ditches and pond.		The site small to medium sized area, at 14.72ha.			The habitats, including the woodland, which is relatively young would be relatively easy to recreate. The acid grassland would be more difficult to recreate.	The site is a former rubbish tip, which has result in a variety of soil types.		West greater London	The site is freely accessible to the public.	Used for recreation, including walking and dog walking.	Potential to improve drainage within the site to prevent drying of the pond and ditches, which were dry at the time of survey. The is also potential to remove thatch from the mown grassland to encourage establishment of a greater diversity of grassland species.	The mosaic of grassland and woodland adjacent to the canal adds to the aesthetic appeal of the site.
Brent River Park South: Glade Lane Canalside Park	EaBI10C			Native black poplars grow on the banks adjacent to the Grand Union Canal.	The rough grassland adjacent to the pond is flower-rich with pea family species and wild carrot. The wasteland provides a range of topography and diversity of plants species, which attract invertebrate and potential populations of reptiles.		A small site, at 9ha.			The mosaic of habitats, including scrub, grassland and scattered trees can be recreated.		West greater London	The site is freely accessible.	The site is used for recreational purposes, including walking/dog walking.	Potential to improve the structure of tree growth in the area of wasteland which is dominated by poplar species.	The provision of semi-natural habitats give a sense of countryside which contributes to the enjoyment of the site.	
Grove Farm (LNR)	EaBI11		Ancient woodland is present with indicator species including wild service tree.		The site is largely comprised of woodland with neutral grassland. The unimproved grassland highlighted in the SINC citation could not be found during the survey. A stream was also recorded.		The site is small, at 11.19ha.		Ancient woodland is present. The SINC citation also highlights an area of unimproved grassland, however that was not found.	Areas of semi-neutral grassland is recreatable, however the woodland and unimproved grassland is not.		North-west greater London	The site is an LNR, which is freely accessible to the public.	Used by walkers/dog walkers	Potential to manage Japanese knotweed.	The natural elements of the woodland and stream along with rough grassland adds to the sense of enjoyment.	
Hornchurch Country Park	HvBI05		Acid grassland is rare in the UK.	The site supports several rare birds and invertebrate species, including the solitary wasp and picture winged fly, not known to occur elsewhere in London.	The site has a rich variety of habitats comprising acid grassland, semi-improved neutral grassland, tall herbs, pond/lake, scrub, and secondary woodland.	A moderate richness of species exists within each habitat type.	The site covers a large area of 104.46ha.	As the only site in London to support the solitary wasp and picture-winged fly, the populations here are very important for London.		This mosaic of habitats, particularly the acid grassland area, would be extremely difficult to recreate.		East greater London.	The site is freely accessible for the public.			The site provides a large expanse of attractive green space.	
Claybury Park Grassland	ReBI01		Acid grassland is rare in the UK.	A diverse range of birds, invertebrates and reptiles and amphibians present in this site. One part of the site is know to support a rare spider which is nationally scare .	The habitat varies at this site, from different grassland to scrub, providing many habitat opportunities for wildlife.	A diverse range of species occur at this site, the varying habitat supports several reptiles, amphibians, birds and invertebrates. Additionally, there is a small lake / pond adjacent to the site and connecting ditches support more species such as water fowl and dragonflies.	The site covers a large area of 40.59ha.	An area of the grassland site which is not currently part of the designation supports a nationally rare spider species.		It would take time to recreate a grassland and scrub area this size, and this may not be possible for acid grassland.		North east greater London.	The site is open for public use at all times.	The site is used for recreation, walking and relaxing.		An aesthetically appealing site.	
Hainault Lodge LNR	ReBI06		Ancient woodland is nationally rare.	GCN have been recorded at this site.	The habitats comprise ancient woodland, ornamental plantation woodland, scrub and grassland providing a moderate richness.	A rich diversity of species is present at this site, particularly the woodland ground flora.	A fairly small area of woodland at 6.57ha.		The woodland is ancient, a relic of Hainault Forrest.	It would be very difficult to recreate ancient woodland.	As part of an old mansion house, some of the plantation species are of historic interest.	North east greater London.	The site is not currently open for the general public, however it can be accessed and volunteers operate here.	The site can be used for walking and recreation, also community volunteer groups and education.		The site is a very attractive patch of woodland.	
Mayow Park	LeBI112						A fairly small park at 9.98ha.	The collection of veteran trees in this park are important.	The park and typical management practices, along with the old veteran trees give this park ancient character.	It would take 100s and thousands of years to recreate the veteran trees.	The park exhibits many urban features such as paths and cafes.	South east London	The park is freely open to the public with opening times.	The site is used for recreation, games, sports, relaxing and walking.		The site is visually pleasing.	



Roding Valley Park	ReB105			Without full survey it is not possible to tell, however the site has the features which could be important for rare species.	The riverside habitat varies from grassland, hedgerow, woodland and trees, tall herb and scrub. This provides a diverse range of habitats.	The site supports a diverse range of species, in particular butterfly and dragonfly species were abundant on the survey visit.	This linear site covers a very large area, totally 98.23ha.	Although there may not be particular important populations of species resident at this site, it is possible important populations of species use this green corridor.		It would be difficult to recreate.	North east London.	The site is freely accessible with paths, including for pedestrians and cyclists.		The site is used as a public right of way and connects several areas up, it is also used for recreation.		A very attractive site.	
Ickenham Marshes	(HIB113) B&DB104			The site supports several rare species associated with acid grassland. There are also several rare species present on the site such as European protected GCN, many birds including grey heron and several invertebrates including many butterflies.	The site comprises a rich mixture of habitats including the river and associated marginal vegetation. Different types of grassland, marsh/swamp areas and scrub.	The site supports a rich diversity of species, including many birds, amphibians and invertebrates.	At 36.24ha the site is a good size area of wild habitat.			It would be very difficult to recreate the rare habitat present, including the current mosaic that exists.	The site exhibits some urban features such as a play park.		The whole sites is accessible for recreational use for the public at all times.	The site is used for relaxing, walking and as a nature site.	There is a severe litter problem in parts, primarily in areas in the western part of the site. Due to the special variety of birds present, it could benefit from a hide out or similar to allow people to view birds without disturbing them.	The site has excellent aesthetic appeal, a large expanse of green space in a built up urban area.	
Beam Valley South in Havering	HvB117			The site supports rare birds such as grey heron.	The site has a moderate habitat richness, comprising river and associated marginal vegetation, with tall herb, grassland and scrub.	A rich diversity of plants, invertebrates and birds are present within the site.				It would be difficult to recreate the river corridor habitat.		Parts of the river in this site are concrete lines and have features of historical industrial use.	The site is accessible for the public and a footpath run adjacent.	The site is viewable for people walking on the nearby footpath.		The site is appealing habitat for walker on the nearby footpath.	
Streatham Common and the Rookery	LaB19		Small areas of grassland of acid character but with low species diversity and dominance of courser species.		Woodland, grassland and scattered tree habitats supplemented by walled garden associated with the Rookery and area of neutral grassland meadow.		Relatively large in a London context	Acid grassland flora but not particularly diverse or abundant	Woodland comprises part of the former Great North Wood; Historic value of walled garden and surrounding parkland character associated with former residences	Difficult to recreate given size of main habitat/ landscape components and relatively diverse habitat assemblage		Historic value of walled garden and surrounding parkland character associated with former residences	Good access, including community use of Rookery and associated community garden	Good access, including community use of Rookery and associated community garden	Acid grassland habitats require restoration; woodland habitats could be enhanced through further access restriction	Attractive site given range of habitat/landscape types at the top of the common; London views	
Brockwell Park	LaB03		Mature/veteran trees		Grassland, scattered tree and pond habitats supplemented by amenity/ ornamental habitats		Relatively large in a London context		Mature/veteran trees and remnant boundary features	Majority of habitat features possible to recreate			Good access	Heavy use, including events	Further enhancement of grassland habitats?	Attractive site given range of habitat/landscape types; London views	
SMIs for Extension																	
Lower Colne	MO59																
Crane Corridor	MO76	One of the best wide, natural rivers in London/		The site supports a range of uncommon and rare plant species. Native black poplar was acres recorded within the site. Other rare and protected species present include kingfisher, reed warbler and water vole.	The site comprises a natural river, reed beds, ponds, woodland, including willow carr, scrub and wet grassland.		A large, linear site, at 178.05 that acts as a valuable wildlife corridor.			It would be difficult to recreate the size and quality of the river elsewhere in London.		Evidence of ridge and furrow in the woodland at Pevensy Road Open Space. Historic buildings, including Shot Tower are present.	West greater London	The site consists of three local nature reserves, which are freely accessible to the public. Reservoirs to the north of the site are private and have no access to the public.	Used for recreation, including walking and dog walking and nature conservation. Privately owned areas used for treatment works.	Management of Himalayan balsam, giant hogweed and Japanese knotweed. Pollution has previously been a problem at the river, since then management has sought to re-populate the fish populations.	The natural corridor provide the public access to the natural environment in a heavily urbanised area.
SMI for Review																	
Hadley Green	MO32			The site supports a number of rare species including oval sedge, water purslane and lesser spearwort.	A range of habitats were recorded including acid grassland, wet grassland, ponds and ditches. Although the ditches recorded were dry.	A diverse range of plant species were recorded including London rarities. A number of invertebrates were also noted.	A small-medium site that is connected to a larger area of green space.			This site would be difficult to recreate due to the variety of habitats support a range of flora including uncommon and rare species.		The site was a traditional village common and was the place where the Battle of Barnet was held during the War of the Roses.		There is free public access to the whole of the site.	This is an area of nature enjoyment. Interpretation board was present highlighting the history, management and habitats/species present.	Potential to improve broken seating and litter in some areas of the site.	The historic and cultural importance of the site, alongside the diversity and richness of the area adds to the enjoyment of the space.
Totteridge Fields and Highwood Hill	MO34		A large area of traditional countryside separated by ancient hedgerows and an area of woodland.	SINC citation recorded a number of uncommon species, however due to the time of year these species were not identified.		Some areas of the grassland were noted to be particularly species-rich. Some fields has already been cut and were did not appear species-rich.	This a large site that is an important area of countryside that is unlikely to be found elsewhere in London.		Ancient hedgerows were recorded.	It would be particularly difficult to recreate the species-rich grasslands and ancient hedgerow.			Public footpaths provide access to the majority of the site.	The site is used by public for walking/running, as well as for grazing by cattle, sheep and horses.	A small area of horsetail was recorded in the woodland to the west of the site and should be controlled.	The countryside feel of the site adds to the overall enjoyment of the site.	

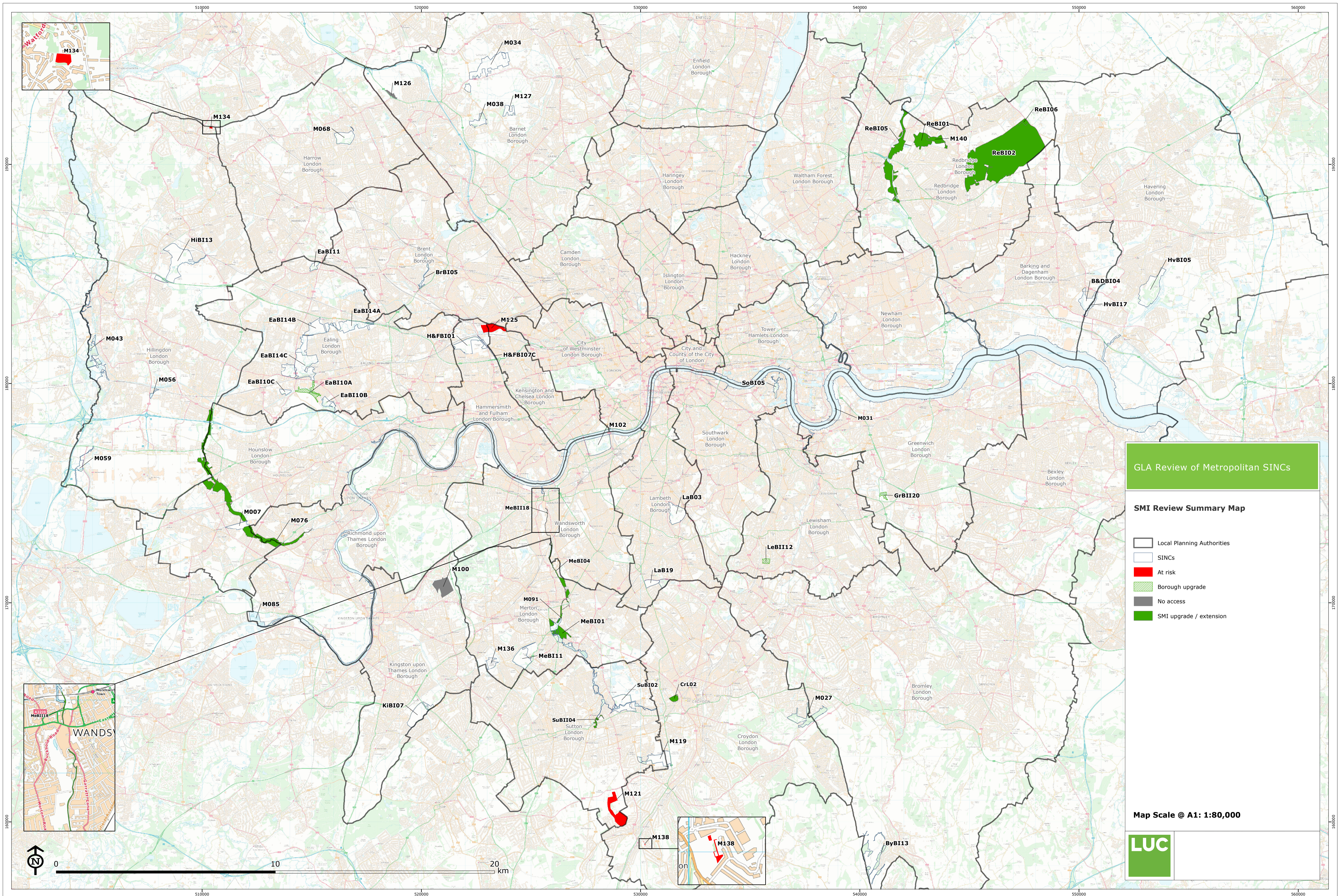
Arrandene Open Space and Featherstone Hill	M038		A large area of grassland and woodland accessible to the public. The habitats present give a sense of traditional countryside. A habitat type that is rare in London overall, however less so in the Borough of Barnet.	SINC citation has recorded a number of uncommon species within the Site. However, due to the time of year these species were not identified.	The site provides a mixture of woodland, scrub, meadow grasslands and hedgerows.	A diverse range of grassland and herb species were recorded. Likely to provide important habitat for birds.	This a large site that is connected to a larger area of green space. This is likely to be part of an important wildlife corridor in the area.		Old hedgerows are present.	Due to the size and type of habitats present it would be difficult to recreate.				A large area accessible to the public.	An area of countryside enjoyed by the local people for walking/dog walking.	Potential to provide interpretation boards.	The site gives the public an opportunity to access nature to pockets of remaining countryside.	
Edgware Way Rough	M126																	
Mill Hill Substation Pastures	M127		A mosaic of horse-grazed pastures with evidence of unimproved clay grassland with mature hedgerows.	Rare species supports locally uncommon plant species, such as sneezewort.		The site comprises a series of flower-rich pastures grazed by horses.	A medium to small site of 15.79ha.		Old hedgerows are present.	Areas of unimproved clay grassland and old hedgerows would be difficult to recreate.				North greater London.	There is no access. The site could be viewed from surrounding public footpaths and roads.	The is primarily used for grazing by horses.	Areas of bare ground with evidence of coarser species was recorded, particularly near gateways. Efforts could be made to reduce levels of disturbance to the site.	The site is part of a wider area of countryside, which is enjoyed by local people.
Rowley Green Common			Acid grassland and heathland is rare in UK.	Some rare species associated with the habitats such as heather and pill sedge.	The site has a rich diversity of habitats including acid grassland, heathland, bog, woodland and waterbodies.	The site supports a rich diversity of botanical species. A rich diversity of invertebrates is	A smaller site of 5.86ha.											
Shirley Heath, Spring Park and Threehalfpenny Wood	M027		Ancient woodland is rare, and also heathland particularly in London.	The site supports several rare plants in each of its habitat types.	The site supports a rich diversity of habitats, comprising woodland grasslands (acid), heath and waterbodies and associated habitat.	The site supports a range of species in each of the habitat types.	The site covers a large area, at 56.39ha.		The woodland is ancient.	It would be near impossible to recreate this site with the ancient woodland and mosaic of grassland and heathland.				South greater London.	The site is freely accessible for the public to use.	The sites is used for recreation.	Some efforts to reduce some of the erosion present of grassland areas.	The site is very aesthetically appealing and covers a large area.
Coulsdon Memorial Recreation Ground Grassland	M138																	
			Calcareous grassland is rare in London.	The site support rare flower species such as pyramidal orchid.	The site only support chalk grassland.	The site is a diverse chalk grassland supporting several plant species.	A fairly small area of grassland, at 0.31ha.	The site has been recorded to support an important population of the pyramidal orchid.						South greater London.	The site is freely accessible for the public.	The site is a recreation ground.	Some of the mown grass cutting from other parts of the site are encroaching on the sensitive chalk grassland. Improved management could help this.	The site is appealing aesthetically.
Roundshaw Downs	M119		Calcareous grassland is rare in London.	There are several rare plant species at this site, and the skylark also breeds here.	Comprising grasslands, woodland and scrub a moderate diversity of habitats are present.	The site supports a good assemblage of plants, birds and invertebrates.	The site covers a large area, at 52.66ha.	This is an important breeding site for skylark.						South greater London.	The site is freely accessible for the public.	The site is used for recreation, such as walking.		An appealing area of habitat.
Kensal Green Cemetery	M125		Vegetated masonry with mosses and lichens, although did not appear as diverse as previously recorded.	Rare plant species were recorded including rough hawkbit. Although, due to the time of year many of the species previously noted in the citation were not recorded.		A range of species were recorded, including species usually found in hay meadow communities.	A small site surrounded by a heavily urbanised area.			The historic character of the site and presence of rare species and habitats would make this site difficult to recreate.	Walls and tombstones were present with communities of lichen and moss.	An early-Victorian cemetery.		Access restricted to opening times.	The sites primary purpose is a cemetery.	Potential to improve management of grassland. In particular removal of thatch to allow re-establishment of flowering plants and to prevent the establishment of ranker grasses. Ensure long grassland is cut every year to maintain hay meadow.	The presence of nature adds to the enjoyment of the site by provide an element of countryside within a heavily urbanised area.	
Stanmore Golf Course and Montrose Walk	M068					The site has an abundance of invertebrates, including moths, butterflies and flies, which use the roughs and linear woodland. (At the time of survey the roughs were short and are likely to be of less value to invertebrates).		An important site for a large number of invertebrates. Breeding birds including lesser spotted woodpecker, spotted flycatcher and lesser redpoll also use the site.	Ancient woodland is present.	The grassland could be easily recreated, however the ancient woodland would not be easily recreated and should be retained.			The majority of the site is a golf course used by private members.	North-west greater London	Access at Stanmore Golf club is restricted to golf club members whilst Montrose Walk is freely accessible to the public.	The majority of the site is used as a golf club whilst Montrose Walk is used for walking/dog walking.	Potential to introduce more relaxed management of the grassland to improve habitat for invertebrate species.	The mosaic and structure of the habitat is aesthetically appealing to the public using the golf course. The mix of woodland and stream adjacent to residential housing provides natural habitat for the public to enjoy.

Little Britain	M043				Species recorded at the site include bats, otter and water vole. A range of species are also found within the site and include, heron, king fisher, migrant thrush, tufted duck and cormorant.	Habitats present, include lakes, rivers, scrub, woodland, semi-neutral grassland, ruderal.	The grassland to the west of packet boat marina was particularly species-rich.	A large site with a variety of habitats, at 87.46ha.	The area is important for bats, including noctule, Daubenton's bat and soprano pipistrelle.										There is potential to recreate the scrub and ruderal elements, however, the extensive water network, woodland etc. would be difficult to recreate.						A large part of the site is freely accessible.	The site is used for walking, running, fishing and bird watching.	There is potential to manage the Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam. There is also a large area of disturbed ground in the south of the site, which could be managed to include more plant species.	The extensive waterways with natural banks, and the presence of birds contributes to the overall enjoyment of the site.			
Carp Ponds and Broads Dock	M056																		There are elements of the site, which are recreatable. However, the presence of some uncommon naturally occurring species is likely to be more difficult.	Part of the site includes canal dock.							The site is only accessible to members of the fishing group, Boyer.	Use primarily for fishing.	Potential to manage the large amount of Japanese knotweed in the south of the site.	The naturalness of the site in an area of that is heavily urbanised contributes to the enjoyment of the site.	
Potter Street Hill North Pasture	M134							A small site, at 1.13ha.																			No access to the site	Part of a school ground.			
Feltham Marshalling Yards	M007				Rare species present include Smith's pepperwort, silver hair-grass, sand sedge, heath rush and dwarf gorse. Water vole are also known to be present.	Habitats present include acid grassland, scrub, woodland and ruderal vegetation. The River Crane runs under the site and the Mill stream runs through the north of the site.	Species-rich acid grassland is present within the site.	A medium site, 19.89ha.											The habitats present are a result of substrates produced from a marshalling yard. There is potential for this habitat to produced elsewhere, however it would take a long time for this to occur and would depend on the conditions of the site.	A wasteland previously used as a train marshalling yard resulting in nutrient poor soils.						De facto access. Used heavily by motorbike scramblers.	Previously used as a marshalling yard.	Potential to remove birch to prevent encroachment into acid grassland. An area of the site has already been cleared and shows improvement to the grassland's diversity.	The site has de facto access, however is not designed for enjoyment.		
Coombe Hill Golf Course	M100																														
Morden Cemetery	M136	Representative of cemetery habitats	Unimproved grassland rare in a London context	Green winged orchid previously recorded in particular (not re-recorded during this survey)					Green winged orchid previously recorded in particular (not re-recorded during this survey)																			Good access			Attractive site
Stain Hill & Sunnyside Reservoirs	M085	This site represents one of the best example of this unique habitat type in London, supporting rare birds and plants.	This habitat type is fairly unique, and therefore rare. Historical reservoirs which have been colonised by vegetation and bird populations are not common.	Rare species of bird and plant are found at this site, including nationally scarce tower mustard.	There is minimal richness of habitat due to the site comprising a reservoir only. Therefore the habitat is purely the vegetated concrete banks and waterbody.	A rich diversity of plant, bird and likely invertebrate life are present at this site, with significant numbers of birds and rare botanic specimens.	The site is a moderate size, at 24.47ha.	This is a nationally important site for waterfowl, particularly nationally important shoveller and gadwall populations. In addition, tower mustard can be found here, which is nationally scarce.										It would be very difficult to recreate these specific communities as they exist now.	The reservoirs themselves are urban features, manmade structures for urban use.						No access for the public, Thames Water manage the reservoirs.	No current use.					
Woodcote Park Golf Course	M121		Calcareous grasslands are nationally rare.	The site has been recorded to support man orchid.	The site supports a low to moderate diversity of habitats including grasslands, scrub and some secondary woodland.		The site covers a good size area, at 49.05ha.																				No public access, private golf course.	The site is used as a private members golf course.	There is a lot of potential for this site to restore the chalk grassland areas, improved management could see the diversity of species return to it former level, of that when it was first surveyed.		
Battersea Park	M102			Some waterfowl species are present here which are rare in London.	A moderate richness of habitats are present including the large lake, small areas of woodland and scattered trees.	A moderate-rich species diversity of birds and waterfowl are present.	A large size park in central London, at 80.19ha.	For central London the populations of waterfowl and birds such as swans are important.										Although habitats in and of themselves would be recreatable, this size of green area which has been present in central London for many years would be impossible to recreate elsewhere.	There is a lot of urban character in this park, including the man made lake. There are several buildings, structures and features of artificial nature used by wildlife.	Buildings and structures within the site are heritage features, such as the old pump house present in the park. Additionally, the ages of the park would make many of the plantation woodland areas features of historical interest.						The site is free to access for the public for opening times.	The site is used by the public as an important green space for relaxing, walking, and activities it has such as boating.	Some of the heavily managed grassland areas could improve for wildlife if wildflower areas were established, or maintenance was relaxed in certain parts.	The site is a very attractive green space for users.		

# Appendix 2

SMI Review Summary Map





GLA Review of Metropolitan SINC

SMI Review Summary Map

- Local Planning Authorities
- SINC
- At risk
- Borough upgrade
- No access
- SMI upgrade / extension

Map Scale @ A1: 1:80,000





## Appendix 3

### Site Photographs

**Figure 1: Coulsdon Memorial Recreation Ground Grassland**





**Figure 2: Kensal Green Cemetery**



**Figure 3: Woodcote Park Golf Course**





**Figure 4: Crane Corridor**



**Figure 5: Fairlop Plain and Fairlop Waters**





**Figure 6: Brent River Park South: Blackberry Corner, Jubilee Meadow, Trumpers Field & Fox Meadow**



**Figure 7: Claybury Park Grassland**





**Figure 8: Mayow Park**



**Figure 9: Roding Valley Park**





**Figure 10: Beam Valley South in Dagenham and the Wantz Stream**

