



# REVIEW OF SITES OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION (SINC) IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

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Cover photo: Waterlow Park

# 1 Executive Summary

London Wildlife Trust (LWT) was commissioned by London Borough of Camden to undertake a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) within the Borough.

The review was required to undertake desktop surveys and field surveys of the current 36 SINC, and identify and evaluate their current biodiversity value in line with the GLA Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London Methodology (GLA, 2004). In addition four (4) previously recognised sites not currently SINC with wildlife potential were required to be reviewed and a series of Strategic Wildlife Corridors across the Borough were to be identified.

Each surveyed site was to be reviewed for potential boundary changes (loss or gain of SINC valued habitat) and against the GLA Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London SINC Status Criteria.

The surveys of the SINC and additional sites were undertaken between 30<sup>th</sup> April and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 and it is proposed that of the 40 surveyed sites:

- 1x Borough Grade II SINC is upgraded to Borough Grade I SINC;
- 1x current non-SINC site is proposed to be graded as a Borough Grade II SINC;
- 2x current non-SINC sites are proposed to be graded as Local Grade SINC;
- 14x SINC require boundary changes with 3.04ha of former SINC area to be removed and 1.19ha of area to be added;
- 34x SINC require updates to citations.

In addition it is proposed that a total of 6 Strategic Wildlife Corridors are recognised within the Borough these are:

- Regent's Canal Link
- Nash Ramblas Link
- Hampstead Ridge
- North London Line
- Thameslink railway corridor
- Metropolitan and Jubilee underground line corridor

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Background

London Wildlife Trust (LWT) was commissioned by London Borough of Camden (LB Camden) to undertake a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) within the borough.

The survey methodology for determining a SINC was first developed and used in 1984/85, when the Greater London Council commissioned the London Wildlife Trust to complete the first comprehensive survey of wildlife habitats in Greater London. It has since been updated and consolidated by the London Ecology Unit and, more recently, by the Greater London Authority (GLA).

The updated survey methodology for the Open Space and Habitat Survey in Greater London was adopted by the Mayor in his Biodiversity Strategy in 2002. The Mayor's policies, procedures and criteria for evaluation of nature conservation sites (Appendix 1 of the Strategy), includes the use of this survey methodology, which is now the main information basis for nature conservation planning in the capital.

The format was further modified in 2004 to take account of the open space typology of PPG17.

The survey is needed:

- to keep the database up to date;
- to extend the original survey to document additional sites of nature conservation interest than those originally documented;
- to monitor changes in the amount or quality of open space and wildlife habitats, within individual boroughs and in London as a whole.
- to provide up-to-date wildlife SINC information for Detailed Policies and Sites Document Policies Map

This survey format is broadly similar to Joint Nature Conservation Committee's Phase I methodology (JNCC, 2003). There are a few small differences in habitat classification, but the two specifications collect essentially the same ecological information, in the same detail, with the same comprehensive coverage. The differences in habitat classification are largely due to the essentially urban setting for which the London survey specification is designed. The other main difference from Phase I is that every site has an individual survey form, in addition to a map, in the London format. This reflects the fragmented nature of green spaces in the urban setting, makes retrieval of data much simpler, and facilitates comparison of sites.

#### 2.1.1 Policy context

The National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012) lists the contribution to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution as one of its main principles. It promotes planning for biodiversity at landscape- scale by establishing coherent ecological networks. The policy specifically relating to locally designated sites is found in several paragraphs which provide the direction for local authorities to identify, map and protect these sites through local plans. This policy also requires protection of Local Wildlife Sites (e.g. SINC) to recognise the importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks, as stated in the Government's Natural Environment White Paper (HM Government, 2011).

109. *The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*
- *minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;*
114. *Local planning authorities should:*
- *set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure;*
117. *To minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should:*
- *plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries;*
  - *identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation;*
  - *promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan;*

*The London Plan (GLA, 2011a) supports proactive approach to protection and management of biodiversity and natural heritage for the benefit of current and future Londoners. It plans for protecting and enhancing London's natural environment and habitats, while also extending and making the most of the capital's open and green spaces - ranging from the Royal Parks to local recreation grounds - for all the benefits they bring to the capital and its people.*

## **POLICY 7.19 BIODIVERSITY AND ACCESS TO NATURE**

### **Strategic**

- A *The Mayor will work with all relevant partners to ensure a proactive approach to the protection, enhancement, creation, promotion and management of biodiversity in support of the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy. This means planning for nature from the beginning of the development process and taking opportunities for positive gains for nature through the layout, design and materials of development proposals and appropriate biodiversity action plans.*

### **Planning decisions**

- D *On Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation development proposals should:*
- a give the highest protection to sites with existing or proposed international designations (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and national designations (SSSIs, NNRs) in line with the relevant EU and UK guidance and regulations*
  - b give strong protection to sites of metropolitan importance for nature conservation (SMIs). These are sites jointly identified by the Mayor and boroughs as having strategic nature conservation importance*

- c *give sites of borough and local importance for nature conservation the level of protection commensurate with their importance.*

### **LDF preparation**

- F *In their LDFs, Boroughs should:*
  - a *use the procedures in the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy to identify and secure the appropriate management of sites of borough and local importance for nature conservation in consultation with the London Wildlife Sites Board.*
  - b *identify areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites and seek opportunities to address them*
  - c *include policies and proposals for the protection of protected/priority species and habitats and the enhancement of their populations and their extent via appropriate BAP targets*
  - d *ensure sites of European or National Nature Conservation Importance are clearly identified.*
  - e *identify and protect and enhance corridors of movement, such as green corridors, that are of strategic importance in enabling species to colonise, re-colonise and move between sites*

7.59 *London contains numerous sites of importance for nature conservation. The Mayor expects London's biodiversity and natural heritage to be conserved and enhanced for the benefit of current and future Londoners. These sites form an integral part of London's green infrastructure and should be linked to other parts of the network to enhance its value. Many of these sites are of international or national importance.*

The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (GLA, 2002) sets out policy, criteria and procedures for identifying nature conservation sites in London. The network is described and defined as follows:

*'A1.2.1 There are three kinds of site, which are chosen on the basis of their importance to a particular defined geographic area. This use of search areas is an attempt, not only to protect the best sites in London, but also to provide each part of London with a nearby site, so that people are able to have access to enjoy nature.*

#### Sites of Metropolitan Importance

*A1.2.2 Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation are those sites which contain the best examples of London's habitats, sites which contain particularly rare species, rare assemblages of species or important populations of species, or sites which are of particular significance within otherwise heavily built-up areas of London.*

*A1.2.3 They are of the highest priority for protection. The identification and protection of Metropolitan Sites is necessary, not only to support a significant proportion of London's wildlife, but also to provide opportunities for people to have contact with the natural environment.*

*A1.2.3.1 The best examples of London's habitats include the main variants of each major habitat type, for example hornbeam woodland, wet heathland, or chalk downland. Habitats typical of urban areas are also included, eg various types of abandoned land colonised by nature ('wasteland' or 'unofficial countryside'). Those habitats which are particularly rare in London may have all or most of their examples selected as Metropolitan Sites.*

*A1.2.3.2 Sites of Metropolitan Importance include not only the best examples of each habitat type, but also areas which are outstanding because of their assemblage of habitats, for example the Crane corridor, which contains the River Crane, reservoirs, pasture, woodland and heathland.*

*A1.2.3.3 Rare species include those that are nationally scarce or rare (including Red Data Book species) and species which are rare in London.*

*A1.2.3.4 A small number of sites is selected which are of particular significance within heavily built up areas of London. Although these are of lesser intrinsic quality than those sites selected as the best examples of habitats on a London-wide basis they are outstanding oases and provide the opportunity for enjoyment of nature in extensive built environments. Examples include St James's Park, Nunhead Cemetery, Camley Street Natural Park and Sydenham Hill Woods. In some cases (eg inner London parks) this is the primary reason for their selection. For sites of higher intrinsic interest it may only be a contributory factor. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.*

*A1.2.5 Should one of these sites be lost or damaged, something would be lost which exists in a very few other places in London. Management of these sites should as a first priority seek to maintain and enhance their interest, but use by the public for education and passive recreation should be encouraged unless these are inconsistent with nature conservation.*

#### Sites of Borough Importance

*A1.2.6 These are sites which are important on a borough perspective in the same way as the Metropolitan sites are important to the whole of London. Although sites of similar quality may be found elsewhere in London, damage to these sites would mean a significant loss to the borough. As with Metropolitan sites, while protection is important, management of borough sites should usually allow and encourage their enjoyment by people and their use for education.*

*A1.2.7 Since 1988 borough sites have been divided, on the basis of their quality, into two grades, but it must be stressed that they are all important on a borough-wide view.*

*A1.2.8 In defining Sites of Borough Importance, the search is not confined rigidly to borough boundaries; these are used for convenience of defining areas substantially smaller than the whole of Greater London, and the needs of neighbouring boroughs should be taken into account. In the same way as for Sites of Metropolitan Importance, parts of some boroughs are more heavily built-up and some borough sites are chosen there as oases providing the opportunity for enjoyment of nature in extensive built environments.*

*A1.2.10 Since essentially a comparison within a given borough is made when choosing Sites of Borough Importance, there is considerable variation in quality between those for different boroughs; for example, those designated in Barnet will frequently be of higher intrinsic quality than those in Hammersmith and Fulham, a borough comparatively deficient in wildlife habitat. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.*

### Sites of Local Importance

A1.2.11 A Site of Local Importance is one which is, or may be, of particular value to people nearby (such as residents or schools). These sites may already be used for nature study or be run by management committees mainly composed of local people. Where a Site of Metropolitan or Borough Importance may be so enjoyed it acts as a Local site, but further sites are given this designation in recognition of their role. This local importance means that these sites also deserve protection in planning.

A1.2.12 Local sites are particularly important in areas otherwise deficient in nearby wildlife sites. To aid the choice of these further local sites, Areas of Deficiency (see below) are identified. Further Local sites are chosen as the best available to alleviate this deficiency; such sites need not lie in the Area of Deficiency, but should be as near to it as possible. Where no such sites are available, opportunities should be taken to provide them by habitat enhancement or creation, by negotiating access and management agreements, or by direct acquisition. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.

### A1.6 Protection in planning policies

A1.6.1 The Authority recommends that the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation all be afforded protection in London's Unitary Development Plans, against proposals that may harm their value. The detailed policy wording should take planning guidance into account.'

The Camden Core Strategy (LB Camden, 2010) sets out policy to protect and enhance biodiversity. The Relevant sections of this policy are:

#### **'Policy CS15 Protecting and improving our parks and open spaces and encouraging biodiversity**

*The Council will protect and improve sites of nature conservation and biodiversity, in particular habitats and biodiversity identified in the Camden and London Biodiversity Plans in the borough by:*

- a) protect open spaces designated in the open space schedule as shown on the proposals map, including our Metropolitan Open Land, and other suitable land of 400sqm or more on large estates with the potential to be used as open space;*
- d) designating existing nature conservation sites;*
- e) protecting other green areas with nature conservation value, including gardens, where possible;*
- f) seeking to improve opportunities to experience nature, in particular in South and West Hampstead, Kentish Town and central London, where such opportunities are lacking;*
- g) expecting the provision of new or enhanced habitat, where possible, including through biodiverse green or brown roofs and green walls;*
- h) identifying habitat corridors and securing biodiversity improvements along gaps in habitat corridors;*
- i) working with The Royal Parks, the London Wildlife Trust, friends of parks groups and local nature conservation groups to protect and improve open spaces and nature conservation in Camden;*
- j) protecting trees and promoting the provision of new trees and vegetation, including additional street trees.'*

The Camden Biodiversity Action Plan 2013-2018 (LB Camden, 2013) sets out three key areas of focus. These are:

1. *Access to Nature*
2. *The Built Environment*
3. *Open Spaces and Natural Habitats*

Through a number of set targets these three focus areas and their specific ecological requirements are to be increased, enhanced and/or maintained to ensure that biodiversity has a continued value and presence in the Borough.

### **2.1.2 Previous reviews**

Besides the London wide baseline survey of 1984/85 undertaken by London Wildlife Trust, the SINC's in LB Camden were re surveyed in 1992 by the London Ecology Unit and in 2003 (also by LWT) as part of the GLA Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London. Minor updates in 2006 and 2007 were also undertaken by LB Camden.

## **2.2 LB Camden Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation**

The approved 36 SINC's in Camden prior to this review are those in Table 1.

Table1. Camden SINC's 2014

<b>Site Code</b>	<b>Site Name</b>
M006	London 's Canals
M072	Hampstead Heath
M088	Highgate Cemetery
M095	Camley Street Natural Park
M097	Regent's Park
CaBI01	Hampstead Cemetery
CaBI02	Branch Hill
CaBI03	Waterlow Park
CaBI04	Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve
CaBI05	Chalk Farm Embankment & Adelaide Nature Reserve
CaBI06	West Hampstead Rail sides, Medley Orchard & Westbere Copse
CaBI08	Hampstead Parish Churchyard
CaBII01	Belsize Wood Nature Reserve
CaBII02	Broadhurst Gardens Meadow
CaBII03	Frognal Court Wood
CaBII05	Primrose Hill
CaBII06	North London Line at York Way
CaBII07	St. Pancras Gardens
CaBII08	Green Triangle
CaBII09	King's College Hampstead Campus
CaBII10	Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir
CaL01	Holly Lodge Gardens
CaL02	Greville Place Nature Reserve
CaL03	160 Mill Lane Community Garden
CaL04	Phoenix Garden
CaL05	Calthorpe Community Garden
CaL07	Frognal Lane Gardens
CaL08	St. Andrew's Garden
CaL09	St. George's Garden
CaL10	St. James's Garden

CaL11	Russell Square
CaL12	Lincoln's Inn Fields
CaL13	Gordon Square
CaL14	Coram's Fields
CaL15	Rochester Terrace Gardens
CaL16	Kilburn Grange Park

## 2.3 Aims of the Review

The aims are to:

Output 1: Update Assessment of existing SINC sites across the borough.

- *All relevant survey data to be supplied in formats compatible with Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) and Camden IT and GIS software (MapInfo) this should include:*
  - *1x Habitat polygon TAB or SHP file, with one habitat per polygon, snapped to OS Mastermap where relevant*
  - *1x Target Note point TAB or SHP file*
  - *Species data output in the GiGL 'Standard data entry spread sheet' format (i.e. 1 species record per line), including a reference to the relevant Habitat polygon/Target note*

Output 2: Presentation of methodology and results to Local Sites Selection Panel for validation.

Output 3: A written report to include:

- *SINC review recommendations*
- *Summary of changes from last SINC review*

The study should:

- *Consider the statutory and strategic policy context for protection of nature within the borough;*
- *Include habitat surveys using an appropriate methodology based on the GLA habitat survey methodology and/or Phase 1 Habitat Survey, in consultation with Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL).*
- *Include, for each habitat parcel, a list of dominant, important, interesting, protected and/or quality indicator species;*
- *Identify wildlife corridors and any missing/unidentified links;*
- *Review the existing SINC boundaries, citations and designations;*
- *Recommend, where appropriate, new SINC's including grade, boundary, and draft citation.*

## **3 Desktop Survey**

### **3.1 Citation information**

Each of the citations (cartographic and descriptive information) for each of the agreed 2013 SINC's was provided by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) on behalf of LB Camden. These citations provided the baseline information for the justification of the Grade Status agreed in 2003 plus any adjustments made in 2006 and 2007. Information from them was considered vital for undertaking the on-site field surveys and a copy of them was taken into the field for review.

### **3.2 Additional supplied information**

LB Camden provided MasterMap GIS coverage of the Borough and GiGL provided GIS data on previous identified habitats. Additional information on Hampstead Heath and Highgate Cemetery was obtained from a London Wildlife colleague that is familiar with these sites.

This further information provided was useful for the fieldwork surveys by highlighting accurately the existing known boundaries and provided more up-to-date information accurately worth checking in the field.

#### **3.2.1 Additional sites**

Besides surveying the known 36 SINC's, LB Camden provided an additional four sites that it considered should be included in this review as they may be of sufficient value to be graded as SINC's.

The list of additional sites proposed was as follows:

- Hampstead Green
- Highgate Enclosures
- St. Martin's Gardens
- Fitzroy Park Allotments

These additional four sites were included within this review bringing the total number of sites agreed with LB Camden to be surveyed and reviewed was 40.

## 4 Fieldwork Surveys

### 4.1 SINC survey methodology

An Open Space and Habitat Survey was undertaken of all the current SINC's and the proposed additional sites between 30<sup>th</sup> April and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014 (inclusive) by ecologists Tony Wileman, Petra Sovic Davies and Annie Chipchase. In addition, several additional sections of land (usually adjoining or near to the SINC's) were also surveyed as they were considered to have some wildlife value by the surveyor at the time of the visit. Most sites were surveyed by one ecologist while some of the sites were surveyed by two or all three ecologists due to their size, complexity or concerns over safety and security.

The field survey followed standard GLA Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London with data being collected using paper forms and maps.

Aerial surveys accessible on the internet were occasionally used to assist in identifying boundary edges when these were difficult to judge at ground level.

As part of the survey, characteristic, rare, invasive and interesting species and plant assemblages were evaluated for conservation designations and assessed as to whether they were notable for the Greater London area. Notable is defined as species which were recorded from 15% or fewer of the 400 two-kilometre recording squares (tetrads) in Greater London in the *Flora of the London Area* (Burton 1983). Notable species are important in part determining the potential grading value of a SINC.

Some casual recording of fauna was attempted throughout the duration of the surveys.

#### 4.1.1 Site data gathering and mapping

Each site was surveyed overall and by habitat parcel. This was similar to that previously undertaken in the Open Space and Habitat Survey but with a slight change as more obvious differences in habitat type were used as boundaries for each surveyed parcel. In some cases this was identical to those parcels originally surveyed in previous years but most differed. This style of surveying was agreed by GIGL, with the London Wildlife Sites Board to help provide them and their partners with a more accurate picture of the habitat locations on any given SINC.

Most sites therefore, have been surveyed by division into parcels of a dominant habitat type with some other minor habitat(s) (if present) making the coverage up to 100%. The dominant habitat is typically greater than 50%.

Site and parcel information collected was as follows:

#### Site information

- Survey details (site name, survey access details, surveyor, date of survey, time spent on survey etc);
- Access (public accessibility, accessibility by various modes of transport, predominant recreational usage etc);
- Typology (broad land use types, maintenance and management condition etc);
- Threats and disturbances (invasive species issues, anti-social behaviour, safety and security, erosion, vandalism, litter/dog fouling etc);
- Other information (Notable changes, nature conservation value, brief description etc).

### Parcel information

- Plant species present (listed with abundance using DAFOR<sup>1</sup> Scale (see below));
- Habitats present (listed with percentage cover of parcel);
- Additional habitat features (list of habitat qualifiers inc. mowing types, details of hedges, rows of trees, aquatic vegetation types, dead wood etc.);
- Interest areas (groups of flora/fauna parcel has an interest for).

## **4.2 Limitations of the surveys**

### **4.2.1 Seasonal plants and animals**

The timings of the survey visits were considered good to characterise the species and habitats likely to be found present on site. As a result it is probable that most plant species in existence on the site were located but it is possible some flowering plants were not located especially those species known to be rare, very small, or having very small populations which could be easily overlooked. The timing of the survey is considered adequate for recording large easily noticeable invertebrates and adequate for recording non-nocturnal vertebrate fauna. It is considered good for recording bird species. Most species found on site were identifiable to species although some were identifiable to Genus only.

It should be noted that only those animal species typically very easily seen, such as butterflies, dragonflies, birds and some mammals, are more readily recorded. Reptiles, amphibians, many small mammals and most invertebrates are not readily seen while undertaking Open Space and Habitat Surveys and therefore they are less likely to be recorded.

### **4.2.2 Access**

It is inevitable that during any given survey of this scale there will be access issues to sites or part of sites. Landowners of sites without public access were contacted where possible to minimise this limitation but on occasion they are either unobtainable or reluctant to provide access. In addition, some areas of given sites cannot be surveyed because there are obstacles (natural or artificial) that prevent access (high fences, walls, dense scrub cover, rivers and other wet habitats etc). In cases where access is not obtained, sites are surveyed as much as possible from neighbouring boundaries with the assistance of binoculars where this is possible.

## **4.3 Plant nomenclature and rarity**

The *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace, 2010), the standard text, was consulted for plant nomenclature. English names have been used in preference to Latin (only quoted in the first instance) in order to facilitate readability of the report.

Any uncommon vascular plant species were identified in the London context using the *Flora of the London Area* (Burton, 1983). For national rarity *The New Atlas of the British & Irish Flora* (Preston, Pearman & Dines, 2002) was referred to (where a taxon appearing in 150 or less 10 x 10km squares was considered rare).

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<sup>1</sup> DAFOR Scale is a sampling method used to provide a quick estimate of the relative abundance of species (usually plants) in a given area. The categories are D-Dominant, A- Abundant, F- Frequent, O-Occasional, R-Rare.

## 4.4 Fieldwork Survey Results

### 4.4.1 Surveyed sites

Access was sought to survey all of the 40 proposed sites. Table 3 shows level of access obtained to these sites

Table 3. Site accessibility

Level of Accessibility	Number of Sites accessed
Site accessed and surveyed	32
Site or parts thereof not accessed but surveyed from neighbouring land	6
Site not accessed at all and therefore not surveyed	2 (See note below)

**N.B.** The sites that were not accessed and surveyed were Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir and Broadhurst Gardens Meadow. These two sites were not accessed as the private landowners did not reply to our attempts to contact them.

### 4.4.2 Proposed SINC Changes

After field surveying a series of proposed changes to SINC Status were rigorously checked against the criteria of the GLA Habitat Open Space and Habitat SINC designation criteria to ensure that they were compliant. Furthermore, any proposed changes were discussed within the LWT team to ensure consistency across the sites and that the changes were appropriate for that given site.

The following main changes are proposed:

- 1x Borough Grade II SINC is upgraded to Borough Grade I SINC;
- 1x current non-SINC site is proposed to be graded as a Borough Grade II SINC;
- 2x current non-SINC sites are proposed to be graded as Local Grade SINC;
- 14x SINC require boundary changes with 3.04ha of former SINC area to be removed and 1.19ha of area to be added;
- 34x SINC require updates to citations.

## 5 Site-by-Site Review

The site-by-site review is composed of a series of individual documents relating to each of the 40 surveyed sites in order of SINC Status; Metropolitan, Borough (Grade I), Borough (Grade II), Local, and additional sites.

### 5.1 Designated Sites

Each SINC's review consists of the

1. existing citation with highlighted proposed changes (text highlighted in yellow are those proposed to be changed or removed; text highlighted in green are blocks of text proposed to be added);
2. amended citation, the date of the last update will need amending when LBC has given approval;
3. change analysis page indicating proposed SINC Status, citation and boundary changes plus some additional observations;
4. map showing existing boundary with proposed boundary changes;
5. map of finalised proposed boundary.

Some sites will not require all five components as they may have no proposed changes.

The maps of the M006 *London's Canals* only show the areas of change as there are problems in displaying the entire site scaled on to an A4 page.

**N.B. Map scales are based on an A4 printout**

## **M006 London's Canals**

### **Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** M006

**Site Name:** London's Canals

**Summary:** London's canals provide a home for many fish and aquatic plants, and are a great way to enjoy the natural world in some of the city's most built-up areas.

**Grid ref:** TQ 202 833

**Area (ha):** 188.52

**Borough(s):** Brent, Camden, Ealing, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Tower Hamlets, Westminster

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Bare ground, Canal, Planted shrubbery, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Vegetated wall/tombstones, Wet marginal vegetation, Wet woodland/carr.

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** Canal & River Trust

#### **Site Description:**

London's canals support a wide range of aquatic flora, amongst which are found a number of locally uncommon species. These include narrow-leaved water plantain (*Alisma lanceolatum*), rigid hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and shining pondweed (*Potamogeton lucens*), all species of clean, clear waters. Many waterside plants, including several London rarities, also grow on the brickwork and banks of the canal. The canals also support an important invertebrate fauna (including several species of dragon/damselflies), a diverse fish community, and breeding waterfowl. London's network of canals fulfill an important function in allowing nature into heavily built-up environments. The towpath and associated areas of waste ground, especially in East London, support a number of uncommon species of disturbed ground. The whole of the Grand Union Canal system in London, including the Regent's and Hertford Union Canals, is included in this single Metropolitan site.

**Site first notified:** 01/04/1986      **Boundary last changed:** 30/11/2005

**Citation last edited:** 01/12/2005      **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 21/03/2007

## Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	M006
<b>Site Name:</b>	London's Canals
<b>Summary:</b>	London's canals provide a home for many fish and aquatic plants, and are a great way to enjoy the natural world in some of the city's most built-up areas.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 202 833
<b>Area (ha):</b>	189.11
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Brent, Camden, Ealing, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Tower Hamlets, Westminster
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Bare ground, Canal, Planted shrubbery, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Vegetated wall/tombstones, Wet marginal vegetation, Wet woodland/carr.
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	Canal & River Trust

### Site Description:

London's canals support a wide range of aquatic flora, amongst which are found a number of locally uncommon species. These include narrow-leaved water plantain (*Alisma lanceolatum*), rigid hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and shining pondweed (*Potamogeton lucens*), all species of clean, clear waters. Many waterside plants, including several London rarities, also grow on the brickwork and banks of the canal. The canals also support an important invertebrate fauna (including several species of dragon/damselflies), a diverse fish community, and breeding waterfowl. London's network of canals fulfill an important function in allowing nature into heavily built-up environments. The towpath and associated areas of waste ground, especially in East London, support a number of uncommon species of disturbed ground. The whole of the Grand Union Canal system in London, including The Regent's and Hertford Union Canals, is included in this single Metropolitan site.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/04/1986	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	23/06/2014
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	23/06/2014	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	25/11/2002
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last updated:</b>	21/03/2007		

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** M006 London's Canals

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

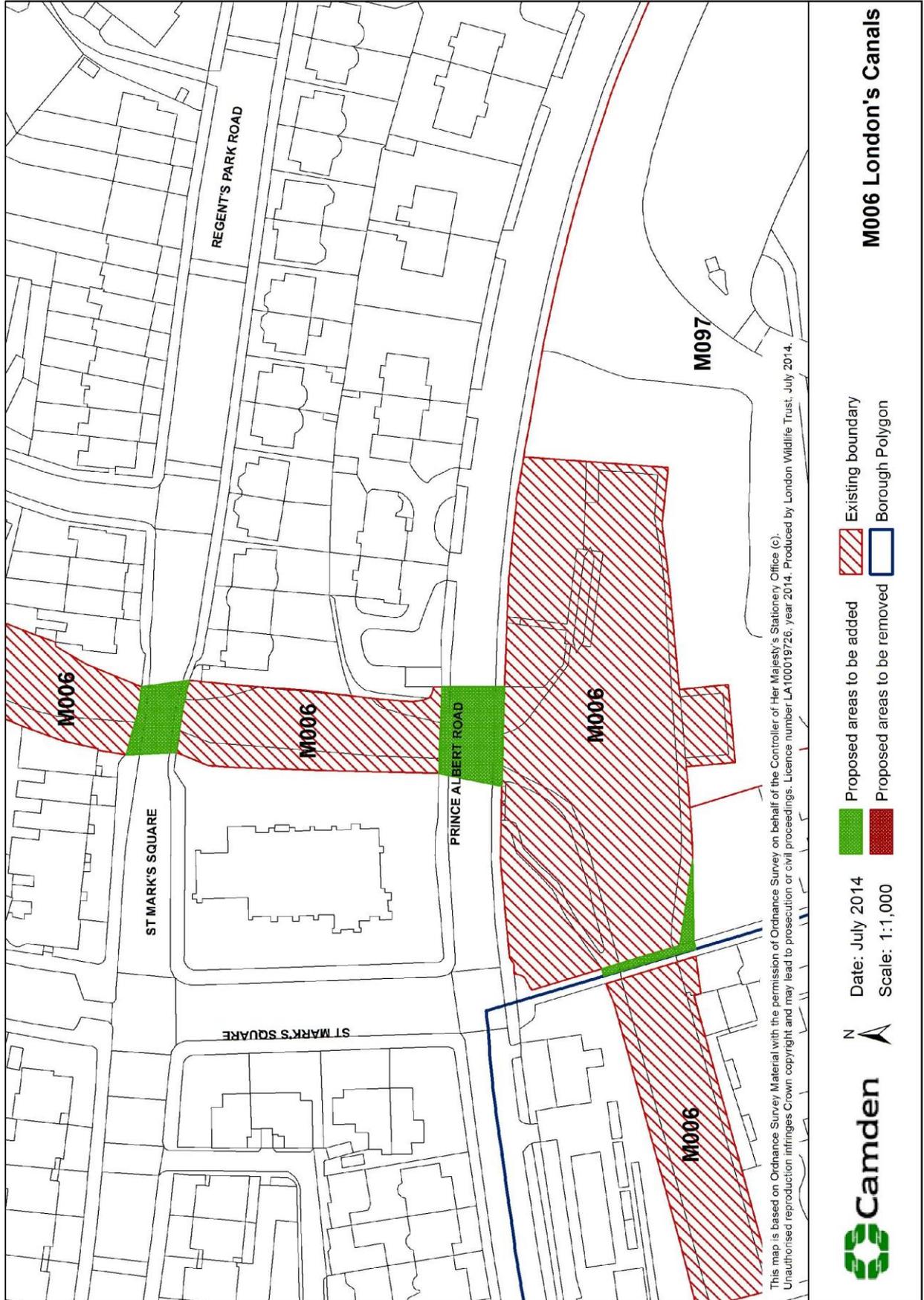
Several changes to boundary to include areas under the bridges, so that the Canal is connected along its entire length rather than broken into several parts. Also some small minor changes with regards to the King's Cross Central development Area.

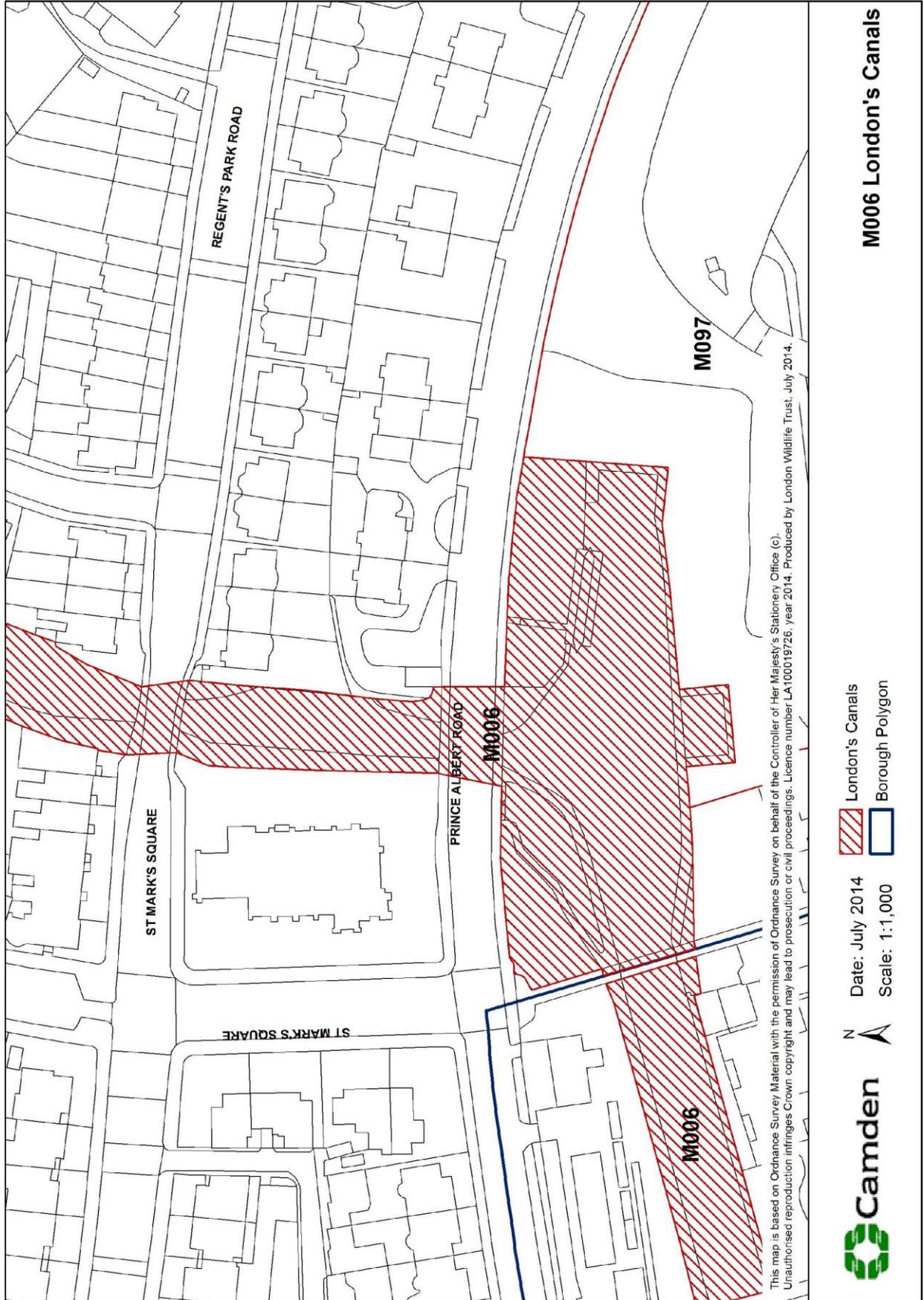
**Citation change:**

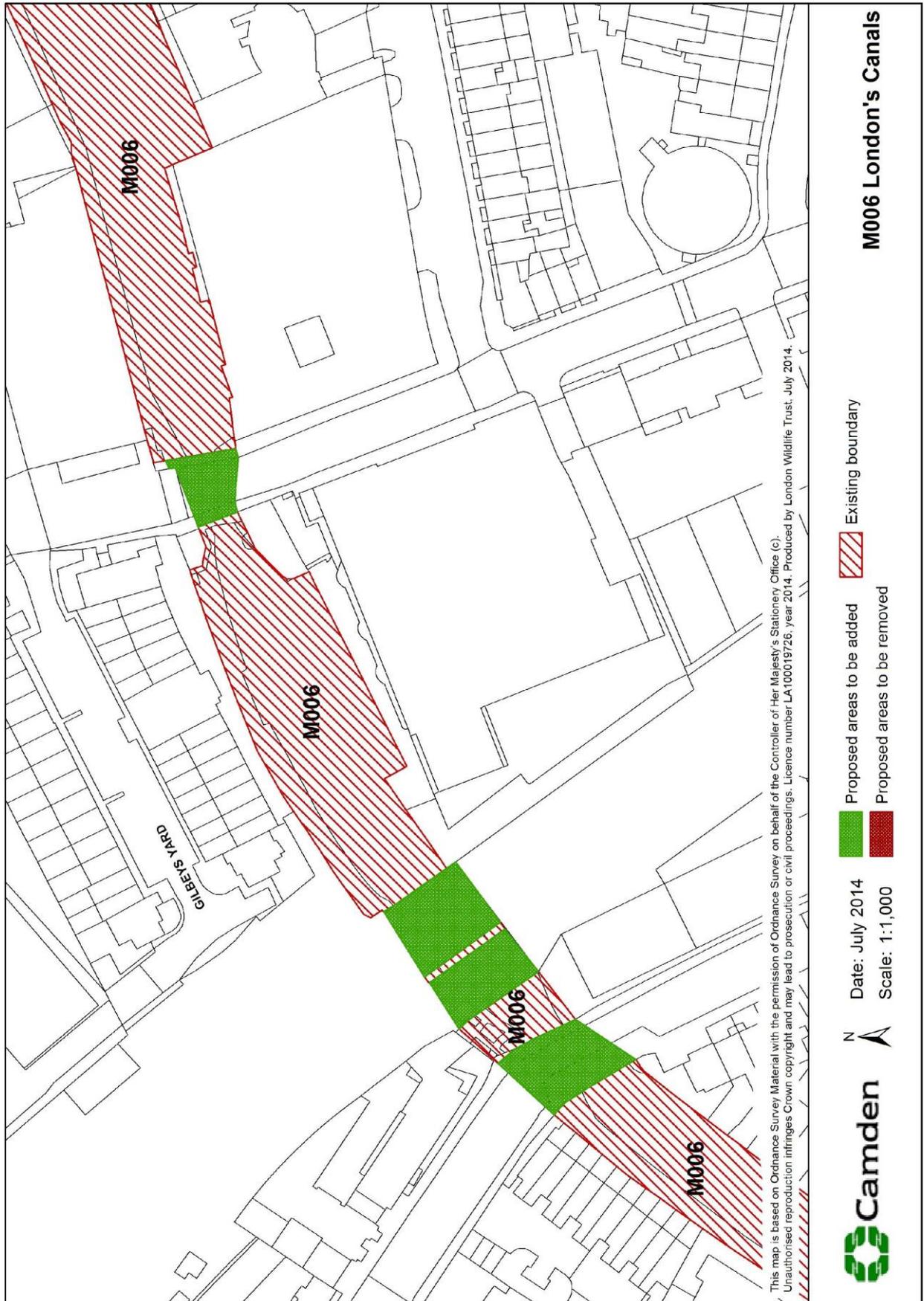
Further identified habitats added to list.

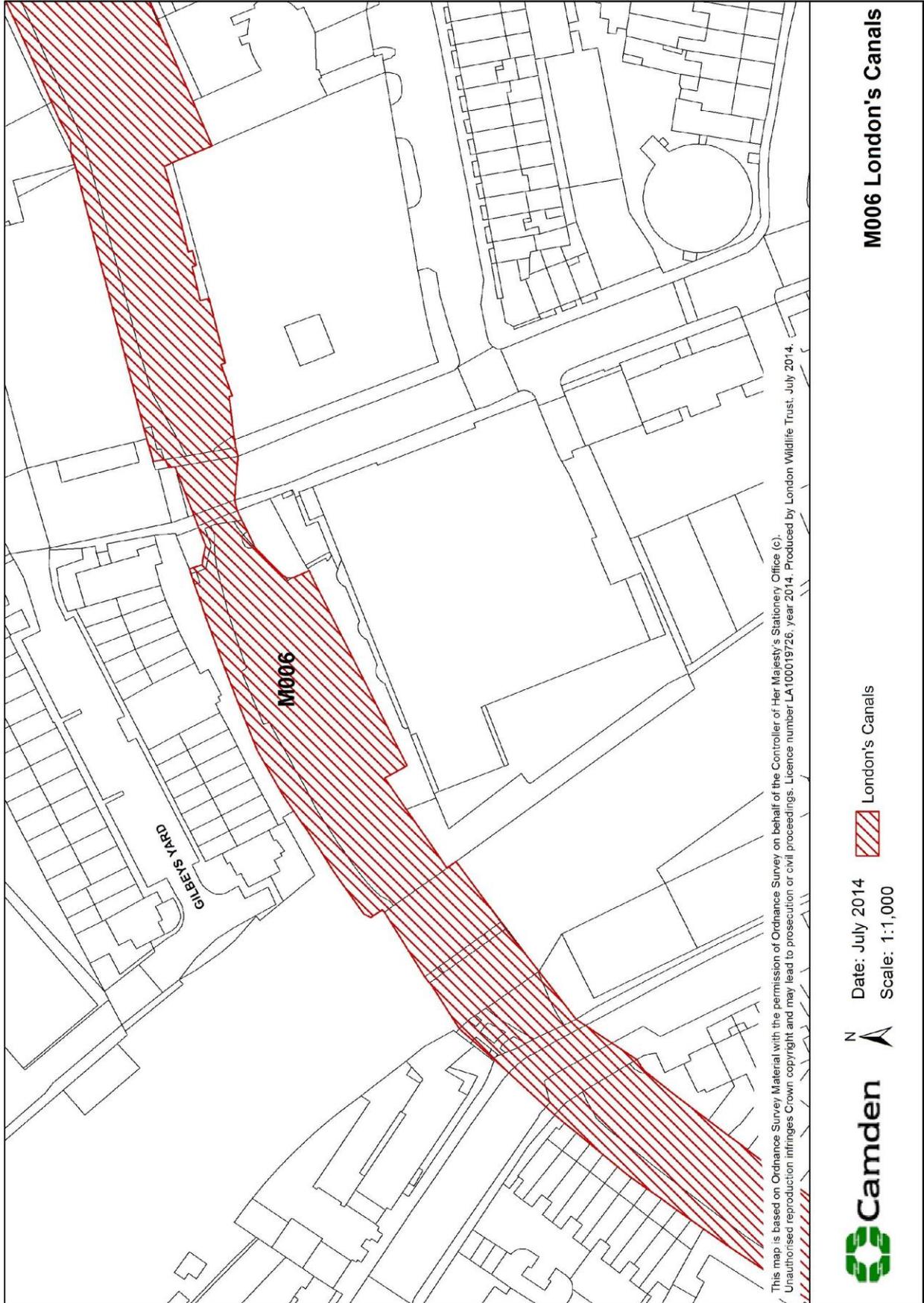
**Other observations and recommendations:**

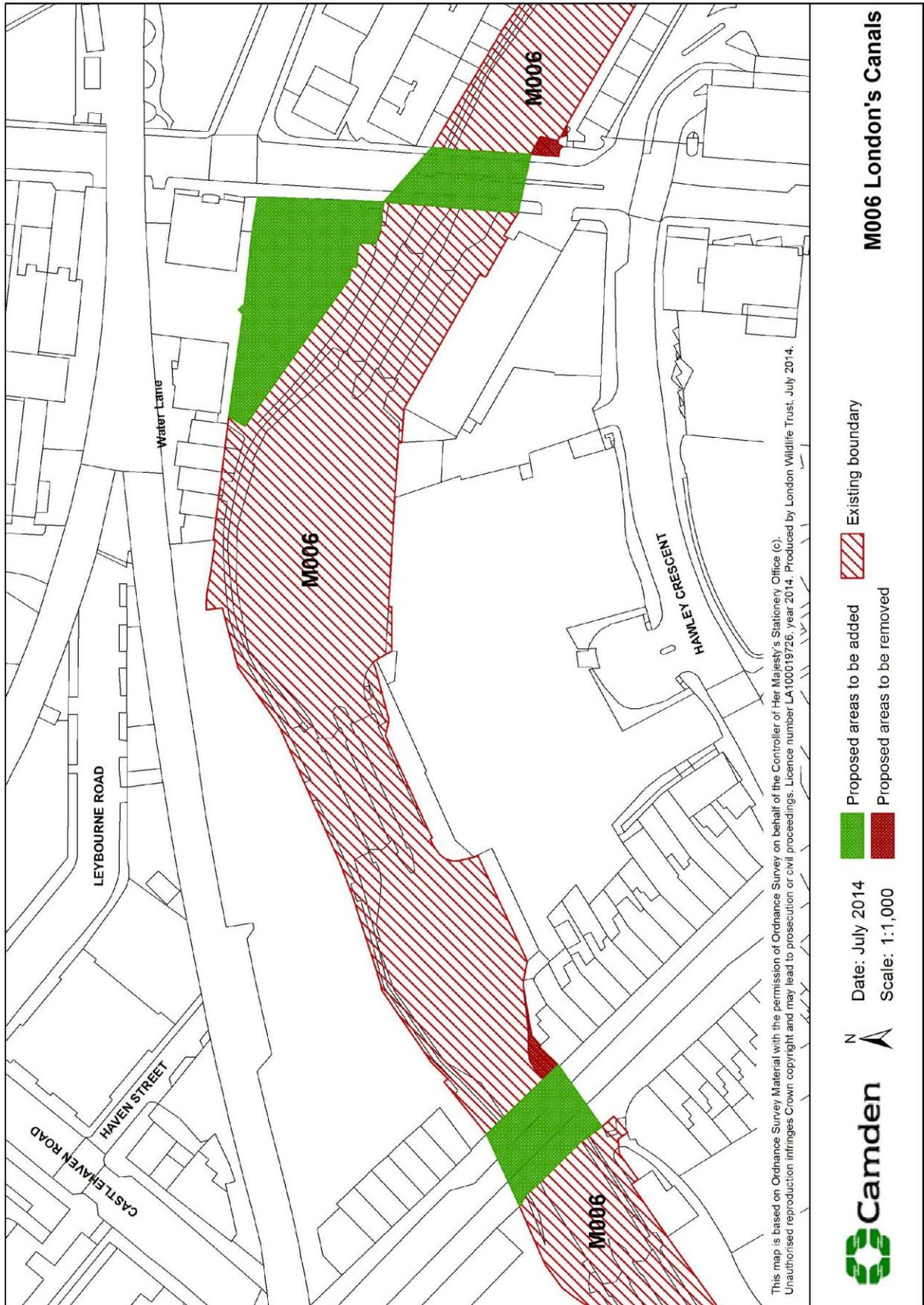
None

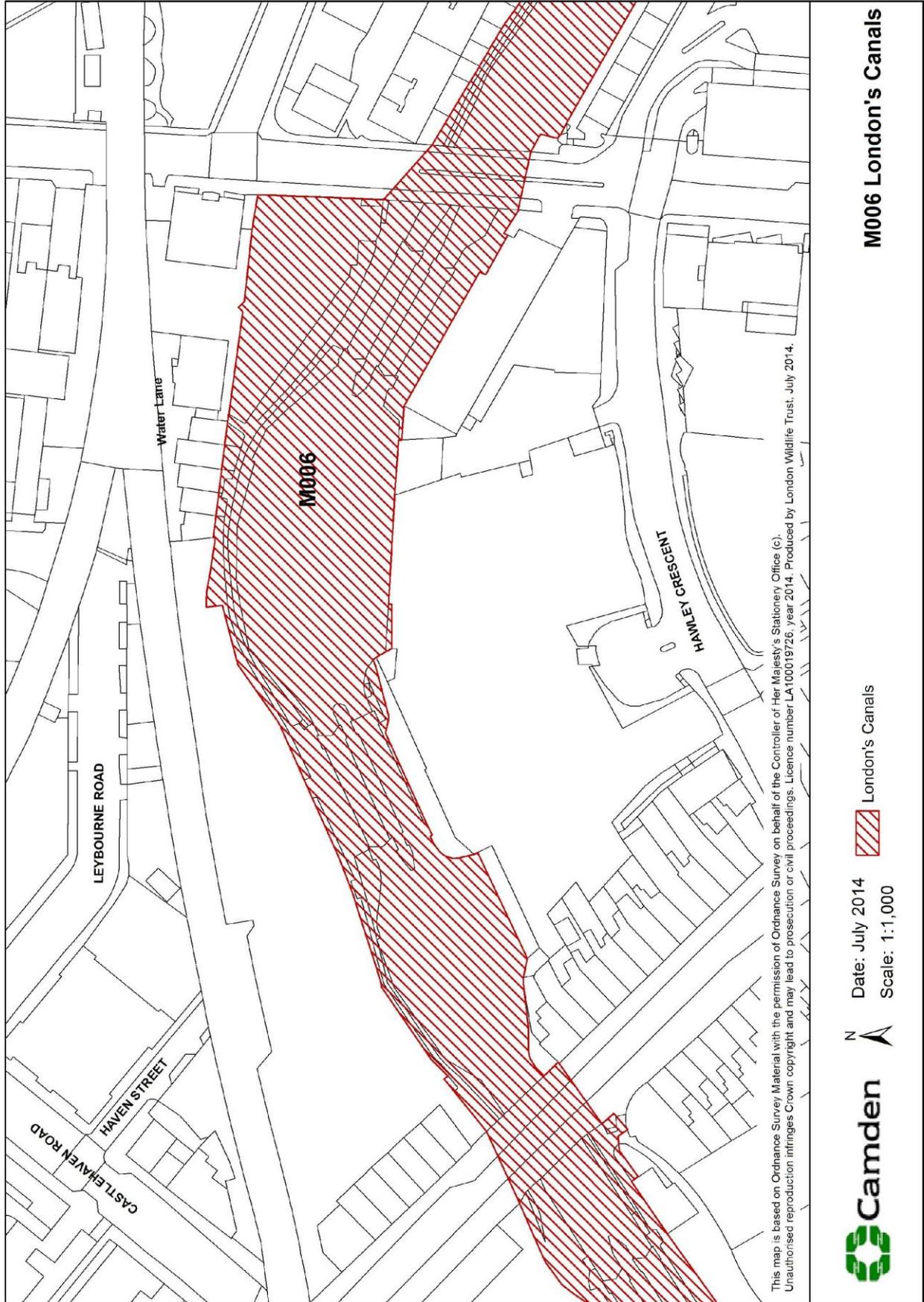


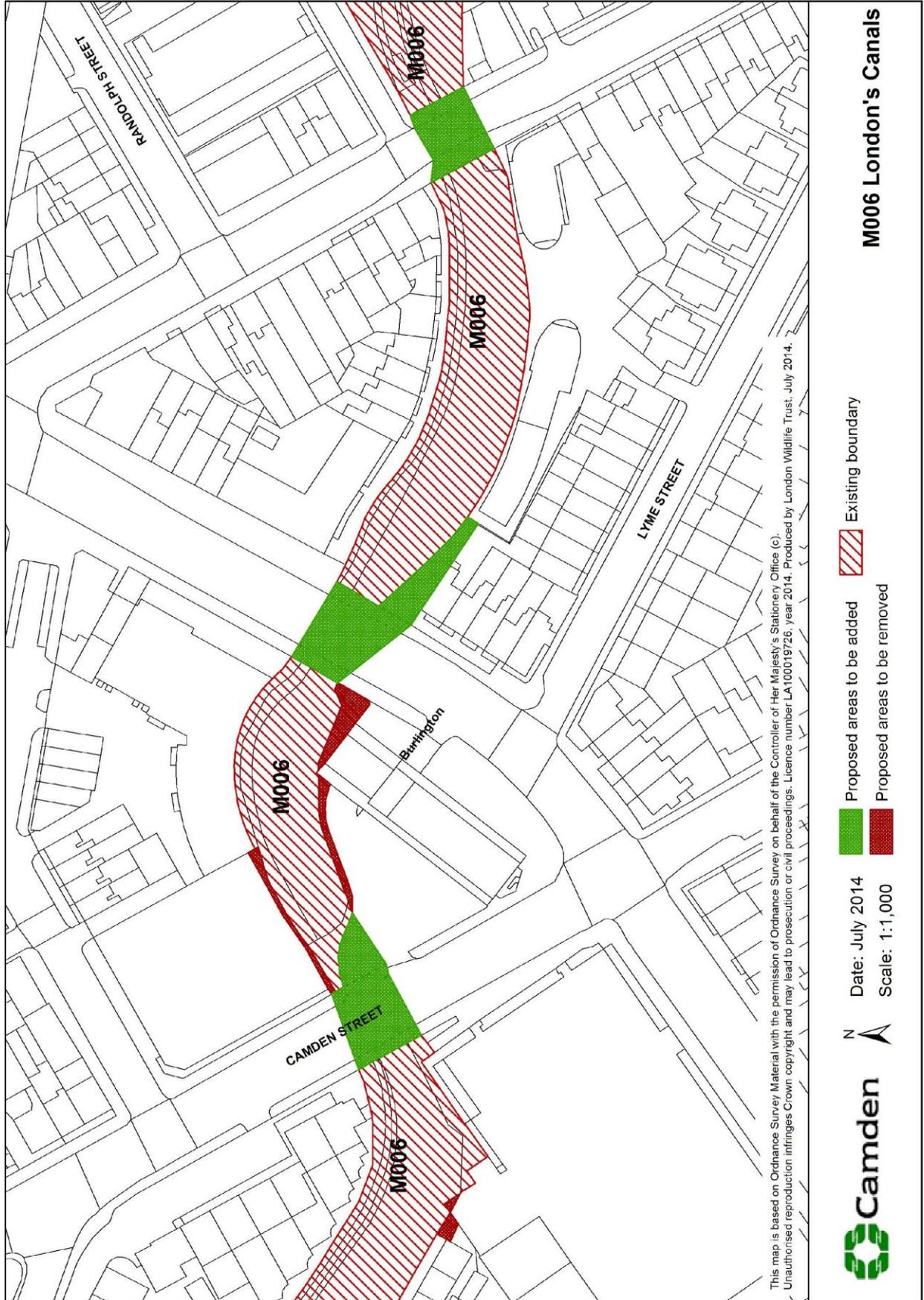


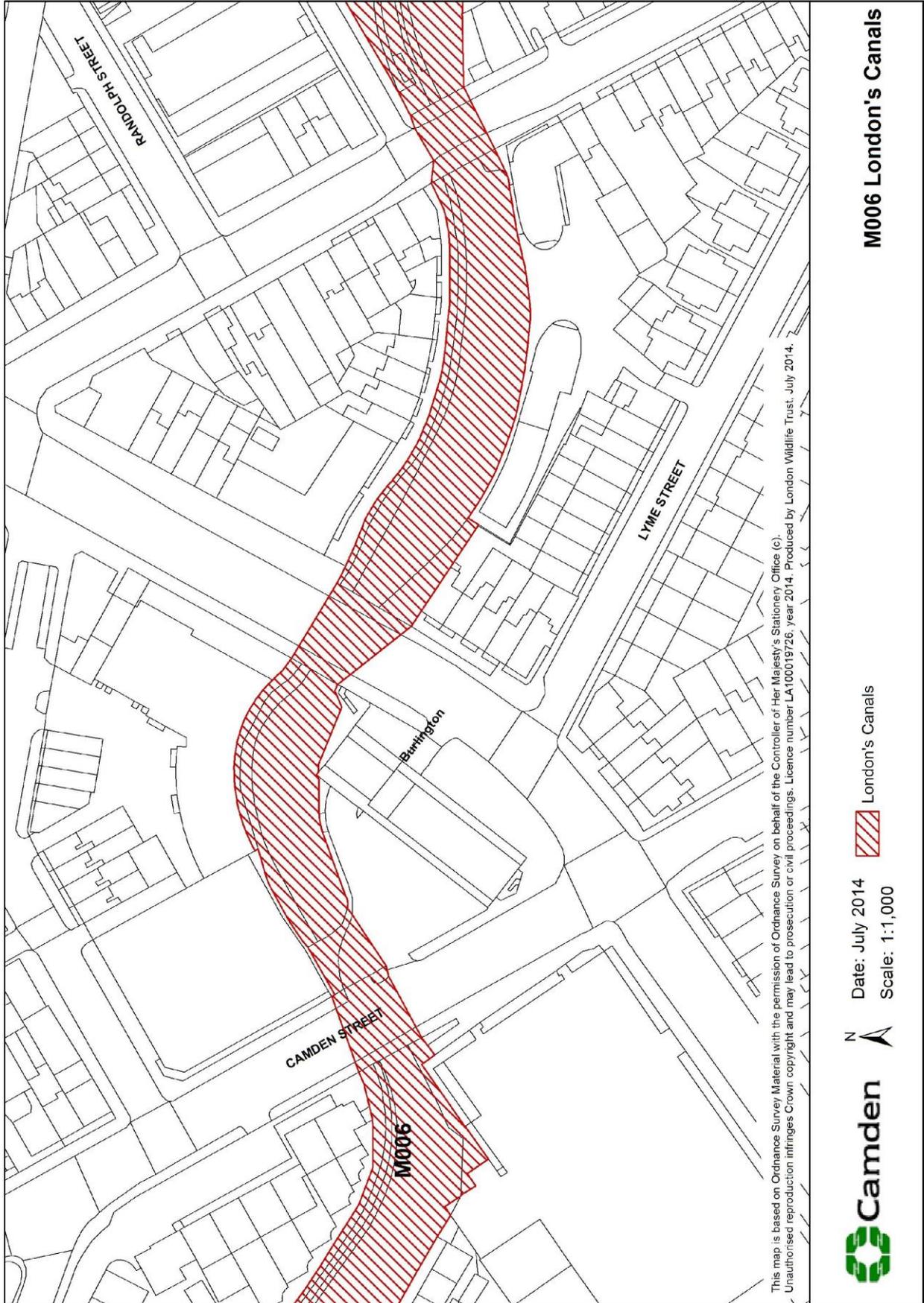


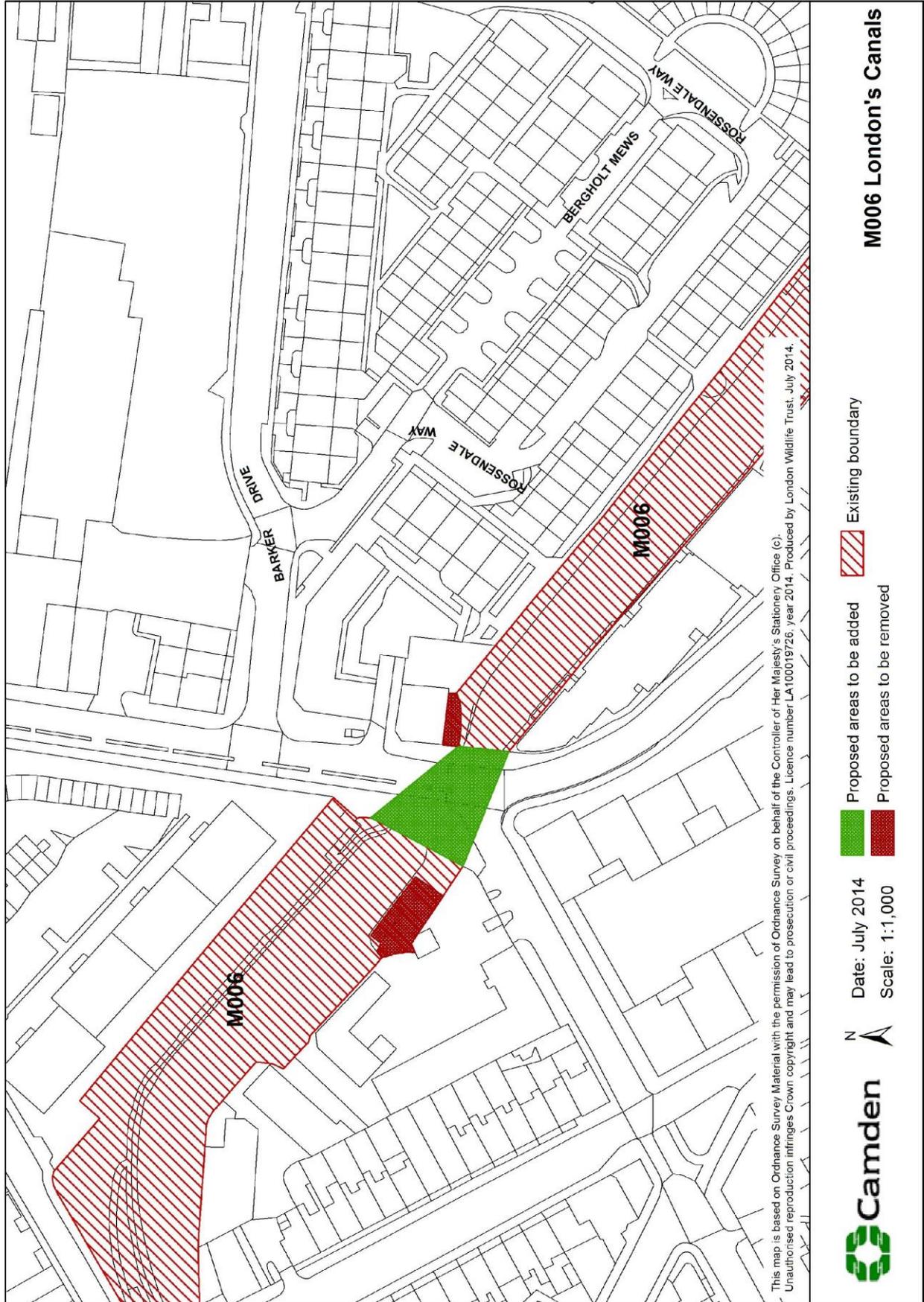


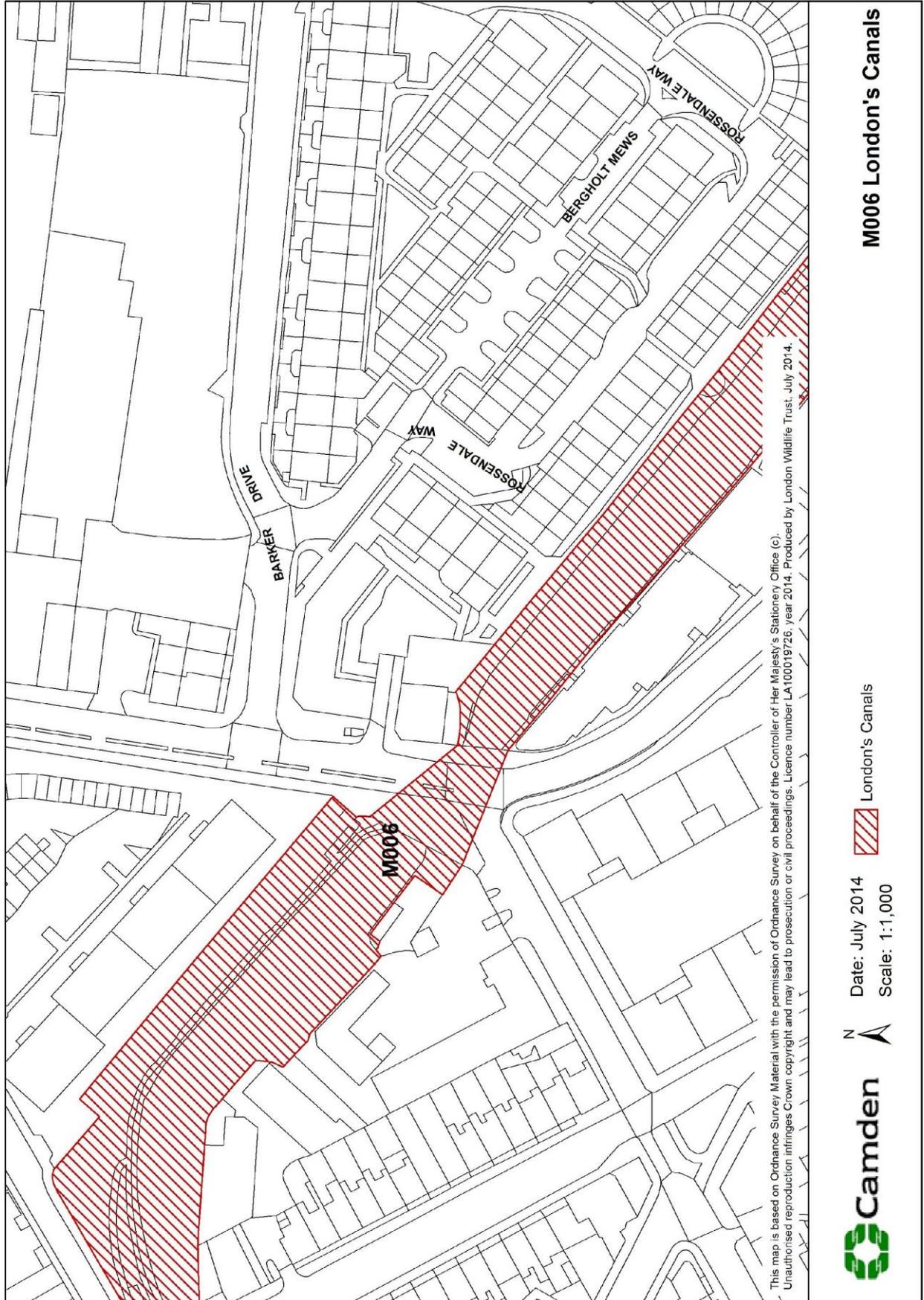


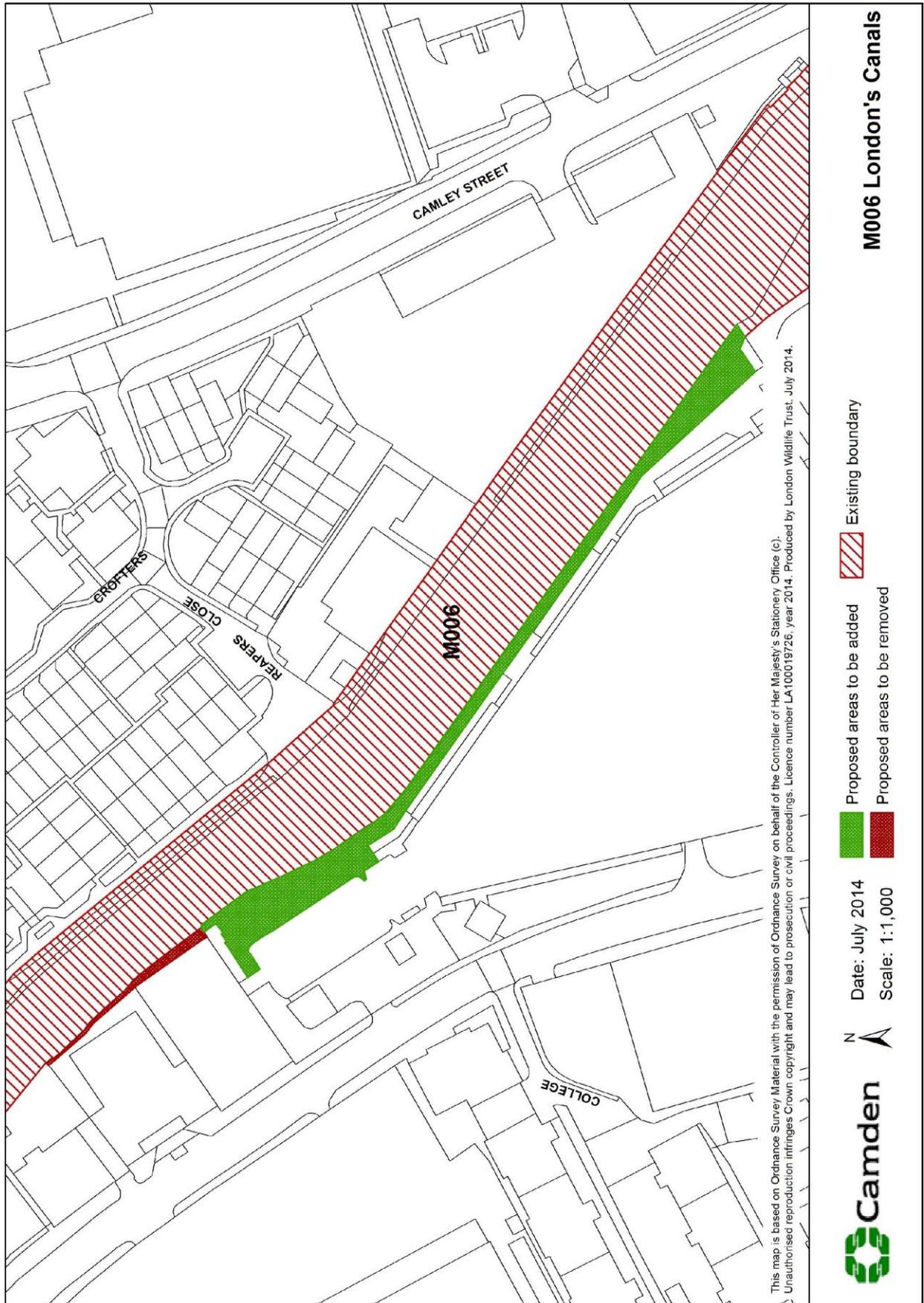


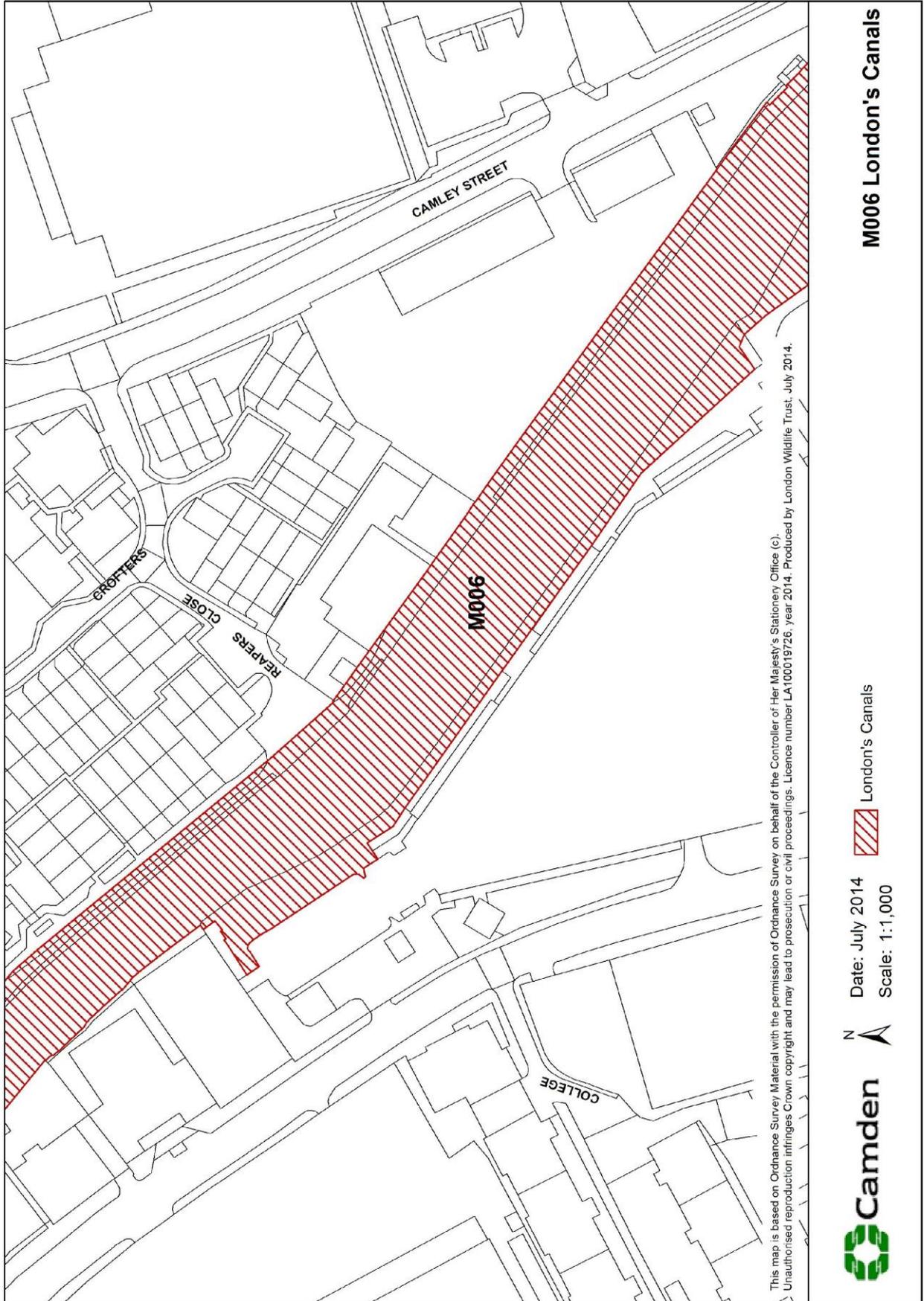


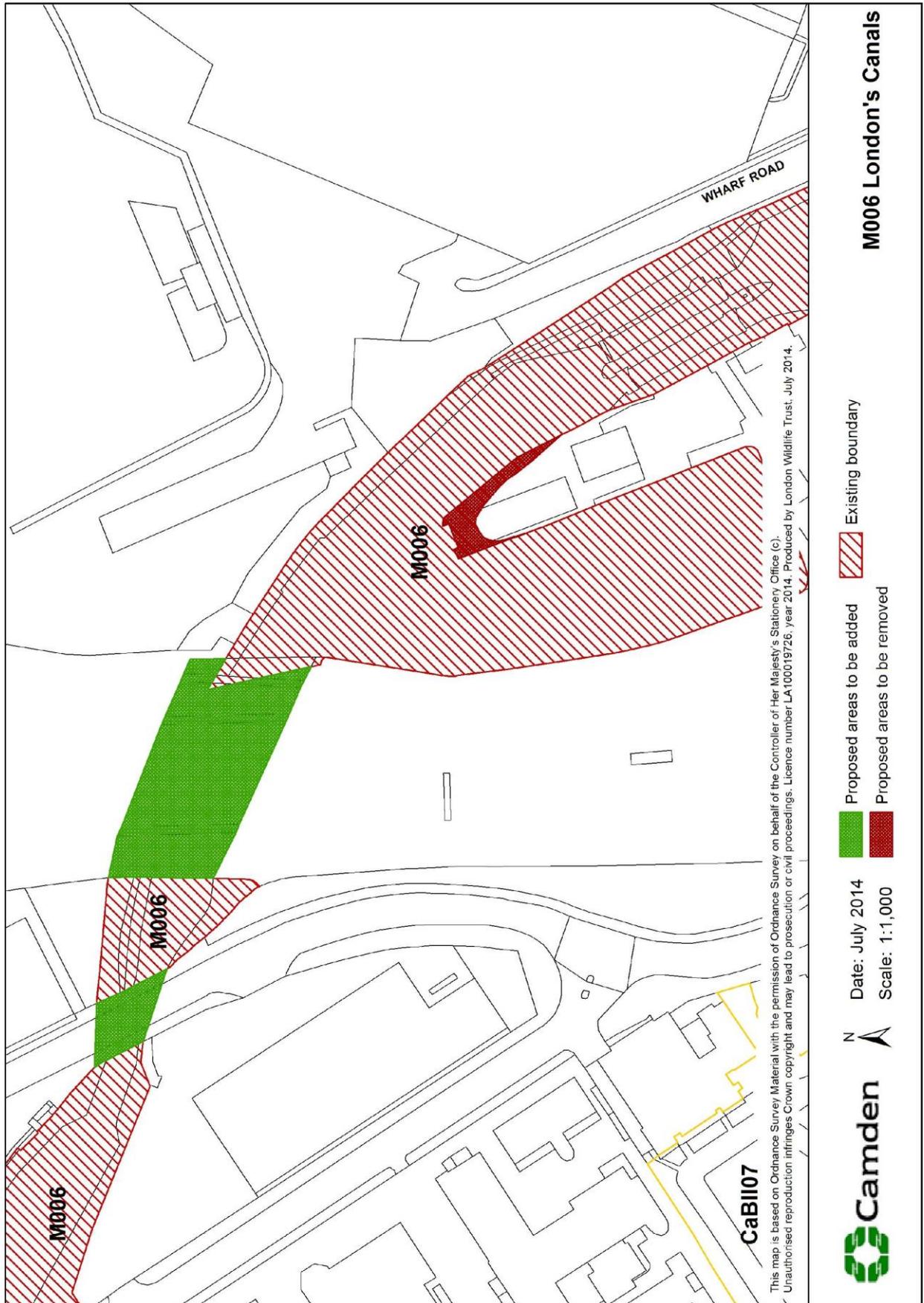


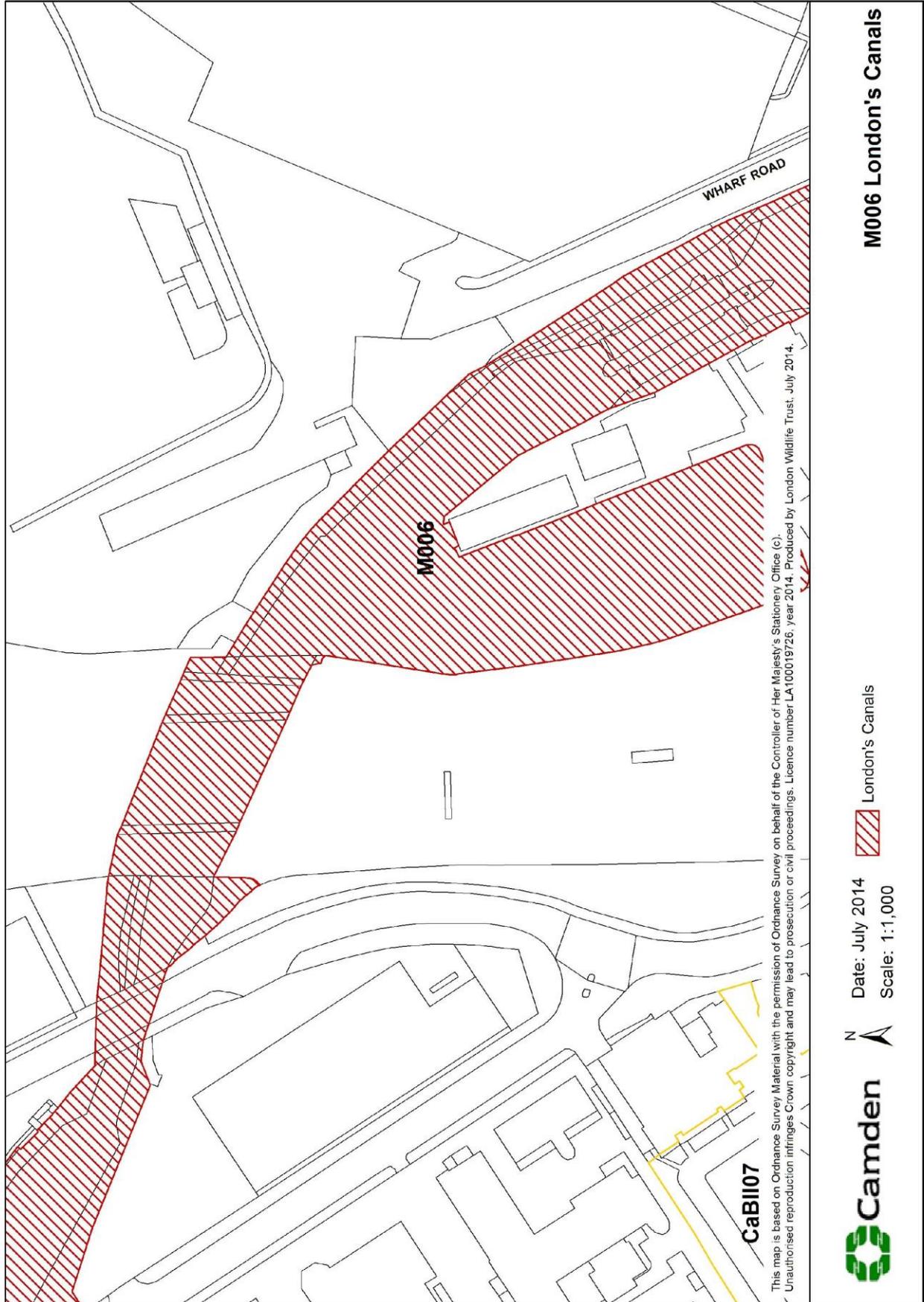


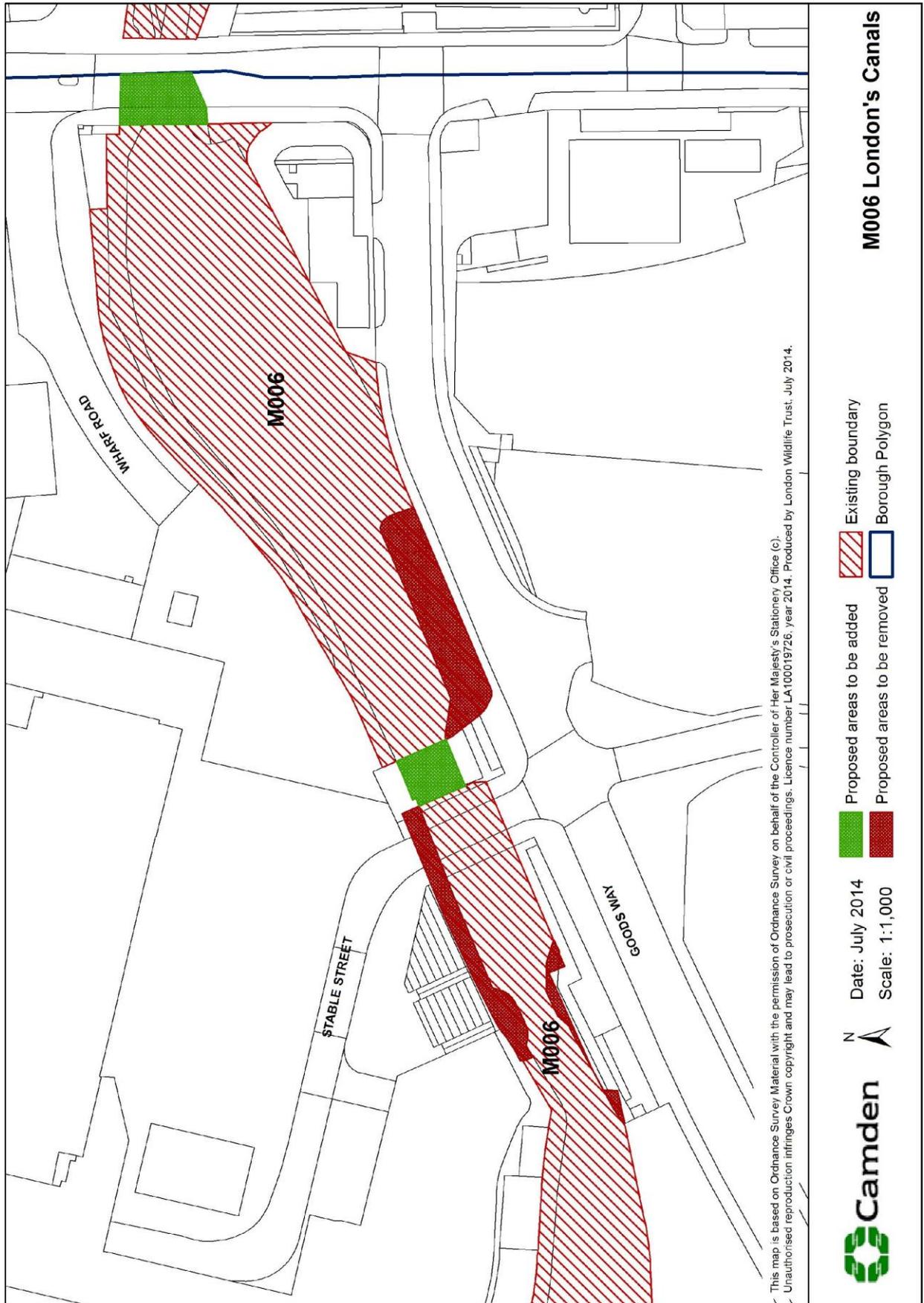


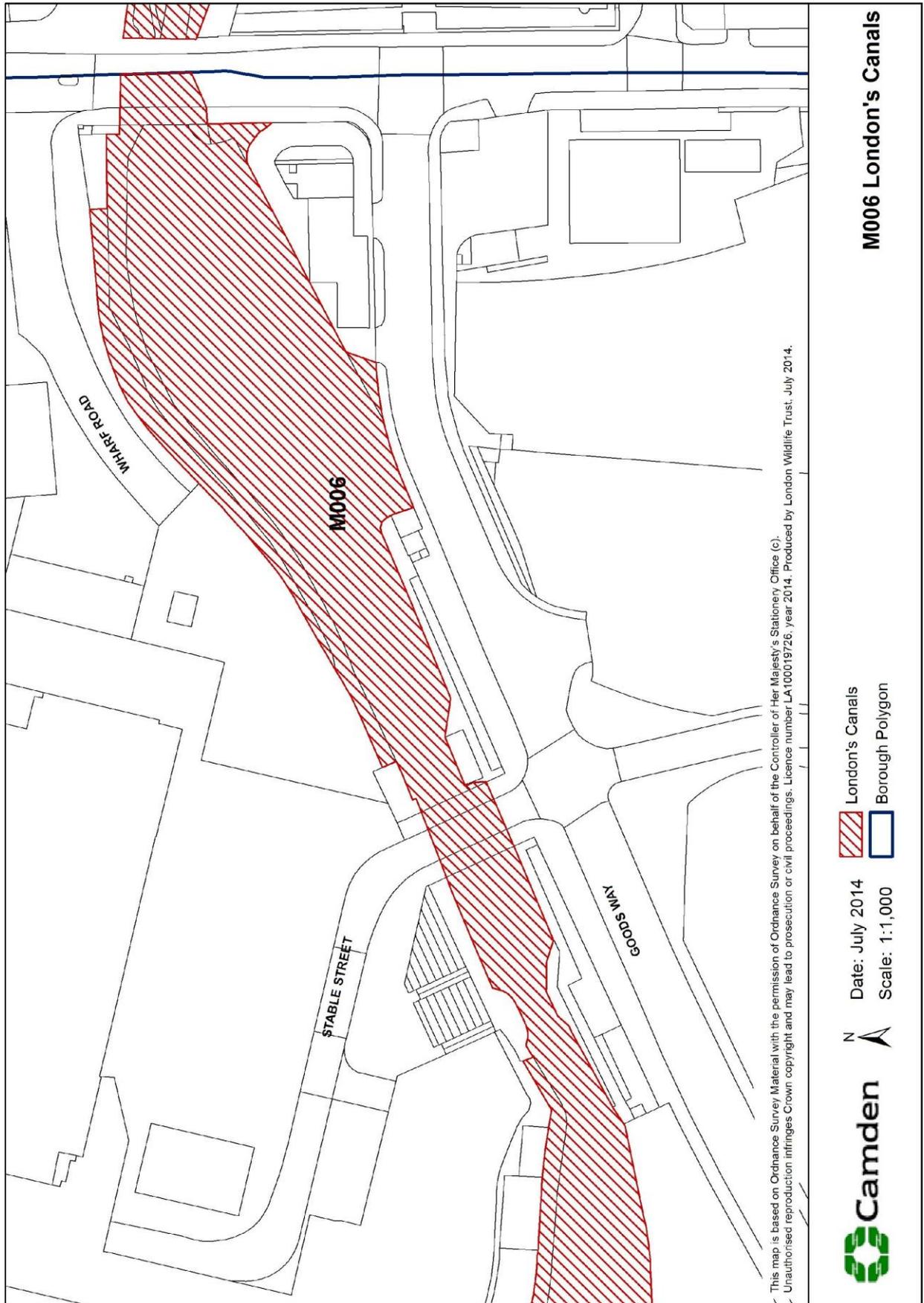












## **M072 Hampstead Heath**

### **Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** M072

**Site Name:** Hampstead Heath and Kenwood

**Summary:** One of London's best loved open spaces, the Heath's remarkable range of habitats so close to central London includes one of the capital's few bogs, as well as wide expanses of grassland and ancient woodland.

**Grid ref:** TQ 273 866

**Area (ha):** 317.63

**Borough(s):** Barnet, Camden

**Habitat(s):** Acid grassland, Ancient woodland, Bog, Pond/Lake, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Hedge, Secondary woodland, Scrub, Heathland

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** City of London and English Heritage

#### **Site Description:**

Just over six kilometres from central London, this extensive site is well known for its unique mix of semi-natural and formal habitats. Ancient woodlands contain an exceptional number of old and over-mature trees, providing dead wood habitat for a range of specialist invertebrates, including the nationally rare jewel beetle *Agrilus pannonicus*, and supporting breeding bird species such as blackcap, great-spotted woodpecker, lesser spotted woodpecker, nuthatch, treecreeper and chiffchaff. In addition, a large number of veteran trees are scattered across the site. Another important habitat is the small wet flush (or bog) in Kenwood containing several species of bog-mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.) and water horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*), all very rare in London. The second bog, located in West Heath, along *Sphagnum* species support greater spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*), cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*) and creeping willow (*Salix repens*), all rare in London. Acid grassland occurs on the upper slopes, supporting heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), pill sedge (*Carex pilulifera*), pignut (*Conopodium majus*) and other characteristic plants. In several places heathland restoration is being attempted, using heathers (*Calluna vulgaris*, *Erica* spp.). Relict heathland invertebrates include the tube-web spider (*Atypus affinis*) at its only known London site. The many ponds and watercourses on the site are of further botanical, entomological and ornithological interest. Other rare plants recorded in past include creeping willow (*Salix repens*), lemon-scented fern (*Oreopteris limbosperma*) and hard fern (*Blechnum spicant*). One of north London's most popular open spaces, the Heath has been skillfully managed to integrate wildlife and recreation over the last decade. Owned by the City of London with the exception of the Kenwood Estate, which is owned by English Heritage; (already stated under ownership)

part Site of Special Scientific Interest. Hampstead Heath won a Green Flag Award again for 2006/7. (species added)

**Site first notified:** 19/09/1988      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 14/08/2006      **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 14/03/2007

## Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	M072
<b>Site Name:</b>	Hampstead Heath and Kenwood
<b>Summary:</b>	One of London's best loved open spaces, the Heath's remarkable range of habitats so close to central London includes two of the capital's few bogs, as well as wide expanses of grassland and ancient woodland.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 273 866
<b>Area (ha):</b>	316.91
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Barnet, Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Acid grassland, Ancient woodland, Bog, Pond/Lake, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Hedge, Secondary woodland, Scrub, Heathland
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	The City of London have been custodians of Hampstead Heath and have managed it under the Hampstead Heath Act 1871 since 1989; Kenwood Estate is owned and managed by English Heritage

### Site Description:

Just over six kilometres from central London, this extensive site is well known for its unique mix of semi-natural and formal habitats. Ancient woodlands contain an exceptional number of old and over-mature trees, providing dead wood habitat for a range of specialist invertebrates, including the nationally rare jewel beetle *Agrilus pannonicus*, and supporting breeding bird species such as blackcap, great-spotted woodpecker, lesser spotted woodpecker, nuthatch, treecreeper and chiffchaff. In addition, a large number of veteran trees scattered across the site. Another important habitat is the small wet flush (or bog) in Kenwood containing several species of bog-mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.) and water horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*), all very rare in London. The second bog, located in West Heath, along *Sphagnum* species support greater spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*), cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*) and creeping willow (*Salix repens*), all rare in London. Acid grassland occurs on the upper slopes, supporting heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), pill sedge (*Carex pilulifera*), pignut (*Conopodium majus*) and other characteristic plants. In several places heathland restoration is being attempted, using heathers (*Calluna vulgaris*). Relict heathland invertebrates include the tube-web spider (*Atypus affinis*) at its only known London site. The many ponds and watercourses on the site are of further botanical, entomological and ornithological interest. Other rare plants recorded in past include lemon-scented fern (*Oreopteris limbosperma*) and hard fern (*Blechnum spicant*). One of north London's most popular open spaces, the Heath has been skillfully managed to integrate wildlife and recreation over the last decade. Part of the site is designated as Site of Special Scientific Interest.

**Site first notified:** 19/09/1988      **Boundary last changed:** 10/07/2014

**Citation last edited:** 24/06/2014      **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:**

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** M072 Hampstead Heath

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

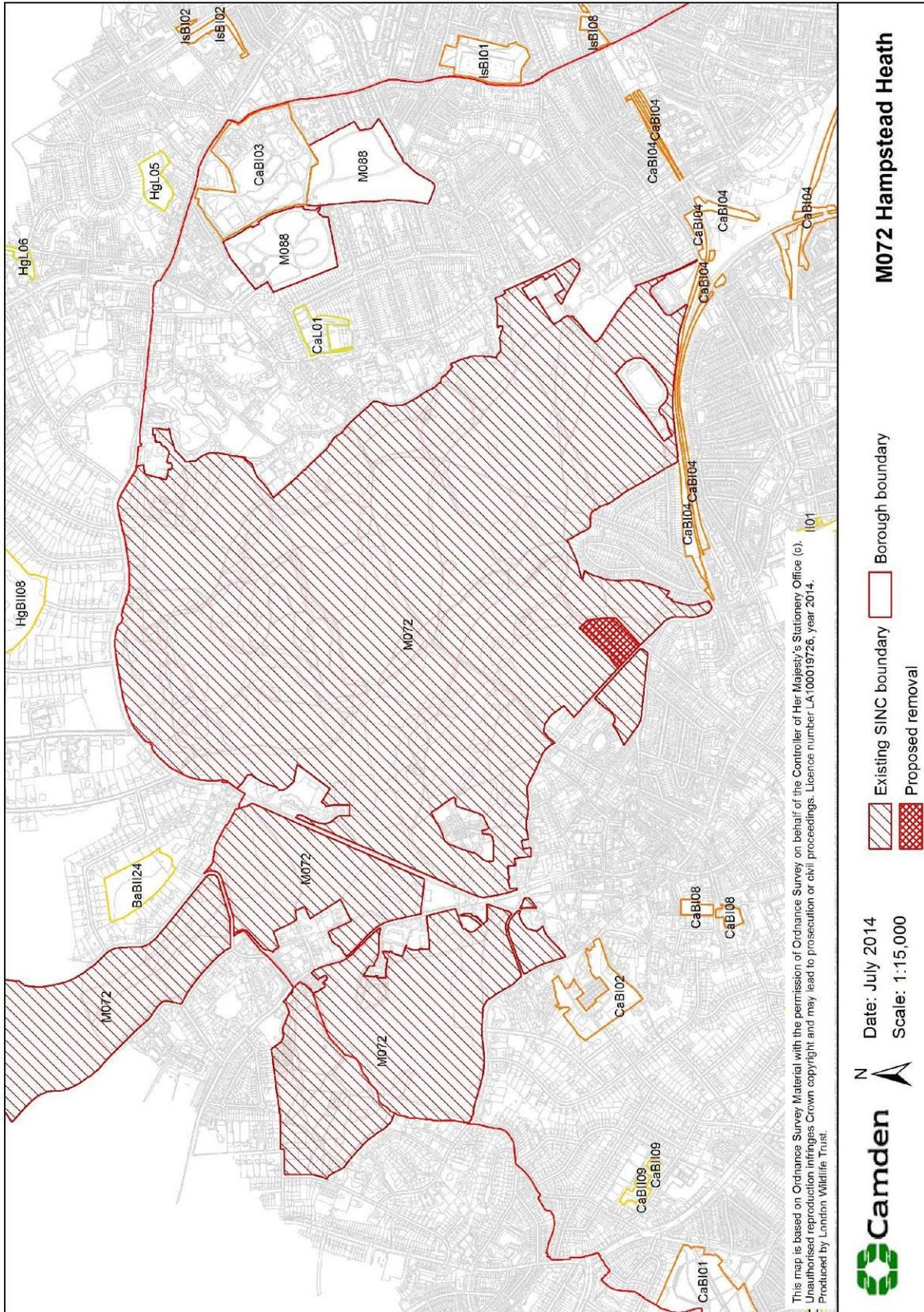
Fairground Site is heavily degraded. No vegetation is present due to constant use and large temporary building (tent) is erected on the site together with substantial infrastructure required for its running. It is recommended that the affected area is excluded from the site, as it has no ability to support wildlife (and therefore no value for nature conservation) and it is functionally separated from Hampstead Heath and Kenwood Estate as open spaces.

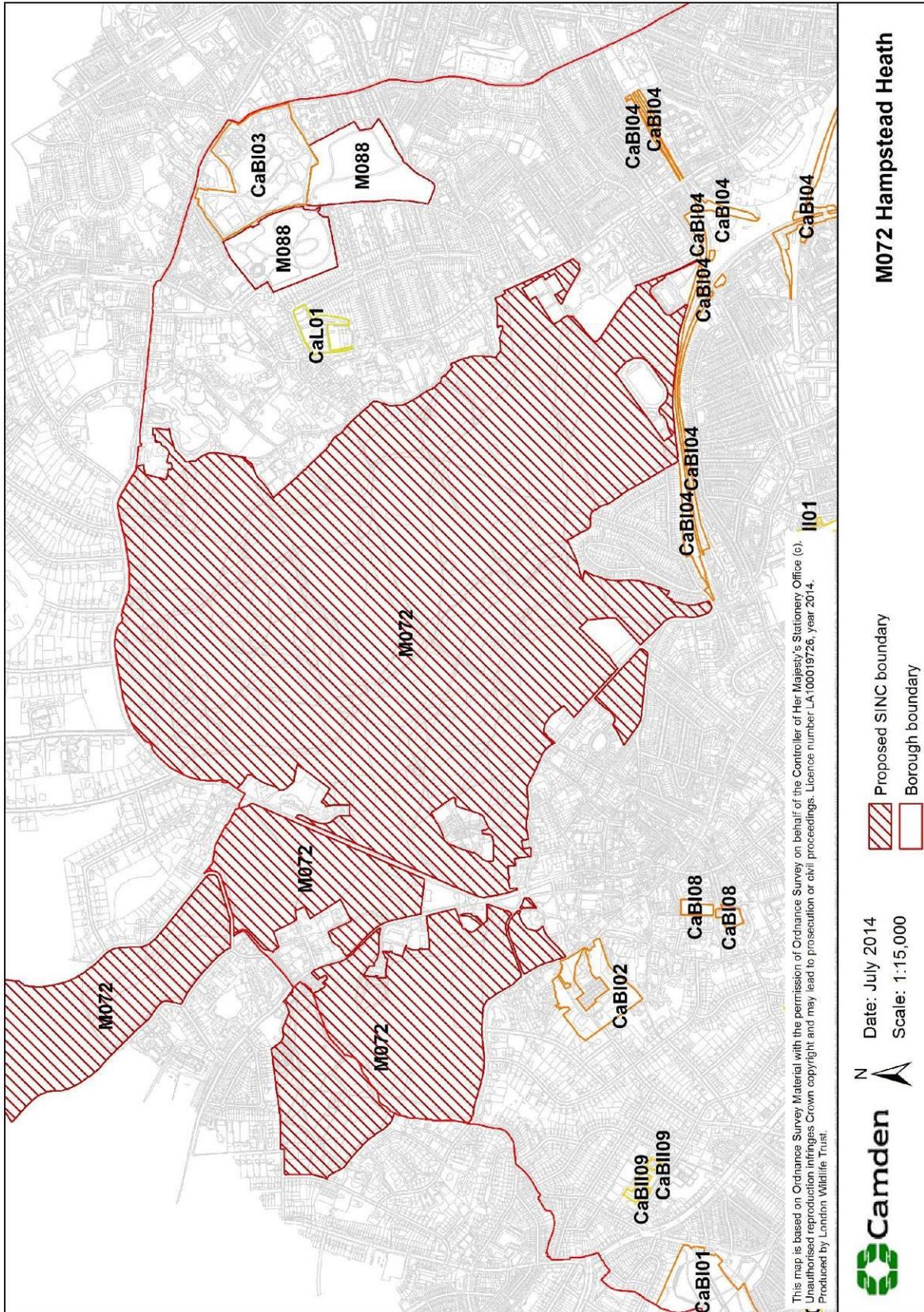
**Citation change:**

Reference to West Heath bog is now included, with a list of notable species found there. Information on Green Flag Award is removed as this information goes out of date very quickly.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

The City of London is currently preparing a planning application for work required on the two systems of ponds in Hampstead Heath to alleviate risk of surface flooding.





## **M088 Highgate Cemetery**

### **Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	M088
<b>Site Name:</b>	Highgate Cemetery
<b>Summary:</b>	One of London's great Victorian cemeteries, with a blend of historic, cultural and wildlife attractions, which gives it a unique character.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 287 867
<b>Area (ha):</b>	14.81
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Vegetated wall/tombstones, <b>Pond/Lake</b>
<b>Access:</b>	Public access (entry fee)
<b>Ownership:</b>	Friends of Highgate Cemetery

#### **Site Description:**

This site comprises the paired Victorian cemeteries at Highgate, of great historic and cultural interest. Secondary woodland of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) has become established amongst the ornate tombs and mausolea, and the stonework supports a diversity of lichens, ferns and mosses. A rich assemblage of plants, invertebrates and birds occurs in the woodland and glades, including many unusual species for this central location. Examples include great horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*), prickly sedge (*Carex muricata* ssp. *lamprocarpa*) and the nationally scarce ivy broomrape (*Orobanche hederaceae*); spotted flycatcher and willow warbler; and **spider (*Meta bourneti*) recorded in the Egyptian avenue vaults.** The nationally scarce liverwort, Luisier's tufa-moss (*Gymnostomum viridulum*) has recently been found here at its easternmost site in the UK. **Nine species of bats were recorded and a pair of sparrow hawks (*Accipiter nisus*) regularly nests on the site.** This combination of high historical and biodiversity interest presents an extraordinary opportunity as an educational resource. The cemetery is owned and managed by the Friends of Highgate Cemetery. There is access to the East Cemetery every day, except Christmas Day and Boxing Day, for a small fee. Access to the West Cemetery is on special tours only - for details visit the Friends of Highgate Cemetery website **, or telephone 020 8340 1834.**

<b>Site first notified:</b>	19/09/1988	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/01/1993
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	<b>29/11/2004</b>	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	25/11/2002
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last updated:</b>	29/02/2007		

### Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	M088
<b>Site Name:</b>	Highgate Cemetery
<b>Summary:</b>	One of London's great Victorian cemeteries, with a blend of historic, cultural and wildlife attractions, which gives it a unique character.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 287 867
<b>Area (ha):</b>	14.81
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Vegetated wall/tombstones, Pond/Lake
<b>Access:</b>	Public access (entry fee)
<b>Ownership:</b>	Friends of Highgate Cemetery

#### Site Description:

This site comprises the paired Victorian cemeteries at Highgate, of great historic and cultural interest. Secondary woodland of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) has become established amongst the ornate tombs and mausolea, and the stonework supports a diversity of lichens, ferns and mosses. A rich assemblage of plants, invertebrates and birds occurs in the woodland and glades, including many unusual species for this central location. Examples include great horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*), prickly sedge (*Carex muricata* ssp. *lamprocarpa*) and the nationally scarce ivy broomrape (*Orobanche hederarum*); spotted flycatcher and willow warbler; and a spider *Meta bourneti* recorded in the Egyptian avenue vaults. The nationally scarce liverwort, Luisier's tufa-moss (*Gymnostomum viridulum*) has recently been found here at its easternmost site in the UK. Nine species of bat were recorded and a pair of sparrowhawks (*Accipiter nisus*) regularly nests on the site. This combination of high historical and biodiversity interest presents an extraordinary opportunity as an educational resource. The cemetery is owned and managed by the Friends of Highgate Cemetery. There is access to the East Cemetery every day, except Christmas Day and Boxing Day, for a small fee. Access to the West Cemetery is on special tours only - for details visit the Friends of Highgate Cemetery website.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	19/09/1988	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/01/1993
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	24/06/2014	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	25/11/2002
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	09/02/2007		

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** M088 Highgate Cemetery

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

None

**Citation change:**

A small wildlife pond fed by a small spring was recently created on the site. It supports a range of marginal plants and a small population of frogs.

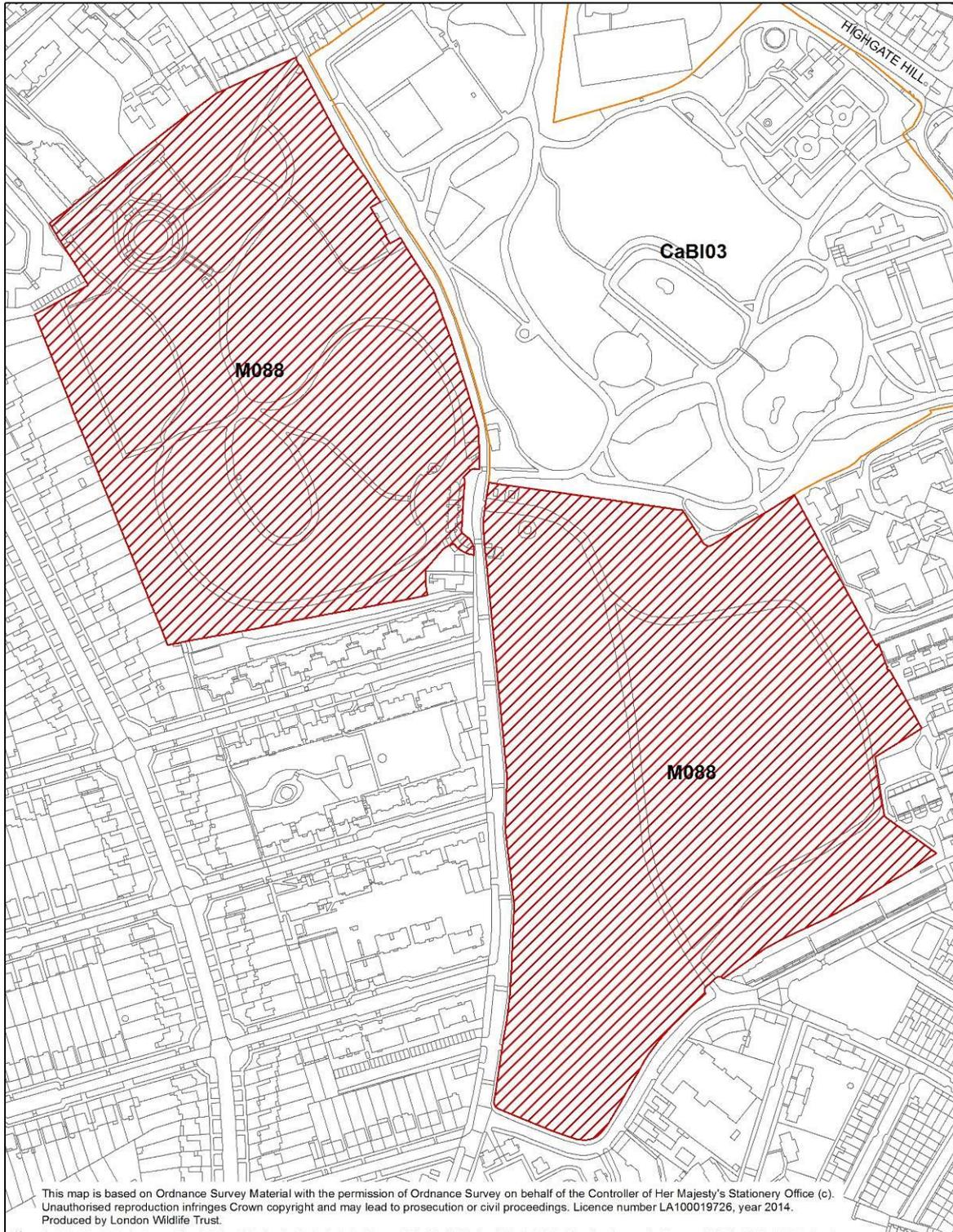
Newly recorded species are added to the description.

Contact details are removed from the description, as these could change.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

Careful thinning of tree canopy would benefit the ground flora and allow development of scrub layer, currently under-developed and restricted to shade tolerant species such as ivy. This would benefit a range of animal species already recorded on the site, providing food source and especially shelter, possibly increasing nesting opportunities for birds.

It would be good to monitor the extent of three-cornered garlic (*Alium triquetrum*) and ensure that the species is not spreading.



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:3,000

 SINC boundary

**M088 Highgate Cemetery**

## **M095 Camley Street Natural Park**

### **Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** M095

**Site Name:** Camley Street Natural Park

**Summary:** This tiny oasis of nature near King's Cross - one of the oldest and most influential of urban ecology parks - is home to many frogs, toads and newts and sees an abundance of wild flowers in summer.

**Grid ref:** TQ 300 834

**Area (ha):** 0.8

**Borough(s):** Camden

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Pond/lake, Reed bed, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Wet marginal vegetation.

**Access:** Access at limited times

**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

#### **Site Description:**

One of Britain's oldest and most influential urban ecology parks, internationally renowned as centre of excellence in environmental education. Created on previously derelict land in 1984, the park now features a valuable mosaic of habitats and supports a remarkable diversity of wildlife for its inner city location. Over 300 higher plants have been recorded, including a number of London rarities. These include common broomrape (*Orobanche minor*), hairy buttercup (*Ranunculus sardous*), shining cranesbill (*Geranium lucidum*), and common spotted-orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*). Rare ferns including maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*), common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and soft shield-fern (*Polystichum setiferum*) are also present. Breeding birds have included reed warbler, blackcap, and jay with grey heron, kingfisher, lesser redpoll, siskin being occasional but regular visitors. Snipe has occurred at least twice and chiffchaff typically resides here in winter. A Local Nature Reserve managed by the London Wildlife Trust, the site is visited by around 10,000 school children annually. There is free access to the park from Thursday to Sunday (10:00-17:00) during term time [i.e. shut Monday to Wednesday] and 10:00-17:00 seven days a week during school holidays. For more detail telephone 020 7833 2311, or visit the web site. regularly used for community engagement work.

**Site first notified:** 19/09/1988      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 26/04/2006      **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 18/01/2007

## Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** M095

**Site Name:** Camley Street Natural Park

**Summary:** This tiny oasis of nature near King's Cross - one of the oldest and most influential of urban ecology parks - is home to many frogs, toads and newts and sees an abundance of wild flowers in summer.

**Grid ref:** TQ 300 834

**Area (ha):** 0.9

**Borough(s):** Camden

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Pond/lake, Reed bed, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, tall herbs, wet marginal vegetation

**Access:** Access at limited times

**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

### Site Description:

One of Britain's oldest and most influential urban ecology parks, internationally renowned as a centre of excellence in environmental education. Created on previously derelict land in 1984, the park now features a valuable mosaic of habitats and supports a remarkable diversity of wildlife for its inner city location. Over 300 higher plants have been recorded, including a number of London rarities. These include common broomrape (*Orobanche minor*), hairy buttercup (*Ranunculus sardous*), shining cranesbill (*Geranium lucidum*), and common spottedorchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*). Rare ferns including maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*), common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and soft shield-fern (*Polystichum setiferum*) are also present. Breeding birds have included reed warbler, blackcap, and jay with grey heron, kingfisher, lesser redpoll, siskin being occasional but regular visitors. Snipe has occurred at least twice and chiffchaff typically resides here in winter. A Local Nature Reserve managed by the London Wildlife Trust the site is regularly used for community engagement work.

**Site first notified:** 19/09/1988      **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014

**Citation last edited:** 23/06/2014      **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 18/01/2007

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** M095 Camley Street Natural Park

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

Some minor boundary changes with regards to the King's Cross Central development area.

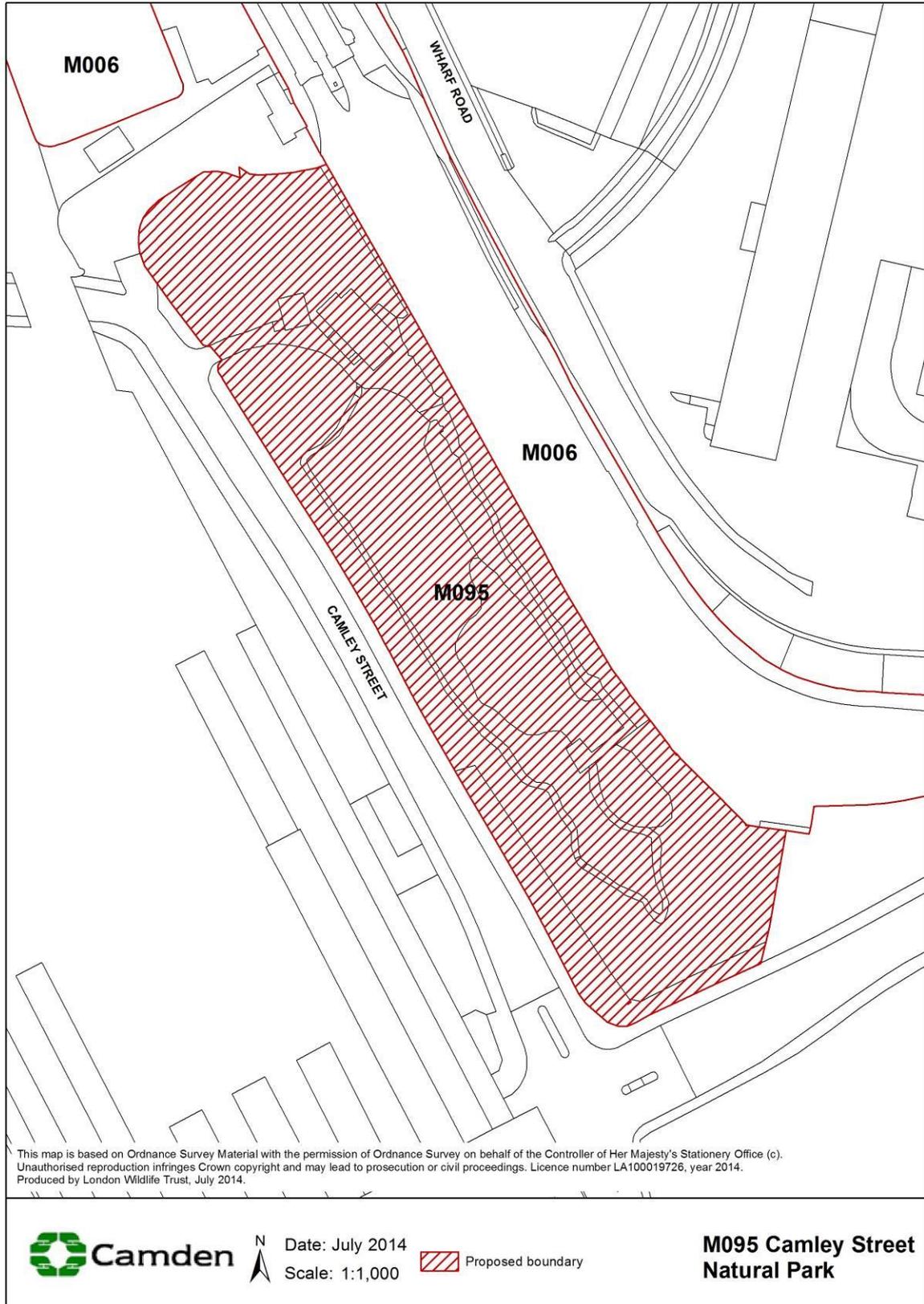
**Citation change:**

Updated habitat list and some additional rare and unusual species recorded added to the site description.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

Habitats are now mature and trees and shrubs are now influencing the site's grasslands and other habitats have changed their original composition. Management work is ongoing to minimise the loss of important grassland and wetland species. Consequently the woodland and reedbed habitats are now more valuable for invertebrate and bird species and are expected to continue to improve as they mature further.





## **M097 The Regent's Park**

### **Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** M097

**Site Name:** The Regent's Park

**Summary:** This historic Royal Park is probably the best place site for breeding and migrant birds in central London. Its famous heronry is one of London's largest.

**Grid ref:** TQ 280 829

**Area (ha):** 131.64

**Borough(s):** Camden, Westminster

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland.

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** The Royal Parks

#### **Site Description:**

One of the most charismatic and varied of the central Royal Parks, The Regent's is particularly important for its wide variety of breeding birds. The park's size and range of habitats is primarily responsible, especially its mature trees and ornamental lake. The heronry on one of the islands is one of London's larger breeding colonies, while the lake itself supports a nationally significant breeding population of pochard alongside the captive wildfowl collection. A surprising diversity of migrant birds are recorded every spring and autumn. In recent years, an informally-managed wildlife area has been established in the north-west of the park, which various common butterflies and other invertebrates have quickly colonised.

Regent's Park won a Green Flag Award for 2006/7.

**Site first notified:** 19/09/1988      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 14/08/2006      **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 08/12/2006

### Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** M097

**Site Name:** The Regent's Park

**Summary:** This historic Royal Park is probably the best place site for breeding and migrant birds in central London. Its famous heronry is one of London's largest.

**Grid ref:** TQ 280 829

**Area (ha):** 132.06

**Borough(s):** Camden, Westminster

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** The Royal Parks

#### Site Description:

One of the most charismatic and varied of the central Royal Parks, The Regent's Park is particularly important for its wide variety of breeding birds including tawny and little owls mostly due to its size and range of habitats, especially its mature trees and ornamental lake. The heronry on one of the islands is one of London's larger breeding colonies, while the lake itself supports a captive wildfowl collection. A surprising diversity of migrant birds are recorded every spring and autumn. In recent years, a purposeful change to create a series of informally-managed wildlife areas has been established across the park, which various common butterflies and other invertebrates have quickly colonised.

**Site first notified:** 19/09/1988      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 23/06/2014      **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 08/12/2006

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** M097 The Regent's Park

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

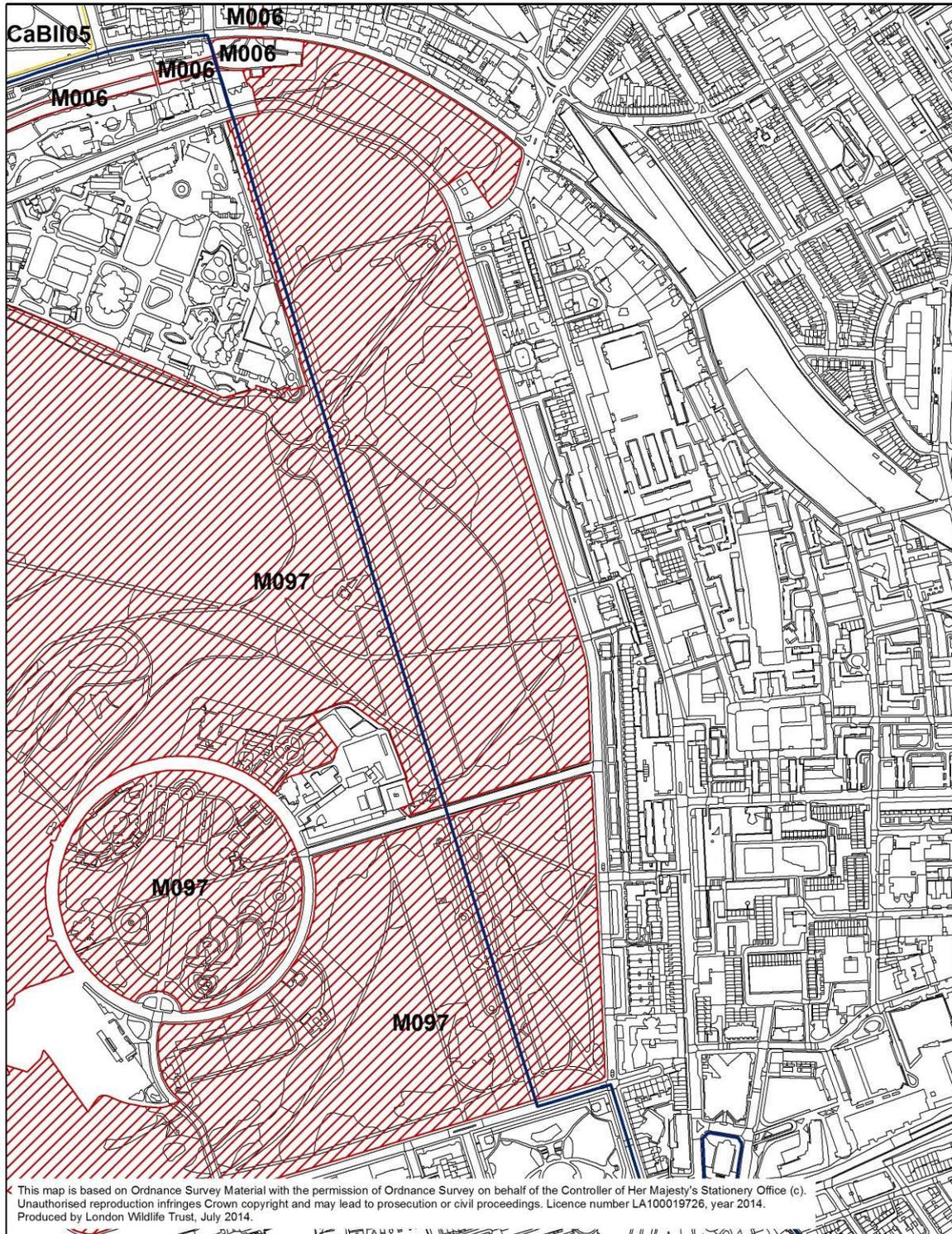
None

**Citation change:**

Small changes to site description to highlight recent wildlife area improvements across the site.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None



Date: July 2014

Scale: 1:6,000

 Borough boundary

 Proposed boundary

**M097 Regent's Park**

## CaBI01 Hampstead Cemetery

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI01
<b>Site Name:</b>	Hampstead Cemetery
<b>Summary:</b>	A peaceful cemetery in a busy part of Camden, with woodland and a wildlife area.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 248 856
<b>Area (ha):</b>	9.31
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Ruderals, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

### Site Description:

This is a peaceful cemetery within a busy part of Camden. The site has a large number of mature trees particularly ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Other trees include pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Norway maple (*A. platanoides*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica'), purple cherry-Pissard's plum (*Prunus cersifera* 'pissardi') and Swedish whitebeam (*Sorbus intermedia*).

In a few places these have been allowed to regenerate freely and are now forming small patches of woodland.

There is a wildlife area woodland in the north of the eastern half of the cemetery. This has been planted with various trees, shrubs and wild flowers attractive to wildlife, such as which is dominated by field maple (*Acer campestre*) with elder (*Sambucus nigra*), yew and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and a ground flora of ivy (*Hedera helix*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) and bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). This is where most of the site's butterflies are to be found, including small white, speckled wood, holly blue, meadow brown and small copper.

Birds recorded in the cemetery include jay, green woodpecker, long-tailed tit, goldcrest, willow warbler and linnet.

The cemetery is open from 9am to 4:45pm in the summer (3:45pm in the winter) and from 10am on Sundays and bank holidays.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/01/1993	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/01/1993
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	10/04/2006		
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last updated:</b>	02/10/2006		

## Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI01
<b>Site Name:</b>	Hampstead Cemetery
<b>Summary:</b>	A peaceful cemetery in a busy part of Camden, with woodland and a wildlife area.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 248 856
<b>Area (ha):</b>	9.31
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Ruderals, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

### Site Description:

This is a peaceful cemetery within a busy part of the borough. The site has a large number of mature trees particularly ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Other trees include pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Norway maple (*A. platanoides*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica'), Pissard's plum (*Prunus pissardi*) and Swedish whitebeam (*Sorbus intermedia*).

In a few places these have been allowed to regenerate freely and are now forming small patches of woodland.

There is a woodland in the north of the eastern half of the cemetery which is dominated by field maple (*Acer campestre*) with elder (*Sambucus nigra*), yew and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and a ground flora of ivy (*Hedera helix*). Small white, speckled wood, holly blue, meadow brown and small copper butterflies have been recorded here.

Birds recorded in the cemetery include jay, green woodpecker, long-tailed tit, goldcrest, willow warbler and linnet.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 23/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 02/10/2006

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBI01 Hampstead Cemetery

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

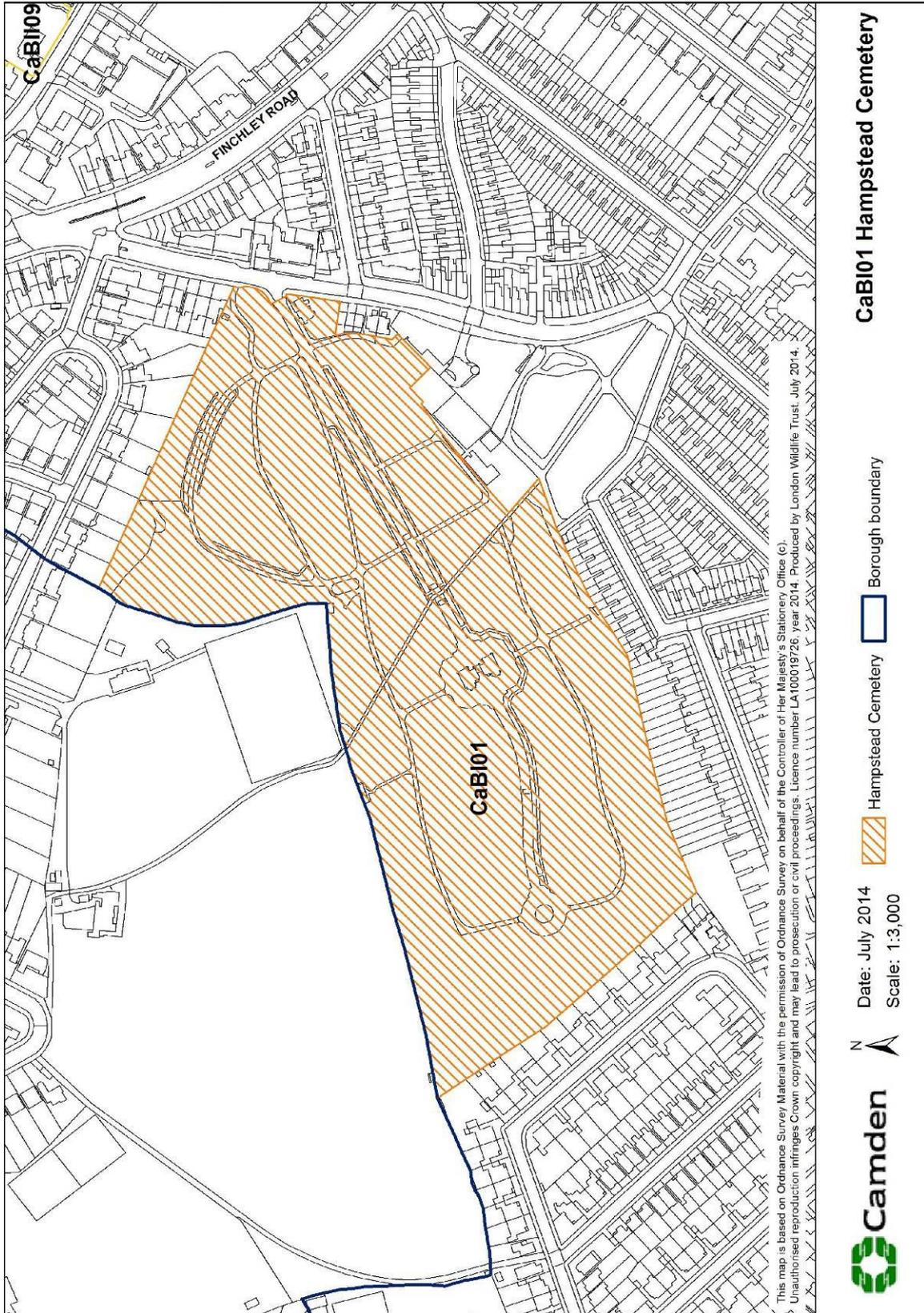
None

**Citation change:**

Addition of habitats and some minor changes to suite description to better describe the current condition of site.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None



## CaBI02 Branch Hill

### Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI02
<b>Site Name:</b>	Branch Hill
<b>Summary:</b>	Areas of woodland and grassland that include the private grounds of three houses.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 259 860
<b>Area (ha):</b>	3.72
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Allotments, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden and Private

#### Site Description:

Branch Hill consists of several individual blocks of woodland, interposed with small areas of grassland. It also incorporates the private grounds of three large houses: Combe Lodge, Oak Hill House and Heysham House. Branch Hill Allotments adjacent to Frognal Rise and Oak Hill Way are also included in the site.

The largest individual block of woodland is Oak Hill Wood, this is secondary woodland which includes sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), white poplar (*Populus alba*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Other species have colonised, including silver birch (*Betula pendula*), downy birch (*B. pubescens*), elm (*Ulmus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). (rewritten, species updated)

This contains numerous mature trees, some of which veteran, including hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), oak (*Quercus* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Amongst the understorey species are holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*).

Connected to Oak Hill Wood by wide wooded avenues of common lime, poplar (*Populus* sp.) and yew (*Taxus baccata*) is a smaller area of woodland and scrub in the north-west corner of the site. It is dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with an understorey in which holly is abundant and accompanied by a small number of species including hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder, cherry laurel and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

To the south is the wooded ground of Oak Hill House (mostly composed of sycamore and oak). To the north-east are another large house and wooded grounds and a high density of mature trees, including veteran trees. This connects with the private wooded area (chiefly composed of sycamore, oak, yew and lime) aside Firecrest Drive. Adjacent to Frognal Rise and Oak Hill Way are the well-used Branch Hill Allotments.

A good number of birds visit the site including jay, great spotted woodpecker, tawny owl, nuthatch, goldcrest, long-tailed tit and kestrel.

There is de facto access to most of the site and it is an extremely popular recreational resource for many local people.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 09/12/2005

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 09/12/2005

## Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI02
<b>Site Name:</b>	Branch Hill
<b>Summary:</b>	Areas of woodland and grassland that include the private grounds of three houses.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 259 860
<b>Area (ha):</b>	4.16
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Allotments, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden and Private

### Site Description:

Branch Hill consists of several individual blocks of woodland, interposed with small areas of grassland. It also incorporates the private grounds of three large houses: Combe Lodge, Oak Hill House and Heysham House. Branch Hill Allotments adjacent to Frognal Rise and Oak Hill Way are also included in the site.

The largest individual block of woodland is Oak Hill Wood. This contains numerous mature trees, some of which veteran, including hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), oak (*Quercus* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Amongst the understorey species are holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*).

Connected to Oak Hill Wood by wide wooded avenues of common lime, poplar (*Populus* sp.) and yew (*Taxus baccata*) is a smaller area of woodland and scrub in the north-west corner of the site. It is dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with an understorey in which holly is abundant and accompanied by a small number of species including hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder, cherry laurel and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

To the south is the wooded ground of Oak Hill House, mostly composed of sycamore and oak. To the north-east are wooded grounds and a high density of mature trees, including veteran trees. This connects with the private wooded area (chiefly composed of sycamore, oak, yew and lime) aside Firecrest Drive.

A good number of birds visit the site including jay, great spotted woodpecker, tawny owl, nuthatch, goldcrest, long-tailed tit and kestrel.

There is de facto access to most of the site and it is an extremely popular recreational resource for many local people.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 10/07/2014

**Citation last edited:** 18/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 09/12/2005

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBI02 Branch Hill

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

It is proposed that 0.43 ha of broadleaved woodland is added to the site. This area is very similar to the habitats described, and inclusion of this space would make the designated site more resilient.

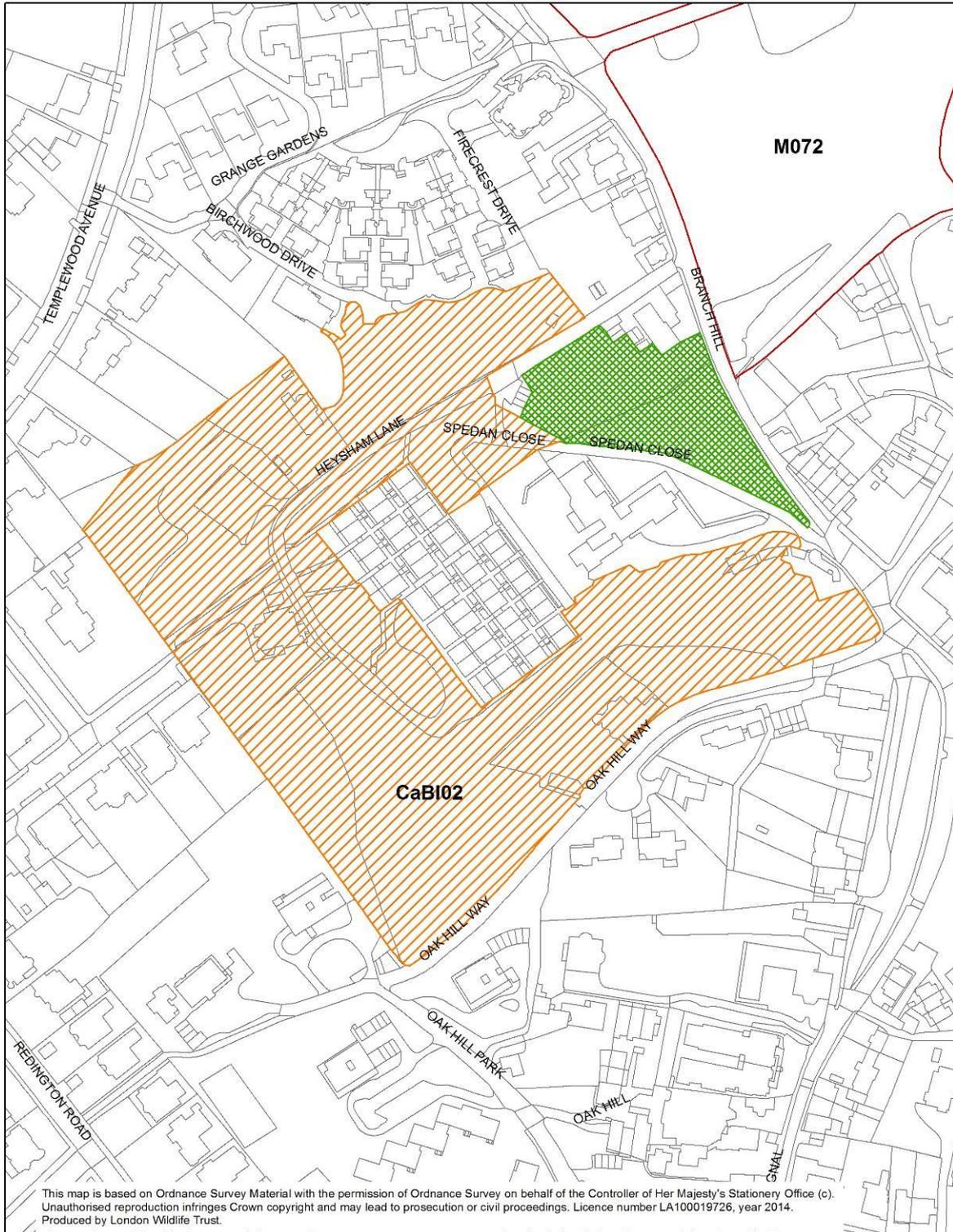
**Citation change:**

The list of species is updated to better represent woodland species composition recorded on site. The changes are result of natural woodland development and recolonisation.

The text is updated to better explain location of individual woodland parcels.

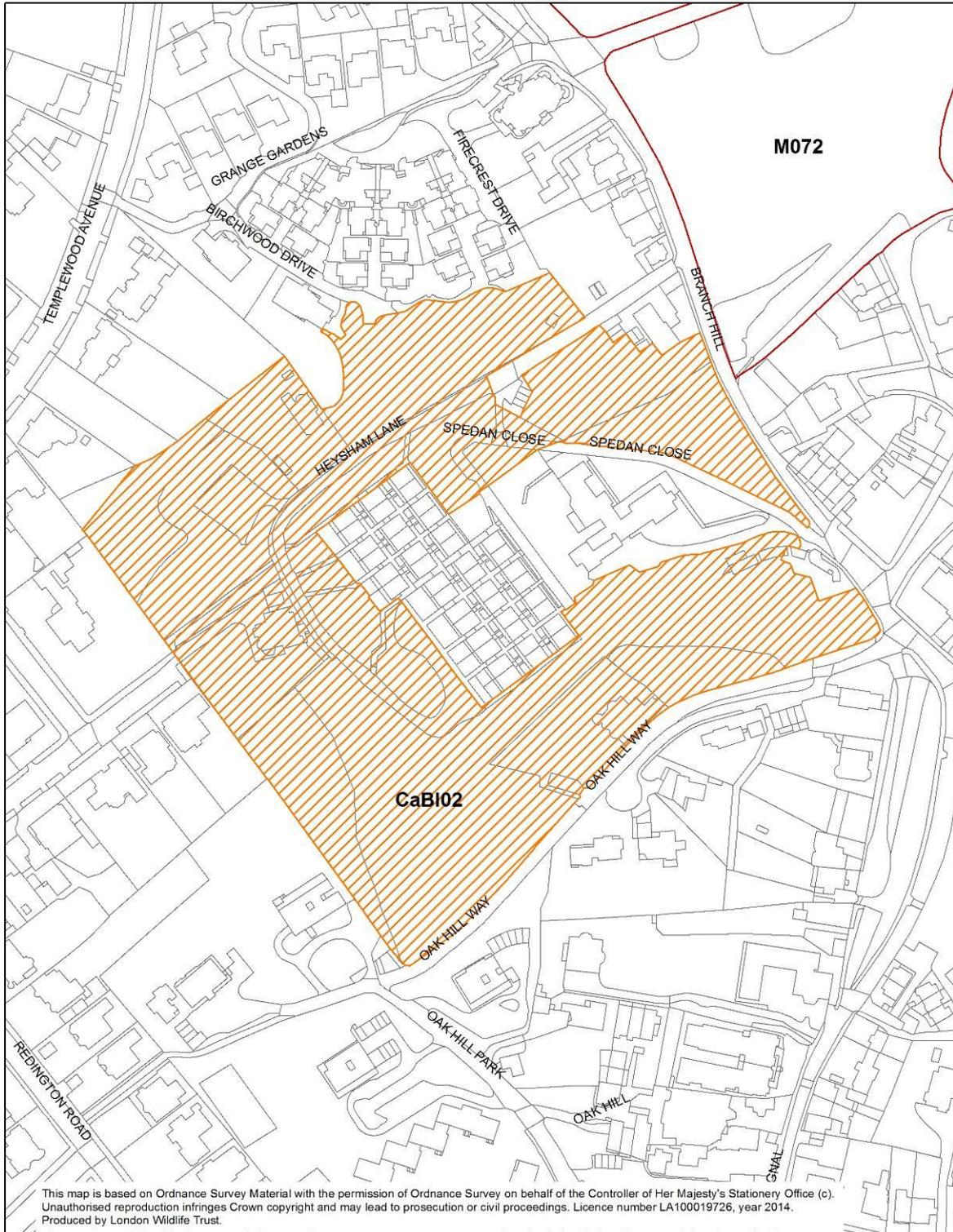
**Other observations and recommendations:**

None



		Date: July 2014	 Existing SINC boundary
		Scale: 1:2,000	 Proposed area to be added

**CaBI02  
Branch Hill**



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:2,000



Proposed SINC boundary

**CaBI02**  
**Branch Hill**

## **CaBI03 Waterlow Park**

### **Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI03
<b>Site Name:</b>	Waterlow Park
<b>Summary:</b>	The largest park <b>Camden Council runs</b> , with good wildlife habitats and a visitor centre.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 286 871
<b>Area (ha):</b>	10.16
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Wet grassland
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

#### **Site Description:**

This park has a good variety of habitats. There are three spring-fed ponds with overhanging trees and shrubs. Marginal plants include great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), jointed rush (*Juncus articulatus*), water figwort (*Scrophularia auriculata*) and bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*). Waterfowl present include coot, moorhen, mallard, mute swan, tufted duck and Canada goose. Beside the smallest of the ponds, to the north, is an area of damp grassland. Here marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*), floating sweet-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*), hairy sedge (*Carex hirta*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) occur. Beside this damp grassland is an area of waste ground, a result of placing pond dredgings over an old council yard. A flora composed of tall herbs, ruderals and ephemerals and neutral grassland is present. Plants include fool's-parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), wild turnip (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *Arvensis*), shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), great willowherb, hoary cress (*Lepidium draba*), annual mercury (*Mercurialis annua*) and various goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.). **The south pond features a reed bed and a willow carr (including *Salix fragilis*, *S. caprea* and *S. cinerea*) with restricted access supporting a variety of nesting wildfowl.** The park has a number of specimen trees, which include some fine copper beeches (*Fagus sylvatica* var *purpurea*), maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*), Indian bean-tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), **Persian ironwood (*Parrotia persica*)** and crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), and extensive dense planted shrubberies.

**(added habitat: willow carr)**

Birds to be found here include nuthatch, kestrel and goldcrest.

**The park is open during normal daylight hours, and the Waterlow Park Centre provides arts and cultural events and educational activities, exhibitions and information on borough-wide events and biodiversity. Waterlow Park won a Green Flag Award for 2006/7.**

**(added species: pendulous sedge, Persian ironwood)**

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 14/08/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 14/08/2006

### Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaBI03

**Site Name:** Waterlow Park

**Summary:** The largest park managed by Camden Council, with good wildlife habitats and a visitor centre.

**Grid ref:** TQ 286 871

**Area (ha):** 10.16

**Borough(s):** Camden

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Wet grassland

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This park has a good variety of habitats. There are three spring-fed ponds with overhanging trees and shrubs. Marginal plants include great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), jointed rush (*Juncus articulatus*), pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*), water figwort (*Scrophularia auriculata*) and bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*). Waterfowl present include coot, moorhen, mallard, mute swan, tufted duck and Canada goose. Beside the smallest of the ponds, to the north, is an area of damp grassland. Here marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*), floating sweet-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*), hairy sedge (*Carex hirta*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) occur. Beside this damp grassland is an area of waste ground, a result of placing pond dredgings over an old council yard. A flora composed of tall herbs, ruderals and ephemerals and neutral grassland is present. Plants include fool's-parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), wild turnip (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *arvensis*), shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), great willowherb, hoary cress (*Lepidium draba*), annual mercury (*Mercurialis annua*) and various goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.). The south pond features a reed bed and a willow carr (including *Salix fragilis*, *S. caprea* and *S. cinerea*) with restricted access supporting a variety of nesting wildfowl. The park has a number of specimen trees, which include some fine copper beeches (*Fagus sylvatica* var. *purpurea*), maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*), Indian bean-tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Persian ironwood (*Parrotia persica*) and crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), and extensive dense planted shrubberies.

Birds to be found here include nuthatch, kestrel and goldcrest.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 24/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

Last updated: 14/08/2006

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBI03 Waterlow Park

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

None

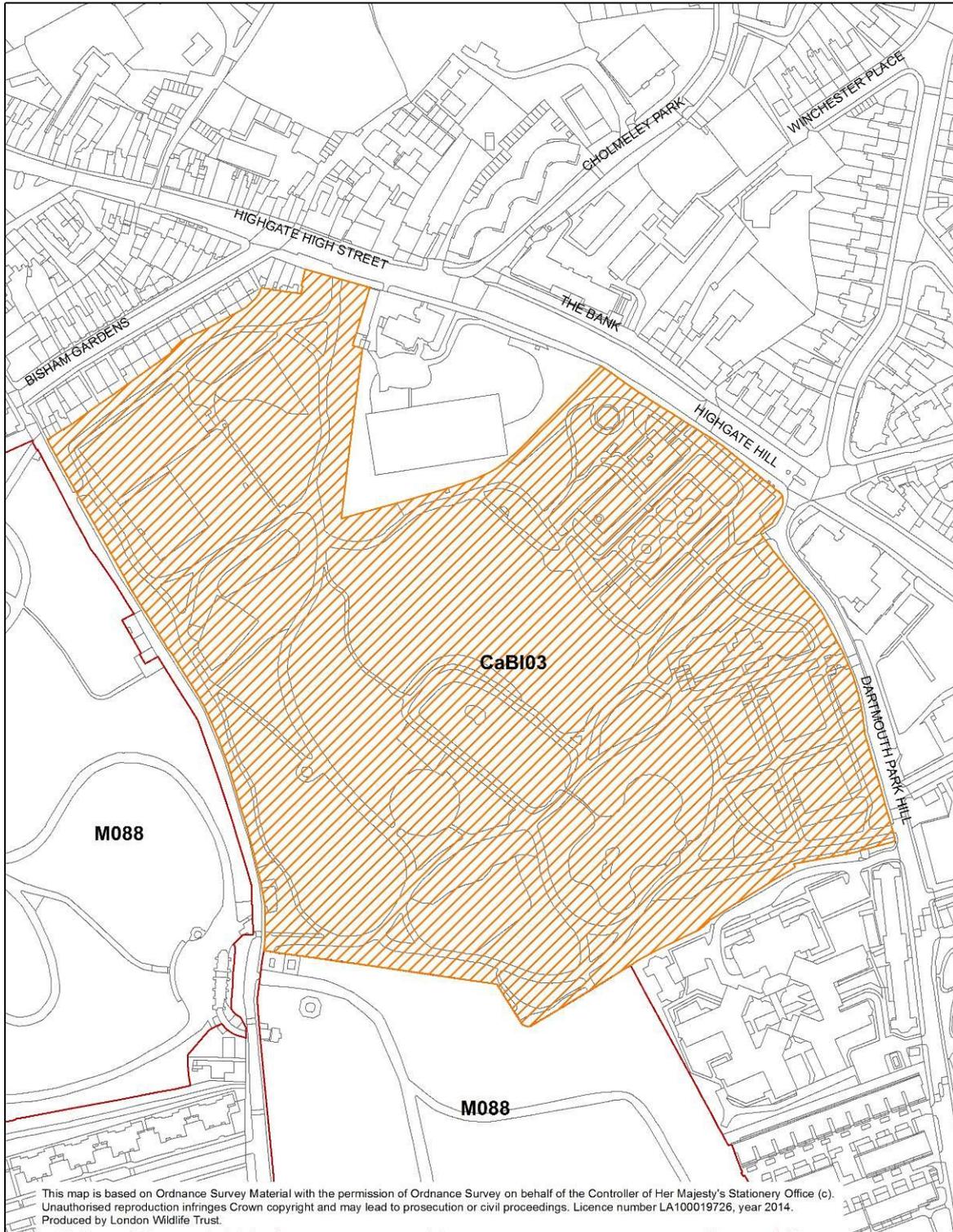
**Citation change:**

Several species recorded during the site visit are added to the description. Willow carr and reed bed are interesting habitats with high importance for nesting bird population and invertebrates, so they are added to the description.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

A prolific population of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) is present near the small north pond, in the place of the old council yard. It would be desirable to implement Japanese knotweed control measures.

The banks of the wildlife pond are heavily over shaded by encroaching scrub, mainly consisting of bramble. It would be beneficial to clear some of the scrub to allow development of marginal vegetation.



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:2,500

 SINC boundary

**CaBI03 Waterlow Park**

## **CaBI04 Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mortimer Terrace Mark Fitzpatrick Nature Reserve**

### **Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI04
<b>Site Name:</b>	Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mark Fitzpatrick Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve
<b>Summary:</b>	A large area of green railside land, with an adjacent city farm and a tranquil woodland nature reserve.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 286 853
<b>Area (ha):</b>	6.72
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Hedge, Pond/lake, Ruderal, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (part of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden and Network Rail and private

#### **Site Description:**

The railsides of the complex junction at Gospel Oak support a mosaic of habitats. Sizeable blocks of secondary woodland, dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*), are interspersed with scrub, grassland and tall herbs. Railway safety and operational efficiency must, of course, be the primary concerns in managing railsides, but nature conservation should also be taken into account.

The railsides of this section of lines are varied and support a variety of habitats including blocks of secondary woodland dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*). These are interspersed with areas of scrub, grassland and tall herbs. The habitats present are closely linked to railside management, with vegetation clearance setting back succession. North embankment adjacent to Hampstead Heath station has recently been landscaped and named World Peace Garden.

Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve is managed by London Wildlife Trust. It is mostly sycamore woodland, though a wide range of native trees and shrubs have been planted, as have bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) and other woodland flowers.

Mark Fitzpatrick Nature Reserve (also known as Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve), owned by Garlmead Ltd., is managed by London Wildlife Trust under licence, primarily by volunteers. The site is predominantly woodland dominated by sycamore with an understorey of a variety of native tree and scrub species including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). The herb layer is diverse with species including bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), wild garlic (*Allium ursinum*), as well as other more common species. A nectar garden has recently been planted to provide forage for butterflies. There is also a small pond, which provides an additional educational resource and attraction for the school groups who visit the site. In the north-west corner of this area, the embankment is managed by residents of Heath View as a wild garden. The dominant trees are Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra-italica*) and the garden supports a variety of planted and self-seeded herbs.

Kentish Town City Farm has a good wildlife garden with a pond planted with native marginal plants such as reed sweet-grass (*Glyceria maxima*), yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and water mint (*Mentha aquatica*). This is home to a healthy population of common frogs. Most of the hedges and trees planted on site are native species although self-established sycamore is quite common. There are sheep-grazed pastures with plants of disturbed ground at their edges. The farm has an excellent bog-

garden where insectivorous plants are grown, including all three native species of sundew (*Drosera* spp.). A new area of land has recently been leased to the farm, 'Kiln Place Embankment'. This is covered chiefly in tall herbs typical of wastelands. A few scattered trees also occur (mostly sycamore). The farm is a good place to see butterflies and one of the few places in Camden that still supports a healthy population of house sparrows.

Kentish Town City Farm has a surprising variety of habitats due, primarily, to its use as an educational resource. Trees present include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), oak (*Quercus robur*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and scrub species include elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and butterfly-bush (*Buddleia davidii*). The pond supports emergent yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) with great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) around the margins. This is home to a healthy population of common frogs. Grassland and grazed areas support tall herbs and ruderal species including herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), red and white deadnettle (*Lamium purpureum* and *L. album*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*). There is also an organic food-growing area, an orchard and a riding paddock.

The site attracts a varied fauna. This is one of the few places in Camden that still supports a healthy population of house sparrows. Other birds recorded include house sparrows, grey wagtails, crested finch, green finch great, blue and long-tailed tits and wren. Butterflies seen include orange tip, speckled wood, peacock, gatekeeper and holly blue. Greater and lesser stag-beetle benefit from the deadwood habitat present and bats can be seen.

The farm attracts thousands of children from across the Borough and beyond. There is free access during the day to the city farm. Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve is open on the first Sunday of every month. Contact the local London Wildlife Trust group on 020 7267 2310 for details of further events on the site. There is no access to the railsides, but views can be obtained from road and foot bridges, as well as from Thameslink trains between Kentish Town and West Hampstead, Silverlink Metro trains between Kentish Town West and Hampstead Heath, and trains on the Barking to Gospel Oak line between Gospel Oak and Upper Holloway.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2003

**Citation last edited:** 10/04/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 17/04/2007

## Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI04
<b>Site Name:</b>	Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mark Fitzpatrick Nature Reserve
<b>Summary:</b>	A large area of green railside land, with an adjacent city farm and a tranquil woodland nature reserve.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 286 853
<b>Area (ha):</b>	6.60
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Hedge, Pond/lake, Ruderal, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (part of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden, Network Rail and private

### Site Description:

The railsides are varied and support a variety of habitats including blocks of secondary woodland dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*). These are interspersed with areas of scrub, grassland and tall herbs. The habitats present are closely linked to railside management, with vegetation clearance setting back succession. North embankment adjacent to Hampstead Heath station has recently been landscaped and named World Peace Garden.

Mark Fitzpatrick Nature Reserve (also known as Mortimer Terrace NR) owned by Garlmead Ltd., is managed by London Wildlife Trust under licence, primarily by volunteers. The site is predominantly woodland dominated by sycamore with an understorey of a variety of native tree and scrub species including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). The herb layer is diverse with species including bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), wild garlic (*Allium ursinum*), as well as other more common species. A nectar garden has recently been planted to provide forage for butterflies. There is also a small pond, which provides an additional educational resource and attraction for the school groups who visit the site. In the north-west corner of this area, the embankment is managed by residents of Heath View as a wild garden. The dominant trees are Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra-italica*) and the garden supports a variety of planted and self-seeded herbs.

Kentish Town City Farm has a surprising variety of habitats due, primarily, to its use as an educational resource. Trees present include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), oak (*Quercus robur*) beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and scrub species include elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and butterfly-bush (*Buddleia davidii*). The pond supports emergent yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) with great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) around the margins. This is home to a healthy population of common frogs. Grassland and grazed areas support tall herbs and ruderal species including herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), red and white deadnettle (*Lamium purpureum* and *L. album*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*). There is also an organic food-growing area, an overgrown orchard and a riding paddock.

The site attracts a varied fauna. This is one of the few places in Camden that still supports a healthy population of house sparrows. Other birds recorded include house sparrows, grey wagtails, crested finch, green finch great, blue and long-tailed tits and wren. Butterflies seen include orange tip, speckled wood, peacock, gatekeeper and holly blue. Greater and lesser stag-beetle benefit from the deadwood habitat present and bats can be seen.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 10/07/2014

**Citation last edited:** 18/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 17/04/2007

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBI04 Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mark Fitzpatrick Nature Reserve

Mark Fitzpatrick Nature Reserve is also referred to as Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

Very limited changes in boundaries to adjust to MasterMap.

The area of the new Cressfield Close development is excluded from SINC, since it lost its importance for nature conservation.

**Citation change:**

First paragraph is rewritten to give reference the entire length of railsides and an additional species is included.

A more detailed description of Mark Fitzpatrick NR is now included, describing habitats and species present in the reserve.

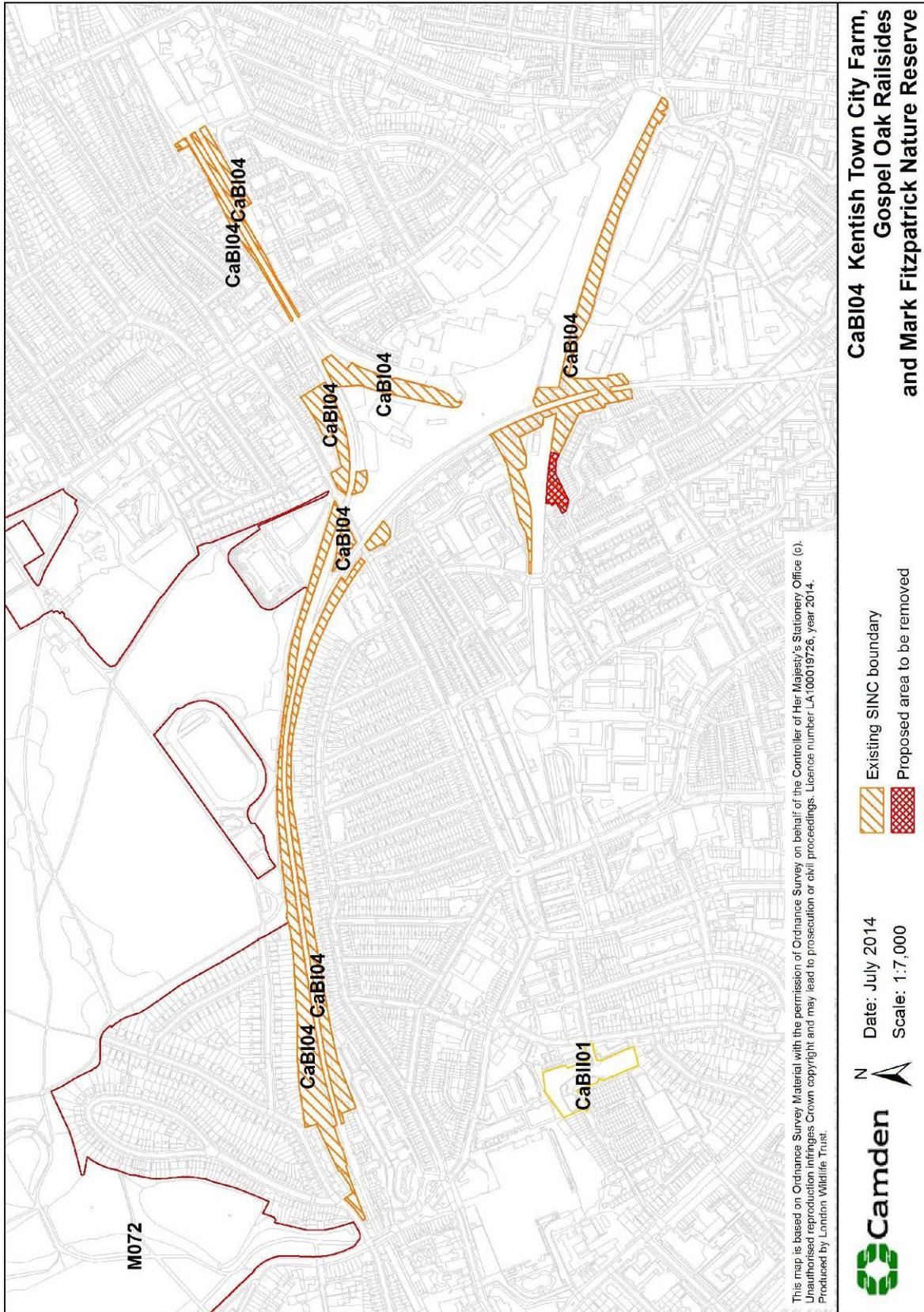
Description of the farm is also updated to reflect the current use of the space.

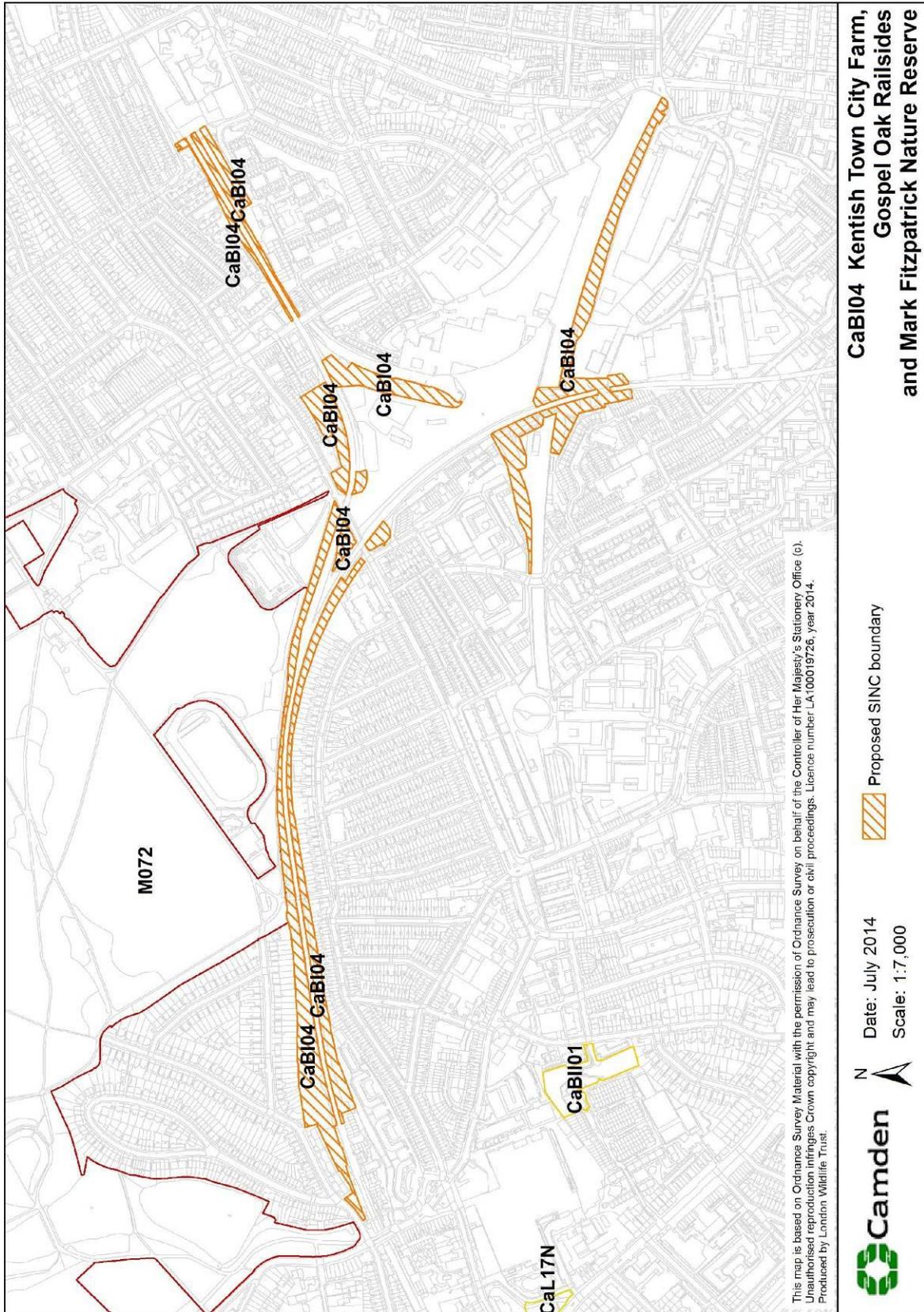
List of train lines is now removed, as these have limited significance in terms of access to nature for local community.

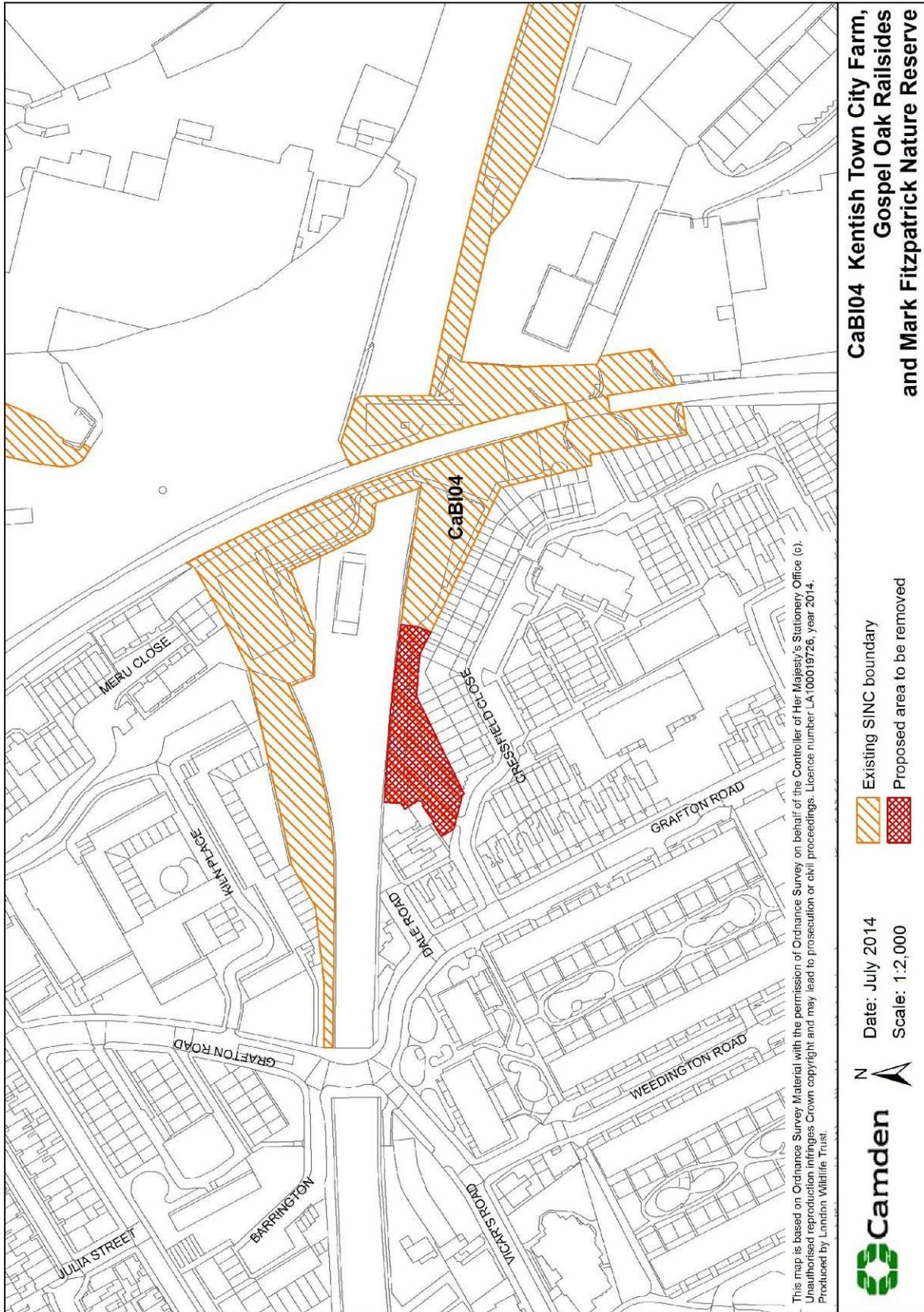
**Other observations and recommendations:**

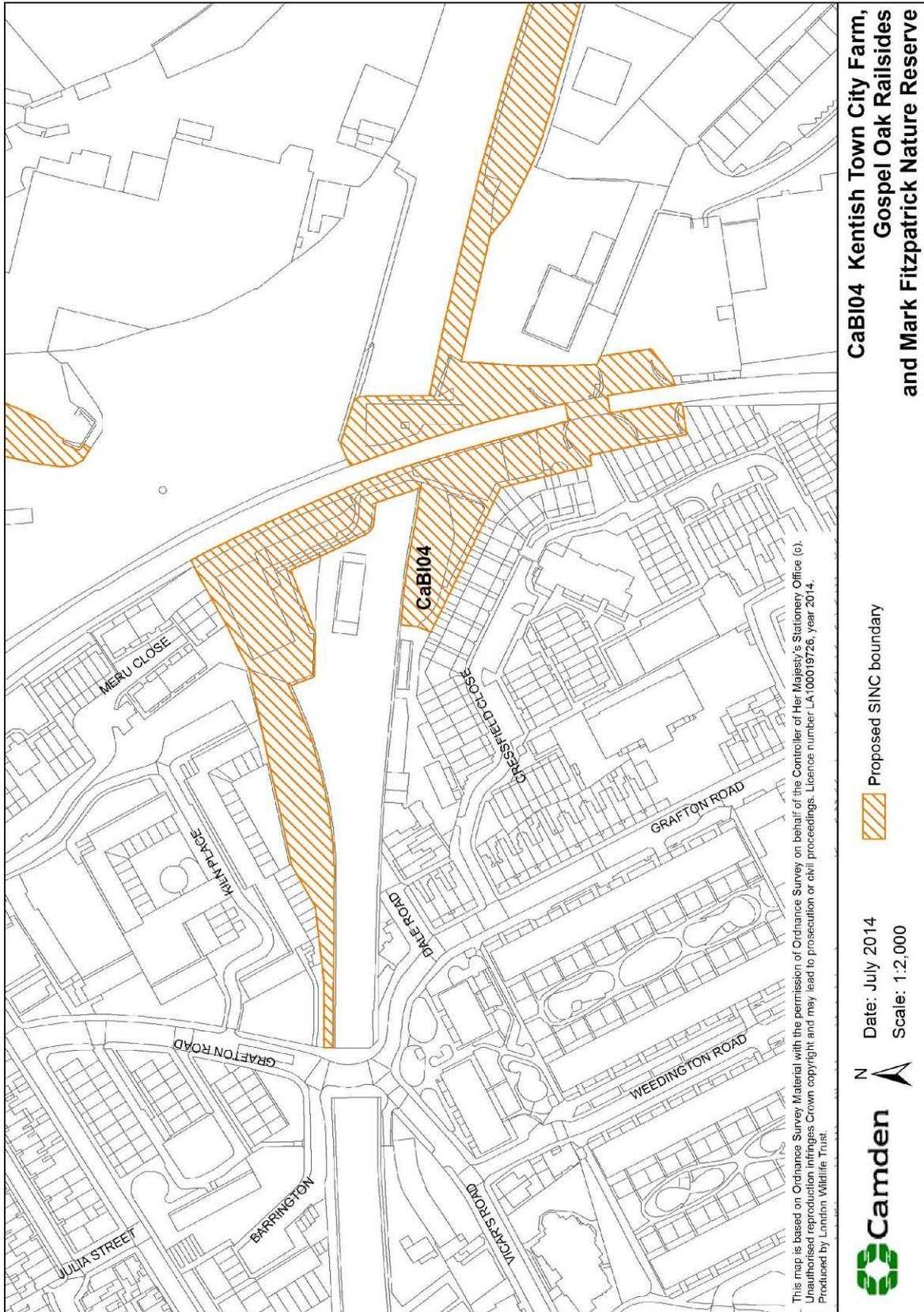
Apart from lineside management (vegetation clearance), the railsides provide a relatively undisturbed and continuous habitat. They are, thus a valuable habitat for invertebrates, birds, reptiles and mammals.

Creation of World Peace Garden on north embankment adjacent to Hampstead Heath station.









**CaBI04 Kentish Town City Farm,  
 Gospel Oak Railisides  
 and Mark Fitzpatrick Nature Reserve**

Date: July 2014  
 Scale: 1:2,000



## **CaBI05 Chalk Farm Embankment and Adelaide Road Nature Reserve**

### **Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** CaBI05

**Site Name:** Chalk Farm Embankment and Adelaide **Local** Nature Reserve

**Summary:** Steep-sided railway embankment and nature reserve with good grassland areas.

**Grid ref:** TQ 276 843

**Area (ha):** 0.9

**Borough(s):** Camden

**Habitat(s):** **Pond/lake**, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

**Access:** Access at limited times

**Ownership:** Network Rail **and LB Camden**

### **Site Description:**

This steep-sided railway embankment, lying between Adelaide Road and the railway sidings, is densely vegetated with secondary woodland. This is chiefly composed of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), lime (*Tilia* sp.), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), laburnum (*Laburnum anagyroides*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The ground flora is dominated by ivy (*Hedera helix*), and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) occur towards the edges. Railway safety and operational efficiency must, of course, be the primary concerns in managing railsides, but nature conservation should also be taken into account. The nature reserve to the west is far more open, with **semi-improved neutral grassland** and scrub present as well as woodland **and a pond**. Grassland areas are composed of red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), false oat-grass, common couch (*Elytrigia repens*) and bents (*Agrostis* spp.). Intermingled are black medick (*Medicago lupulina*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), red and white clovers (*Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*) and creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*). Late flowering, insect-attracting species such as Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), Michaelmas-daisy (*Aster* sp.) and rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*) are also present. The wooded parts of the reserve are covered in ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and **sycamore with an understorey of young sycamore, hawthorn and elder**. The pond supports a range of planted wildflowers including **yellow iris (*Iris pseudocorus*), meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), ragged robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) and mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*)**. To the west is a small private area of ash trees with a ground flora dominated by **cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*)** and a disused recreational area now covered in **buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) scrub and a scattering of ash trees**.

**Adelaide Nature Reserve is open every Tuesday from 12 noon to 3pm and every third Sunday in the month. Contact Camden Council on 020 7974 8818 for details of events at the site.**

**There is no access to the railsides, although views can be had from road bridges and from trains to and from Euston.**

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 24/01/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 24/01/2006

### Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI05
<b>Site Name:</b>	Chalk Farm Embankment and Adelaide Local Nature Reserve
<b>Summary:</b>	Steep-sided railway embankment and nature reserve with good grassland areas.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 276 843
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.9
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Access at limited times
<b>Ownership:</b>	Network Rail and LB Camden

#### Site Description:

This steep-sided railway embankment, lying between Adelaide Road and railway sidings, is densely vegetated with secondary woodland. This is chiefly composed of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), lime (*Tilia* sp.), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), laburnum (*Laburnum anagyroides*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The ground flora is dominated by ivy (*Hedera helix*), and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) occur towards the edges. Railway safety and operational efficiency must, of course, be the primary concerns in managing railsides, but nature conservation should also be taken into account. The nature reserve to the west is far more open, with semi-improved neutral grassland and scrub present as well as woodland and a pond. Grassland areas are composed of red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), false oat-grass, common couch (*Elytrigia repens*) and bents (*Agrostis* spp.). Intermingled are black medick (*Medicago lupulina*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), red and white clovers (*Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*) and creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*). Late flowering, insect-attracting species such as Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), Michaelmas-daisy (*Aster* sp.) and rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*) are also present. The wooded parts of the reserve are covered in ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) with an understorey of young oak, hawthorn and hazel. The pond supports a range of planted wildflowers including yellow iris (*Iris pseudocorus*), meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), ragged robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) and mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*). To the west is a small area of ash trees with a ground flora dominated by cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and a disused recreational area now covered in butterfly-bush (*Buddleja davidii*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) scrub and a scattering of ash trees.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/01/1993	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	23/06/2014
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	23/06/2014		
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	24/01/2006		

## **Summary of Changes**

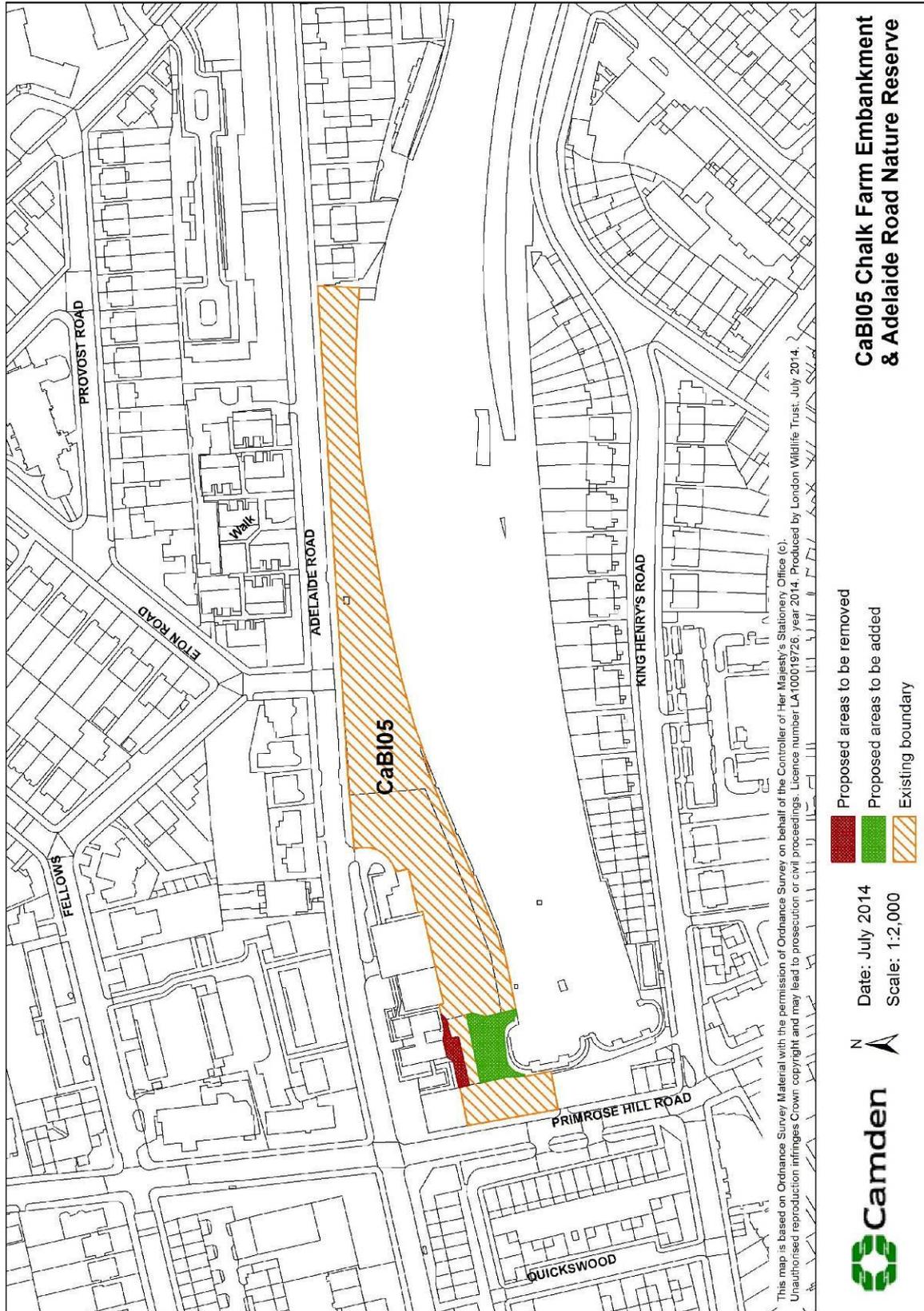
**Site reference and name:** CaBI05 Chalk Farm Embankment and Adelaide Local Nature Reserve

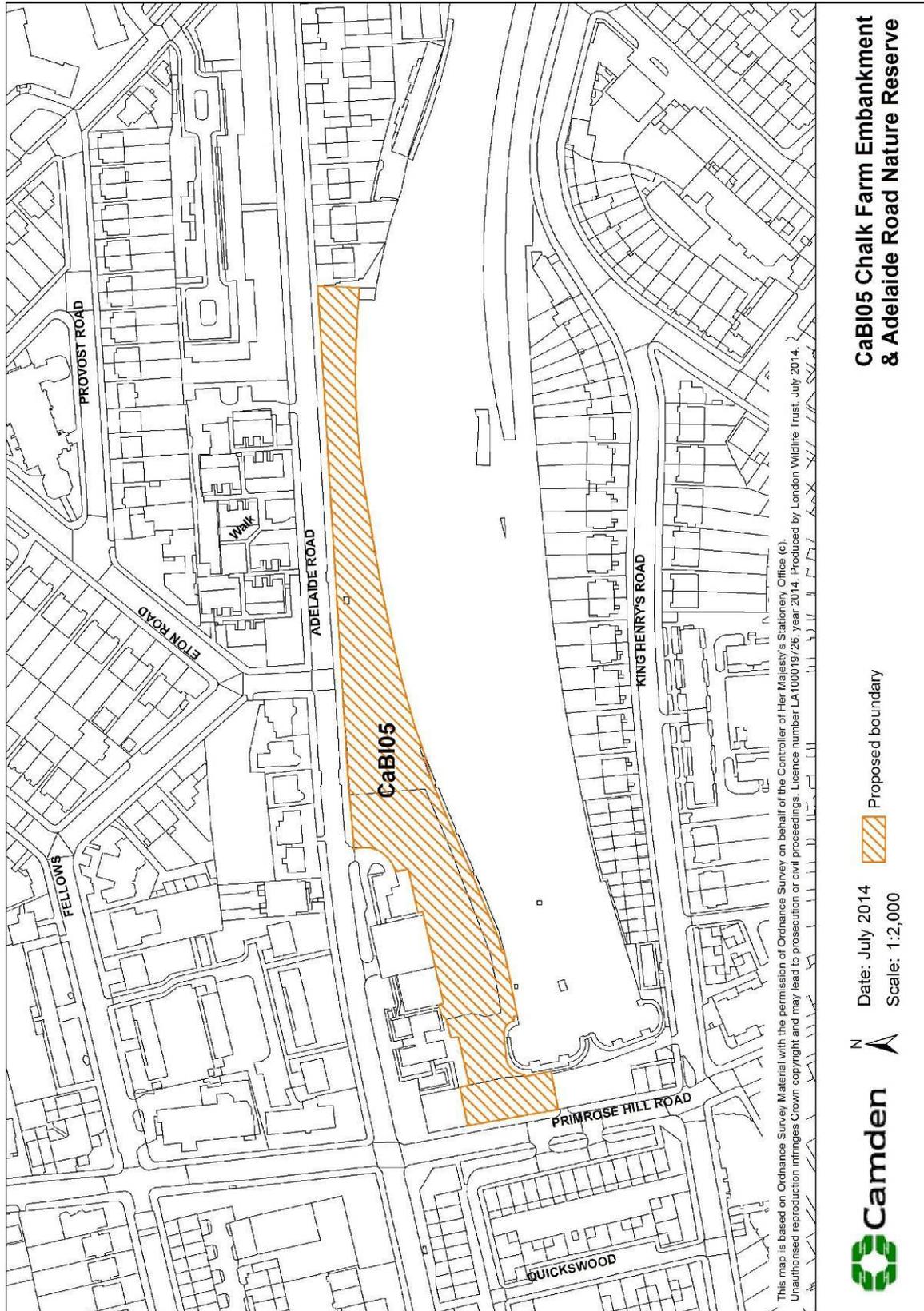
**Status Change:**  
None

**Boundary change:**  
Some changes around grounds of residential building grounds which include the removal of area now hard surfacing and the addition of the 'garden' area which consists of scattered trees with a woodland ground flora area dominated by cow parsley.

**Citation change:**  
Additional habitat added and some updated information on species and habitats in site description.

**Other observations and recommendations:**  
Some additional areas of Network Rail land neighbouring the site were not viewable so were not added to SINC status although they may be of a condition worthy of doing so. An area of woodland within the SINC on the Chalk Farm Embankment part of the site is proposed to be removed as part of the proposed HS2 development. In its place will be an ventilation shaft and associated infrastructure.





## **CaBI06 West Hampstead Railsides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse**

### **Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI06
<b>Site Name:</b>	West Hampstead Railsides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse <b>Local Nature Reserve</b>
<b>Summary:</b>	These wooded railsides include a nature reserve and an old orchard.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 249 845
<b>Area (ha):</b>	<b>7.94</b>
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Orchard, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (part of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	Network Rail (Ownership of Medley Orchard unknown)

### **Site Description:**

This site is composed of a number of sections of railside, an old orchard at Medley Gardens, and Westbere Copse **Local Nature Reserve** in West Hampstead.

Land near Brondesbury is covered in a complex of scrub and secondary woodland, mostly sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). More open areas support false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), Michaelmas-daisy (*Aster* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). Much of the length aside the Thameslink line is densely covered in secondary woodland, bramble scrub and tall herb communities. (delete)

The railsides are a complex of habitats with extensive areas dominated by secondary woodland and scrub. Trees include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), grey poplar (*Populus x canescens*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). Scrub species include elder (*Sambucus nigra*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and English elm (*Ulmus procera*). The more open area of grassland is dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) with a variety of tall herbs including cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*), and bitter-sweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), white deadnettle (*Lamium album*) and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*). (new text)

A small part of this stretch is Westbere Copse, which is managed as a nature reserve, a statutory **Local Nature Reserve**, which consists of Jenny Wood Nature Reserve and Westbere Copse Open Space. The majority of Westbere Copse is woodland composed of sycamore, oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*). There is an understorey of snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), **English** elm (*Ulmus* sp.), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The ground flora includes shade tolerant species such as cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and bramble. In areas with less shade these are joined by common toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and Michaelmas-daisy (*Aster* sp). The London notable species common broomrape (*Orobanche minor*) has been recorded here. Common birds include blue tit, great tit, robin, blackbird, wren and dunnock. **There is also a pond, and small spring and summer meadows in Westbere Copse.**

The Medley Orchard is an old orchard, immediately adjacent to the railway behind the gardens of Medley Road. Old orchards are a rare habitat in London, and the fruit trees can support important communities of invertebrates. Medley Orchard is now largely secondary woodland of ash, but a few old fruit trees survive.

There is free public access to the northern half of Westbere Copse. **The southern part, known as Jenny Wood Nature Reserve, is open every Thursday from 12 noon till 3pm, and every second Sunday in the month between noon and 4pm. Contact the Council on 0207 974 8818 for details of**

**other events at the site.** There is currently no access to the Medley Orchard. There is no public access to the railsides, but good views of these can be had from the footpath to the west of West Hampstead (Thameslink) station, and from the road bridges at Mill Lane and Minster Road, **as well as from Thameslink trains between West Hampstead and Cricklewood, from Silverlink Metro trains between Finchley Road & Frognal and Brondesbury, or from Jubilee Line trains between West Hampstead and Kilburn.**

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** **14/08/2004**

**Citation last edited:** **24/01/2006**

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** **10/04/2006**

## Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI06
<b>Site Name:</b>	West Hampstead Railsides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve
<b>Summary:</b>	These wooded railsides include a nature reserve and an old orchard.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 249 845
<b>Area (ha):</b>	7.67
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Orchard, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (part of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	Network Rail (Ownership of Medley Orchard unknown)

### Site Description:

This site is composed of a number of sections of railside, an old orchard at Medley Gardens, and Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve in West Hampstead.

The railsides are a complex of habitats with extensive areas dominated by secondary woodland and scrub. Trees include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), grey poplar (*Populus x canescens*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). Scrub species include elder (*Sambucus nigra*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and English elm (*Ulmus procera*). The more open area of grassland is dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) with a variety of tall herbs including cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*), and bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), white deadnettle (*Lamium album*) and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).

A small part of this stretch is Westbere Copse, a statutory Local Nature Reserve, which consists of Jenny Wood Nature Reserve and Westbere Copse Open Space. The majority of Westbere Copse is woodland composed of sycamore, oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*). There is an understorey of snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), English elm (*Ulmus procera*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The ground flora includes shade tolerant species such as cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and bramble. In areas with less shade these are joined by common toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and Michaelmas-daisy (*Aster* sp). The London notable species common broomrape (*Orobanche minor*) has been recorded here. Common birds include blue tit, great tit, robin, blackbird, wren and dunnock. There is also a pond, and small spring and summer meadows in Westbere Copse.

The Medley Orchard is an old orchard, immediately adjacent to the railway behind the gardens of Medley Road. Old orchards are a rare habitat in London, and the fruit trees can support important communities of invertebrates. Medley Orchard is now largely secondary woodland of ash, but a few old fruit trees survive.

There is free public access to the northern half of Westbere Copse. There is currently no access to the Medley Orchard. There is no public access to the railsides, but good views of these can be had from the footpath to the west of West Hampstead (Thameslink) station, and from the road bridges at Mill Lane and Minster Road.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 27/06/2014

**Citation last edited:** 18/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 10/04/2006

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBI06 West Hampstead Railsides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve

The name is changed to emphasise Local Nature Reserve designation

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

New train station at Iverson Road (West Hampstead Thameslink) replaced a bank of sycamore, west of which housing is being built leaving a narrow section of railside vegetation – this is now excluded from the site.

Hard-surfaced parking attached to a building between the two railway lines west of B510 is excluded from the site.

The boundary is adjusted to reflect the changes in redeveloped area at Mill Lane: redeveloped space is excluded and newly created green space is added to the site.

**Citation change:**

The first section of the text is rewritten to better describe the whole length of railsides and include relevant habitats and species.

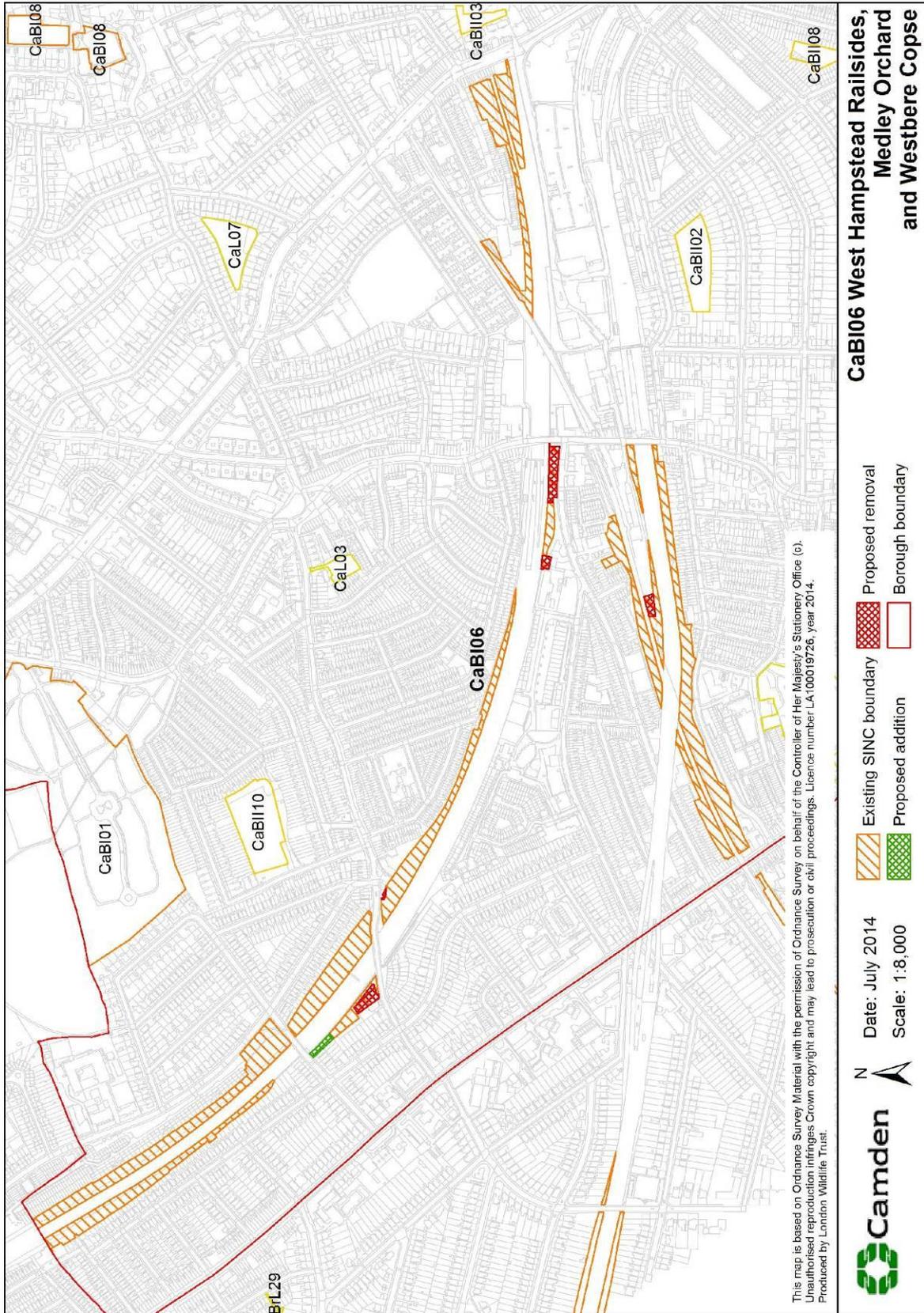
Opening times of individual sites are removed as this information is likely to quickly get out of date.

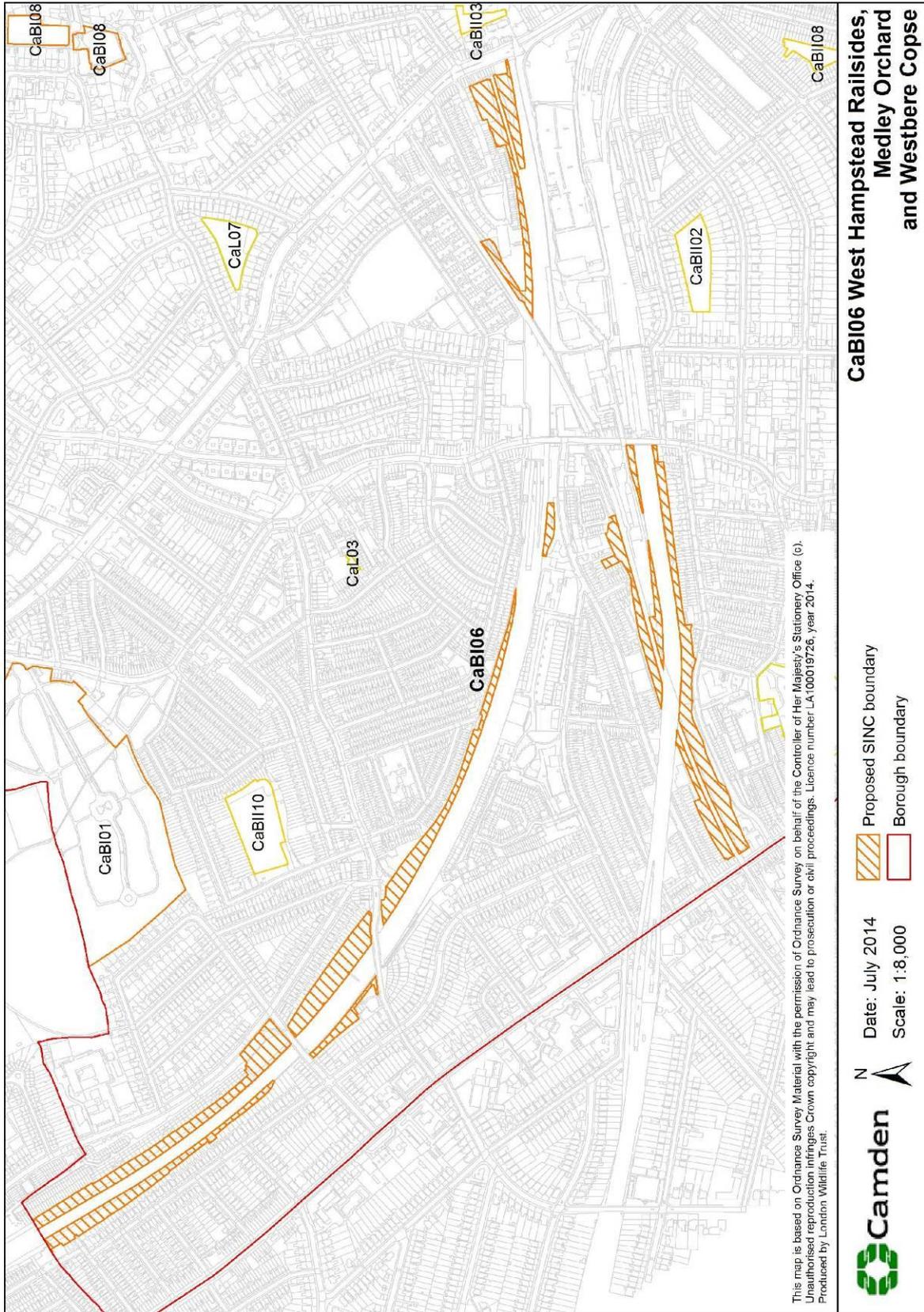
List of train lines is now removed, as these have limited significance in terms of access to nature for local community.

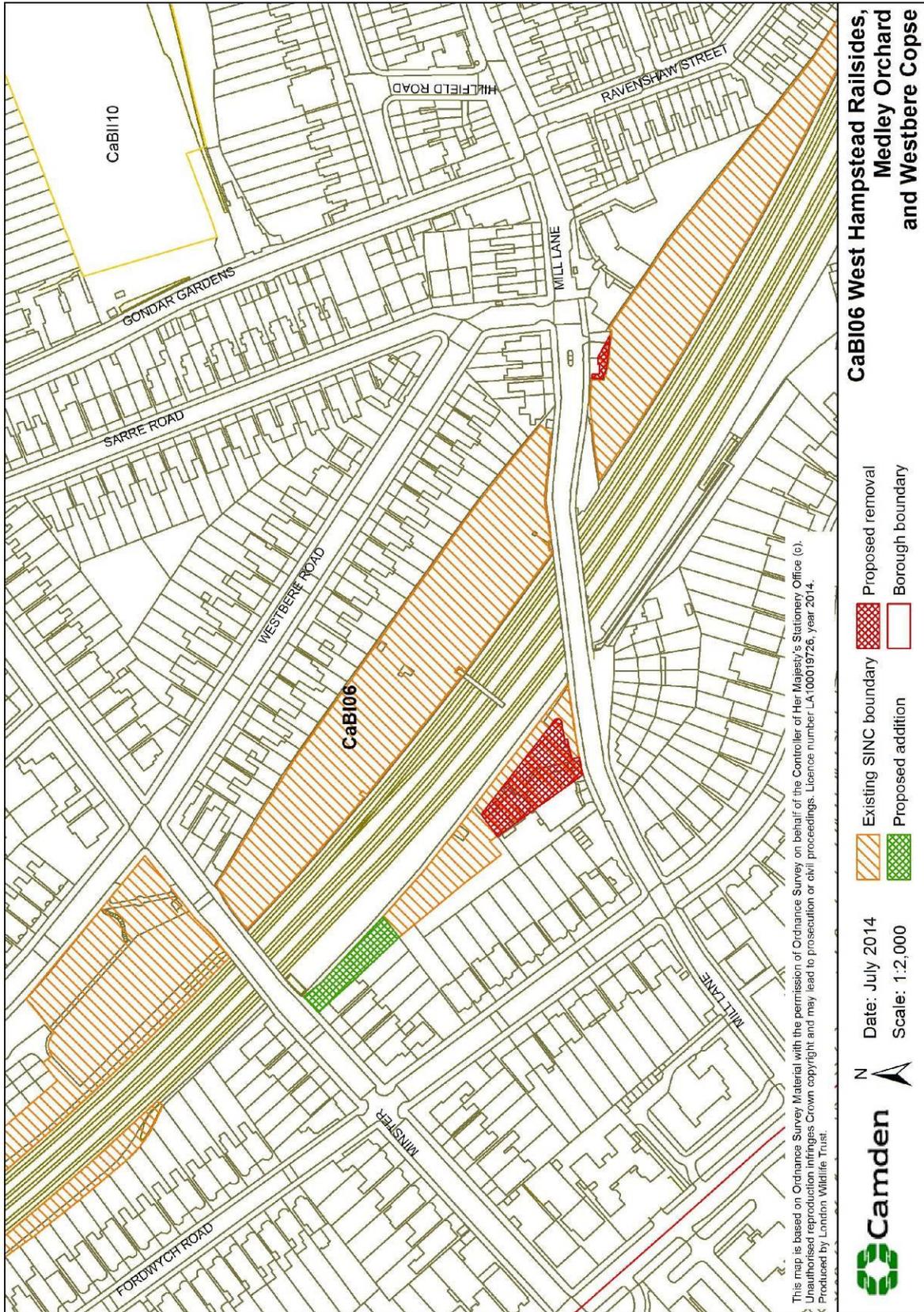
**Other observations and recommendations:**

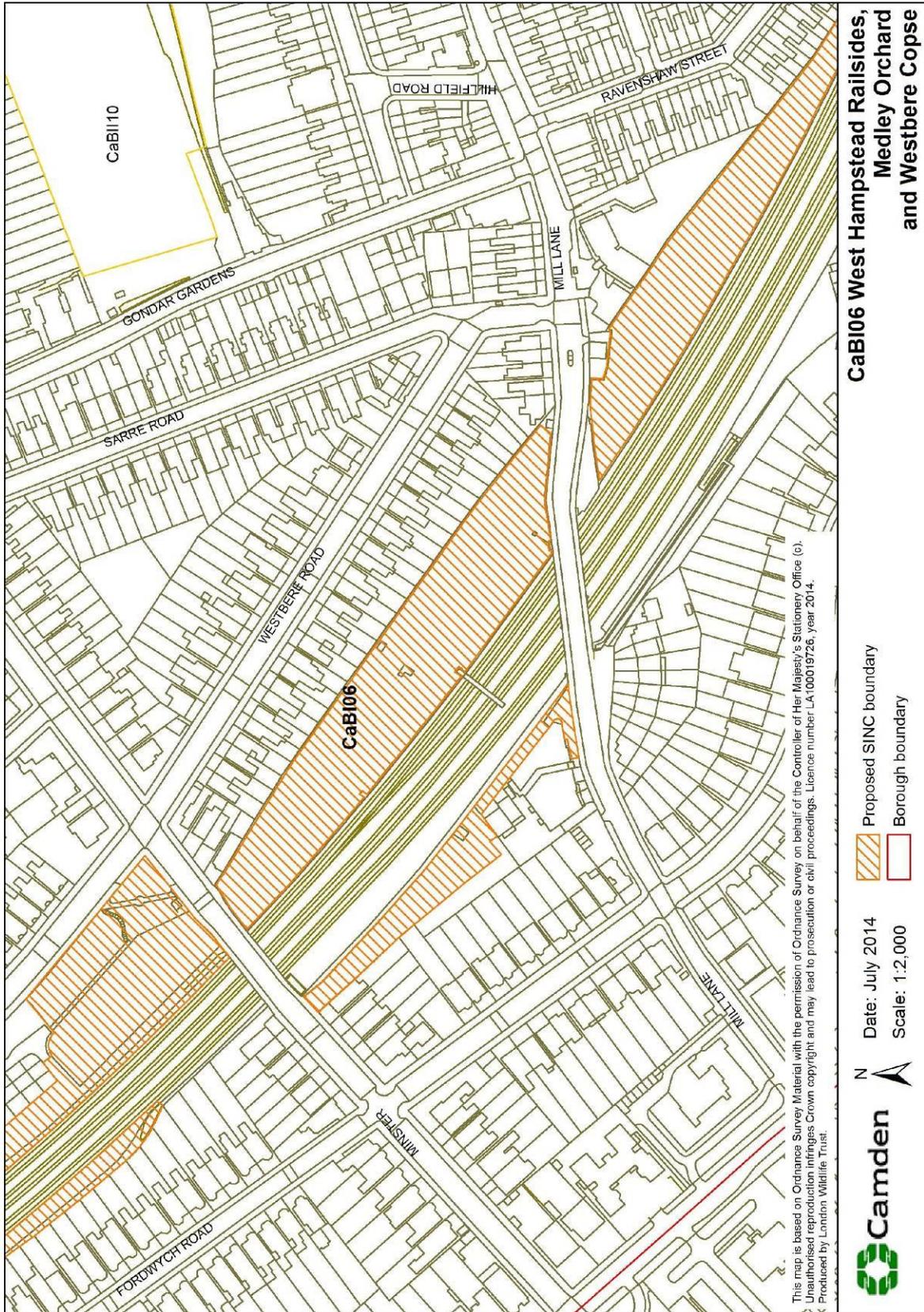
The extensive and undisturbed woodland habitat along some section of the railsides is valuable for a range of species.

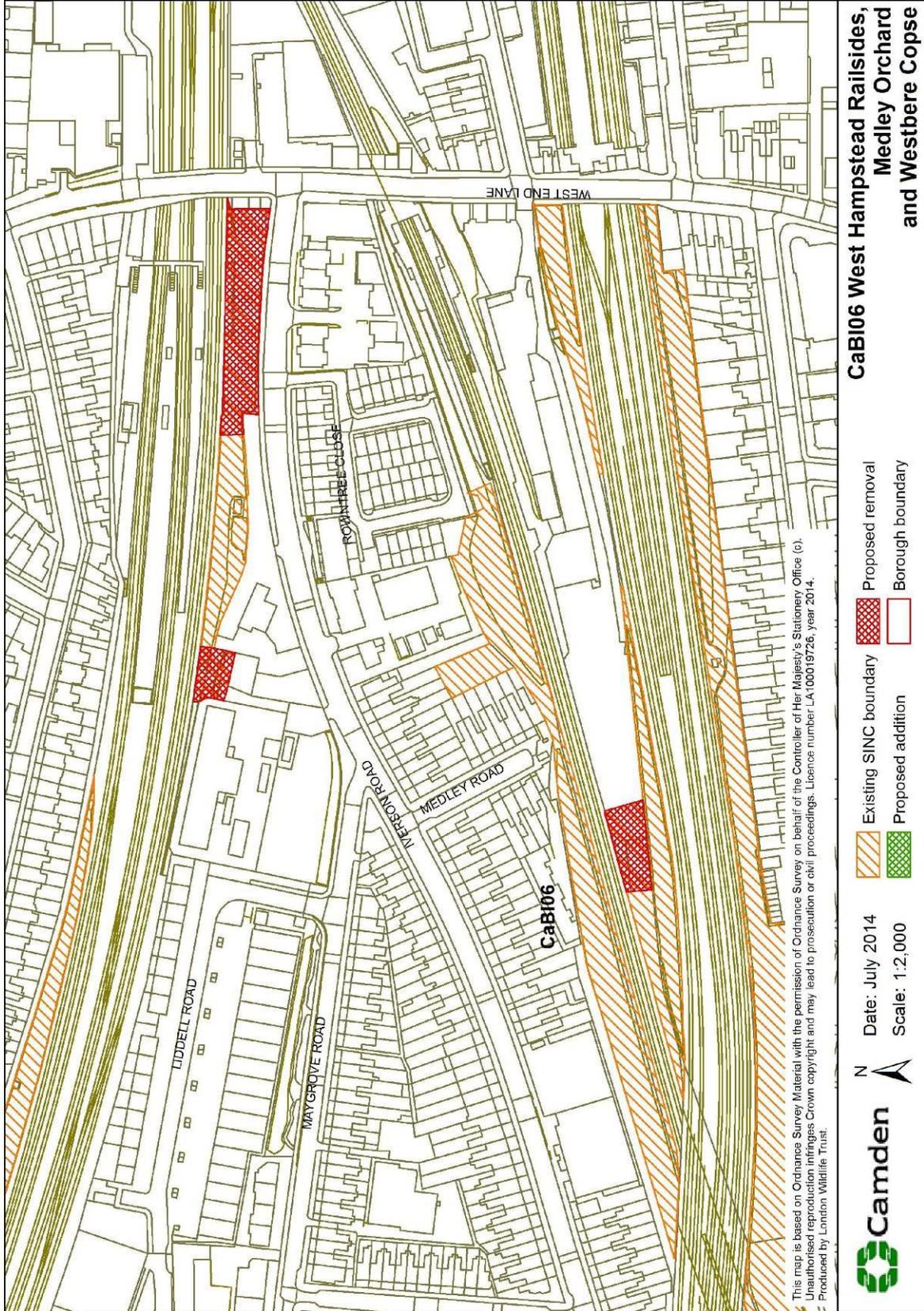
Fallopia japonica - large area cut back and treated at west end of Netherwood Street.













**CaBI06 West Hampstead Railisides,  
 Medley Orchard  
 and Westbere Copse**

  
  
 Date: July 2014  
 Scale: 1:2,000  
 Proposed SINC boundary  
 Borough boundary

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## CaBI08 Hampstead Parish Churchyard

### Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI08
<b>Site Name:</b>	Hampstead Parish Churchyard
<b>Summary:</b>	Fine churchyard with mature trees where the painter John Constable is buried.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 262 856
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.9
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Acid grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, Vegetated wall/tombstones
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	Diocese of London

#### Site Description:

This churchyard contains a good number of fine mature trees including yew (*Taxus baccata*), horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), and dense planted shrubberies. The grassland is interesting. In addition to perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), field wood-rush (*Luzula campestre*) and sheep's-sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) are present. (delete)

This is an attractive and peaceful site split into two parts. In the southern section a good number of mature trees are present, the most frequent being yew (*Taxus baccata*), followed by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), a huge horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and areas of dense planted shrubs. The grassland is dominated in places by perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), but other species present include rough-stalked meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), cuckoo flower (*Cardamine pratensis*) and common cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*). Field wood-rush (*Luzula campestris*) and common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) are locally abundant. This is indicative of old slightly acidic meadowland.

The northern section, St. John's Additional Burial Ground, is more open and supports a slightly different suite of species. Trees include mature yews, Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica f. Purpurea*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). Grassland species include meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and pignut (*Conopodium majus*), an indicator of acid conditions.

There are patches of diverse and well-established tall herbaceous vegetation, which includes both native species and exotic ones planted on graves. Some of the older tombstones, particularly those composed of limestone, have a covering of various mosses and lichens, as well as a number of types of fern including hart's-tongue (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*) and the uncommon lady-fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*).

The painter John Constable and his wife are buried in the churchyard and many eminent Hampstead residents are buried in the adjoining cemetery, to which there is open access.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 04/05/2003

**Citation last edited:** 09/12/2005

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 06/06/2007

## Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI08
<b>Site Name:</b>	Hampstead Parish Churchyard
<b>Summary:</b>	Fine churchyard with mature trees where the painter John Constable is buried.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 262 856
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.9
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Acid grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, Vegetated wall/tombstones
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	Diocese of London

### Site Description:

This is an attractive and peaceful site split into two parts. In the southern section a good number of mature trees are present, the most frequent being yew (*Taxus baccata*), followed by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), a huge horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and areas of dense planted shrubs. The grassland is dominated in places by perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), but other species present include rough-stalked meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) cuckoo flower (*Cardamine pratensis*) and common cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*). Field wood-rush (*Luzula campestris*) and common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) are locally abundant. This is indicative of old slightly acidic meadowland.

The northern section, St. John's Additional Burial Ground, is more open and supports a slightly different suite of species. Trees include mature yews, Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica f. Purpurea*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). Grassland species include meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and pignut (*Conopodium majus*), an indicator of acid conditions.

There are patches of diverse and well-established tall herbaceous vegetation, which includes both native species and exotic ones planted on graves. Some of the older tombstones, particularly those composed of limestone, have a covering of various mosses and lichens, as well as a number of types of fern including hart's-tongue (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*) and the uncommon lady-fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*).

The painter John Constable and his wife are buried in the churchyard and many eminent Hampstead residents are buried in the adjoining cemetery, to which there is open access.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 04/05/2003

**Citation last edited:** 18/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 06/06/2007

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBI08 Hampstead Parish Churchyard

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

None

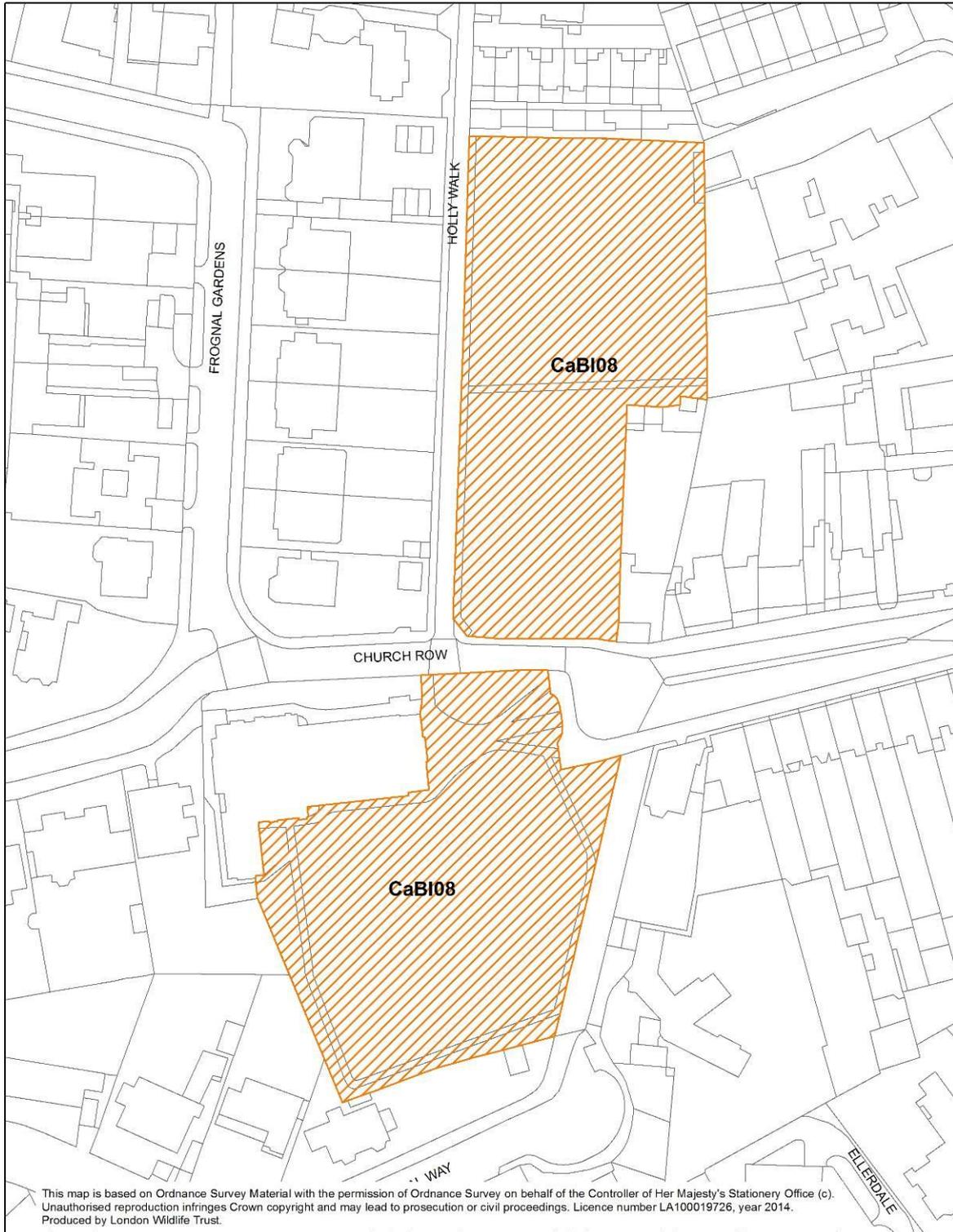
**Citation change:**

The first paragraph is rewritten to include additional species recorded on the site.  
More detailed description of northern section of the site is included.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

The site supports a range of habitats and being relatively undisturbed has high value for a number of species, including birds, invertebrates and small mammals. Flowering plants within the grasslands and the tall herbs provide a good nectar source for butterflies.

Although relatively small, the site supports a range of habitats, from mature trees to bare soil. The site is peaceful and the habitats little disturbed. South section has a greater number of trees and, hence, a greater area that is shaded and bare or supports a scant distribution of ruderals/herbs. 5 stems of Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica* were present in one spot in the north section.



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000

 SINC boundary

**CaBI08 Hampstead Parish  
Churchyard**

## CaBII01 Belsize Wood Local Nature Reserve

### Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBII01
<b>Site Name:</b>	Belsize Wood Local Nature Reserve
<b>Summary:</b>	A reserve of two halves, with better wildlife habitat in the northern and southern half, which is open on Wednesdays and some Sundays.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 274 853
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.7
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Ancient Woodland, Pond/Lake, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (part of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This is a reserve of two halves divided into three fenced off areas. The northern end central section is allows public access and is thus (because of trampling) poorly vegetated at ground level with ivy dominating. The northern area was once publicly accessible but this is no longer the case but is opened occasionally. The southern part is a statutory Local Nature Reserve. Trees of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and common lime (*Tilia europaea*) and Swedish whitebeam (*Sorbus intermedia*) are the most common canopy trees in the north and central areas with a large Swedish whitebeam (*Sorbus intermedia*) prominent in the central area. The understorey of the north is chiefly tall specimens of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) with regenerating ash, field maple (*Acer campestre*) and wild cherry. Ivy (*Hedera helix*) bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) dominates the ground flora in the northern area with herbs of greater willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) and bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), sometimes climbing high up tall trees. The whole of this area is in deep shade.

There is an amazing difference in the southern half of the reserve where access is limited people are generally not admitted. The area is designated as a Local Nature Reserve and relatively species rich. The canopy has been opened and new native plantings undertaken. Here, ash is joined by a variety of trees including pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur* sp.), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), and horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). Because of the more open canopy and lack of trampling, the ground flora is well established, and includes butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), ivy and ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*). The understorey is mostly composed of elder, hawthorn, buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and elm (*Ulmus* sp.), with canopy trees of wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and an understorey of hazel (*Corylus avellana*), English elm (*Ulmus procera*) and dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). The ground flora of tall herbs is diverse with shade-tolerant species such as wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), enchanter's nightshade, cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*), with species of more open habitat including greater stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*), red campion (*Silene dioica*) and sanicle (*Sanicula europaea*). A small pond supports yellow iris (*Iris pseudoacorus*), and marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) on the margins, with the floating aquatic species lesser duckweed (*Lemna minor*) and water-starwort (*Callitriche* sp.).

The site regularly hosts numbers of common birds such as great tit, blue tit, long-tailed tit, wren, robin, great spotted woodpecker, and blackbird and the song thrush which has dramatically declined in London.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 24/01/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 24/01/2006

## Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBI09 (provisional)
<b>Site Name:</b>	Belsize Wood Local Nature Reserve
<b>Summary:</b>	A reserve of two halves, with better wildlife habitat in the southern half, which is open on Wednesdays and some Sundays.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 274 853
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.7
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Ancient Woodland, Pond/Lake, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (part of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

### Site Description:

This site is divided into three fenced off areas. The central section allows public access and is thus (because of trampling) poorly vegetated at ground level with ivy dominating. The northern area was once publicly accessible but this is no longer the case but is opened occasionally. The southern part is a statutory Local Nature Reserve.

Trees of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and common lime (*Tilia europaea*) are the most common canopy trees in the north and central areas with a large Swedish whitebeam (*Sorbus intermedia*) prominent in the central area. The understorey of the north is chiefly tall specimens of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) with regenerating ash, field maple (*Acer campestre*) and wild cherry. Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) dominates the ground flora in the northern area with herbs of greater willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) and bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*).

There is an amazing difference in the southern part of the reserve where access is limited. The area is designated as a Local Nature Reserve and relatively species rich with canopy trees of wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and an understorey of hazel (*Corylus avellana*), English elm (*Ulmus procera*) and dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). The ground flora of tall herbs is diverse with shade-tolerant species such as wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), enchanter's nightshade, cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*), with species of more open habitat including greater stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*), red campion (*Silene dioica*) and sanicle (*Sanicula europaea*). A small pond supports yellow iris (*Iris pseudoacorus*), and marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) on the margins, with the floating aquatic species lesser duckweed (*Lemna minor*) and water-starwort (*Callitriche* sp.).

The site regularly hosts numbers of birds such as great tit, blue tit, long-tailed tit, wren, robin, great spotted woodpecker, blackbird and the song thrush which has dramatically declined in London.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/01/1993	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/01/1993
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	23/06/2014	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	24/01/2006		

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBI09 Belsize Wood Local Nature Reserve

**Status Change:**

Proposed upgrade to Borough Grade I Status. Woodland has undergone canopy work to encourage ground flora to flourish. This is now occurring. The presence of two Ancient woodland indicator species is of particular note. Site is possibly one of the most important woodlands in LB Camden.

**Boundary change:**

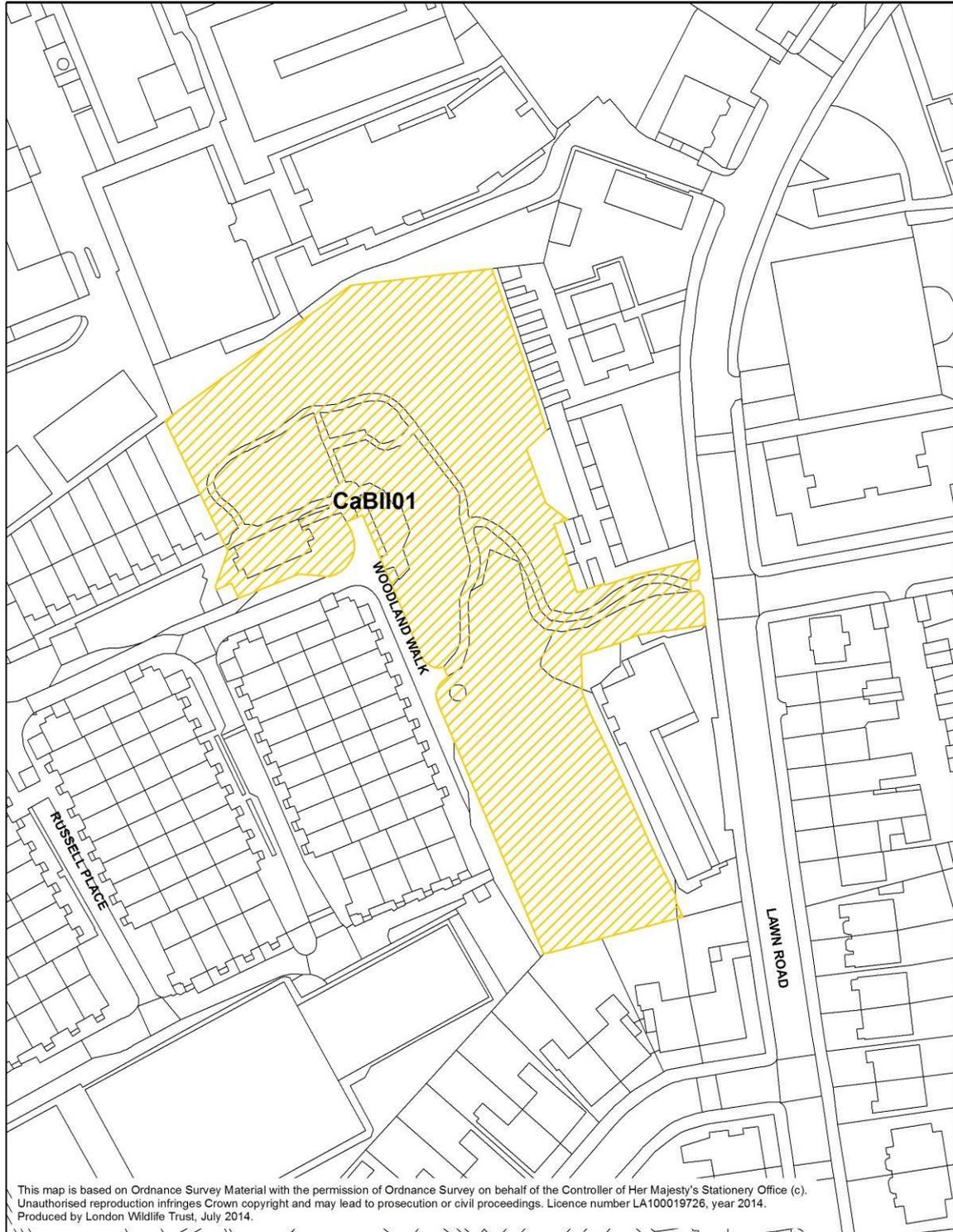
None

**Citation change:**

Extensive re-writing of text in site description to incorporate the recent changes to access, habitats and species composition. Also update to summary and addition of habitats. Make clear that only the southern section is a designated Local Nature Reserve.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000

 Proposed boundary

**CaBII01 Belsize Wood  
Nature Reserve**

## **CaBII02 Broadhurst Gardens Meadow**

### **Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBII02
<b>Site Name:</b>	Broadhurst Gardens Meadow
<b>Summary:</b>	The communal grounds of houses in Broadhurst Gardens, with a good meadow.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 258 845
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.73
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland
<b>Access:</b>	No public access
<b>Ownership:</b>	Private

#### **Site Description:**

This communal garden consists of a meadow of varying grass heights and a perimeter belt of trees and shrubs. The grassland sward is composed of creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), timothy (*Phleum* sp.), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and cocks's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*). Within the sward, various wildflowers are intermingled, including meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*) and various buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.).

The trees and shrubs around the edge of the grassland include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and various willows (*Salix* spp.). Under the trees, bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and bindweed (*Calystegia* sp.) scramble over dead logs and fallen branches. The site abounds with insects, including butterflies, beetles, hoverflies, and grasshoppers.

There is no access to the general public, just for the residents who border the garden.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 09/12/2005

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 09/12/2005

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBII02 Broadhurst Gardens Meadow

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

None

**Citation change:**

None

**Other observations and recommendations:**

Site was not accessed so no changes are proposed.

### **CaBII03 Frogna Court Wood**

#### **Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** CaBII03  
**Site Name:** Frogna Court Wood  
**Summary:** Small wood used by local residents.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 262 849  
**Area (ha):** 0.2  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Secondary woodland  
**Access:** No public access  
**Ownership:** Private

#### **Site Description:**

Many different trees make up the canopy of the this dense wood particularly sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), but also ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), some very large hybrid black poplars (*Populus x canadensis*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and common lime (*Tilia x europaea*). There are a variety of shrubs beneath which compose an understorey, including laburnum, hawthorn, elder, buddleia and cherry laurel, elder (*Sambucus nigra*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Highclere holly (*Ilex x altaclarensis*), garden privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*). The ground flora is limited because of the dense shade and is dominated by ivy (*Hedera helix*). includes bluebell, bramble, cow parsley, male fern, bittersweet and enchanter's-nightshade.

Many species of bird frequent the wood including long-tailed tit, wren, robin, greenfinch, blue tit, song thrush and blackbird.

Local residents regularly use the site.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993  
**Citation last edited:** 24/01/2006      **Mayor Agreed:**  
**Defunct:** N  
**Last updated:** 24/01/2006

### Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaBII03  
**Site Name:** Frogna Court Wood  
**Summary:** Small wood used by local residents.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 262 849  
**Area (ha):** 0.2  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Secondary woodland  
**Access:** No public access  
**Ownership:** Private

#### Site Description:

Many different trees make up the canopy of this dense wood particularly sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), but also ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), some very large hybrid black poplars (*Populus x canadensis*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and common lime (*Tilia x europaea*). There are a variety of shrubs beneath which compose an understorey, including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Highclere holly (*Ilex x altaclarensis*), garden privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*). The ground flora is limited because of the dense shade and is dominated by ivy (*Hedera helix*).

Many species of bird frequent the wood including long-tailed tit, wren, robin, greenfinch, blue tit, song thrush and blackbird.

Local residents regularly use the site.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993  
**Citation last edited:** 23/06/2014      **Mayor Agreed:**  
**Defunct:** N  
**Last updated:** 24/01/2006

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBII03 Frogna Court Wood

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

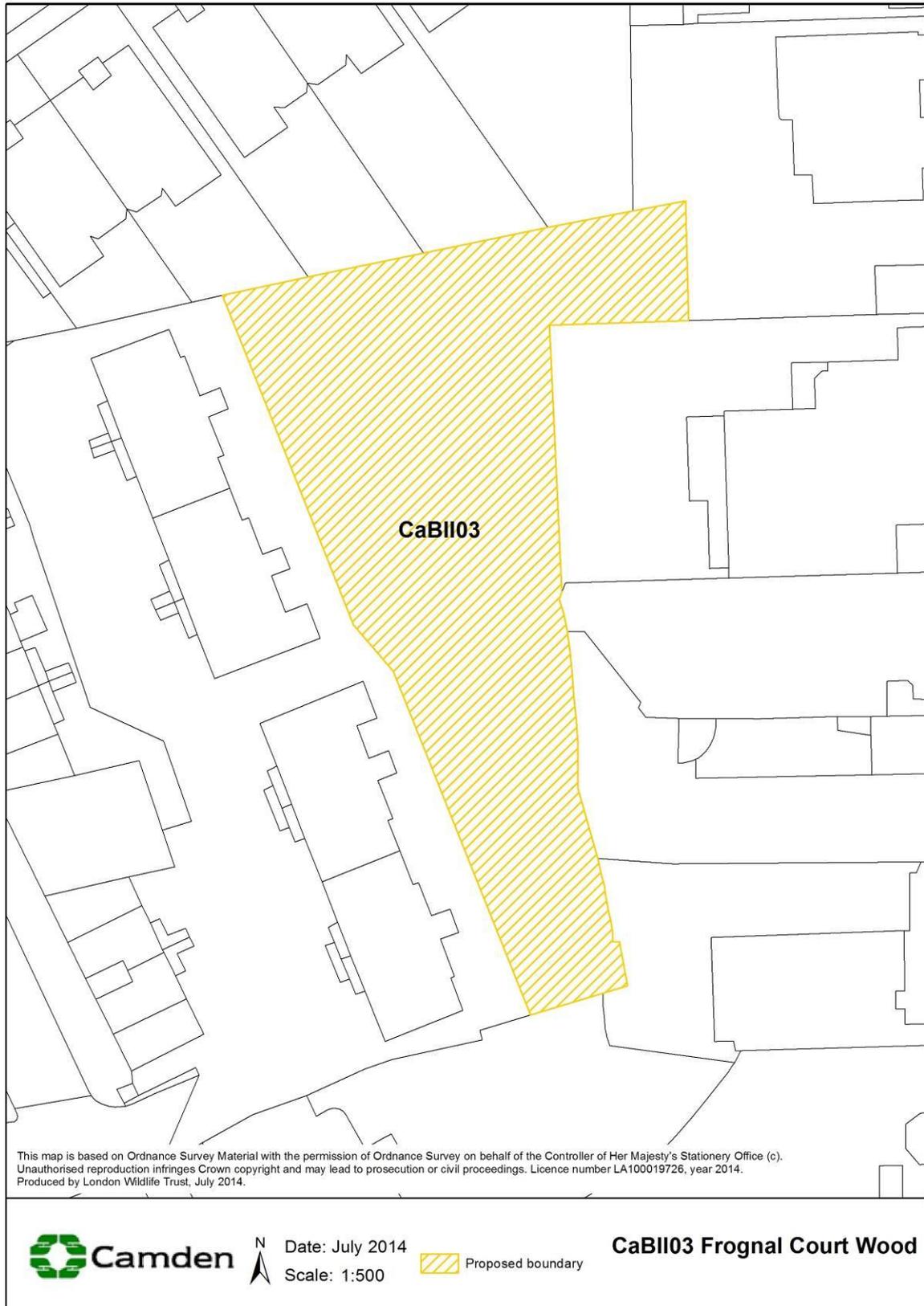
None

**Citation change:**

Rewriting of site description to better describe current conditions.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

Site appears to have lost its ground flora value to shading. Maybe there is a requirement to reduce some of the canopy cover and/or shrubs.



## CaBII05 Primrose Hill

### Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaBII05

**Site Name:** Primrose Hill

**Summary:** Famous area associated with of The Regent's Park with great views of London, two of which benefit from statutory protection.

**Grid ref:** TQ 276 838

**Area (ha):** 25.19

**Borough(s):** Camden

**Habitat(s):** Acid grassland, Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs.

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** The Royal Parks

#### Site Description:

This area of Regent's Park consists mostly of mown amenity grassland with scattered groups of mature trees (located around the hill itself and at the park's perimeter). From the top of the hill is one of the classic views of London. The grassland beneath the trees and around most of the perimeter of the site is less often mown, and retains some of the original fine leaved species you could expect to find here including red fescue and creeping bent and is attracting a mix of wildflowers that includes cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), common vetch (*Vicia sativa*) and cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) the latter mostly under trees. The trees of the parkland are mostly London plane but common lime, hawthorn, horse-chestnut and young whitebeams are also present. Next to Prince Albert Road there is a hedge of hawthorn and near the amenity block one composed of field maple. Along the northern boundary of Barrow Hill reservoir is a mixed British native species hedgerow. It is only along the south-western boundary where any significant planted shrubbery occurs although three substantial planted mixed native shrubberies in the northeast are becoming established. Acid grassland restoration is currently being undertaken.

The park is very attractive to a variety of birds including wood pigeon, starling, blue tit and robin, and is open during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 24/01/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 24/01/2006

## Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBII05
<b>Site Name:</b>	Primrose Hill
<b>Summary:</b>	Famous area associated with The Regent's Park with great views of London, two of which benefit from statutory protection.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 276 838
<b>Area (ha):</b>	25.19
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Acid grassland, Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	The Royal Parks

### Site Description:

This area consists mostly of mown amenity grassland with scattered groups of mature trees (located around the hill itself and at the park's perimeter). From the top of the hill is one of the classic views of London. The grassland beneath the trees and around most of the perimeter of the site is less often mown, retains some of the original fine leaved species including red fescue and creeping bent and is attracting a mix of wildflowers that includes cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), common vetch (*Vicia sativa*) and cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) the latter mostly under trees. The trees of the parkland are mostly London plane but common lime, hawthorn, horse-chestnut and young whitebeams are also present. Next to Prince Albert Road there is a hedge of hawthorn and near the amenity block one composed of field maple. Along the northern boundary of Barrow Hill reservoir is a mixed British native species hedgerow. It is only along the south-western boundary where any significant planted shrubbery occurs although three substantial planted mixed native shrubberies in the northeast are becoming established. Acid grassland restoration is currently being undertaken.

The park is very attractive to a variety of birds including wood pigeon, starling, blue tit and robin. It is open during daylight hours.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/01/1993	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/01/1993
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	23/06/2014	<b>Mayor Agreed:</b>	
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	24/01/2006		

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBII05 Primrose Hill

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

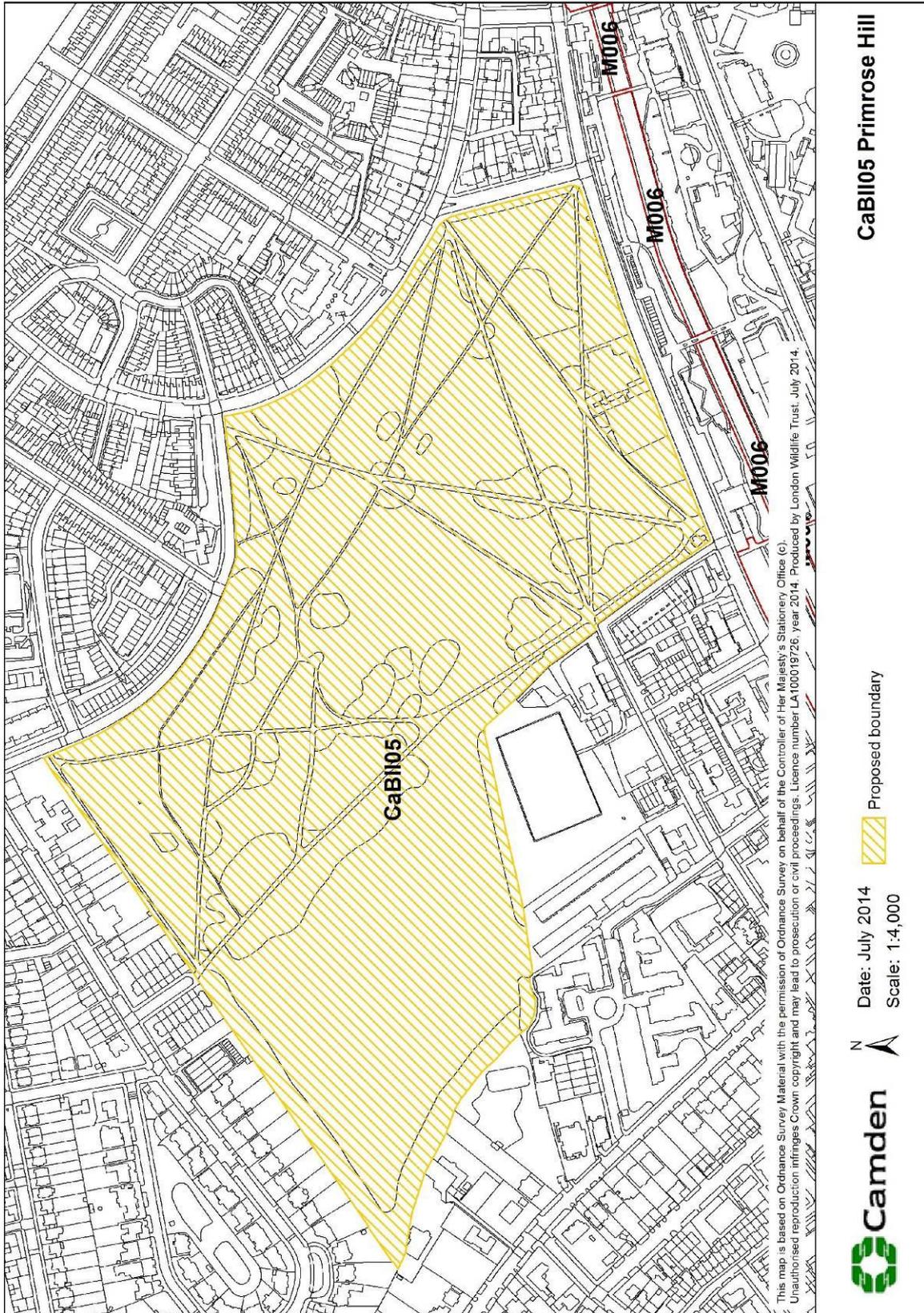
None

**Citation change:**

Addition of scrub habitat and some additional information to update changes in grassland composition and management practices.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

Areas of acid grassland on site are subject to a SITA funded restoration project. Should this be significantly successful and coupled with the implementation of conservation grassland management techniques within the perimeter grasslands the site could be considered to increase in its conservation importance to that of a Borough Grade I or even a Metropolitan site.



## **CaBII06 North London Line at York Way**

### **Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** CaBII06

**Site Name:** North London Line at York Way

**Summary:** A small area of wildlife habitat along the railway line, left over from development of King's Cross Goods Yard.

**Grid ref:** TQ 299 841

**Area (ha):** 0.88

**Borough(s):** Camden

**Habitat(s):** Roughland, Ruderals, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

**Access:** No public access

**Ownership:** Network Rail

#### **Site Description:**

This area is all that remains of the extensive 'wasteland' habitats of the former King's Cross Goods Yard, most of which has been redeveloped. The surviving habitat is still of importance in a borough context and links in with a larger area of trackside in Islington, known as Copenhagen Junction.

Most of the area is covered in scrub of buddleia and bramble with Scattered trees of silver birch and sycamore are plentiful although there are significant areas of semi-improved neutral grassland and roughland habitat supporting a variety of typical wasteland grasses and wildflowers including herb-robert (*Geranium robertianum*). Some of these are coppiced near the linesides as a result of Network Rail's management. Patches of ivy (*Hedera helix*) and false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) occur intermingled with the above. This site is most likely very attractive to butterflies and other invertebrates. Railway safety and operational efficiency must, of course, be the primary concerns in managing railsides, but nature conservation should also be taken into account.

There is no public access to the linesides, but they can be seen from trains between Camden Road and Caledonian Road & Barnsbury.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2003

**Citation last edited:** 10/04/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 10/04/2006

## Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBII06
<b>Site Name:</b>	North London Line at York Way
<b>Summary:</b>	A small area of wildlife habitat along the railway line, left over from development of the King's Cross Goods Yard.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 299 841
<b>Area (ha):</b>	1.08
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Roughland, Ruderals, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	No public access
<b>Ownership:</b>	Network Rail

### Site Description:

This area is all that remains of the extensive 'wasteland' habitats of the former King's Cross Goods Yard, most of which has been redeveloped. The surviving habitat is still of importance in a borough context and links in with a larger area of trackside in Islington, known as Copenhagen Junction.

Much of the area is covered in scrub of butterfly bush (*Buddleja davidii*) and bramble with scattered trees of silver birch and sycamore although there are significant areas of semi-improved neutral grassland and roughland habitat supporting a variety of typical wasteland grasses and wildflowers including herb-robert (*Geranium robertianum*). This site is most likely very attractive to butterflies and other invertebrates. Railway safety and operational efficiency must, of course, be the primary concerns in managing railsides, but nature conservation should also be taken into account.

There is no public access to the linesides, but they can be seen from trains between Camden Road and Caledonian Road & Barnsbury.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014

**Citation last edited:** 23/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

Last updated: 10/04/2006

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBII06 North London Line at York Way

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

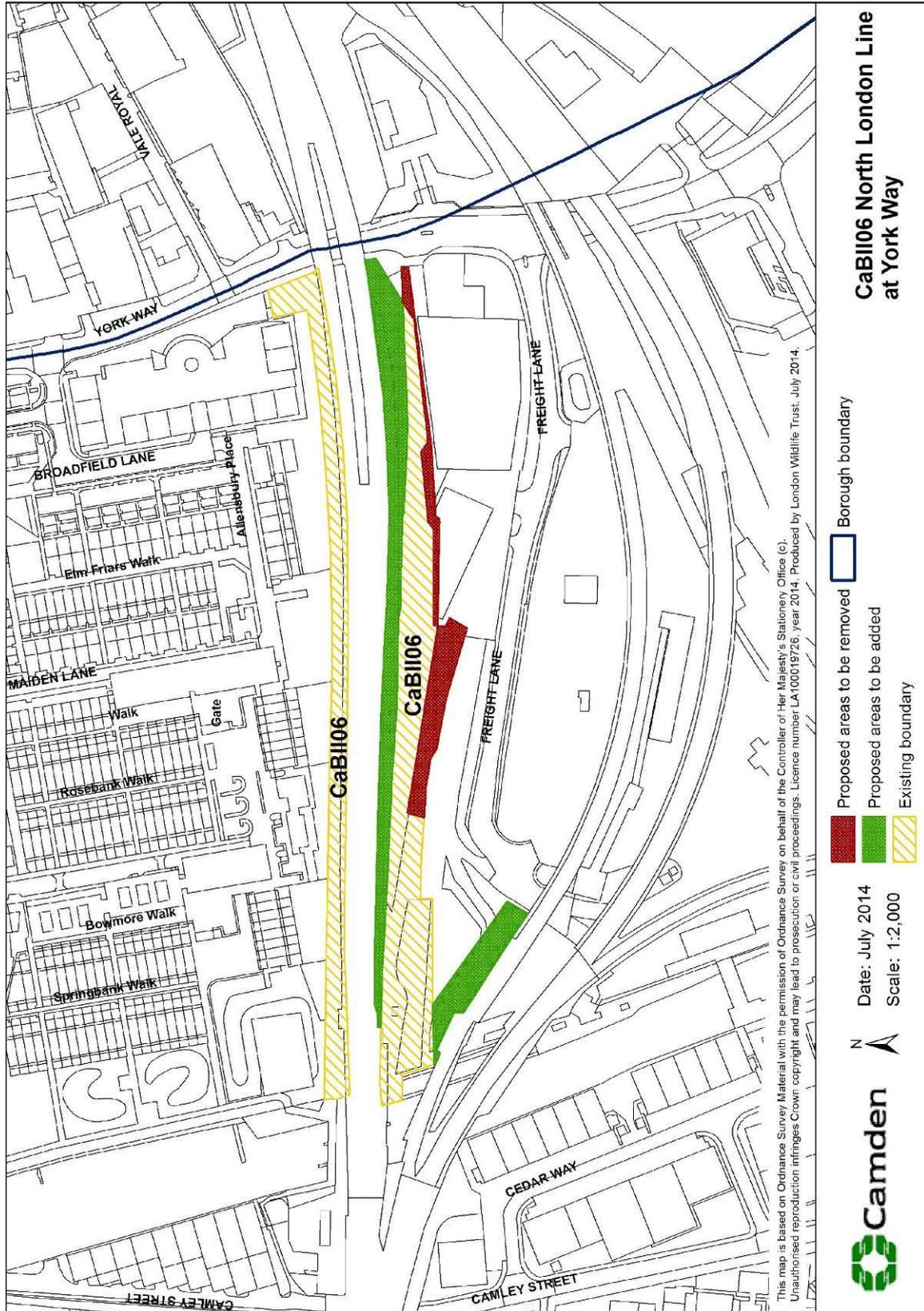
Minor boundary changes to incorporate the King's Cross Development

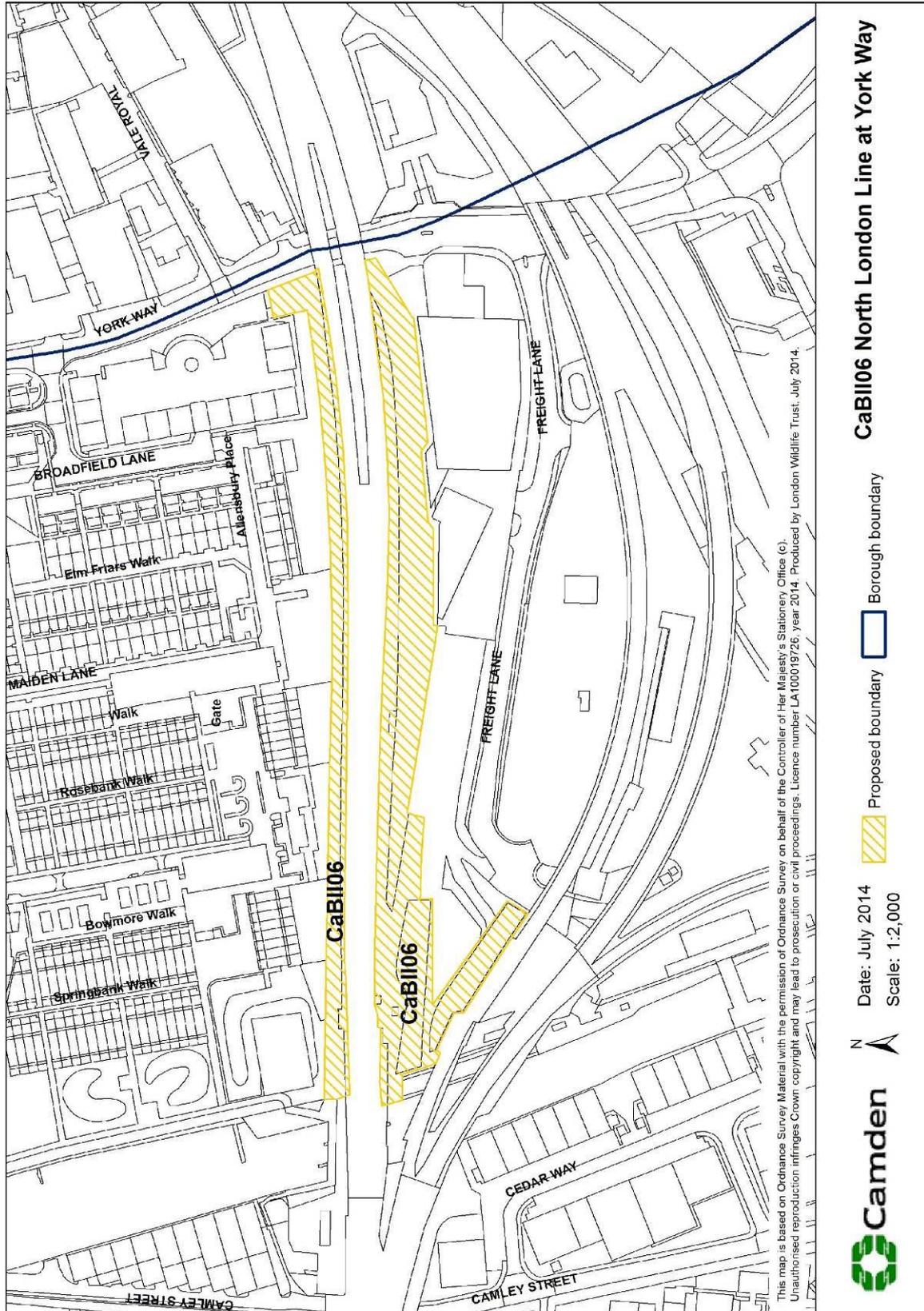
**Citation change:**

Addition of several habitats and minor updates to site description to incorporate habitat changes.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

Site viewed from train only.





## **CaBII07 St Pancras Gardens**

### **Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** CaBII07  
**Site Name:** St. Pancras Gardens  
**Summary:** Old churchyard offering a quiet refuge from busy St. Pancras.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 297 835  
**Area (ha):** 2.11  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, Vegetated wall/tombstones  
**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)  
**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

#### **Site Description:**

This old churchyard has had many headstones moved to the perimeter and only the larger important monuments left in situ. A few of these have a sparse covering of lichens and mosses. The site contains some fine mature trees particularly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and poplar (*Populus* sp.) and diverse planted shrubberies. There is a hedge of young yew (*Taxus baccata*) near the railway. Beside the railway boundary two nature areas have been established. These have creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), field scabious (*Knautia arvensis*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), salad burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) as components (all are attractive to insects). Field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), an unusual plant for inner London, is present.

There is open access to the general public during daylight hours and monuments include that to Sir John Soanes' wife, which inspired the design of the British red telephone box.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2003  
**Citation last edited:** 20/12/2005  
**Defunct:** N  
**Last updated:** 27/02/2007

## Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaBII07  
**Site Name:** St. Pancras Gardens  
**Summary:** Old churchyard offering a quiet refuge from busy St. Pancras.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 297 835  
**Area (ha):** 2.17  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, Vegetated wall/tombstones  
**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)  
**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

### Site Description:

This old churchyard has had many headstones moved to the perimeter and only the larger important monuments left in situ. A few of these have a sparse covering of lichens and mosses. The site contains some fine mature trees particularly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and poplar (*Populus* sp.) and diverse planted shrubberies. There is a hedge of young yew (*Taxus baccata*) near the railway. Beside the railway boundary two nature areas have been established. These have creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), field scabious (*Knautia arvensis*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), salad burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) as components (all are attractive to insects). Field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), an unusual plant for inner London, is present

There is open access to the general public during daylight hours and monuments include that to Sir John Soanes' wife, which inspired the design of the British red telephone box.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014

**Citation last edited:** 23/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 27/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBII07 St. Pancras Gardens

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

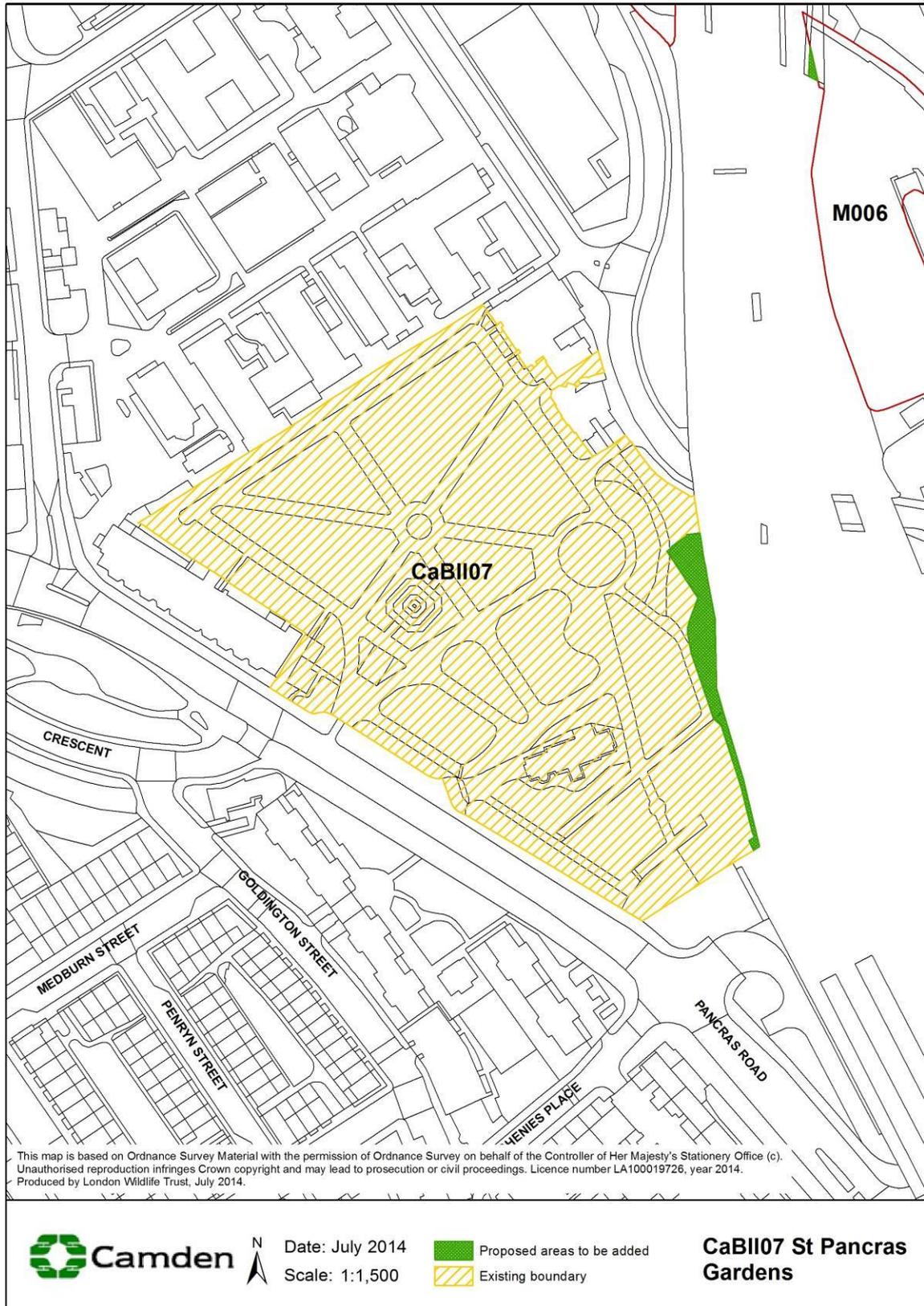
Some boundary changes in east of site due to St. Pancras International and HS1 Rail development.

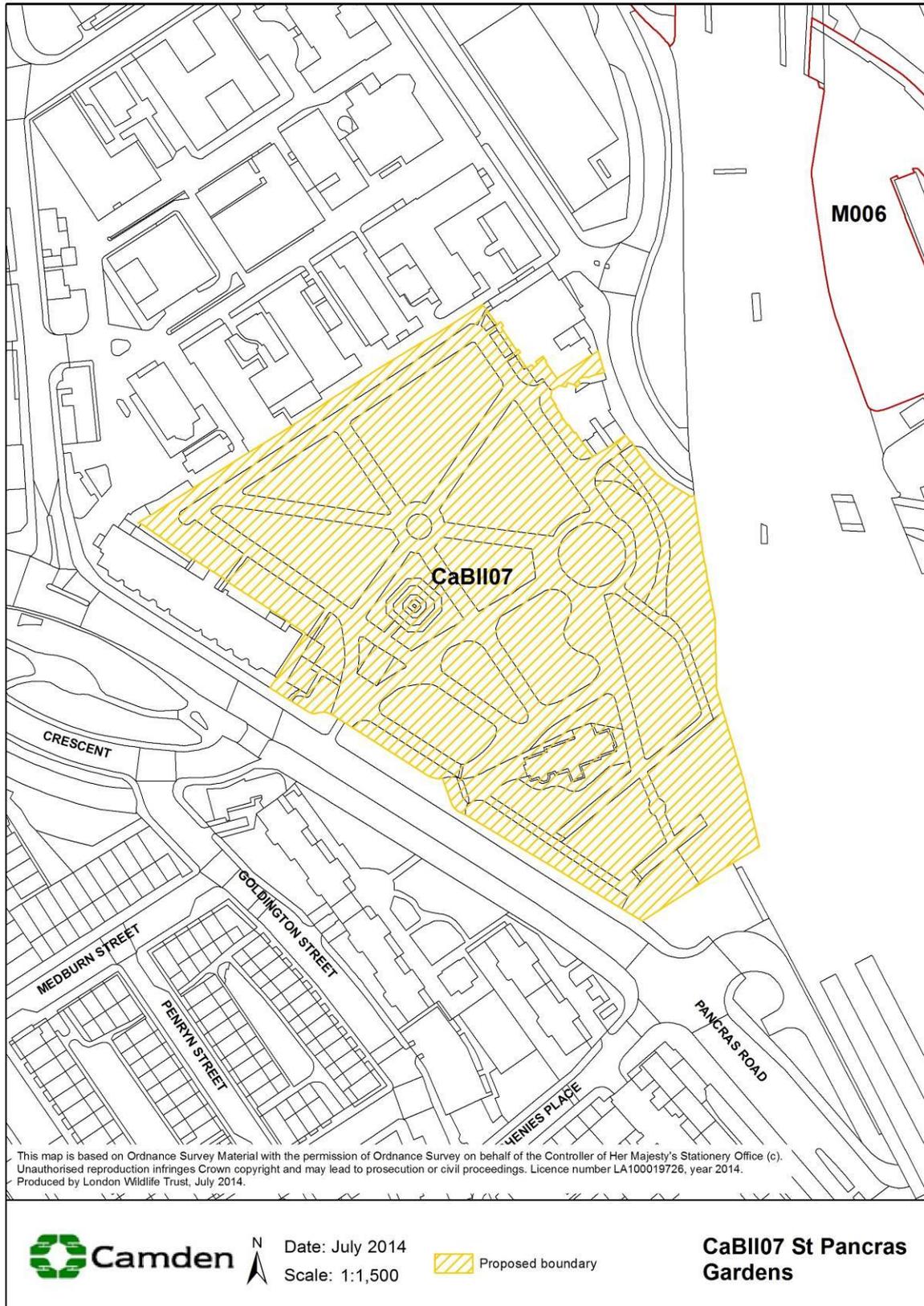
**Citation change:**

Addition of field madder, a London notable species, to site description.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

Wildlife areas need some appropriate management as they are becoming dominated by tall herb species and some bramble. Japanese knotweed needs controlling on site.





## CaBII08 Green Triangle

### Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaBII08  
**Site Name:** Green Triangle  
**Summary:** Excellent organic community garden used by local residents.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 262 843  
**Area (ha):** 0.28  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland, Tall herbs  
**Access:** No public access  
**Ownership:** Private

#### Site Description:

This is an excellent organic community garden with an area of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) woodland with a ground cover of ivy (*Hedera helix*). There is an amenity area, well-stocked herb garden beds and parts planted with shrubs and young trees, mostly of native species, including pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), yew (*Taxus baccata*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*). Flower and herb beds include species attractive to insects, such as Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), Michaelmas daisy (*Aster* sp.), lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis*), common comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*) and common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). There is a wildlife pond with hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) at its margins and common frogs. Short lengths of new hedging (of mixed native species) have been planted.

removed: pond

added: tree and herb species

This is an attractive community garden surrounded by housing. A good number of trees form a high canopy, these include an impressive multi-trunked sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). The understorey supports a variety of native and exotic shrubs and young trees, including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), guelder rose (*Viburnum lantana*), Portugal laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*) and magnolia (*Magnolia* sp.). The herb layer contains a variety of species providing an attraction for invertebrates. In the more shaded areas ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), wood dock (*Rumex sanguineus*) and ground elder (*Aegopodium podagraria*) are abundant. In less shaded spots species include dusky crane's-bill (*Geranium phaeum*), lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and the London notable species hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*). Dead wood around the site provides valuable invertebrate habitat.

The site is only accessible to the residents of the surrounding properties.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 04/12/2003

**Citation last edited:** 24/01/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 25/01/2006

### Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBII08
<b>Site Name:</b>	Green Triangle
<b>Summary:</b>	Community garden used by local residents.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 262 843
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.29
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	No public access
<b>Ownership:</b>	Private
<b>Site Description:</b>	

This is an attractive community garden surrounded by housing. A good number of trees form a high canopy, these include an impressive multi-trunked sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). The understorey supports a variety of native and exotic shrubs and young trees, including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), guelder rose (*Viburnum lantana*), Portugal laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*) and magnolia (*Magnolia sp.*). The herb layer contains a variety of species providing an attraction for invertebrates. In the more shaded areas ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), wood dock (*Rumex sanguineus*) and ground elder (*Aegopodium podagraria*) are abundant. In less shaded spots species include dusky crane's-bill (*Geranium phaeum*), lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and the London notable species hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*). Dead wood around the site provides valuable invertebrate habitat.

The site is only accessible to the residents of the surrounding properties.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/11/2003	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	10/07/2014
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	18/06/2014		
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	25/01/2006		

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBII08 Green Triangle

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

Sections of private gardens are removed and designated area expanded to include the whole wooded area.

**Citation change:**

Food growing was abandoned and the site is now managed as wildlife area. There are still some remnants of food growing activities, such as herbs attractive to invertebrates. The pond is no longer extant, but hemp agrimony (London notable species) is still present on the site.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

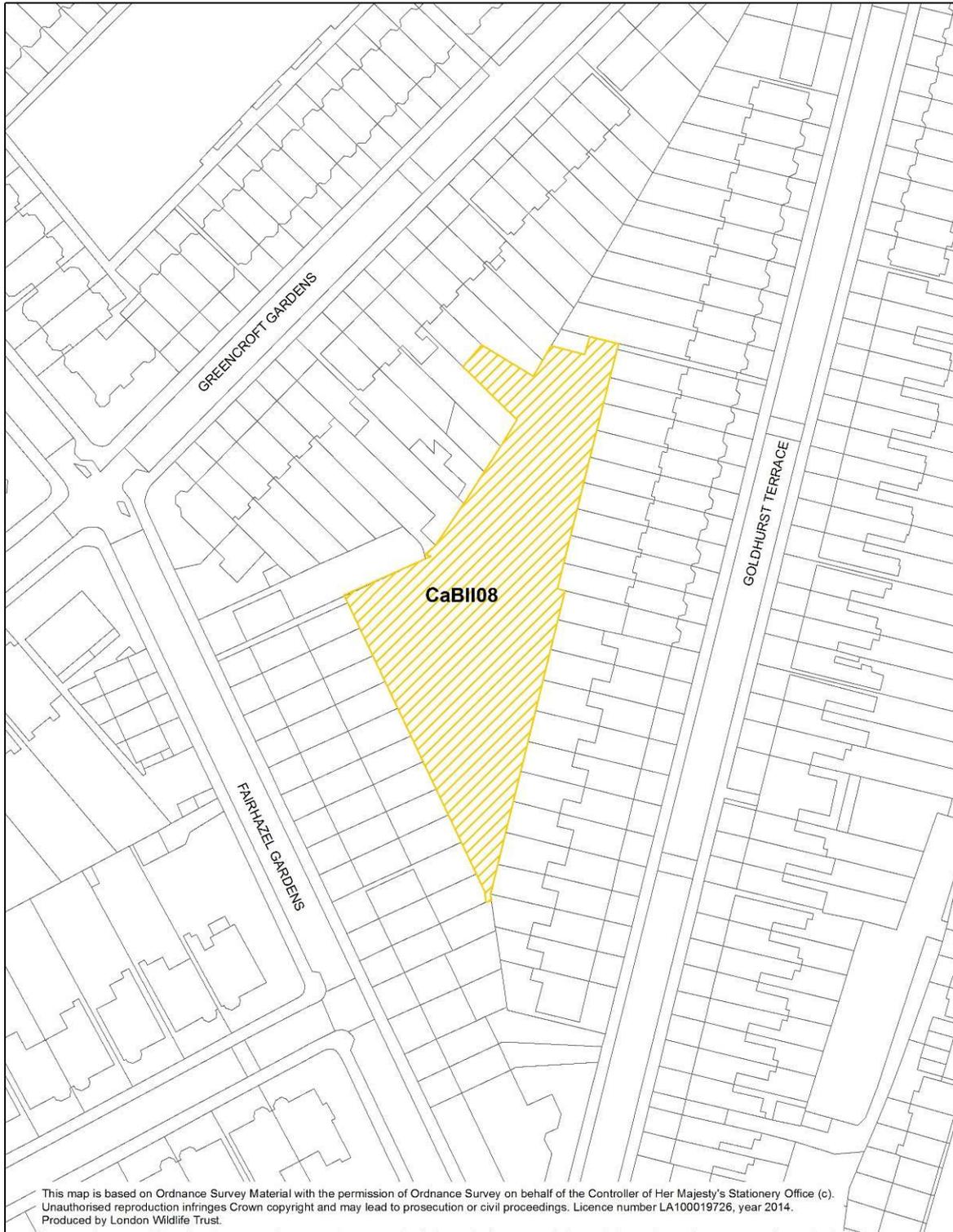
Some Japanese knotweed is present on the site.



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000

- Existing SINC boundary
- Proposed area to be added
- Proposed area to be removed

**CaBII08  
Green Triangle**



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000



Proposed SINC boundary

**CaBII08**  
**Green Triangle**

## CaBII09 King's College Hampstead Campus

### Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBII09
<b>Site Name:</b>	King's College Hampstead Campus
<b>Summary:</b>	University campus grounds with pleasant landscaping and wildlife-friendly areas.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 253 859
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.65
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Ruderals, Scattered trees, Scrub, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only
<b>Ownership:</b>	King's College

#### Site Description:

The site has a good range of mature trees including both native and non-native species. In places these are almost dense enough to form woodland. Species include silver birch (*Betula pendula*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), walnut (*Juglans regia*), purple cherry- Pissard's plum (*Prunus cerasifera* var *pissardii*) and laburnum (*Laburnum anagyroides*). silver birch (*Betula pendula*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), lime (*Tilia x europaea*), Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), Lawson's cypress (*Cupressus lawsoniana*) and a young monkey puzzle tree (*Araucaria auracana*). There is dense planted shrubbery composed largely of cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* sp.), spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*), Portugal laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), and laburnum (*Laburnum anagyroides*), buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*). Beneath the trees and shrubs, and at the northern edge of the central garden area are well-established patches of tall herbs and neutral grassland. Many of the species (particularly in the former category) are insect-attracting e.g. cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

lungwort (*Pulmonaria* sp.), stonecrop (*Sedum* sp.), sage (*Salvia officinalis*), with shrubs including viburnum (*Viburnum* sp.) and Californian lilac (*Ceanothus* sp.). Colonising tall herbs include herb-robert (*Geranium robertianum*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*) and ground elder (*Aegopodium podagraria*).

To the east of the main area of woodland is a small quadrangle. This contains several large trees, including some particularly fine walnuts (*Juglans regia*), a very large hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and a handkerchief tree (*Davidia involucrata*). Beneath the trees is grass with small areas of shrubbery. This adds to the bird habitats on the site.

There is no access to the general public.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/11/2003	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/11/2003
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	15/11/2005		
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	20/12/2005		

## Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBII09
<b>Site Name:</b>	King's College Hampstead Campus
<b>Summary:</b>	University campus grounds with pleasant landscaping and wildlife-friendly areas.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 253 859
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.59
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Ruderals, Scattered trees, Scrub, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only
<b>Ownership:</b>	King's College

### Site Description:

The site has a good range of mature trees including both native and non-native species. In places these are almost dense enough to form woodland. Species include silver birch (*Betula pendula*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), lime (*Tilia x europaea*), Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), Lawson's cypress (*Cupressus lawsoniana*) and a young monkey puzzle tree (*Araucaria araucana*). There is dense planted shrubbery composed largely of cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* sp.), spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*), Portugal laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), and laburnum (*Laburnum anagyroides*). Beneath the trees and shrubs, and at the northern edge of the central garden area are well-established patches of tall herbs and neutral grassland. Many of the species (particularly in the former category) are insect-attracting e.g. lungwort (*Pulmonaria* sp.), stonecrop (*Sedum* sp.), sage (*Salvia officinalis*), with shrubs including viburnum (*Viburnum* sp.) and Californian lilac (*Ceanothus* sp.). Colonising tall herbs include herb-robert (*Geranium robertianum*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*) and ground elder (*Aegopodium podagraria*).

To the east of the main area of woodland is a small quadrangle. This contains several large trees, including some particularly fine walnuts (*Juglans regia*), a very large hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and a handkerchief tree (*Davidia involucrata*). Beneath the trees is grass with small areas of shrubbery. This adds to the bird habitats on the site.

There is no access to the general public.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014

**Citation last edited:** 23/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 20/12/2005

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBII09 King's College Hampstead Campus

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

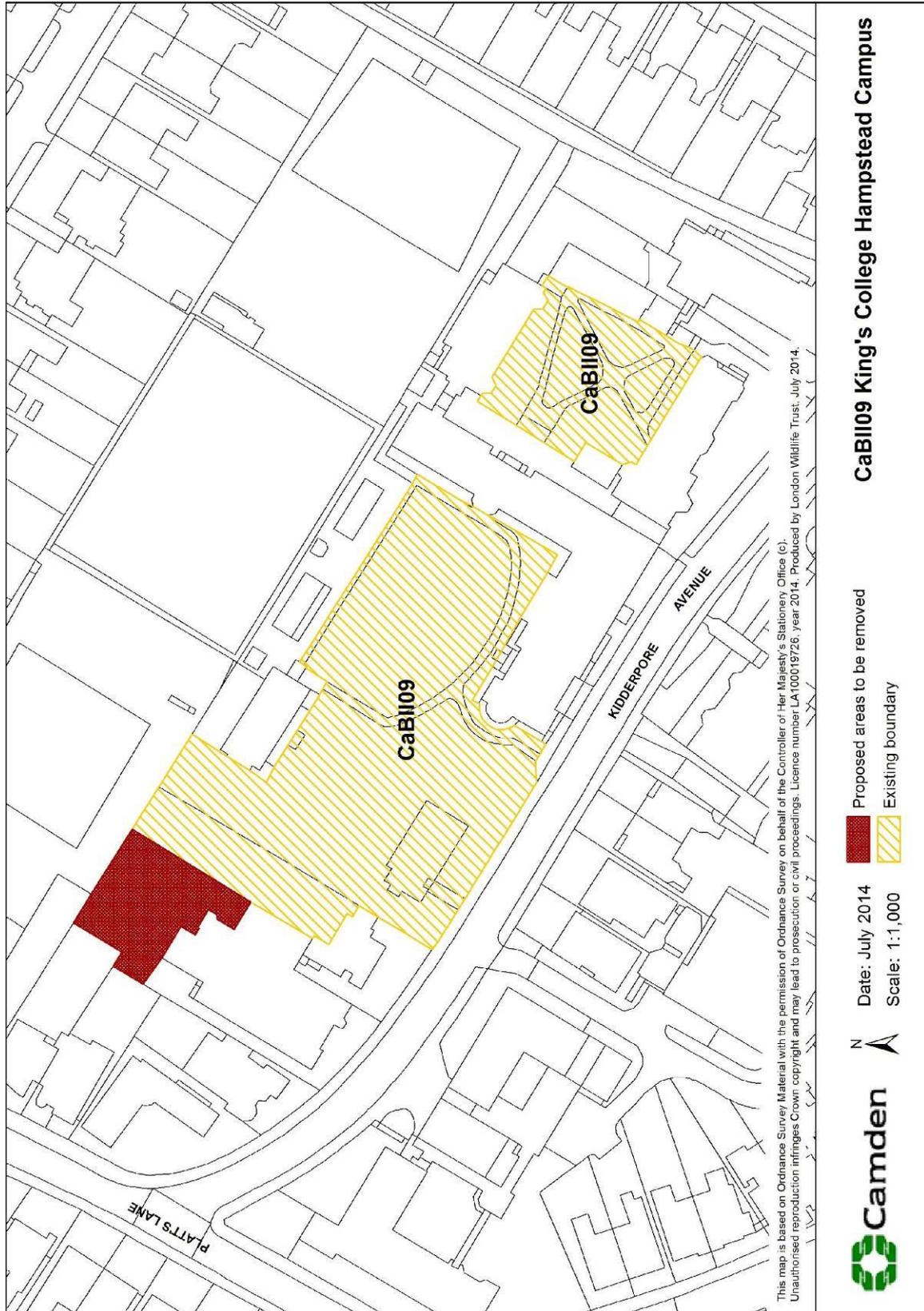
Removal of grounds of St Luke's Church at western end which has limited biodiversity value

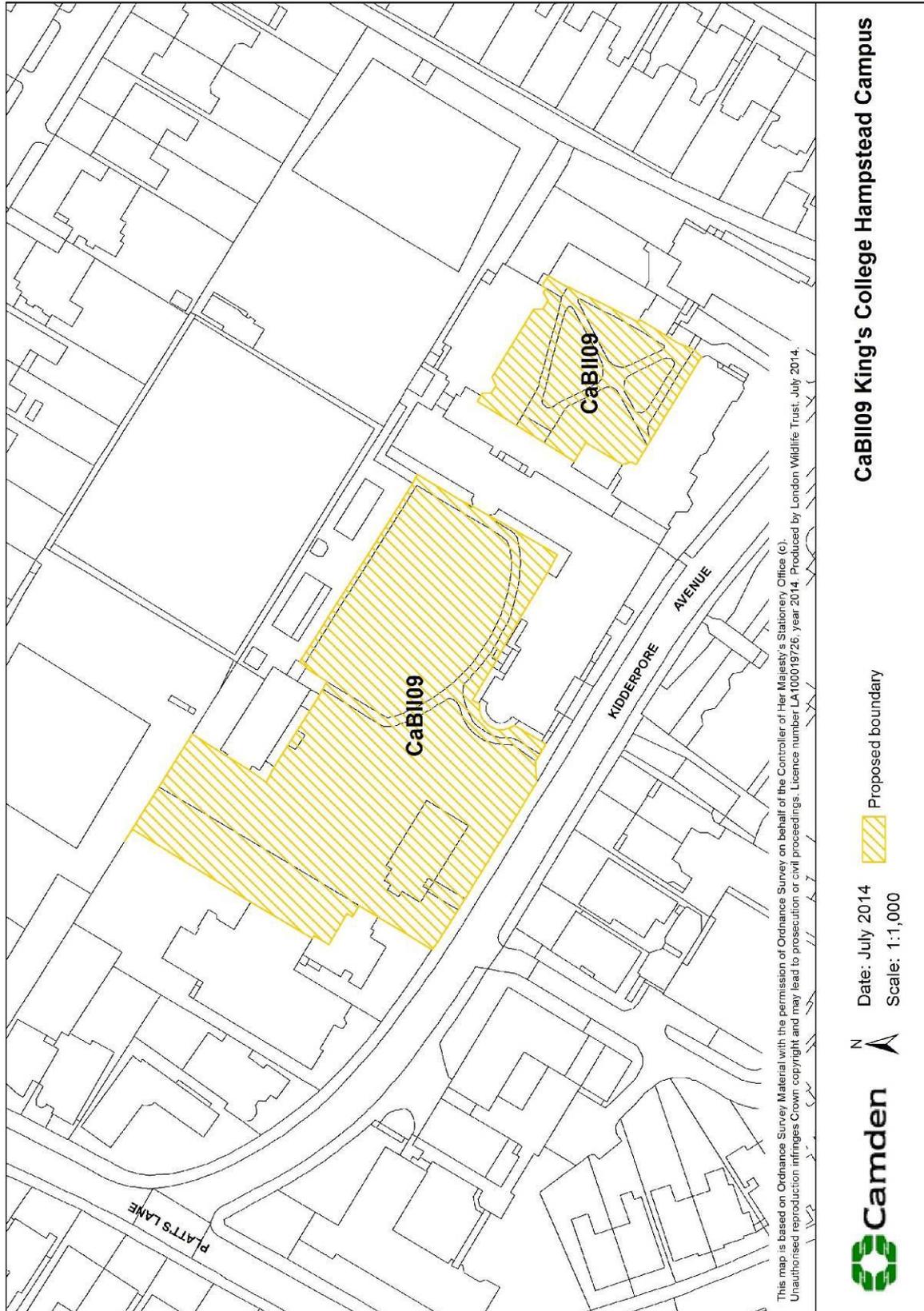
**Citation change:**

Additional habitats and changes to species composition in site description

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None





## **CaBII10 Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir**

### **Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** CaBII10  
**Site Name:** Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir  
**Summary:** Covered reservoir with grassland that supports a range of wildlife.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 248 853  
**Area (ha):** 1.1  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland  
**Access:** Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only  
**Ownership:** Thames Water Private

#### **Site Description:**

This undisturbed covered reservoir is vegetated mostly with neutral grassland dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), with a moderate diversity of common wild flowers. Spiked sedge (*Carex spicata*), which is uncommon in Camden, is present in reasonable quantity. Typical grassland butterflies, including common blue and meadow brown, are present, as well as nests of yellow meadow-ant. The site is the only known location in Camden for slow-worms. Pipistrelle bats have been recorded flying over the site.

There are small areas of woodland, mostly of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), with hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and plum (*Prunus domestica*) below, on the slopes at the eastern and western ends. This provides habitat for common birds.

Part of the site is subject to a development proposal, with remainder to be managed as a nature reserve. There is no access to the general public but it can be seen from adjacent roads.

**Site first notified:** 23/08/2004      **Boundary last changed:** 23/08/2004

**Citation last edited:** 24/08/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 24/08/2006

## **CaBII10 Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir**

### **Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBII10
<b>Site Name:</b>	Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir
<b>Summary:</b>	Covered reservoir with grassland that supports a range of wildlife.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 248 853
<b>Area (ha):</b>	1.1
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland
<b>Access:</b>	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only
<b>Ownership:</b>	Private

#### **Site Description:**

This undisturbed covered reservoir is vegetated mostly with neutral grassland dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), with a moderate diversity of common wild flowers. Spiked sedge (*Carex spicata*), which is uncommon in Camden, is present in reasonable quantity. Typical grassland butterflies, including common blue and meadow brown, are present, as well as nests of yellow meadow-ant. The site is the only known location in Camden for slow-worms. Pipistrelle bats have been recorded flying over the site.

There are small areas of woodland, mostly of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), with hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and plum (*Prunus domestica*) below, on the slopes at the eastern and western ends. This provides habitat for common birds.

Part of the site is subject to a development proposal, with remainder to be managed as a nature reserve. There is no access to the general public but it can be seen from adjacent roads.

**Site first notified:** 23/08/2004      **Boundary last changed:** 23/08/2004

**Citation last edited:** 09/09/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 09/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaBII10 Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

None

**Citation change:**

Minor reflecting ownership change and development proposals.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

Site not accessed but the Trust is aware and has been involved with the planning proposals (and forward management) of the site.

## CaL01 Holly Lodge Gardens

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL01  
**Site Name:** Holly Lodge Gardens  
**Summary:** Two areas of parkland separated by a wide wooded avenue.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 281 869  
**Area (ha):** 1.39  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Acid grassland  
**Access:** Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only  
**Ownership:** Private

#### Site Description:

The site consists of two **formally managed** parkland areas separated by a wide wooded avenue of mature common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and other (mostly non-native) trees. A variety of native shrubs and wild flowers can be found beneath the trees, including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) and foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

**The smaller parkland area is formally managed with amenity grassland and elaborated flower beds.**

The larger of the more open **formal** areas is laid out around holm oaks (*Quercus ilex*) and cedars of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*). Generally, the surrounding grassland has few wild flowers within its sward.

However, the uncommon mouse's-ear hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*) has been recorded here. (removed)

**Grassland on the lower slopes is dominated by fescues (*Festuca spp.*) and supports some of the typical acid grassland species such as mouse's-ear hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*). (added text)**

The site is edged with dense scattered trees, particularly holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), with a ground cover of ivy (*Hedera helix*). This area attracts a number of small birds including wren, robin, great tit and blue tit.

Access is intended only for residents of the Holly Lodge Estate.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 10/03/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 09/02/2007

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL01  
**Site Name:** Holly Lodge Gardens  
**Summary:** Two areas of parkland separated by a wide wooded avenue.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 281 869  
**Area (ha):** 1.39  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees  
**Access:** Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only  
**Ownership:** Private

#### Site Description:

The site consists of two parkland areas separated by a wide wooded avenue of mature common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and other (mostly non-native) trees. A variety of native shrubs and wild flowers can be found beneath the trees, including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) and foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

The smaller parkland area is formally managed with amenity grassland and elaborated flower beds. The larger of the more open areas is laid out around holm oaks (*Quercus ilex*) and cedars of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*). Grassland on the lower slopes is dominated by fescues (*Festuca* spp.) and supports some of the typical acid grassland species such as mouse's-ear hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).

The site is edged with dense scattered trees, particularly holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), with a ground cover of ivy (*Hedera helix*). This area attracts a number of small birds including wren, robin, great tit and blue tit.

Access is intended only for residents of the Holly Lodge Estate.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 24/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 09/02/2007

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL01 Holly Lodge Gardens

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

None

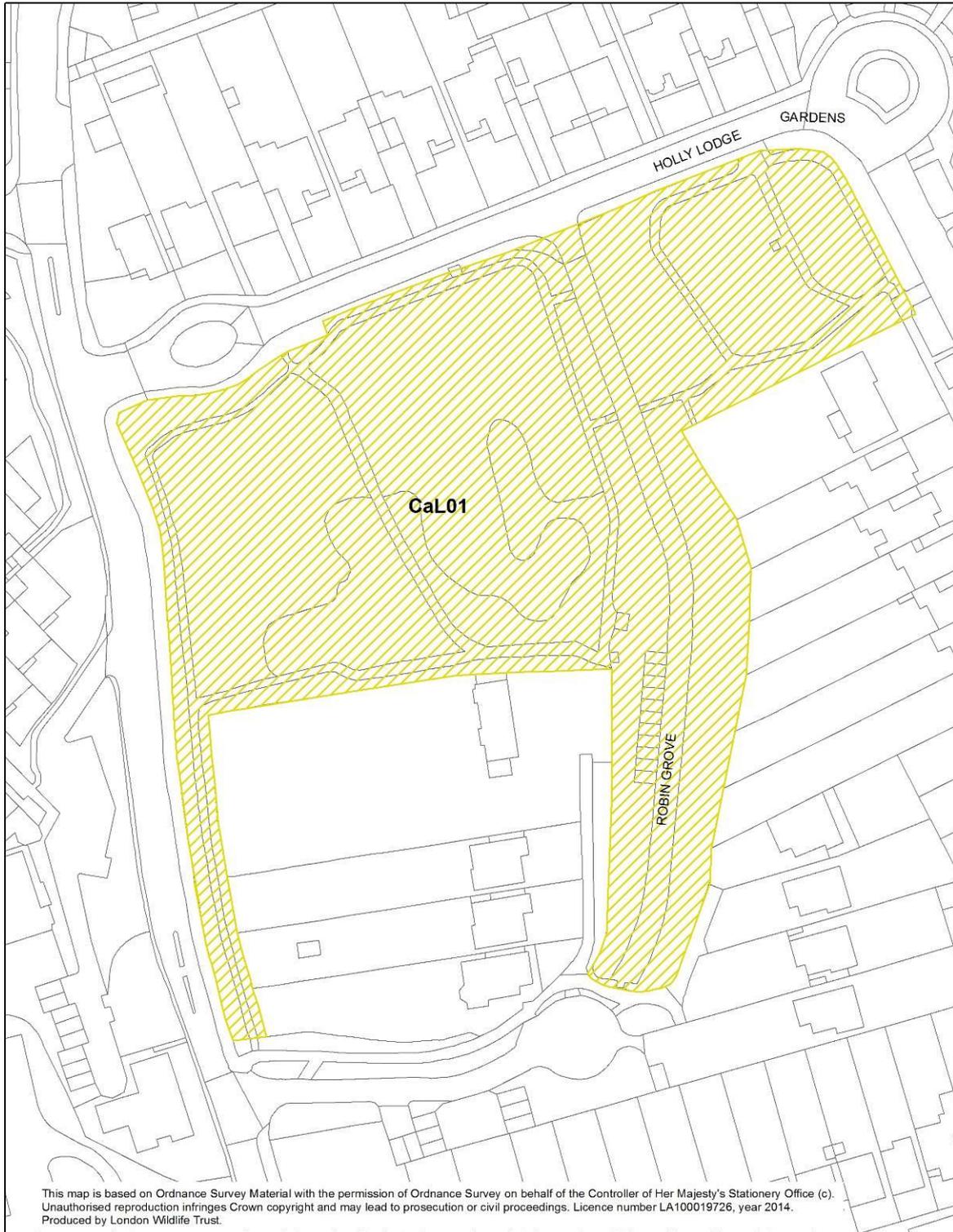
**Citation change:**

Description is expanded to explain differences between less formally managed grassland area and formal flower beds and amenity grassland in the smaller park.

Additional species found in typical acid grassland area are included in the description.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

The acid grassland area, previously overlooked, is typical for the wider area and similar to habitats found at Hampstead Heath. It is rich in herb species normally not present in formal gardens (especially heath bedstraw) and greatly increases value of the site.



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000

 SINC boundary

**CaL01 Holly Lodge  
Gardens**

## CaL02 Greville Place Nature Reserve

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL02
<b>Site Name:</b>	Greville Place Nature Reserve
<b>Summary:</b>	A small nature reserve with trees, shrubs and an attractive pond.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 257 834
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.12
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Access at limited times
<b>Ownership:</b>	Private

### Site Description:

This small nature reserve, managed by London Wildlife Trust's local group, has an abundance of trees, shrubs and tall herbs which are attractive to birds and invertebrates. Many have been planted, while some are garden escapes. At the centre of the reserve is a large copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica* var. *purpurea*). Other trees include crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and black mulberry (*Morus nigra*). These cast deep shade on all but the perimeter of the site. There is a dense scrub/shrub layer including holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*), guelder rose (*Viburnum lantana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), bay (*Laurus nobilis*), privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) and spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*). Shade tolerant species tend to occur beneath the tree, including ivy (*Hedera helix*), enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), lords-and-ladies (*Arum maculatum*), male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*). In more open areas, these are replaced by less shade-tolerant species including black horehound (*Ballota nigra*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) and bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). A number of young shrubs and trees are present, including hazel (*Corylus avellana*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and goat willow (*Salix caprea*).

In the north-western corner of the reserve is a small pond. This has fat duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) on its surface, and greater spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*) among the marginal vegetation. Both are uncommon in London. Frogs and newts are recorded in the pond, as well as aquatic invertebrates including pond-skaters. A large number of birds have been recorded using the site including blackcap, redwing, dunnock great-spotted woodpecker, jay and coal tit.

Volunteer workdays are held on the first Sunday of each month, otherwise access is through appointment only.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/01/1993	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/01/1993
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	10/03/2006		
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	09/02/2007		

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL02  
**Site Name:** Greville Place Nature Reserve  
**Summary:** A small nature reserve with trees, shrubs and an attractive pond.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 257 834  
**Area (ha):** 0.12  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs  
**Access:** Access at limited times  
**Ownership:** Private

#### Site Description:

This small nature reserve, managed by London Wildlife Trust, has an abundance of trees, shrubs and tall herbs which are attractive to birds and invertebrates. Many have been planted, while some are garden escapes. At the centre of the reserve is a large copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica* var. *purpurea*). Other trees include crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and black mulberry (*Morus nigra*). These cast deep shade on all but the perimeter of the site. There is a dense scrub/shrub layer including holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*), guelder rose (*Viburnum lantana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), bay (*Laurus nobilis*), privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) and spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*). Shade tolerant species tend to occur beneath the tree, including ivy (*Hedera helix*), enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), lords-and-ladies (*Arum maculatum*), male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*). In more open areas, these are replaced by less shade-tolerant species including black horehound (*Ballota nigra*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) and bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). A number of young shrubs and trees are present, including hazel (*Corylus avellana*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and goat willow (*Salix caprea*).

In the north-western corner of the reserve is a small pond. This has fat duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) on its surface, and greater spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*) among the marginal vegetation. Both are uncommon in London. Frogs and newts are recorded in the pond, as well as aquatic invertebrates including pond-skaters. A large number of birds have been recorded using the site including blackcap, redwing, dunnock great-spotted woodpecker, jay and coal tit.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 18/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 09/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL02 Greville Place Nature Reserve

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

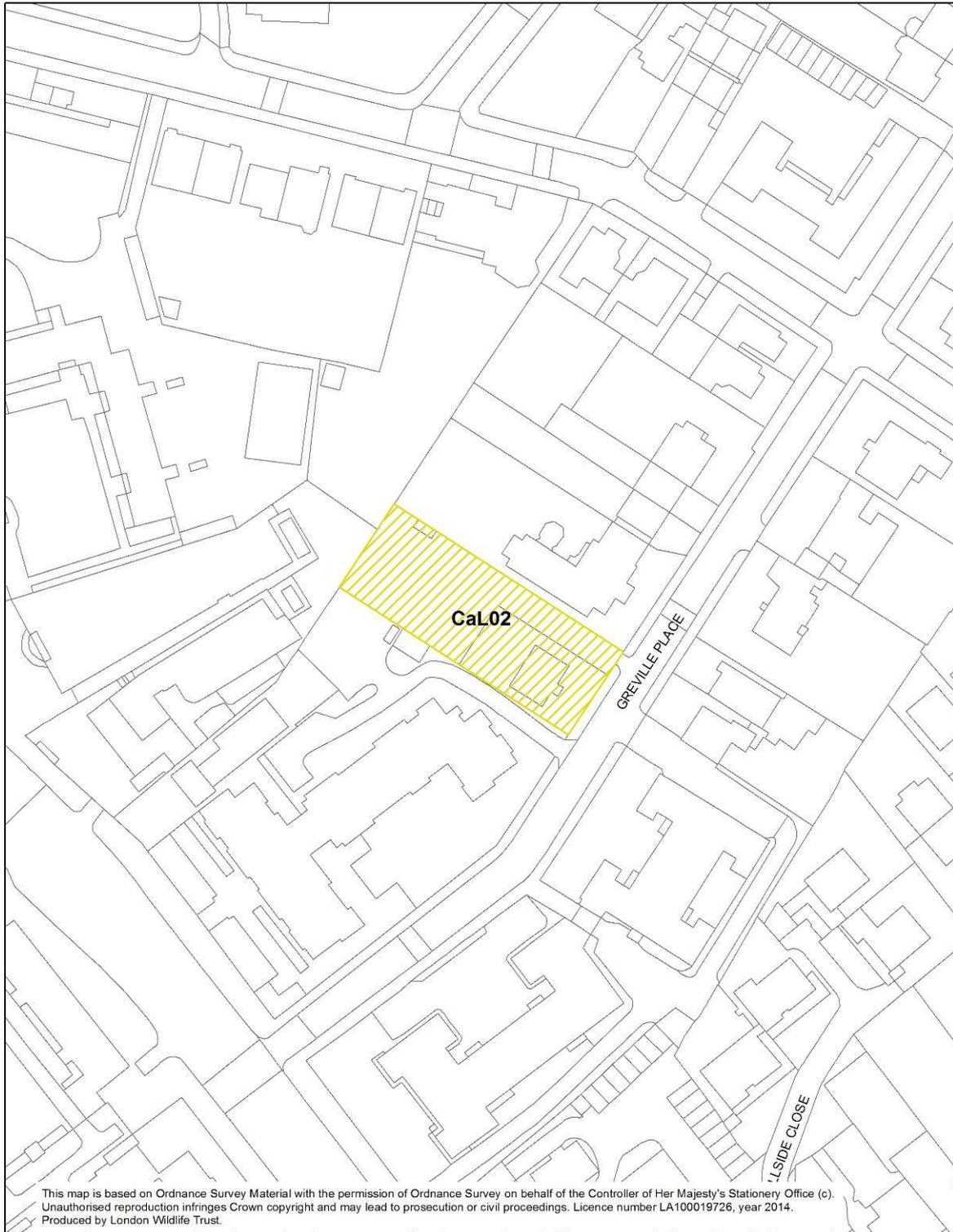
None

**Citation change:**

Additional species recorded on the site are included in the description.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000

 SINC boundary

**CaL02 Greville Place  
Nature Reserve**

## CaL03 160 Mill Lane Community Garden

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL03
<b>Site Name:</b>	160 Mill Lane Community Garden
<b>Summary:</b>	A <b>much reduced</b> small community garden with <b>plenty of</b> trees and shrubs and a very attractive pond.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 253 851
<b>Area (ha):</b>	<b>0.19</b>
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	<b>Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/Lake, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs</b>
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

### Site Description:

This **much reduced** small community garden has a good range of scattered trees, including sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), **field maple (*Acer campestre*)** and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). There is a relatively large and well stocked pond, known to harbour a healthy population of smooth newts. Marginal vegetation is plentiful and includes purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), **reed sweet grass (*Glyceria maxima*)**, water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), water forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*), brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*), **water avens (*Geum rivale*)** and mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*).

Behind the pond is a 'wild area', composed of developing woodland and scrub, including young crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). Beneath this is a ground flora of cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and **common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and a good quantity of dead wood providing good invertebrate habitat.**

**Along the eastern perimeter wall a number of shrubs have been planted, including insect-attracting species such as buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) and hedge-veronica (*Hebe* sp.).**

The garden is open to the public during daylight hours.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/01/1993	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	<b>01/01/1993</b>
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	<b>10/03/2006</b>		
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	<b>09/02/2007</b>		

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL03
<b>Site Name:</b>	160 Mill Lane Community Garden
<b>Summary:</b>	A small community garden with trees and shrubs and a very attractive pond.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 253 851
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.03
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/Lake, Scattered trees, Scrub, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This much reduced small community garden has a good range of scattered trees, including sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*), field maple (*Acer campestre*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). There is a relatively large and well stocked pond, known to harbour a healthy population of smooth newts. Marginal vegetation is plentiful and includes purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), reed sweet grass (*Glyceria maxima*), water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), water forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*), brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*), water avens (*Geum rivale*) and mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*).

Behind the pond is a 'wild area', composed of developing woodland and scrub, including young crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). Beneath this is a ground flora of cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and a good quantity of dead wood providing good invertebrate habitat.

The garden is open to the public during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 11/07/2014

**Citation last edited:** 18/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 09/02/2007

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL03 160 Mill Lane Community Garden

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

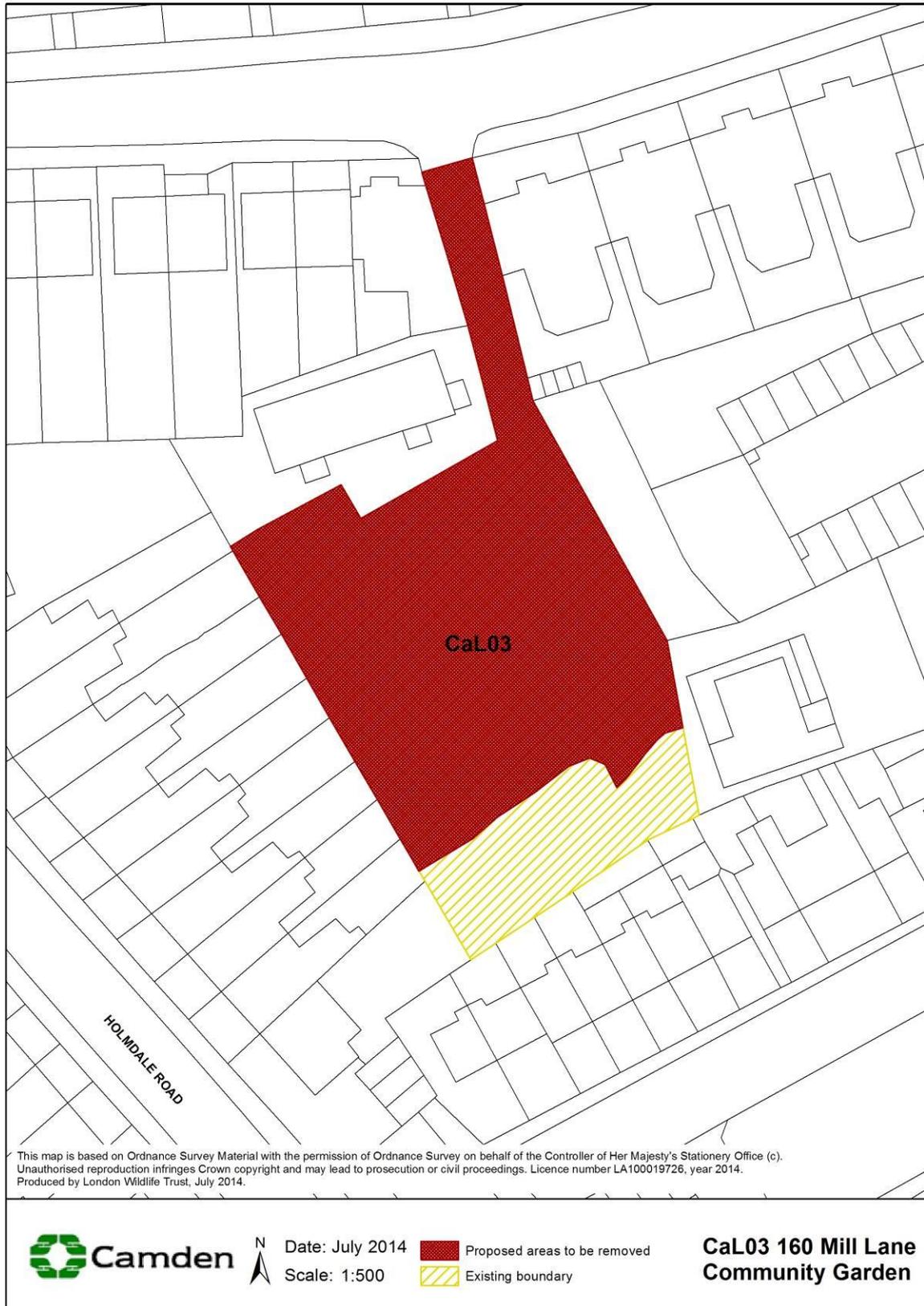
Extensive boundary change proposed due to a large proportion of site being lost to car parking and sports facilities.

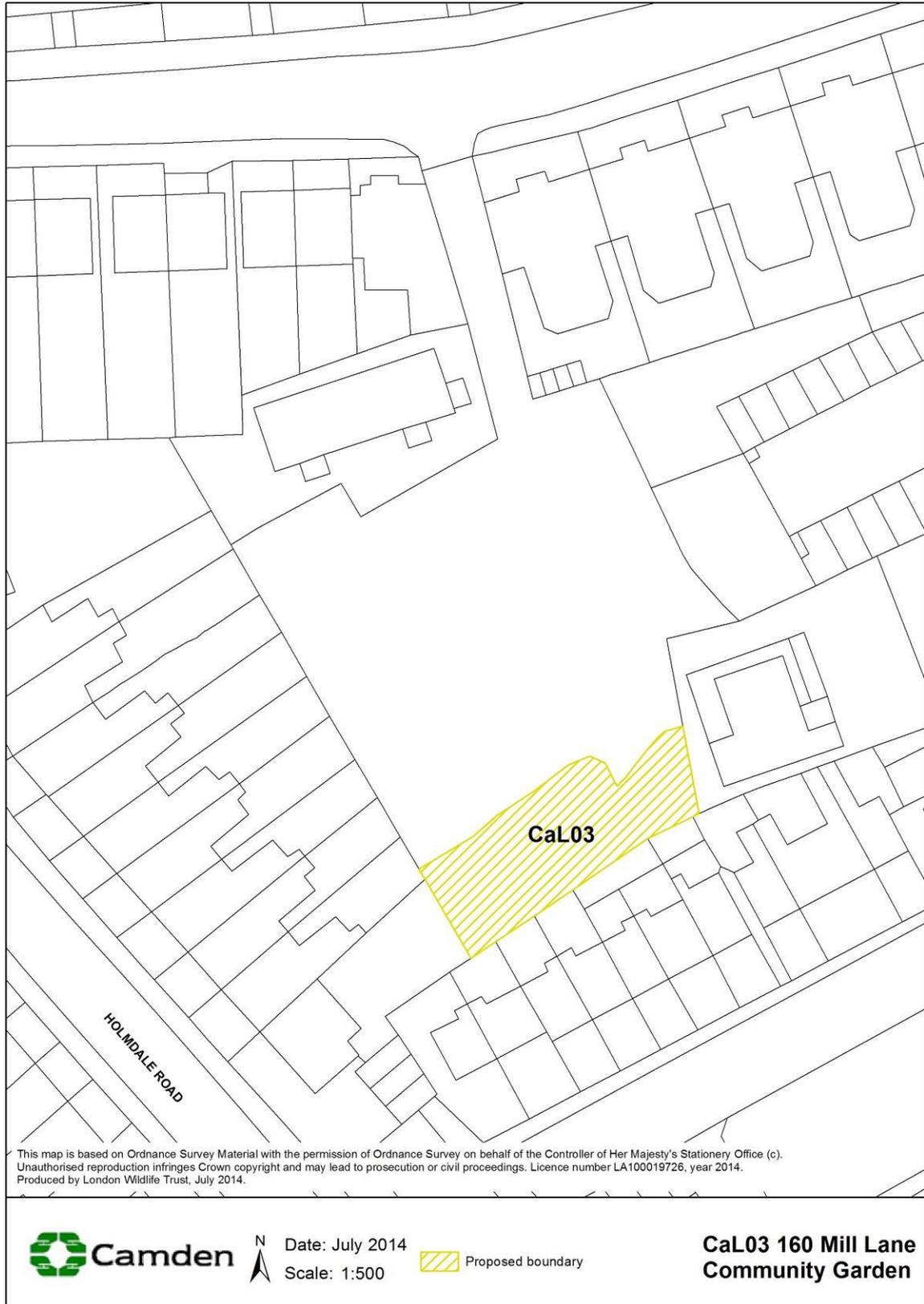
**Citation change:**

Most of original valuable features of site remain despite major boundary changes therefore citation changes are minor and include some updates on species composition, habitats and a small change to the summary.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

The site was formerly 0.19ha in size and has been much reduced due to development. Site integrity is under threat from disturbance due to the new neighbouring land use and it is imperative that the site is managed in a wildlife sensitive way to ensure that it remains a designated SINC for the future.





## CaL04 Phoenix Garden

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL04
<b>Site Name:</b>	Phoenix Garden
<b>Summary:</b>	A remarkably attractive community garden right in the heart of the West End.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 299 812
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.12
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

### Site Description:

This garden is located in the heart of London just off Shaftesbury Avenue, established in 1984 on the site of demolished housing. There is an open meadow area and rockery, pond and children's play area. There are dense shrubberies with young trees planted within. These include rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), willow (*Salix* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.), maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) and walnut (*Juglans regia*). Many native wild flowers have been planted, including bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), red campion (*Silene dioica*), hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*), black horehound (*Ballota nigra*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*).

The pond has a diverse vegetation around its edges, including water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), great reedmace (*Typha latifolia*), yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and soft and hard rushes (*Juncus effusus* and *J. inflexus*).

The site is a favorite place for local workers and residents with small birds, particularly tits and finches. It is truly a green oasis within a densely built up area.

The garden is open in daylight hours to the public at all times.  
(species added)

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/01/1993	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/01/1993
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	10/03/2006		
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last updated:</b>	12/02/2007		

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL04  
**Site Name:** Phoenix Garden  
**Summary:** A popular community garden right in the heart of the West End.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 299 812  
**Area (ha):** 0.12  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Tall herbs  
**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)  
**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This garden is located in the heart of St. Giles, just off Shaftesbury Avenue, created in 1984 on the site of demolished housing. There is an open meadow area and rockery, pond and children's play area. There are dense shrubberies with young trees planted within. These include rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), willow (*Salix* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.), maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) and walnut (*Juglans regia*). Many native wild flowers have been planted, including bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), red campion (*Silene dioica*), hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*), black horehound (*Ballota nigra*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*).

The pond has diverse vegetation around its edges, including water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), great reedmace (*Typha latifolia*), yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and soft and hard rushes (*Juncus effusus* and *J. inflexus*).

The Garden is a popular place for local workers and residents. It is truly a green oasis, with small birds, particularly tits and finches, within a densely built up area.

The site is open in daylight hours to the public at all times.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 24/06/2014

**Citation last edited:** 24/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 12/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL04 Phoenix Garden

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

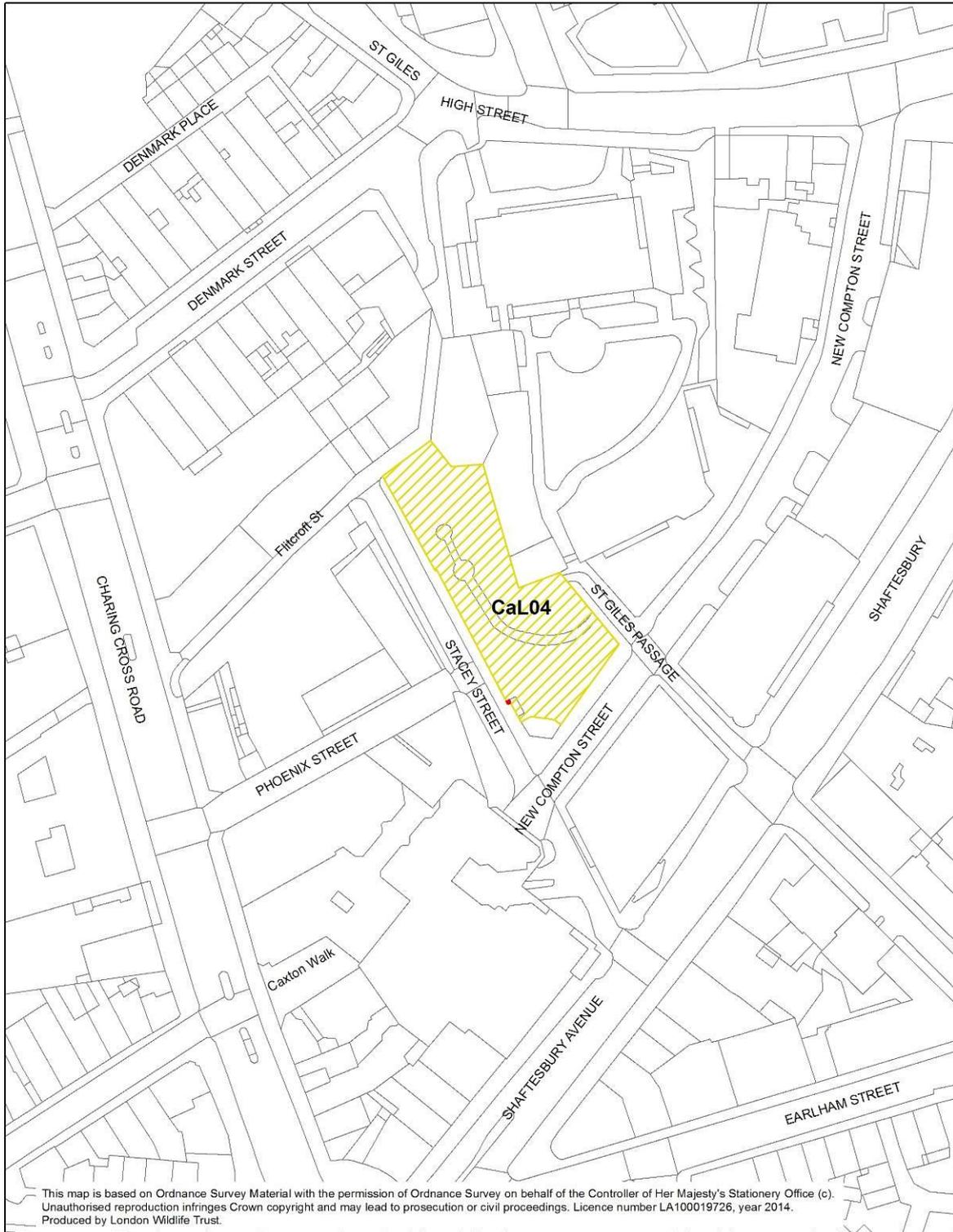
Very small adjustment to MasterMap.

**Citation change:**

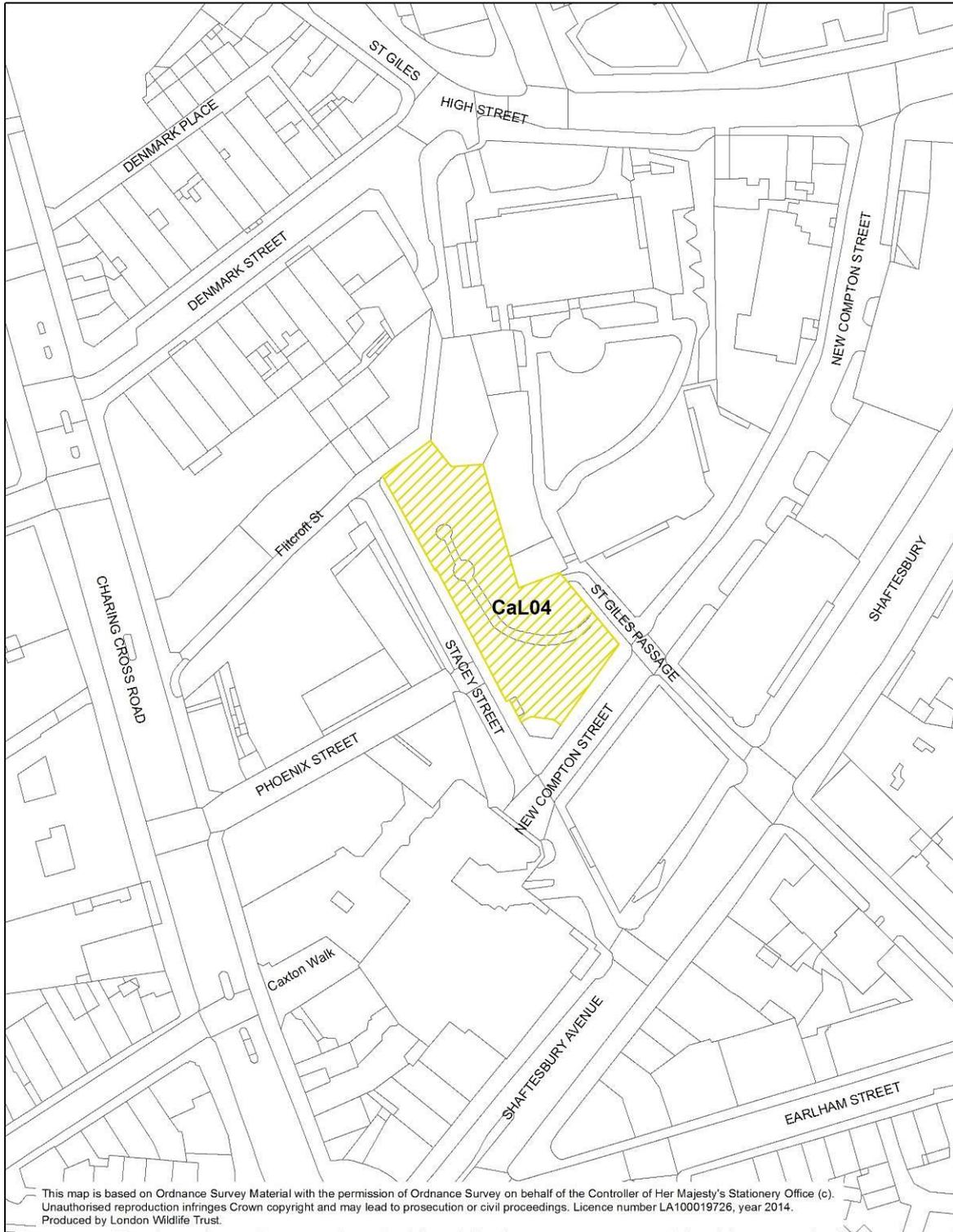
Inclusion of additional species, establishment details and opening hours.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

A section of the site was inaccessible at the time due to wall reconstruction work. It is not expected that this work will have any negative impact on the nature conservation value of the site.



		Date: July 2014	 Proposed removal	<b>CaL04</b> <b>Phoenix Garden</b>
		Scale: 1:1,000	 Existing SINC boundary	



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000

 Proposed SINC boundary

**CaL04**  
**Phoenix Garden**

## **CaL05 Calthorpe Community Garden**

### **Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** CaL05

**Site Name:** Calthorpe Community Garden

**Summary:** An attractive community garden with a good range of wildlife habitats.

**Grid ref:** TQ 306 825

**Area (ha):** 0.44

**Borough(s):** Camden

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, **Pond/lake, Unmanaged grassland**

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

### **Site Description:**

This garden is located in a **very built up area of London** just off the Grays Inn Road. The site contains a number of scattered trees, including **young beech (Fagus sylvatica)**, ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), flowering cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus robur*). There is an artificial stream planted with yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), **pendulous sedge (Carex pendula)** and hard rush (*Juncus inflexus*). The rockery gardens are planted with a number of insect-attracting species, such as rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), Michaelmas daisy (*Aster* sp.), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*). **A beech (Fagus sylvatica) hedge runs through the site.**

**A small pond located in the wildlife area with restricted access, with marginal vegetation such as water mint (Mentha aquatica), pendulous sedge and yellow flag (Iris pseudacorus) supports frogs. Next to the pond is a mosaic of scrub and grassland with scattered silver birches (Betula pendula) and rowans (Sorbus aucuparia) with abundance of deadwood, providing habitat for birds and invertebrate species.**

The garden is open to the public during daylight hours, seven days per week other than Christmas.  
**(species & habitat added)**

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** **10/03/2006**

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** **12/02/2007**

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL05
<b>Site Name:</b>	Calthorpe Community Garden
<b>Summary:</b>	An attractive community garden with a good range of wildlife habitats.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 306 825
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.44
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, Pond/lake, Unmanaged grassland
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This garden is located in King's Cross, just off the Grays Inn Road. The site contains a number of scattered trees, including young beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), flowering cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus robur*). There is an artificial stream planted with yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and hard rush (*Juncus inflexus*). The rockery gardens are planted with a number of insect-attracting species, such as rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), Michaelmas daisy (*Aster* sp.), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*). A beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) hedge runs through the site.

A small pond located in the wildlife area with restricted access, with marginal vegetation such as water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), pendulous sedge and yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*) supports frogs. Next to the pond is a mosaic of scrub and grassland with scattered silver birches (*Betula pendula*) and rowans (*Sorbus aucuparia*) with abundance of deadwood, providing habitat for birds and invertebrate species.

The garden is open to the public during daylight hours, seven days per week other than Christmas.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 24/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 12/02/2007

## **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL05 Calthorpe Community Garden

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

None

**Citation change:**

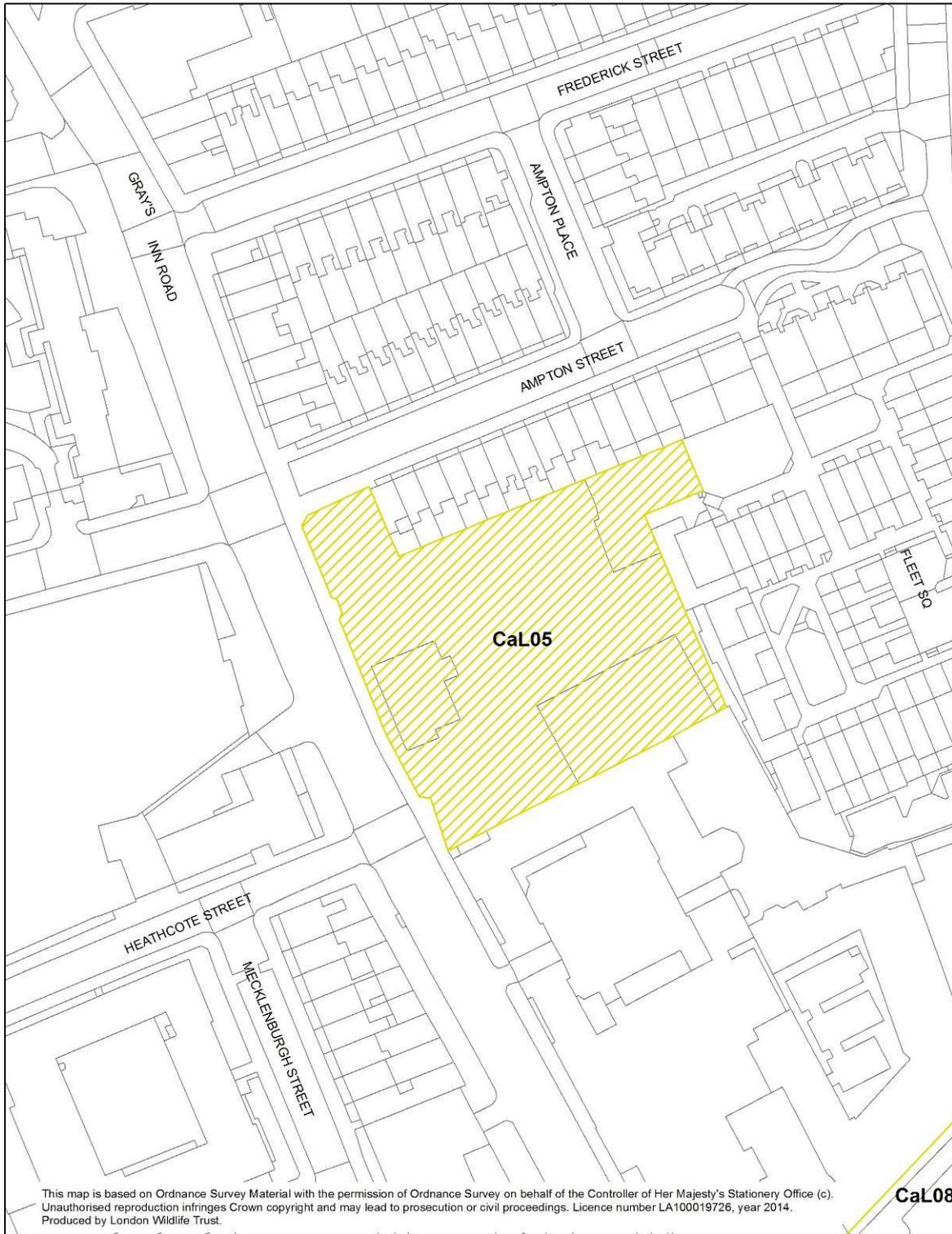
The wildlife pond and surrounding area is added to the description. It is likely that this area was not accessed during the previous survey.

Some of the vegetation matured since the last survey: the beech hedge is now well established.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

A few plants of Japanese knotweed were found on the site.

Management of three-cornered garlic would be advisable since it is covering large areas of flower beds.



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000

 SINC boundary

**CaL05 Calthorpe  
Community Garden**

## CaL07 Frognal Lane Gardens

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL07

**Site Name:** Frognal Lane Gardens

**Summary:** A small private communal garden with plenty of trees and an attractive pond.

**Grid ref:** TQ 258 853

**Area (ha):** 0.55

**Borough(s):** Camden

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Scrub

**Access:** No public access

**Ownership:** Private

### Site Description:

This small communal garden, surrounded by housing, contains a good number of mature trees, beneath which grow a good selection of wild flowers, including green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*) and greater periwinkle (*Vinca major*). (rewritten)

A small pond has been planted with various aquatic plants, including soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and water-starwort (*Callitriche* sp).

(removed: pond)

This is an attractive community garden surrounded by housing. It contains a good number of trees, the most notable being the large London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*). Other species present include ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*). Areas of grassland where mowing is relaxed support tall herbs. Ornamental shrub beds around the perimeter are planted with both native and exotic species, which include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*) and oleaster (*Eleagnus x ebbingei*).

The western end of the site contains numerous trees and shrubs/scrub but is less intensively managed. It, thus, has a wilder appearance with a greater number of tall herb species including meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), wood dock (*Rumex sanguineus*), teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*), herb-Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), red campion (*Silene dioica*), greater periwinkle (*Vinca major*) and enchanter's nightshade (*Circea lutetiana*).

The site is used by numerous birds including blue tit, jay, blackbird, magpie, robin, thrush, starling and great-spotted woodpecker. Nest boxes have been put up and the site management is focused on creating a more invertebrate-friendly habitat. (new text)

The garden is not open to the general public, but is a valuable amenity for residents of the surrounding properties.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 10/03/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 12/02/2007

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL07  
**Site Name:** Frogmal Lane Gardens  
**Summary:** A small private communal garden with plenty of trees and an attractive pond.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 258 853  
**Area (ha):** 0.55  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Scrub  
**Access:** No public access  
**Ownership:** Private

#### Site Description:

This is an attractive community garden surrounded by housing. It contains a good number of trees, the most notable being the large London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*). Other species present include ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*). Areas of grassland where mowing is relaxed support tall herbs. Ornamental shrub beds around the perimeter are planted with both native and exotic species, which include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*) and oleaster (*Eleagnus x ebbingei*).

The western end of the site contains numerous trees and shrubs/scrub but is less intensively managed. It, thus, has a wilder appearance with a greater number of tall herb species including meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), wood dock (*Rumex sanguineus*), teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*), herb-Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), red campion (*Silene dioica*), greater periwinkle (*Vinca major*) and enchanter's nightshade (*Circea lutetiana*).

The site is used by numerous birds including blue tit, jay, blackbird, magpie, robin, thrush, starling and great-spotted woodpecker. Nest boxes have been put up and the site management is focused on creating a more invertebrate-friendly habitat.

The garden is not open to the general public, but is a valuable amenity for residents of the surrounding properties.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 18/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 12/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL07 Frogna Lane Gardens

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

None

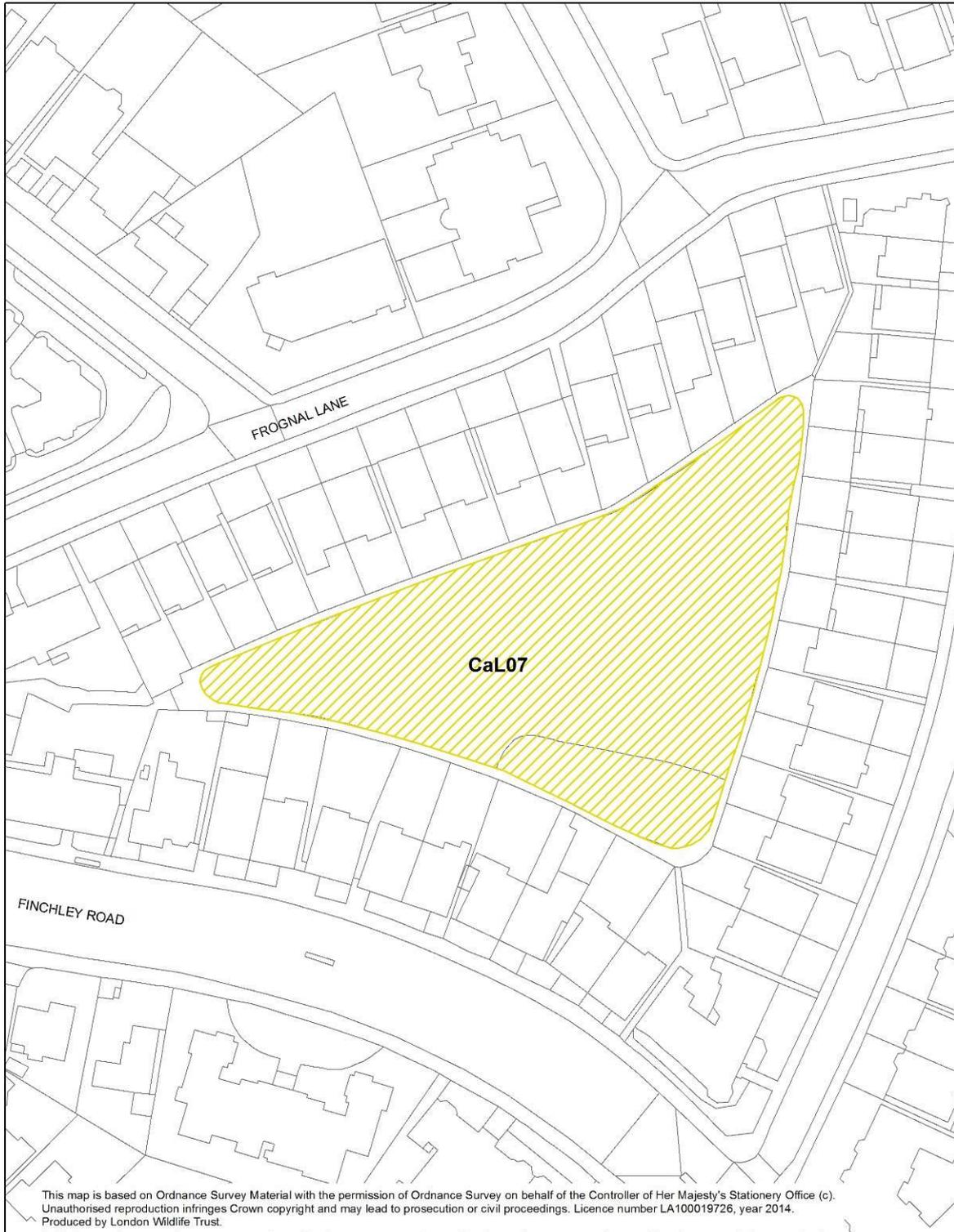
**Citation change:**

The pond is now filled in, therefore removed from the citation. Variety of mature trees, well developed ground flora and a wide range of birds that use the site make the site valuable in terms of nature conservation despite the loss of the pond.

The description is rewritten to provide a better overview of habitats and species present on the site.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

It would be beneficial to recreate a pond or similar wetland area in appropriate location.



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000

 SINC boundary

**CaL07 Froggnal Lane  
Gardens**

## **CaL08 St Andrew's Gardens**

### **Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL08
<b>Site Name:</b>	St Andrew's Gardens
<b>Summary:</b>	A former churchyard, now an attractive small park with plenty of trees and shrubs.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 307 824
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.66
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

### **Site Description:**

This former churchyard is now managed as a small public park. Only the larger monuments have been left in place; headstones have been moved to the perimeter. Lawns, flower beds and shrubberies combine to make this a particularly attractive site. Mature common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) trees line the paths and boundaries. Extensive shrubberies include many insect-attracting species such as buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and rose (*Rosa* sp.). The lawns contain a number of wild flowers, including lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*) and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*).

Wildlife area along the east boundary of the site supports a wide variety of herbaceous plants such as common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) and black horehound (*Ballota nigra*).

The garden is generally open to the public during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 04/12/2003

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 12/02/2007

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL08  
**Site Name:** St. Andrew's Gardens  
**Summary:** A former churchyard, now an attractive small park with plenty of trees and shrubs.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 307 824  
**Area (ha):** 0.66  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs  
**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)  
**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This former churchyard is now managed as a small public park. Only the larger monuments have been left in place; headstones have been moved to the perimeter. Lawns, flower beds and shrubberies combine to make this a particularly attractive site. Mature common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) trees line the paths and boundaries. Extensive shrubberies include many insect-attracting species such as buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and rose (*Rosa* sp.). The lawns contain a number of wild flowers, including lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*) and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*).

A wildlife area along the east boundary of the site supports a wide variety of herbaceous plants such as common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) and black horehound (*Ballota nigra*).

The garden is generally open to the public during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 24/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 12/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL08 St. Andrew's Gardens

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

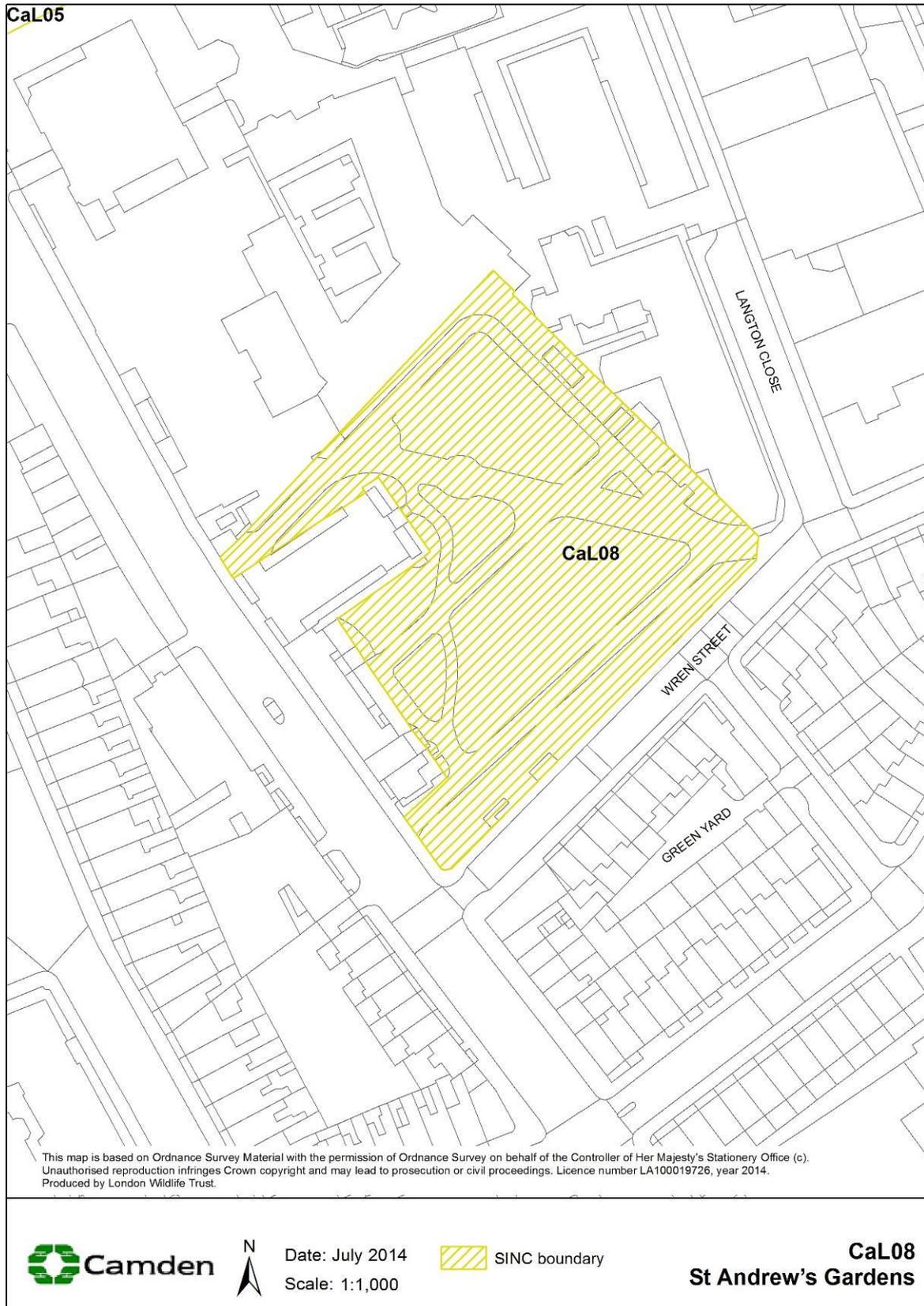
None

**Citation change:**

A reference to wildlife area with herbaceous vegetation is included.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

Two small patches of Japanese knotweed were recorded on site.



## **CaL09 St George's Gardens**

### **Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** CaL09

**Site Name:** St. George's Gardens

**Summary:** A former churchyard, now a small park with plenty of mature trees and shrubs.

**Grid ref:** TQ 304 824

**Area (ha):** 1.06

**Borough(s):** Camden

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, **Vegetated walls**

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

### **Site Description:**

This is an old churchyard site that is now managed as a public park. It contains many mature trees, particularly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* var. *pendula*) and common lime (*Tilia x europaea*). There are areas of shrubbery which contain insect-attracting plants such as **buddleia** (*Buddleja davidii*), rose (*Rosa* sp.) and lavender (*Lavandula* sp.), as well as providing nesting cover for blackbirds and wrens.

The garden is open to the public during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** **28/11/2003**

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** **12/02/2007**

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL09  
**Site Name:** St. George's Gardens  
**Summary:** A former churchyard, now a small park with plenty of mature trees and shrubs.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 304 824  
**Area (ha):** 1.06  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, Vegetated walls  
**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)  
**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This is an old churchyard site that is now managed as a public park. It contains many mature trees, particularly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* var. *pendula*) and common lime (*Tilia x europaea*). There are areas of shrubbery which contain insect-attracting plants such as butterfly-bush (*Buddleja davidii*), rose (*Rosa* sp.) and lavender (*Lavandula* sp.), as well as providing nesting cover for blackbirds and wrens.

The garden is open to the public during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993  
**Citation last edited:** 24/06/2014      **Mayor Agreed:**  
**Defunct:** N  
**Last Updated:** 12/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL09 St. George's Gardens

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

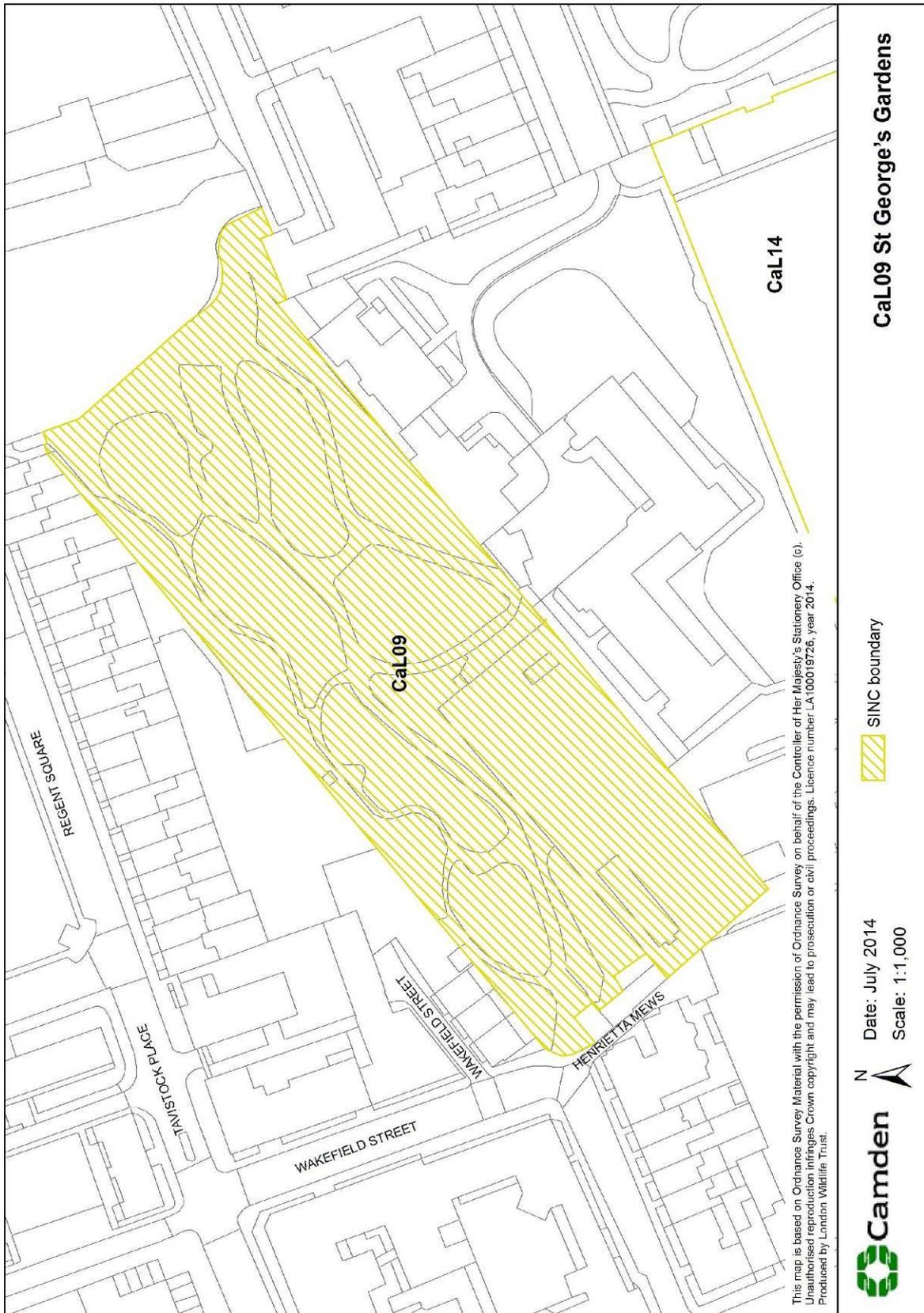
None

**Citation change:**

Addition of vegetated walls and change of buddleia in text to butterfly-bush

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None



## CaL10 St. James's Garden

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL10
<b>Site Name:</b>	St. James's Garden
<b>Summary:</b>	A former churchyard, now a small park with plenty of trees, shrubs and wild.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 293 827
<b>Area (ha):</b>	1.07
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

### Site Description:

This former churchyard is now a public garden. The garden contains a good number of mature trees, mostly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), with weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* var *pendula*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*) also present. In addition there are extensive shrubberies, providing nest sites for birds.

The lawns are regularly mown, but contain a surprising number of wild flowers, including red dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*), wavy bitter-cress (*Cardamine flexuosa*), red campion (*Silene dioica*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) and common stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), the latter rare in inner London. but some areas are sown with seed mixes and contain number of grasses and wild flowers, including red dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*), yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*), cowslip (*Primula veris*), white and red campion (*Silene latifolia* and *S. dioica*), meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) and common stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), the latter rare in inner London.

There are two small wild areas: one behind the basketball court and another in the south-western corner of the site. These contain a good variety of wild flowers, including cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvensis*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), hawkweed oxtongue (*Picris hieracioides*) and red campion.

The garden is open to the public during daylight hours.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/01/1993	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/01/1993
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	10/03/2006		
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last Updated:</b>	12/02/2007		

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL10
<b>Site Name:</b>	St. James's Garden
<b>Summary:</b>	A former churchyard, now a small park with plenty of trees, shrubs and wild.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 293 827
<b>Area (ha):</b>	1.08
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This former churchyard is now a public garden. The garden contains a good number of mature trees, mostly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), with weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* var *pendula*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*) also present. In addition there are extensive shrubberies, providing nest sites for birds.

The lawns are regularly mown, but some areas are left as they have been sown with seed mixes and contain number of grasses and wild flowers, including red dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*), yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*), cowslip (*Primula veris*), white and red campion (*Silene latifolia* and *S. dioica*), meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) and common stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), the latter rare in inner London.

There are two small wild areas: one behind the basketball court and another in the south-western corner of the site. These contain a good variety of wild flowers, including cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvensis*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), hawkweed oxtongue (*Picris hieracioides*) and red campion.

The garden is open to the public during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 23/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 12/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL10 St. James's Garden

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

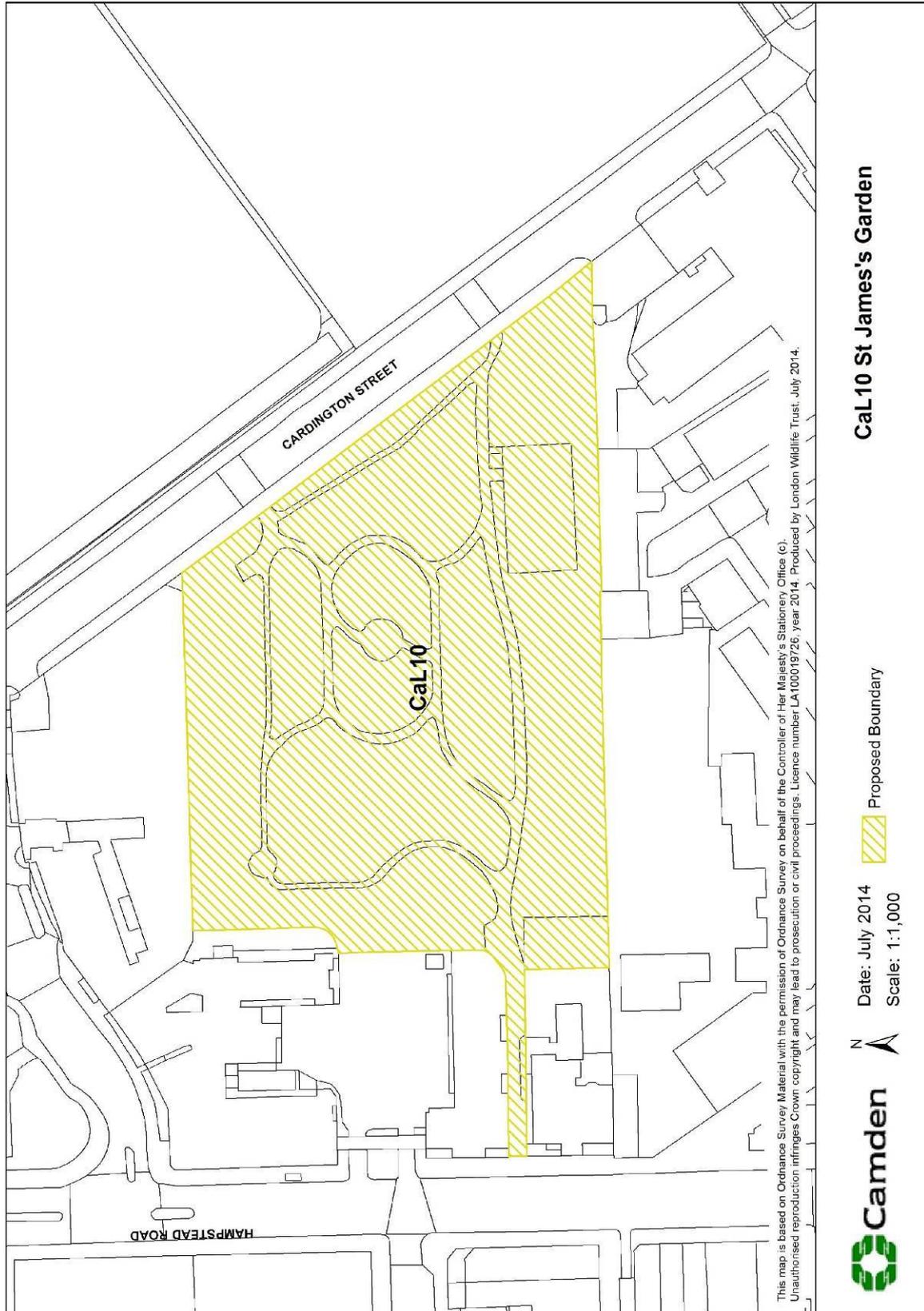
None

**Citation change:**

Addition of semi-improved neutral grassland to habitats and rewritten site description describing grassland wildflower composition.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

'wild areas' are in need of better wildlife conservation management so as to prevent them becoming dominated by taller herb species.



## **CaL11 Russell Square**

### **Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** CaL11  
**Site Name:** Russell Square  
**Summary:** One of the largest London squares, with good numbers of mature trees.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 301 819  
**Area (ha):** 2.49  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees  
**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)  
**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

### **Site Description:**

This square is one of the largest in central London, first laid out in 1806 it now and contains many mature trees. These are mostly London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*), situated chiefly at the perimeter and at its centre. Other trees include common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), oak (*Quercus spp.*), false acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). A hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) hedge has recently been was planted during restoration works in 2002 at the site's boundary, and there are a number of shrubberies.

(ash and horse chestnut removed, species added)

The square is open to the public during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 10/03/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 13/02/2007

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL11  
**Site Name:** Russell Square  
**Summary:** One of the largest London squares, with good numbers of mature trees.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 301 819  
**Area (ha):** 2.49  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees  
**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)  
**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This square is one of the largest in central London, first laid out in 1806 it now contains many mature trees. These are mostly London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*), situated chiefly at the perimeter and at its centre. Other trees include common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), oak (*Quercus* spp), false acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*). A hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) hedge was planted during restoration works of 2002 at the site's boundary, and there are a number of shrubberies.

The square is open to the public during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 24/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 13/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL11 Russell Square

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

None

**Citation change:**

Species that are not present on site are removed, and present tree species are added to the description. Date of establishment added.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,500

 SINC boundary

**CaL11**  
**Russell Square**

## **CaL12 Lincoln's Inn Fields**

### **Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL12
<b>Site Name:</b>	Lincoln's Inn Fields
<b>Summary:</b>	The largest of the London squares is well known for its magnificent old plane trees, some of the first to be planted in Britain.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 307 813
<b>Area (ha):</b>	2.92
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

### **Site Description:**

This is the largest of the London squares, laid out by Inigo Jones **in the 17th century**. It is famous for its many specimens of London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), some of them of great antiquity, possibly being amongst the first planted in this country. Other trees include tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), pedunculate oak (*Q. robur*), false acacia (*Robinia pseudacacia*) and flowering cherry (*Prunus* sp.). Extensive shrubberies line the perimeter, and include lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), barberry (*Berberis* sp.), box (*Buxus sempervirens*), mock orange (*Philadelphus* sp.) and spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*). **A newly planted hedge surrounding amenity grassland area consists of field maple (*Acer campestre*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*).** The trees and shrubs provide nest sites for common birds, including blackbird, song thrush, magpie and blue tit.

The square is open to the public during daylight hours.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/01/1993	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/01/1993
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	<b>10/03/2006</b>		
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last updated:</b>	<b>13/02/2007</b>		

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL12
<b>Site Name:</b>	Lincoln's Inn Fields
<b>Summary:</b>	The largest of the London squares is well known for its magnificent old plane trees, some of the first to be planted in Britain.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 307 813
<b>Area (ha):</b>	2.92
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This is the largest of the London squares, laid out by Inigo Jones between 1629-38. It is famous for its many specimens of London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), some of them of great antiquity, possibly being amongst the first planted in this country. Other trees include tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), pedunculate oak (*Q. robur*), false acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and flowering cherry (*Prunus* sp.). Extensive shrubberies line the perimeter, and include lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), barberry (*Berberis* sp.), box (*Buxus sempervirens*), mock orange (*Philadelphus* sp.) and spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*). A newly planted hedge surrounding amenity grassland area consists of field maple (*Acer campestre*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The trees and shrubs provide nest sites for common birds, including blackbird, song thrush, magpie and blue tit.

The square is open to the public during daylight hours.

<b>Site first notified:</b>	01/01/1993	<b>Boundary last changed:</b>	01/01/1993
<b>Citation last edited:</b>	24/06/2014		
<b>Defunct:</b>	N		
<b>Last updated:</b>	13/02/2007		

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL12 Lincoln's Inn Fields

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

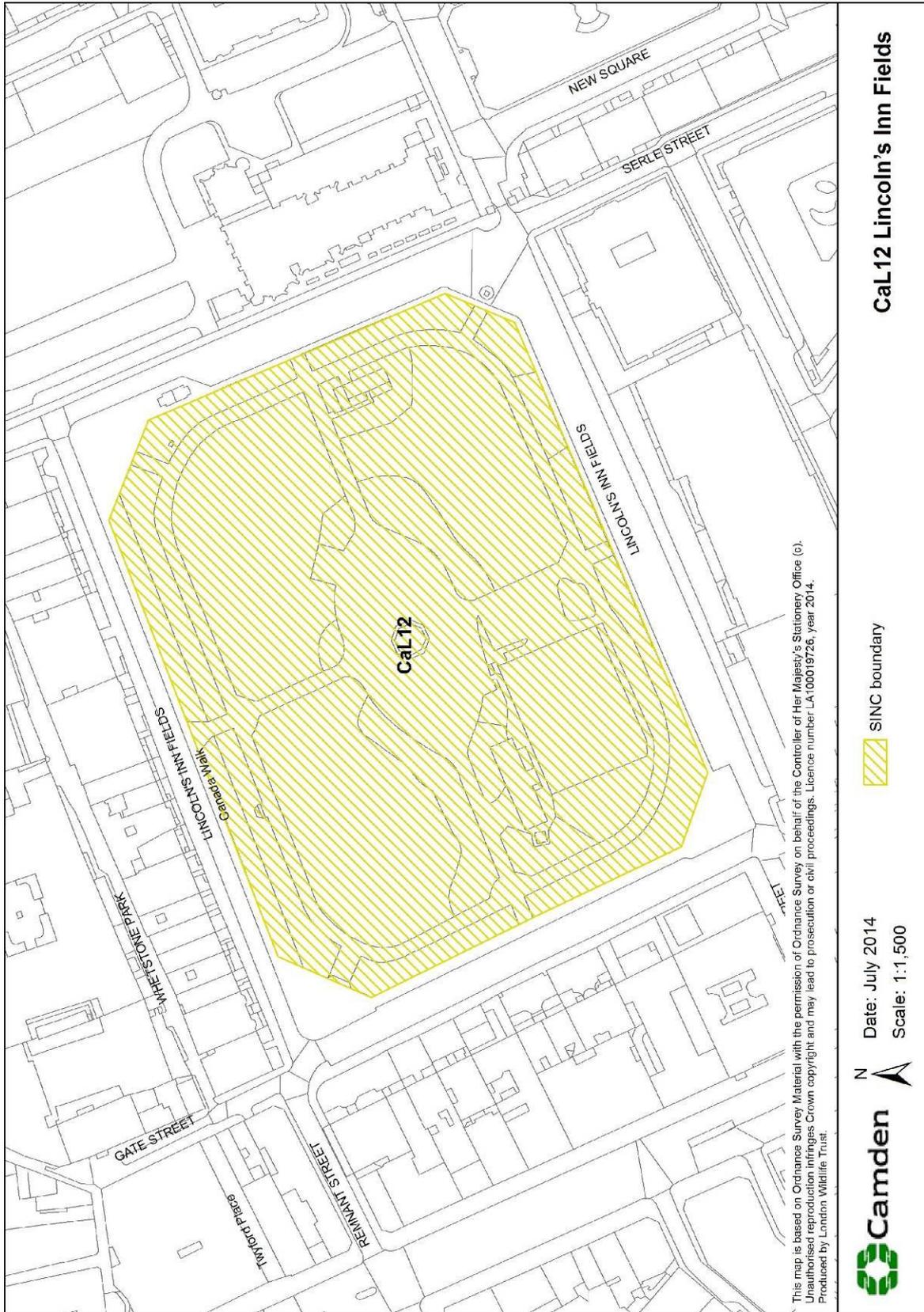
None

**Citation change:**

Newly planted native hedge is included in the description. The species composition will make this hedge valuable asset to the site and food source for invertebrates and birds.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None



## **CaL13 Gordon Square**

### **Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL13
<b>Site Name:</b>	Gordon Square
<b>Summary:</b>	A well-treed London square with a good range of birds.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 297 823
<b>Area (ha):</b>	0.92
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	University of London

### **Site Description:**

This is a small but very well used and typically urban, London square with numerous London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) trees as well as common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), flowering cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and purple cherry-plum (*Prunus cerasifera* var. *Pissardii*). The square's edges have dense shrubberies, of mostly non-native species such as snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), mock orange (*Philadelphus* sp.), spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*), buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and a little hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Wild flowers planted in the flower beds include primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) and bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*). Breeding birds include wren, robin, blackbird, blue tit, mistle and song thrush.

The square is open to the public during day from 8am to 8pm or dusk, whichever is the sooner.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 13/03/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 13/02/2007

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL13  
**Site Name:** Gordon Square  
**Summary:** A well-treed London square with a good range of birds.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 297 823  
**Area (ha):** 0.92  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs  
**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)  
**Ownership:** University of London

#### Site Description:

This is a small but very well used and typically urban, London square with numerous London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) trees as well as common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), flowering cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and purple cherry-plum (*Prunus cerasifera* var. *Pissardii*). The square's edges have dense shrubberies, of mostly non-native species such as snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), mock orange (*Philadelphus* sp.), spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*), butterfly-bush (*Buddleja davidii*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and a little hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Wild flowers planted in the flower beds include primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) and bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*). Breeding birds include wren, robin, blackbird, blue tit, mistle and song thrush.

The square is open to the public during day from 8am to 8pm or dusk, whichever is the sooner.

**Site first notified:** 01/01/1993      **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993

**Citation last edited:** 24/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 13/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL13 Gordon Square

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

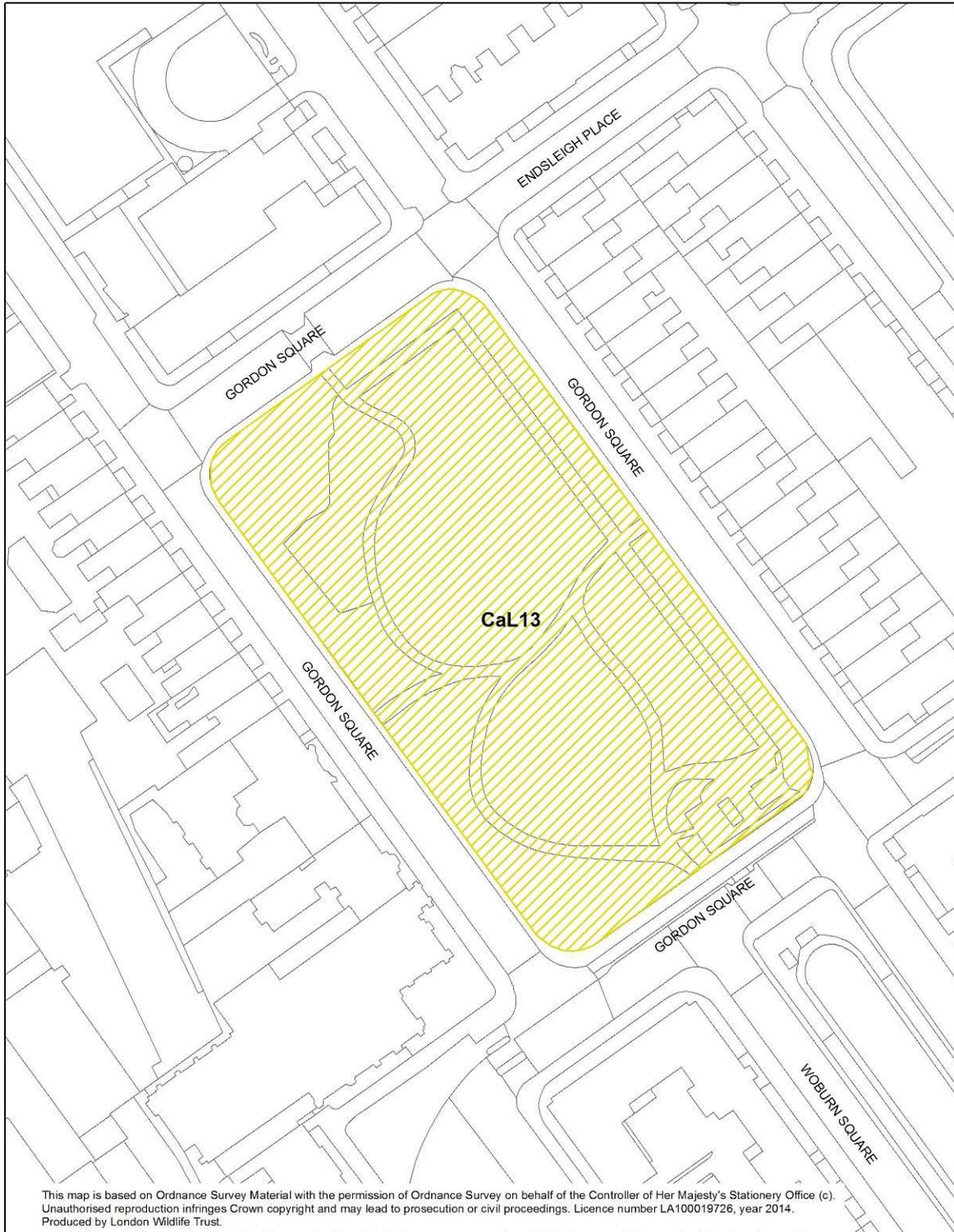
None

**Citation change:**

Description is updated with additional species recorded on the site.  
Species common names are updated.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000

 SINC boundary

**CaL13 Gordon Square**

## **CaL14 Coram's Fields**

### **Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL14
<b>Site Name:</b>	Coram's Fields
<b>Summary:</b>	A park with many facilities for children, including playgrounds, sports facilities and a pets' corner. Adults may enter only if accompanied by a child.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 305 823
<b>Area (ha):</b>	2.69
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Acid grassland, Lake/pond
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

### **Site Description:**

This sizeable park is intended for children, and adults are permitted entry only if accompanying a child. Although this site is primarily aimed at providing sports facilities for children, it contains several features which ensure that visiting children and parents have plenty of opportunity for contact with nature. There are numerous mature London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) trees, mostly at the perimeter, and a hedge of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). At the western edge of the site, white mulberry (*Morus alba*) and black mulberry (*M. nigra*) have been planted, while ground flora is dominated by species characteristic of acid grassland, such as red and sheep fescue (*Festuca rubra* and *F. ovina*), parsley-piert (*Aphanes arvensis*), along field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*) and a variety of ruderal plants. This area is currently grazed by goats and includes several raised beds and fruit trees. To the east an area is being developed as a wildlife garden with a small pond supporting frogs and newts. Children and parents are helping with this. The site boasts a city farm as well as many other features and facilities and is very popular with local children.

The site is open to children from nursery age to 16. Adults must be accompanied by a child.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2003

**Citation last edited:** 04/12/2003

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 17/04/2007

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaL14
<b>Site Name:</b>	Coram's Fields
<b>Summary:</b>	A park with many facilities for children, including playgrounds, sports facilities and a pets' corner. Adults may enter only if accompanied by a child.
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ 305 823
<b>Area (ha):</b>	2.69
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Acid grassland, Lake/pond
<b>Access:</b>	Free public access (all/most of site)
<b>Ownership:</b>	London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This sizeable park is intended for children, and adults are permitted entry only if accompanying a child. Although this site is primarily aimed at providing sports facilities for children, it contains several features which ensure that visiting children and parents have plenty of opportunity for contact with nature. There are numerous mature London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) trees, mostly at the perimeter, and a hedge of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). At the western edge of the site, white mulberry (*Morus alba*) and black mulberry (*M. nigra*) have been planted, while ground flora is dominated by species characteristic of acid grassland, such as red and sheep fescue (*Festuca rubra* and *F. ovina*), parsley-piert (*Aphanes arvensis*), along field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*) and a variety of ruderal plants. This area is currently grazed by goats and includes several raised beds and fruit trees. To the east an area is being developed as a wildlife garden with a small pond supporting frogs and newts. Children and parents are helping with this. The site boasts a city farm as well as many other features and facilities and is very popular with local children.

The site is open to children from nursery age to 16. Adults must be accompanied by a child.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2003

**Citation last edited:** 28/06/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last Updated:** 17/04/2007

**Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL14 Coram's Fields

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

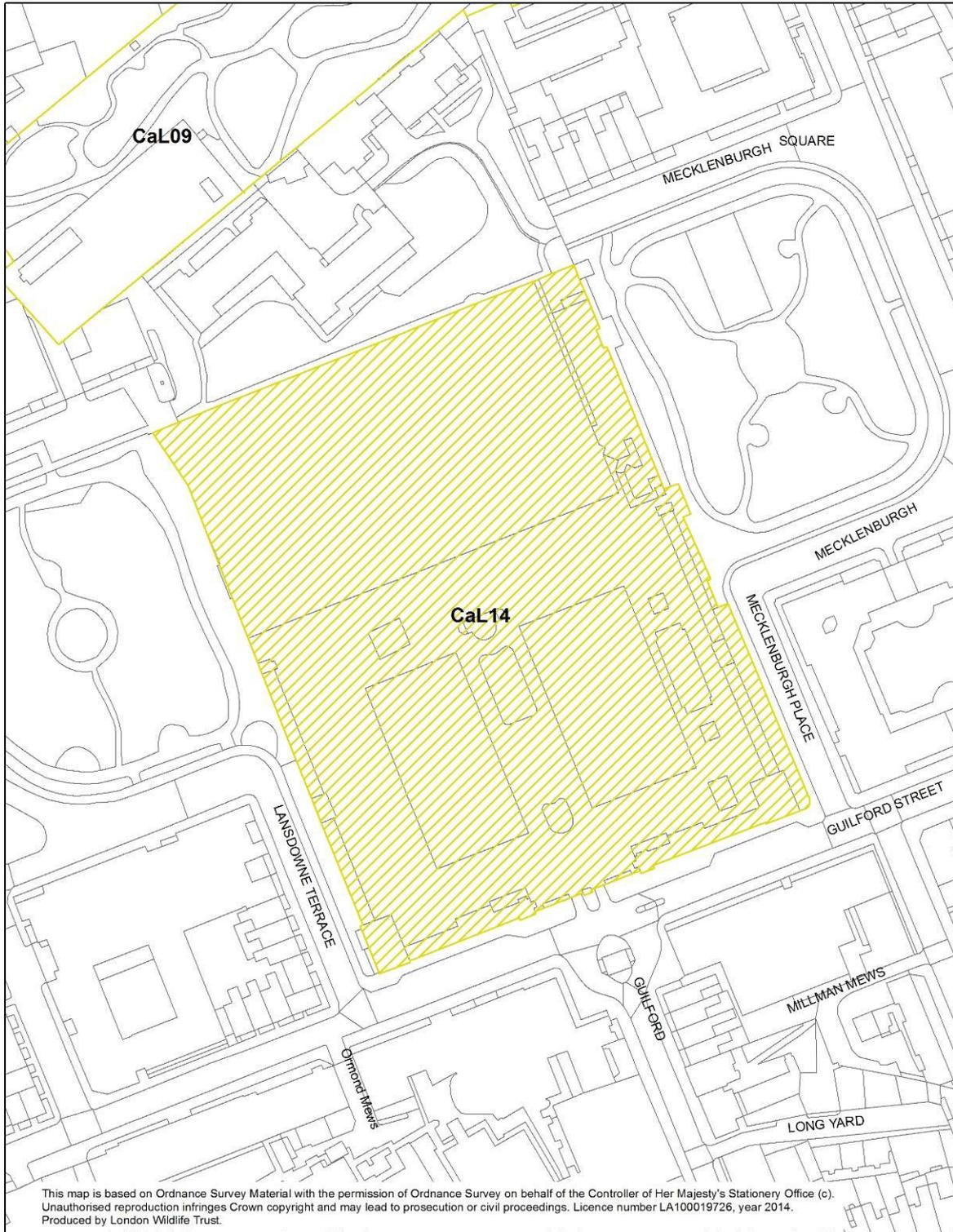
None

**Citation change:**

More detailed description of wildlife areas

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,500

 SINC boundary

**CaL14 Coram's Fields**

## **CaL15 Rochester Terrace Gardens**

### **Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** CaL15  
**Site Name:** Rochester Terrace Gardens  
**Summary:** An attractive public garden which is managed with wildlife in mind.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 291 845  
**Area (ha):** 0.45  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, **Hedge, Planted shrubbery**, Scattered trees, Scrub **Access:**  
Free public access (all/most of site)  
**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

### **Site Description:**

This small public garden has a good number of (mostly non-native) trees, such as London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* var. *pendula*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and oak (*Quercus robur*). Native shrubs have been planted around the perimeter, **forming a wide hedge** including hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*). **These will be allowed to develop into areas of scrub and hedges.**

The amenity grassland, which occurs in two sections either end of the garden, is infrequently cut (except at the edges), to allow wild flowers to set seed.

There is open access to the public.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2003  
**Citation last edited:** 13/03/2006  
**Defunct:** N  
**Last Updated:** 13/02/2007

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL15  
**Site Name:** Rochester Terrace Gardens  
**Summary:** An attractive public garden which is managed with wildlife in mind.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 291 845  
**Area (ha):** 0.44  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Scrub  
**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)  
**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This small public garden has a good number of (mostly non-native) trees, such as London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* var. *pendula*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and oak (*Quercus robur*). Native shrubs have been planted around the perimeter forming a wide hedge, including hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*).

The amenity grassland, which occurs in two sections either end of the garden, is infrequently cut (except at the edges), to allow wild flowers to set seed.

There is open access to the public.

**Site first notified:** 01/11/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014  
**Citation last edited:** 23/06/2014  
**Defunct:** N  
**Last Updated:** 13/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL15 Rochester Terrace Gardens

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

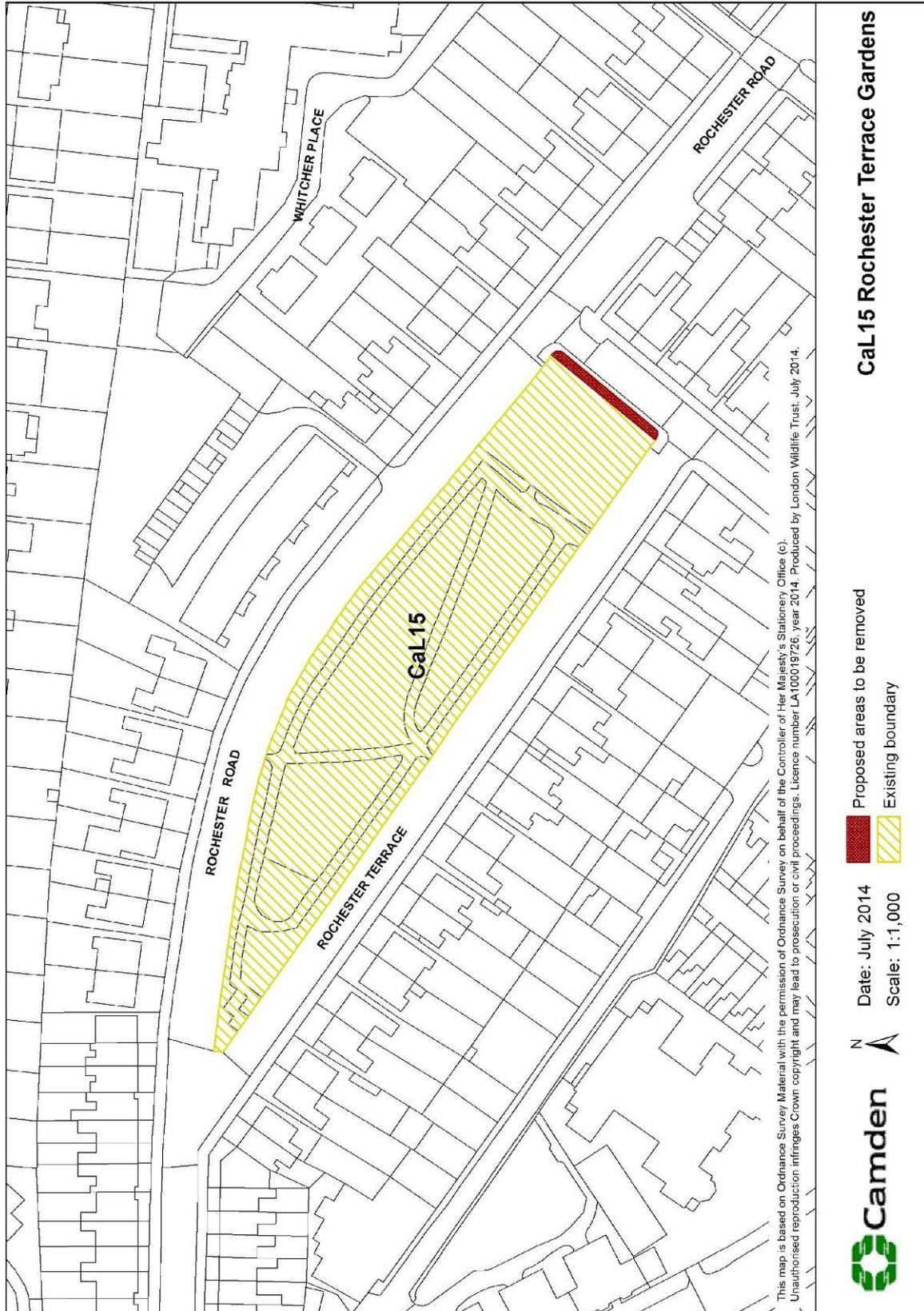
Boundary change at southern end of site to remove the footpath which borders the main road and is external of the garden area.

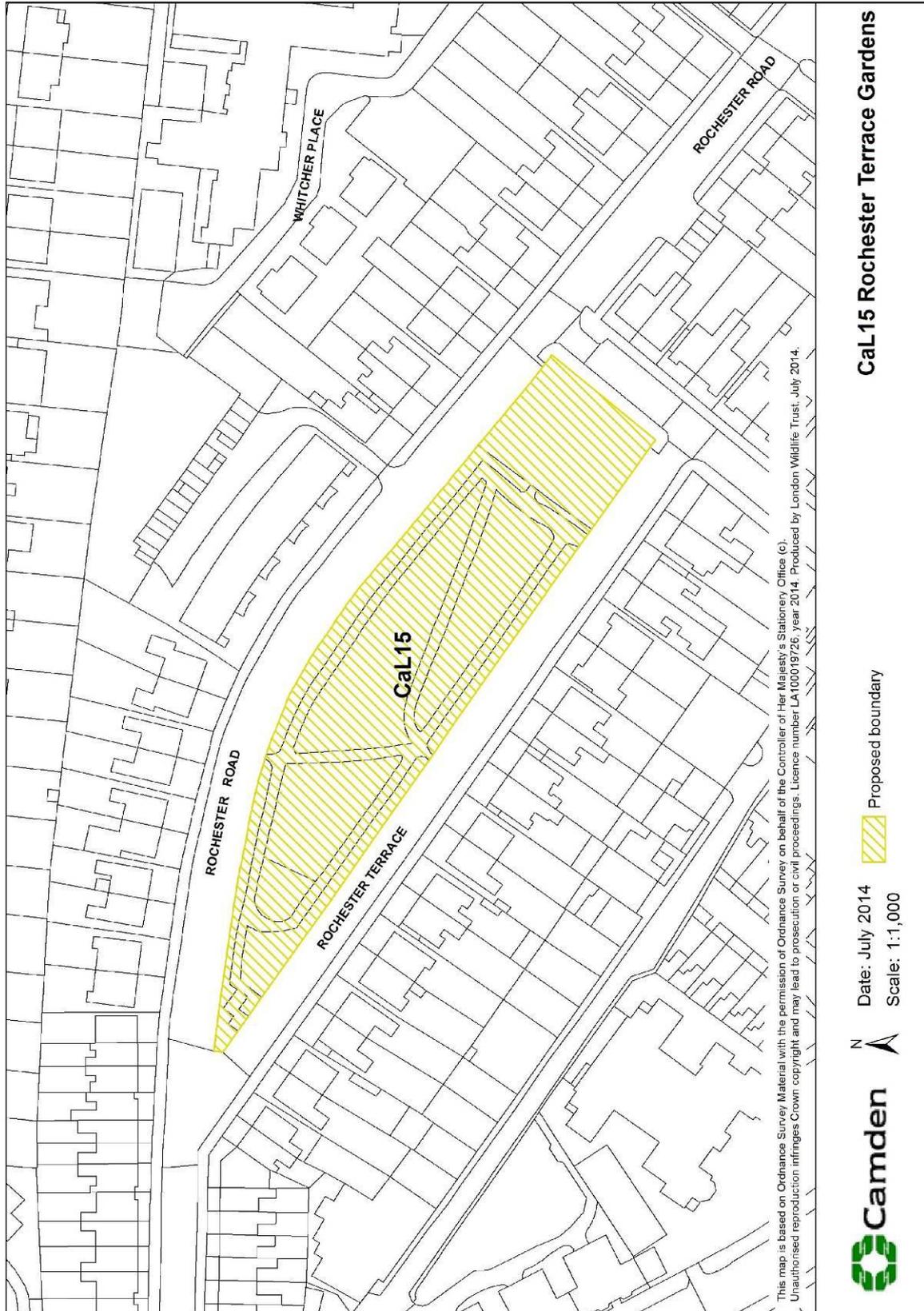
**Citation change:**

Addition of hedge and planted shrubbery to habitats and update to site description to better describe maturing habitats on site.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None





Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000



Proposed boundary

### CalL15 Rochester Terrace Gardens

## **CaL16 Kilburn Grange Park**

### **Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** CaL16

**Site Name:** Kilburn Grange Park

**Summary:** A park with a good range of native trees and shrubs and a small wild area.

**Grid ref:** TQ 250 843

**Area (ha):** 3.32

**Borough(s):** Camden

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Tall herbs

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

### **Site Description:**

This park contains a good range of mature trees, including a high proportion of native species, such as silver birch (*Betula pendula*), London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*). Ecotric species include tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), hybrid black-poplar (*Populus x canadensis*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). Dense planted shrubberies around the perimeter also include some native species, such as hazel (*Cortulus avellana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). A small fenced area located on the east side of the children's playground supports dense scrub; a second fenced area in the north-west corner of the park supports trees and tall herbs. The trees and shrubs provide nesting habitat for a range of common garden birds such as blackbird, robin and starling.

There is an area of wasteland in the north-western corner (the site of an old children's playground). This has an interesting but sparse flora, composed of various ruderals and ephemerals, tall herbs and grasses. Most notable are meadow barley (*Hordeum secalinum*), round-leaved crane's-bill (*Geranium rotundifolium*) and small-flowered crane's-bill (*G. pusillum*). The latter two species are scarce in London.

The park is open to the public during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** 04/12/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 04/12/2003

**Citation last edited:** 13/03/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 13/02/2007

### Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

**Site Reference:** CaL16  
**Site Name:** Kilburn Grange Park  
**Summary:** A park with a good range of native trees and shrubs and a small wild area.  
**Grid ref:** TQ 250 843  
**Area (ha):** 3.06  
**Borough(s):** Camden  
**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Planted shrubbery, Ruderal, Scattered trees  
**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)  
**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

#### Site Description:

This park contains a good range of mature trees, including silver birch (*Betula pendula*), London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*), sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), hybrid black-poplar (*Populus x canadensis*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). Dense planted shrubberies around the perimeter also include some native species, such as hazel (*Cortulus avellana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). A small fenced area located on the east side of the children's playground supports dense scrub; a second fenced area in the north-west corner of the park supports trees and tall herbs. The trees and shrubs provide nesting habitat for a range of common garden birds such as blackbird, robin and starling.

The park is open to the public during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** 04/12/2003      **Boundary last changed:** 04/12/2003

**Citation last edited:** 13/03/2006

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 13/02/2007

### **Summary of Changes**

**Site reference and name:** CaL16 Kilburn Grange Park

**Status Change:**

None

**Boundary change:**

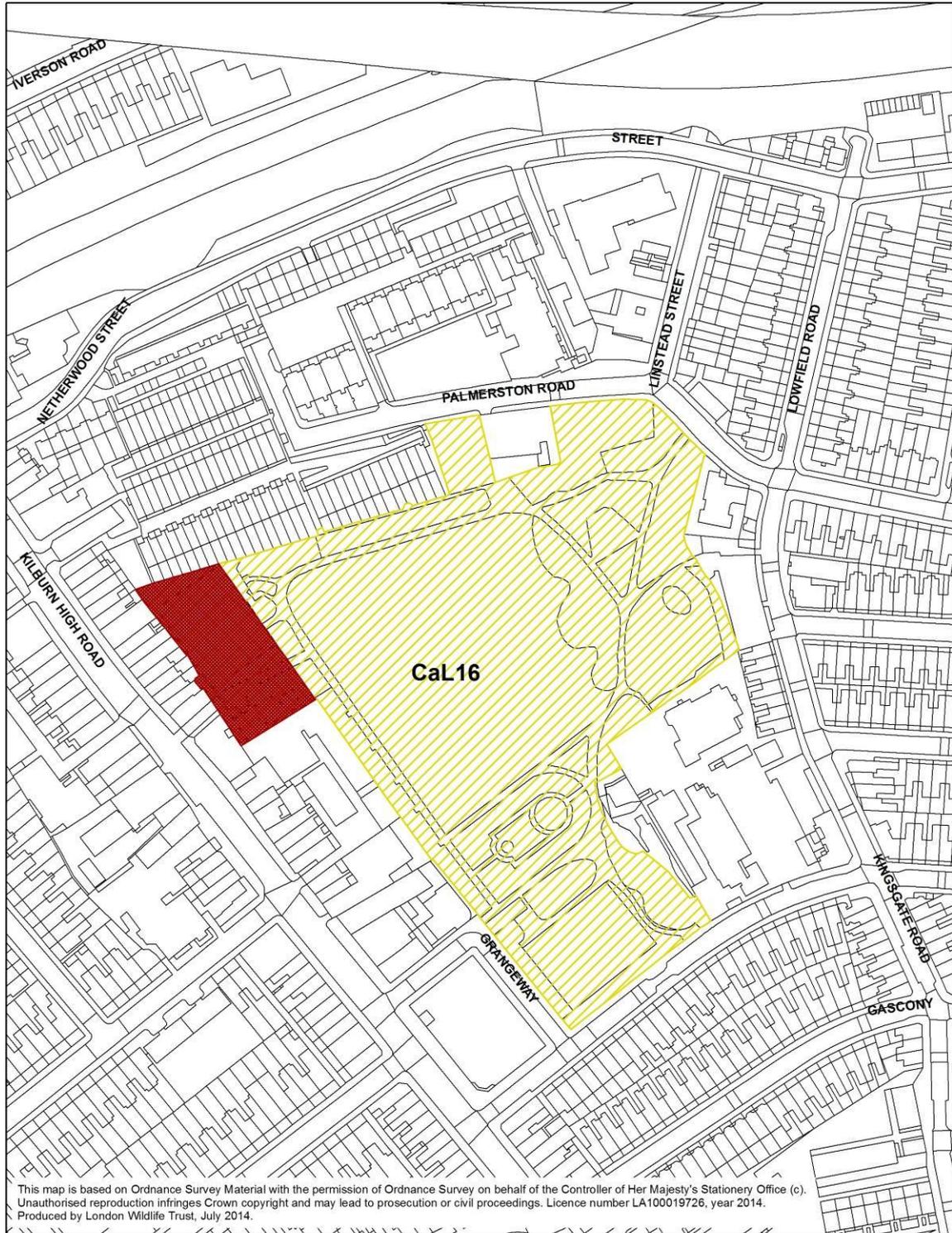
Some boundary changes to remove an area developed for sports in the northwest corner.

**Citation change:**

Addition of habitats and changes to site description related to loss of roughland area in northwest corner and some species changes.

**Other observations and recommendations:**

None



Camden



Date: July 2014

Scale: 1:2,000

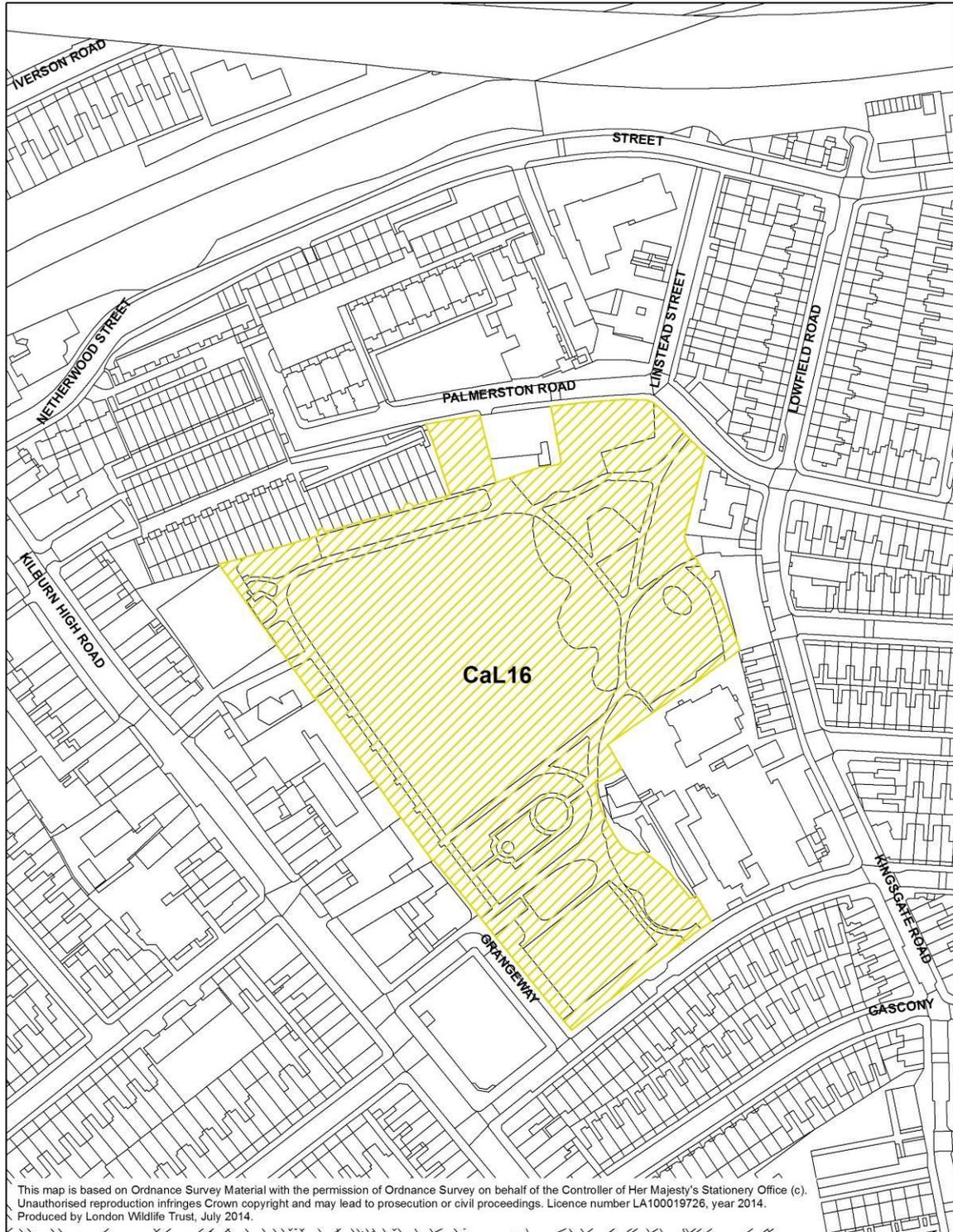


Proposed areas to be removed



Existing boundary

**CaL16 Kilburn Grange Park**



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:2,000

 Proposed boundary

**CaL16 Kilburn Grange  
Park**

## **5.2 Other sites surveyed**

As mentioned in section 3.2.1 four additional sites were surveyed. Of these Fitzroy Park Allotments, Hampstead Green and St Martin's Gardens have been proposed to be considered as additional SINC's while Highgate Enclosures was not considered to be of SINC status. Citations and maps of the three proposed new sites can be found below. Some information on Highgate Enclosures is also provided.

## **Proposed New Local Grade SINC CaBII11 Fitzroy Park Allotments**

### **Site of Borough Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

<b>Site Reference:</b>	CaBII11_provisional
<b>Site Name:</b>	Fitzroy Park Allotments
<b>Summary:</b>	Large allotment site with several ponds and surrounded by mature trees
<b>Grid ref:</b>	TQ278872
<b>Area (ha):</b>	1.42
<b>Borough(s):</b>	Camden
<b>Habitat(s):</b>	Allotments, Native hedge, Lake/pond, Tall herbs, Scattered trees, Improved grassland, Acid grassland, Scrub
<b>Access:</b>	Restricted access
<b>Ownership:</b>	LB Camden

#### **Site Description:**

This is the largest allotment site in Camden. Due to the size of the site a variety of habitats is present. The plots support a good number of mature fruit trees providing habitat and food source for a large number of invertebrates and birds. Significant proportion of plots is planted with berry bushes reaching a mature stage and creating patches of well structured, dense scrub. Significant areas of grassland are present, some of which supporting species characteristic of acid grasslands: mouse-eared hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*).

Mature trees are scattered along the perimeter of the site, with wider strip along Fitzroy Park Road. These include: silver birch (*Betula pendula*), English oak (*Quercus robur*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*), with scrub layer of elder (*Sambucus nigra*), holy (*Ilex aquifolium*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The ground flora consists of cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), wood dock (*Rumex sanguineus*), hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*), wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*). Other species present on the site are horehound (*Ballota nigra*), field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), great and broad-leaved willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum* and *E. montanum*) and honesty (*Lunaria annua*).

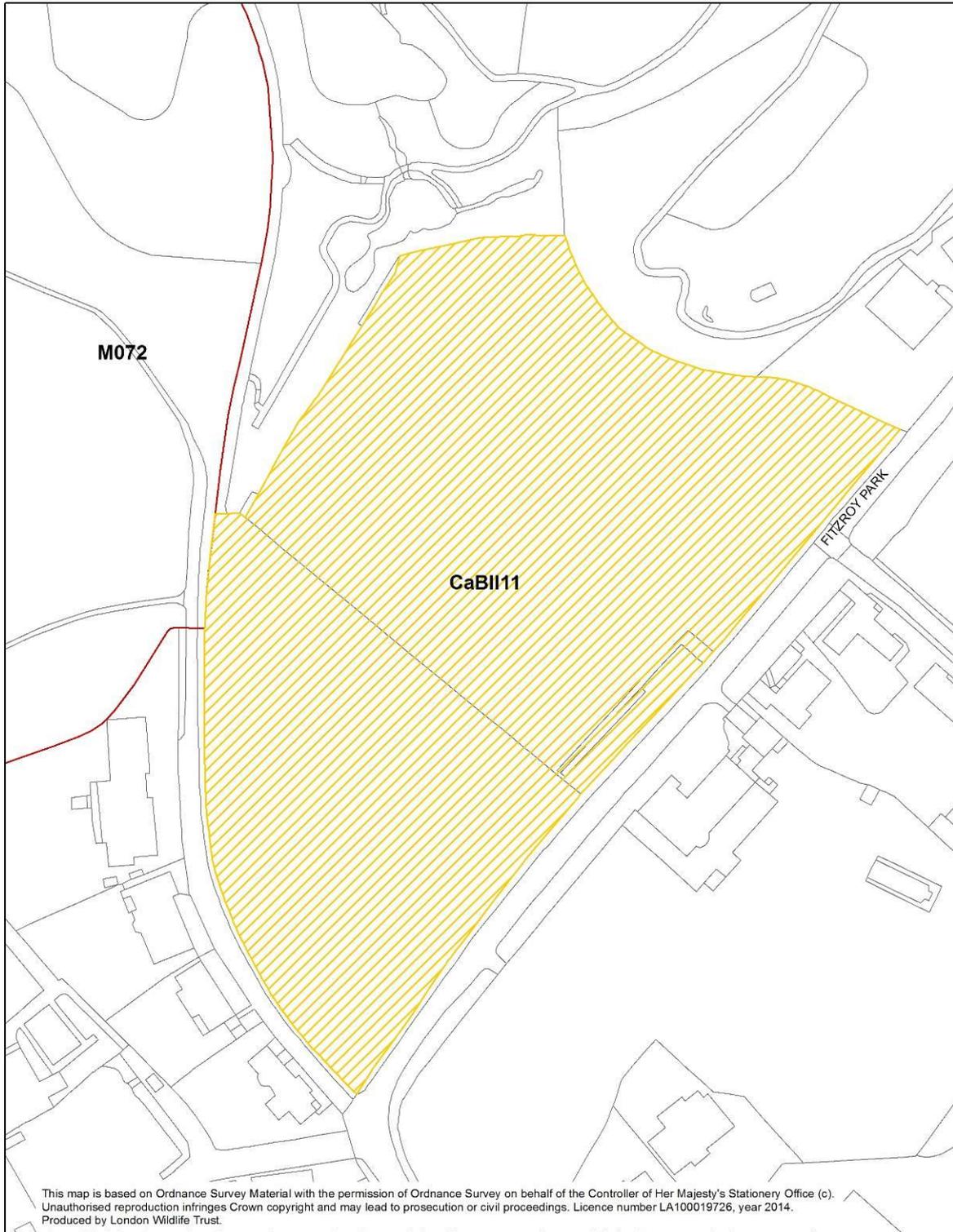
Several small ponds are present on the site. They are planted with yellow-flag (*Iris pseudacorus*), soft rush (*Juncus effuses*) and water-cress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquatica*), and also support common duckweed (*Lemna minor*).

**Site first notified:** 10/07/2014      **Boundary last changed:** 10/07/2014

**Citation last edited:** 10/07/2014

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:** 10/07/2014



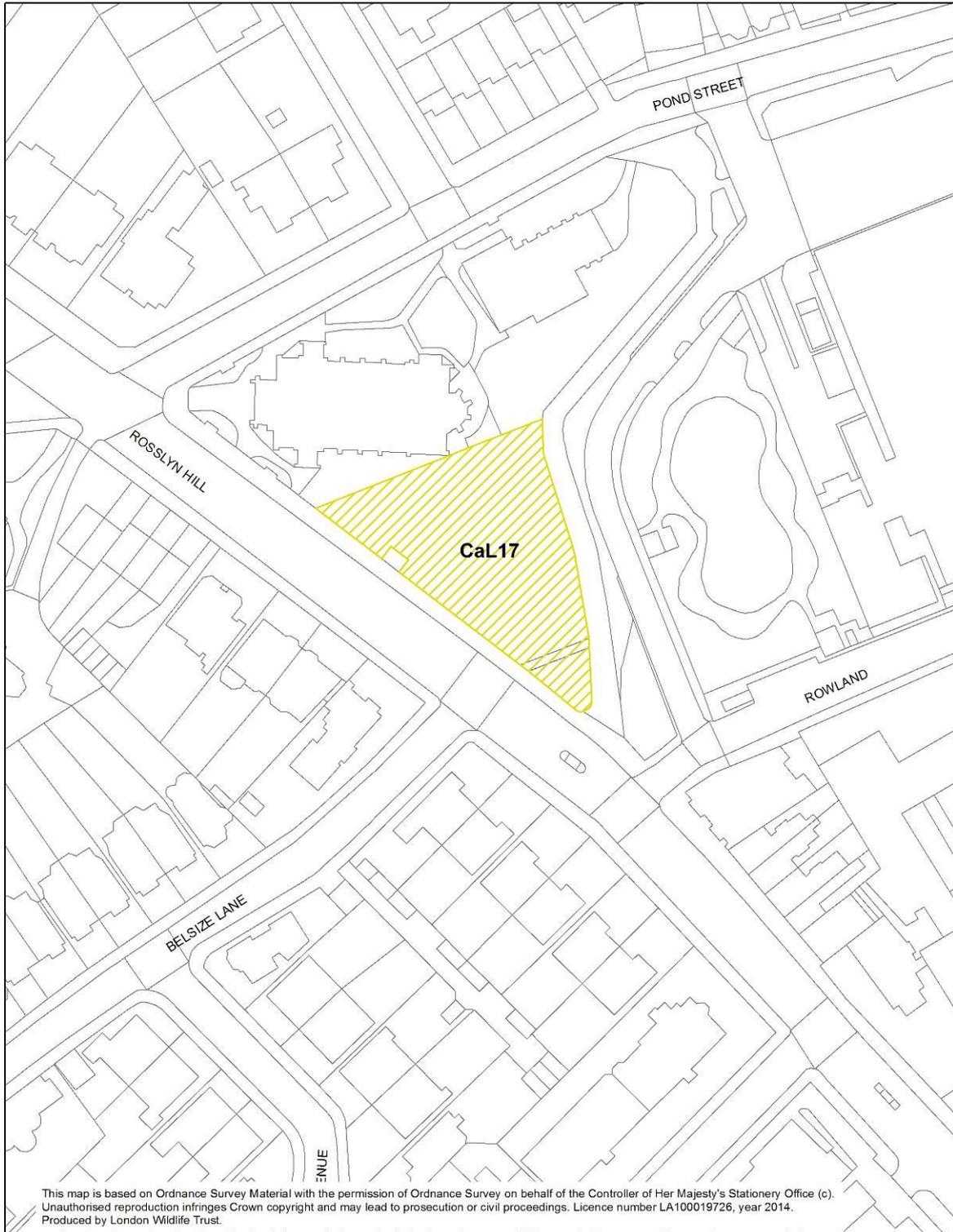
Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000



Proposed SINC boundary

**CaBII11**  
**Fitzroy Park Allotments**





Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000



Proposed SINC boundary

**CaL17**  
**Hampstead Green**

## **Proposed new Local SINC CaL18 St. Martin's Gardens**

### **Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation**

**Site Reference:** BxL18\_provisional

**Site Name:** St. Martin's Gardens

**Summary:** Well maintained small urban park with mature trees and planted shrubberies and a wildlife area

**Grid ref:**

**Area (ha):** 0.69

**Borough(s):** Camden

**Habitat(s):** Amenity grassland, Hedge, Ruderals, Planted shrubbery, Scattered Trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs,

**Access:** Free public access (all/most of site)

**Ownership:** London Borough of Camden

### **Site Description:**

Small urban park with many areas of well maintained ornamental flower and shrub beds some of which are planted with plants attractive to insects and optehr invertebrates. Scattered trees mostly of London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) and several planted shrubs are of value for breeding common birds such as robin and blackbird. A wildlife area has been sown with a wildflower seed mix and supports a variety of plant species of value for invertebrates that includes yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), common knapweeed (*Centaurea nigra*), wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) and red and white campion (*Silene dioica* and *S. latifolia*).

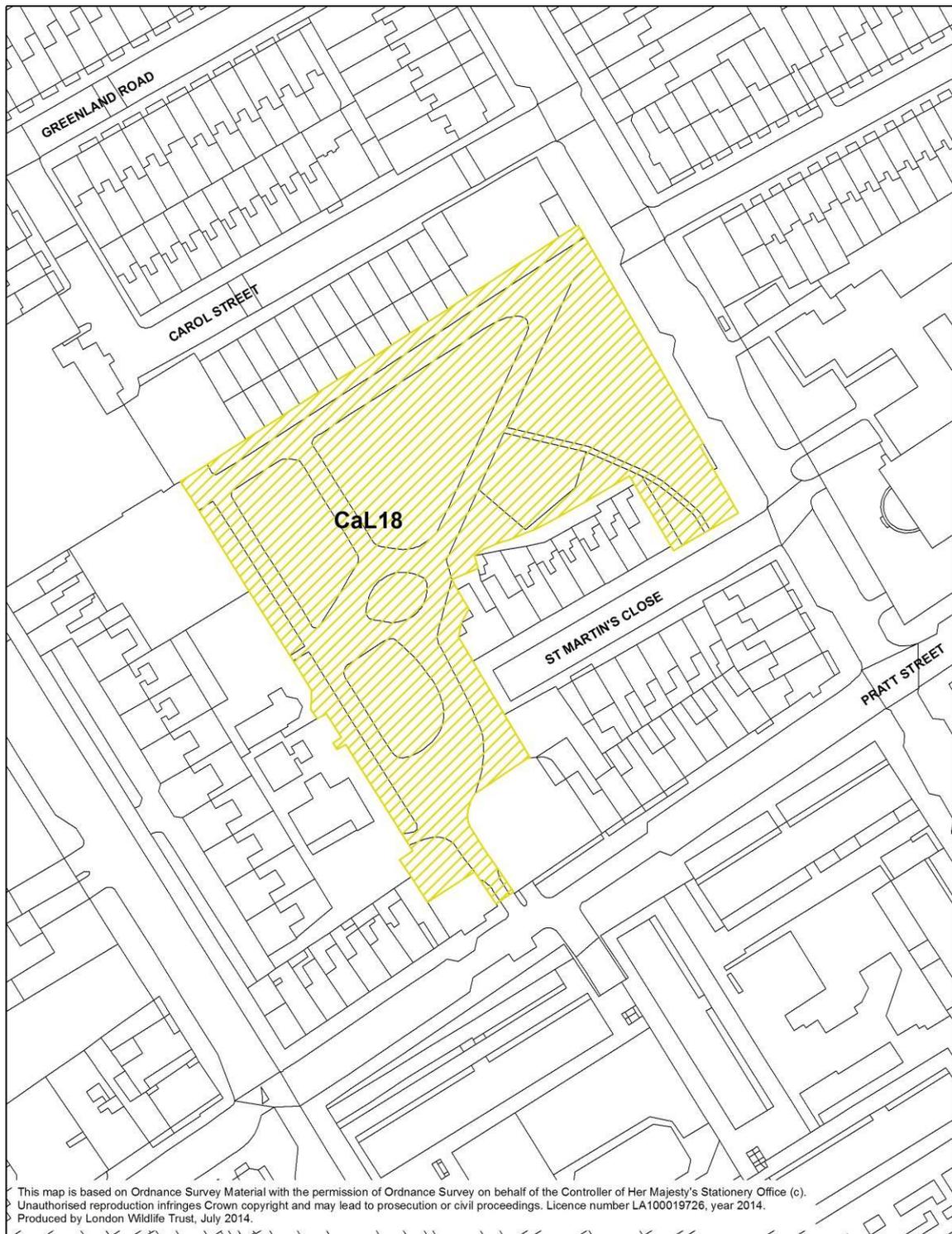
The park is open to the public during daylight hours.

**Site first notified:** **Boundary last changed:**

**Citation last edited:**

**Defunct:** N

**Last updated:**



Date: July 2014  
Scale: 1:1,000

 Proposed boundary

**CaL18 St Martin's Gardens**

## **Highgate Enclosures**

Highgate Enclosures is a series of three areas of roadside open space which are predominantly ornamental in layout and composition. The two most southernly sections are very heavily used by residents and visitors to the area as thoroughfares and as places to rest. The most northerly section has a wildlife area with a planted shrubbery, some mature trees and a small recently seeded wildflower area plus bird and insect boxes. Although this wildlife area is of some value the site requires further wildlife friendly plantings across the site as a whole to be considered to attain Local SINC Status.

### **Recommendations:**

1. Plant additional wildlife friendly shrubs and wildflowers (fill in bare areas) across site to provide better cover for birds and attract more invertebrates;
2. If possible allow the hedgerows to thicken.
3. Increase area of wildflower meadow;
4. Provide additional bird boxes in trees across site.

## 6 Strategic Corridors

### 6.1 Background

Networks of natural habitats provide a valuable resource. They can link Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and provide routes or stepping stones for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species in the wider environment. Although there is no accepted definition, these 'Green Corridors' have been described in the following environmental policies:

#### 6.1.1 **The Natural Environment White Paper (HM Government, 2011) The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature**

*'The natural environment is sometimes seen as a series of disconnected places: gardens, parks, farmland, forests, coastland, wetlands, rivers and seas. We should be thinking not of isolated spots of green on a map of England but of a thriving green network linking wildlife sites with farmland, forestry and urban parks and gardens across the country. Making Space for Nature highlighted action to support ecological networks as an effective response to conserve wildlife in environments that have become fragmented by human activities. It stated: 'An ecological network comprises a suite of high quality sites which collectively contain the diversity and area of habitat that are needed to support species and which have ecological connections between them...'*

*The elements of life – biodiversity, healthy soils, clean air and water, and diverse landscapes – need to be managed in ways which recognise the vital connections between them. Connections can be made over land; through water or by air; or through continuous green corridors or stepping stones, to create a dynamic and resilient landscape.*

*Making Space for Nature emphasised the need to restore natural networks across the country, working at a range of geographical scales from local networks of small urban parks and green spaces, to major schemes operating over thousands of hectares*

*Corridors and 'stepping stones' enable species to move between core areas. These can be made up of a number of small sites acting as 'stepping stones' or a mosaic of habitats that allows species to move and supports ecosystem functions.'*

#### 6.1.2 **London Plan (GLA, 2011a)**

*'In their LDFs, Boroughs should:*

*... identify and protect and enhance corridors of movement, such as green corridors, that are of strategic importance in enabling species to colonise, re-colonise and move between sites*

*The richness of London's biodiversity is also dependant on private gardens, parks and open spaces and green corridors along canals and railways as well as on the River Thames and its tributaries (Policy 7.29) that allow essential interconnection between London wildlife sites. The network formed by biodiversity sites and the spaces between them will have a significant role in assisting biodiversity to adapt to climate change. Further guidance on this is given in London Climate Change Partnership's 'Adapting to Climate Change: creating natural resilience'. Also Policy 2.18 recognises how green infrastructure can assist in enabling biodiversity to move to adapt effectively to the impacts.*

*Green chains - These are areas of linked but separate open spaces and the footpaths between them. They are accessible to the public and provide way-marked paths and other pedestrian and cycle routes.*

*Green corridors - This refers to relatively continuous areas of open space leading through the built environment, which may be linked and may not be publicly accessible. They may allow animals and plants to be found further into the built-up area than would otherwise be the case and provide an extension to the habitats of the sites they join.'*

### **6.1.3 Camden Core Strategy (LB Camden, 2010)**

#### **'CS15 - Protecting and improving our parks and open spaces and encouraging biodiversity**

*The Council will protect and improve Camden's parks and open spaces. We will:*

*c) secure from developments that create an additional demand for public open space, where opportunities arise, improvements to open spaces, including to:*

- the facilities provided, such as play and sports facilities;*
- access arrangements; and*
- the connections between spaces.*

*The Council will protect and improve sites of nature conservation and biodiversity, in particular habitats and biodiversity identified in the Camden and London Biodiversity Plans in the borough by:*

- d) designating existing nature conservation sites;*
- e) protecting other green areas with nature conservation value, including gardens, where possible;*
- f) seeking to improve opportunities to experience nature, in particular in South and West Hampstead, Kentish Town and central London, where such opportunities are lacking;*
- g) expecting the provision of new or enhanced habitat, where possible, including through biodiverse green or brown roofs and green walls;*
- h) identifying habitat corridors and securing biodiversity improvements along gaps in habitat corridors;*

*The Council will preserve and enhance the historic, open space and nature conservation importance of Hampstead Heath and its surrounding area by:*

- m) seeking to extend the public open space when possible and appropriate;*
- p) improving the biodiversity of, and habitats in, Hampstead Heath and its surrounding area, where opportunities arise.*

*The Council will preserve and enhance the Regent's Canal by:*

- t) implementing opportunities to provide additional nature conservation areas and improve the role of the Canal and its adjoining land as a habitat corridor (green chain).'*

#### **6.1.4 The All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance (GLA, 2011b)**

The All London Green Grid has been developed to provide a strategic interlinked network of high quality green infrastructure and open spaces that connect with town centres, public transport nodes, the countryside in the urban fringe, the Thames and major employment and residential areas. This approach has been successful in accelerating delivery of green infrastructure in the London Borough of Camden.

The ALGG objectives are to:

- adapt to climate change and promote urban greening
- increase access to open space
- increase access to nature, and to conserve and enhance biodiversity
- improve sustainable travel connections
- promote healthy living
- conserve and enhance heritage features and landscape character
- enhance distinctive destinations and boost the visitor economy
- promote sustainable design, management and maintenance
- enhance green space and green infrastructure sector skills
- promote sustainable food production
- improve air quality and soundscapes
- improve the quality of and access to the Greenbelt and the urban fringe
- conserve and enhance the Thames and its tributaries riverside spaces

The ALGG is not a stand-alone and isolated network; a key objective is to link it with other strategic economic and environmental programmes. Whilst nature and biodiversity are seen as important aspects they are not the sole determining factors in establishing Strategic Corridors and Links as described (but not defined) in the SPG. The Regents Canal Link and the Nash Ramblas Link are described in the SPG Area 12 Central London.

### **6.2 Proposed corridors**

The proposed list of Strategic corridors are:

#### 1. Regent's Canal Link corridor

Described in SPG Area 12 Central London

*'Passes through the urban area from Paddington in the west along the canal, connecting with Kensal Green Cemetery and Regent's Park. From here, the canal is not always visible and the route passes through densely developed areas before joining with Victoria Park in the east and onwards to the Thames through Mile End Park.'*

The corridor runs from Paddington in the City of Westminster into the London Borough of Camden of along M006 London's Canals and includes the following additional SINC: M095 Camley Street Natural Park, M097 Regent's Park, CaBII05 Primrose Hill and CaBII07 St Pancras Gardens. It continues into the London Borough of Islington.

#### 2 Nash Ramblas Link corridor

Described in SPG Area 12 Central London

*'runs north from Parliament Square and the Thames, through the Royal Parks and the grand avenues of the Central Activities Zone to Regent's Park and Primrose Hill. It continues through residential streets to Parliament Hill and Hampstead Heath.'*

The corridor runs from the City of Westminster through the Royal Parks of St James's Park, Green Park and Hyde Park before heading north and entering the London Borough of Camden at Regent's Park within LB Camden the corridor includes the following SINC: M097 Regent's Park, CaBII05 Primrose Hill, CaBI05 Chalk Farm Embankment & Adelaide Nature Reserve, CaBII01 Belsize Wood Nature Reserve, CaBI04 Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve and M072 Hampstead Heath. The corridor ends at Hampstead Heath.

### 3 Hampstead Ridge corridor

Forming a large area of open space in the north of Camden is Hampstead Heath and a host of adjoining green spaces which includes allotments, cemeteries, parks and recreation grounds. Most of this greenspace lies on a hilly ridge that bisects Camden and runs through from the neighbouring boroughs of Barnet and Haringey.

Although not a straight line corridor the expanse of this open space is of great importance for the movement of wildlife in the local area. The corridor can be said to extend from Hampstead Heath northwards into Barnet along the Hampstead Heath Extension and Hampstead Golf Course to the Garden of Remembrance in Golders Green; northwards into Haringey through Highgate Golf Course and Highgate and Queen's Woods, Crouch End Playing Fields to as far as Alexandra Park; eastwards linking up with Highgate Cemetery and Waterlow Park; and westwards to Golders Hill Park in Childs Hill.

This corridor is a key element of the wider Hampstead Ridge Natural Landscape Area, as indicated in the London's Natural Signatures document (Natural England, 2011), which runs from Ealing in the west to Hornsey in the east and is defined by a natural signature of ancient woodland, scrub and acid grassland mosaic along ridge top summits with panoramic views.

This corridor encompasses the SINC: M072 Hampstead Heath, M088, Highgate Cemetery, CaBI02 Branch Hill, CaBI03 Waterlow Park and CaL01 Holly Lodge Gardens.

### 4 North London Line railway corridor

This railway corridor is a narrow corridor across the Borough and although in places is of limited value for wildlife, the areas of greenspace are valuable 'stepping stones' for wildlife movement. The corridor extends from the tunnel at Hampstead Heath station eastwards to Gospel Oak and beyond into Holloway in the Borough of Islington but also southwards from Gospel Oak through Kentish Town and Camden Town before turning eastwards north of Kings Cross and into Islington to Barnsbury and Highbury. From Camden Town the corridor also links westwards to Chalk Farm.

This corridor encompasses the SINC: CaBI04 Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve, CaBI05 Chalk Farm Embankment & Adelaide Nature Reserve and CaBII06 North London Line at York Way.

### 5 Thameslink railway corridor

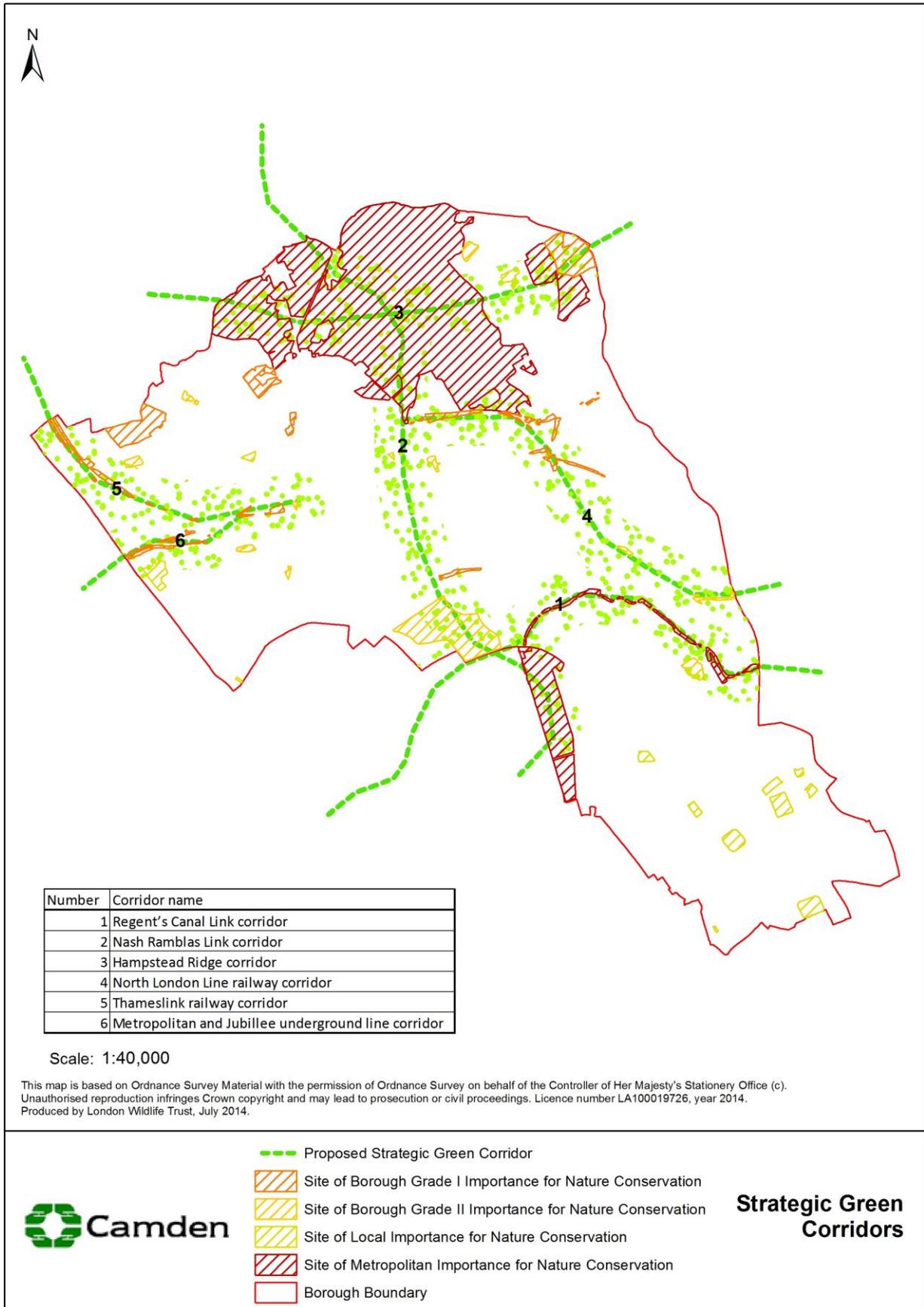
This narrow railway corridor in the northwest of the Borough extends from the West Hampstead station area, north and westwards along the Thameslink railway line into Barnet at Cricklewood and beyond.

This corridor encompasses the SINC: CaBI04 West Hampstead Rail sides, Medley Orchard & Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve and CaBII03 Frognaal Court Wood.

## 6 Metropolitan and Jubilee underground line corridor

A small, but important corridor that links with the Thameslink corridor at West Hampstead and heads westwards into Brent through Kilburn and Willesden Green and beyond.

This corridor encompasses the SINC of CaBI04 West Hampstead Rail sides, Medley Orchard & Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve.



**N.B.** Map Scale is based on an A3 printout.

## 7 References

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