

Appendix C

Site Proformas

Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)

Site information

Site ID:	1
SINC ID:	N/A
SINC Grade:	N/A
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ3569270928
Area (ha):	4.67
Ward:	Penge & Cator Ward
Land use:	Parks and Gardens
Ownership:	London Borough of Bromley
SINC Description:	N/A
Management provider:	London Borough of Bromley
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	N/A
NE Priority Habitat records:	N/A
London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes
Protected/Notable Species records:	Common Frog, Common Pipistrelle, House Sparrow, Stag Beetle, Starling
INNS Records:	Butterfly-bush, Cherry Laurel, False-acacia, Snowberry, Tree-of-heaven,
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	Yes
Known projects/initiatives:	None
Summary of Site:	Alexandra Recreation Ground lies in the north west corner of the borough. This area is a large public recreational park with a children's playground (under 12s), bowling green, and football pavilion. The park is predominantly short cut amenity grassland with some small areas of scattered trees along the boundaries. The southern section of the parkland is bound by broadleaved

Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)

lines of trees and areas of intact hedgerows.

Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)

Survey data

Surveyor: Rosalind Warwick-Haller

Weather: Dry, windy

Date: 31.05.23

Survey access: Full

Level of use: High

Management: Good

Additional comments on existing management: The site is managed through an intensive mowing regime to create large areas of short cut amenity grassland. The verges on the east and west boundary are not as intensively managed and are of a longer sward. The grassland is of low ecological value due to the lack of species and structural diversity. The hedgerows have also been managed through regular cutting back.

Priority habitats

Chalk grassland: No

Acid grassland: No

Species-rich neutral grassland: No

Heathland: No

Chalk Streams: No

Other Rivers and Streams: No

Wetlands: No

Reedbeds: No

Parks and urban greenspaces: Yes

Standing water: No

Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)

Wasteland:	No
Woodland:	No
Orchard:	No
Scrub:	Yes
Native Hedgerows:	No

Other important habitats

The built environment:	Yes
Gardens and allotments:	No
Churchyards and cemeteries:	No
Meadows/pastures:	No
Fen, marsh and swamp:	No
Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees:	No

Habitat survey description:	The recreation ground supports large areas of amenity grassland predominantly short mown perennial rye grass. The scattered broadleaved trees within the short grassland include native species such as ash, lime, London plane and sycamore. The line of trees in the south of the site include mature and semi mature species such as lime, horse chestnut, pine sp., and sycamore. The intact hedgerow along the south boundary includes small stands of hawthorn, immature sycamore and cherry laurel.
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Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment:	No
Intrusive buildings:	No
Encroachment / land grab (incl. informal parking):	No
Erosion:	Yes
Vehicular erosion:	No
Pollution:	No

Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)

Vandalism:	No
Litter:	Yes
Dog fouling:	Yes
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	Yes
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	Yes
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	Erosion - the pathways are tarmacked throughout the site, but the edges and surrounding grassland is being eroded by high public usage. Litter - the bins were overflowing when the site was visited, with rubbish being left on the grassland. Dog fouling - small amounts of this throughout the site, despite provision of bins.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	Yes
Meadow creation:	Yes
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	Yes
Scrub establishment/ management:	Yes
Active tree management:	Yes
Deadwood habitat creation:	Yes
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	Yes
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	Yes

Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)

Additional comments:

Interest

Mammals:	Yes
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	Yes
Amphibians:	No
Invertebrates:	Yes
Fish:	No
Higher Plants:	No
Bryophytes:	No
Lichen:	No
Fungi:	No

Explain the importance of the site for these interest features:	The large area of parkland provides a range of habitats for bats, birds, invertebrates and reptiles to forage and shelter. Within the south east of the site a relatively newly created bug hotel and log pile.
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Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)



Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)



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Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)



Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)



Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	Providing a relaxed mowing regime for the verges and eastern section of the parkland to create a structural diversity within the grassland will benefit invertebrates, birds, small mammals and reptiles. Providing more species diversity through planting species known to benefit wildlife, for example wildflowers and fruiting species. Creating an area of species rich grassland in the east of the site, through relaxed management and sowing a diverse seed mix. The trees within the site provide nesting opportunities for birds and this could be increased with the provision of bird boxes.
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Known/relevant existing site management plan: N/A

SINC criteria

Representation:	N/A
Habitat Rarity:	N/A
Species Rarity:	The site is likely to support a range of bat species due to the site providing foraging and commuting habitats. The site also supports nesting bird species within the trees, including notable species such as starling and house sparrow.
Habitat Richness:	N/A
Species Richness:	N/A
Size:	The site is a reasonable large (4.67ha) of green space within a predominantly urban area.
Species Importance:	N/A
Ancient Character:	N/A
Recreatibility:	N/A
Typical Urban Character:	N/A
Cultural/Historic Character:	N/A
Geographic Position:	The site provides some connectivity between the allotment plots

Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)

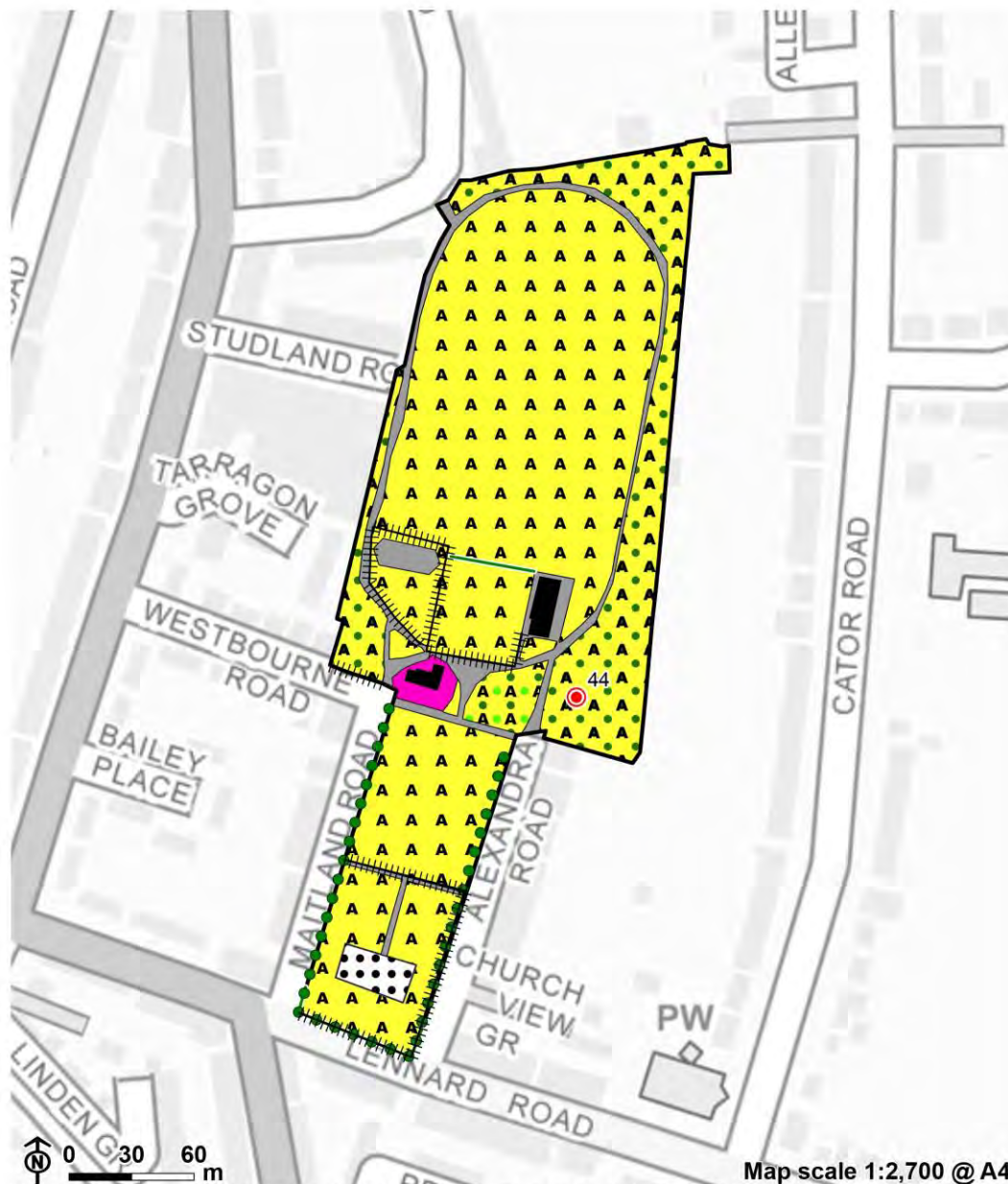
to the north of the site and the linear strip of private back garden to the east of the site. The site is not functionally connected to the other green spaces within the local area, but provides a stepping stone between the green areas within the borough.

Access:	The site is easily accessible with multiple access points for the Public on foot or on bike. All the paths are tarmac therefore are accessible to a wide range of people. The site also supports a local football pavilion and bowling green.
Use:	The park is predominantly used for recreation uses, such as walking cycling and for sport. The playground was being used by families and nursery groups.
Potential:	There is an opportunity to increase the sites ecological value through more relaxed management, and diverse native species planting
Aesthetic Appeal:	The mature tree lines and ornamental planting provide an aesthetic appeal to the site.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

SINC survey conclusions

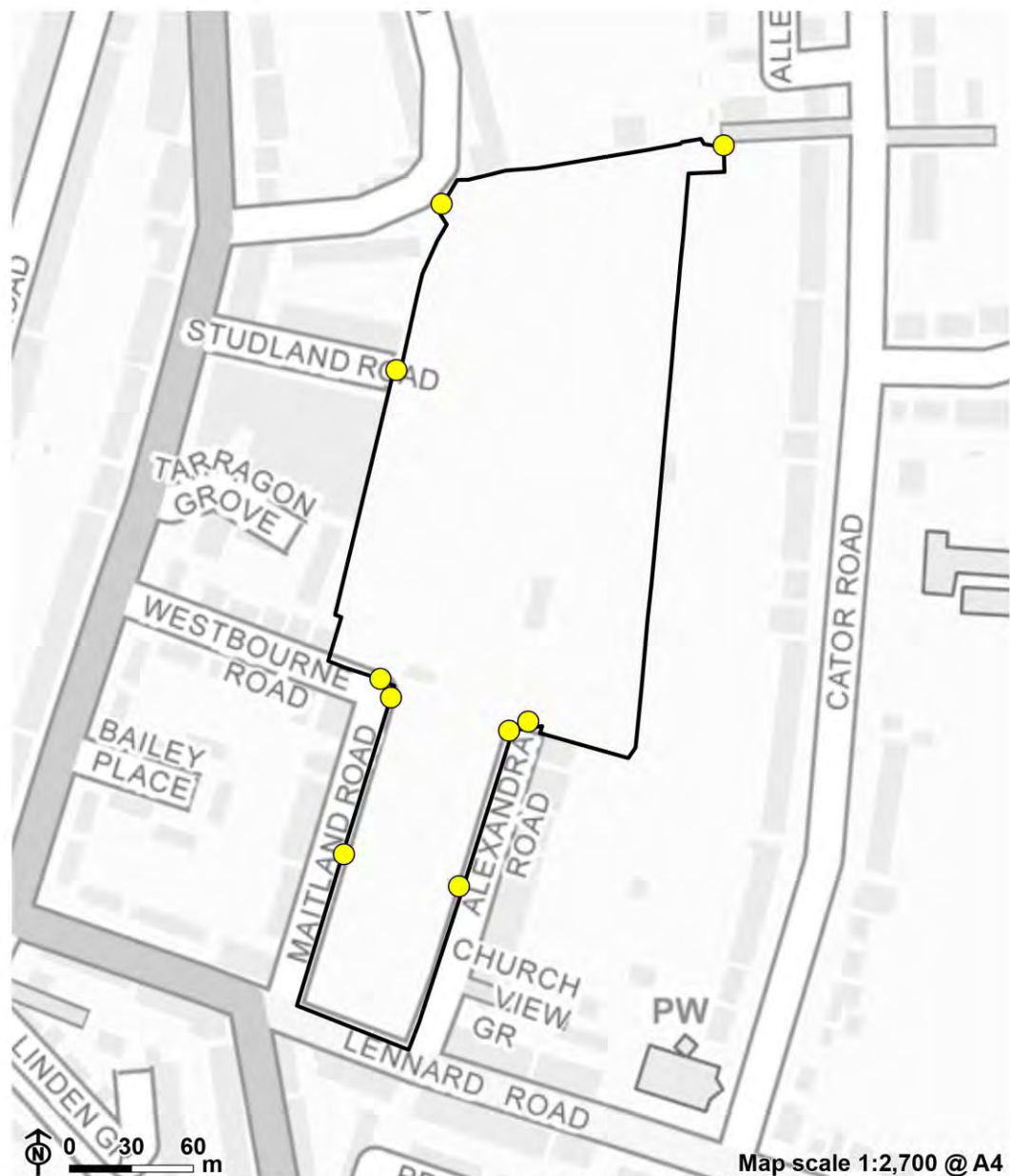
SINC Recommendations:	Preliminary SINC - not yet recommended for designation
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	Alexandra Recreation Ground is a small site which did not support habitats of local SINC quality or diversity.

Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)



- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| LUC assessment site | J1.2 Amenity grassland/ |
| Target note | A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees |
| J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor) | J1.2 Amenity grassland/ |
| J2.4 Fence | A3.3 Mixed scattered trees |
| TL Tree line | J3.6 Buildings |
| HS Hard standing | J4 Bare ground |
| J1.2 Amenity grassland | OP Ornamental planting |

Alexandra Recreation Ground (Bromley)



- LUC assessment site
- Site access point

Keston Church

Site information

Site ID:	10
SINC ID:	N/A
SINC Grade:	N/A
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4186962971
Area (ha):	0.4
Ward:	Hayes & Coney Hall Ward
Land use:	Cemeteries and Churchyards, Other Urban Fringe
Ownership:	Diocese of Rochester & LBB
SINC Description:	N/A
Management provider:	Private Ownership and Management
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	N/A
NE Priority Habitat records:	N/A
London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes
Protected/Notable Species records:	N/A
INNS Records:	N/A
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	No
Known projects/initiatives:	
Summary of Site:	The Keston Church site lies in the south of the borough. The church grounds comprise areas of neutral grassland, calcareous grassland, scattered scrub and trees with a tree line and native hedgerow along the boundary.

Keston Church

Survey data

Surveyor: Rosalind Warwick-Haller

Weather: Dry and cloudy

Date: 01.06.23

Survey access: Full

Level of use: Moderate

Management: Good

Additional comments on existing management: The grassland is kept to a short length within the graveyard, with longer sward left around the boundaries at the base of the hedgerows.

Priority habitats

Chalk grassland: Yes

Acid grassland: No

Species-rich neutral grassland: No

Heathland: No

Chalk Streams: No

Other Rivers and Streams: No

Wetlands: No

Reedbeds: No

Parks and urban greenspaces: No

Standing water: No

Wasteland: No

Woodland: No

Orchard: No

Keston Church

Scrub: Yes

Native Hedgerows: Yes

Other important habitats

The built environment: No

Gardens and allotments: No

Churchyards and cemeteries: Yes

Meadows/pastures: No

Fen, marsh and swamp: No

Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees: No

Habitat survey description: The majority of the site was short mown neutral grassland comprising perennial rye, cocks-foot, soft brome, cranesbill, medick, yarrow, herb-robert with a longer sward area in the north east with additional species, such as oxeye daisy and cows parsley. Along the north east boundary was a strip of less intensively managed calcareous grassland, comprising smooth brome, soft brome, hedge bedstraw birdsfoot trefoil, wood rush, yarrow, marjoram and oxeye daisy. In the centre of the site a mature yew with tall ruderal vegetation underneath including nettle, cow parsley and cocks-foot. Along the south boundary was a mature tree line including sycamore, cherry, elder, hawthorn and Pinus sp. Along the north boundary was a native hedgerow, including hawthorn, hazel, holly, ash, sycamore and clematis. Small amounts of lichen and moss were noted on a number of the gravestones.

Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment: No

Intrusive buildings: No

Encroachment / land grab (incl. informal parking): No

Erosion: No

Vehicular erosion: No

Keston Church

Pollution:	No
Vandalism:	No
Litter:	No
Dog fouling:	Yes
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	No
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	Dog fouling was located in area adjacent to the road, outside of the church grounds.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	Yes
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	No
Scrub establishment/ management:	No
Active tree management:	No
Deadwood habitat creation:	No
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	Yes
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No
Additional comments:	The implementation of a less intensive mowing regime on the majority of the site will create a greater floral diversity. This will

Keston Church

also be of benefit to invertebrates. The inclusion of further wildlife friendly planting along the boundaries to create a more species rich habitat.

Interest

Mammals:	Yes
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	Yes
Amphibians:	No
Invertebrates:	Yes
Fish:	No
Higher Plants:	No
Bryophytes:	No
Lichen:	No
Fungi:	No
Explain the importance of the site for these interest features:	The grassland and flowering scrub are of benefit to invertebrates. In addition, the hedgerows and trees provide foraging and commuting habitats for bats, as well as nesting habitats for birds. The small area of longer sward also provides suitable foraging habitat for reptiles.

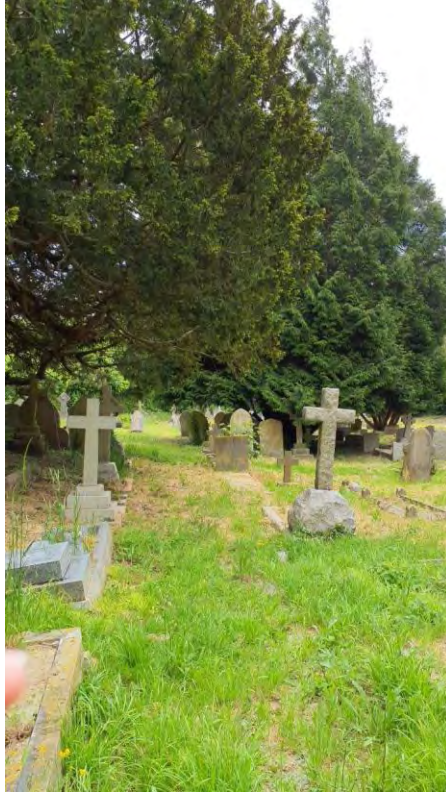
Keston Church



Keston Church



Keston Church



Keston Church



Keston Church

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N /A

Management Recommendations:	A varied mowing regime on the neutral grassland will create greater floral diversity and be of benefit to invertebrates. Also creation of deadwood features along the boundaries.
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Known/relevant existing site management plan: None

SINC criteria

Representation:	N/A
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Habitat Rarity:	N/A
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Species Rarity:	N/A
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Habitat Richness:	N/A
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Species Richness:	N/A
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Size:	A churchyard with small areas of high value habitat including calcareous grassland, hedgerows and tree lines.
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Species Importance:	N/A
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Ancient Character:	N/A
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Recreatability:	N/A
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Typical Urban Character:	N/A
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Cultural/Historic Character:	A church and its grounds have been on this site serving the local community since the 12th century. The church grounds have cultural significance to people.
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Geographic Position:	The Keston church is ecologically connected to the SINC network to the north of the site.
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Access:	There are cut pathways through the site which allows access by a wide range of people.
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Use:	The site is likely to be used by local people and religious communities.
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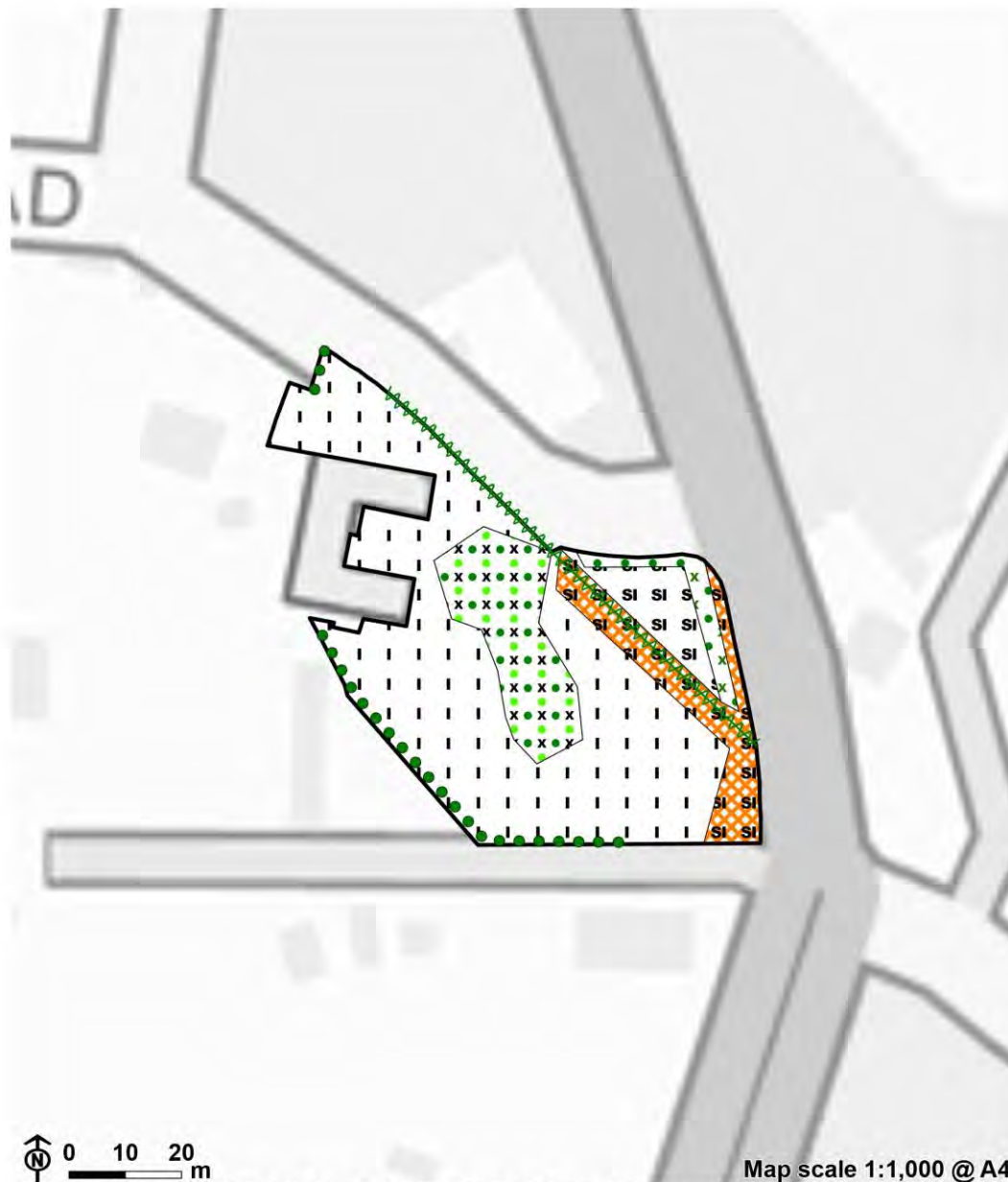
Keston Church

Potential:	A varied mowing regime and creation of deadwood features to create further species diversity within the site.
Aesthetic Appeal:	The cultural heritage and greenery from the trees and hedgerows provides an aesthetic appeal.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations:	Proposed SINC
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	Keston Church is a small churchyard of 0.4ha, which contains calcareous grassland supporting meadow saxifrage and large numbers of orchids. Meadow saxifrage is listed on Kent Rare Plan Register as it has suffered notable declines in recent years from Southern England. Common, spotted and pyramidal orchids are present within the churchyard and the adjoining road verge. Gravestones at the churchyard also support a diverse assemblage of lichens and previous surveys carried out in 2011 identified over 50 species including rare acid stone species which are uncommon in other churchyards in Bromley.

Keston Church



0 10 20 m

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□ LUC assessment site

W J2.1.1 Intact hedge
(native species-rich)

• TL Tree line

• A2.2 Scrub (scattered)/

• A3.1 Broadleaved
scattered trees

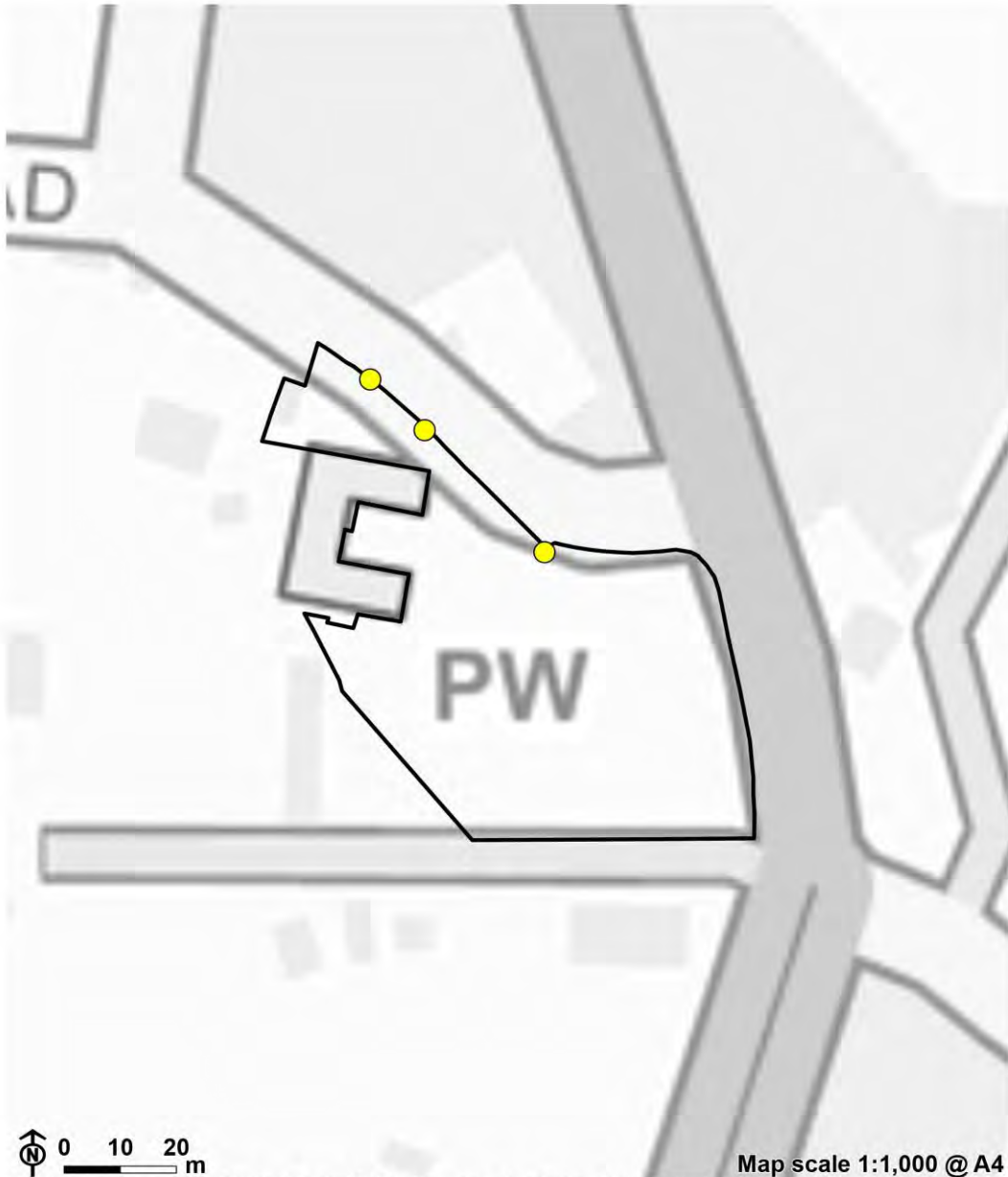
• A3.2 Coniferous
scattered trees/J1.3
Ephemeral/short
perennial

• B3.2 Calcareous
grassland (semi-
improved)



• B4 Improved grassland

• B6 Poor semi-improved
grassland

Keston Church



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-  LUC assessment site
-  Site access point

Leaves Green Common

Site information

Site ID:	11
SINC ID:	N/A
SINC Grade:	N/A
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4147461858
Area (ha):	7.47
Ward:	Darwin Ward
Land use:	Natural and Semi-natural Urban Greenspace
Ownership:	Unknown
SINC Description:	N/A
Management provider:	London Borough of Bromley
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	N/A
NE Priority Habitat records:	N/A
London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes
Protected/Notable Species records:	Brown Hairstreak, House Sparrow, Mistle Thrush, Small Heath, West European Hedgehog
INNS Records:	Cherry Laurel
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	No
Known projects/initiatives:	None
Summary of Site:	The site is located in the south of the borough. The site is comprised of two large areas of neutral grassland, separated by a main road. There was a large area of broadleaved woodland in the north east of the site, as well as dense scrub in the north and along the east boundary of the site. The site is mainly used by walkers.

Leaves Green Common

Survey data

Surveyor: Rosalind Warwick-Haller

Weather: Dry sunny

Date: 01.06.23

Survey access: Full

Level of use: Moderate

Management: Good

Additional comments on existing management: Pathways had been cut from access points through the long grassland to avoid people trampling the grass.

Priority habitats

Chalk grassland: No

Acid grassland: No

Species-rich neutral grassland: No

Heathland: No

Chalk Streams: No

Other Rivers and Streams: No

Wetlands: No

Reedbeds: No

Parks and urban greenspaces: No

Standing water: No

Wasteland: No

Woodland: Yes

Orchard: No

Leaves Green Common

Scrub: Yes

Native Hedgerows: No

Other important habitats

The built environment: No

Gardens and allotments: No

Churchyards and cemeteries: No

Meadows/pastures: No

Fen, marsh and swamp: No

Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees: No

Habitat survey description: The majority of the site comprises long sward neutral grassland, the species include perennial rye, cocks foot, Yorkshire fog, meadow foxtail, rough hawkbit, knapweed, cow parsley, hedge mustard and ragwort. The woodland in the north of the site consisted of mature oak, ash, sycamore with hawthorn, holly and bramble scrub. There was a strip of dense scrub and scattered trees along the north east boundary of the site. This comprised blackthorn, hawthorn, oak, sycamore, bramble, holly, hazel and dog rose. A line of trees was located adjacent to the main road, running north to south through the site, this comprised mature sycamore, cherry and oak and semi mature hawthorn and silver birch. Throughout the rest of the site there were small stands of dense scrub comprising hazel, bramble, hawthorn. Within the woodland edge was a small car park.

Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment: No

Intrusive buildings: No

Encroachment / land grab
(incl. informal parking): No

Erosion: No

Vehicular erosion: No

Pollution: No

Leaves Green Common

Vandalism:	No
Litter:	Yes
Dog fouling:	Yes
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	Yes
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	The site was close to an airport with semi-constant air traffic noise. The main road that divides the site also produces constant noise and dust within the site. Dog fouling and litter were also present on site, but was kept mainly to the paths and car park in the north.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	Yes
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	No
Scrub establishment/ management:	Yes
Active tree management:	No
Deadwood habitat creation:	Yes
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	No
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No
Additional comments:	The implementation of a varied mowing regime to create further

Leaves Green Common

structural diversity within the grassland. Scrub management with thinning out some of the denser areas of bramble to allow regeneration with the woodland. The creation of deadwood features to benefit invertebrates and reptiles.

Interest

Mammals:	Yes
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	Yes
Amphibians:	No
Invertebrates:	Yes
Fish:	No
Higher Plants:	No
Bryophytes:	No
Lichen:	No
Fungi:	No
Explain the importance of the site for these interest features:	The site provides suitable habitats including the grassland, scrub and woodland for species such as invertebrates, birds, reptiles and bats to forage, shelter and nest. The sites therefore provides opportunities for notable species such as the brown hairstreak, song thrush and hedgehog.

Leaves Green Common



Leaves Green Common



Leaves Green Common



Leaves Green Common



Leaves Green Common



Leaves Green Common



Leaves Green Common

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	Thinning of dense scrub within the woodland to create glades and a more diverse ground flora. Regular rubbish clearance along the roadside and provision of extra bins.
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Known/relevant existing site management plan: None

SINC criteria

Representation:	N/A
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Habitat Rarity:	N/A
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Species Rarity:	The site provides large areas of suitable habitat for notable species such as the brown hairstreak, song thrush, house sparrow, small heath and hedgehog.
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Habitat Richness:	N/A
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Species Richness:	N/A
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Size:	The site comprises a large area of 7.47 ha grassland, woodland and scrub habitats. This is a substantial area of woodland and neutral grassland within the borough.
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Species Importance:	N/A
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Ancient Character:	N/A
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Recreatability:	The mature woodland in the north of the site is not easily re-creatable, given the time taken to reach maturity.
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Typical Urban Character:	N/A
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Cultural/Historic Character:	N/A
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Geographic Position:	The site is ecologically connected to further areas of grassland and woodland habitat and is functionally linked to Saltbox Hill and Jewels Wood SINC.
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Access:	The site has multiple access points and is easily accessible by bus, car and on foot. The pathways on site are permeable, therefore during winter or after heavy rain these will become
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Leaves Green Common

muddy and not accessible to all.

Use: The site is regularly used by dog walkers and families.

Potential: N/A

Aesthetic Appeal: The long grassland, flowering scrub and dense leafy woodland all provide a visual aesthetic appeal.

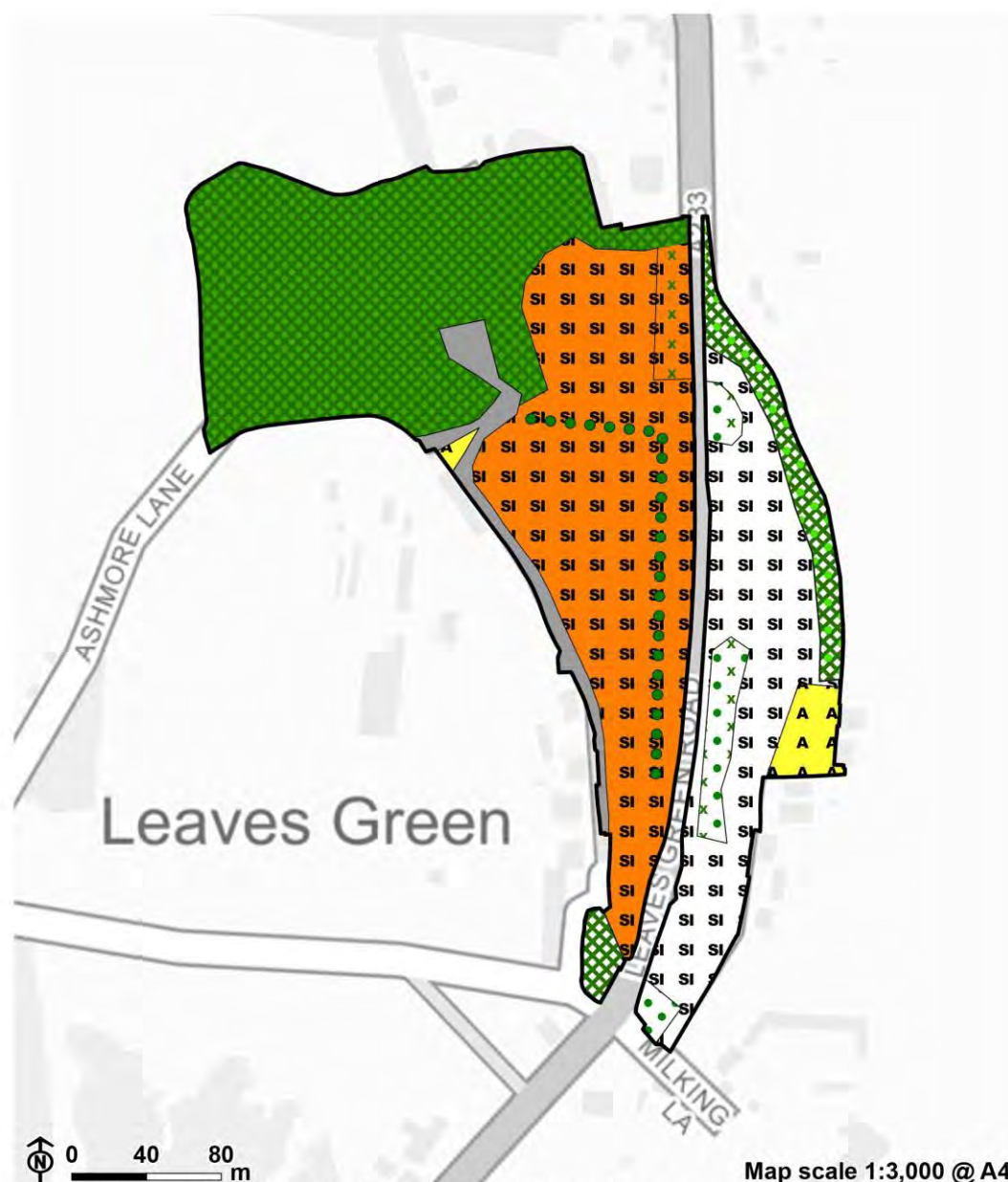
Geodiversity Interest: N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations: Proposed SINC

Summary of recommended change in SINC designation: The site meets a number of the criteria to be upgraded to a local SINC. The site supports habitat for multiple notable species.

Leaves Green Common



0 40 80 m

Map scale 1:3,000 @ A4

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□ LUC assessment site

● TL Tree line

A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)/

A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)

A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)

A2.2 Scrub (scattered)/

A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees

A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees

A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees/A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous); A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)/A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees

A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees/A2.2 Scrub (scattered)

B2.2 Neutral grassland (semi-improved)

B2.2 Neutral grassland (semi-improved)/A2.2 Scrub (scattered)

B6 Poor semi-improved grassland



HS Hard standing

J1.2 Amenity grassland

Leaves Green Common



Map scale 1:3,000 @ A4
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-  LUC assessment site
-  Site access point

Lillys Wood

Site information

Site ID:	12
SINC ID:	ByBI01
SINC Grade:	BI
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4805464908
Area (ha):	2.38
Ward:	Chelsfield Ward
Land use:	Natural and Semi-natural Urban Greenspace
Ownership:	London Borough of Bromley
SINC Description:	<p>A series of small ancient woods to the north of Chelsfield, which are connected by fine, thick hedgerows, comprising remnant woodland species and surrounded by open farmland. Lilly's Wood is a broadleaved, coppice-with-standards woodland with a canopy of pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), old ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) coppice and some wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>). The shrub layer is dense and rich in species, including both Midland and common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> and <i>C. monogyna</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), holly (<i>Ilex aquilifolia</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>), field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>) and wild privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>). The southern and eastern edges have much elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.) regeneration and birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) growth, interspersed with planted pedunculate oaks. Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and bluebells (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) dominate the ground flora, with much cow parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>) in parts, while dog s mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>) is more dominant on the western edge. The wood supports a particularly good ground flora, including spurge-laurel (<i>Daphne laureola</i>), woodruff (<i>Galium odoratum</i>), sanicle (<i>Sanicula europaea</i>) and butcher s-broom (<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>). These are associated with the chalk occurring at the western end of the woodland.</p> <p>Black Bush Wood has a similar range of woody species, as well as bluebell and dog s mercury which are abundant among the ground flora.</p>

Lillys Wood

The whole complex supports a wide range of woodland birds, including great spotted and green woodpeckers, chiffchaff, jay, treecreeper, bullfinch, chaffinch, blackcap, cuckoo, nuthatch and tawny owl.

There is free public access to Lilly s Wood and footpath access to Black Bush Wood.

The site is extended along a wide hedgerow and narrow shaw to the southeast, where old oak and ash grow as standards over hazel coppice, field maple and hawthorn. Ancient woodland indicators occurring here including yellow archangel (*Lamium galeobdolon*), dogs mercury and wood melick (*Melica uniflora*).

Management provider: London Borough of Bromley

Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC: LILLYS WOOD

NE Priority Habitat records: Deciduous woodland

London BAP habitat suitability records: Yes

Protected/Notable Species records: Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Daubenton's Bat, Lesser Whitethroat, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, Noctule Bat, Serotine, Skylark, Soprano Pipistrelle, Yellowhammer

INNS Records: Butterfly-bush, Ring-necked Parakeet,

Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation: No

Known projects/initiatives: None.

Summary of Site: The site forms secondary planted broadleaved woodland which was created in 2000 to expand the existing area of broadleaved woodland to the east by an additional 2.4ha. Lilly's Wood lies to the south-east of the borough in Chelsfield, near Goddington Park Borough Grade I SINC, and forms part of a series of narrow belts of ancient woodland and hedgerows formed of remnant ancient woodland trees and shrubs surrounded by arable fields.

Lillys Wood

Survey data

Surveyor:	Ellie Mayhead
Weather:	Cold, overcast following recent rain
Date:	12.05.23
Survey access:	Full
Level of use:	Moderate
Management:	Good

Additional comments on existing management: The site is well managed, and despite there being no existing site management plan in place, there is evidence of selective silver birch thinning and hazel coppicing which retains the open character of the extended area of Lilly's Wood.

Priority habitats

Chalk grassland:	No
Acid grassland:	No
Species-rich neutral grassland:	No
Heathland:	No
Chalk Streams:	No
Other Rivers and Streams	No
Wetlands:	No
Reedbeds:	No
Parks and urban greenspaces:	No
Standing water:	No
Wasteland:	No
Woodland:	Yes

Lillys Wood

Orchard:	No
Scrub:	Yes
Native Hedgerows:	Yes

Other important habitats

The built environment:	No
Gardens and allotments:	No
Churchyards and cemeteries:	No
Meadows/pastures:	No
Fen, marsh and swamp:	No
Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees:	No

Habitat survey description:	The composition of secondary planted woodland is diverse and contains various ancient woodland indicator species within the canopy and sub canopy with a well- developed herb-rich ground layer in areas. Canopy species comprise of field maple, sycamore cherry, hazel, blackthorn, beech, ash and whitebeam, and goat willow is locally abundant in the southern extent of the woodland. The woodland understorey comprises sweet chestnut, common dogwood, patches of dense bramble scrub and hawthorn. Ground flora species include winter cress, wild primrose, spurge laurel, creeping forget-me-not, wild strawberry, Germander speedwell, woodruff, foxglove, willowherb, ground ivy, cleavers, sedge species, creeping cinquefoil, wood anemone, common sorrel, mosses, cow parsley, common nettle, white dead nettle, daisies and barren brome along footpath edges. Along the boundary with the existing ancient woodland there is locally abundant wood melick, native bluebells and dogs mercury, which are ancient woodland indicators.
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Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment:	No
Intrusive buildings:	No
Encroachment / land grab (incl. informal parking):	No

Lillys Wood

Erosion:	No
Vehicular erosion:	No
Pollution:	No
Vandalism:	No
Litter:	No
Dog fouling:	No
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	No
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	None.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	No
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	Yes
Scrub establishment/ management:	No
Active tree management:	Yes
Deadwood habitat creation:	Yes
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	No
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No

Lillys Wood

Additional comments: As part of management, retain deadwood both standing and fallen for the provision of deadwood features for a range of species assemblages including saproxylic invertebrates, as well as bats and birds as for standing deadwood. Open glades at the centre of the secondary woodland should be retained as part of woodland management to benefit the herb-rich ground layer which has developed and any invertebrate assemblage that this is likely to support.

Interest

Mammals:	Yes
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	No
Amphibians:	No
Invertebrates:	Yes
Fish:	No
Higher Plants:	Yes
Bryophytes:	Yes
Lichen:	Yes
Fungi:	Yes

Explain the importance of the site for these interest features: Lilly's wood is likely to support a diverse assemblage of bats, birds and invertebrates given the availability of foraging habitat within the newly extended woodland and likely presence of roosting and nesting opportunities within the adjacent area of ancient woodland within the original SINC. In addition, the woodland is likely to support a range of lower plants including bryophytes, lichens and fungi.

Lillys Wood



Lillys Wood



Lillys Wood



Lillys Wood



Lillys Wood



Lillys Wood



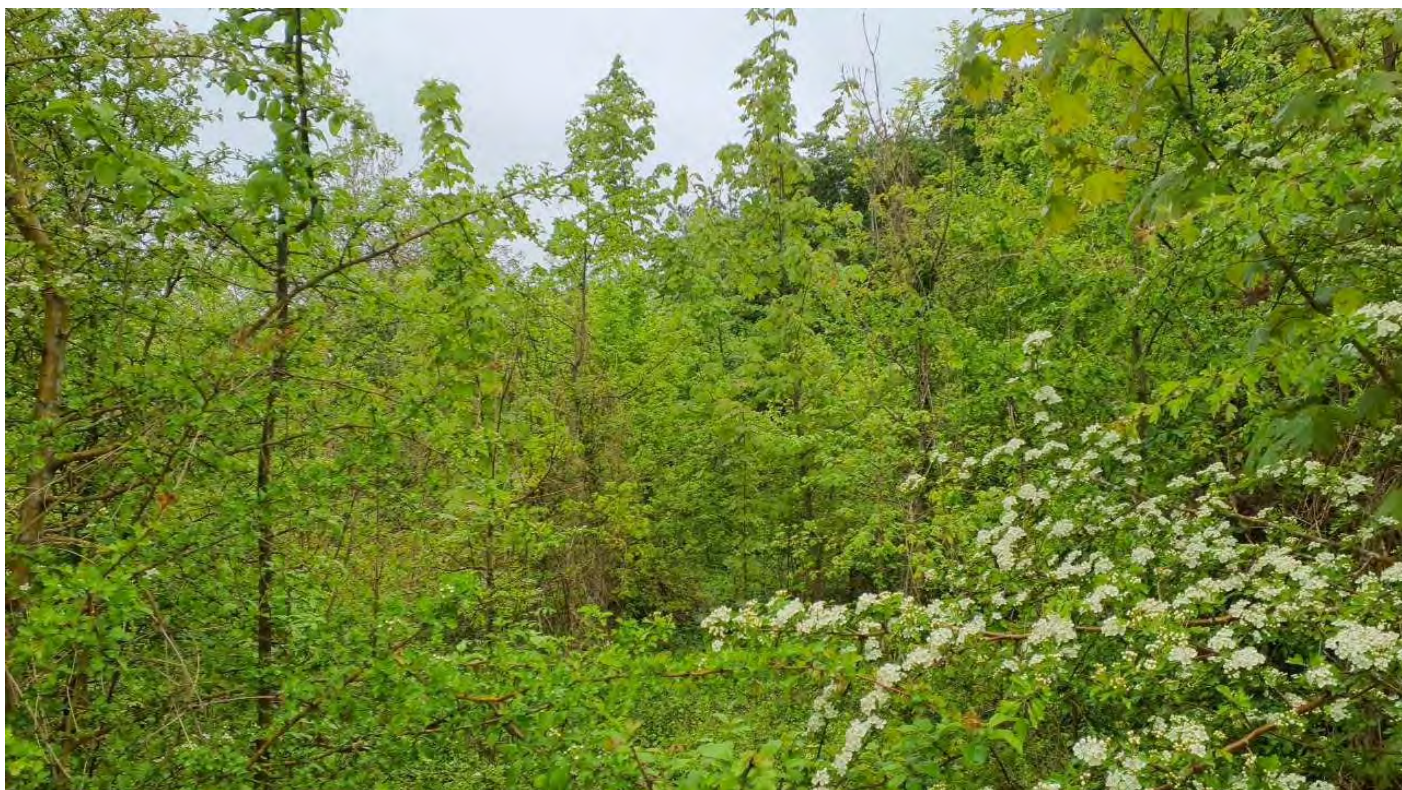
Lillys Wood



Lillys Wood



Lillys Wood



Lillys Wood



Lillys Wood

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations: The entire site including the ancient woodland would benefit from a holistic woodland management plan which takes into account the need for further tree planting and coppicing to manage the future structure and resilience of the woodland by providing more diverse age, species composition and structure.

Known/relevant existing site management plan: The site is well managed, and despite there being no existing site management plan in place.

SINC criteria

Representation: The site presents a very good example of well-designed and managed secondary planted broadleaved woodland, which incorporates diverse species and reflects the adjacent ancient woodland.

Habitat Rarity: N/A

Species Rarity: Several rare bat species are likely to be present in Lilly's Wood as confirmed through historic records of Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Nathusius' Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Noctule Bat, Serotine and Daubenton's Bat at the site. Other rare species which have previously been recorded at the site include lesser whitethroat, skylark and yellowhammer. Given the site's proximity to ancient woodland and surrounding farmed landscape in close proximity to the residential areas of Orpington, Goddington and Chelsfield the SINC is likely to support a range of bird assemblages including woodland, garden and farmland birds.

Habitat Richness: N/A

Species Richness: The northern and central area of the newly planted woodland has a more open canopy than the southern portion, with a well-developed understorey and herb rich ground flora. In addition, there is a large glade within the woodland which offers open habitat for various species such as butterflies, moths, beetles, and basking reptiles. The wider woodland is likely to offer foraging and sett building habitat for badgers and may also support other small mammals such as harvest mouse and hedgehog.

Size: Although Lilly's Wood is small in size in comparison to other

Lillys Wood

SINC sites across the borough, it represents secondary planted woodland which extends the wooded habitat of the adjacent remnant ancient woodland, within an otherwise intensive agricultural landscape. Therefore, it is of significant importance to the wider SINC network.

Species Importance:

N/A

Ancient Character:

Although the site is secondary planted broadleaved woodland, there are some ancient woodland indicators present such as wood sorrel, wood anemone, woodruff, primrose, bluebells and herb paris.

Recreatibility:

Although, secondary planted woodland is not a rare habitat, broadleaved woodland is restricted in extent within Greater London and takes a long time to reach maturity.

Typical Urban Character:

N/A

Cultural/Historic Character:

Woodlands and trees have particular cultural value to people.

Geographic Position:

The site lies within a dense network of SINC sites and provides significant ecological value to the wider SINC network through offering stepping stone habitat between broadleaved woodland of Skeet Hill Bank Borough Grade II SINC, and ancient woodland of Crown Wood Metropolitan SINC to the east, and parkland of Goddington Park Borough Grade I SINC to the west and Chelsfield Green Local SINC to the south-west.

Access:

The site is accessible on foot from Chelsfield Lane.

Use:

There is a low level of use of the site, given that it is only accessible on foot from stairs which lead up to the site from Chelsfield Lane. It lies at the edge of the residential area of Chelsfield and therefore, it is likely to only be visited by regular walkers rather than people passing through.

Potential:

The secondary planted area of Lilly's Wood offers significant potential for enhancing the existing ecological value of the adjacent ancient woodland. The value of the planted woodland will increase over time as trees mature and the woodland develops into species-rich woodlands with good structural complexity through natural regeneration and sensitive woodland management.

Aesthetic Appeal:

Lily's Wood offer significant aesthetic appeal due to the sense of peace and serenity which can be experienced from within the woodland, as it the dense hedgerow which surrounds the

Lillys Wood

secondary woodland offers seclusion from the adjacent country road while the woodland trees develop and mature. From inside the woodland you are surrounded by the sound of birds, and the wind through the trees. The diverse tree species planted combined with the well-developed understorey containing flowering shrubs such as hawthorn and the rich herb ground layer with varying colours of wildflower such as wild primrose, creeping forget-me-not, wild strawberry, germander speedwell and foxglove offers significant aesthetic appeal through the seasons.

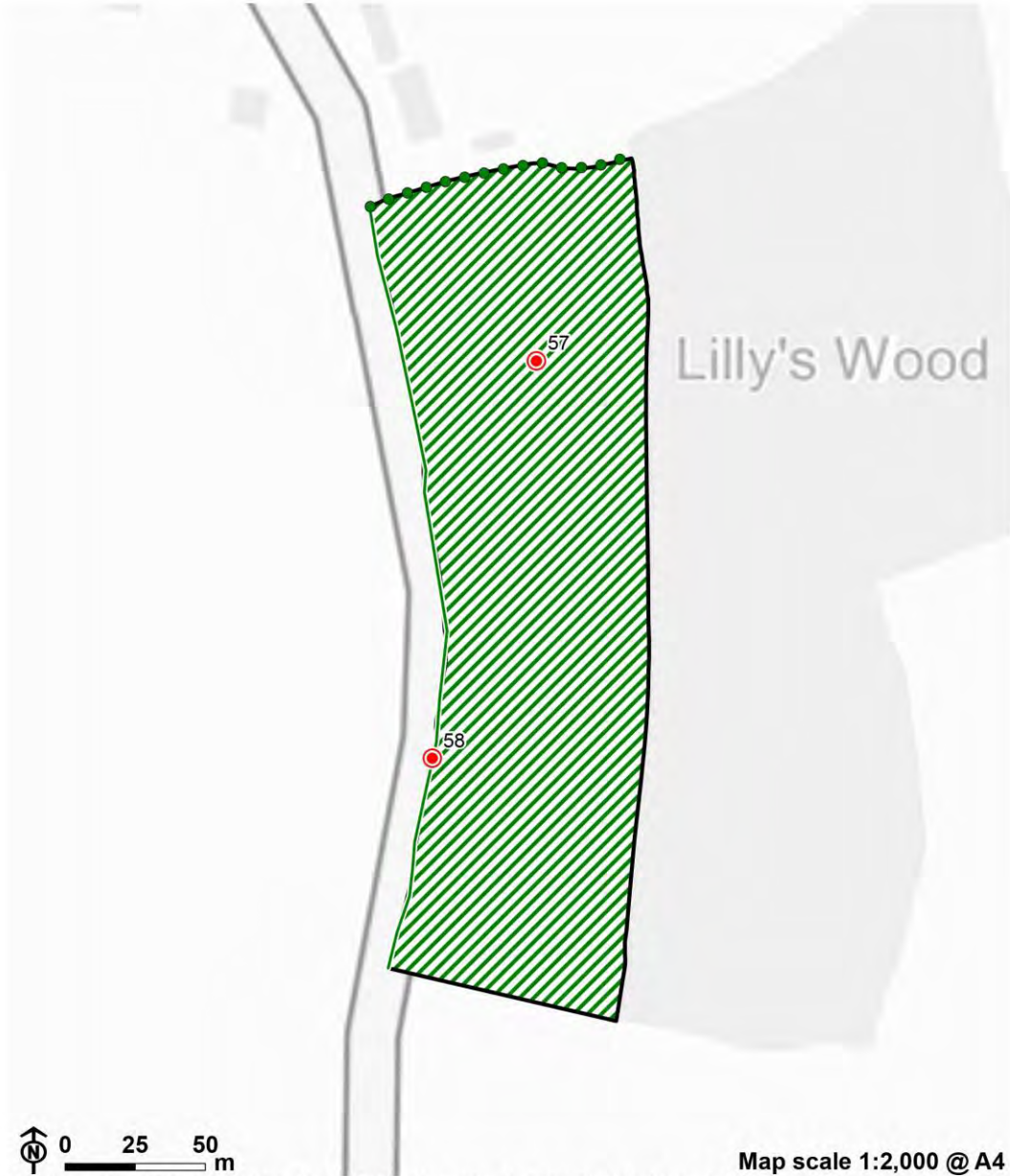
Geodiversity Interest: N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations: ProposedExtension

Summary of recommended change in SINC designation: The site offers habitat of similar type and value to the adjacent SINC and meets several of the SINC criteria, making this site suitable for extension of the Lilly’s Wood and Black Bush Wood SINC. The extension of this SINC will strengthen the existing Borough Grade I SINC and wider SINC network.

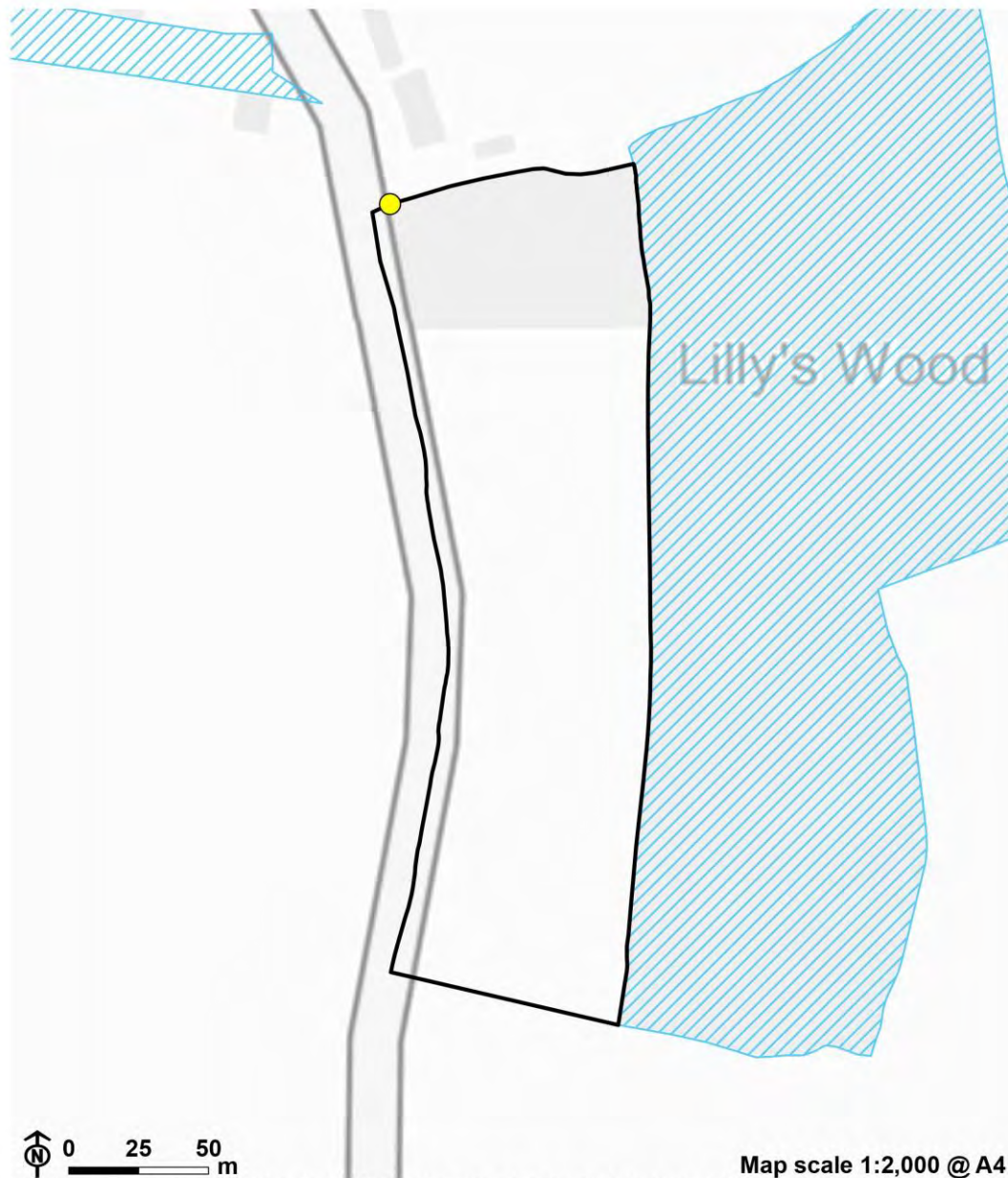
Lillys Wood






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- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| LUC assessment site | TL Tree line |
| Target note | A1.1.2 Broadleaved woodland (plantation) |
| J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor) | |

Lillys Wood



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-  LUC assessment site
-  Site access point
-  Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

London Road Cementery

Site information

Site ID:	13
SINC ID:	N/A
SINC Grade:	N/A
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ3977070261
Area (ha):	1.93
Ward:	Plaistow Ward
Land use:	Cemeteries and Churchyards
Ownership:	London Borough of Bromley
SINC Description:	N/A
Management provider:	London Borough of Bromley
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	N/A
NE Priority Habitat records:	N/A
London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes
Protected/Notable Species records:	House Sparrow, Stag Beetle
INNS Records:	N/A
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	Yes
Known projects/initiatives:	None.
Summary of Site:	London Road Cemetery lies to the north of the borough, near Bromley Park. The cemetery comprises species-rich semi-improved grassland and numerous scattered broadleaved and coniferous trees.

London Road Cementery

Survey data

Surveyor: Ellie Mayhead

Weather: Cloud cover, short spells of rain.

Date: 10.05.23

Survey access: Full

Level of use: Low

Management: Good

Additional comments on existing management: The site is well managed, however there is no existing site management plan in place.

Priority habitats

Chalk grassland: No

Acid grassland: No

Species-rich neutral grassland: Yes

Heathland: No

Chalk Streams: No

Other Rivers and Streams: No

Wetlands: No

Reedbeds: No

Parks and urban greenspaces: No

Standing water: No

Wasteland: No

Woodland: No

Orchard: No

London Road Cementery

Scrub:	No
Native Hedgerows:	Yes

Other important habitats

The built environment:	No
Gardens and allotments:	No
Churchyards and cemeteries:	Yes
Meadows/pastures:	No
Fen, marsh and swamp:	No
Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees:	No

Habitat survey description:	The habitats comprise species-rich semi-improved neutral grassland and scattered trees, including downy birch, cherry tree, hawthorn, hazel, oak, rowan, sycamore, Scots pine, Douglas fir and larch. In addition, the cemetery is surrounded by a mature line of trees including oak, cherry laurel, sycamore, buddleia, rowan, downy birch, cherry tree, alder, Scots pine and larch. The buildings of the Cemetery have potential to support roosting bats due to the presence of loose roof tiles and decorative features which may offer opportunistic roost features for crevice dwelling species such as pipistrelles. The significant age of cemeteries and presence of open loft space within church buildings, makes these buildings particularly suitable for roosting by a range of bat species.
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Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment:	No
Intrusive buildings:	No
Encroachment / land grab (incl. informal parking):	No
Erosion:	No
Vehicular erosion:	No
Pollution:	No

London Road Cementery

Vandalism:	No
Litter:	No
Dog fouling:	No
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	Yes
Lighting:	Yes
Additional comments:	Given the location of the site surrounded by a busy residential area, the cemetery is likely to be impacted by noise and light pollution.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	No
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	No
Scrub establishment/ management:	No
Active tree management:	No
Deadwood habitat creation:	Yes
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	No
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No
Additional comments:	There may be opportunity for creating deadwood features through retaining log and brash piles, and creating compost heaps from cut material. These should be located around the

London Road Cementery

perimeter of the site or at focal points such as beneath mature standing trees so as not to detract from the aesthetic value of the species-rich grassland.

Interest

Mammals:	Yes
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	No
Amphibians:	No
Invertebrates:	Yes
Fish:	No
Higher Plants:	No
Bryophytes:	Yes
Lichen:	Yes
Fungi:	Yes
Explain the importance of the site for these interest features:	The site is likely to support various pollinators including bees, wasps, butterflies and moth species due to the diverse range of flowering plants. The cemetery, church and various trees at the site are also likely to support foraging and roosting bats. In addition, gravestones are likely to be colonised by a range of bryophytes and lichens. An unidentified species of fungi was also observed within the cemetery.

London Road Cementery



London Road Cementery



London Road Cementery



London Road Cementery



London Road Cementery

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations: The site is well managed both for visitors and for biodiversity as reflected in the species richness and diversity of the grassland present.

Known/relevant existing site management plan: None.

SINC criteria

Representation: N/A

Habitat Rarity: Species-rich semi-improved neutral grassland is a rare habitat nationally and especially within the urban setting of London.

Species Rarity: N/A

Habitat Richness: N/A

Species Richness: The species rich semi-improved neutral grassland supports a diverse assemblage of grasses, herbs and wildflowers which are indicative of dry grasslands on sandy substrates. Species include doves'-foot cranesbill, lesser trefoil, meadow buttercup, wild carrot, yarrow, common field speedwell, meadow saxifrage, ribwort plantain, buck's horn plantain, mouse ear chickweed, dandelions, sooth sow thistle, groundsel, ox eye daisy, herb Robert, comfey, red dead nettle, bluebell, meadow foxtail, barren brome, field wood rush, sedum species and sheeps' sorrel, which is an indicator of acidic and sandy soils.

Size: Although the cemetery is small in size at just 1.9ha in total, the majority of the site comprises species-rich semi-improved grassland and therefore this site is a significant asset to the local nature network.

Species Importance: N/A

Ancient Character: London Road Cemetery is the oldest cemetery in Bromley which opened in 1877. The long history of the Cemetery, which in its nature and through long-term management of the site, has developed a diverse assemblage of flora representing the ancient character of the site.

Recreatability: N/A

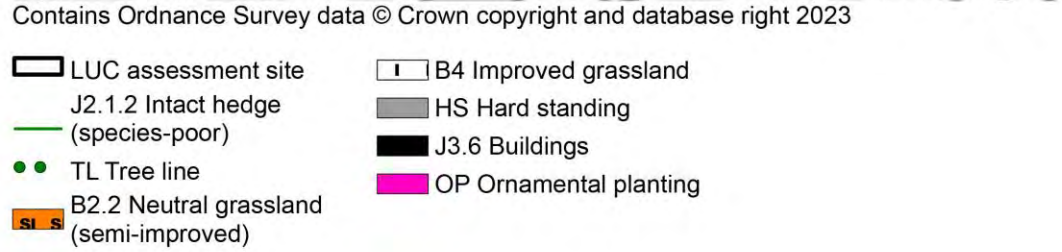
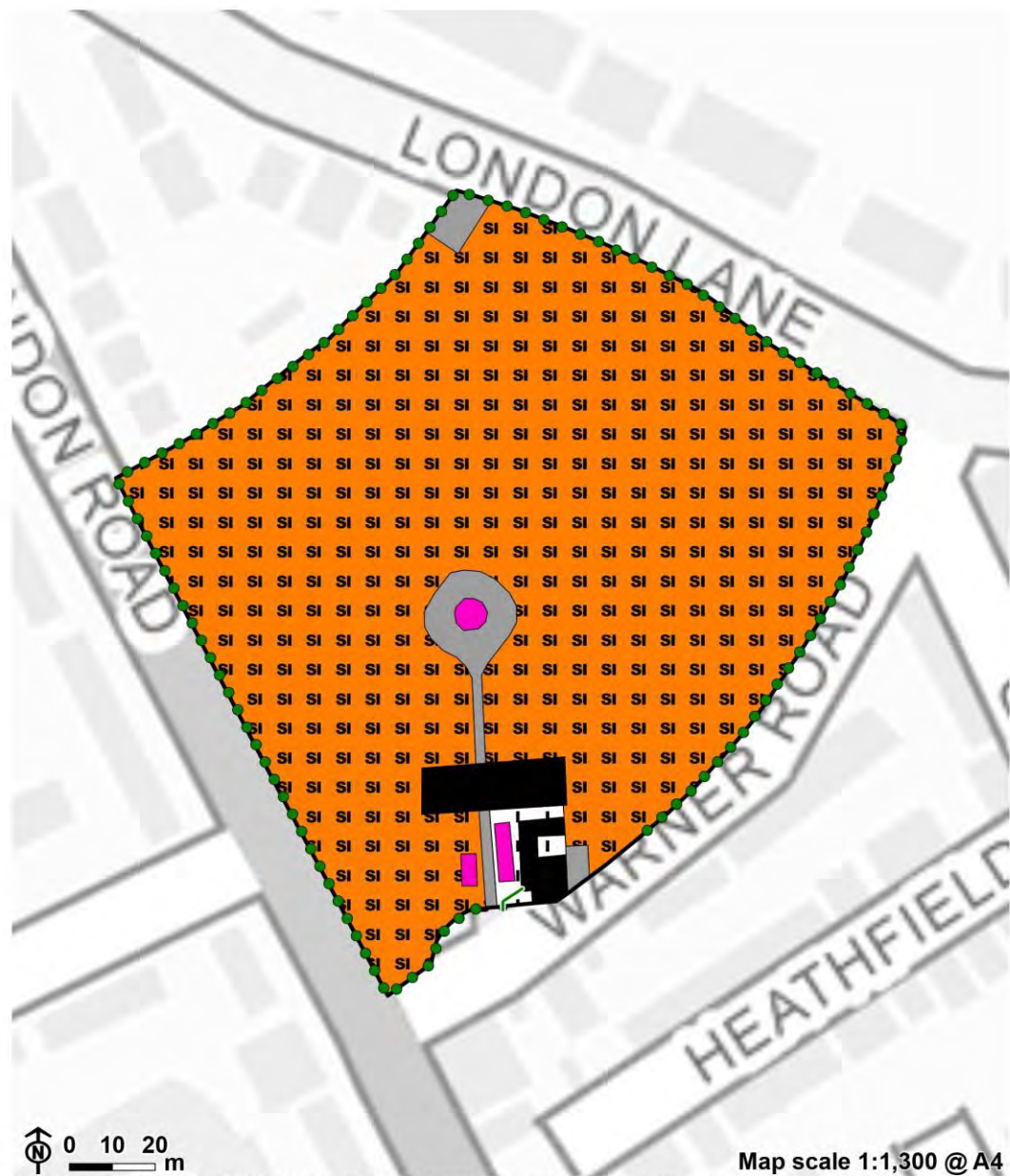
London Road Cementery

Typical Urban Character:	Cemeteries have cultural and natural heritage significance due to the associations of cemeteries with lower plants such as bryophytes and lichens which colonise gravestones.
Cultural/Historic Character:	Cemeteries have cultural significance to people.
Geographic Position:	London Road Cemetery is located within an area of deficiency in access to nature. Therefore, the site forms an important area offering some access to nature.
Access:	N/A
Use:	The site is likely to be predominantly used by local residents, religious communities and by people wanting to enjoy a quiet space away from the busy urban surroundings.
Potential:	N/A
Aesthetic Appeal:	The combination of culture and natural heritage setting provided by the cemetery and the diverse colours of the species-rich grassland and mixture of tree species offers aesthetic appeal.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

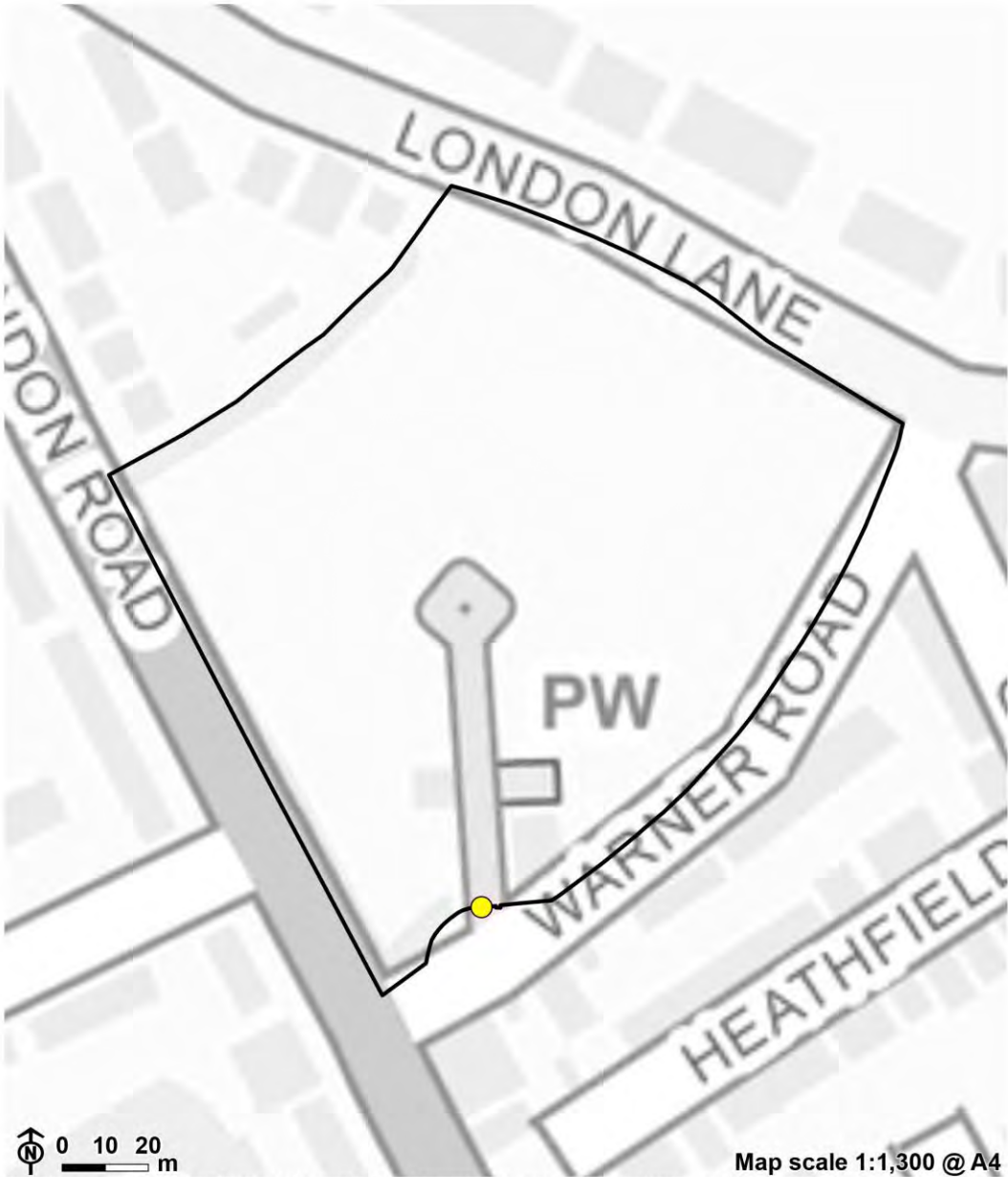
SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations:	Proposed SINC
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	The site supports habitat of Local SINC quality, including species-rich grassland, hedgerows and scattered trees, and therefore the site should be designated as such.



London Road Cementery



London Road Cementery



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-  LUC assessment site
-  Site access point

Milchden Apple Trees

Site information

Site ID:	14
SINC ID:	N/A
SINC Grade:	N/A
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4131263107
Area (ha):	0.57
Ward:	Darwin Ward
Land use:	Other Urban Fringe
Ownership:	Private Ownership
SINC Description:	N/A
Management provider:	Private Ownership and Management
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	N/A
NE Priority Habitat records:	N/A
London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes
Protected/Notable Species records:	N/A
INNS Records:	N/A
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	No
Known projects/initiatives:	None
Summary of Site:	The site is located in the south west of the borough and is comprised of one small, improved grassland field, currently being used as a horse paddock. The site was bounded along the road by a native species rich hedgerow with trees.

Milchden Apple Trees

Survey data

Surveyor: Rosalind Warwick-Haller

Weather: Warm, dry

Date: 14.06.23

Survey access: AdjacentLandView

Level of use: High

Management: Satisfactory

Additional comments on existing management: N/A

Priority habitats

Chalk grassland: No

Acid grassland: No

Species-rich neutral grassland: No

Heathland: No

Chalk Streams: No

Other Rivers and Streams: No

Wetlands: No

Reedbeds: No

Parks and urban greenspaces: No

Standing water: No

Wasteland: No

Woodland: No

Orchard: No

Scrub: No

Milchden Apple Trees

Native Hedgerows: Yes

Other important habitats

The built environment: No

Gardens and allotments: No

Churchyards and cemeteries: No

Meadows/pastures: No

Fen, marsh and swamp: No

Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees: No

Habitat survey description: One small field of improved grassland, viewed through the hedgerow. Small stands of ragwort within short sward grassland. Native species rich hedgerow with semi mature trees including hawthorn, blackthorn, and field maple.

Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment: No

Intrusive buildings: No

Encroachment / land grab
(incl. informal parking): No

Erosion: No

Vehicular erosion: No

Pollution: No

Vandalism: No

Litter: No

Dog fouling: No

Fly tipping: No

Invasive species: No

Boundary treatment: No

Milchden Apple Trees

Noise:	No
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	N/A

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	No
Meadow creation:	Yes
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	Yes
Scrub establishment/ management:	No
Active tree management:	No
Deadwood habitat creation:	Yes
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	Yes
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No
Additional comments:	High levels of use for horse grazing which deteriorates the grassland. Potential for creation of species rich grassland along the edges through relaxed management and fencing off from the horse paddock.

Interest

Mammals:	Yes
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	Yes
Amphibians:	No
Invertebrates:	Yes

Milchden Apple Trees

Fish: No

Higher Plants: No

Bryophytes: No

Lichen: No

Fungi: No

Explain the importance of the site for these interest features: The hedgerow and trees provide suitable foraging and nesting habitats for small mammals, birds and reptiles. The hedgerow also provides a foraging habitat for bats.

Milchden Apple Trees



Milchden Apple Trees

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	The grassland and or a buffer/edges could be managed to create a species rich grassland, through less intensive management. This would include areas of the field being fenced to prevent overgrazing by horses.
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Known/relevant existing site management plan: None

SINC criteria

Representation:	N/A
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Habitat Rarity:	N/A
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Species Rarity:	N/A
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Habitat Richness:	N/A
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Species Richness:	N/A
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Size:	A very small site (0.57ha) and short length of hedgerow, within a wider area of similar habitats.
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Species Importance:	N/A
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Ancient Character:	N/A
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Recreatibility:	The site comprised common habitats that are easily re-creatable.
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Typical Urban Character:	N/A
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Cultural/Historic Character:	N/A
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Geographic Position:	The site is located within an area of pastoral fields. The hedgerow along the north boundary creates a linear connection to Ninehams Wood, Lake Wood, South Park Paddocks and Holwood Estate SINC to the east.
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Access:	No public access.
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Use:	Intensive usage as a horse paddock.
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Potential:	Creation of species rich grassland within the field or along the
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Milchden Apple Trees

site boundaries.

Aesthetic Appeal: N/A

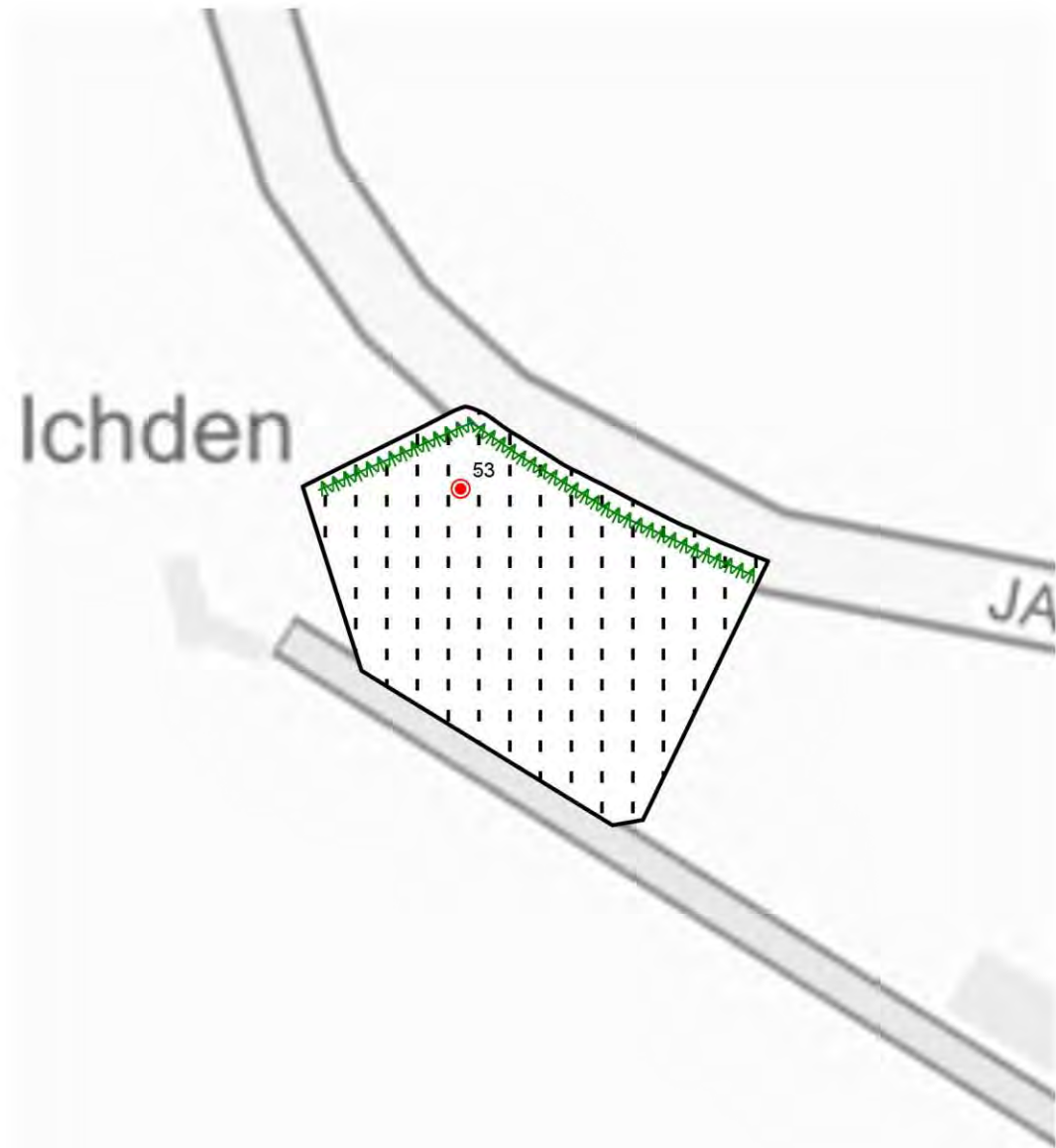
Geodiversity Interest: N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations: Preliminary SINC - not yet recommended for designation

Summary of recommended change in SINC designation: The site does not meet the criteria for a Local SINC. It is a small site which did not support habitats of local SINC quality or diversity.





Milchden Apple Trees



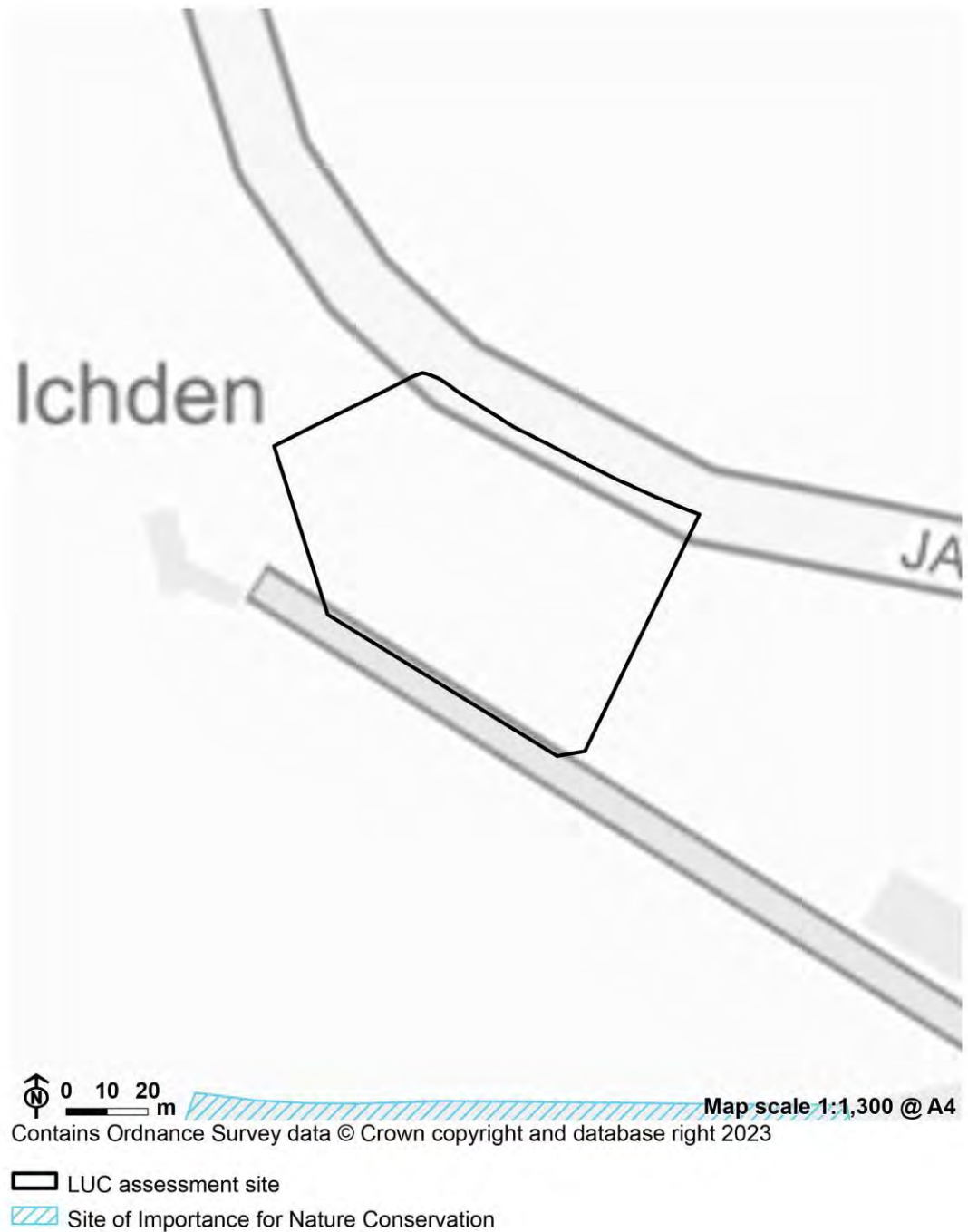
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-  LUC assessment site
-  Target note
-  J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
-  B4 Improved grassland

Milchden Apple Trees



Millfield Wood

Site information

Site ID:	15
SINC ID:	M021
SINC Grade:	M
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4504161237
Area (ha):	2.19
Ward:	Darwin Ward
Land use:	Other Urban Fringe
Ownership:	Private Ownership
SINC Description:	<p>A complex of ancient woods including Homefield Spring-, New years-, Foxberry-, High-, Kangles-, Foxburrow-, Hook- and Broom Woods. The latter in part is dominated by hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>), which is unusual in south-east London. Together these support a diverse flora indicative of long-established woodlands that includes the London rarities, nettle-leaved bellflower (<i>Campanula trachelium</i>), early-purple orchid (<i>Orchis mascula</i>) and greater butterfly orchid (<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>). Marsh tit, an increasingly rare bird within London was recently found to be breeding in Kangles wood. Areas of chalk grassland border the woods, with good populations of pyramidal orchid (<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>) and butterfly populations that include small blue (<i>Cupido minimus</i>), grizzled skipper (<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>), dingy skippers (<i>Erynnis tages</i>) and green hairstreak (<i>Callophrys rubi</i>). Some ancient hedgerows interconnect the woods. To the north of the main woodland complex is another group of mainly isolated ancient woods on the western slope of the valley. These include Chalk Mine-, Little Molloms- and Great Molloms Woods, and Charmwood Lane shaw. The latter supports notable flora including broad-leaved helleborine (<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>), common twayblade (<i>Listera ovata</i>) and other ancient woodland species. Chalk Mine Wood has an important bat hibernaculum situated in old chalk workings. Veteran beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) trees also occur, and Snag Lane is an ancient sunken trackway lined by species-rich hedgerows. The site is extended to include a number of small woods and shaws that link up some of the existing northern sections of the woods, Charmwood Lane shaw and an area of chalk grassland to the east of Homefield Spring.</p>

Millfield Wood

Management provider: Private Ownership and Management

Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC: N/A

NE Priority Habitat records: N/A

London BAP habitat suitability records: Yes

Protected/Notable Species records: Bluebell, Essex Skipper, Large Skipper, Small Copper, Small Heath, Small Skipper, Song Thrush, White-letter Hairstreak

INNS Records: N/A

Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation: No

Known projects/initiatives: None

Summary of Site: Millfield Wood lies to the south-east of the Borough adjacent to Norsted Valley Woods Metropolitan SINC. The site comprises two areas of broadleaved woodland which support ancient woodland species and are well connected to the wider landscape through a series of native hedgerows. These woodlands offer important wildlife refuges in an otherwise intensive agricultural landscape.

Millfield Wood

Survey data

Surveyor: No survey was carried out. Instead a review was conducted using available desk-based information.

Weather:

Date:

Survey access:

Level of use:

Management:

Additional comments on existing management: Not able to comment in absence of site survey.

Priority habitats

Chalk grassland:	No
Acid grassland:	No
Species-rich neutral grassland:	No
Heathland:	No
Chalk Streams:	No
Other Rivers and Streams	No
Wetlands:	No
Reedbeds:	No
Parks and urban greenspaces:	No
Standing water:	No
Wasteland:	No
Woodland:	Yes
Orchard:	No

Millfield Wood

Scrub: No

Native Hedgerows: No

Other important habitats

The built environment: No

Gardens and allotments: No

Churchyards and cemeteries: No

Meadows/pastures: No

Fen, marsh and swamp: No

Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees: No

Habitat survey description: The woodlands support predominantly English oak, wych elm, field maple and ash. AWI recorded during previous surveys in 2022 include wood anemone, bluebells, yellow archangel, common toothwort and bush vetch.

Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment:

Intrusive buildings:

Encroachment / land grab
(incl. informal parking):

Erosion:

Vehicular erosion:

Pollution:

Vandalism:

Litter:

Dog fouling:

Fly tipping:

Invasive species:

Millfield Wood

Boundary treatment:	
Noise:	
Lighting:	
Additional comments:	Not able to comment in absence of site survey.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	
Meadow creation:	
Wetland creation/enhancement	
Tree / hedgerow planting:	
Scrub establishment/ management:	
Active tree management:	
Deadwood habitat creation:	
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	
Education:	
Additional comments:	Not able to comment in absence of site survey.

Interest

Mammals:	No
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	No
Amphibians:	No
Invertebrates:	Yes

Millfield Wood

Fish: No

Higher Plants: Yes

Bryophytes: Yes

Lichen: Yes

Fungi: Yes

Explain the importance of the site for these interest features: There are records for several invertebrate species including Essex skipper, large skipper, small copper, small heath, small skipper and white letter hairstreak butterflies. In addition the woodland is likely to support mosses, lichens and fungi. The woodland are likely to offer roosting, nesting and foraging habitat for a range of bird species including song thrush, for which there are historic records.

Millfield Wood

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations: Not able to comment in absence of site survey.

Known/relevant existing site management plan: Unknown.

SINC criteria

Representation: N/A

Habitat Rarity: N/A

Species Rarity: The woodlands contain several ancient woodland indicators and are likely to support a diverse assemblage of woodland associated invertebrates including butterflies and beetles. White letter hairstreak butterfly has particular associations with elm which is the larval foodplant and preferred egg laying site of the species.

Habitat Richness: N/A

Species Richness: The woodlands are relatively species rich comprising of between 24 and 37 plant and tree species in each woodland compartment.

Size: Despite the small size of these woodlands (2.2ha in total), pockets of woodland which are well connected with larger habitats, offer important stepping stone habitats for a wide range of fauna.

Species Importance: N/A

Ancient Character: Although the woodlands are not ancient in age, they do support several ancient woodland indicator species which offer the ancient character.

Recreatibility: Although, secondary planted woodland is not a rare habitat, broadleaved woodland is restricted in extent within Greater London and takes a long time to reach maturity.

Typical Urban Character: N/A

Cultural/Historic Character: Woodlands and trees have particular cultural value to people.

Geographic Position: The site adjoins the extensive Norsted Valley Woods SINC and could offer valuable expansion of this designation.

Millfield Wood




Access:	Private land which is not publicly accessible.
Use:	Private land.
Potential:	Not able to comment in absence of site survey.
Aesthetic Appeal:	Not able to comment in absence of site survey.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations:	Preliminary SINC - not yet recommended for designation
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	Based on available desk information, if woodlands are in good condition, support a species-rich composition and support species assemblages such as mammals, birds and invertebrates then the site could be suitable for consideration as a Preliminary SINC. Survey is required in order to provide reliable assessment against the SINC criteria and to provide a SINC recommendation.



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-  LUC assessment site
-  Other LUC assessment site
-  Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

Oaklands Lane Saltbox Hill

Site information

Site ID:	16
SINC ID:	M111
SINC Grade:	M
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4091260304
Area (ha):	12.49
Ward:	Biggin Hill Ward
Land use:	Other Urban Fringe
Ownership:	Private Ownership
SINC Description:	<p>An extensive area of chalk grassland and scrub, with two ancient woodlands, on opposing sides of a dry valley. These habitats support a long list of local and nationally uncommon plants and invertebrates. The rich flora includes white helleborine (<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>), fly orchid (<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>), carline thistle (<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>), chalk milkwort (<i>Polygala calcarea</i>), Horseshoe vetch (<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>), common calamint (<i>Clinopodium ascendens</i>), autumn gentian (<i>Gentianella amarella</i>) and the nationally scarce man orchid (<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>). Butterflies include the nationally declining species chalkhill blue, dark green fritillary, and dingy and grizzled skippers. Other important invertebrates include glow-worm (<i>Lampyrus noctiluca</i>) and the nationally scarce tawny cockroach (<i>Ectobius pallidus</i>). Jewels Wood is a varied, ancient woodland with some old beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) trees. It supports a typical breeding avifauna as well as a diverse ground flora, including common twayblade (<i>Listera ovata</i>) and other orchids. Spitfire Wood is also ancient, consisting mostly of ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>). Part of Saltbox Hill is owned and managed as a nature reserve by the London Wildlife Trust. Approximately half of the site is a SSSI. Jewels Wood is owned by London Borough of Croydon and has free access. The London Wildlife Trust own much of the site to the north of Saltbox Hill and their reserve is freely accessible. The rest of the site is privately owned and not currently accessible. The site is extended to include a number of shaws adjoining the Jewels Wood complex that have similar character to the existing woodland. The site is extended to include two meadows to the west of Saltbox Hill SSSI which are</p>

Oaklands Lane Saltbox Hill

in excellent condition and support a good diversity of neutral and calcareous grassland meadow species.

Management provider: Private Ownership and Management

Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC: N/A

NE Priority Habitat records: Deciduous woodland, Good quality semi improved grassland

London BAP habitat suitability records: Yes

Protected/Notable Species records: Adonis Blue, Chalk Hill Blue, Common Lizard, Dingy Skipper, Grizzled Skipper, Hazel Dormouse, Lapwing, Large Skipper, Man Orchid, Sainfoin, Slow-worm, Small Blue, Small Heath, Small Skipper, Woodcock

INNS Records: N/A

Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation: No

Known projects/initiatives: None

Summary of Site: The site is located in the south of the borough and is adjacent to Saltbox Hill and Jewels Wood SINC. The site comprises two large calcareous grassland fields, with a small area of dense scrub. The site is likely mainly used by walkers.

Oaklands Lane Saltbox Hill

Survey data

Surveyor:	Rosalind Warwick-Haller
Weather:	Hot and dry
Date:	14.06.23
Survey access:	AdjacentLandView
Level of use:	Moderate
Management:	Good
Additional comments on existing management:	The grassland was in good condition due to relaxed management. The scrub in the west of the Site was being dominated by bramble.

Priority habitats

Chalk grassland:	Yes
Acid grassland:	No
Species-rich neutral grassland:	No
Heathland:	No
Chalk Streams:	No
Other Rivers and Streams	No
Wetlands:	No
Reedbeds:	No
Parks and urban greenspaces:	No
Standing water:	No
Wasteland:	No
Woodland:	No
Orchard:	No

Oaklands Lane Saltbox Hill

Scrub: Yes

Native Hedgerows: Yes

Other important habitats

The built environment: No

Gardens and allotments: No

Churchyards and cemeteries: No

Meadows/pastures: No

Fen, marsh and swamp: No

Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees: No

Habitat survey description: The majority of the site comprised two fields of calcareous grassland. The grassland was of a long sward and comprised false oat grass, false brome, Yorkshire fog, barren brome, pyramidal orchid, bee orchid, glaucous sedge, birds foot trefoil, cocks foots and oxeye daisy. There was an area of dense scrub with scattered broadleaved trees in the west of the Site. this comprised thick bramble thickets, semi-mature hazel, ash, mature hawthorn, dog rose, clematis and field maple. Through the centre of the site and along the south west boundary were native species rich hedgerows, these included hazel, field maple, dog rose, blackthorn, hawthorn, clematis, mature ash and oak.

Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment: No

Intrusive buildings: No

Encroachment / land grab
(incl. informal parking): No

Erosion: No

Vehicular erosion: No

Pollution: No

Vandalism: No

Oaklands Lane Saltbox Hill

Litter:	No
Dog fouling:	Yes
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	Yes
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	The site lies close to the airport and is disturbed by constant aviation noise. The site has a PRow through the centre which is attractive to dog walkers.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	No
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	No
Scrub establishment/ management:	Yes
Active tree management:	No
Deadwood habitat creation:	No
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	No
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No
Additional comments:	The scrub within the west of the Site, was becoming dominated by thick bramble. Thinning of the bramble will create glades within the scrub and scattered trees and allow a more diverse ground flora.

Oaklands Lane Saltbox Hill

Interest

Mammals:	Yes
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	Yes
Amphibians:	No
Invertebrates:	Yes
Fish:	No
Higher Plants:	No
Bryophytes:	No
Lichen:	No
Fungi:	No
Explain the importance of the site for these interest features:	The Site provided suitable habitat for notable species such as common lizards, slow worm, small skipper and small blue. The dense scrub and scattered trees also provide suitable foraging and shelter for birds.

Oaklands Lane Saltbox Hill

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	The scrub within the site is being dominated by bramble. the thinning of the bramble will allow glades to be creates, where there can be further ground flora diversity.
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Known/relevant existing site management plan:

SINC criteria

Representation:	The site provides a large area of calcareous grassland in good condition which is rare within London.
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Habitat Rarity:	N/A
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Species Rarity:	The site provides large areas of suitable habitat for notable species such as common lizard, small blue and small skipper.
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Habitat Richness:	N/A
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Species Richness:	N/A
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Size:	The site provides a large and valuable area (12ha) of calcareous grassland within the borough and London.
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Species Importance:	N/A
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Ancient Character:	N/A
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Recreatability:	N/A
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Typical Urban Character:	N/A
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Cultural/Historic Character:	N/A
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Geographic Position:	The site is located adjacent to Saltbox Hill and Jewels Wood Metropolitan SINC. The site will increase the habitat richness of the surrounding SINC.
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Access:	The site is accessible via a public right of way.
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Use:	The site is likely to be mainly used by locals for walking.
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Potential:	Glade creation within the dense scrub and scattered trees.
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Oaklands Lane Saltbox Hill

Aesthetic Appeal:	The long species rich grassland with orchids provides an aesthetic appeal.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations:	ProposedExtension
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	The site supports a large area of good quality calcareous grassland and meets several SINC criteria. The site offers a substantial increase in the habitat richness of the Metropolitan SINC and wider SINC network. The site also provides further connectivity between the SINC network.

Oaklands Lane Saltbox Hill



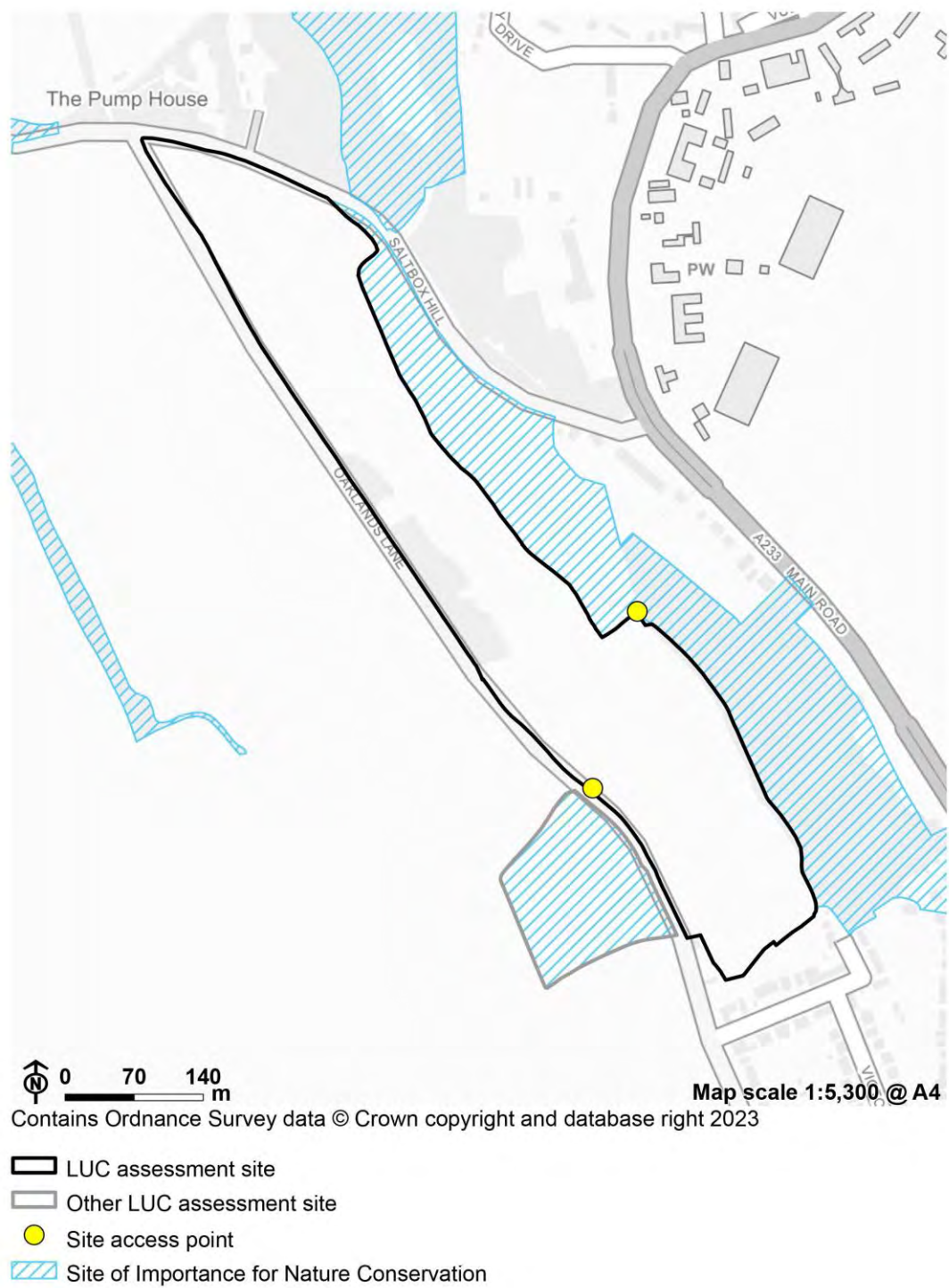
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- LUC assessment site
- Other LUC assessment site
- ~ ~ ~ J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
- ~ ~ ~ J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- ~ ~ ~ A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)/
- ~ ~ ~ A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)

- A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees/A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous); A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)/A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees
- ~ ~ ~ B3.2 Calcareous grassland (semi-improved)

Oaklands Lane Saltbox Hill



Oaklands Lane Soakaway

Site information

Site ID:	17
SINC ID:	ByBI23
SINC Grade:	BI
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4099959981
Area (ha):	1.98
Ward:	Biggin Hill Ward
Land use:	Other
Ownership:	Unknown
SINC Description:	<p>The soakaway was created in the 1990s in a corner of Lord's Field, to take excess water from the Biggin Hill area. Wild flowers sown at that time now enhance the area. The flower-rich neutral grassland includes common knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>) and bird's-foot trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>). In more chalky areas, the grassland includes salad burnet (<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>), field scabious (<i>Knautia arvensis</i>), marjoram (<i>Origanum vulgare</i>), grass vetchling (<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>) and musk mallow (<i>Malva moschata</i>). Of note was a large population of kidney vetch (<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>) and eyebright (<i>Euphrasia</i> sp.) present within the confines of the soakaway. Some of these flowers are the result of sowing, but there is a large natural population of the locally scarce dark mullein (<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>) surrounding the soakaway, and in the meadow. Additional tree planting supplements the trees and scrub that edge the field. Common blue and large skipper butterflies are particularly common here. A range of birds can be found at the site, including yellowhammer, whitethroat, blackcap and lesser whitethroat. The site is under Council ownership and is highly visible from the road. A public footpath runs through the site. The site has been upgraded as it supports a large population of kidney vetch which is particularly scarce in London.</p>
Management provider:	London Borough of Bromley
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	N/A
NE Priority Habitat records:	N/A

Oaklands Lane Soakaway

London BAP habitat suitability records: Yes

Protected/Notable Species records: Large Skipper, Lesser Whitethroat, Yellowhammer

INNS Records: N/A

Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation: No

Known projects/initiatives: None

Summary of Site: The site comprises a large area of scrub with small glades of calcareous grassland. In the east of the site is a large, dry, soakaway, which is being encroached by scrub and ruderal vegetation. In the south of the site there is a small area of scrub with scattered broadleaved trees. The site is located in the south of the borough.

Oaklands Lane Soakaway

Survey data

Surveyor: Rosalind Warwick-Haller

Weather: Dry, sunny, warm

Date: 08.06.23

Survey access: Partial

Level of use: Moderate

Management: Satisfactory

Additional comments on existing management: There was no evidence to indicate any active management of the site, with the scrub encroaching the PRow through the site and over the soakaway.

Priority habitats

Chalk grassland: Yes

Acid grassland: No

Species-rich neutral grassland: No

Heathland: No

Chalk Streams: No

Other Rivers and Streams: No

Wetlands: No

Reedbeds: No

Parks and urban greenspaces: No

Standing water: No

Wasteland: No

Woodland: No

Orchard: No

Oaklands Lane Soakaway

Scrub: Yes

Native Hedgerows: No

Other important habitats

The built environment: No

Gardens and allotments: No

Churchyards and cemeteries: No

Meadows/pastures: No

Fen, marsh and swamp: No

Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees: No

Habitat survey description: The north and central section of the site were comprised of dense scrub including hawthorn, blackthorn, dog rose, semi mature field maple, Malus sp., and ash. Along the PRow the edges consisted of scattered scrub and calcareous grassland, comprising upright brome, barren brome, soft brome, glaucous sedge, birdsfoot trefoil, hawksbeard, knapweed and Speedwell sp. In the south of the site, the scattered trees were mature ash, semi mature field maple, hazel, goat willow. In the east the soakaway was encroached by bramble, young stands of hawthorn and blackthorn, ragwort, Yorkshire fog, oxeye daisy, barren brome, nettle and common vetch. Along the east boundary of the site, along the road was a tree line comprising of mature ash, horse chestnut, field maple, hawthorn and blackthorn.

Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment: No

Intrusive buildings: No

Encroachment / land grab
(incl. informal parking): No

Erosion: No

Vehicular erosion: No

Pollution: No

Oaklands Lane Soakaway

Vandalism:	No
Litter:	Yes
Dog fouling:	Yes
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	Yes
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	The site is next to Biggins Hill airport with semi-constant aviation noise. There was litter along the east boundary that had been dropped or blown over from the road.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	No
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	No
Scrub establishment/ management:	Yes
Active tree management:	No
Deadwood habitat creation:	Yes
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	No
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No
Additional comments:	The scrub could be managed to create structural diversity. The creation of glades within the scrub to allow more species diversity within the site, by creating a mixture of edge and open

Oaklands Lane Soakaway

habitat. Within the areas of denser scrub the creation of deadwood features will increase the sites opportunity to support invertebrates and reptiles. Common lizards were noted during the site visit and will benefit from these features.

Interest

Mammals:	Yes
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	Yes
Amphibians:	No
Invertebrates:	Yes
Fish:	No
Higher Plants:	No
Bryophytes:	No
Lichen:	No
Fungi:	No
Explain the importance of the site for these interest features:	There are records for notable invertebrates such as the brown hairstreak for which there is blackthorn scrub throughout the site to provide egg laying habitat and larval food sources. The scrub and scattered trees will likely support a diverse assemblage of birds and bats.

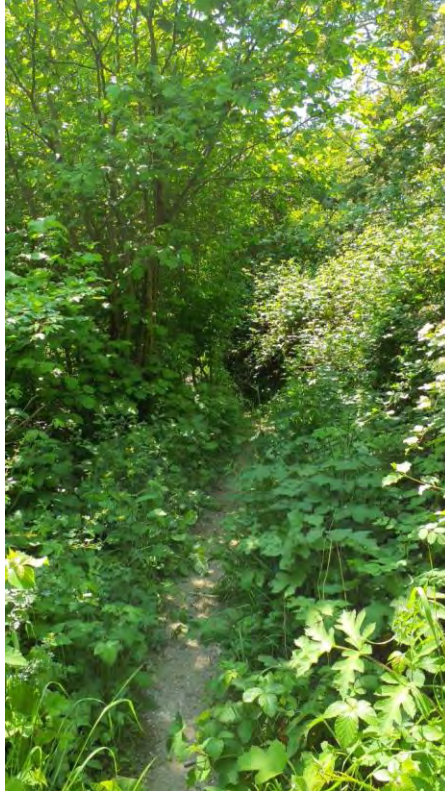
Oaklands Lane Soakaway



Oaklands Lane Soakaway



Oaklands Lane Soakaway



Oaklands Lane Soakaway



Oaklands Lane Soakaway



Oaklands Lane Soakaway



Oaklands Lane Soakaway

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	The scrub provided valuable habitat for many species. The site should be managed to retain the habitat that is suitable for the notable species. This would include glade creation to support a diverse ground flora, to maintain the calcareous grassland edges and access through the centre of the site.
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Known/relevant existing site management plan:

SINC criteria

Representation:	N/A
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Habitat Rarity:	Small areas of calcareous grassland which are rare within London.
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Species Rarity:	There are records for notable invertebrate species such as brown hairstreak which will likely use the blackthorn thickets throughout the site. Common lizards were also noted within the scattered scrub and calcareous grassland edges along the central pathway
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Habitat Richness:	N/A
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Species Richness:	N/A
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Size:	N/A
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Species Importance:	N/A
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Ancient Character:	N/A
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Recreatability:	N/A
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Typical Urban Character:	N/A
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Cultural/Historic Character:	N/A
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Geographic Position:	The site is located within an area of arable farmland and is closely situated to the Saltbox Hill and Jewels Wood Metropolitan SINC. The site is also functionally linked to the Norheads Lane Woodlands SINC Borough Grade 1 to the south of the site. The site provides strategic value within the wider
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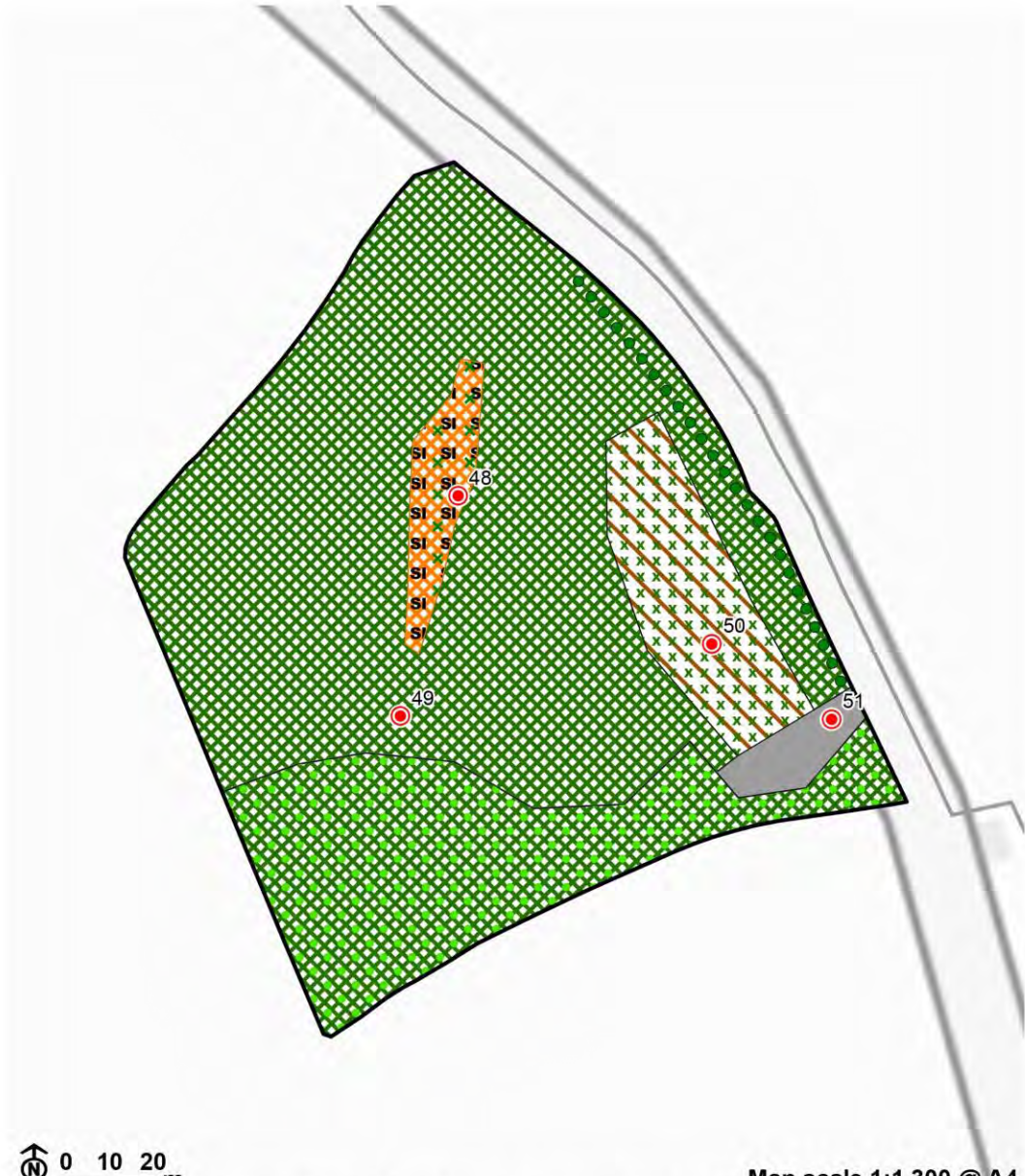
Oaklands Lane Soakaway

	SINC network, providing an ecological link between the SINC sites to the north and south.
Access:	There is an access point in the north and south of the site with a narrow and overgrown bare ground pathway through the middle. The narrow path and uneven surface means that the site is not accessible to all.
Use:	Access is by foot only from the PRow. Given the bare ground pathway, during winter or heavy rain the path would easily erode and become very muddy.
Potential:	There is significant potential to enhance the existing ecological value of the site. Through scrub management, areas of diverse ground flora can be created as well as more structural diversity.
Aesthetic Appeal:	The dense greenery, abundant flowering scrub and trees, and calcareous grassland offers a great aesthetic appeal.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations:	Proposed Upgrade
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	The site offers an area of significant habitat for multiple notable species and provides an ecological link between two further SINC sites. The upgrade of the site to Metropolitan SINC will strengthen the existing SINC network in the wider area.

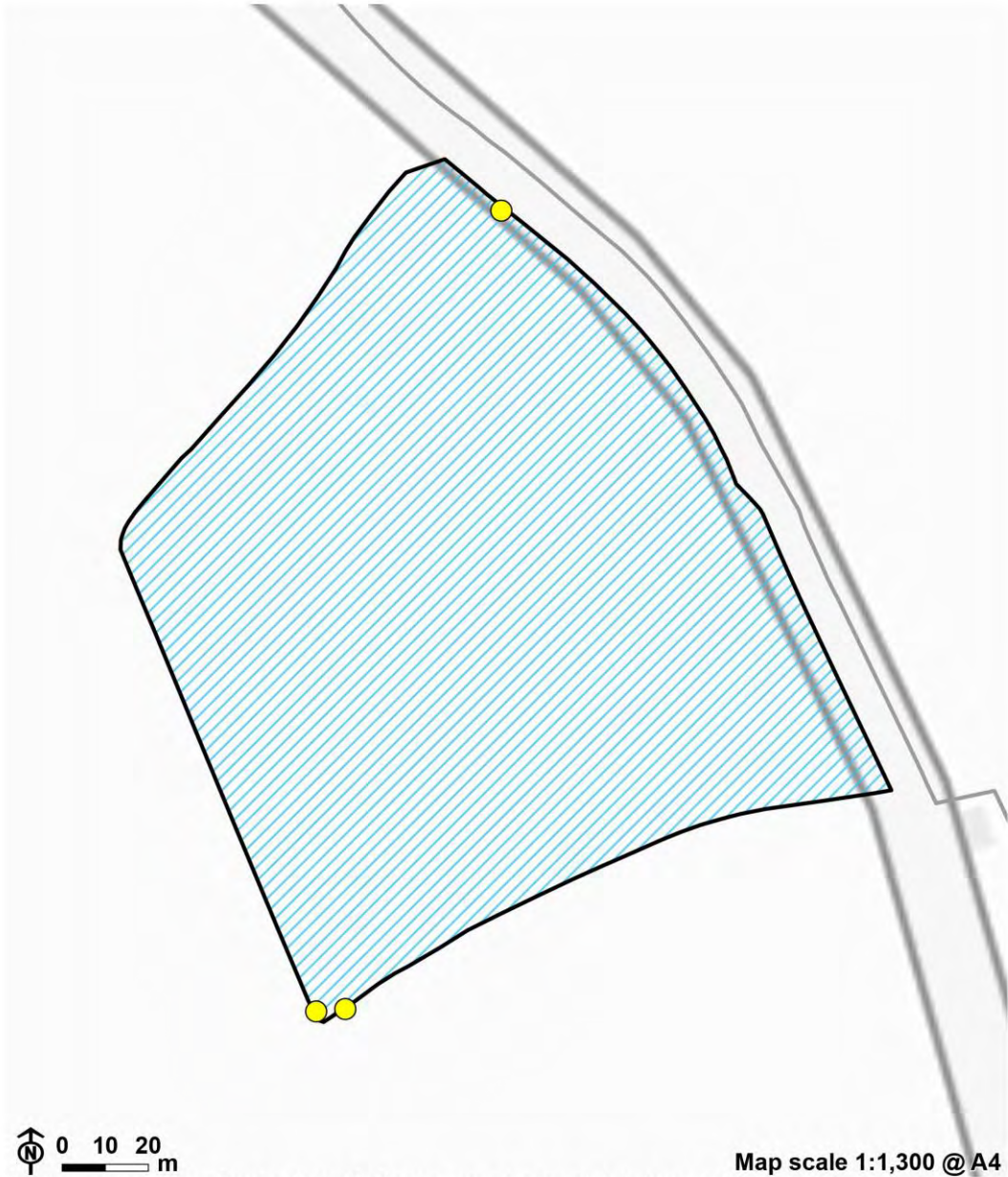
Oaklands Lane Soakaway







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|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| LUC assessment site | A2.2 Scrub (scattered)/ | A3.1 Broadleaved |
| Other LUC assessment site | B3.2 Calcareous | scattered trees/A2.1 |
| Target note | grassland (semi-improved) | Scrub (dense/ |
| TL Tree line | A2.2 Scrub (scattered)/ | continuous); A2.1 Scrub |
| A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous) | C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal) | (dense/continuous)/A3.1 |
| | | Broadleaved scattered trees |
| | | HS Hard standing |

Oaklands Lane Soakaway



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-  LUC assessment site
-  Other LUC assessment site
-  Site access point
-  Site of Importance for Nature Conservation