

SNAG Farm Wood Area

Site information

Site ID:	24
SINC ID:	M021
SINC Grade:	M
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4546961454
Area (ha):	4.41
Ward:	Darwin Ward
Land use:	Other Urban Fringe
Ownership:	Various
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>

SNAG Farm Wood Area

Management provider: Private Ownership and Management

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

NE Priority Habitat records: Deciduous woodland

London BAP habitat suitability records: Yes

Protected/Notable Species records: Bat, Common Frog, Common Toad, Large Skipper, Small Heath, White-letter Hairstreak

INNS Records: N/A

Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation: No

Known projects/initiatives: No

Summary of Site: A network of predominately species-rich native hedgerows, which connect small pockects of ancient woodland.

SNAG Farm Wood Area

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:	No
Orchard:	No

SNAG Farm Wood Area

Scrub:	No
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:	A network of native hedgerows including species-rich hedgerows, which connect ancient woodlands.
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Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment:

Intrusive buildings:

Encroachment / land grab
(incl. informal parking):

Erosion:

Vehicular erosion:

Pollution:

Vandalism:

Litter:

Dog fouling:

Fly tipping:

Invasive species:

Boundary treatment:

SNAG Farm Wood Area

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:	Yes
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	No
Amphibians:	No
Invertebrates:	No
Fish:	No

SNAG Farm Wood Area

Higher Plants: No

Bryophytes: No

Lichen: No

Fungi: No

Explain the importance of the site for these interest features: The hedgerows are likely to offer important roosting, nesting and foraging habitat for bird species. In addition, they are likely to support commuting and foraging bats. There are previous anecdotal records for skylark, buzzard, green woodpecker and chiffchaff. There are also historic records for a range of butterfly species associated with woodland and hedgerow habitats including white letter hairstreak.

SNAG Farm Wood Area

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

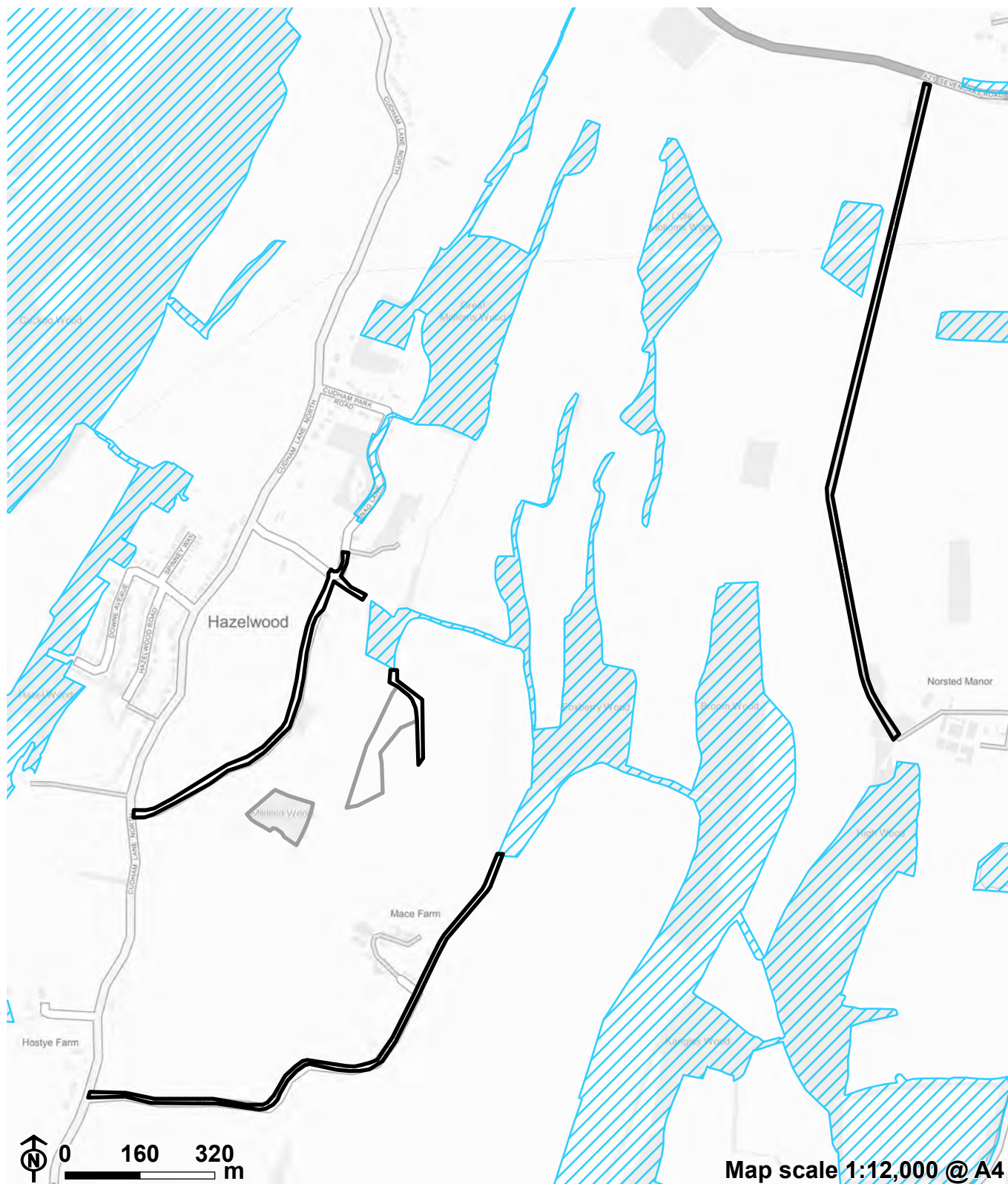
Representation:	The species composition and connectivity which the hedgerows offer represent a resilient hedgerow network.
Habitat Rarity:	Species-rich native hedgerows are a priority habitat, given their rarity and the decline in extent as a result of agricultural intensification and poor management.
Species Rarity:	The hedgerows are likely to support a range of rare bird, invertebrate and bat species.
Habitat Richness:	N/A
Species Richness:	The hedgerows support a diverse composition of shrub, tree and ground flora species including several ancient woodland indicators.
Size:	The combined area of hedgerows covers an extent of 4.4ha which represents a significant network.
Species Importance:	N/A
Ancient Character:	N/A
Recreatibility:	Species-rich hedgerows take a long time to reach maturity and cannot be easily recreated due to their structural complexity. Their value as important shelter, foraging and connecting habitat especially between other habitats of high ecological value such as ancient woodlands, cannot be recreated.
Typical Urban Character:	N/A
Cultural/Historic Character:	N/A
Geographic Position:	The network of hedgerows lies between pockets of ancient woodland, many of which form the Norsted Valley Woods SINC.
Access:	The majority of these hedgerows lie within private land, however

SNAG Farm Wood Area

	there are some small sections along public footpaths and bridleways.
Use:	Where hedgerows lie alongside PRowS they contribute to the enjoyment of the countryside by walkers, horse riders and cyclists.
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 hedgerows are in a good condition and if survey can confirm the species-richness of hedgerows and their suitability to support other species 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

Site information

Site ID:	25
SINC ID:	M017
SINC Grade:	M
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4532969313
Area (ha):	3.29
Ward:	Chislehurst Ward
Land use:	Amenity
Ownership:	Unknown
SINC Description:	<p>This is a large area of varied high quality habitats, much of which is publicly accessible. Scadbury Park is a Local Nature Reserve with large areas of ancient woodland, notably Park Wood. A rich flora supports the London rarities lily-of-the-valley (<i>Convallaria majalis</i>) and an abundance of thin-spiked wood-sedge (<i>Carex strigosa</i>). Ancient parkland oaks are valuable for invertebrates, while ponds set in pasture support large populations of great crested newts. A large proportion of the site consists of undisturbed neutral grassland, parts of which are more acidic in character. The Hawkwood Estate, owned and managed by the National Trust, has fields of grassland generally of lower botanical interest but with some old hedgerows. Varied woodland habitats occur within the site: Pond Wood has an unusual flora with many London notable species such as goldilocks buttercup (<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>) early purple orchid (<i>Orchis mascula</i>) and early dog-violet (<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>). Species of wetland flushes including opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage (<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>) and marsh marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>) are also found here under alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) along the peaty soils of the wood's stream and springs. Petts Wood is mostly secondary silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) and pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) woodland that has developed over wet and dry heathland, with the ground floras retaining remnants of both: heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>), bell heather (<i>Erica cinerea</i>) and heathland mosses and <i>Cladonia</i> lichens in the drier areas; in wetter areas, grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>) and downy birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>) are prominent in the canopy with purple moor-grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>) and common sedge (<i>Carex nigra</i>)</p>

St Paul's Green

in the ground flora. Older pedunculate oak woodland has a field layer of bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) and wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*) with notable species including Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) and lily-of-the-valley. St Paul's Cray Common is now predominantly secondary pedunculate oak and silver birch (*Betula pendula*) woodland with dense holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) in the under-storey over what was a mix of heath, acid grassland and gorse scrub. Several hectares at St. Paul's Cray Common and Petts Wood have recently been cleared, sown with heather and are successfully reverting to heathland. The Hawkwood Estate contains further ancient woodland, some old hedgerows and several streams with associated wet grassland. The site also includes important railside land, farmland habitats, and a large pond in the grounds of Cooper's School.

Management provider: Private Ownership and Management

Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC: SCADBURY PARK

NE Priority Habitat records: Deciduous woodland, No main habitat but additional habitats present

London BAP habitat suitability records: Yes

Protected/Notable Species records: A Beetle, Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Long-eared Bat, Common Frog, Common Lizard, Common Redpoll, Corn Spurrey, Dunnock, Fieldfare, Greenfinch, Grey Wagtail, Hobby, House Martin, House Sparrow, Kingfisher, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Marsh Tit, Mistle Thrush

INNS Records: A Flowering Plant, Green Alkanet, Himalayan Balsam, Ring-necked Parakeet, Small Balsam,

Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation: No

Known projects/initiatives: None.

Summary of Site: St Paul's Green forms an area of species-rich neutral grassland with broadleaved woodland surrounding the site on all sides, except along St Pauls Wood Hill road. The site covers an area of 3.3ha to the north-east of the borough and forms an entryway to a network of ancient woodland SINC sites.

Survey data

Surveyor:	Ellie Mayhead
Weather:	Cloudy, dry, warm
Date:	11.05.23
Survey access:	Full
Level of use:	High
Management:	Good

Additional comments on existing management: The common is well managed by idverde, under the Scadbury sub-compartment plan dated 09.10.2019 which stipulates "Cut and collect meadow area for hay annually". The surrounding woodland is managed under the Scadbury 'My Forest' Woodland Management Plan.

Priority habitats

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

St Paul's Green

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

Other important habitats

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

Habitat survey description:	The predominant habitat of the site is species-rich neutral grassland. There is a small pocket of broadleaved woodland within the centre of the site comprising of pedunculate oak, hawthorn, whitebeam, hazel and silver birch. Broadleaved woodland along the western and northern boundaries of the site, adjoining the neighbouring SINC, comprises various native species including oak, cherry, beech, field maple, silver birch, hawthorn and elm.
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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
Vandalism:	No

St Paul's Green

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:	No
Scrub establishment/ management:	No
Active tree management:	No
Deadwood habitat creation:	No
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	No
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No
Additional comments:	The site offers good diversity in habitats and habitats are in good condition.

Interest

Mammals:	Yes
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St Paul's Green

Birds: Yes

Reptiles: Yes

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: During the survey, a range of invertebrates were observed including small blue butterfly, three species of bee including early bumblebee, shield bug and a nursery web spider. There are areas of bare earth within the grassland which, in addition to the diversity of wildflowers and herbs present, reflect the good condition and ecological value of the grassland on site for a wide range of invertebrates. Other species likely to be supported by the site include a diverse assemblage of bird and bat species including rare and notable species for which there are historic records from the site such as lesser spotted woodpecker, song thrush, swift, wood warbler and woodlark. Bats including brown long-eared bat and serotine bat which have both been historically recorded at the site, are likely to use the site for foraging and may commute along the woodland edge.

St Paul's Green



St Paul's Green



St Paul's Green



St Paul's Green



St Paul's Green



St Paul's Green



St Paul's Green

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys None.

Management Recommendations: None.

Known/relevant existing site management plan: The common is managed under the Scadbury sub-compartment plan and the surrounding woodland is managed under the Scadbury 'My Forest' Woodland Management Plan both dated 09.10.2019.

SINC criteria

Representation: The site offers good representation of species rich neutral grassland.

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

Species Rarity: There are historic records of several species assemblages including rare species at the site, which reflect the habitats present and connectivity with the wider Metropolitan SINC. Records include brown long-eared bat, various woodland birds such as brambling, dunnock, fieldfare, greenfinch, hobby, mistle thrush and lesser spotted woodpecker. There are also records for bird species associated with meadows adjacent to woodlands such as skylark, song thrush, and woodlark.

Habitat Richness: N/A

Species Richness: The species rich semi-improved neutral grassland supports a diverse assemblage of grasses, herbs and wildflowers comprising, germander speedwell, creeping soft grass, sweet vernal grass, field wood rush, meadow grasses, meadow buttercup, hairy tare vetch, common vetch, knapweed, white clover, bluebell, wild carrot, yellow rattle, mouse ear chickweed, cleavers, yarrow, herb Robert, and occasional ragwort.

Size: Although the site is small at just 3.3ha, it represents a significant contribution to the SINC network given the rarity of species-rich neutral grassland, which is also a priority habitat within Bromley and wider in London.

Species Importance: N/A

Ancient Character: N/A

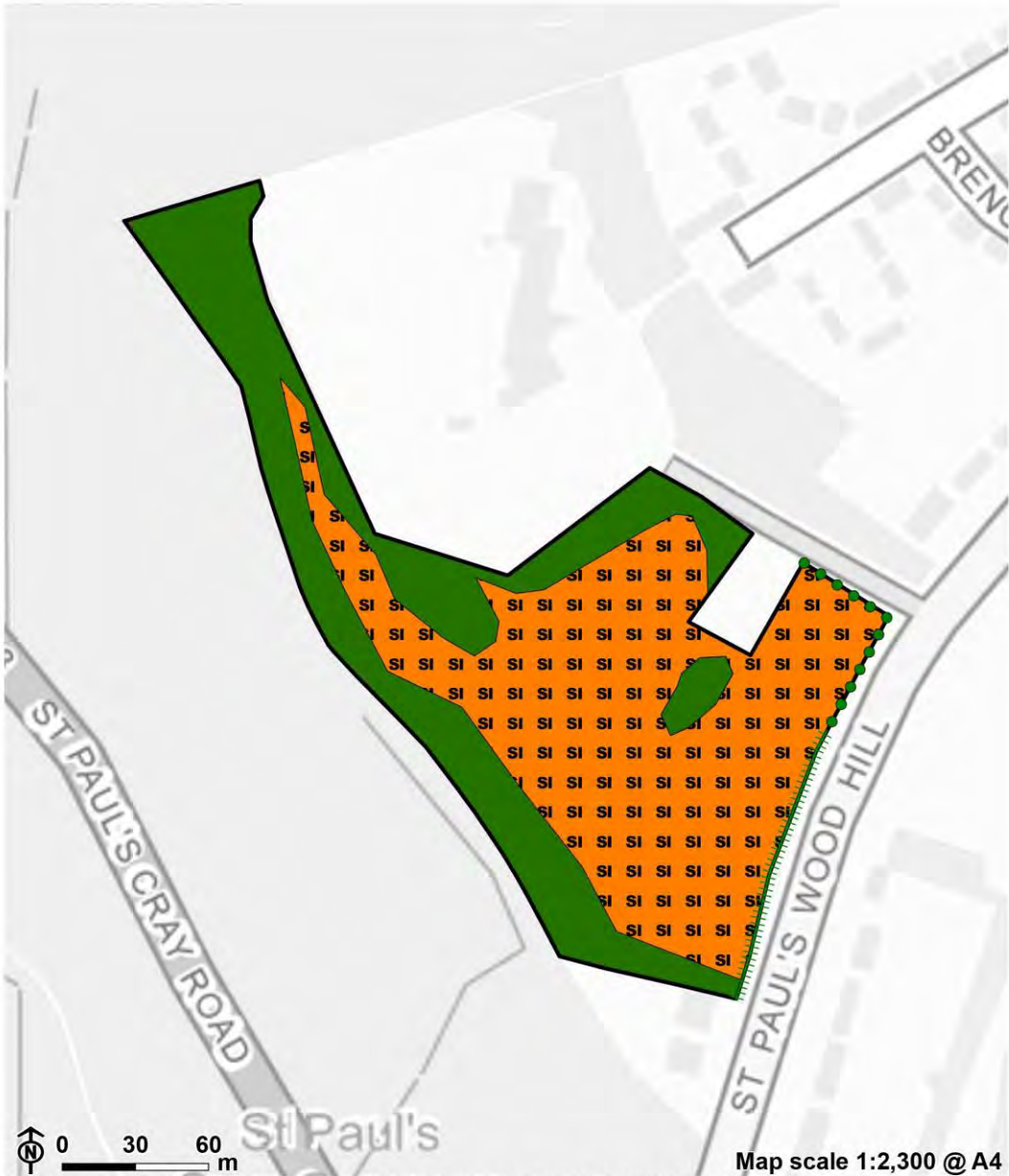
St Paul's Green

Recreatability:	Species-rich neutral grassland is rare in Bromley and wider in Greater London and requires unenriched soils that support floral diversity. Therefore, it is relatively difficult to recreate and can take many years to reach full potential. In addition, 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:	St Paul's Green forms an entryway to a network of SINC sites to the north including Scadbury Park, St Paul's Cray Common, Pett's Wood and Hawkwood Estate Metropolitan SINC. In addition, Hoblingwell Wood Borough Grade II SINC lies to the south. Therefore, the site forms a strategic area for strengthening the adjacent SINC network.
Access:	The site is readily accessible on foot from the south at St Pauls Wood Hill road and from the adjoining SINC from the north and west.
Use:	The site is predominantly used by walkers, including dog walkers.
Potential:	N/A
Aesthetic Appeal:	The diverse range of flowering plants, and grasses across the species-rich grassland and the mature broadleaved woodland surrounding the site offers aesthetic appeal.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations:	ProposedExtension
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	The site meets several of the SINC criteria and is suitable for extension of the adjoining Scadbury Park, St Paul's Cray Common, Pett's Wood and Hawkwood Estate SINC. Given the diversity and condition of habitats present within St Paul's Green, such as species-rich neutral grassland and broadleaved woodland, the extension of the adjoining SINC to include this site offers a substantial increase in the habitat richness of the Metropolitan SINC and wider SINC network.

St Paul's Green






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| LUC assessment site | A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural) |
| J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor) | B2.2 Neutral grassland (semi-improved) |
| TL Tree line | |

St Paul's Green



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

Whitehall Recreation Ground

Site information

Site ID:	26
SINC ID:	N/A
SINC Grade:	N/A
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4209468239
Area (ha):	0.94
Ward:	Bickley & Sundridge Ward
Land use:	Outdoor Sports Facilities
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:	Brown Hairstreak, Common Frog, Stag Beetle
INNS Records:	N/A
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	Yes
Known projects/initiatives:	Wild about Whitehall (information board)
Summary of Site:	The site is located in the central north of the borough and is primarily used as a recreational ground. The site is comprised of short sward improved grassland with scattered trees, hedgerow with trees and species poor hedgerow. The site is well used, with a small corner in the north east fenced off as a part of the 'Wild about Whitehall' initiative.

Whitehall Recreation Ground

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: 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: Yes

Standing water: Yes

Wasteland: No

Woodland: No

Orchard: No

Scrub: Yes

Whitehall Recreation Ground

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 site is predominantly improved grassland with scattered broadleaved trees in the north and south of the site. The grassland comprised of perennial rye, cocks-foot, Yorkshire fog, white clover, yarrow, ragwort. The trees in the south consisted of mature cherry and London plane trees. In the north of the site was an area of semi mature apple trees, adjacent to a fenced area of longer sward grassland, deadwood features and an overgrown pond. This grassland was of similar composition, with oxeye daisy, bramble and young oak saplings. The hedgerow along the north boundary of the site comprised Hawthorne, dog rose, blackthorn, bramble, with semi mature apple, cherry, mature ash and sycamore. The hedgerow that ran along the east and south boundary comprised of heavily clipped hazel, sycamore and bramble. A stand of cherry laurel was noted in the west of the site.

Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment: No

Intrusive buildings: No

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

Erosion: No

Vehicular erosion: No

Pollution: No

Whitehall Recreation Ground

Vandalism:	No
Litter:	Yes
Dog fouling:	Yes
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	Yes
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	No
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	Litter and dog fouling was noticed within the site and around the picnic tables in the north.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	Yes
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	Yes
Tree / hedgerow planting:	No
Scrub establishment/ management:	Yes
Active tree management:	No
Deadwood habitat creation:	Yes
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	Yes
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No
Additional comments:	The grassland within the site was predominantly intensively managed. A relaxed mowing regime along the hedgerows and within the scattered trees in the north would create more structural diversity and be of benefit to wildlife such as

Whitehall Recreation Ground

invertebrates. The north corner of the site was fenced off and bramble was encroaching, management of this scrub would allow further ground flora diversity. The pond within this area could also be enhanced with marginal planting to be of benefit to amphibians.

Interest

Mammals:	Yes
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	No
Amphibians:	Yes
Invertebrates:	Yes
Fish:	No
Higher Plants:	No
Bryophytes:	No
Lichen:	No
Fungi:	No
Explain the importance of the site for these interest features:	The scattered trees and hedgerows provide foraging and shelter opportunities for species of bats and birds. The flowering scrub and trees provide suitable habitat for invertebrates and the pond and surrounding longer sward grassland provide both aquatic and terrestrial habitats for amphibians. Deadwood features within the longer sward are of benefit to notable invertebrates such as the stag beetle.

Whitehall Recreation Ground



Whitehall Recreation Ground



Whitehall Recreation Ground



Whitehall Recreation Ground



Whitehall Recreation Ground



Whitehall Recreation Ground



Whitehall Recreation Ground

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	A relaxed mowing regime would create more floral diversity and provide further habitat for invertebrates. Scrub management and marginal planting will support the terrestrial and aquatic habitats in the north of the site.
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Known/relevant existing site management plan: N/A

SINC criteria

Representation:	N/A
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Habitat Rarity:	N/A
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Species Rarity:	The blackthorn within the hedgerow and scrub provides suitable habitat for notable invertebrates such as brown hairstreak. Log piles in the north provide habitat for stag beetles and the pond provides aquatic habitat for common frogs. Educational interpretation boards are installed within the site to engage the public with nature and especially some of the notable and rare species.
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Habitat Richness:	N/A
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Species Richness:	N/A
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Size:	The site is of a small size within the urban area, and comprises common habitats which can be found elsewhere within the borough.
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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 adjacent to a recreation ground to the west and allotments to the north. The site is not linked to the SINC network. The site provides a green space and stepping stone in
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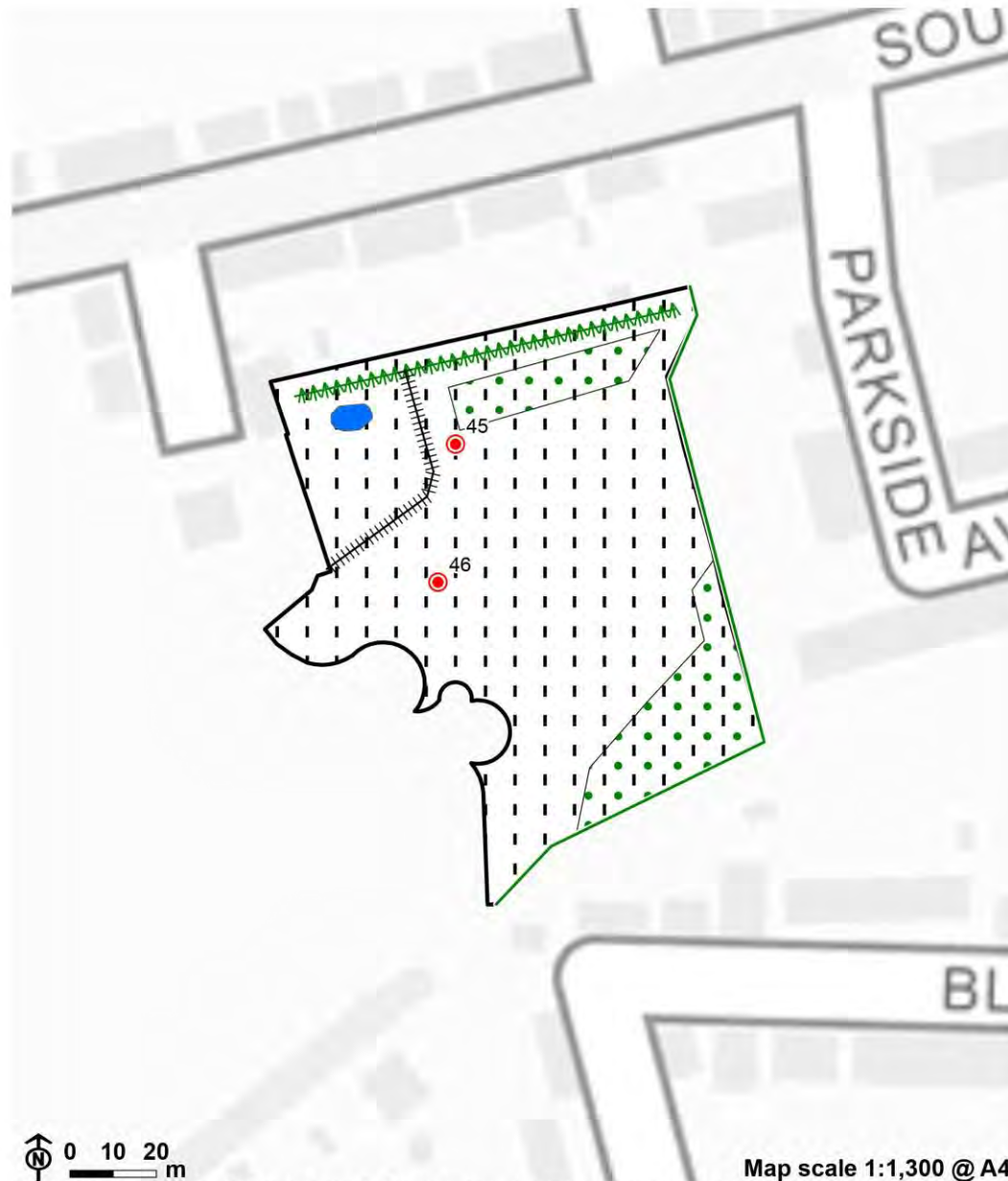
Whitehall Recreation Ground

	the urban area between other green open spaces.
Access:	The site is easily accessible by foot and bike.
Use:	The site is likely used by dog walkers and families.
Potential:	N/A
Aesthetic Appeal:	The flowering trees and scrub provide an appealing visual aesthetic.
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 for becoming a local SINC. The site engages the public with local notable species and supports habitats for notable invertebrates including brown hairstreak and stag beetle.

Whitehall Recreation Ground



0 10 20 m

Map scale 1:1,300 @ A4

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□ LUC assessment site

● Target note

— J2.1.2 Intact hedge
(species-poor)

||||| J2.4 Fence

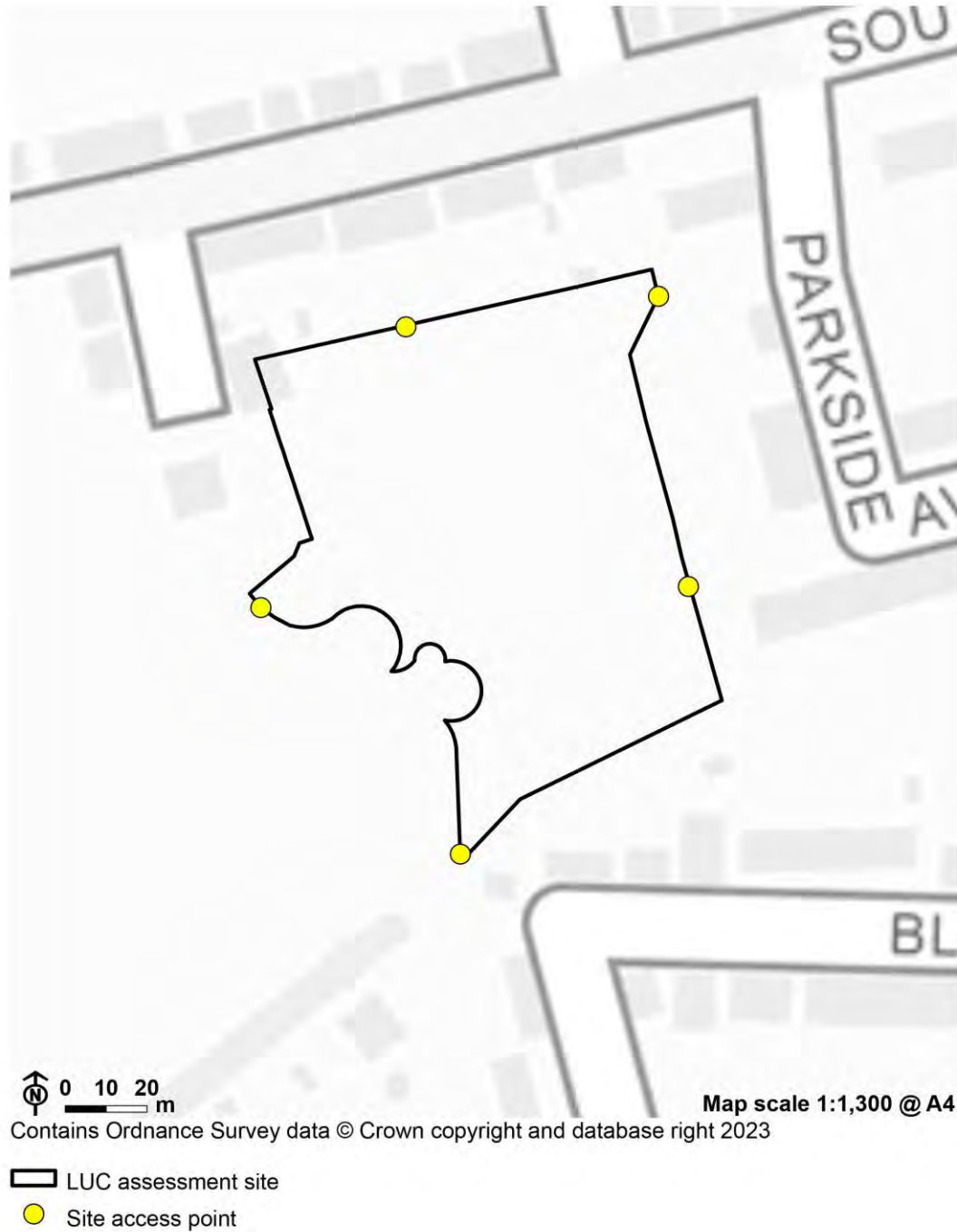
J2.3.1 Hedge with trees
(native species-rich)

□ B4 Improved grassland

□ B4 Improved grassland/
A3.1 Broadleaved
scattered trees

■ G1 Standing water

Whitehall Recreation Ground



Wickham Court Farm

Site information

Site ID:	27
SINC ID:	ByBI14
SINC Grade:	BI
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ3907263904
Area (ha):	181
Ward:	New Addington North Ward
Land use:	Other Urban Fringe
Ownership:	LBB, tenanted by farmer
SINC Description:	<p>An interesting ancient woodland on acid soils, with a diversity of structure due to the effects of the great storm of 1987. This is part of a much larger woodland across the Borough boundary in Croydon, where various sections are known as Rowdown Wood and Birch Wood. Foxhill Shaw is an ancient woodland, with a canopy dominated by oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.) and ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), while other parts are plantations of sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>). Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) is locally dominant. Three ancient coppiced limes (<i>Tilia</i> sp.) that could all be part of a much larger veteran tree, can be found along a track in the northern arm of the wood. The rich ground flora with abundant bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) includes wood-sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>), moschatel (<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>), spiked sedge (<i>Carex spicata</i>) and wood sage (<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>). An open woodland area in the east of the site is locally dominated by bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>).</p>
Management provider:	Private Ownership and Management
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	LONG SHAW, BIRCH WOOD, BRADMANSHILL WOOD, ROWDOWN WOOD
NE Priority Habitat records:	Deciduous woodland
London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes
Protected/Notable Species records:	Bluebell, Brown Hairstreak, Butcher's-broom,

Wickham Court Farm

Dunnock, Fieldfare, House Martin, House Sparrow, Linnet, Mistle Thrush, Skylark, Song Thrush, Stag Beetle, Starling, Swift, Tawny Owl, Yellowhammer

INNS Records: Ring-necked Parakeet, Snowberry,

Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation: No

Known projects/initiatives: None

Summary of Site: Wickham Court Farm is a large area of farmland in the west of the borough. The site is bounded Foxhill Shaw SINC Metropolitan along the west boundary. The 181ha site comprises arable fields, including wheat and rape seed, horse pastures, improved grassland, and multiple hedgerows and mature lines of trees. In the north east of the site there are historic roman remains within the improved grassland fields.

Wickham Court Farm

Survey data

Surveyor: Rosalind Warwick-Haller

Weather: Hot, windy

Date: 20.06.23

Survey access: Full

Level of use: High

Management: Satisfactory

Additional comments on existing management: The site is intensively managed for farming purposes. The hedgerows and tree lines show signs of enrichment, and therefore do not provide as high ecological value as they should.

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

Wickham Court Farm

Orchard:	No
Scrub:	No
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 of arable wheat and rape seed fields. In the north of the site there were a number of improved grassland fields that were being used as horse paddocks. These comprised of dominant perennial rye and cocks-foot grass with abundant ragwort. The fields in the north of the site were separated by species poor hedgerows, including hawthorn and hazel with occasional mature oak. These hedgerows were managed through intensive cutting back. In the centre and south of the site the fields are divided by tree line comprising mature oak, field maple, hawthorn, blackthorn, beech and hazel. The tree lines and hedgerows provide ecological connectivity within the site and to the wider area including the adjacent SINC
-----------------------------	--

Threats and disturbances

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

Wickham Court Farm

Vandalism:	No
Litter:	No
Dog fouling:	No
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	
Noise:	No
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	Erosion and pollution from decades of farming practices. Vehicular access around the field edges and along hedgerows. Abundant signs of nutrient enrichment throughout the site.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	Yes
Meadow creation:	Yes
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	Yes
Scrub establishment/ management:	No
Active tree management:	Yes
Deadwood habitat creation:	Yes
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	Yes
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No
Additional comments:	Meadow creation within the improved grassland fields in the north of the site. The hedgerows within site could be made species diverse through native planting.

Wickham Court Farm

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 extensive farmland, hedgerows, and lines of mature trees provide a large diversity of habitat for badger, bat, bird, reptile and invertebrate species.

Wickham Court Farm



Wickham Court Farm



Wickham Court Farm



Wickham Court Farm



Wickham Court Farm



Wickham Court Farm



Wickham Court Farm



Wickham Court Farm



Wickham Court Farm

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	The site is intensively managed for farming and horse paddocks. These fields are of low ecological value. The areas of higher ecological value are the hedgerows and lines of trees. The hedgerows would benefit from additional native planting to increase the diversity and benefit to wildlife. The hedgerows also have signs of erosion and enrichment at the base which could be improved through vehicle management and less intensive farming methods. There is currently little or no buffer between the tree lines, hedgerows and the arable fields. Implementing a grassland buffer will enhance the ecological value and provide further habitats for invertebrates and small mammals. Planting further hedgerows to create linear connectivity between the woodland parcels that border the site.
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Known/relevant existing site management plan: None

SINC criteria

Representation:	N/A
Habitat Rarity:	N/A
Species Rarity:	The site provides opportunities for a range of bat species to forage and roost. The site includes multiple badger setts and provides suitable habitats for rare and notable bird species such as skylark and yellowhammer.
Habitat Richness:	H/A
Species Richness:	N/A
Size:	The site is large area of farmland (181ha) which connects small areas of ancient woodland SINC's..
Species Importance:	N/A
Ancient Character:	Roman remains in the north of the site, adjacent to the church.
Recreatability:	Given the size of the site and the number of mature trees, it is unlikely to be recreatable

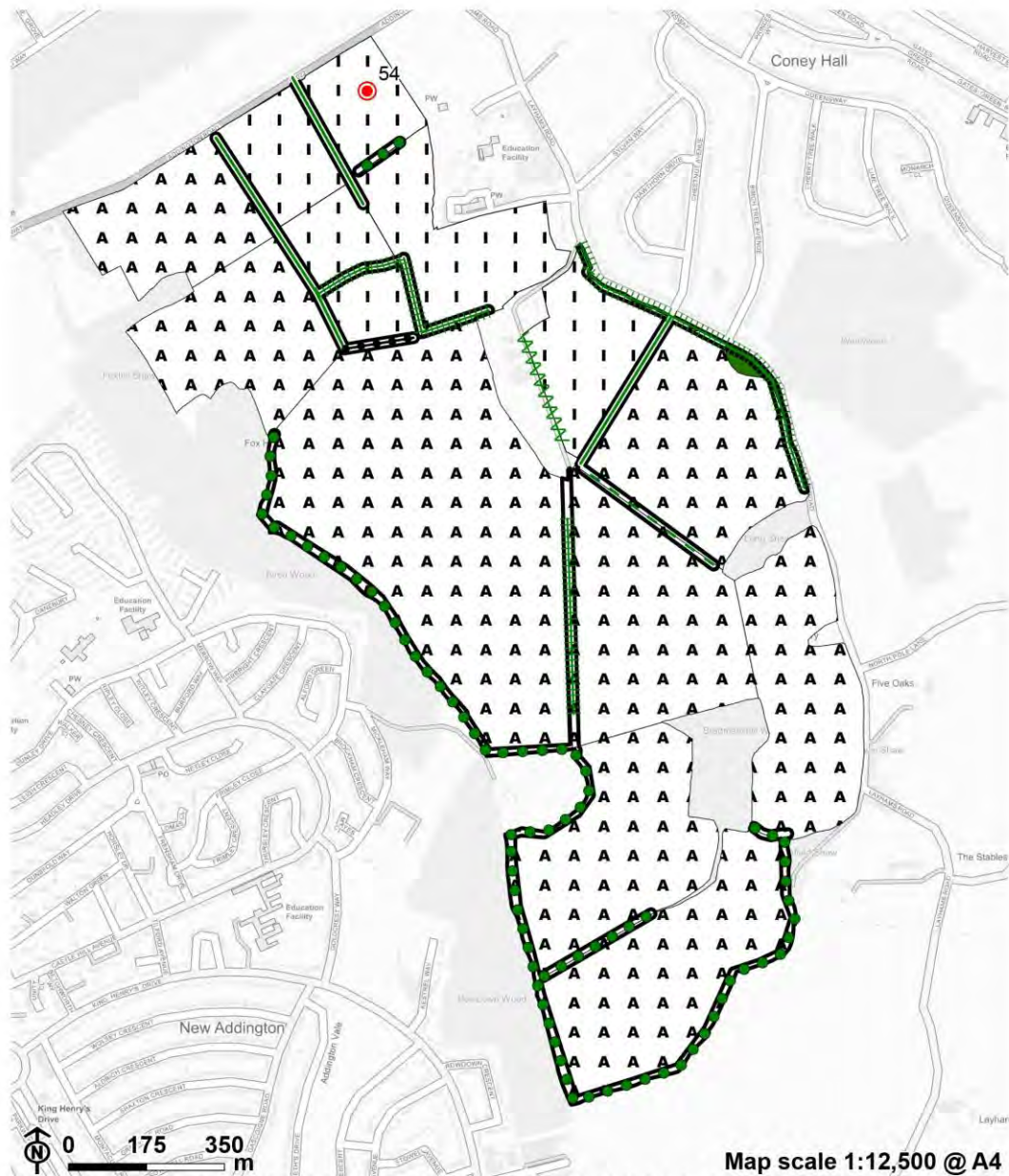
Wickham Court Farm

Typical Urban Character:	N/A
Cultural/Historic Character:	The remains attract people to visit.
Geographic Position:	The large site provides a functional and ecological connection between the woodland parcels, including thr SINC, adjacent to the Site.
Access:	There is no public access to the majority of the site, there are PProWs within the north improved grassland fields.
Use:	The small area of the site that is accessible to the public is likely to be used predominantly by local residents and for recreational walks.
Potential:	There is an opportunity to turn the improved grassland fields in the north of the site into species-rich grassland through varied mowing regimes and overseeding. Also the creation of species rich verges and field margins and hedgerow planting to increase species diversity.
Aesthetic Appeal:	N/A
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations:	Proposed SINC
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	The network of hedgerows and tree lines within the site provides functional and ecological connection between the adjacent three SINC's and further areas of ancient woodland habitat, and provides suitable habitat for notable species. These habitats meet several criteria at the Local SINC level.

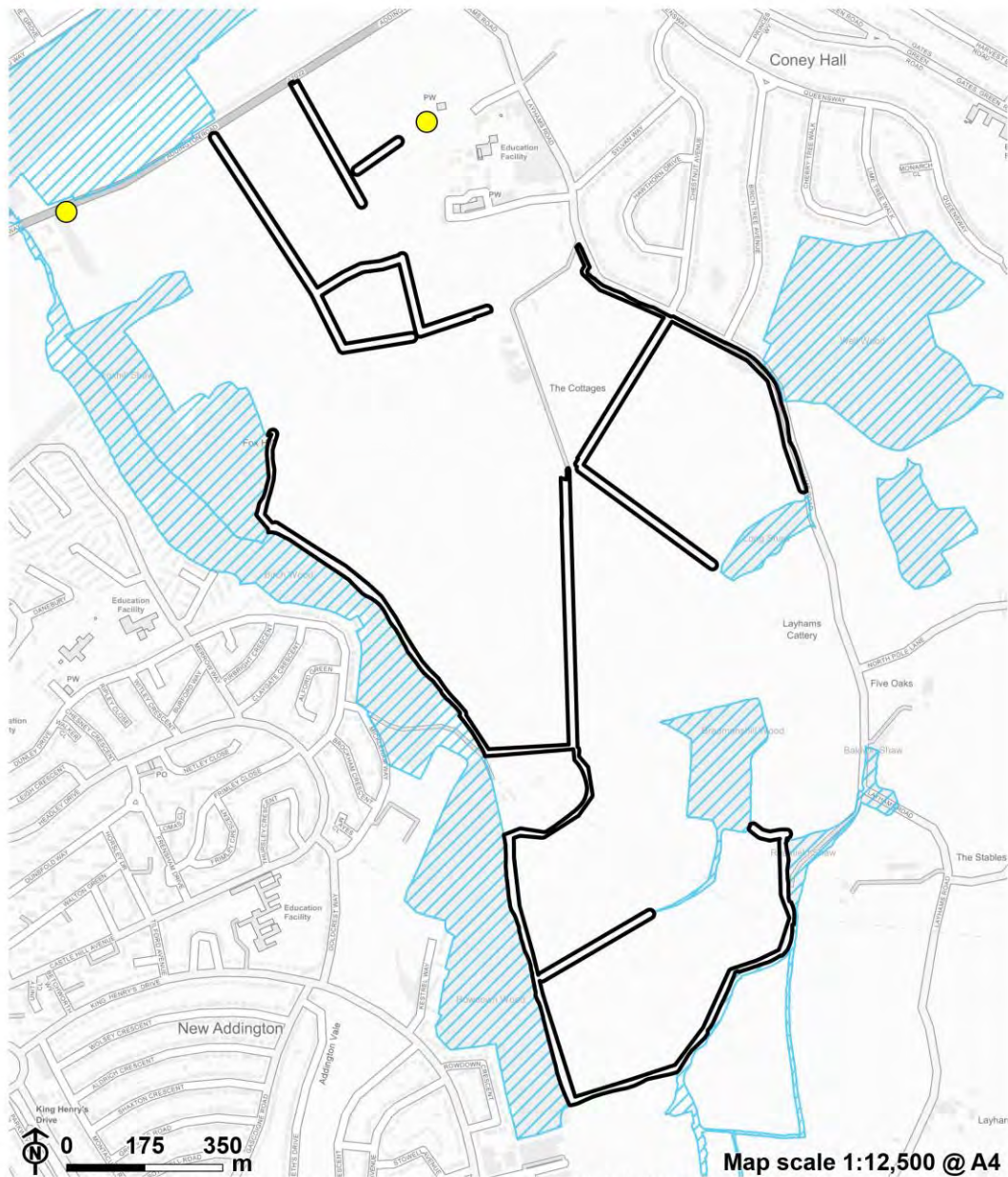
Wickham Court Farm






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- | | |
|--|---|
| LUC assessment site | J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor) |
| ● Target note | ●● TL Tree line |
| — J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor) | A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural) |
| - - - J2.2.1 Defunct hedge (native species-rich) | B4 Improved grassland |
| - - - J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor) | J1.1 Arable |
| ●●● J2.8 Earth bank | |

Wickham Court Farm



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

Winsford Gardens

Site information

Site ID:	28
SINC ID:	N/A
SINC Grade:	N/A
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ3527869614
Area (ha):	0.54
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:	Stag Beetle
INNS Records:	A Flowering Plant, Evergreen Oak,
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	Yes
Known projects/initiatives:	Gravel Garden for pollinator plants
Summary of Site:	Winsford Gardens is located in the north east of the borough, surrounded by urban development. The site comprised areas of improved grassland, scrub and mixed scattered trees. There was also a pond being created at the time of the site visit. Within the centre and north of the site were areas of raised beds with community allotments. There is also an active 'Friends of' group that manage the park.

Winsford Gardens

Survey data

Surveyor: Rosalind Warwick-Haller

Weather: Dry, warm, sunny, windy

Date: 31.05.23

Survey access: Full

Level of use: High

Management: Good

Additional comments on existing management: The grass is cut to a short sward for people to use and the scrub is maintained to be kept off the pathways.

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

Wasteland: No

Woodland: No

Orchard: No

Winsford Gardens

Scrub: Yes

Native Hedgerows: No

Other important habitats

The built environment: No

Gardens and allotments: Yes

Churchyards and cemeteries: No

Meadows/pastures: No

Fen, marsh and swamp: No

Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees: No

Habitat survey description: The site was a mix of short sward, dominant perennial rye, grassland with scattered mixed trees and ornamental planting. The grassland species included cocks-foot, white clover, ribwort plantain, dock, yarrow, and cranesbill. The scattered trees included mature oak, yew, willow, ash and sycamore. There were spread throughout the site, with concentrations along the site boundaries. The scrub was a mixture of ornamental shrubs and bramble. In the centre of the site was a small rose garden. In the north of the site was a set of raised beds with fruits and vegetable plants.

Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment: No

Intrusive buildings: No

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

Erosion: Yes

Vehicular erosion: No

Pollution: No

Vandalism: No

Litter: No

Winsford Gardens

Dog fouling:	No
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	No
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	Some of the grassland was being eroded through heavy use to bare ground.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	Yes
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	Yes
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:	Areas of grassland along the boundaries could be left to grow long to create structural diversity within the grassland. A more relaxed mowing regime would also lead to further species diversity. The inclusion of further wildlife friendly planting to benefit invertebrates could be included into the ornamental flowerbeds. The pond was currently being created/refurbished, and will be of benefit to amphibians and provide a water source for small mammals and birds.

Winsford Gardens

Interest

Mammals:	Yes
Birds:	Yes
Reptiles:	No
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 scattered trees and scrub provide suitable habitat for bats, birds and small mammals to forage and shelter. The scrub and ornamental planting provides suitable habitat for common invertebrates.

Winsford Gardens



Winsford Gardens



Winsford Gardens



Winsford Gardens



Winsford Gardens



Winsford Gardens

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	Within the site small strips and buffers of the improved grassland could have a more varied mowing regime to create more structural and floral diversity. Marginal planting and deadwood feature creation around the new pond area to provide opportunities for invertebrates and amphibians. Planting of shrub and scrub with known benefit to wildlife and notable species such as blackthorn.
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Known/relevant existing site management plan: None

SINC criteria

Representation:	N/A
Habitat Rarity:	N/A
Species Rarity:	N /A
Habitat Richness:	N/A
Species Richness:	N/A
Size:	The small site offers a green space within a densely urban environment.
Species Importance:	N/A
Ancient Character:	N/A
Recreatibility:	The mature trees and scrub are not easily re-creatable given the time taken to reach maturity.
Typical Urban Character:	N/A
Cultural/Historic Character:	N/A
Geographic Position:	The site is located in the north of the borough. Winsford Gardens is also located in an area of deficiency, and is within a densely urban area. The site is ecologically linked to a small area of allotments to the south and is a stepping stone of green spaces across the north of the borough. This site offers important access to nature.

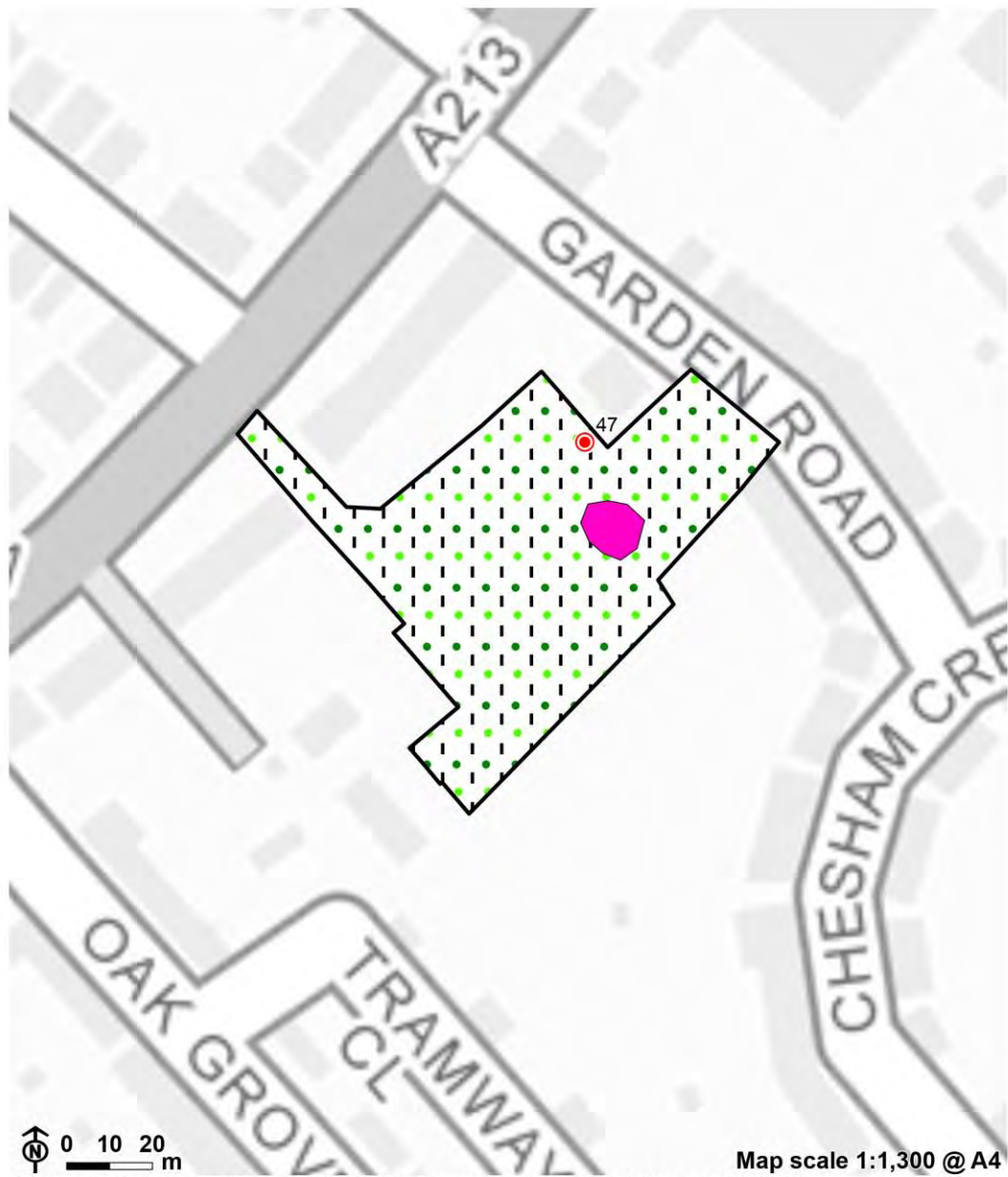
Winsford Gardens

Access:	The site has multiple access point and is easily accessible for all with wide paths. The gardens are run by a local group which use local funds and grants to create wildlife areas including a gravel garden. The site also engages the public with engagement and information boards.
Use:	The site is likely mainly used by locals and families.
Potential:	Creation of areas of species-rich grassland through varied mowing regimes, planting of marginal plants, deadwood features around the new pond. Planting of species that are of known benefit to notable species.
Aesthetic Appeal:	The flowering ornamental planting and mature trees provide a visual aesthetic appeal in a predominantly urban environment. The garden provides an area of peace and quiet and includes lots of seating areas.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

SINC survey conclusions

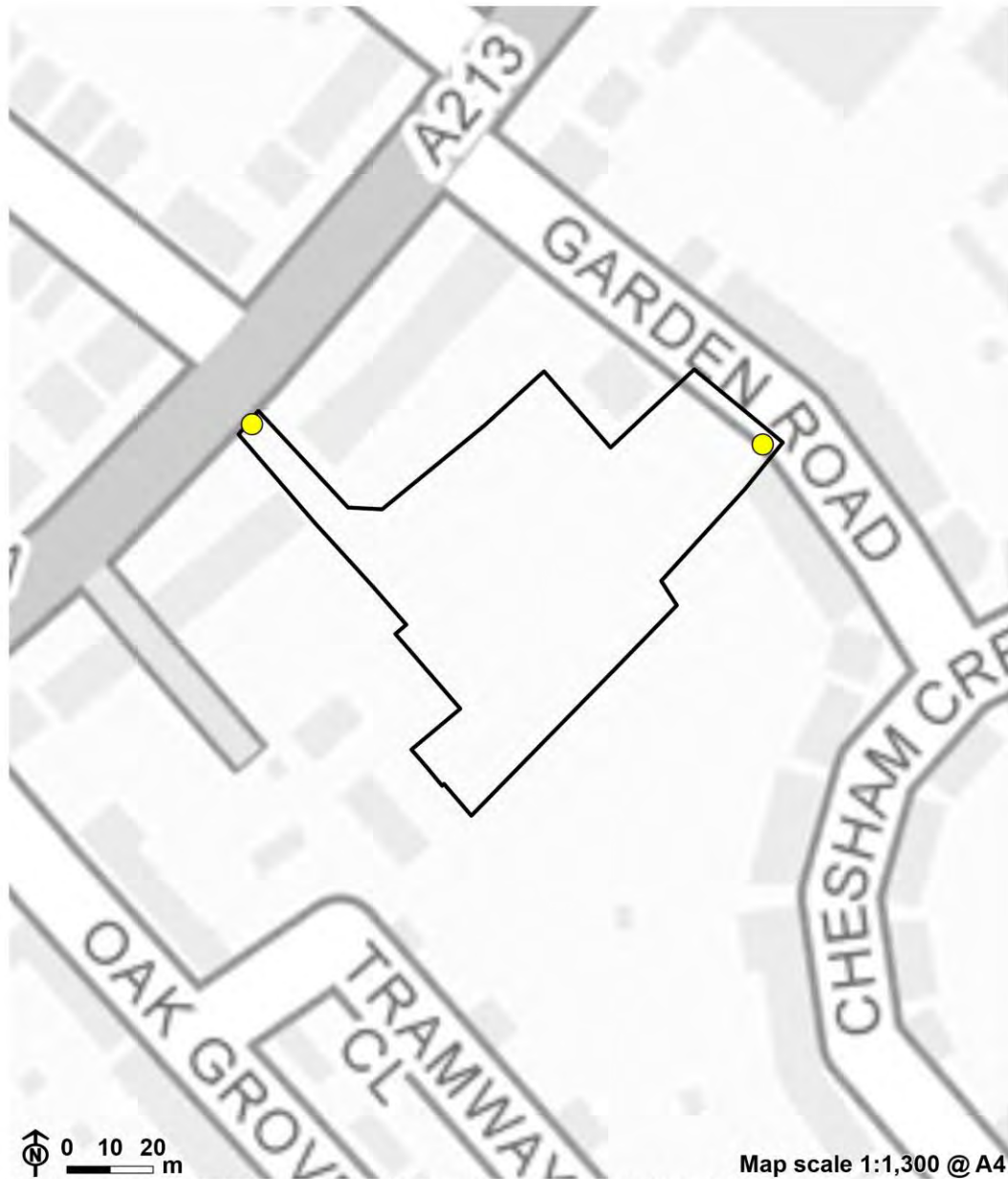
SINC Recommendations:	Preliminary SINC - not yet recommended for designation
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	The site does not currently meet the criteria of Local SINC quality or diversity. Through habitat restoration and further management there is opportunity for this site to be reviewed for consideration as Preliminary SINC in future.

Winsford Gardens



- LUC assessment site
- Target note
- A3.3 Mixed scattered trees/B4 Improved grassland
- OP Ornamental planting

Winsford Gardens



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□ LUC assessment site

● Site access point

Cator Park

Site information

Site ID:	3
SINC ID:	N/A
SINC Grade:	N/A
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ3641870142
Area (ha):	11.38
Ward:	Penge & Cator Ward
Land use:	Parks and Gardens
Ownership:	London Borough of Bromley
SINC Description:	N/A
Management provider:	Private Ownership and Management
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	N/A
NE Priority Habitat records:	Deciduous woodland
London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes
Protected/Notable Species records:	Common Pipistrelle, Daubenton's Bat, European Eel, Fieldfare, Grey Wagtail, Lesser Noctule, Little Egret, Mistle Thrush, Myotis Bat species, Noctule Bat, Nyctalus Bat species, Redwing, Rock Stonecrop, Song Thrush, Soprano Pipistrelle, Stag Beetle, Starlin
INNS Records:	Japanese Knotweed, Ring-necked Parakeet, Turkey Oak,
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	No
Known projects/initiatives:	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.
Summary of Site:	Cator Park lies to the north-west of the borough and comprises a

Cator Park

large recreational park of an area of 11ha with routes for walking and cycling. There is also a childrens' play area which contains equipment for young children aged five to 13. The park is bound by holly hedges and mature tree lines. Chaffinch Brook, which is a channelised watercourse, flows south to north through the park and connects with the River Pool at New Beckenham SINC. Predominant habitats of Cator Park are amenity grassland, scattered mature trees and mixed broadleaved and coniferous tree lines. Within the north-west of the park, there is an extensive fenced area of dense scrub containing scattered mature broadleaved trees, which is developing to secondary woodland. To the south of Cator Park, there is an area of newly planted parkland associated with the private residential area, which supports species-poor semi-improved grassland and scattered ornamental and native trees.

Cator Park

Survey data

Surveyor: Ellie Mayead

Weather: Overcast with intermittent rain showers

Date: 10.05.23

Survey access: Partial

Level of use: High

Management: Good

Additional comments on existing management: The site is managed by idverde under the Cator Park Management Plan. The site is well managed for recreational use especially by families. However, the large areas of amenity grassland at Cator Park are frequently mown, therefore, these are currently of low ecological value.

Priority habitats

Chalk grassland: No

Acid grassland: No

Species-rich neutral grassland: No

Heathland: No

Chalk Streams: No

Other Rivers and Streams Yes

Wetlands: No

Reedbeds: No

Parks and urban greenspaces: Yes

Standing water: No

Wasteland: No

Cator Park

Woodland:	Yes
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 main parkland of Cator Park supports individual trees, tree clusters and tree lines of a diverse range of native species including Scots pine, pedunculate oak, poplar species, ash, sycamore, field maple, rowan and hawthorn. The amenity grassland is predominantly close-mown perennial ryegrass. To the south of Cator Park, the young planted trees within the parkland associated with the private residential area include predominantly ornamental and fruit trees such as tulip tree, common lime, katsura tree, beech, field maple, strawberry tree, plum, Antartica beech tree, plane trees, cedar and pines. The species-poor semi improved neutral grassland associated with the private residential area supports the most herbs, wildflowers and grasses at Cator Park and comprises predominantly perennial rye-grass, meadow grass, meadow foxtail, barren brome, and meadow buttercup, frequent creeping buttercup, dandelion species, greater plantain, early forget-me-not, mouse-ear chickweed and yarrow, and locally abundant corn speedwell, creeping cinquefoil and ragwort.
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Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment:	Yes
Intrusive buildings:	No

Cator Park

Encroachment / land grab (incl. informal parking):	No
Erosion:	No
Vehicular erosion:	No
Pollution:	No
Vandalism:	No
Litter:	Yes
Dog fouling:	No
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	No
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	Due to the high level of recreational activity at Cator Park, there was litter present across the site.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	Yes
Meadow creation:	Yes
Wetland creation/enhancement	Yes
Tree / hedgerow planting:	Yes
Scrub establishment/management:	Yes
Active tree management:	Yes
Deadwood habitat creation:	Yes
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	Yes

Cator Park

Access opening/delineation/restriction:	Yes
Education:	Yes
Additional comments:	<p>In association with the 'Brilliant Butterflies' initiative, opportunities for relaxing mowing in certain areas should be sought in association with planting additional nectar sources in the form of wildflowers elsewhere across the site to the west of Chaffinch Brook. Increasing the structural complexity of the grassland will improve its value to invertebrates, small mammals, birds and reptiles whilst also enhancing the aesthetic value of the park through creating ecological 'interest' areas. The hedgerows surrounding the park are species poor, comprising predominantly holly. These would benefit from planting additional native shrub and tree species to improve the diversity and structure of hedges. Investigate opportunities for channel naturalisation of Chaffinch Brook and The Beck to enhance the ecological value of the watercourse in order to strengthen the SINC network through offering an expansion of good quality river habitat at Pool River. In the absence of channel naturalisation, in-channel modifications could be made for aquatic invertebrates and fish, through naturalising the channel bed to retain gravels and pebbles, and installing floating reedbeds and marginal vegetation. Investigate opportunities for enhancing the area of dense scrub and scattered trees to create a wildlife area which falls under management as part of Cator Park, but which only provides public access as part of guided walks or to particular interested community groups such as 'Friends of' groups who may support in the management of the site. Creating a mosaic of open herb rich grassland, scattered scrub, dense scrub and broadleaved woodland would offer enhanced habitat suitability over the long term for invertebrates, reptiles, small mammals, birds and bats rather than succession to closed canopy broadleaved woodland. There may also be opportunity for wetland influence from The Beck and adjacent Chaffinch Brook to create wet meadow features.</p>

Interest

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

Cator Park

Invertebrates:	Yes
Fish:	Yes
Higher Plants:	No
Bryophytes:	No
Lichen:	No
Fungi:	No
Explain the importance of the site for these interest features:	The extensive area of the park, and diversity of habitats present offers a range of habitats which could support a diverse assemblage of bat, bird and invertebrate species. Additionally, there is a bat box on one of the Scots pine trees along the northern perimeter of the site.

Cator Park



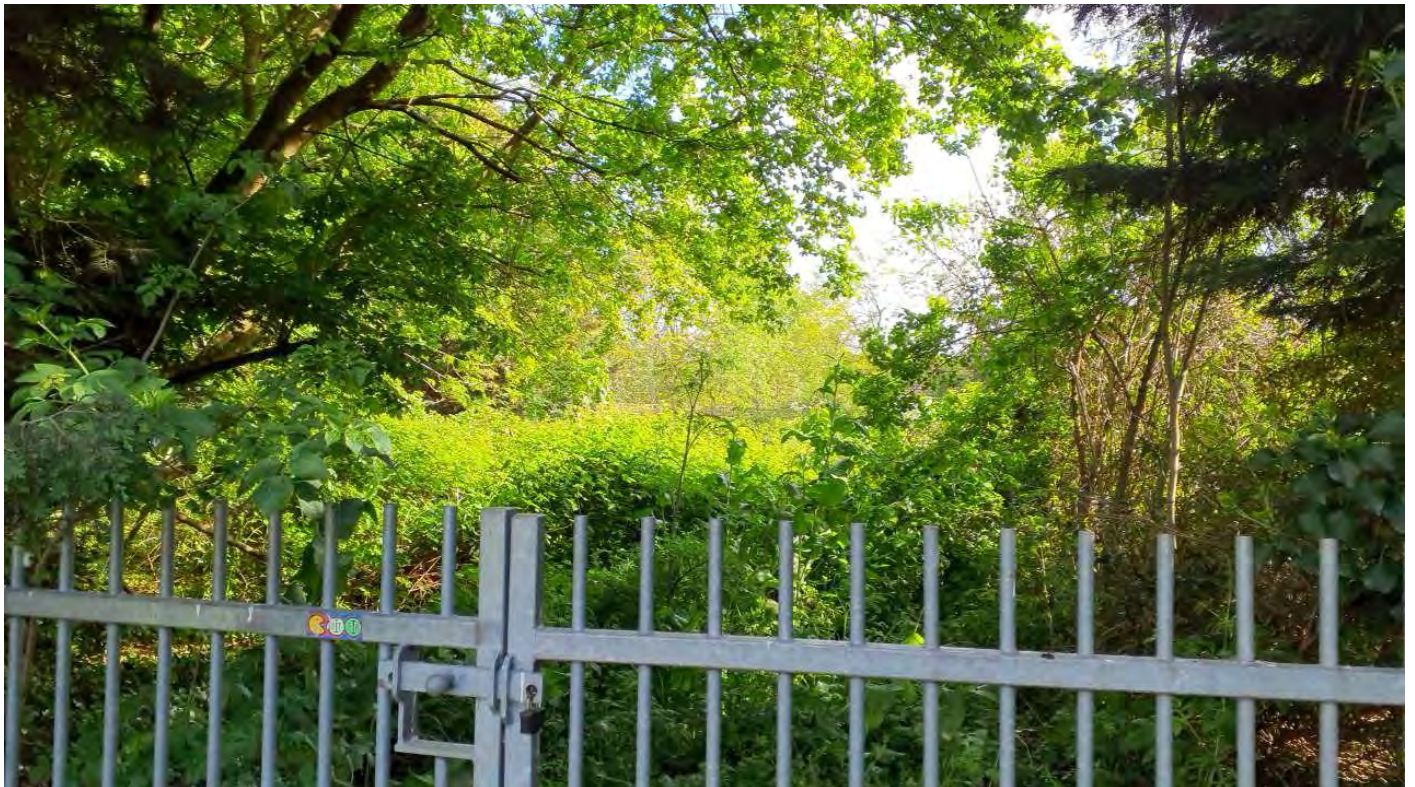
Cator Park



Cator Park



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Cator Park

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	The grassland associated with the private residential area is the most species rich at Cator Park, and would benefit from management to further enhance the species diversity with the aim of creating species-rich grassland. This could be achieved through appropriate management to prevent nutrient enrichment and dominant weeds, and complimented by sowing yellow rattle to prevent competition by vigorous grasses such as perennial ryegrass.
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Known/relevant existing site management plan: Cator Park Management Plan

SINC criteria

Representation:	N/A
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Habitat Rarity:	N/A
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Species Rarity:	Cator Park is likely to support a diverse assemblage of bat species due to the provision of terrestrial and aquatic foraging and commuting habitat. There are records of common and soprano pipistrelle, Daubenton's bat, Lesser noctule, and Myotis bat species within Cator Park. The presence of the Pool River increases the diversity of bird species likely to be present at Cator Park, and there are records of several notable riparian birds including Little Egret and Grey Wagtail. Due to the expansive size of the park and the numerous mature trees present in addition to dense undisturbed scrub, the park is also likely to support a range of nesting bird species including rare and notable species such as Song Thrush, for which there are records within the Park.
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Habitat Richness:	Cator Park supports a range of habitats including freshwater, mature trees, dense scrub and semi-improved grassland.
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Species Richness:	N/A
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Size:	Cator Park is a large recreational park of a total area of 11ha, which extends the SINC network along the Pool River.
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Species Importance:	N/A
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Ancient Character:	N/A
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Cator Park

Recreatability:	Due to the range of habitats which are present at the site, including the canalised stream which connects the site to the River Pool at New Beckenham SINC to the north, the site's character is not re-creatable, despite the presence of some re-creatable habitats within such as amenity grassland. Additionally the presence of mature trees, native hedgerows and scrub woodland, demonstrates that features of this site would take a long time to reach maturity if the site were re-created.
Typical Urban Character:	N/A
Cultural/Historic Character:	N/A
Geographic Position:	Chaffinch Brook, which flows through Cator Park into River Pool at New Beckenham, offers direct hydrological connectivity between the site and the downstream River Pool at New Beckenham SINC. The adjacent Borough Grade II SINC, which lies north of Cator park, is designated due to its gravel bottom with natural banks supporting diverse marginal plant communities. Therefore, Cator Park offers strategic connectivity with the wider SINC network and although it is a modified channel, Chaffinch Brook forms part of a wider blue corridor which extends north through New Beckenham and a newly restored section north of Worsley Bridge Road towards Southend. Beyond Bromley, the River Pool forms a designated SINC between Southend and Catford.
Access:	The site is readily accessible on foot, by bike, wheelchair or pushchair along the Waterlink Ways Sustrans route which passes through Canton Park and joins the Pool River leading north over Lennard Road towards Southend. There are tarmacked routes throughout the park which allow access to a wide range of users.
Use:	The park is predominantly used by young families and forms a recreational route for walking , cycling, running, dog walking.
Potential:	The park offers potential for enhancing the local wildlife resource through minor changes in mowing regimes, and meadow management and improving the structure and species richness of hedgerows. There is also opportunity for making substantial improvements to the ecological value of the habitats on site through enhancements to the river channel and through bringing the area of dense scrub into management. The newly planted trees to the south of Cator Park hold potential for the development of a rich and interesting parkland setting.
Aesthetic Appeal:	The mature and leafy appearance of this urban park and range

Cator Park

of habitats present including the Pool River offers aesthetic appeal. Additionally, the newly planted parkland to the south of Cator Park contains a diverse assemblage of ornamental flowering and fruiting trees which will offer aesthetic interest throughout the seasons once they reach maturity.

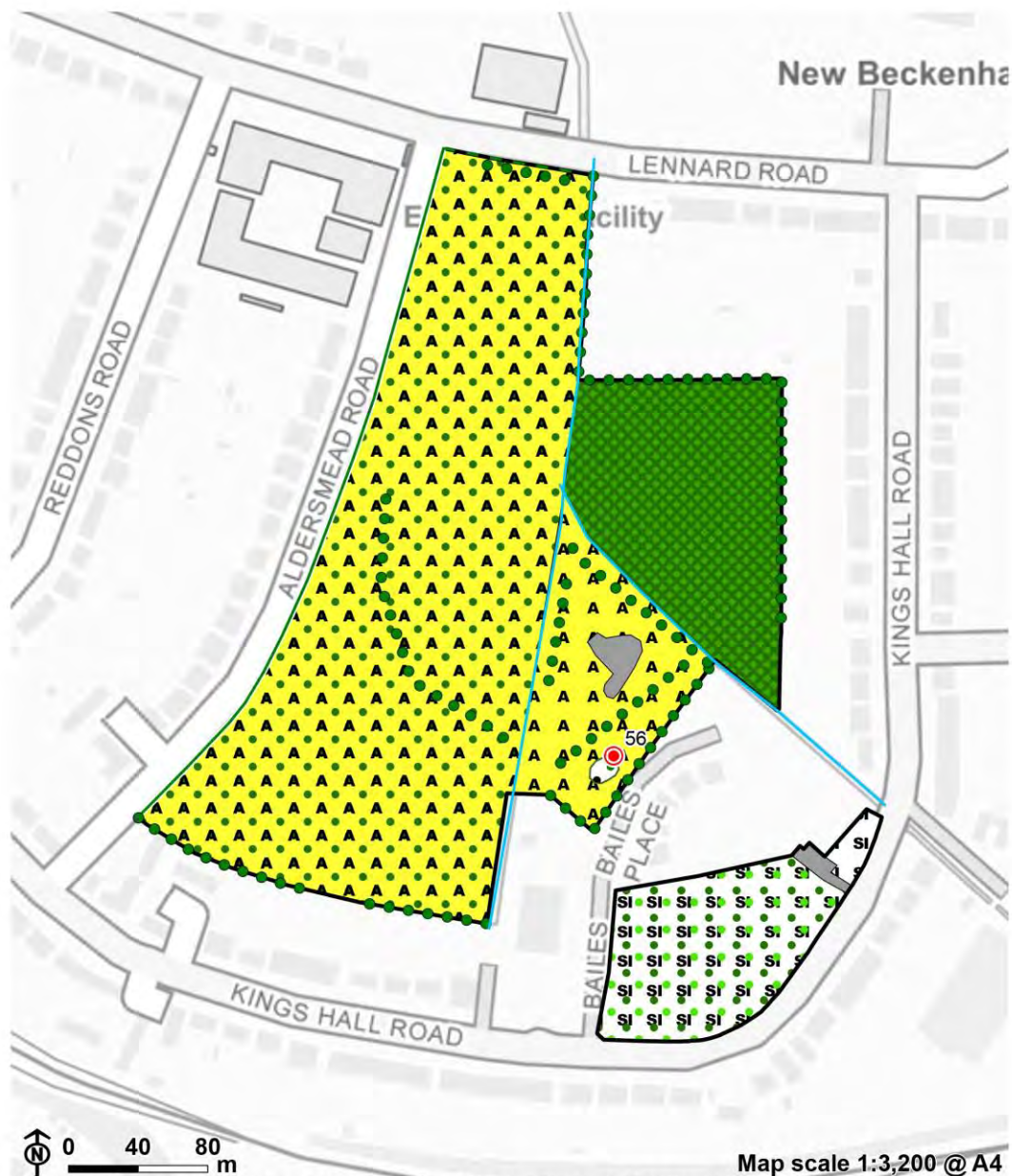
Geodiversity Interest: N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations: Proposed SINC

Summary of recommended change in SINC designation: Cator Park supports a diverse range of habitats of Local SINC quality and diversity including freshwater and terrestrial habitats. In addition, the site offers strategic connection with River Pool at New Beckenham SINC to the north, which is a Borough Grade II SINC. Therefore, the site should be designated as a Local SINC in order to strengthen the SINC network.

Cator Park

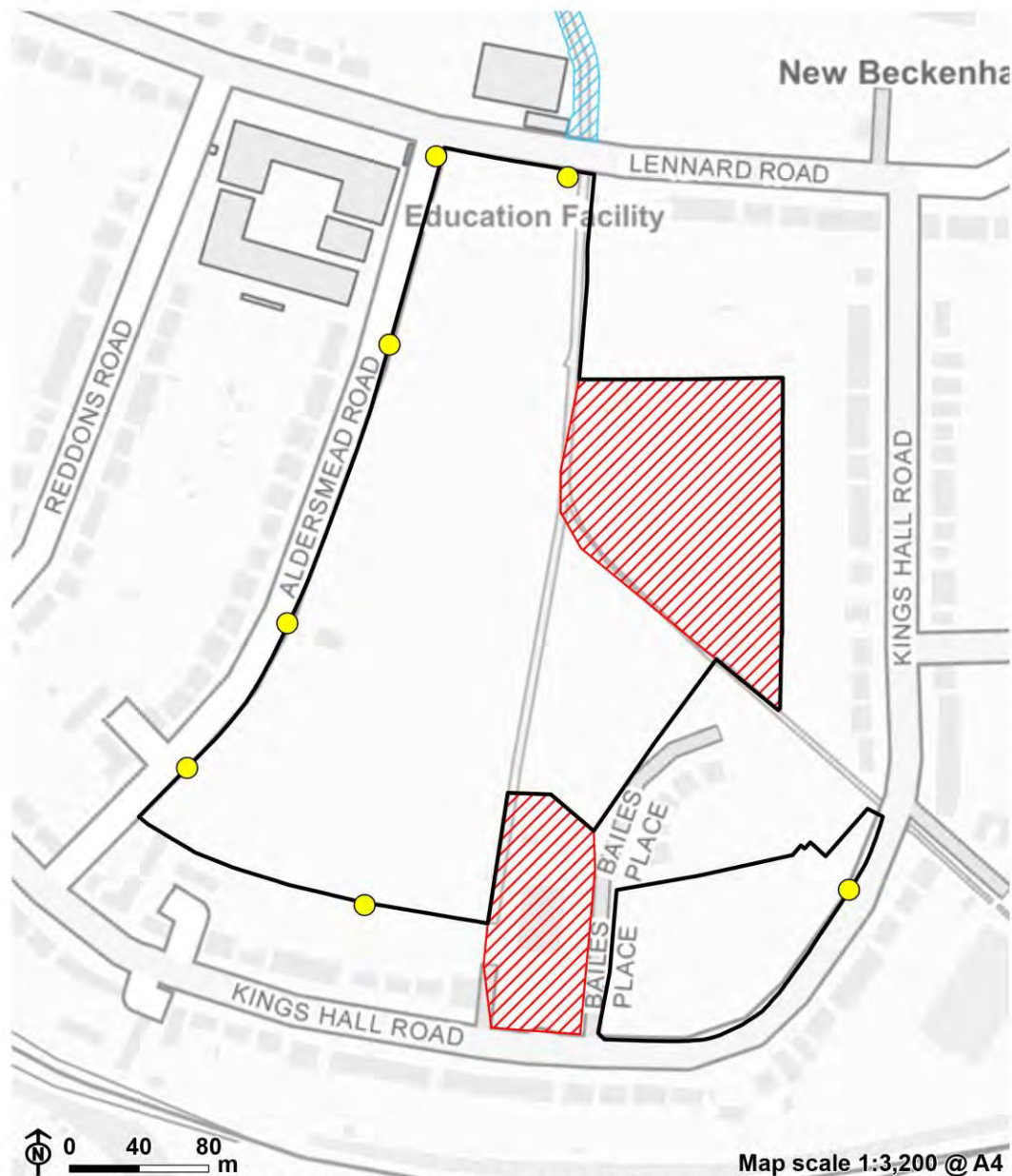


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Map scale 1:3,200 @ A4

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| LUC assessment site | A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)/A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous) | B6 Poor semi-improved grassland/A3.3 Mixed scattered trees |
| Target note | A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees/J4 Bare ground | HS Hard standing |
| G2 Running water | B6 Poor semi-improved grassland | J1.2 Amenity grassland |
| J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor) | | J1.2 Amenity grassland/A3.1 Broadleaved scattered trees |
| J2.2.2 Defunct hedge (species-poor) | | |
| TL Tree line | | |

Cator Park



Map scale 1:3,200 @ A4
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- LUC assessment site
- Site access point
- ▨ Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
- ▨ Site accessibility issue

Chelsfield Green

Site information

Site ID:	4
SINC ID:	ByL05
SINC Grade:	L
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4761864225
Area (ha):	4.57
Ward:	Chelsfield Ward
Land use:	Natural and Semi-natural Urban Greenspace
Ownership:	London Borough of Bromley
SINC Description:	<p>A long narrow site, mainly used by dog walkers. It provides a safe route to avoid the adjacent road for both pedestrians and horse riders, the latter along a permissive bridleway. The grassland has many species found in meadows including common knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), oxeye daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>), wild carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>) and common sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>). Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>) and salad burnet (<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>) are both unusual species for London and reflect the underlying chalk bedrock. Numerous species of legume are present including red clover (<i>Trifolium pretense</i>), lesser trefoil (<i>Trifolium dubium</i>), black medick (<i>Medicago lupulina</i>), hairy tare (<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>), smooth tare (<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>), common vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>) and grass vetchling (<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>). Hedges and planted scrub of hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) with young ash trees (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) provide structure around the site. Wild clematis (<i>Clematis vitalba</i>) sprawls over large areas of scrub and ground in the north west of the site. Much of the grassland is cut once a year as a hay meadow, allowing wild flowers to grow and set seed.</p> <p>The site provides extensive views towards the north, an uncommon feature for open spaces in this area.</p>
Management provider:	London Borough of Bromley
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	N/A
NE Priority Habitat records:	Deciduous woodland, Lowland calcareous grassland

Chelsfield Green

Chelsfield Green

London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes
Protected/Notable Species records:	House Sparrow, Swift
INNS Records:	N/A
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	No
Known projects/initiatives:	None
Summary of Site:	Chelsfield Green is located in the east of the borough, next to Chelsfield Station. The site comprised a thin strip of calcareous grassland bounded by dense scrub and broadleaved woodland. The site was likely predominantly used by locals for walking and cycling.

Chelsfield Green

Survey data

Surveyor: Rosalind Warwick-Haller

Weather: Dry, hot

Date: 13.06.23

Survey access: Full

Level of use: High

Management: Good

Additional comments on existing management: Pathways have been cut through the grassland so that the longer sward is not trampled.

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: Yes

Orchard: No

Chelsfield Green

Scrub: Yes

Native Hedgerows: Yes

Other important habitats

The built environment: No

Gardens and allotments: No

Churchyards and cemeteries: No

Meadows/pastures: Yes

Fen, marsh and swamp: No

Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees: No

Habitat survey description: The habitats comprise broadleaved woodland and dense scrub around the edges of the site, comprising mature ash, hazel, sycamore, cherry, oak and bramble, ivy, dog rose and cow parsley. The grassland is split into two large fields in the centre of the site, the species comprise soft brome, false oat, cocks foot, crested dogtail, corkscrew waterdropwort, red clover, pyramidal orchid and mugwort.

Threats and disturbances

Redevelopment: No

Intrusive buildings: No

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

Erosion: Yes

Vehicular erosion: No

Pollution: No

Vandalism: No

Litter: Yes

Dog fouling: Yes

Chelsfield Green

Fly tipping:	Yes
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	No
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	Due to the high usage by dog walkers there was considerable amounts of dog fouling and litter within the woodland. In the eastern field there were signs of erosion over the edges if the cut pathways.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	No
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	Yes
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 within the woodland, especially the bramble should be thinned to create glades and allow further diversity in the ground flora. The woodland also provides suitable locations for woodpiles and further tree planting. Along the north boundary there is opportunity to plant scrub to create linear connectivity across the site.

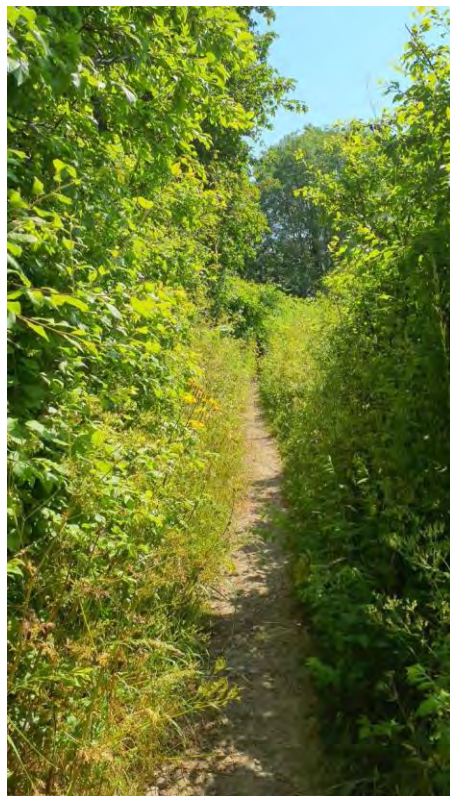
Interest

Chelsfield Green

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, woodland and scrub habitat provides large areas suitable for mammals, birds, reptiles and invertebrates to forage and shelter.
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Chelsfield Green



Chelsfield Green



Chelsfield Green



Chelsfield Green



Chelsfield Green



Chelsfield Green

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	Scrub thinning within the woodland to create small glades would allow a more diverse woodland floor. Creation of deadwood features will provide suitable habitat for invertebrates and reptiles. Hedgerow shrub planting, with known benefit to wildlife along the north boundary to create linear connectivity through the site
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Known/relevant existing site management plan: None

SINC criteria

Representation:	N/A
Habitat Rarity:	Good quality, species-rich calcareous grassland is a rare habitat within the borough and urban setting of London.
Species Rarity:	Abundant pyramidal orchid within the site. The woodland and scrub provides suitable foraging and nesting habitat for notable species such as house sparrow.
Habitat Richness:	N/A
Species Richness:	The habitats on site, including the broadleaved woodland, calcareous grassland and native hedgerow have a high level of species diversity. The site supports a diverse range of faunal species, such as bats, birds, invertebrates and reptiles.
Size:	A large area of good quality calcareous grassland habitat.
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 is located on the edge of the urban area, next to Chelsfield station and provides a quiet green area for people to use.

Chelsfield Green

Access:	Multiple access points and flat pathways to allow use by a range of people.
Use:	The site is likely to be mainly used by local people for walking. The site also provides seating in a quiet green space.
Potential:	N/A
Aesthetic Appeal:	The sites mixture of leafy broadleaved woodland and calcareous grassland provide a visual aesthetic appeal.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations:	Proposed Upgrade
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	The SINC meets number of criteria to be upgraded to a Borough II SINC. The site supports a substantial area of calcareous grassland and species-rich broadleaved woodland. The SINC is easily accessible by locals and residents from further afield.

Chelsfield Green

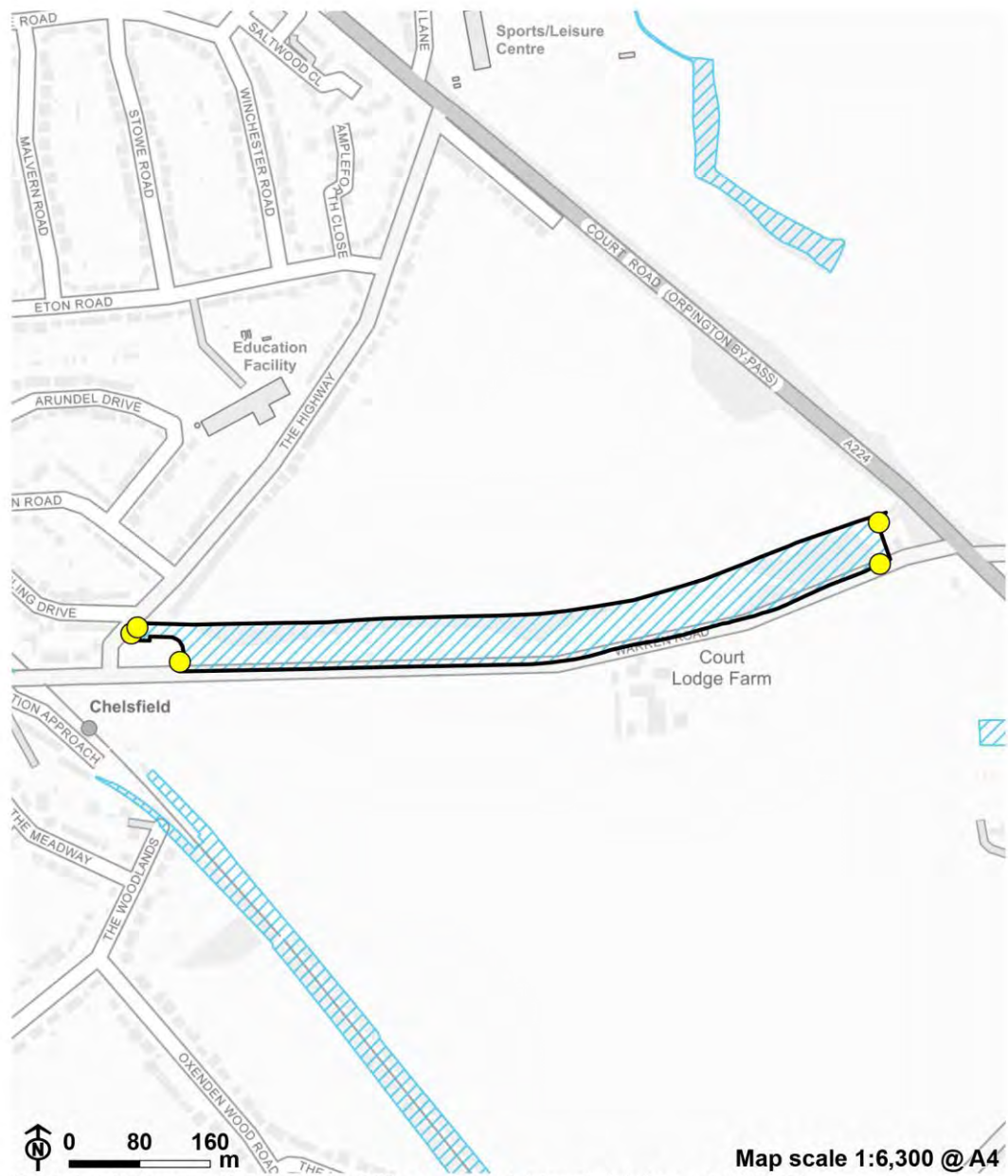


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- LUC assessment site
- wavy line J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
- • TL Tree line
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)/A2.2 Scrub (scattered)

- 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)
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland

Chelsfield Green



Map scale 1:6,300 @ A4
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- LUC assessment site
- Site access point
- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation