Chislehurst Cemetery

Site information

Site ID:	5
SINC ID:	N/A
SINC Grade:	N/A
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4538071204
Area (ha):	4.44
Ward:	Chislehurst 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:	BEAVERS WOOD
NE Priority Habitat records:	Deciduous woodland
London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes
Protected/Notable Species records:	Bluebell, Dunnock, Greenfinch, Mistle Thrush
INNS Records:	Cherry Laurel, Evergreen Oak, Ring-necked Parakeet,
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	No
Known projects/initiatives:	None.
Summary of Site:	Chislehurst Cemetery is a large cemetery of 4.4ha in total located to the north-east of the borough between Chislehurst and Sidcup. The site supports species-rich neutral grassland, mature tree lines and it is bound by a mature hedge with trees.

Chislehurst Cemetery

Survey data

Surveyor:	Ellie Mayhead
Weather:	Overcast, dry and cool
Date:	11.05.23
Survey access:	Full
Level of use:	Moderate
Management:	Good
Additional comments on existing management:	Idvere provide management of the site which is in very good condition supporting species-rich neutral grassland, which is a result of the long history of management of the site. 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

Chislehurst Cemetery

Orchard:	No
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 cemetery comprises species rich neutral grassland which is bound by a mature holly and hawthorn hedge with trees including oak, sycamore, rowan and beech. Within the cemetery there are formal planted tree avenues.

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

Chislehurst Cemetery

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:	Yes
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	No
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	Yes
Additional comments:	Retaining deadwood on site for invertebrates along the mature treeline and hedgerow along the perimeter will increase the ecological value of the site for a wider range of invertebrate species, whilst being strategically positioned to prevent visual impacts on the cemetery. Provide boards on the sites' history and ecological value, with information on key floral and invertebrate species which may be present at the site at different times of year.

Interest

Mammals:	Yes

Chislehurst Cemetery

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:	The grassland is species rich and supports bluebells which are an indicator of ancient woodland. In addition, gravestones are likely to be colonised by a range of bryophytes and lichens. A diverse bird assemblage was recorded during the survey including song thrush, starlings, robin, blackbird, magpies, and chaffinch. In addition, there are historic records for greenfinch and mistle thrush which are rare and notable birds in London. The church building of the cemetery offers bat roost suitability due to the presence of gaps in the mortar and beneath roof tiles and lead flashing and the presence of decorative features which may offer opportunistic roost features for crevice dwelling species such as pipistrelles.

Chislehurst Cemetery

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Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	Retain deadwood for the creation of deadwood features.
Known/relevant existing site management plan:	The site is well managed by idverde but there is no formal management plan in place.

SINC criteria

Representation:	The site offers good representation of species rich neutral grassland within the setting of a Cemetery.
Habitat Rarity:	Species rich neutral grassland of this size is rare within London, especially one which is largely undisturbed by people and dogs.
Species Rarity:	N/A
Habitat Richness:	N/A
Species Richness:	The neutral grassland supports a diverse assemblage of wildflowers, grasses and herbs including meadow buttercup, creeping buttercup, bluebells, yellow vetchling, creeping cinquefoil, eyebright, mouse ear chickweed, yarrow, mouse ear hawkweed, red dead nettle, procumbent yellow sorrel, herb robert, doves foot cranesbill, germander speedwell, broad leaved plantain, and field wood rush.
Size:	The Cemetery is of a moderate size at 4.4ha with extensive cover of species rich grassland and continuous hedgerow and tree lined boundary.
Species Importance:	N/A
Ancient Character:	N/A
Recreatability:	N/A
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:	The site lies adjacent to Kemnal Woodlands SINC, along the

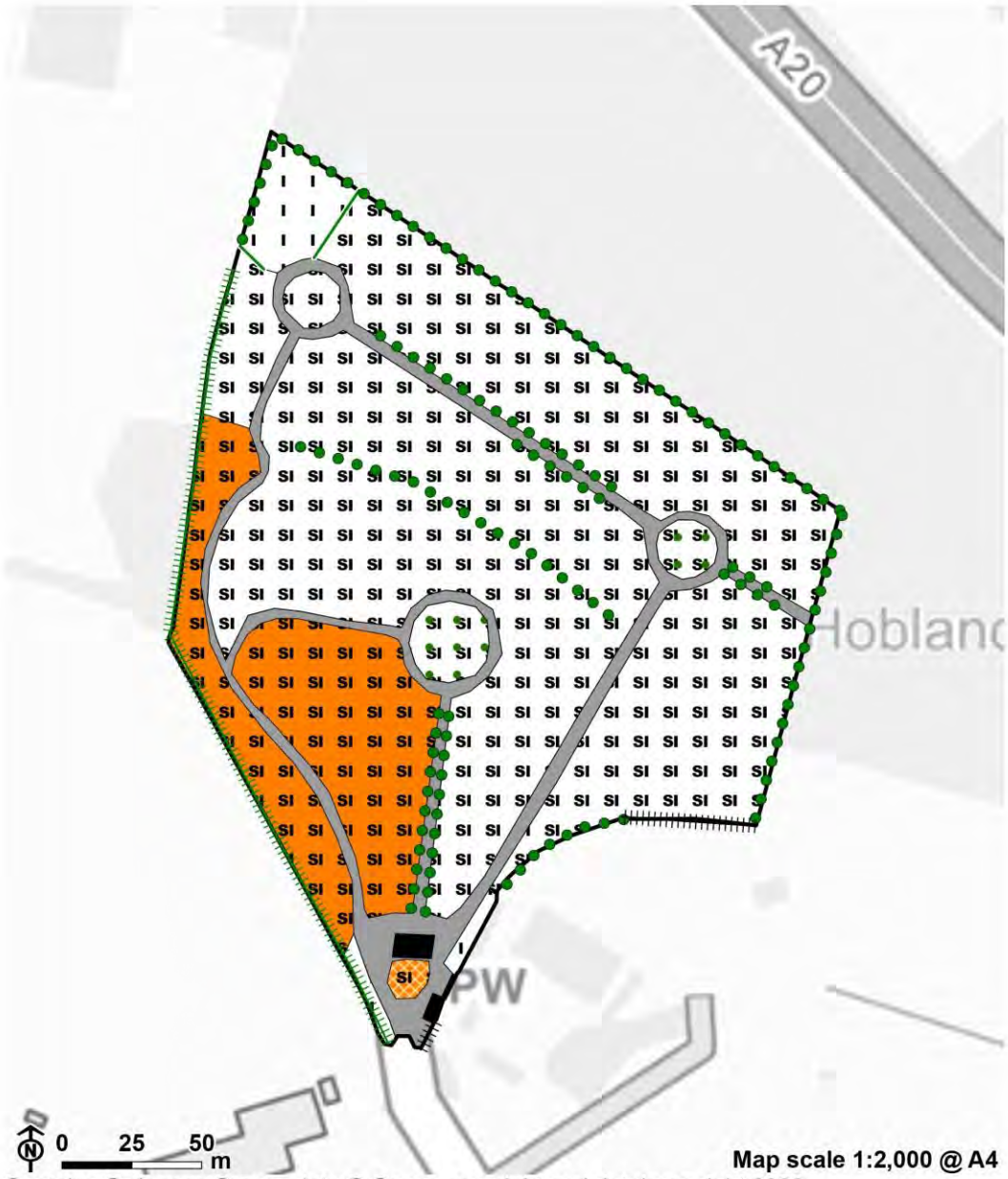
Chislehurst Cemetery

	eastern boundary of the borough. It is surrounded by a dense network of SINCs including the extensive Scadbury Park, St Paul's Cray Common, Pett's Wood and Hawkwood Estate Metropolitan SINC which forms an extensive bet of over 300ha to the south of Chislehurst Cemetery.
Access:	The site is accessible by car or on foot from Beaverwood Road.
Use:	The site is likely to be predominantly used by local residents and religious communities.
Potential:	N/A
Aesthetic Appeal:	The combination of culture and natural heritage setting provided by the cemetery, the diverse species-rich grassland which contains colourful flowering plants and mature hedgerow and blossoming trees 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.

Chislehurst Cemetery



Chislehurst Cemetery

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LUC assessment site

Site access point

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

Darrick Wood

Site information

Site ID:	6
SINC ID:	ByBI09
SINC Grade:	BI
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4433764995
Area (ha):	24.15
Ward:	Farnborough & Crofton Ward
Land use:	Natural and Semi-natural Urban Greenspace
Ownership:	London Borough of Bromley
SINC Description:	A complex of high-quality habitats. Darrick Wood and the smaller Newstead Wood to the north-east are ancient woods with large oak (Quercus sp.) standards over outgrown coppice. A rich ground flora includes a few early purple orchids (Orchis mascula). A stream flows along the western edge of Darrick Wood, through an area of alder (Alnus glutinosa) woodland. Associated with the stream are flushes supporting a diverse wetland flora, including large bittercress (Cardamine amara), a very rare species in London. A nearby pond has breeding great crested newts. Around the edges of the woodland are grasslands of varying quality. The most interesting is by the south-west corner of Darrick Wood. Here, a large colony of meadow saxifrage (Saxifraga granulata) occurs, along with grass vetchling (Lathyrus nissolia) and a good range of commoner wild flowers. Grass vetchling is also abundant in the small field between Darrick and Newstead Woods. To the east of Darrick Wood is a much larger area of rough grassland. This is of rather low botanical diversity, but contains very large colonies of the rare corky-fruited water-dropwort (Oenanthe pimpinelloides).
Management provider:	London Borough of Bromley
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	DARRICK WOOD
NE Priority Habitat records:	Deciduous woodland,Lowland meadows
London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes

Darrick Wood

Protected/Notable Species records:	Bluebell, Brambling, Brown Hairstreak, Cinnabar, Common Toad, Corn Bunting, Dark Green Fritillary, Dunnock, Fieldfare, Garden Angelica, Great Crested Newt, Greater Yellow-rattle, Greenfinch, Grey Wagtail, Hawfinch, Hoopoe, House Sparrow, Large Skipper, Le
INNS Records:	Bluebell, Cherry Laurel, Japanese Knotweed, Ring-necked Parakeet, Spanish Bluebell,
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	No
Known projects/initiatives:	None.
Summary of Site:	Darrick Wood and Newstead Wood is an extensive area of a total 24ha located within the centre of the borough near Farnborough, comprising ancient woodland, streams and ditches, a small pond and semi-improved neutral grasslands.

Darrick Wood

Survey data

Surveyor:	Ellie Mayhead
Weather:	Overcast, dry and cool
Date:	12.05.23
Survey access:	Full
Level of use:	High
Management:	Good
Additional comments on existing management:	The site is well managed for biodiversity by idverde under the Darrick & Newstead Wood Green Flag Management Plan 2021-2031.

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:	Yes
Wasteland:	No
Woodland:	Yes
Orchard:	No

Darrick Wood

Scrub:	Yes
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: Darrick and Newstead Wood comprise of ancient woodland with diverse ground flora including several ancient woodland indicator species and a stream and ditch network connected to two small ponds. Marsh Pond in Darrick Wood, near Darrick Wood School supports diverse aquatic plants as confirmed by previous botanical surveys. However, the pond to the north-east of Darrick Wood along the path which leads towards Crofton Avenue, supports yellow iris with limited other aquatic plants. The woodlands of Darrick and Newstead Woods comprise predominantly lowland broadleaved woodland and there is an area of alder carr around the stream along the west of Darrick Wood. Predominant species of lowland broadleaved woodland include mature pedunculate oak, beech and ash, with semi-mature rowan, silver birch, field maple, sycamore and occasional pine within the canopy. There are pockets of lapsed hazel coppice such as along the south-western boundary of the athletics field at the centre of the site. Elsewhere, the majority of the woodland has a well developed understorey comprising blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel, and horse chestnut, and there is also a diverse ground layer in many areas across both woodlands including native bluebells, wood-sorrel, wood anemone, wood speedwell, dogs mercury, ground ivy, wild garlic, lesser celandine, garlic mustard, cow parsley, herb Robert and cleavers. Where there are extensive canopy gaps these either support good regeneration in the form of a diverse and well developed sub-canopy and presence of young trees and saplings, or they represent areas of nutrient enrichment due to the presence of cleavers and nettles or they are dominated by bramble which suppresses ground flora diversity.There are three large areas of neutral grasslands of varying diversity. The

neutral species-poor semi- improved grasslands present to the south-east of Darrick Wood comprise of red fescue, barren brome, Germander speedwell, meadow buttercup, greater plantain, several clover species including white clover, common vetch, wild carrot, dandelion and cow parsley. The most species-rich grassland is present at Newstead Common between Darrick Wood and Newstead Wood. This supports several calcareous indicator herb and wildflower species including common spotted orchid, common sorrel, zig zag clover, hairy tare vetch, common birds foot trefoil, meadow vetchling, yellow rattle, wild carrot, Ladys bedstraw, smooth sow thistle, sweet vernal grass, field wood rush, meadow foxtail, meadow buttercup, yarrow, ribwort plantain, knapweed and cuckoo flower.

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
Dog fouling:	No
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	Yes
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	In some places, paths have widened due to heavy footfall. In wet areas this has caused some churning and is likely to present an

	issue in the winter. The site lies in close proximity to the A21 which can be heard from the southern extent of the site.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	No
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	Yes
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:	There may be opportunity to conduct some pond management of the pond near Crofton Avenue to enhance species richness of aquatic plants. Consideration for the presence of amphibian species should be made when planning pond management and appropriate methods including seasonal timing should be observed.

Interest

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

Darrick Wood

Higher Plants:	Yes
Bryophytes:	Yes
Lichen:	Yes
Fungi:	Yes
Explain the importance of the site for these interest features:	Darrick and Newstead Woods support diverse assemblages of breeding, migratory, passage and wintering birds and invertebrates, many of which are rare and notable, and mammals including protected species such as bats and badger. Marsh Pond is also known to support palmate and smooth newts as confirmed by previous surveys.

Darrick Wood

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Darrick Wood

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys	None.
Management Recommendations:	Deliver the actions of the woodland management plan with consideration for targeted management in areas where there is a less developed understory and more open canopy with bramble dominating. Sensitive clearance of sections of the bramble is recommended to allow ground flora and seedlings and a more species rich understorey including holly and hazel to develop, whilst preventing total loss of important bird nesting and foraging resources.
Known/relevant existing site management plan:	Darrick & Newstead Wood Green Flag Management Plan 2021-2031

SINC criteria

Representation:	Darrick and Newstead Woods provides the best representation of ancient woodland within the borough, given the significant size of the site and diverse woodland compositions. The presence of additional habitats including unimproved grassland with calcareous influence, semi-improved neutral grassland and freshwater habitat features further contributes to the site's significance in representing good quality and diverse natural habitats.
Habitat Rarity:	Ancient semi-natural woodland, and particularly extensive areas of continuous habitat such as at Darrick and Newstead Wood are an increasingly rare habitat nationally.
Species Rarity:	The site supports several rare butterfly, waxcap fungi and flowering plant assemblages, which reflect the underlying soil types and long standing management across the site.
Habitat Richness:	N/A
Species Richness:	All habitats, except the neutral semi-improved grasslands to the south-east of Darrick Wood represent significant floral diversity. This is confirmed by this survey and previous surveys conducted by botanists between 2018 and 2022. Additionally, six waxcap fungi species have been recorded previously within the south-eastern section of Broadwater Meadow and in Tubbenden Meadow.
Size:	The site is a substantial size of ancient woodland which is rare in Greater London and lies within a network of other SINC sites

Darrick Wood

	providing a stepping stone to other expansive areas of ancient woodland nearby such as Crofton Wood Metropolitan SINC to the north.
Species Importance:	Darrick and Newstead Woods support a diverse assemblage of birds including robin, blue tit, great tit, song thrush, goldcrest and nuthatch which were recorded during the survey. Additionally, woodpecker holes were observed within several mature trees in t
Ancient Character:	The ancient woodlands of the site support various ancient woodland indicators throughout the tree canopy, sub-canopy, understorey and ground flora.
Recreatability:	Ancient woodlands cannot be recreated, as their composition is a result of environmental conditions and historic management which have developed over a significant period of time.
Typical Urban Character:	N/A
Cultural/Historic Character:	Woodlands and trees have particular cultural value to people.
Geographic Position:	Darrick and Newstead Woods lie within a dense network of SINC sites including Farnborough Recreation Ground Local SINC to the west, Crofton Wood Metropolitan SINC to the north, Ninehams Wood, Lake Wood, South Park Paddocks and Holwood Estate Metropolitan SINC to the south-west, The Larches, Mill Hill and Broom Bank Borough Grade II SINC, and High Elms Metropolitan SINC to the south. It therefore provides vital stepping stone habitat for larger surrounding SINC sites, such as Crofton Wood Metropolitan SINC, within an otherwise built-up urban area.
Access:	The site lies within a densely populated residential area of Farnborough, therefore there are numerous access points into the site and a good network of footpaths within the woodlands and grasslands.
Use:	The site is predominantly used by families and walkers including dog walkers.
Potential:	N/A
Aesthetic Appeal:	The diversity of woodland and grassland flowering species present within the site has significant aesthetic appeal through the seasons.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

Darrick Wood

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations:	ProposedUpgrade
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	Darrick and Newstead Woods offers a significant natural heritage asset to Bromley's SINC network due to the diversity of habitats, species assemblages and species richness across the site. The ancient woodland represents one of the best quality sites in Bromley and it is easily accessible on foot by residents of Farnborough, and by bike or car by residents living elsewhere in Bromley. Therefore it is suitable for upgrade from Borough Grade I to Metropolitan SINC.

Darrick Wood

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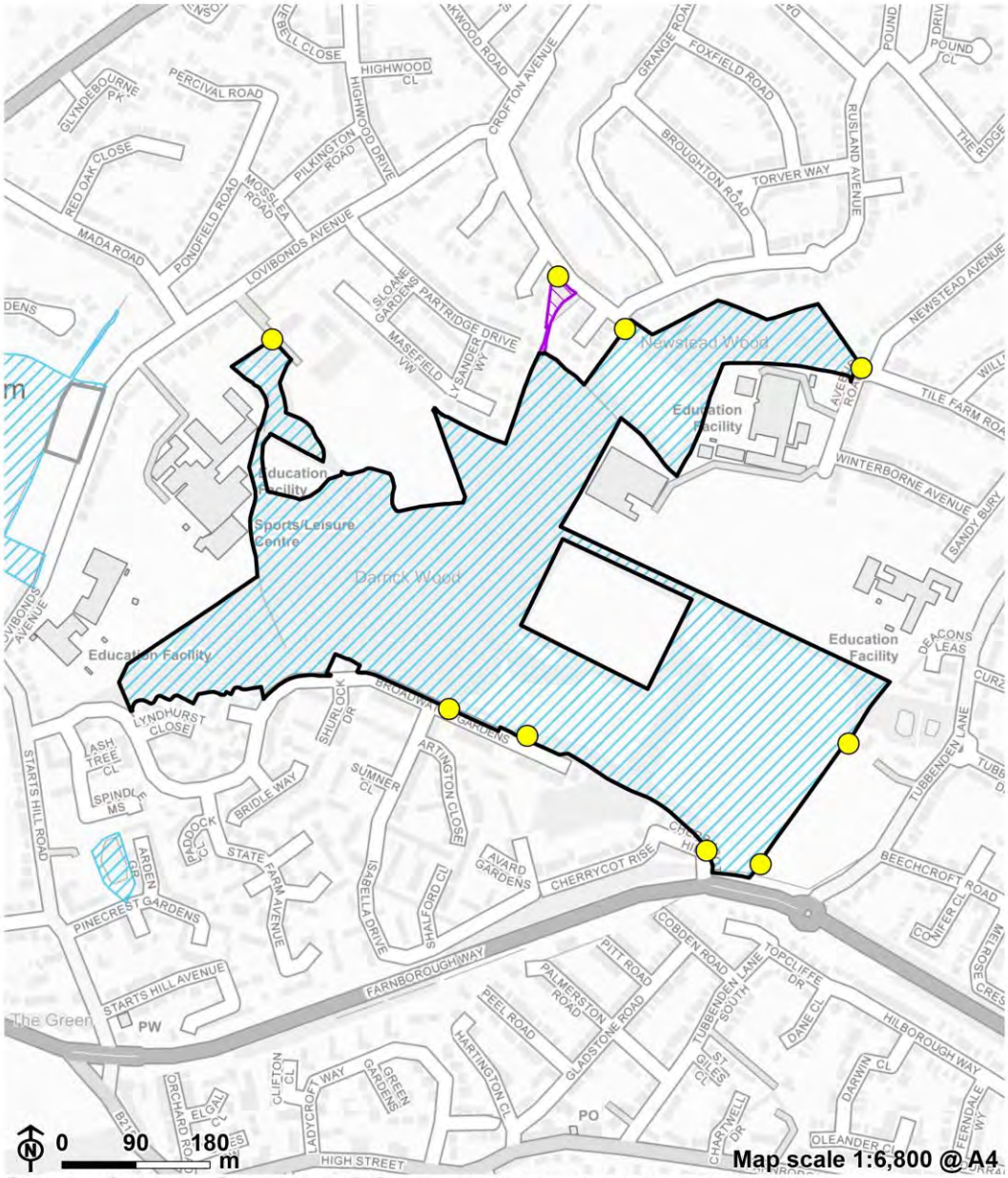
- LUC assessment site
- Other LUC assessment site
- Target note
- G2 Running water
- TL Tree line
- A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
- B2.2 Neutral grassland (semi-improved)
- B3.2 Calcareous grassland (semi-improved)
- B6 Poor semi-improved grassland

Darrick Wood



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LUC assessment site

Other LUC assessment site

Site access point

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

Proposed SINC boundary change

Extend

Elmfield Wood

Site information

Site ID:	7
SINC ID:	M025
SINC Grade:	M
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4153567403
Area (ha):	9.1
Ward:	Hayes & Coney Hall Ward
Land use:	Parks and Gardens, Amenity
Ownership:	London Borough of Bromley
SINC Description:	A varied and complex site, linked by the River Ravensbourne from its source at Keston Ponds for over four kilometres to Hayes Lane. The river's course over most of this length appears to be natural, and lady-fern (Athyrium felix-femina), and bryophytes are frequent along the banks. Diverse ancient woodlands, species-rich neutral and acid grasslands, wetlands, heathland and bog each support rich characteristic floras. Woodland habitats include the London notables common cow-wheat (Melampyrum pratense), lily-of-the-valley (Convallaria majalis) and both hairy- and southern wood-rush (Luzula pilosa, L. forsteri). Brook, Fishers, Scrogginhall and Barnet Woods are all actively managed and unusual for their coppiced alder (Alnus glutinosa) and large quantities of aspen (Populus tremula). The mature alder woodland of Woodcock Grove has a particularly rich flora. Barnet Wood is distinctive for its excellent example of plateau alder woodland and large areas of sessile oak (Quercus petraea), with more open rides having an interesting acid grassland and heath flora: notable species include green-ribbed sedge (Carex binervis), slender- and creeping St John's-wort (Hypericum pulchrum, H. humifusum) and heather (Calluna vulgaris). Hayes Common is composed mostly of secondary birch (Betula spp.) and oak (Quercus spp.) woodland, but patches of heathland and substantial areas of acid grassland remain. Characteristic plants here include bell heather (Erica cinerea), cross-leaved heath (E. tetralix), heath milkwort (Polygala serpyllifolia), pill sedge (Carex pilulifera), lousewort (Pedicularis sylvatica) and Cladonia spp. lichens. Heathland habitats are also important for their protected reptiles. West Wickham Common features veteran oak pollards,

Elmfield Wood

relict heathland and acid grassland. Keston Common comprises secondary woodland, supporting the London notable, bird's-nest orchid (Neottia nidus-avis; heathland, acid grassland and one of very few valley bogs remaining in London. The flora here includes bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus), several bog-mosses (Sphagnum spp.) star sedge (Carex echinata), common cotton-grass (Eriophorum angustifolium) and abundant bog asphodel (Narthecium ossifragum) at its only London site. Ravensbourne Meadows are herb-rich unimproved fields supporting dyer's greenweed (Genista tinctoria) and marsh-marigold (Caltha palustris). Padmall Wood is an ancient woodland of sweet chestnut (Castanea sativa) coppice with oak standards. Its rich flora includes Solomon's-seal (Polygonatum multiflorum), and abundant of ferns including London notables scaly male-fern (Dryopteris affinis), and hard-fern (Blechnum spicant). Much of Keston Common, a small area of Hayes Common and Ravensbourne Meadows are within a SSSI. The site is extended slightly to include road verges to the east and west where populations of meadow saxifrage (Saxifraga granulata) occur.

Management provider:	London Borough of Bromley
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	N/A
NE Priority Habitat records:	Deciduous woodland,Lowland meadows
London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes
Protected/Notable Species records:	Bluebell, Brown Hairstreak, Common Toad, Stag Beetle, Starling, White Admiral
INNS Records:	Evergreen Oak, Giant Hogweed, Ring-necked Parakeet,
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	No
Known projects/initiatives:	None.
Summary of Site:	Elmfield Wood is located just south of Bromley town within the centre of the borough. The habitats on site comprise secondary broadleaved woodland, which was planted in 1994 and neutral semi-improved grassland. The woodland compartments which surround the perimeter of the site have become well established and support good structural diversity consisting of a canopy, understorey and ground layer.

Elmfield Wood

Survey data

Surveyor:	Ellie Mayhead
Weather:	Overcast, dry, warm
Date:	09/05/23
Survey access:	Full
Level of use:	High
Management:	Good
Additional comments on existing management:	The woodlands are managed in accordance with the 2018 – 2028 Woodland Management Plan, which includes selective thinning of predominantly ash for the creation of clearings. Deadwood and brash is retained on site and used to form dead hedges, log and brash piles. There is also standing and fallen deadwood present among the woodland compartments.

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

Elmfield Wood

Wasteland:	No
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:	No
Fen, marsh and swamp:	No
Open landscapes with ancient/veteran trees:	No

Habitat survey description: The site consists of predominantly secondary broadleaved woodland of varying structural diversity and species compositions with a majority of woodlands comprising pedunculate oak, ash, field maple, beech, cherry and silver birch, with occasional goat willow, hornbeam, hazel, alder buckthorn and Scots pine. The River Ravensbourne forms the western boundary of the site along which there is wet woodland supporting pedunculate oak, willow, alder and silver birch. The woodlands are interspersed by large rides supporting predominantly poor semi-improved neutral grassland including grasses, herbs and wildflowers of predominantly rye grass, with frequent meadow foxtail, white clover, red clover, meadow buttercup, occasional mouse-ear chickweed and wild carrot and locally abundant ribwort plantain and greater plantain. There is a small area of more species-rich neutral grassland adjacent to one of the central woodland compartments with a relatively diverse assemblage of grasses and herbs comprising meadow foxtail, field wood-rush, hawkeed, common knapweed, common sorrel, yellow rattle, yellow vetchling, common vetch and common birds foot trefoil.

Threats and disturbances

Elmfield Wood

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
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	Yes
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	No
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	Many of the woodland compartments and particularly the central compartments are of a uniform age of semi-mature trees which were planted closely together resulting in woodlands of low structural complexity and species diversity. The future resilience of these woodlands to the threats of climate change and pests and diseases is at risk. There are areas of nutrient enrichment near site access points and along footpaths with abundant creeping thistle which can become dominant in the absence of appropriate management threatening species richness of the grassland. Many of the access points and footpaths are eroded with widening paths particularly in wet areas. There is evidence of horse riding within the site despite the signage boards on key access points prohibiting this, which may cause conflict with dog walkers using the site. Although not an invasive species, Turkey Oak a non-native species is present within the site.

Opportunities on site

Elmfield Wood

Mowing regime:	No
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	No
Scrub establishment/ management:	No
Active tree management:	Yes
Deadwood habitat creation:	No
Wildlife Friendly Planting:	No
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No
Additional comments:	Create glades to encourage species rich ground flora within the woodland compartments.

Interest

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

Elmfield Wood

Explain the importance of the site for these interest features:	There are records for notable invertebrate species including brown hairstreak for which blackthorn thickets present on site along woodland edges is likely to provide an egg laying site and larval foodplant and records for white admiral, which is likely to be found within the closed canopy woodlands which contain bramble, a nectar source for adult white admiral butterflies.The mosaic of habitats is likely to support a rich invertebrate assemblage, and offer foraging habitat for birds and bats. In addition, the woodlands and scrub are likely to support diverse breeding and non-breeding bird and bat assemblages.

Elmfield Wood

Elmfield Wood

Elmfield Wood

Emergency Site Contacts

Site Specific Issues

- Web: www.fixmystreet.com
- Web: www.bromley.gov.uk/report

Please provide photos where possible

London Borough of Bromley, Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, BR1 3UH	Web: www.bromley.gov.uk Tel: 030 0303 8658 (office hours) Tel: 030 0303 8671 (out of hours)
Parks Management Service(idverde) High Elms Country Park, Shire Lane, BR6 7JH	Web: www.bromleyparks.co.uk Email: enquiriesbromley@idverde.co.uk Tel: 01689 862815 (office hours)
Reporting Criminal/Safety Issues	
Parks security Contractor (Ward Security)	Tel: 0845 847 6180 Email: info@ward-security.co.uk
Police	Tel: 101 (Non-Emergency) Tel: 999 (Emergency)
Fire (inc BBQs) and Ambulance	Tel: 999
Environment Agency (pollution & flooding incidents)	Tel: 0800 80 70 60 Web:www.environment-agency.gov.uk Email: enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk
Wildlife Crime	Tel: 020 7230 8898 Email: wildlife@met.police.uk
Safer Neighbourhood Team	Web: www.met.police.uk
Friends Groups And Volunteering	
Bromley Friend Forum	Email: bromleyfriendsforum@outlook.com Web: www.bromleyfriendsforum.org
Bromley Countryside Volunteers	C/O idverde Email: enquiriesbromley@idverde.co.uk Tel: 01689 862815 (office hours)

Elmfield Wood

Elmfield Wood

Elmfield Wood

Elmfield Wood

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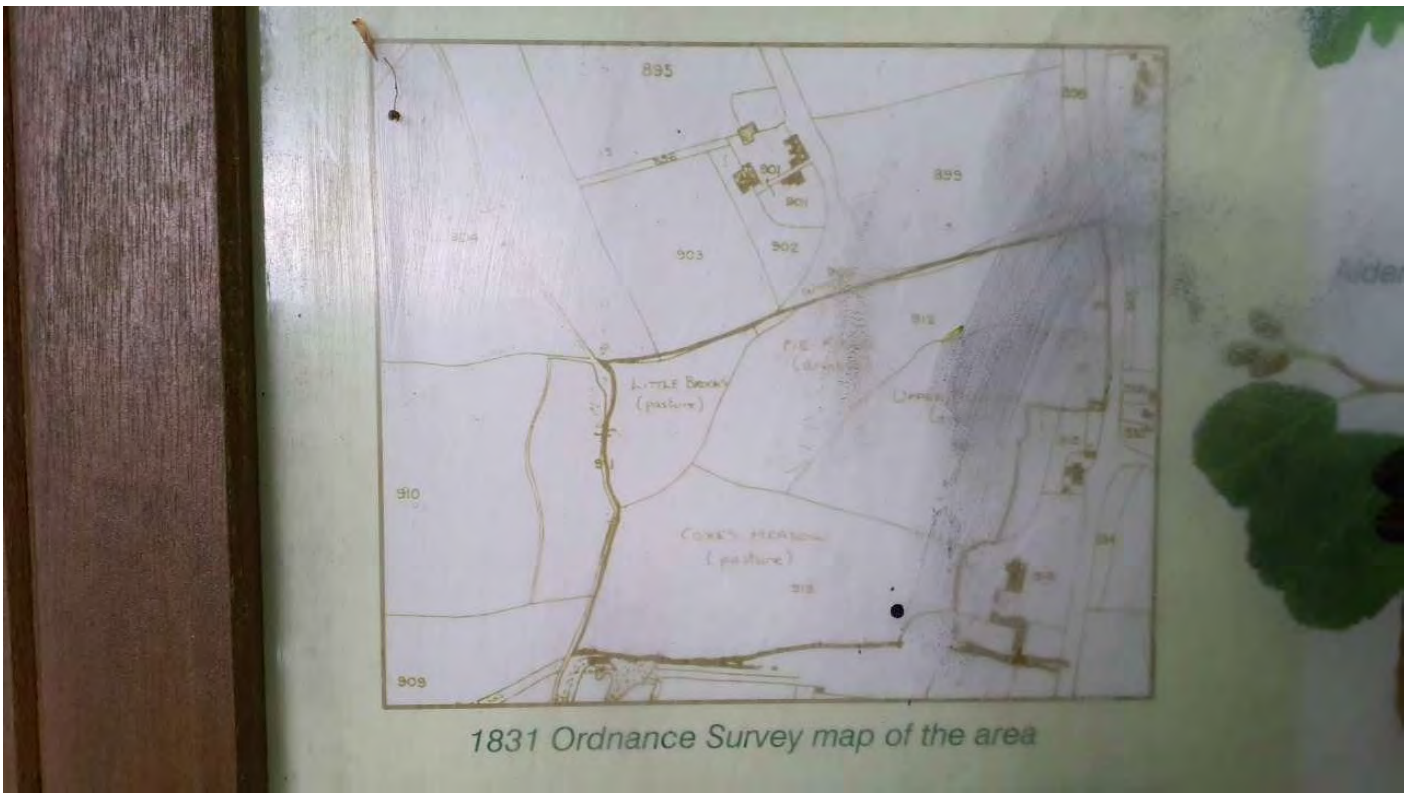
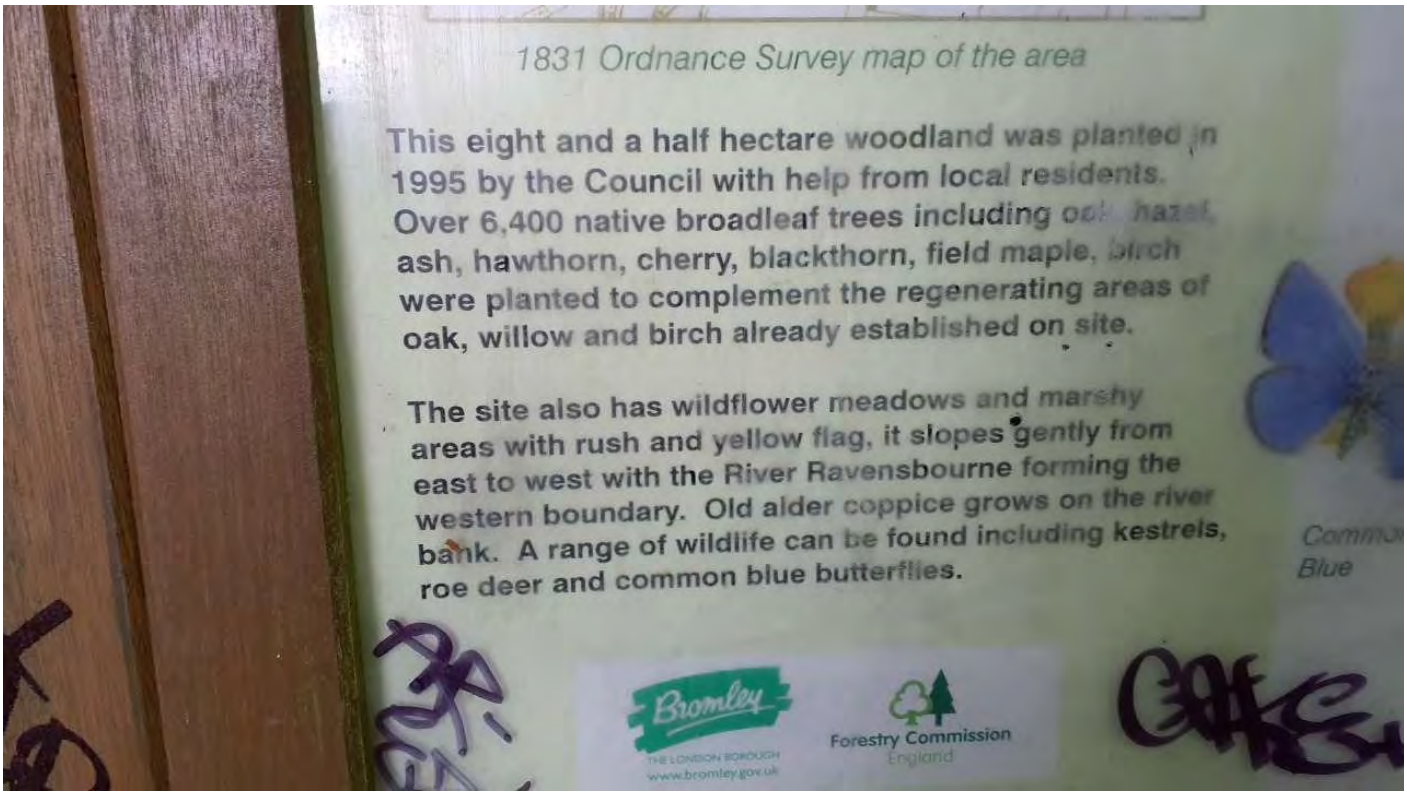
Elmfield Wood



1831 Ordnance Survey map of the area

Elmfield Wood



Elmfield Wood

Elmfield Wood

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	Deliver the actions of the woodland management plan in order to increase structural complexity and diversity in age class. Control invasive creeping thistle where this is abundant along main access points and footpaths through cutting and digging.
Known/relevant existing site management plan:	The woodlands are managed in accordance with the 2018 – 2028 Elmfield Woodland Management Plan.

SINC criteria

Representation:	N/A
Habitat Rarity:	N/A
Species Rarity:	There are records for several rare invertebrates including brown hairstreak which is likely to be found within blackthorn thickets and white admiral which is likely to be found within the closed canopy woodlands containing bramble.
Habitat Richness:	In addition to the River Ravensbourne which flows along the south western boundary with Scrogginhall Wood, the predominant habitats are secondary broadleaved woodland and neutral semi-improved grassland. There are woodland edge habitats including sections of dense scrub of bramble, blackthorn or hawthorn, and tall herb and ruderal vegetation comprising predominantly cow parsley and an extended area supporting other ground flora such as bluebells. The site offers a mosaic of habitats which support a range of species including bird, bat, mammal and invertebrate assemblages.
Species Richness:	N/A
Size:	Elmfield Wood is a significant area of secondary woodland and neutral semi improved grassland of 9.1ha in size when considered in the urban context of London and it offers a substantial contribution to the wider River Ravensbourne, Ravensbourne Valley Woodlands, Hayes and Keston Commons SINC, which covers a total area of 215.6ha.
Species Importance:	N/A
Ancient Character:	Although the site is secondary planted broadleaved woodland,

Elmfield Wood

	there are some ancient woodland indicators present such as frequent bluebells.
Recreatability:	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 an extensive network of SINC habitats which surround the River Ravensbourne forming a strategic blue and green corridor that includes ancient semi-natural woodland, neutral semi-improved grassland, wetlands and bogs. Elmfield Wood offers direct habitat connectivity with ancient and semi-natural woodland of Scrogginhall Wood to the west and the River Ravensbourne along the western boundary. Therefore it is of strategic value within the local landscape and the wider SINC network.
Access:	There are numerous access points on foot, and the site benefits from a bus stop on Bromley Common road offering public transport link to Elmfield Wood. There is a car park at Norman Park to the north-west and there is an access route between Norman Park and Elmfield Wood.
Use:	Due to the nature of the park which has informal desire lines rather than paved footpaths, and boggy areas with muddy footpaths, year round access is limited to access on foot.
Potential:	Elmfield wood offers significant potential for enhancing the existing ecological value of the River Ravenbourne and adjacent woodlands. The value of the woodland will increase over time as trees mature and the woodland develops into mature species-rich woodlands with good structural complexity through natural regeneration and sensitive woodland management.
Aesthetic Appeal:	The mosaic of habitats and species richness of the planted woodlands which include flowering blossom trees such as cherry and semi improved grassland with diverse flowering plants including yellow vetchling, common vetch, dandelions, common knapweed, meadow buttercup, mouse-ear chickweed and cow parsley offers great aesthetic appeal. Additionally, the sound of flowing water provided by the River Ravensbourne contributes to the aesthetic appeal of the site.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

Elmfield Wood

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 River Ravensbourne, Ravensbourne Valley Woodlands, Hayes and Keston Commons SINC. The extension of this SINC will strengthen the existing Metropolitan SINC and wider SINC network.

Elmfield Wood

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LUC assessment site
Target note
G2 Running water
A1.1.2 Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
B2.2 Neutral grassland (semi-improved)
B6 Poor semi-improved grassland

Elmfield Wood

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LUC assessment site

Site access point

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common

Site information

Site ID:	8
SINC ID:	ByL08
SINC Grade:	L
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4381365199
Area (ha):	0.39
Ward:	Farnborough & Crofton Ward
Land use:	Other
Ownership:	London Borough of Bromley
SINC Description:	Most of the nature conservation interest of the recreation ground is in the western third, referred to as Tugmutton Common. A linear earth bank with frequent mature pedunculate oaks (Quercus robur) separates this area from the cricket pitch that occupies most of the ground. The grassland is of variable quality, but patches west of the earth bank are botanically interesting with species including tormentil (Potentilla erecta), sheep's-fescue (Festuca ovina) and a local abundance of the London notable heath grass (Danthonia decumbens). Along the eastern boundary is a ditch with earth banks and a few common wetland plants including meadowsweet (Filipendula ulmaria) and some impressive hybrid black-poplars (Populus x cansecens).
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
INNS Records:	N/A
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	No

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common

Known projects/initiatives:

Summary of Site:	The site is located in the centre of the borough. The site is an extension to the east of the Farnborough Recreation Ground Local SINC. It is a very small strip of land that comprises of dense scrub, broadleaved scattered trees and neutral semi-improved grassland and pedestrian pathways. The site is likely used by walkers.

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common

Survey data

Surveyor:	Rosalind Warwick-Haller
Weather:	Hot, sunny
Date:	08.06.23
Survey access:	Full
Level of use:	High
Management:	Good
Additional comments on existing management:	Relaxed management of the grassland including an area in the north for wildflowers and invertebrates.

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

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton 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 site is bounded by areas of dense scrub and scattered trees, these comprise dense bramble, nettle, elder, hawthorn, hazel, mature oak and horse chestnut, silver birch, hornbeam. The central section of the site comprises of long sward semi improved grassland, which was predominantly cocks foot and Yorkshire fog, with red clover, dock, meadow foxtail, common vetch, ragwort and cow parsley. As a part of the Bee Cause campaign planting there was a small area of wildflower planting including oxeye daisy.

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:	Yes

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common

Dog fouling:	Yes
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	No
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	Litter and dog fouling was identified on site near the benches and along the pathway through the site.

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:	Yes
Access opening/delineation/ restriction:	No
Education:	No
Additional comments:	The dense scrub comprised mainly of bramble which could be thinned to create glades and open space within the scattered trees.

Interest

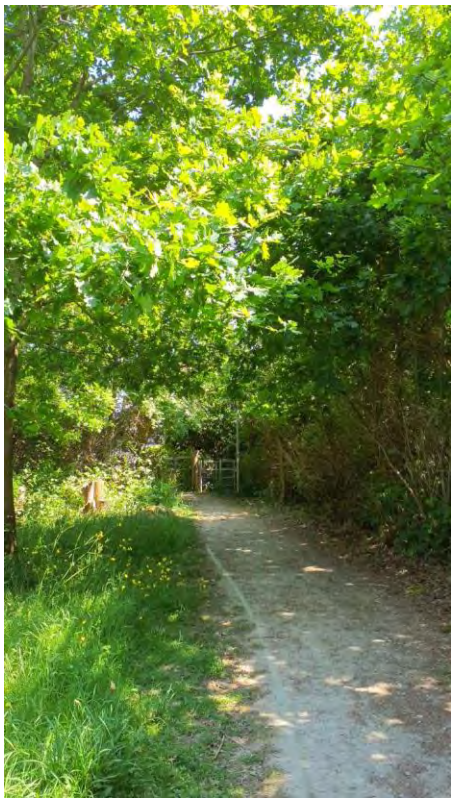
Mammals:	Yes

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common

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, especially the wildflower planting in the north, would attract pollinators and other invertebrates to the site. The dense bramble and mature trees support mammals, birds and reptiles to forage and shelter.

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common



Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	Scrub management to create glades within the scattered trees to allow greater ground floral and structural diversity. Additional wildflower planting within the grassland to support invertebrates.

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:	A small area of similar habitats to the adjacent local SINC.
Species Importance:	N/A
Ancient Character:	N/A
Recreatability:	N/A
Typical Urban Character:	N/A
Cultural/Historic Character:	N/A
Geographic Position:	The site provides further ecological connectivity between the site, the local SINC and the allotments to the south.
Access:	The hardstanding pathways allow for a wide range of people to access the site.
Use:	The site can be used by people to walk and also sit on the benches within the site.
Potential:	The site can be enhanced for invertebrates through further wildflower planting.

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common

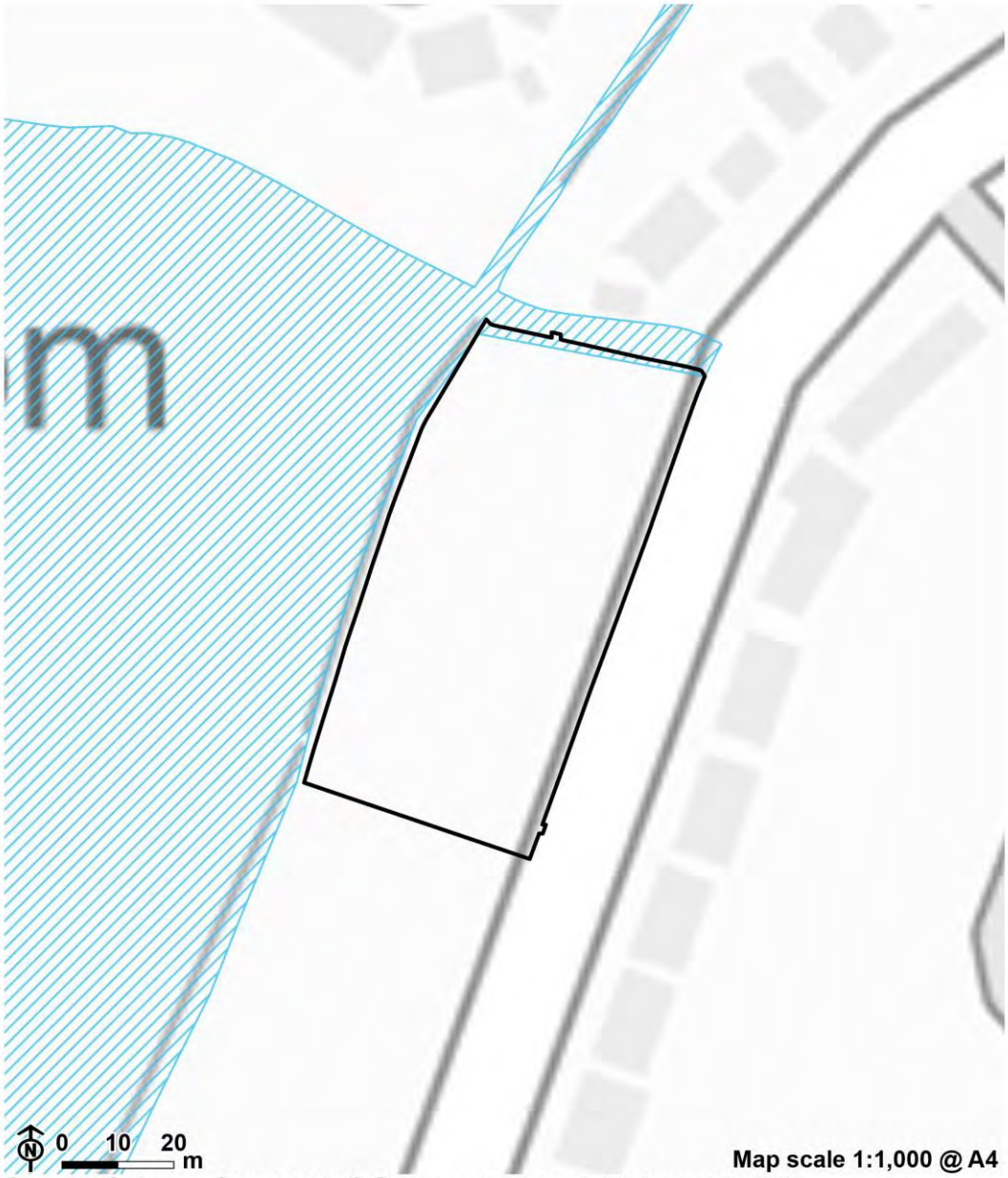
Aesthetic Appeal:	The mature trees and longer sward grass gives a rural feel to the site which is surrounded by urban development.
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations:	ProposedExtension
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	The site offers habitats of a similar type and value to that of the adjacent SINC and meets SINC criteria making the site suitable for the extension of the Farnborough Recreation Ground Local SINC

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common

Farnboro Rec Tugmutton Common



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LUC assessment site

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

Hangrove

Site information

Site ID:	9
SINC ID:	M020
SINC Grade:	M
SINC Grade change since 2011:	
Grid Reference:	TQ4403561442
Area (ha):	1.51
Ward:	Darwin Ward
Land use:	Natural and Semi-natural Urban Greenspace, Other Urban Fringe
Ownership:	London Borough of Bromley
SINC Description:	This site incorporates Twenty Acre Shaw and Downe Bank, as well as important habitats on the west-facing slope of the Cudham Valley. Diverse ancient woods on the steep chalk slopes on both sides of the valley support numerous regional and locally uncommon plants including spurge laurel (Daphne laureola), toothwort (Lathraea squamaria), broad-leaved helleborine (Epipactis helleborine), woodruff (Galium odoratum) and the nationally scarce stinking hellebore (Helleborus foetidus). The woods are mainly ash (Fraxinus excelsior) and beech (Fagus sylvatica) with old hazel coppice (Corylus avellana). Hang Grove Wood has a particularly fine composition, with Midland hawthorn (Crataegus laevigata), old yew (Taxus baccata), and ancient woodland ground flora of abundant bluebell (Hyacinthoides non-scripta) and yellow archangel (Lamiastrum galeobdolon) with a high frequency of male-, broad-buckler- and hart's tongue ferns (Dryopteris felix-mas, D. dilatata, and Phylitis scolopendrium). The chalk grassland in clearings on both sides of the valley has a rich flora including a variety of orchids, yellow-wort (Blackstonia perfoliata), squinancywort (Asperula cynanchica), carline thistle (Carlina vulgaris), small scabious (Scabiosa columbaria), common rock-rose (Helianthemum nummularium), common milkwort (Polygala vulgaris) and fairy flax (Linum catharticum). Within the scrub vegetation on the valley sides is the London notable common juniper (Juniperus communis). Several old species-rich hedgerows cross the valley and connect the habitats on the valley sides. This is one of very few sites in London known to support the declining and specially-protected common dormouse and there are several populations of the scarce

Hangrove

	Roman snail (Helix pomatia). The grassland has common lizard and a number of butterflies are present including marbled white, ringlet, common blue, Essex- and small skippers. Part of the site is an SSSI and includes the Kent Wildlife Trust nature reserve at Downe Bank (held as the original location of Charles Darwin's 'Orchis Bank'). The southern half of Downe Bank is open to the public, and the northern half can be visited by appointment with Kent Wildlife Trust. Public footpaths cross the rest of the site. The site is extended to include areas to the north and south: a field to the north managed as chalk grassland supports a wide variety of calciphile flora including abundant wild marjoram (Origanum vulgare), with pyramidal orchid (Anacamptis pyramidalis) , white mullein (Verbascum lychnitis), kidney vetch (Anthyllis vulneraria) and long-stalked crane's-bill (Gernanium columbinum). To the south, a large field sown with SSSI-sourced seed from a calcareous grassland site has a herb-rich meadow flora, while an artificial pond, an unusual habitat for the area, supports marsh marigold, ragged robin, galingale and fringed water-lily.
Management provider:	London Borough of Bromley
Other designated sites within 30m of the SINC:	Downe Bank and High Elms
NE Priority Habitat records:	Deciduous woodland,Good quality semi improved grassland,Lowland calcareous grassland
London BAP habitat suitability records:	Yes
Protected/Notable Species records:	Brown Hairstreak, Knot Grass, Narrow-fruited Cornsalad, Roman Snail, Small Blue, White Mullein
INNS Records:	N/A
Area of Deficiency in Nature Conservation:	No
Known projects/initiatives:	None
Summary of Site:	Hangrove is located in south of the borough, adjacent to the Downe Bank and Cudham Valley North Metropolitan SINC. The site comprised of calcareous grassland and scattered scrub with scattered broadleaved trees along the field boundaries.

Hangrove

Survey data

Surveyor:	Rosalind Warwick-Haller
Weather:	Dry, windy, mild
Date:	8.06.23
Survey access:	Full
Level of use:	Low
Management:	Good
Additional comments on existing management:	Rare breed sheep are on the grassland during the summer.

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

Hangrove

Scrub:	Yes
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 site consists predominantly of long sward calcareous grassland comprising rough meadow grass, upright brome, soft brome, Yorkshire fog, glaucous sedge, hedge bedstraw, pyramidal orchid, spotted orchid, birds foot trefoil, false oat grass, knapweed, yellow rattle, milkwort, speedwell, oxeye daisy, bee orchid. The scrub along the north and south boundaries of the site consisted of mature ash trees, semi mature field maple, blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel, wayfaring tree, bramble, old mans beard and dog rose. The scrub has been previously cut back to not encroach into the grassland.

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

Hangrove

Dog fouling:	No
Fly tipping:	No
Invasive species:	No
Boundary treatment:	No
Noise:	No
Lighting:	No
Additional comments:	The site has no public access, the only access is for the farmer to bring the sheep water.

Opportunities on site

Mowing regime:	No
Meadow creation:	No
Wetland creation/enhancement	No
Tree / hedgerow planting:	Yes
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:	Hedgerow shrub and tree planting in the north east of the site along the fence lines to increase the linear connectivity through the site. The creation of deadwood features for invertebrates and reptiles.

Interest

Hangrove

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 species rich grassland and scrub provides ample opportunities for notable invertebrate species such as the brown hairstreak and small blue. The scrub and scattered trees provide foraging and nesting habitats for breeding and non breeding birds and mammals.

Hangrove

Hangrove

Hangrove

Hangrove

Hangrove

Hangrove

Changes to habitats since the previous surveys N/A

Management Recommendations:	The grassland is a high quality example of calcareous grassland. The site currently is managed sustainably through the use of rare breed sheep on the calcareous grassland. The sheep are rotated between the fields

Known/relevant existing site management plan: None

SINC criteria

Representation:	This site is an important example of calcareous grassland managed in a susatinable manner.
Habitat Rarity:	Within London and the borough calcareous grassland is a rare habitat.
Species Rarity:	The site supports notable invertebrate species such as the brown hairstreak and small blue.
Habitat Richness:	N/A
Species Richness:	The grassland supports multiple different chalk grassland indicator species as well as orchids.
Size:	N/A
Species Importance:	N/A
Ancient Character:	N/A
Recreatability:	Unimproved calcareous grassland is difficult to recreate as is dependent upon the environmnetal conditions.
Typical Urban Character:	N/A
Cultural/Historic Character:	This area is documented as where Charles Darwin undertook his studies whilst located at Downe House.
Geographic Position:	The site is adjacent to the Downe Bank and Cudham Valley North SINC and is provides further ecological connectivity to the High Elms SINC to the north.
Access:	There is no public access.

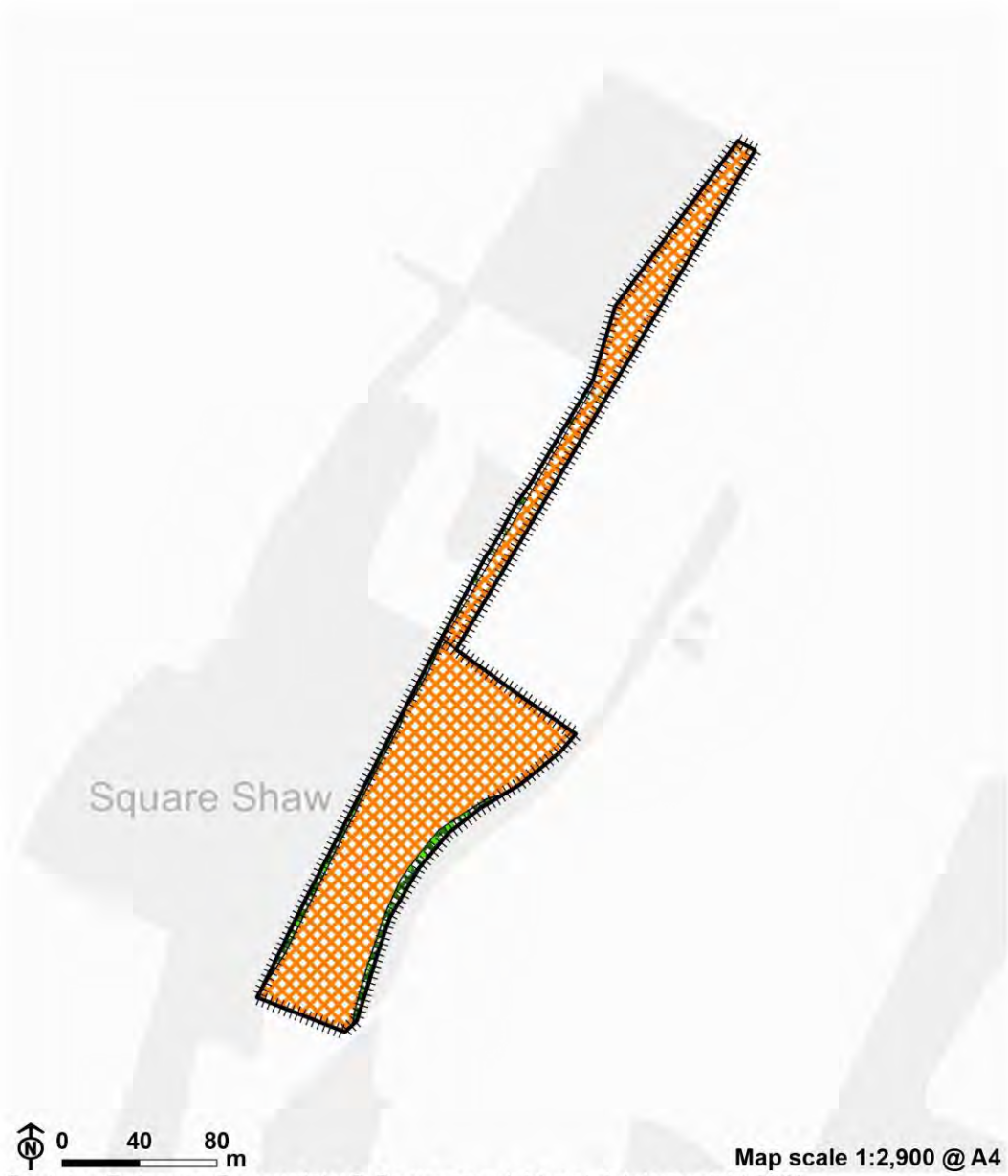
Hangrove

Use:	The site is used for sustainable grazing.
Potential:	N/A
Aesthetic Appeal:	N/A
Geodiversity Interest:	N/A

SINC survey conclusions

SINC Recommendations:	ProposedExtension
Summary of recommended change in SINC designation:	The site supports calcareous grassland of similar quality to that of the adjacent Downe Bank and Cudham Valley North SINC, therefore the extension of the SINC will strengthen the current Metropolitan SINC.

Hangrove



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LUC assessment site

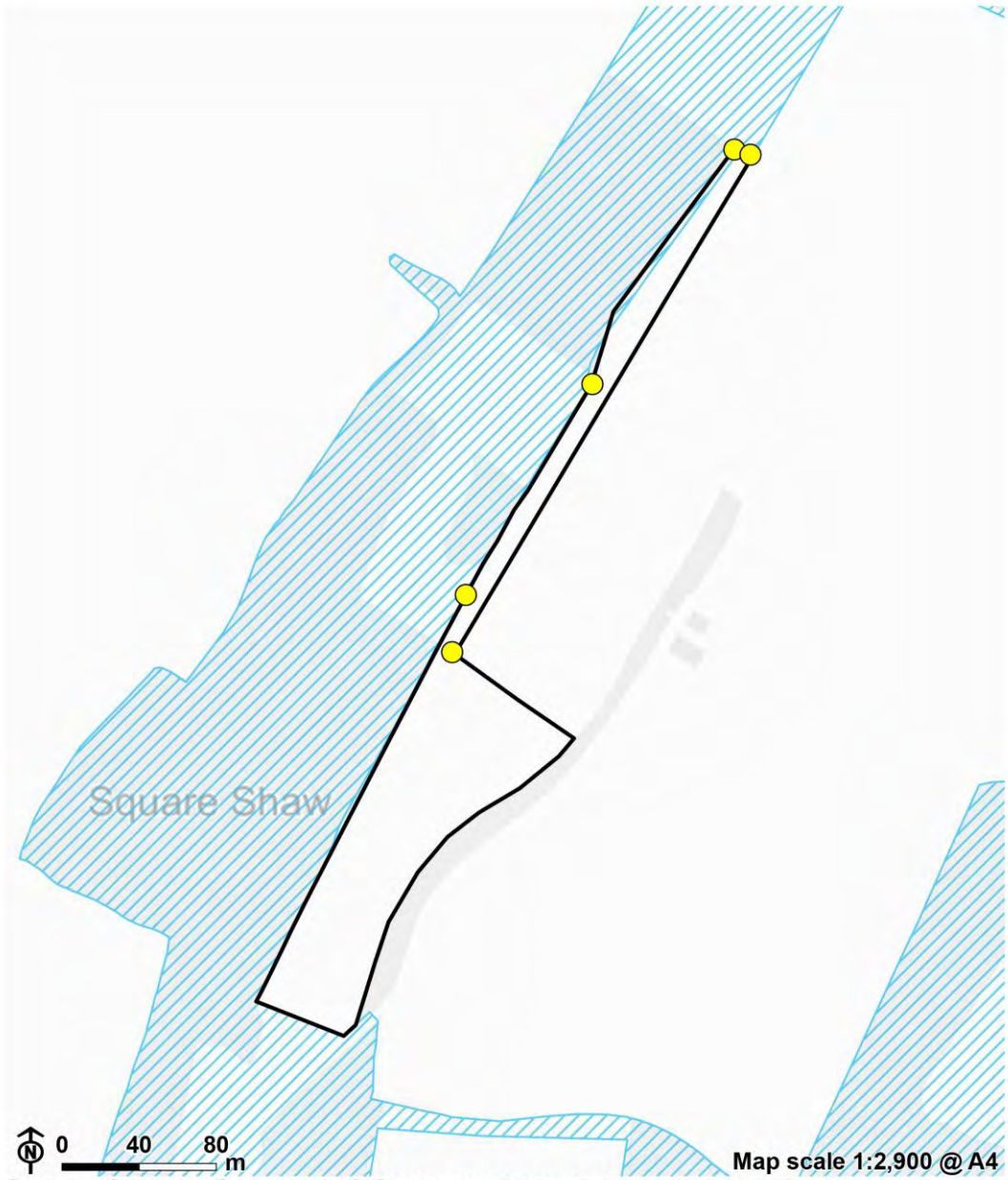
J2.4 Fence

A2.2 Scrub (scattered)

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

B3.1 Calcareous grassland (unimproved)

Hangrove



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