



**REVIEW OF
SITES OF IMPORTANCE FOR
NATURE CONSERVATION
IN THE
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN
January 2024**



AUTHORS
Peter Massini MCIEEM
Alexandra Jackson MCIEEM

Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation London Borough of Camden

Client	London Borough of Camden	
Author	Peter Massini BSc (Hons) MCIEEM	
Revision No	Status/Comment	Date
0	First issue to client	14 th November 2023
1	Second issue following comments from client and London Wildlife Sites Board	7 th December 2023
2	Final issue	4 th January 2024
<p>The information, advice and opinions provided in this report are true and were prepared and provided in accordance with CIEEM's Code of Professional Conduct. The opinions expressed are true and professional bona fide opinions.</p> <p>London Wildlife Trust is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales 1600379 and registered charity number 283895.</p> <p>Fivefields, 8-10 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DH</p> <p>Tel 020 7261 0447</p> <p>www.wildlondon.org.uk</p>		

Contents

1	Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Camden	4
1.1	Context	4
1.2	Approach and methodology	5
1.3	Current SINC.....	6
1.4	Other sites reviewed	7
1.5	Strategic wildlife corridors	8
2	Outcome of review	8
2.1	Introduction	8
2.2	Changes to status of current SINC.....	8
2.3	Changes to the boundaries of current SINC.....	9
2.4	New SINC.....	10
2.5	Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature.....	10
2.6	Strategic Wildlife Corridors.....	10
2.7	Summary of SINC review.....	10
	Appendix 1	18
	Appendix 2	19
	Appendix 3	20
	Appendix 4	21

1 Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Camden

1.1 Context

1.1.1 Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCs) are those areas of land which are recognised as being of particular importance for wildlife and biodiversity. Although it is a non-statutory designation, it ensures important wildlife habitat is afforded a level of protection from development through local and national planning policy.

1.1.2 Policy G6 *Biodiversity and Access to Nature* in the London Plan¹ requires London boroughs to:

- Use relevant criteria² to identify SINCs and ecological corridors to identify coherent ecological networks.
- Identify areas of deficiency in access to nature (i.e. areas that are more than 1km walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or Borough SINC) and seek opportunities to address them.

1.1.3 SINCs in Greater London are divided into three types depending on their relative importance:

- Sites of Metropolitan Importance are strategically important nature conservation sites for London.
- Sites of Borough Importance³ are sites which support habitats or species of value at the borough level.
- Sites of Local Importance are sites which provide access to nature at the neighbourhood level.

1.1.4 The distinction between Metropolitan, Borough and Local SINCs is based on long-standing guidance originally produced by the former London Ecology Unit. This was updated in April 2019 to align with London Plan policy .

1.1.5 A review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) is undertaken to provide information on these areas of land with intrinsic nature conservation value within the borough and their spatial distribution.

1.1.6 This information is essential for informing Local Plan policies, and supplementary planning documents, regarding biodiversity conservation and ecological enhancement. The mapping and description of SINCs can also be helpful in shaping other relevant policies such as use of open space, access to nature, climate change adaptation and sustainability.

¹ The London Plan 2021. Greater London Authority (2021). london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_2021.pdf

² Based on the SINC criteria published by the Greater London Authority. [Microsoft Word - 07082017 Appendix 5 SINC Selection.docx \(london.gov.uk\)](#)

³ Previously Borough SINCs were subdivided into two categories; Borough Grade I and Borough Grade II. This subdivision is no longer included in the GLA's SINC selection criteria and protocols. Therefore, just a single Borough category was used for the purposes of the review.

1.1.7 Furthermore, an understanding of the SINC network provides the foundation for the development and implementation of a Local Nature Recovery Plan as the majority of the most valuable habitat for wildlife across the borough will be within SINC.

1.1.8 A review of SINC in the London Borough of Camden (LB Camden) was undertaken between August – October 2023. This involved a desk-top review of existing published information about Camden’s SINC; an analysis of aerial imagery of existing SINC; and site visits to existing SINC to ground-truth results from the desk study and to survey any potential new SINC identified by the desk-top study. The primary purpose of the Camden SINC review was to:

- Review the existing SINC boundaries, citations and designations, and make recommendations for any changes.
- Recommend, where appropriate, new SINC, including grade, boundary, and draft citation.
- Review the ‘Strategic Wildlife Corridors’ in the Local Plan.

1.2 Approach and methodology

1.2.1 This SINC review follows a standard approach and a methodology recommended by the Greater London Authority⁴. This involves:

- Data collection, including published reports and records, GIS and aerial imagery, field survey and additional information obtained from local stakeholders.
- Identification of sites for review and consideration.
- Evaluation of existing sites and proposed new sites, including recommended grading.
- Mapping of site boundaries and drafting of new or updated citations.
- Review by a local Site Selection Panel of local naturalists and relevant stakeholders.

1.2.2 All of the existing and proposed SINC were visited at least once during August and September 2023 to ground truth the data and information obtained through desk-top data collection. The site visits were primarily to confirm broad habitat types present in each SINC and to note any significant changes to the condition of the site or any notable species not previously recorded.

1.2.3 The Camden SINC Review undertaken in 2014 provided the primary reference point for the 2023 review⁵.

1.2.4 Strategic Wildlife Corridors were reviewed based on matching existing corridors shown in the Local Plan with any new information revealed by the SINC review to

⁴ [Flowchart of Designation Process for Non-Statutory Wildlife Sites \(london.gov.uk\)](https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/what-services/nature-environment-climate/flowchart-designation-process-non-statutory-wildlife-sites)

⁵ Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) in the London Borough of Camden. London Wildlife Trust (September 2014). [LSE report \(camden.gov.uk\)](https://www.camden.gov.uk/media/1000000/lse-report-camden-sinc-review-2014.pdf)

determine whether additional Strategic Wildlife Corridors should be identified and/or whether any existing Strategic Wildlife Corridors are no longer viable.

- 1.2.6 Following the production of the first draft of the SINC review, revised maps and citations were reviewed by officers from the London Borough of Camden and relevant landowners and community and conservation groups. The full draft report was also shared with: Jeff Waage, Ecologist; Peter Mantle, Ornithologist; Dave Lawrence, Conservationist and Tommy Root, Ecologist who all have relevant expertise, and comments received were taken into account in the final version. In combination these stakeholders constituted the Local Site Selection Panel.
- 1.2.5 A more detailed description of the methodology is provided in Appendix 1.

1.3 Current SINC

- 1.3.1 Prior to the review there were 36 SINC within the LB Camden. These comprised 3 Metropolitan sites, 8 Borough Grade I sites, 9 Borough Grade II sites, and 16 Local sites). The two Metropolitan SINC are large sites which lie across a number of London boroughs. The list of Camden SINC prior to the review is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Camden SINC (prior to review)

London SINC Code	Grade	Site Name	Publicly Accessible
M006	M	London's Canals	Yes
M072	M	Hampsted Heath and Kenwood	Yes
M088	M	Highgate Cemetery	No
M095	M	Camley Street Natural Park	Yes
M097	M	The Regent's Park	Yes
CaBI01	BI	Hampstead Cemetery	Yes
CaBI02	BI	Branch Hill Wood and Allotments	Partially
CaBI03	BI	Waterlow Park	Yes
CaBI04	BI	Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve	Only the city farm
CaBI05	BI	Chalk Farm Embankment and Adelaide Local Nature Reserve	No
CaBI06	BI	West Hampstead Railsides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse	Only Westbere Copse
CaBI08	BI	Hampstead Parish Churchyard	Yes
CaBI09	BI	Belsize Wood Local Nature Reserve and Russell Nurseries Woodland Walk	Partially
CaBII02	BII	Broadhurst Gardens Meadow	No
CaBII03	BII	Frognal Court Wood	Partially
CaBII05	BII	Primrose Hill	Yes
CaBII06	BII	North London Line	No
CaBII07	BII	St Pancras Gardens	Yes

CaBII08	BII	Green Triangle	No
CaBII09	BII	King's College Hampstead Campus	Partially
CaBII10	BII	Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir	No
CaBII11	BII	Fitzroy Park Allotments	No
CaL01	L	Holly Lodge Gardens	No
CaL02	L	Greville Place Nature Reserve	No
CaL03	L	160 Mill Lane Community Garden	Yes
CaL04	L	Phoenix Garden	Yes
CaL05	L	Calthorpe Community Garden	Yes
CaL07	L	Frognal Lane Gardens	No
CaL08	L	St Andrew's Gardens	Yes
CaL09	L	St George's Gardens	Yes
CaL10	L	St James's Garden	Yes
CaL11	L	Russell Square	Yes
CaL12	L	Lincoln's Inn Fields	Yes
CaL13	L	Gordon Square	Yes
CaL14	L	Coram's Fields	Restricted
CaL15	L	Rochester Terrace Gardens	Yes
CaL16	L	Kilburn Grange Park	Yes
CaL17	L	Hampstead Green	Not directly but easily viewed
CaL18	L	St Martin's Gardens	Yes

SINC Grade key: M = Site of Metropolitan Importance BI = Site of Borough Importance (Grade I) BII = Site of Borough Importance (Grade II) L = Site of Local Importance.

NB The separation of Borough sites into Grades I & II are from previous London Plan policy. These are now merged following publication of London Plan 2021.

1.3.2 There are also two Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGS) in Camden. RIGS are non-statutory sites selected to protect the most important places for geology, geomorphology and soils. Camden's RIGS are Kenwood House quarry (which lies within the Hampstead Heath and Kenwood SINC) and Waterlow Park (which lies within the Waterlow Park SINC). Existing or new RIGS were not considered as part of the SINC review. Review of RIGS is done at the London level by the London Geodiversity Partnership⁶.

1.4 Other sites reviewed

1.4.1 In addition to reviewing all the current SINC's identified in Table 1, a number of other sites were also considered as potential new SINC's. These were identified through review of aerial imagery and through various sources of information cataloguing the ecology and wildlife of the borough – see sources in Appendix 2. These sites, with a rationale for their inclusion in the review, are listed in Table 2.

⁶ [London Geodiversity Partnership – ...sharing good practice, influencing policy & establishing cross-London working for geodiversity \(londongeopartnership.org.uk\)](https://www.londongeopartnership.org.uk)

Table 2. Non-SINC sites reviewed

Non-SINC sites reviewed	Location (Grid Ref)	Rationale	Publicly Accessible
Highgate Enclosures	TQ 2853 8594	Visited during 2014 survey but not recommended as a SINC	Yes
Tavistock Square	TQ 2989 8234	Appears to have similar habitat to other squares in the area	Yes
Talacre Gardens	TQ 2848 8474	Largest area of public open space in this part of Camden	Yes
Brunswick Square Gardens	TQ 3039 8228	Adjacent to Coram's Fields Local SINC	Yes
King's Cross – Canal Reach Green Roofs	TQ 2996 8387	Some blocks of buildings have contiguous areas of green roof creating a sizeable area of habitat	No

1.4.2 Four of the sites in Table 2 were accessible and were visited to assess their nature conservation value as part of the survey work to inform this report. The King's Cross green roofs were accessed in July 2023 as part of an assessment of the green roofs across the King's Cross Estate.

1.5 Strategic wildlife corridors

1.5.1 The current strategic wildlife corridors in Camden are largely limited to habitats associated with the rail corridors that run through the borough, the Regent's Canal which runs east-west across the southern half of the borough and a series of open spaces that link Hampstead Heath with one of the rail corridors

1.5.2 These corridors, including parts of these corridors which are 'missing' (i.e. where vegetation is not in sufficient quantity or continuous enough to establish ecological connectivity), are illustrated in the maps in Appendix 3.

2 Outcome of review

2.1 The paragraphs below provide an overview of the review, including any recommended changes to the status or boundaries of SINC's and recommendations for new SINC's. A systematic review of information and justification for changes and recommendations is provided in Tables 3 and 4.

2.2 Changes to status of current SINC's

2.2.1 All of the current Metropolitan SINC's in Camden are considered still to be of London-wide importance.

2.2.2 None of the current Borough SINC's in Camden are considered to have an improved ecological value that would warrant Metropolitan SINC status.

2.2.3 All of the current Borough SINC's in Camden are considered still to be of Borough importance.

2.2.4 All of the current Local SINC, bar one, are considered to still be of Local Importance. The site no longer qualifying as a Local SINC is St James's Garden (CaL10) which has been entirely lost to a High Speed 2 (HS2) construction site.

2.2.5 None of the current Local SINC are considered suitable for being upgraded to Borough status.

2.3 Changes to the boundaries of current SINC

2.3.1 Just six of the current SINC have recommended boundary changes. The reason for the proposed boundary changes are as follows:

- Chalk Farm Embankment and Adelaide Nature Reserve is reduced by about two-thirds due to the construction of a major ventilation shaft for HS2. Although part of the site will be restored this will not be undertaken for several years.
- Brunswick Square Gardens lies immediately adjacent to Coram's Fields Local SINC and is recommended to be included in the Coram's Fields SINC. At the time of the previous SINC review, Brunswick Square Gardens contained some fine old London plane trees but was a formally managed small amenity green space. Since then a small flowery meadow with species such as red campion *Silene dioica*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, sorrel *Rumex acetosa* and alliums has been planted around the base of the oldest London plane, and the trees in the civic space outside of the formal park boundary have been underplanted with dogwood. In addition, part of Coram's Fields is recommended for removal as it is comprised of artificial sports pitches.
- Woburn Square Gardens lies just 10m to the south of Gordon Square Local SINC. It contains similar habitat to Gordon Square and, albeit most of the trees in both sites are London Plane which are not the most beneficial trees for wildlife, the canopy cover in Woburn Square Gardens provides some ecological connectivity between Gordon Square and Russell Square.
- The King's College Hampstead Campus SINC has undergone some boundary changes as a result of redevelopment of the site albeit with most of the open space remaining intact.
- There is a small addition to Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir SINC to correct a previous mapping error that excluded a small area in the south west corner of the site.
- There is a boundary change to Greville Place Nature Reserve SINC to correct a previous mapping error which included the neighbouring house and garden.

2.3.2 Further details about boundary changes to current SINC, plus changes to numbering and notes as to whether citations have been updated, are provided in Table 3.

2.4 New SINC

2.4.1 Three of the sites identified in Table 2 are proposed as new SINC:

- King's Cross – Canal Reach Green Roofs is proposed as a new Borough SINC.
- Tavistock Square is proposed as a new Local SINC.
- Talacre Gardens is proposed as a new Local SINC.

2.5 Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature

2.5.1 Areas of Deficiency (AoD) in Access to Nature are defined as 'Areas where people have to walk more than one kilometre to reach an accessible wildlife Site of Metropolitan or Borough Importance'⁷. They are generated by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) when provided with a definitive set of Metropolitan and Borough SINC boundaries.

2.5.2 The changes to SINC recommended in this report will not have any effect on the AoD in Access to Nature in Camden as there are no significant changes to existing Metropolitan or Borough sites and no new accessible Borough sites have been identified.

2.6 Strategic Wildlife Corridors

2.6.1 Apart from the large area of open space provided by Hampstead Heath, Camden is a densely developed inner London Borough and the majority of SINC are either public parks or other areas of community green space. Consequently, other than where there are reasonably large areas of adjacent mature gardens in areas such as West Hampstead in the north-west of the borough, there are no other obvious features (other than the existing wildlife corridors along railsides and the canal) that would constitute strategic wildlife corridors.

2.6.2 Improving the ability for wildlife to move through the urban environment in most of Camden is best served by maximising 'stepping stones' of habitats by, for example, increasing tree cover in the public realm, ensuring new developments include features such as biodiverse green roofs and ensuring mature trees in gardens are adequately protected.

2.7 Summary of SINC review

2.7.1 The review of Camden SINC has identified that that:

- The majority of the existing SINC continue to meet the criteria for recognition as Metropolitan, Borough or Local SINC.
- One existing Borough SINC has been substantially reduced in size. The Chalk Farm embankment part of Chalk Farm Embankment and Adelaide Nature Reserve (formerly CaBI05) has been lost to the construction of HS2.
- One existing Local SINC should be deleted. St James's Garden's (formerly CaL10) has been lost to the construction of HS2.

⁷ [Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature - GiGL](#)

- Several other SINC's require minor amendments to existing boundaries.
- One new borough SINC and two new Local SINC's are proposed.

2.7.2 Table 3 provides a full list of all of the SINC's in Camden with suggested boundary changes and a justification for changes proposed. Table 4 provides a list of proposed new SINC's.

2.7.3 Maps and citations for existing SINC's reviewed and new SINC's proposed are provided in Appendix 4.

Table 3. Proposed Camden SINC as a result of this review

Existing SINC					
Existing Code	Site Name	SINC Status	Boundary changes ⁸	Justification	Other changes
M006	London's Canals	Metropolitan No change	No change	n/a	Citation updated to make specific reference to Camden part of SINC
M072	Hampstead Heath and Kenwood	Metropolitan No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
M088	Highgate Cemetery	Metropolitan No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
M095	Camley Street Natural Park	Metropolitan No change	No change	n/a	Citation updated to take account of minor habitat changes
M097	The Regent's Park	Metropolitan No change	No change	n/a	Citation updated to take account of habitat enhancements in the part of the site in Camden
CaBI01	Hampstead Cemetery	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBI01 to CaB01 Minor changes to citation
CaBI02	Branch Hill Wood and Allotments	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBI02 to CaB02 Minor changes to citation
CaBI03	Waterlow Park	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBI03 to CaB03 Minor changes to citation

⁸ Note that most sites may have had very minor boundary changes as a result of aligning the original SINC boundary to MasterMap.

CaBI04	Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railides and Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBI04 to CaB04 Minor updates to citation
CaBI05	Chalk Farm Embankment and Adelaide Local Nature Reserve	Borough No change	Existing SINC has been reduced by almost two thirds as a large part has been lost to HS2 construction works.	Wholesale loss of existing soils and vegetation. Part of the site will be reinstated on completion of works, but not for several years.	Renumbered from CaBI05 to CaB05 Citation updated to take account of loss of large part of site.
CaBI06	West Hampstead Railides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBI06 to CaB06 Minor changes to citation
CaBI08	Hampstead Parish Churchyard	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBI08 to CaB08 Minor changes to citation
CaBI09	Belsize Wood Local Nature Reserve and Russell Nurseries Woodland Walk	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBI09 to CaB09 Minor changes to citation
CaBI102	Broadhurst Gardens Meadow	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBI102 to CaB10
CaBI103	Frogna Court Wood	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from NeBI103 to CaB11 Minor changes to citation

CaBII05	Primrose Hill	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBII05 to CaB12 Minor changes to citation
CaBII06	North London Line	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBII06 to CaB13 Minor changes to citation
CaBII07	St Pancras Gardens	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBII07 to CaB14 Minor changes to citation
CaBII08	Green Triangle	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBII08 to CaB15 Minor changes to citation
CaBII09	King's College Hampstead Campus	Borough No change	Minor changes	The site has been partially redeveloped since 2014, albeit the core areas of green space were retained.	Renumbered from CaBII09 to CaB16 Change name to Former Kings College Hampstead Campus Minor changes to citation
CaBII10	Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir	Borough No change	Minor addition	Corrects previous mapping error.	Renumbered from CaBII10 to CaB17 Minor changes to citation
CaBII11	Fitzroy Park Allotments	Borough No change	No change	n/a	Renumbered from CaBII11 to CaB18 Minor changes to citation
CaL01	Holly Lodge Gardens	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation

CaL02	Greville Place Nature Reserve	Borough Upgrade from Local	Minor change	To correct a previous mapping error which included the neighbouring house and garden.	Minor changes to citation
CaL03	160 Mill Lane Community Garden	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
CaL04	Phoenix Garden	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
CaL05	Calthorpe Community Garden	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
CaL07	Frogna Lane Gardens	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
CaL08	St Andrew's Gardens	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
CaL09	St George's Gardens	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
CaL10	St James's Garden	Local n/a	Delete site	Entire site has been lost to construction of HS2	None
CaL11	Russell Square	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
CaL12	Lincoln's Inn Fields	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
CaL13	Gordon Square	Local No change	Woburn Square Gardens added to site	Contains similar habitat and adjacent to existing SINC.	Change name to Gordon Square and Woburn Gardens

CaL14	Coram's Fields	Local No change	Brunswick Square Gardens added to site. Area of artificial sports pitches removed from site.	Brunswick Square Gardens has similar habitat to Coram's Fields, plus a small area of wildflowers. Artificial sports pitches have no ecological value.	Minor updates to citation Change name to Coram's Fields and Brunswick Square Gardens Citation updated to take account of additional area
CaL15	Rochester Terrace Gardens	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
CaL16	Kilburn Grange Park	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
CaL17	Hampstead Green	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation
CaL18	St Martin's Gardens	Local No change	No change	n/a	Minor changes to citation

Table 4. Proposed new SINC

Proposed new SINC					
New Code	New Site Name	SINC Status	Boundary changes	Justification	Other changes
CaB19	King's Cross – Canal Reach Green Roofs	Borough NEW SITE	New boundary	A contiguous area of green roof comprising areas of wildflowers, pollinator friendly ornamental perennials, plus a mix of native and ornamental shrubs. In combination with other green	New citation

CaL19	Tavistock Square	Local NEW SITE	New boundary	<p>roofs on neighbouring buildings this block of green roofs provides an area of habitat of particular value to invertebrates.</p> <p>Contains the same habitats as Gordon Square and Russell Square SINC.</p>	New citation
CaL20	Talacre Gardens	Local NEW SITE	New boundary	A reasonably sized local park with some mature trees plus two areas set aside as wildflower/rough grassland, one of which also contains a small urban orchard.	New citation

Appendix 1

Further details on approach and methodology

Data collection

SINC data

Existing SINC information was obtained from Green Space Information for Greater London (GiGL) and directly from LB Camden. This consisted of cartographic GIS files holding digital spatial and descriptive information and a series of descriptive text citations for each of the current SINCs. The SINC review undertaken in 2014 was used as a baseline reference point.

Habitat and species data

Historical species and habitat data was provided by GIGL along with data sourced from documents listed in Appendix 2.

Site visits

The majority of sites were visited at least once during August and September 2023, either directly or viewed from suitable places along the site boundary for those sites which were inaccessible. Sites not visited due to being private land and which could not be viewed from a suitable vantage point were:

- Broadhurst Gardens Meadow
- Green Triangle

Gondar Gardens, a privately owned site with limited access, was visited in early November 2023.

Photographic evidence

Google Earth and Google Street View were used to gather additional data on habitat type, boundary changes; or other changes in land use or condition.

Appendix 2

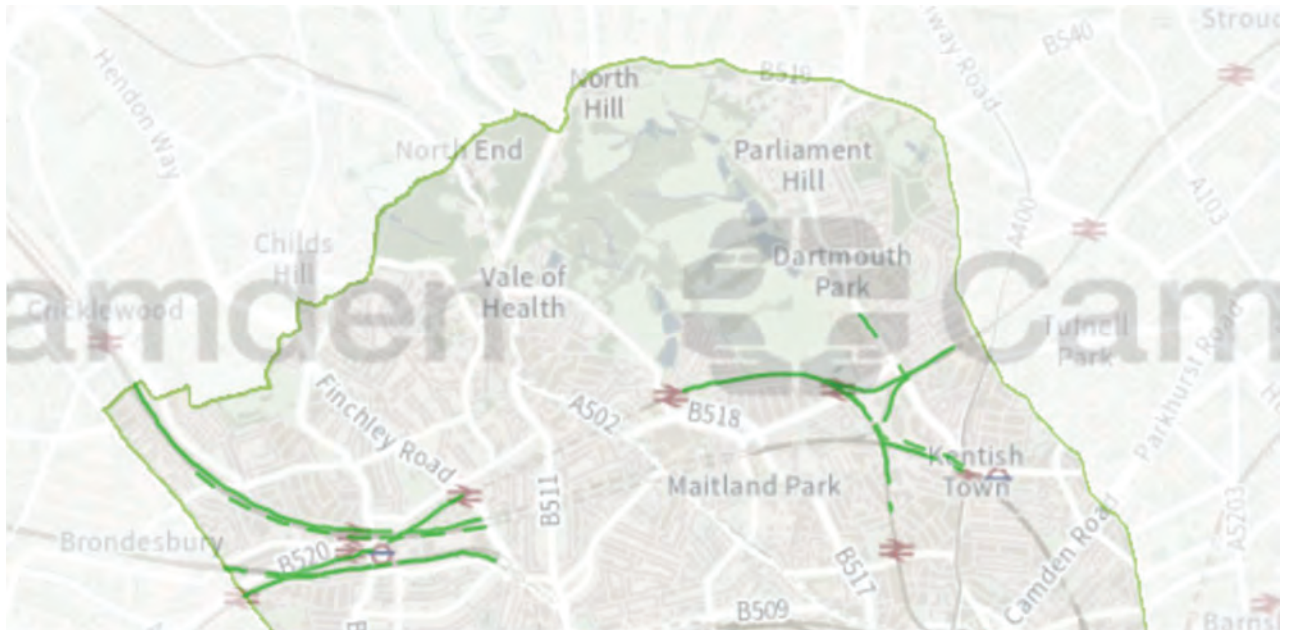
Key sources of information and evidence

- Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) in Camden. London Wildlife Trust. (September 2014).
- Camden Local Plan 2017. London Borough of Camden (2017). [Camden Local Plan - Camden Council](#)
- Camden Local Plan interactive policies map. [Camden Maps](#)
- Camden Planning Guidance: Biodiversity. London Borough of Camden (March 2018). [1 \(camden.gov.uk\)](#)
- Camden Biodiversity Strategy: Creating Space for Nature in Camden. London Borough of Camden (2022) [cd72648d-b3e3-a512-dafc-dd02f15144c3 \(camden.gov.uk\)](#)
- London Borough of Camden website Biodiversity page. [Biodiversity in Camden - Camden Council](#)
- Camden Biodiversity Action Plan review web-site. [Have Your Say Today - Camden Biodiversity Action Plan - Commonplace](#)
- Primrose Hill Invertebrate Survey 2021- Final Report. The Royal Parks. (2021)

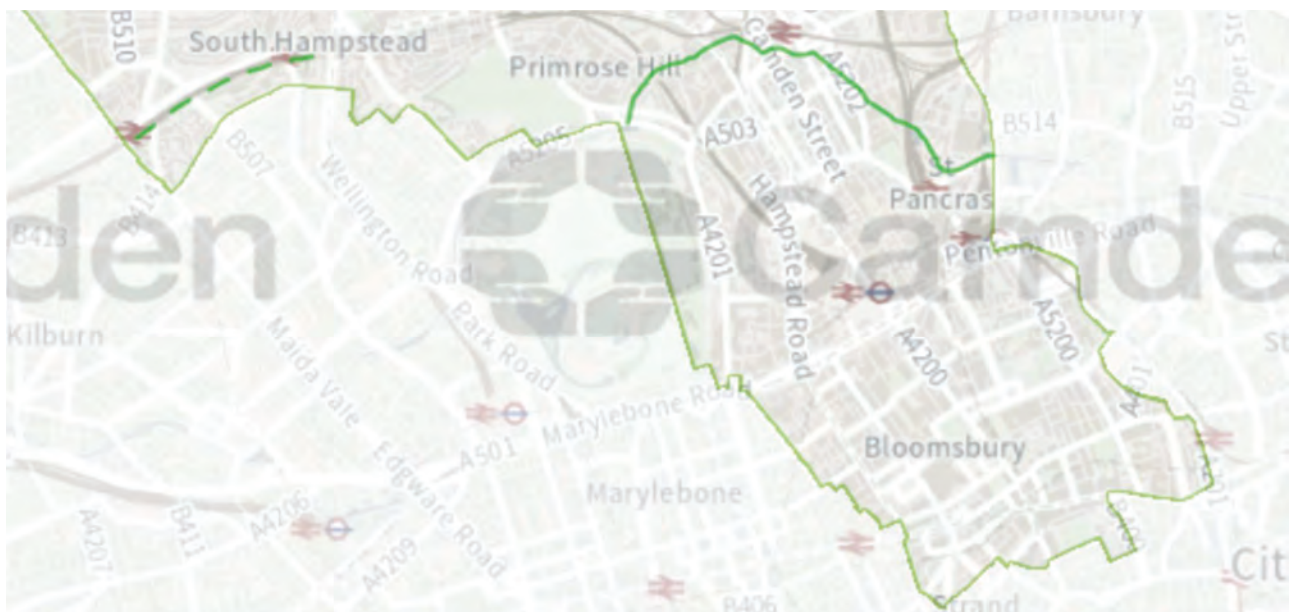
Appendix 3 Strategic Wildlife Corridors⁹

Solid dark green line = existing corridor
Broken dark green line = missing corridor

Strategic Wildlife Corridors – Camden (north)



Strategic Wildlife Corridors – Camden (south)



⁹ Referenced in current Local Plan variously as 'Habitat Corridor', 'Green Corridor' and 'Ecological Corridor'

Appendix 4

Proposed Camden SINC – maps and citations

Note:

Background mapping shown in the maps is for illustration only.

Boundaries were mapped to MasterMap (Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100019726).

Site Reference:	M006
Site Name:	London's Canals
Summary:	London's canals support a variety of fish and aquatic plants and invertebrates. They provide a continuous ecological corridor across parts of the city.
Grid ref:	TQ 202 833 (London) TQ 292 840 (centre-point in Camden)
Area (ha):	189.11 (London) 5.45 (Camden)
Borough(s):	Brent, Camden, Ealing, Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Tower Hamlets, Westminster.
Habitat(s):	Amenity grassland, Bare ground, Canal, Planted shrubbery, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Vegetated wall/tombstones, Wet marginal vegetation, Wet woodland/carr.
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	Canal & River Trust (majority of site)

Site Description:

London's canals support a wide range of aquatic flora, amongst which are found a number of locally uncommon species. These include narrow-leaved water plantain (*Alisma lanceolatum*), rigid hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and shining pondweed (*Potamogeton lucens*), all species of clean, clear waters. Many waterside plants, including several London rarities, also grow on the brickwork and banks of the canal. The canals also support an important invertebrate fauna (including several species of dragonflies and damselflies), a diverse fish community, and breeding waterfowl.

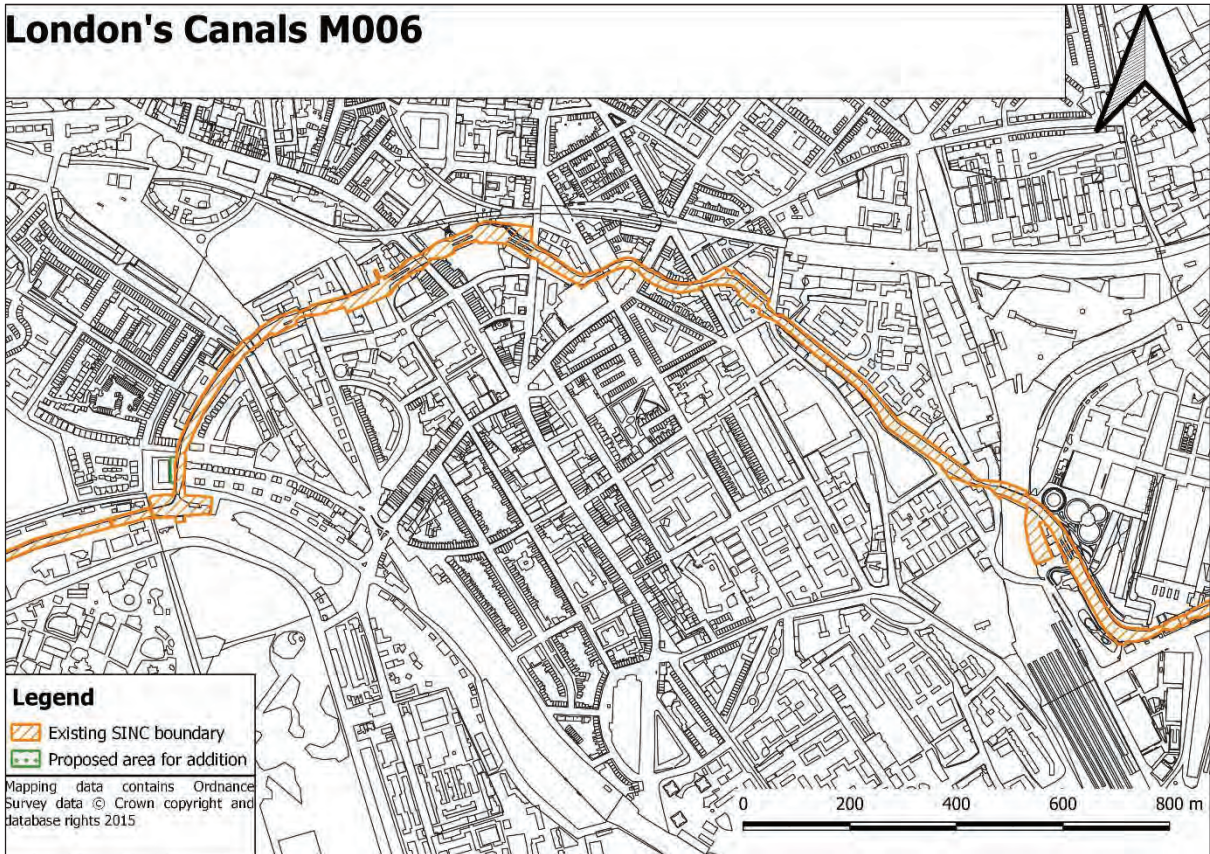
London's network of canals fulfil an important function in allowing aquatic wildlife to penetrate into heavily built-up environments. The towpath and associated areas of waste ground, especially in East London, support a number of uncommon species of disturbed ground.

In Camden, the Regent's Canal contains a less diverse range of wildlife as most of it is bordered by built development and the water quality is poorer than in other parts of the network. Nevertheless, the canal supports waterfowl such as coot and moorhen, common species of dragonfly and small areas of aquatic marginal vegetation such as yellow flag (*Iris pseudocarus*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*).

Site first notified: 01/04/1986 **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

London's Canals M006



Site Reference:	M072
Site Name:	Hampstead Heath and Kenwood
Summary:	Hampstead Heath's remarkable range of habitats so close to central London includes two of the few bogs in London, as well as expanses of grassland, blocks of ancient woodland, and small areas of heath.
Grid ref:	TQ 273 866
Area (ha):	317
Borough(s):	Camden, Barnet
Habitat(s):	Acid grassland, Ancient woodland, Bog, Hedgerow, Pond/Lake, Reedbed, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Secondary woodland, Scrub, Heathland
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	City of London and English Heritage

Site Description:

Despite being one of north London's most popular open spaces, this extensive site contains a valuable mix of semi-natural and parkland habitats, and the management of the site aims to maintain and improve the site's ecology whilst catering for a large number of visitors.

Areas of ancient woodland contain a large number of old and over-mature trees, providing dead wood habitat for a range of specialist invertebrates, including the nationally rare jewel beetle (*Agrilus pannonicus*). In addition, a large number of veteran trees are scattered across the grassland habitats. The woodlands support breeding bird species such as blackcap, great-spotted woodpecker, nuthatch, kestrel, treecreeper and chiffchaff.

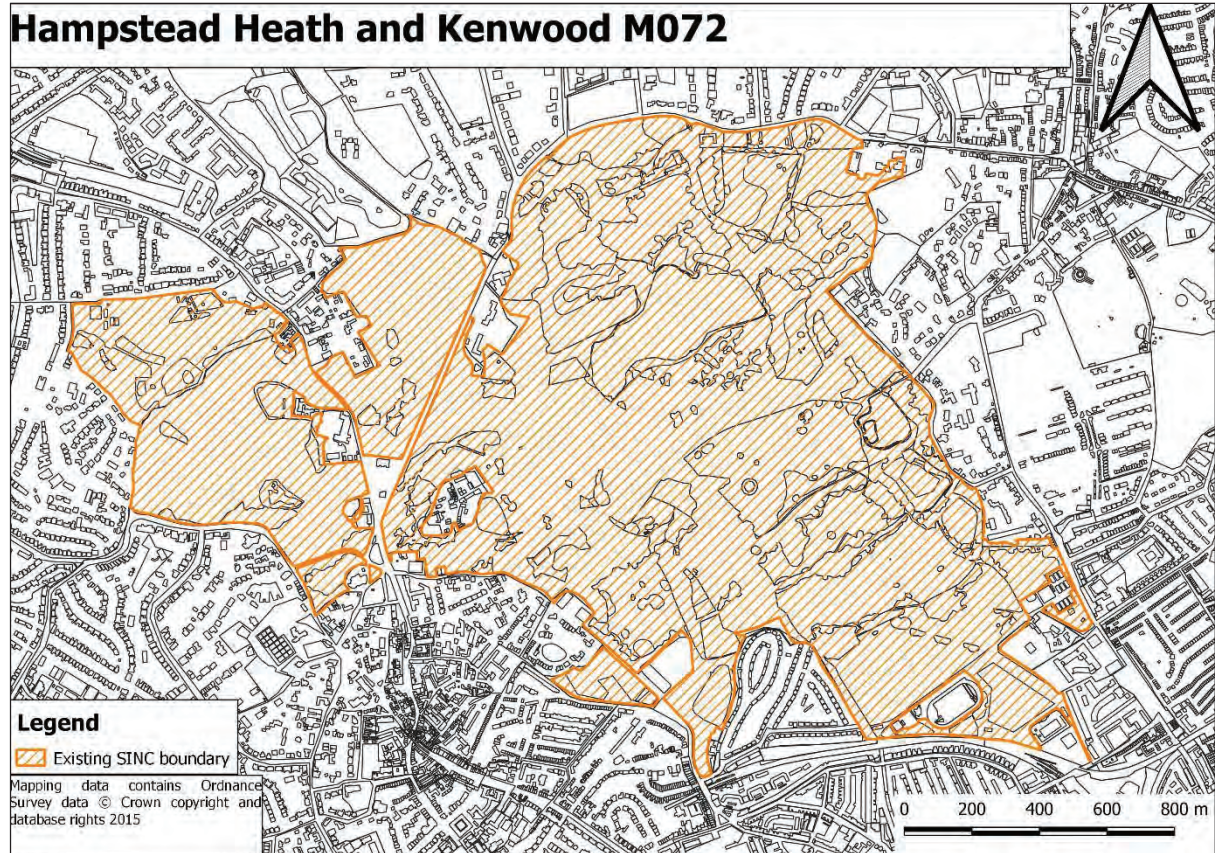
A particularly important habitat in a London context is the small wet flush (or bog) in Kenwood which contains several species of bog-mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.) and water horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*) - all very rare species in London. A second bog, located on the West Heath, also supports other London rarities such as greater spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*), cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*) and creeping willow (*Salix repens*).

Acid grassland occurs on the upper slopes of Hampstead Heath, supporting heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), pill sedge (*Carex pilulifera*), pignut (*Conopodium majus*) and other plants characteristic of this habitat. Small areas of heathland have been created in some places. These support heathland invertebrates including the tube-web spider (*Atypus affinis*).

The series of ponds and lakes on site provide habitat for breeding birds such as reed warbler and little grebe, and wintering birds such as teal and shoveler. The site as a whole attracts a wide range of migrant birds during spring and autumn migration including species such as spotted flycatcher, whinchat and wheatear. Hampstead Heath also supports a good population of hedgehogs and is a critical site for hedgehog conservation in London. Grass snakes are also present and the Heath is one of the closest breeding sites to Central London.

The Kenwood House Quarry RIGS lies within the Hampstead Heath SINC. It has been identified due to small exposures of Bagshot Sand.

Site first notified:	19/09/1988	Boundary last changed:	10/07/2014
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



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

Site Description:

This site comprises the two Victorian cemeteries at Highgate which are of great historic and cultural interest.

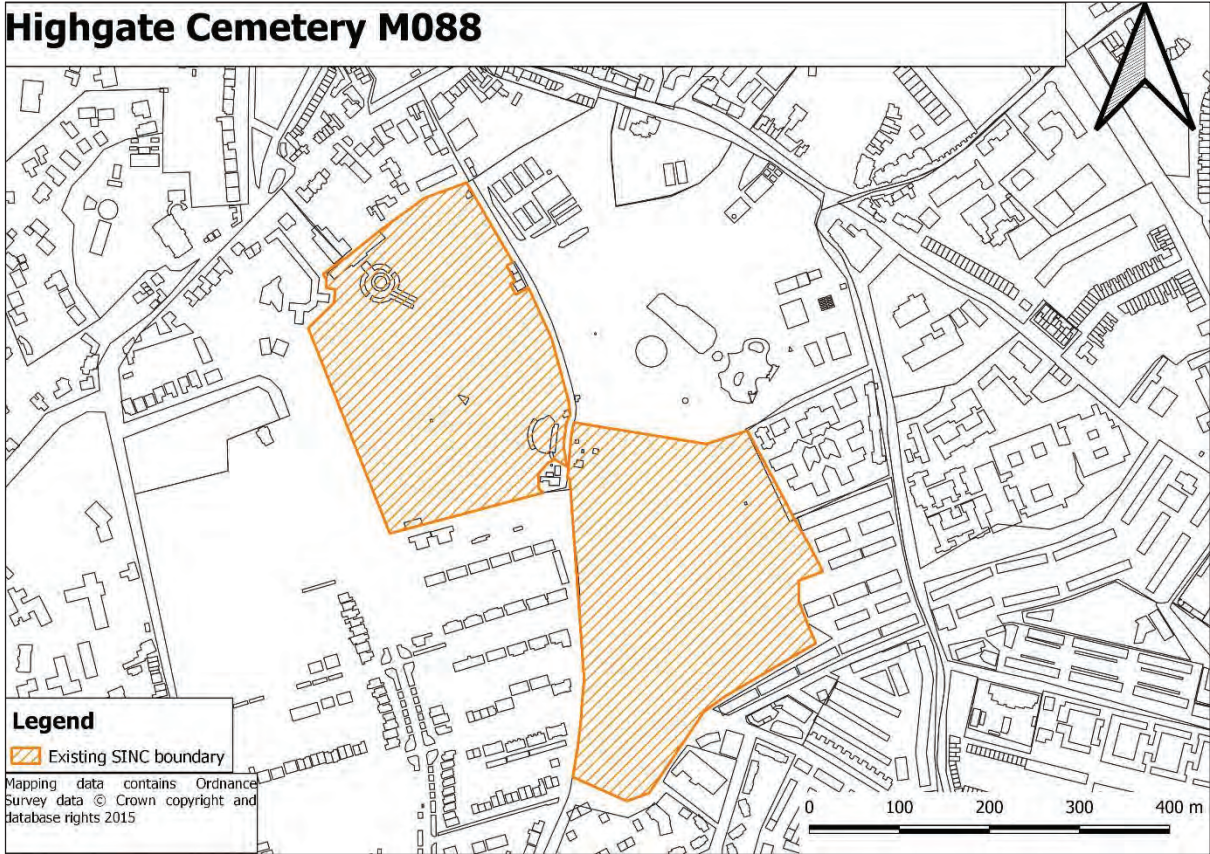
Secondary woodland of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and oak (*Quercus robur*) has become established amongst the ornate tombs and mausolea, and the stonework supports a diversity of lichens, ferns and mosses.

A rich assemblage of plants and invertebrates occurs in the woodland and glades, including many unusual species for this relatively central London location. Examples include records of great horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*), prickly sedge (*Carex muricata* ssp. *lamprocarpa*) and the nationally scarce ivy broomrape (*Orobanche hederarum*). The nationally scarce liverwort, Luisier's tufa-moss (*Gymnostomum viridulum*) has been found here at its easternmost site in the UK and the cave spider (*Meta bourneti*) has been recorded in the Egyptian avenue vaults.

Nine species of bats have been recorded on site, and woodland birds such as great spotted woodpecker, nuthatch and sparrowhawk regularly breed here.

Site first notified:	19/09/1988	Boundary last changed:	01/01/1993
Citation last edited:	20/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023

Highgate Cemetery M088



Site Reference:	M095
Site Name:	Camley Street Natural Park
Summary:	This oasis of nature near King's Cross is one of the oldest and most influential of urban ecology parks.
Grid ref:	TQ 300 834
Area (ha):	0.9
Borough(s):	Camden
Habitat(s):	Pond/lake, Reed bed, Secondary woodland, Tall herbs, Wet marginal vegetation, Brownfield habitat
Access:	Free public access between 9am – 5pm
Ownership:	London Borough of Camden

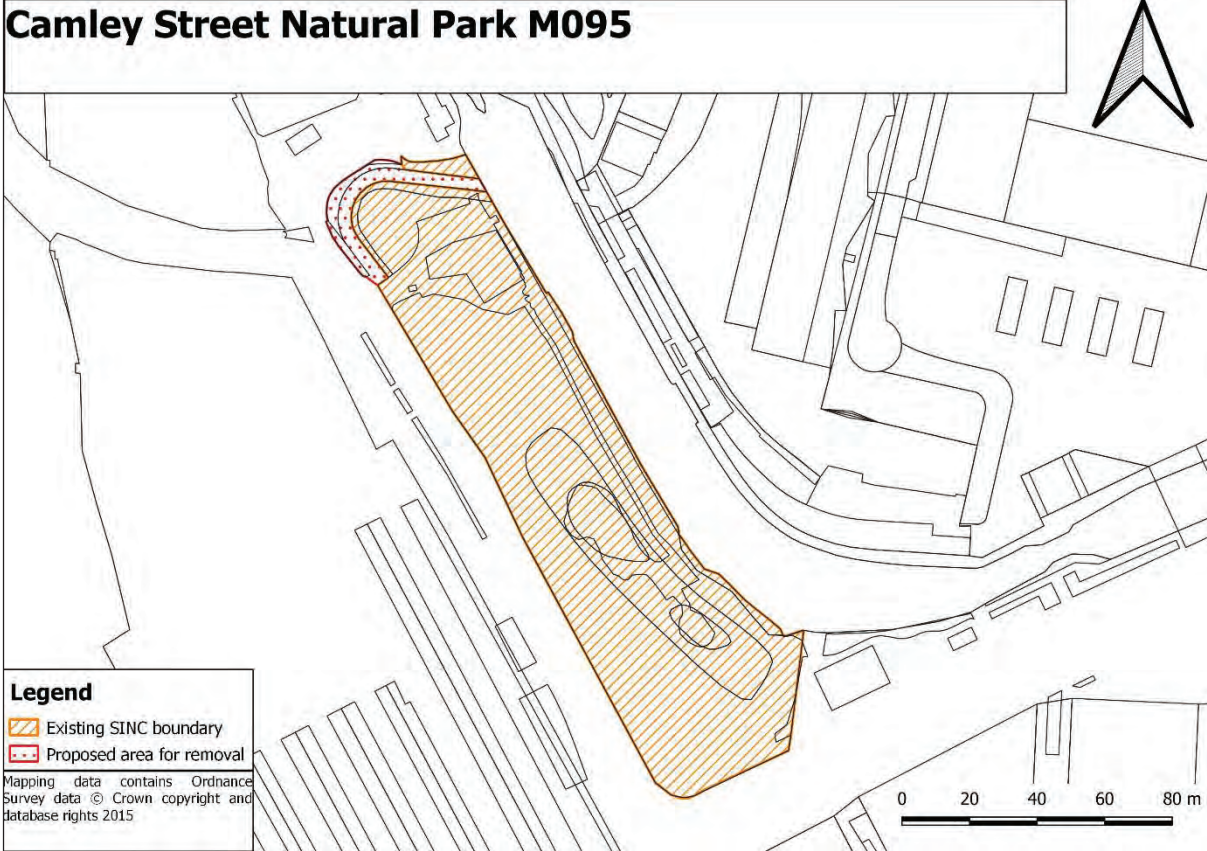
Site Description:

One of Britain's oldest urban ecology parks. Created on previously derelict land in 1984, the park now features a large pond surrounded by reeds, willow scrub and secondary woodland with small areas of marsh. It supports a remarkable diversity of wildlife for its inner city location. Over 300 higher plants have been recorded, including a number of London rarities. These include common broomrape (*Orobanche minor*), hairy buttercup (*Ranunculus sardous*), shining cranesbill (*Geranium lucidum*), and common spotted orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*). Rare ferns including maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*), common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and soft shield-fern (*Polystichum setiferum*) are also present.

Breeding birds include reed warbler, blackcap, and moorhen, with grey heron, kingfisher, and black redstart being occasional but regular visitors.

A Local Nature Reserve managed by London Wildlife Trust, the site was slightly reduced in size through the construction of a bridge to the King's Cross Central estate in 2016-17. This was mitigated by the creation of an area of 'brownfield' habitat, which supports plants such as wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) and purple toadflax (*Linaria purpureum*) and includes patches of bare sand, soil and rubble to provide habitat for invertebrates such as mining bees. A new visitor centre for the Park opened in 2021, together with the installation of floating marginal vegetation along the canal edge.

Site first notified:	19/09/1988	Boundary last changed:	23/06/2014
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



Site Reference:	M097
Site Name:	The Regent's Park
Summary:	This historic Royal Park is probably the best place site for breeding and migrant birds in central London. In recent years new habitats such as rough grassland, scrub and reedbeds have been created throughout the park.
Grid ref:	TQ 280 829
Area (ha):	132
Borough(s):	Camden, Westminster
Habitat(s):	Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Reedbed, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	The Royal Parks

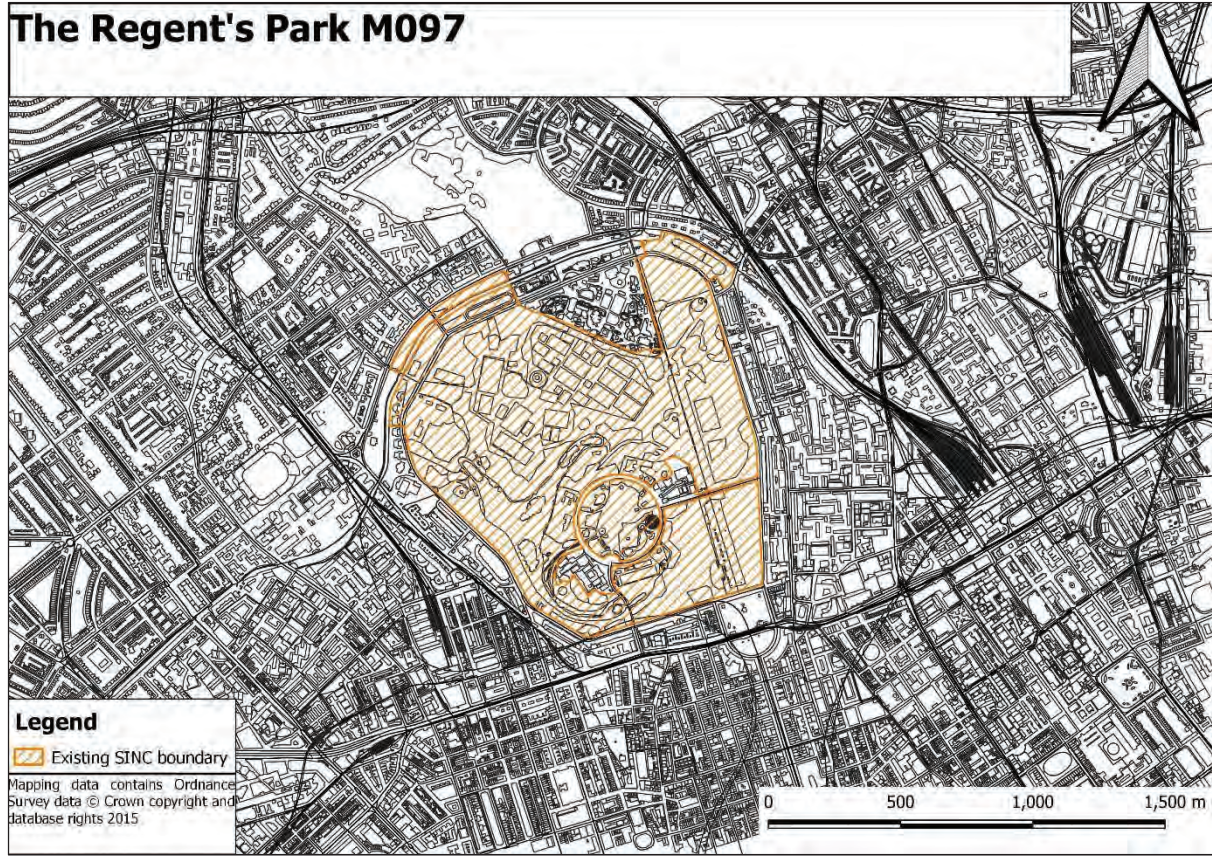
Site Description:

The Regent's Park is the inner London Park with perhaps the most varied mix of habitats including a large number of nature trees and ornamental lake. In recent years, a purposeful change to create a series of informally-managed wildlife areas has been established across the park; areas of former amenity grassland have been enhanced to create areas of scrub and flower-rich grassland and reedbeds have been planted around parts of the lake.

The site is particularly important for its wide variety of breeding birds including tawny owl and kestrel. The heronry on one of the islands is one of London's larger breeding colonies, while the lake itself supports a captive wildfowl collection as well as wild breeding birds such as great crested grebe, little grebe, Cetti's warbler and reed warbler and wintering wildfowl. A surprising diversity of migrant birds are recorded every spring and autumn including spotted flycatcher, common redstart and wheatear.

The part of the site that lies within Camden is dominated by the more formal parkland habitats of mature trees, amenity grassland and planted shrubberies but it also includes an area close to the Gloucester Gate where new ponds and ditches have been created and planted with plants such as water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) and yellow flag (*Iris pseudocorus*). The ponds and ditches are surrounded by rough grassland which, in combination with the ponds, provides habitat for common species of dragonfly and common species of grassland butterfly.

Site first notified:	19/09/1988	Boundary last changed:	01/01/1993
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



Site Reference: CaB01
Site Name: Hampstead Cemetery
Summary: A cemetery with woodland and areas of rough grassland
Grid ref: TQ 248 856
Area (ha): 9.3
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Planted shrubbery, Ruderals, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
Access: Free public access
Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

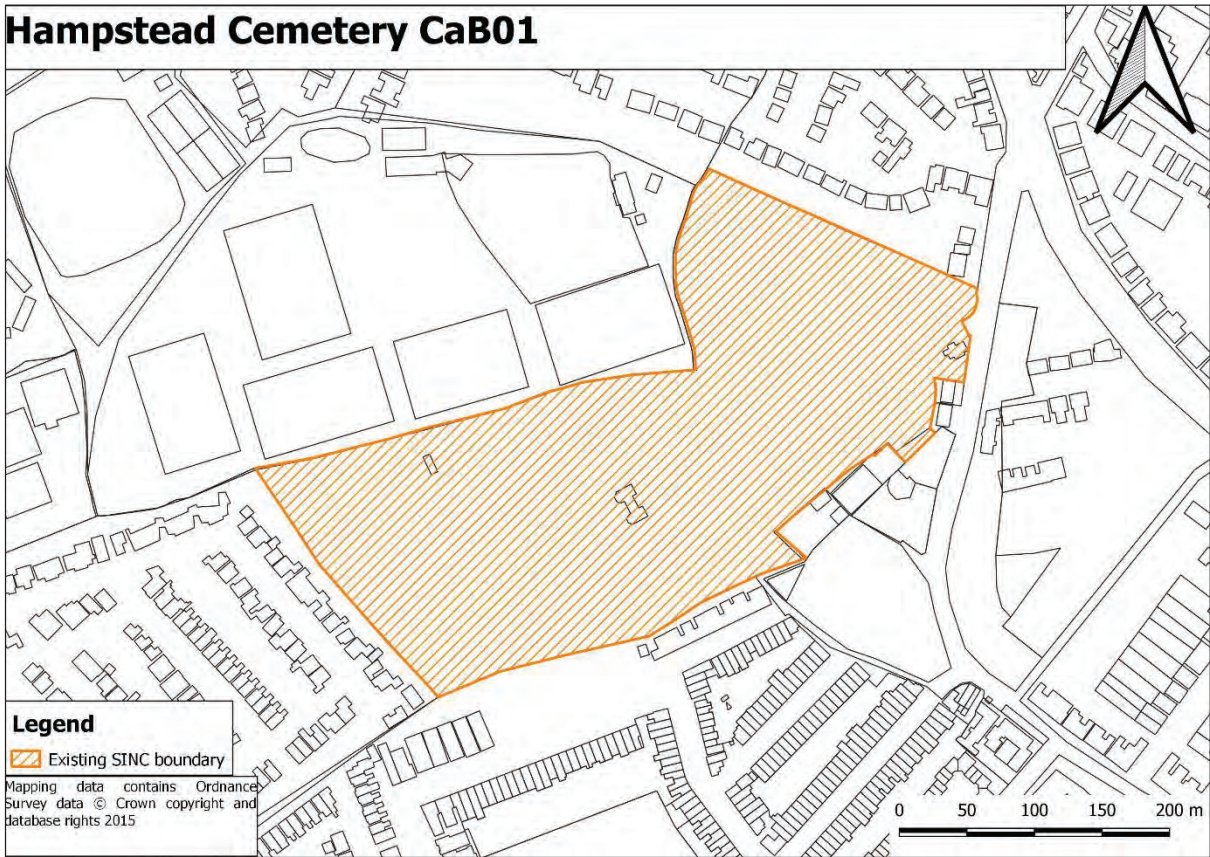
The site has a large number of mature trees including ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Norway maple (*A. platanoides*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra 'Italica'*), Pissard's plum (*Prunus pissardi*) and Swedish whitebeam (*Sorbus intermedia*). In a few places these have been allowed to regenerate freely and are now forming small patches of woodland. There is a woodland in the north of the eastern half of the cemetery which is dominated by field maple (*Acer campestre*) with elder (*Sambucus nigra*), yew and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and a ground flora of ivy (*Hedera helix*).

Large parts of the grassland within the cemetery are regularly mown but others are mown less frequently or have been left to become patches of rough grassland and scrub. The grassland areas are not particularly species rich being dominated by coarse grasses including false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) and common herbs such as yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*) and narrow leaved ragwort (*Senecio inaequidens*). A small wildflower meadow has also been planted; this includes species such as black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) and birds-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

Small white, speckled wood, holly blue, meadow brown and small copper butterflies have been recorded here. Birds recorded breeding in the cemetery include jay, green woodpecker, long-tailed tit, goldcrest and whitethroat.

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Hampstead Cemetery CaB01



Site Reference:	CaB02
Site Name:	Branch Hill Wood and Allotments
Summary:	Areas of woodland, grassland and allotments set surrounding a variety of residential buildings
Grid ref:	TQ 259 860
Area (ha):	4.2
Borough(s):	Camden
Habitat(s):	Allotments, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
Access:	<i>De facto</i> public access to most of the site
Ownership:	London Borough of Camden and private land-owners

Site Description:

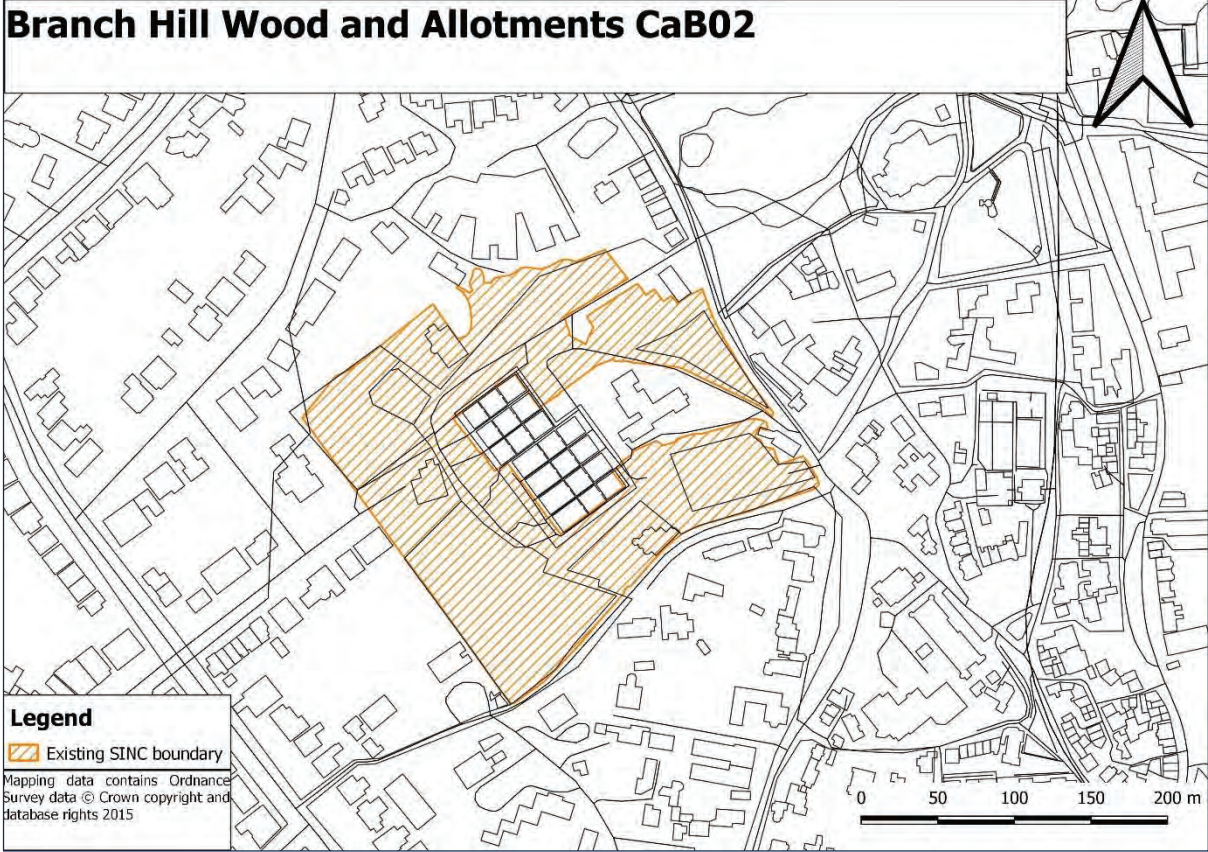
Branch Hill consists of several individual blocks of woodland, interposed with small areas of grassland. It also incorporates the private grounds of three large houses: Combe Lodge, Oak Hill House and Heysham House. Branch Hill Allotments adjacent to Frogal Rise and Oak Hill Way are also included in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

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

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

Areas of mown amenity grassland and small patches of rough grassland provided added variety providing habitat for common species of woodland edge insects and other invertebrates.

Site first notified:	01/01/1993	Boundary last changed:	10/07/2014
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



Site Reference:	CaB03
Site Name:	Waterlow Park
Summary:	A large mature park with areas managed for wildlife.
Grid ref:	TQ 286 871
Area (ha):	10.16
Borough(s):	Camden
Habitat(s):	Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs,
Access:	Free public access
Ownership:	London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

The park is a mature parkland with a mosaic of mature trees, lawns, shrubberies and small formal landscaped gardens. There are a large number of specimen trees, which include copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica* var *purpurea*), maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*), Indian bean-tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Persian ironwood (*Parrotia persica*) and crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), and extensive dense planted shrubberies.

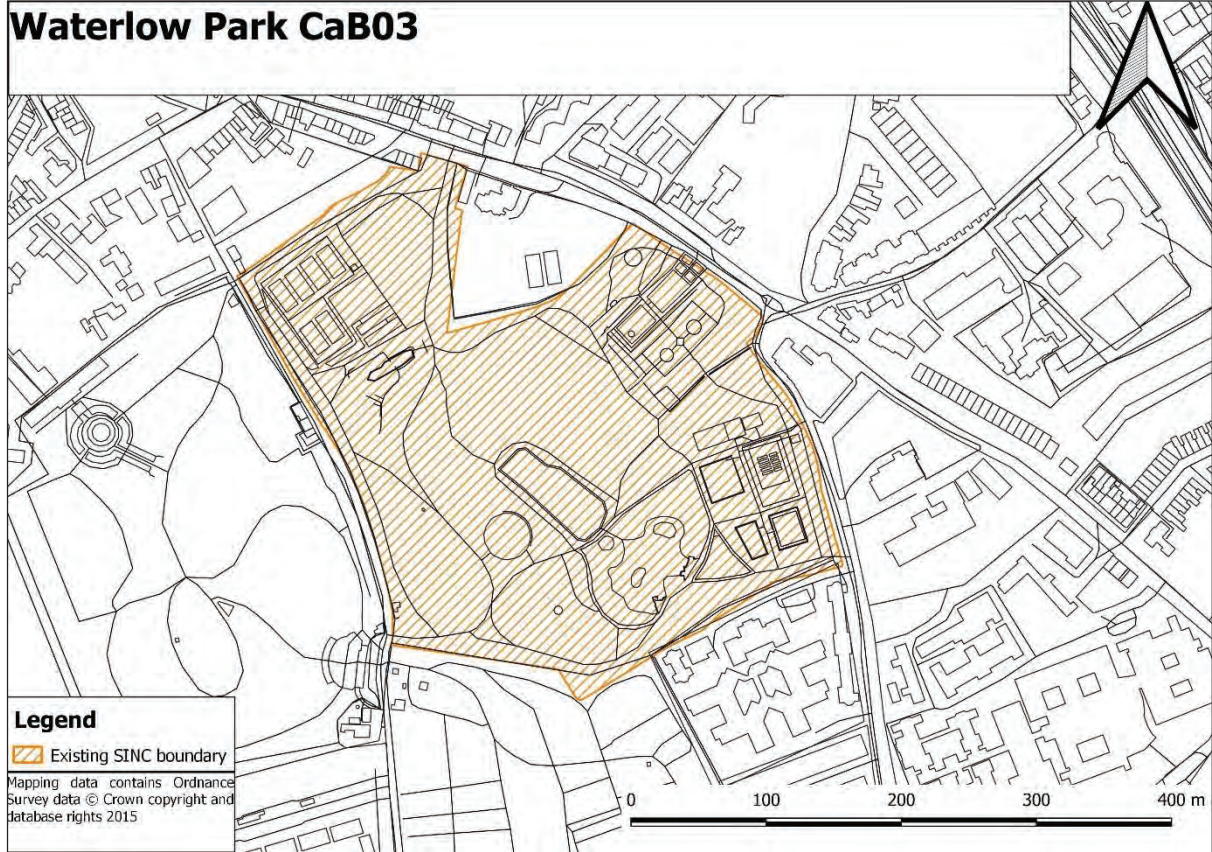
Three spring-fed ponds, surrounded by trees and shrubs, support marginal plants such as great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), jointed rush (*Juncus articulatus*), pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*), water figwort (*Scrophularia auriculata*) and bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*). Beside the smallest of the ponds, to the north, is an area of damp grassland; here marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*), hairy sedge (*Carex hirta*), purple loosestrife (*Lathyrum salicaria*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) occur. The southernmost pond includes a reed bed and a willow carr (including *Salix fragilis*, *S. caprea* and *S. cinerea*).

Although much of the park is maintained as amenity grassland, some areas are subject to less frequent mowing; consequently these areas support flowering species such as yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

The park supports a typical range of parkland birds including song thrush, great spotted woodpecker, blackcap and goldcrest, and a wide range of invertebrates such as the butterflies speckled wood (*Pararge aegeria*), gatekeeper (*Pyronia tithonus*) and holly blue (*Celastrina argiolus*), plus four-banded flower bee (*Anthophora quadrimaculata*), and brown hawker dragonfly (*Aeshna grandis*).

Waterlow Park is also identified as a RIGS due to three separate lithologies within the park denoted by spring lines.

Site first notified:	01/01/1993	Boundary last changed:	01/01/1993
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



Site Reference:	CaB04
Site Name:	Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve
Summary:	A large area of green railside land, with an adjacent city farm and a small woodland nature reserve.
Grid ref:	TQ 286 853
Area (ha):	6.60
Borough(s):	Camden
Habitat(s):	Pond/lake, Ruderal, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
Access:	Only the city farm has public access
Ownership:	London Borough of Camden, Network Rail and private land-owners

Site Description:

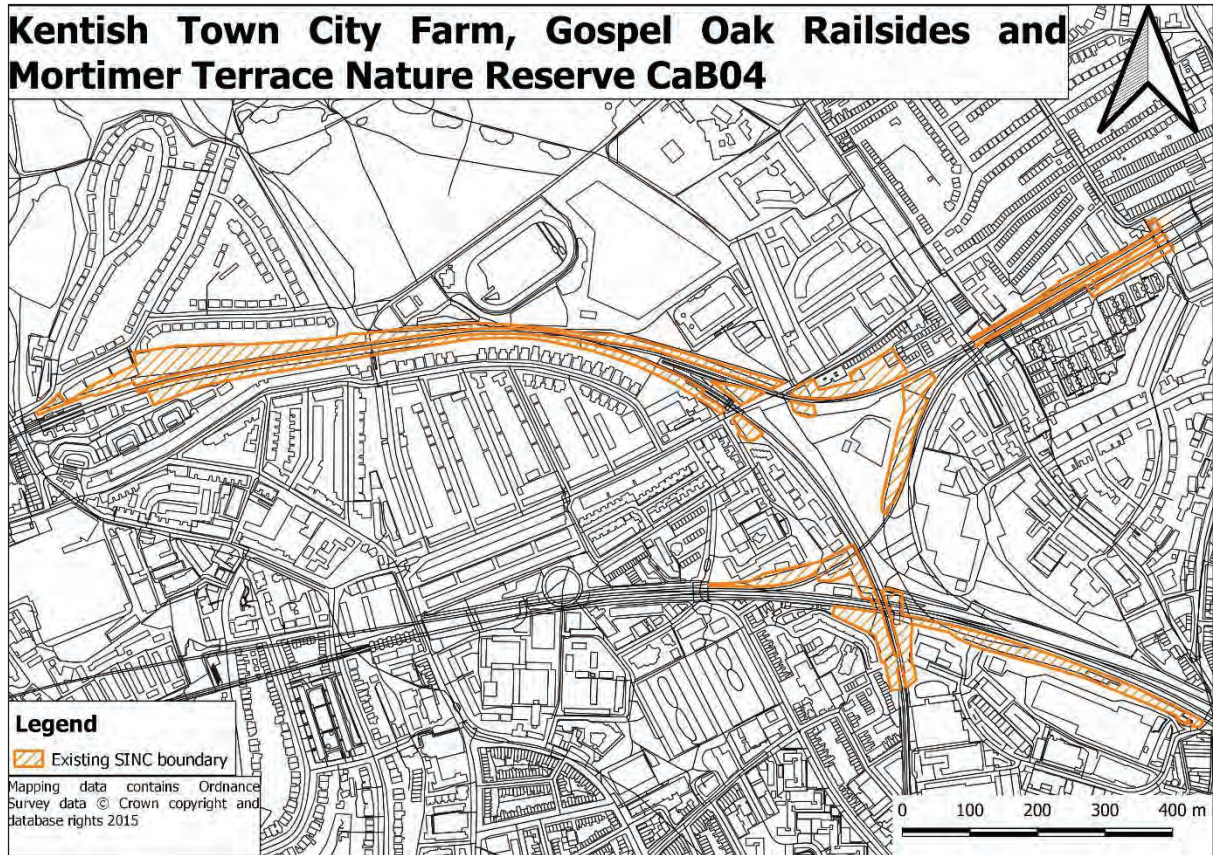
The railsides support a variety of habitats including secondary woodland dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*). There are very few mature trees apart from a single oak (*Quercus robur*). The wooded areas are interspersed with small areas of grassland and tall herbs which are created when periodic lineside management results in the cutting back of parts of the secondary woodland.

Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve is effectively an extension of the lineside secondary woodland. It is dominated by sycamore with an understorey of scrub species including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). The herb layer includes bluebells (probably a hybrid form of Spanish bluebell *Hyacinthoides hispanica* and the native *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), wild garlic (*Allium ursinum*), herb robert (*Geranium robertianum*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

Kentish Town City Farm has a surprising variety of habitats due, primarily, to its use as an educational resource. Trees present include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), oak (*Quercus robur*) beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and scrub species include elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and butterfly-bush (*Buddleia davidii*). A pond supports emergent yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) with great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) around the margins. Small areas of grassland and paddocks support tall herbs and ruderal species including common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), red and white deadnettle (*Lamium purpureum* and *L. album*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*). Sheep are used to graze some small areas of wildflower meadow.

Birds recorded include house sparrow, pied wagtail, great tit, long-tailed tit, greenfinch, song thrush and blackcap. Butterflies present include peacock (*Aglais io*), comma (*Polygonia c-album*), speckled wood (*Pararge aegeria*) and holly blue (*Celastrina argiolus*).

Site first notified:	01/01/1993	Boundary last changed:	10/07/2014
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



Site Reference:	CaB05
Site Name:	Chalk Farm Embankment and Adelaide Local Nature Reserve
Summary:	Steep-sided railway embankment and nature reserve with good grassland areas.
Grid ref:	TQ 276 843
Area (ha):	0.35
Borough(s):	Camden
Habitat(s):	Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
Access:	Access at limited times
Ownership:	London Borough of Camden and Network Rail

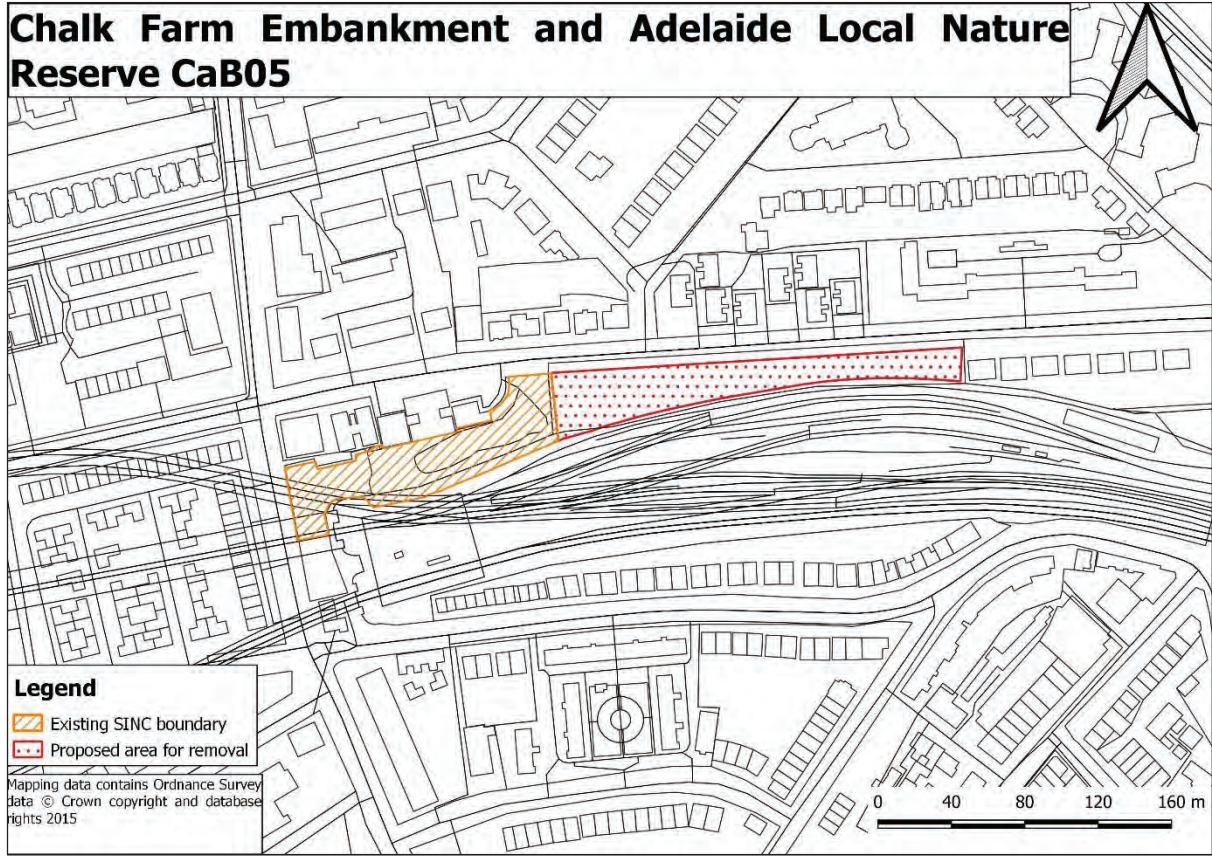
Site Description:

This steep-sided railway embankment, is managed as a nature reserve comprising an central area of grassland surrounded by scrub and secondary woodland. Once a much large area extending eastwards towards Chalk Farm tube station, much of the site has been lost to the construction of a vent shaft and associated buildings for HS2.

The grassland includes red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), false oat-grass, common couch (*Elytrigia repens*) and common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*) with herb species such as black medick (*Medicago lupulina*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), red and white clovers (*Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*), Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), Michaelmas-daisy (*Aster* sp.), black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) and rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*). The wooded parts of the reserve are comprised of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) with an understorey of oak, hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and a groundflora of cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

The grassland and scrub supports a good range of invertebrates including the butterflies common blue (*Polyommatus icarus*), brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*) and small skipper (*Thymelicus sylvestris*) and grasshoppers and crickets such as field grasshopper (*Chorthippus brunneus*), meadow grasshopper (*Chorthippus parallelus*) and Roesel's bush cricket (*Metrioptera roeselii*).

Site first notified:	01/01/1993	Boundary last changed:	29/09/2023
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



Site Reference:	CaB06
Site Name:	West Hampstead Railsides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve
Summary:	Wooded railsides including an old orchard.
Grid ref:	TQ 249 845
Area (ha):	7.67
Borough(s):	Camden
Habitat(s):	Orchard, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs.
Access:	No access, apart from Westbere Copse
Ownership:	Network Rail

Site Description:

The railsides are dominated by secondary woodland and scrub. Trees include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), grey poplar (*Populus x canescens*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). Scrub species include elder (*Sambucus nigra*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and English elm (*Ulmus procera*).

The more open area of grassland is dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) with a variety of tall herbs including cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*), and bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), white deadnettle (*Lamium album*) and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).

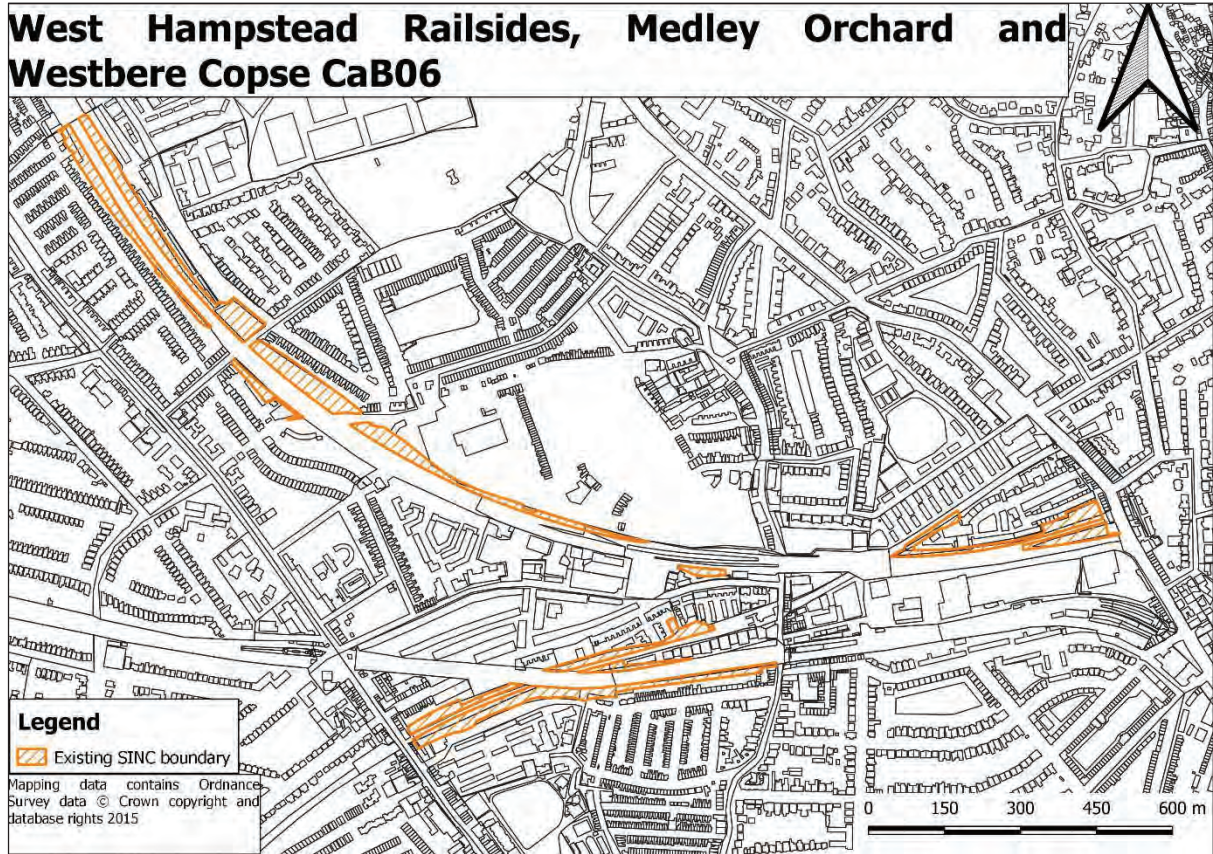
The majority of Westbere Copse is woodland composed of sycamore, oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*). There is an understorey of snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), English elm (*Ulmus procera*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The ground flora includes shade tolerant species such as cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and bramble. In areas with less shade these are joined by common toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and Michaelmas-daisy (*Aster* sp). The London notable species common broomrape (*Orobanche minor*) has been recorded here.

Medley Orchard is now largely secondary woodland of ash, but a few old fruit trees survive. There is free public access to the northern half of Westbere Copse.

The SINC includes Jenny Wood Nature Reserve and Jane Evans Nature Reserve, which both contain small ponds. Smooth newts breed in the pond in Jenny Wood Nature Reserve.

Common birds include great tit, robin, blackbird, wren, dunnock, blackcap and great spotted woodpecker.

Site first notified:	01/01/1993	Boundary last changed:	27/06/2014
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



Site Reference:	CaB08
Site Name:	Hampstead Parish Churchyard
Summary:	Churchyard with mature trees and areas of rough grassland
Grid ref:	TQ 262 856
Area (ha):	0.9
Borough(s):	Camden
Habitat(s):	Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, Grassland, Vegetated wall/tombstones
Access:	Free public access
Ownership:	Diocese of London

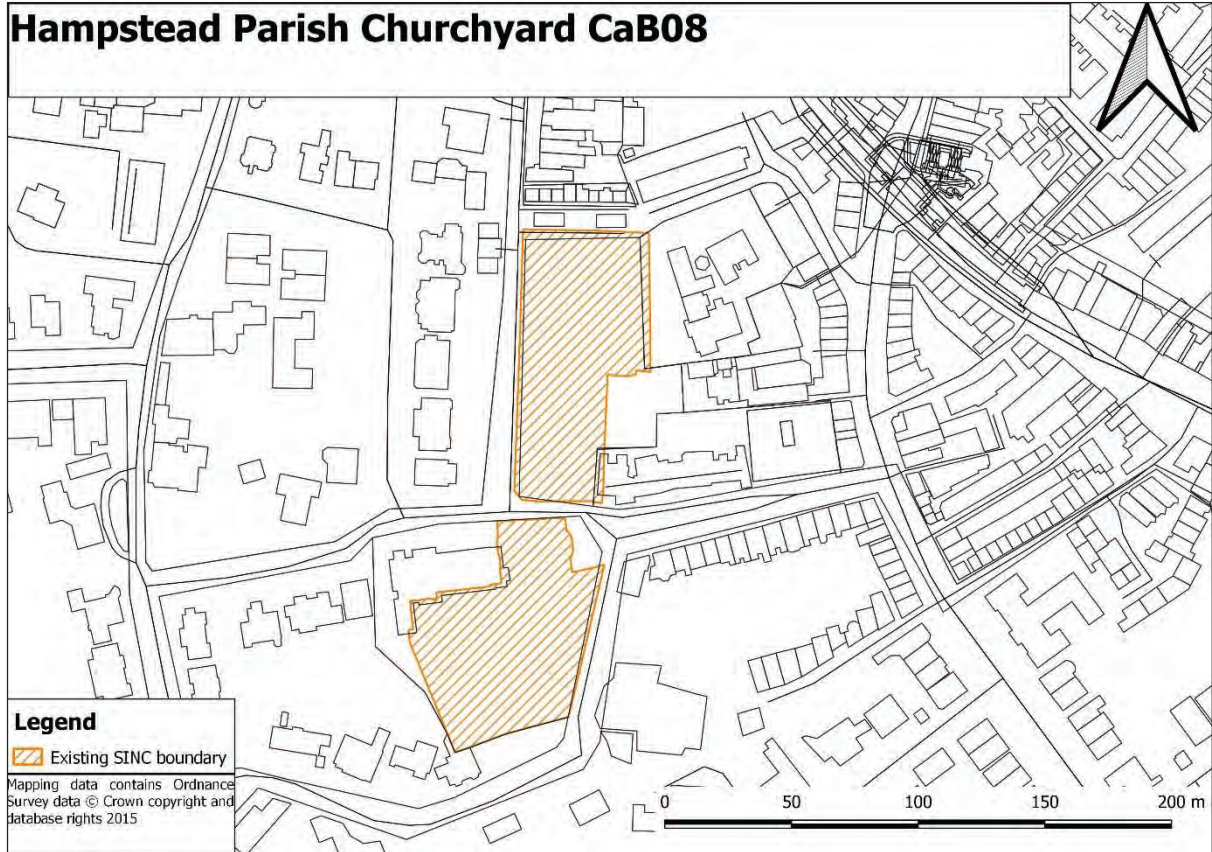
Site Description:

The churchyard is divided into two sections either side of Church Row. The southern section has a good number of mature trees, the most frequent being yew (*Taxus baccata*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), a horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and areas of dense planted shrubs. The grassland is dominated in places by perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), but other species present include rough-stalked meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) cuckoo flower (*Cardamine pratensis*) common cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*).

The northern section is more open and supports a slightly different suite of species. Trees include mature yews, Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*), sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica* f. *Purpurea*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). Grassland species include meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and pignut (*Conopodium majus*), which are indicators of old, unimproved grassland.

Some of the older tombstones, particularly those composed of limestone, have a covering of various mosses and lichens, as well as a number of types of fern including hart's-tongue (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*) and the uncommon lady-fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*).

Site first notified:	04/05/2003	Boundary last changed:	01/11/2003
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



Site Reference: CaB09

Site Name: Belsize Wood Local Nature Reserve and Russell Nurseries Woodland Walk

Summary: A mix of ancient woodland and secondary woodland

Grid ref: TQ 274 853

Area (ha): 0.7

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Ancient woodland, Pond/Lake, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Tall herbs

Access: Restricted access apart from footpath through the site

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

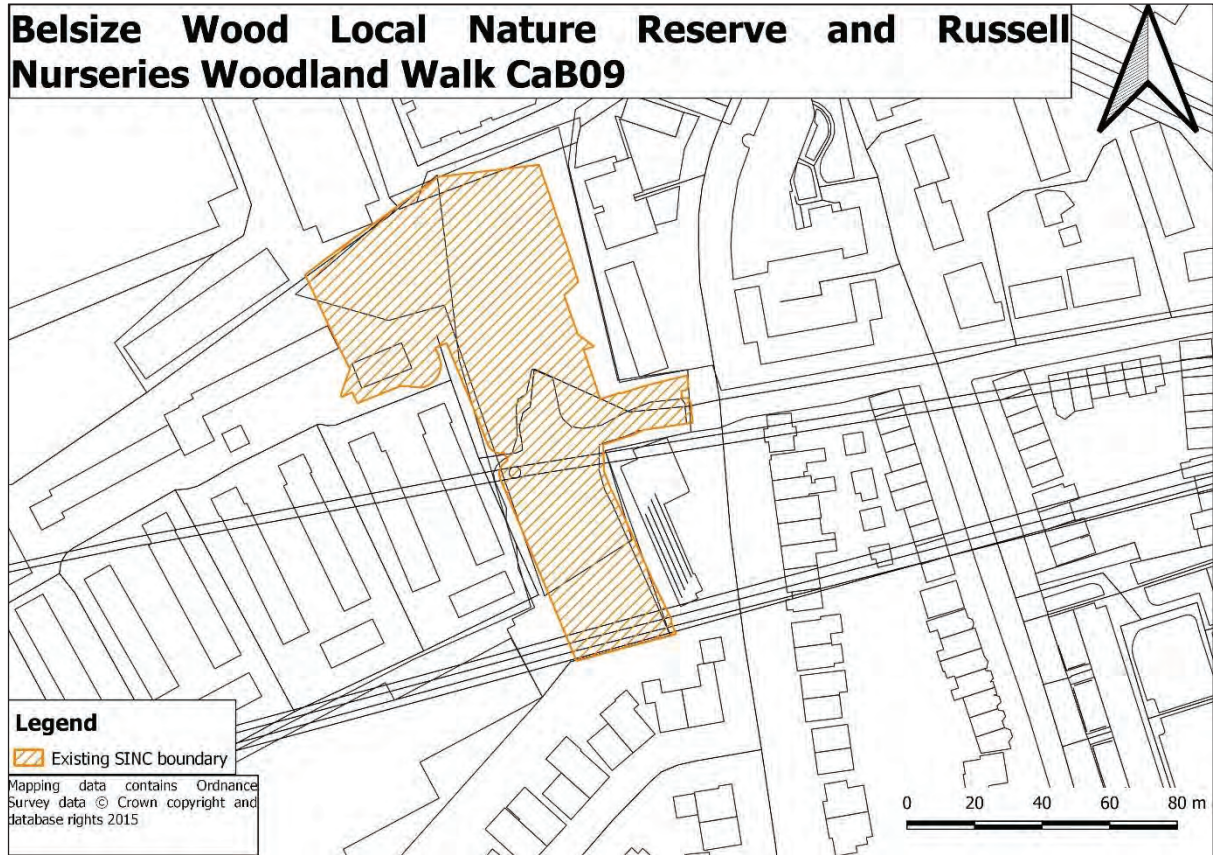
The northern part of the site is secondary woodland comprising ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and common lime (*Tilia europaea*) with a large Swedish whitebeam (*Sorbus intermedia*). The understorey of this part of the woodland is mainly hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) with regenerating ash, field maple (*Acer campestre*) and wild cherry. Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) dominates the ground flora with herbs of greater willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) and bitter-sweet (*Solanum dulcamara*).

The southern part is more varied with canopy trees of wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and an understorey of hazel (*Corylus avellana*), English elm (*Ulmus procera*) and dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). It has a ground-flora of shade-tolerant species such as wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), enchanter's nightshade, cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*), with species of more open habitat including greater stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*), and red campion (*Silene dioica*). Sanicle (*Sanicula europaea*) has also been recorded; this is a plant indicative of old woodland suggesting that woodland may have always occurred on this part of the site.

The site supports a typical range of woodland birds such as great tit, blue tit, long-tailed tit, wren, robin, great spotted woodpecker, goldcrest, blackbird and song thrush.

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

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



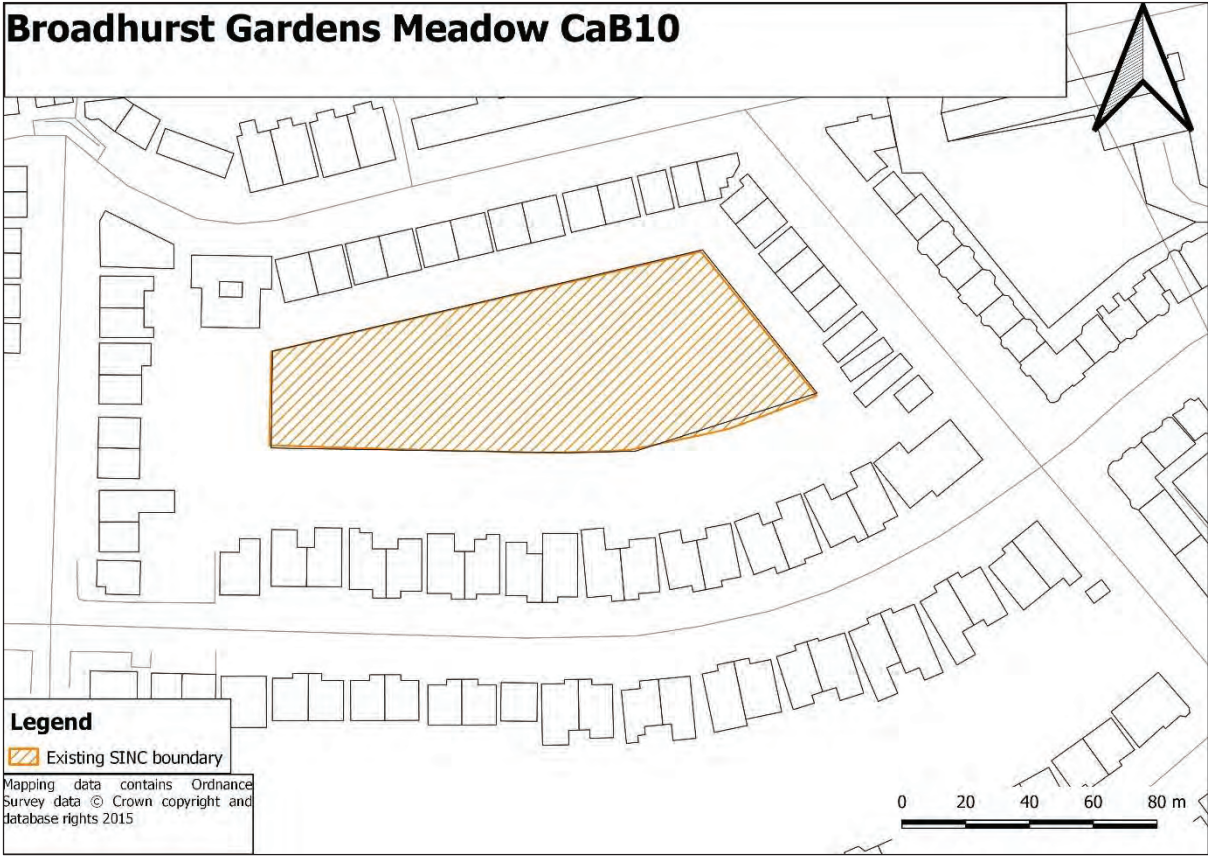
Site Reference: CaB10
Site Name: Broadhurst Gardens Meadow
Summary: A meadow within the communal grounds of houses in Broadhurst Gardens
Grid ref: TQ 258 845
Area (ha): 0.73
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland
Access: No public access
Ownership: Private land-owners

Site Description:

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

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

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



Site Reference: CaB11
Site Name: Frogmal Court Wood
Summary: Small wooded area
Grid ref: TQ 262 849
Area (ha): 0.2
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Secondary woodland
Access: No public access
Ownership: Private

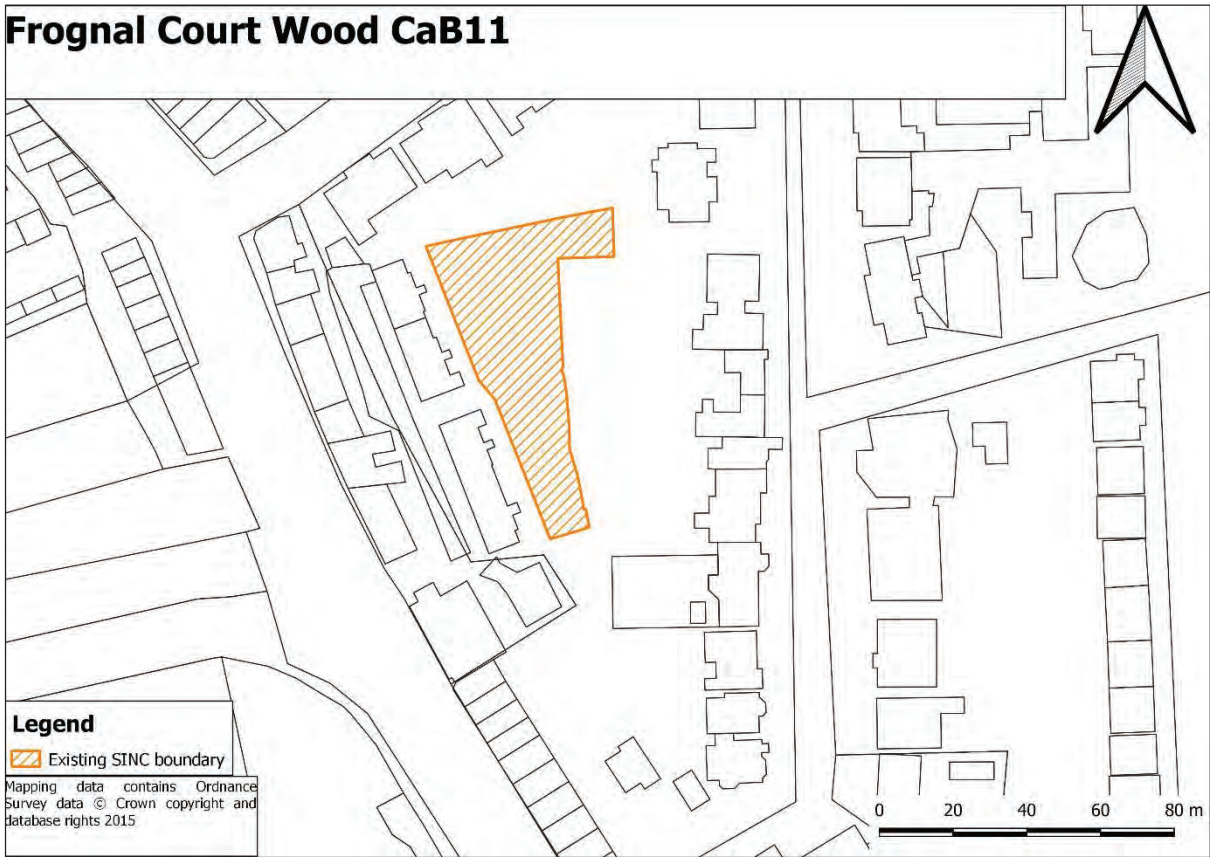
Site Description:

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

Bird species present include long-tailed tit, wren, robin, blue tit, and blackbird.

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Frogнал Court Wood CaB11



Site Reference: CaB12

Site Name: Primrose Hill

Summary: Large area of mostly amenity grassland and scattered trees and an adjacent covered reservoir

Grid ref: TQ 276 838

Area (ha): 26.7

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Free public access (except for covered reservoir)

Ownership: The Royal Parks and Thames Water

Site Description:

The site consists mostly of mown amenity grassland with scattered groups of mature trees mostly located around the park's perimeter. The parkland trees are mostly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) but common lime (*Tilia x europea*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), horse-chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum* and whitebeams (*Sorbus sp.*) are also present.

The grassland beneath the trees and around most of the perimeter of the site is less often mown and here there remain fine-leaved grasses such as red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*) and wildflowers such as cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), with cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) beneath the trees.

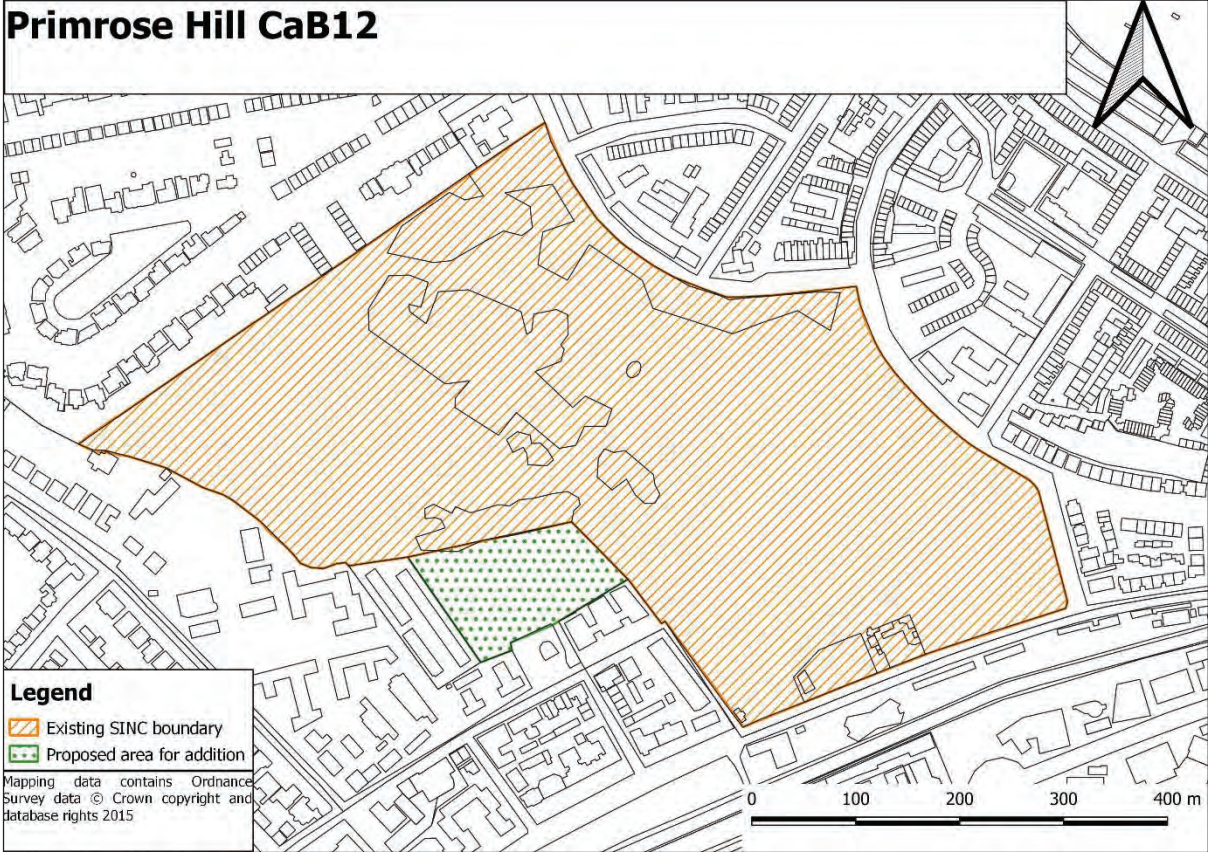
A small area (c.0.5ha) of former acid grassland has been restored and sown with a mix red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*), common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*) wavy hairgrass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*), ladies bedstraw (*Galium verum*) Autumn hawkbit (*Scorzoneroides autumnalis*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) mouse-eared hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*) and bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

Next to Prince Albert Road there is a hedge of hawthorn and near the amenity block one composed of field maple Along the northern boundary of Barrow Hill covered reservoir is a mixed native species hedgerow.

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

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Primrose Hill CaB12



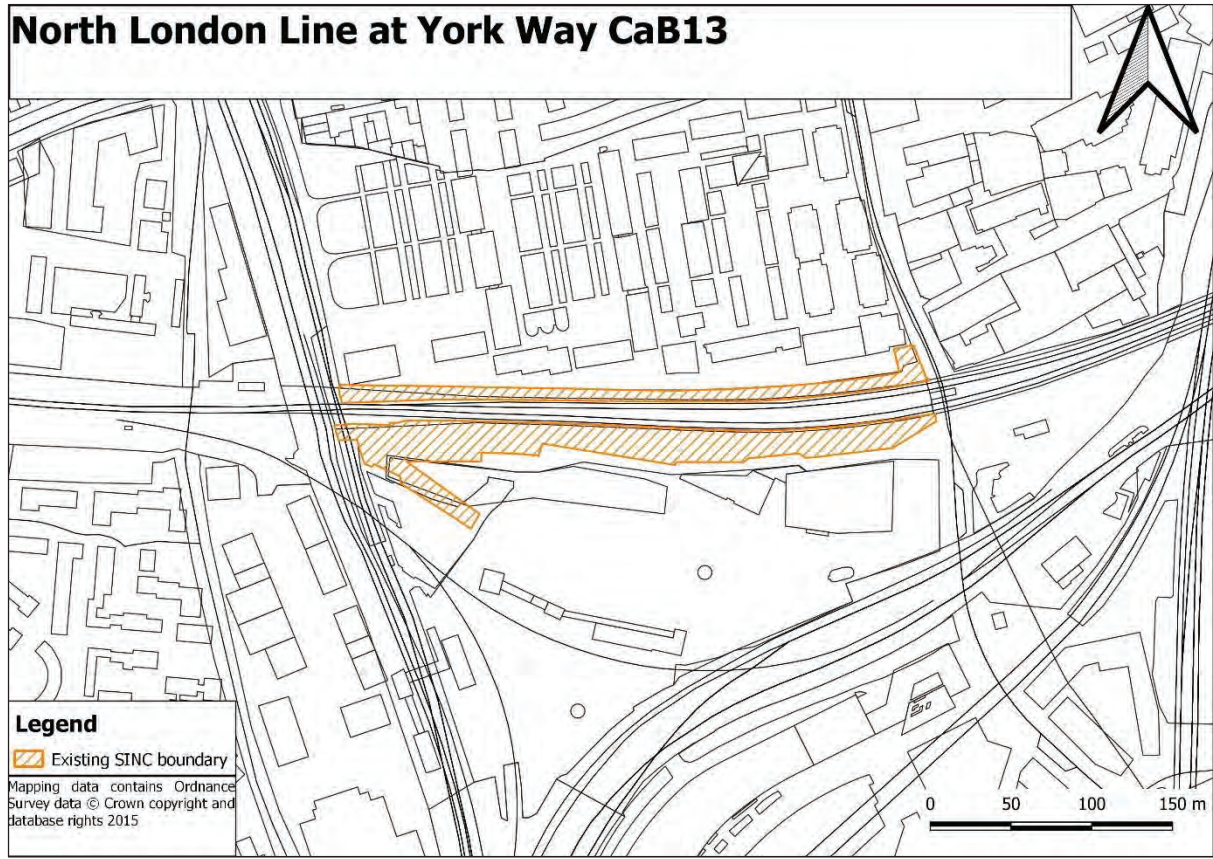
Site Reference: CaB13
Site Name: North London Line at York Way
Summary: Railside land comprising scrub and tall herbs
Grid ref: TQ 299 841
Area (ha): 1.1
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Ruderals, Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
Access: No public access
Ownership: Network Rail

Site Description:

The site is all that remains of the extensive 'wasteland' habitats of the former King's Cross Goods Yard, most of which has been redeveloped. The surviving habitat is still of importance in a borough context and links in with a larger area of trackside in Islington, known as Copenhagen Junction. Much of the area is covered in scrub of butterfly bush (*Buddleia davidii*) and bramble with scattered trees of silver birch (*Betulus pendula*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), but there are also areas of semi-improved neutral grassland and roughland habitat supporting a variety of typical wasteland grasses and wildflowers including herb-robert (*Geranium robertianum*), traveller's joy (*Clematis vitalba*), false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), purple toadflax (*Linaria purpurea*), ribbed melilot (*Melilotus officinalis*), perforate St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) and bramble *Rubus fruticosus*.

This site is likely to support common species of butterflies and a variety of other invertebrates.

Site first notified: 01/11/2003 **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



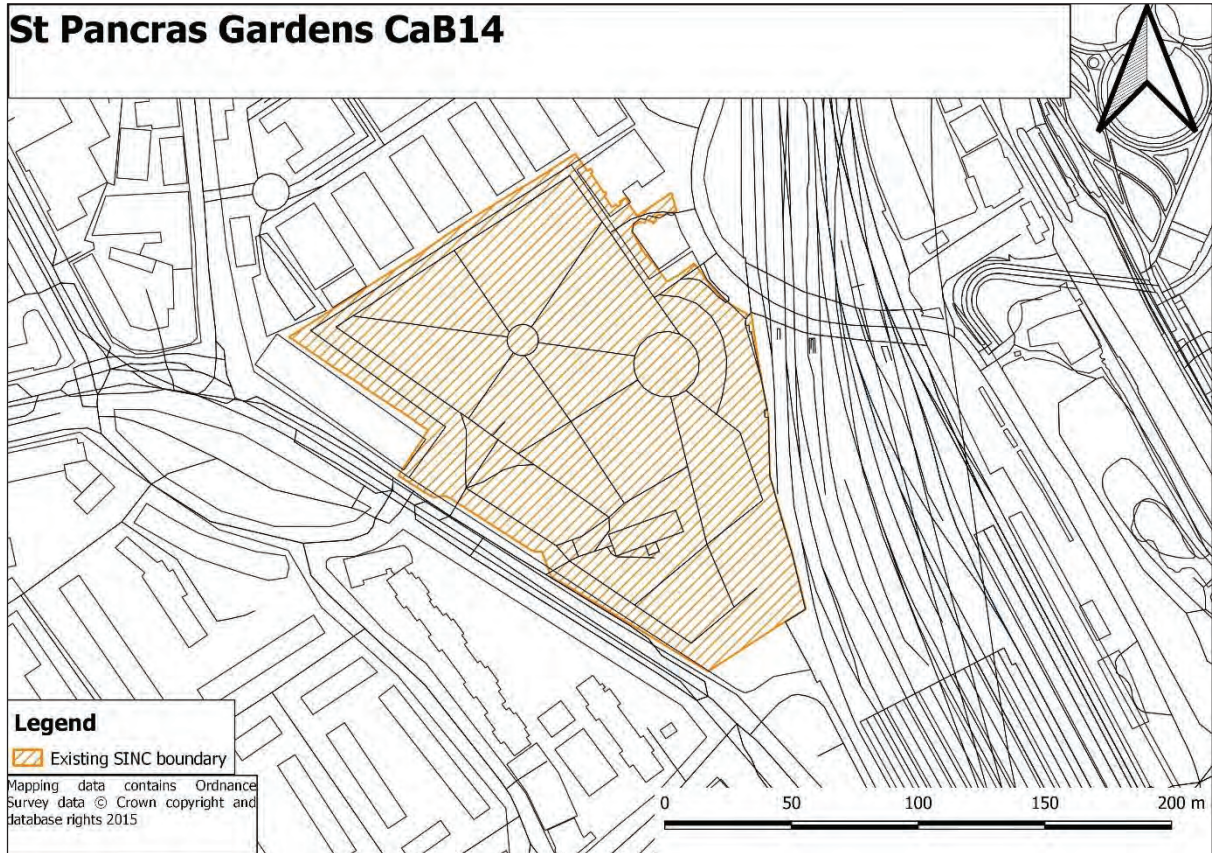
Site Reference: CaB14
Site Name: St. Pancras Gardens
Summary: Old churchyard with mature trees
Grid ref: TQ 297 835
Area (ha): 2.17
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, Vegetated wall/tombstones
Access: Free public access
Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This old churchyard has had many headstones moved to the perimeter and only the larger important monuments left in situ. A few of these have a sparse covering of lichens and mosses.

The site contains some fine mature trees particularly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and poplar (*Populus sp.*) and diverse planted shrubberies. There is a hedge of yew (*Taxus baccata*) near the railway. Beside the railway boundary two nature areas have been established. These have creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), field scabious (*Knautia arvensis*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), salad burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), an unusual plant for inner London, has also been recorded here.

Site first notified: 01/11/2003 **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



Site Reference: CaB15
Site Name: Green Triangle
Summary: A community garden with mature trees
Grid ref: TQ 262 843
Area (ha): 0.29
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland, Tall herbs.
Access: No public access
Ownership: Private

Site Description:

The site is a community garden surrounded by housing.

A variety of trees form a high canopy, these include a multi-trunked sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). The understorey supports a variety of native and exotic shrubs and young trees, including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), guelder rose (*Viburnum lantana*), Portuguese laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*) and magnolia (*Magnolia* sp.).

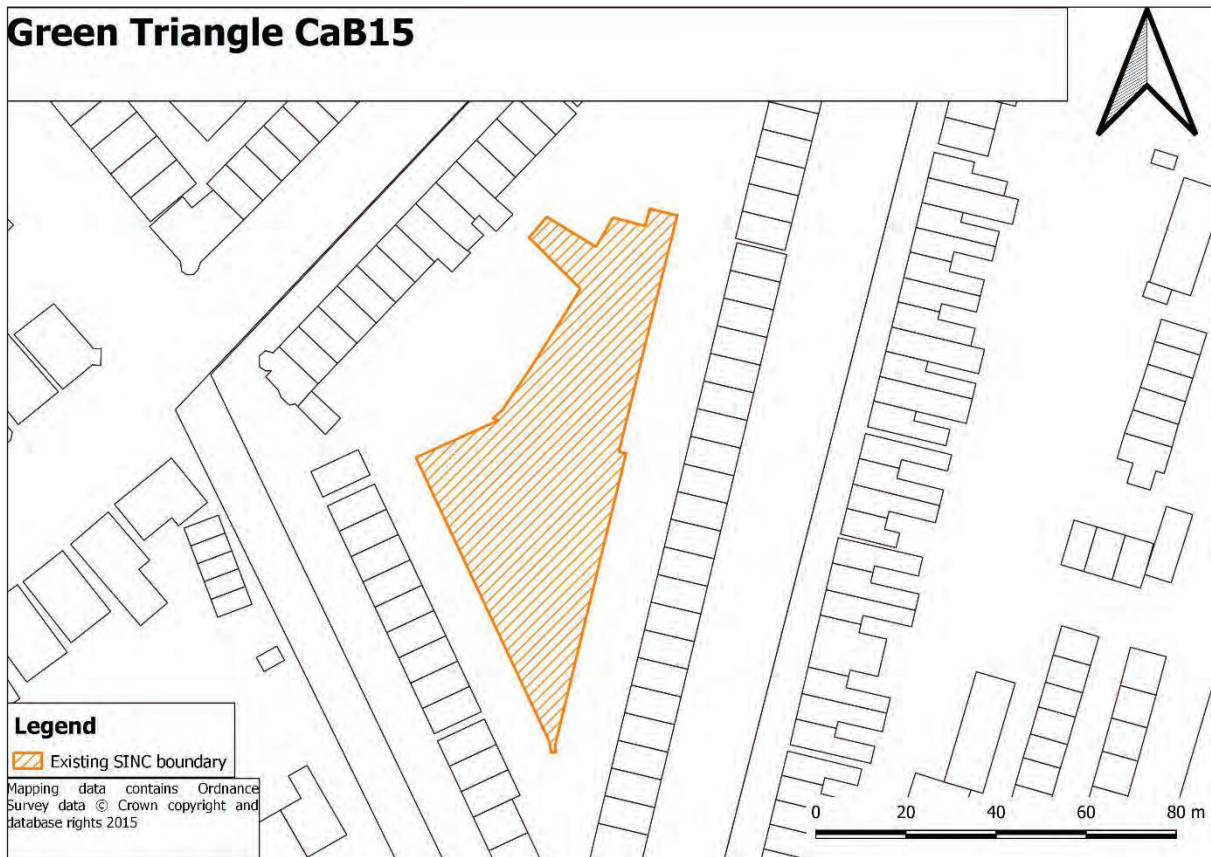
The herb layer contains a variety of species some of which are likely to have been planted. In the more shaded areas ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), wood dock (*Rumex sanguineus*) and ground elder (*Aegopodium podagraria*) are abundant. In less shaded spots species include dusky crane's-bill (*Geranium phaeum*), lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and the London notable species hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

Habitat piles and similar features around the site provides additional valuable invertebrate habitat.

Site first notified: 01/11/2003 **Boundary last changed:** 10/07/2014

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Green Triangle CaB15



Site Reference: CaB16
Site Name: Former King's College Hampstead Campus
Summary: Landscaped grounds with wildlife-friendly areas.
Grid ref: TQ 253 859
Area (ha): 0.4
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Garden perennials, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees,
Access: Private but accessible
Ownership: Private

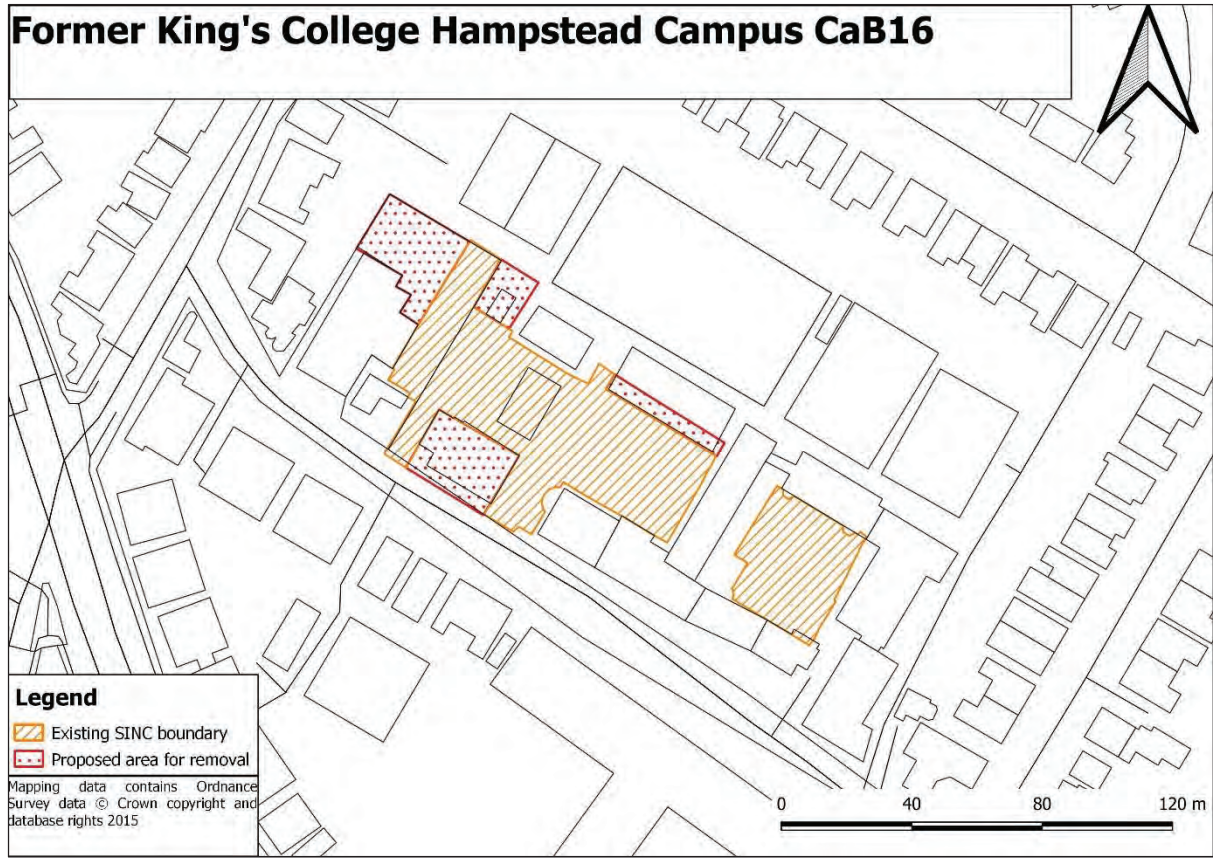
Site Description:

The site supports a range of mature trees including silver birch (*Betula pendula*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), lime (*Tilia x europaea*), and Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*).

The site was subject to partial redevelopment in 2018 but the majority of the open areas of the site were maintained and new landscaping includes a range of shrubs and herbaceous species that provide habitat and foraging areas for birds and invertebrates. The landscape planting includes various species and cultivars of shrubs such as dogwood (*Cornus*), viburnum (*Viburnum*) and lavenders (*Lavandula*), plus herbaceous species such as purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*), verbena (*Verbena bonariensis*), Macedonian scabious (*Knautia macedonia*) and Russian sage (*Perovskia atriplicifolia*). These provide a good source of nectar and pollen for a range of pollinating insects. The landscaped area also includes a green roof.

To the east of the main area of woodland is a small quadrangle. This contains several large trees, including some particularly fine walnuts (*Juglans regia*), a very large hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and an Indian bean tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*).

Site first notified: 01/11/2003 **Boundary last changed:** 29/09/2023
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



Site Reference: CaB17
Site Name: Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir
Summary: Covered reservoir with grassland, scrub and young trees.
Grid ref: TQ 248 853
Area (ha): 1.2
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland.
Access: No public access
Ownership: Private

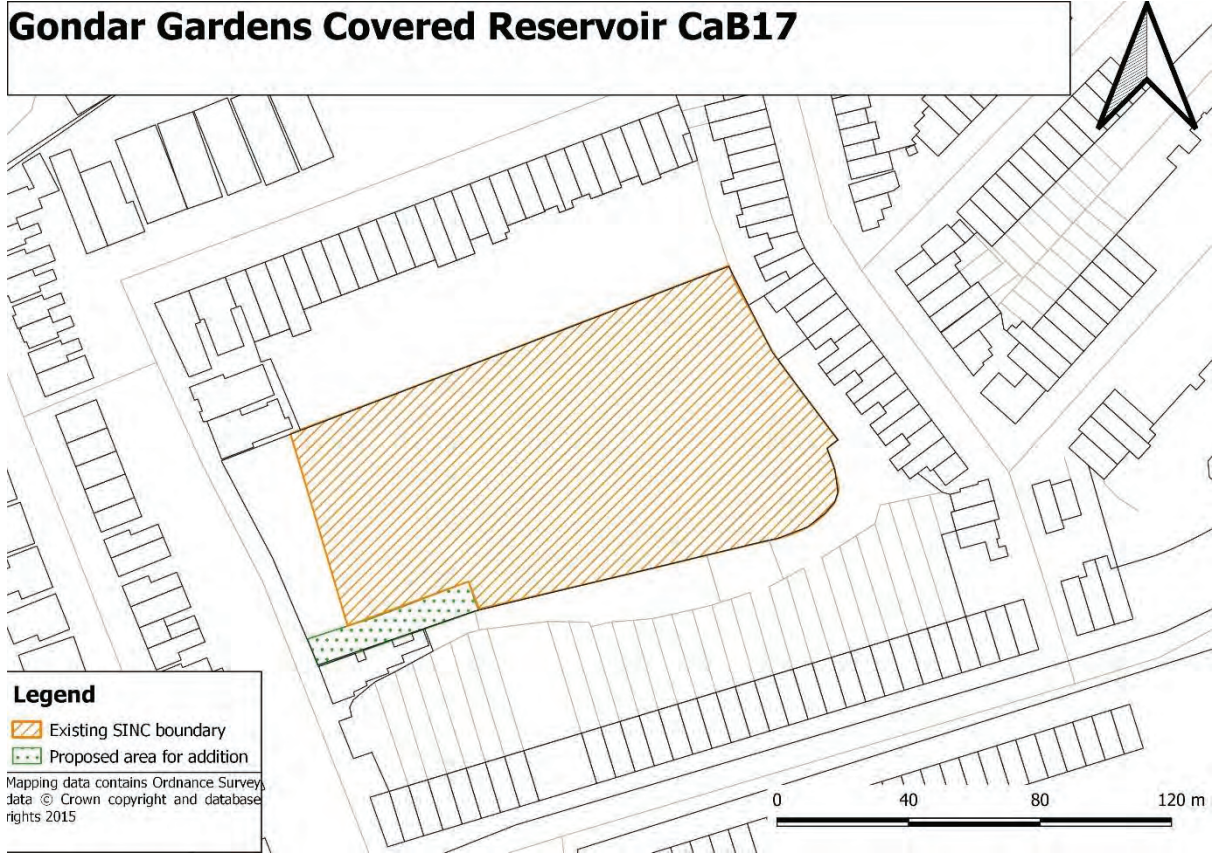
Site Description:

This covered reservoir is vegetated mostly with neutral grassland dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), with a moderate diversity of common wild flowers including birds-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). Spiked sedge (*Carex spicata*), which is uncommon in Camden, is present. Typical grassland butterflies, including common blue and meadow brown, are known to occur as well as nests of yellow meadow-ant (*Lasius flavus*). The site was the only known location in Camden for slow-worms (*Anguis fragilis*).

There are small wooded areas on the slopes at the eastern and western ends of the site, comprised mostly of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), with hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and plum (*Prunus domestica*).

The site is bordered on three sides by well-vegetated mature gardens which provide complementary habitat.

Site first notified: 23/08/2004 **Boundary last changed:** 29/09/2023
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



Site Reference:	CaB18
Site Name:	Fitzroy Park Allotments
Summary:	Large allotment site surrounded by mature trees
Grid ref:	TQ 278 872
Area (ha):	1.42
Borough(s):	Camden
Habitat(s):	Allotments, Native hedge, Pond, Tall herbs, Scattered trees, Semi-improved grassland, Scrub.
Access:	Restricted access
Ownership:	London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This is the largest allotment site in Camden. Due to the size of the site a variety of habitats is present. The plots support a good number of mature fruit trees providing habitat and food source for a large number of invertebrates and birds.

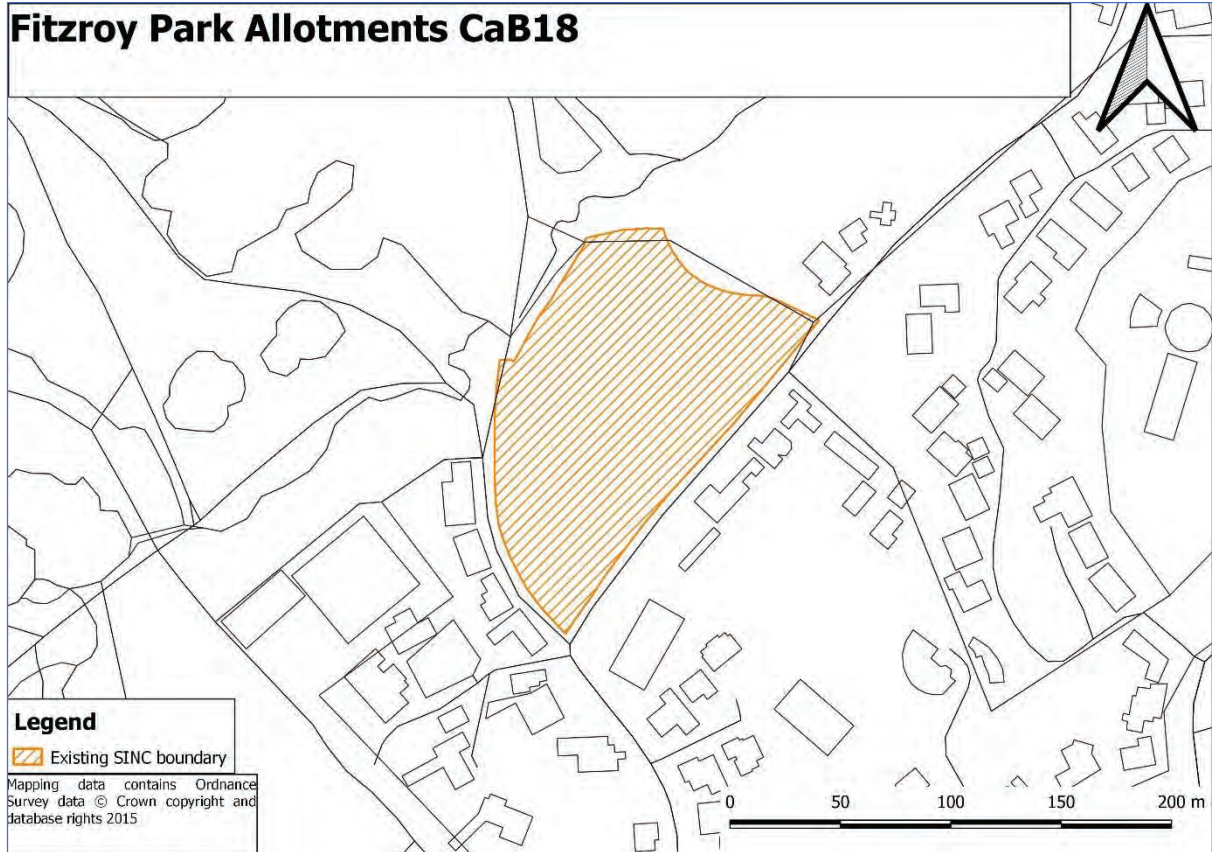
Significant areas of grassland are present, some of which supporting species characteristic of acid grasslands: mouse-eared hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*).

Mature trees are scattered along the perimeter of the site, with wider strip along Fitzroy Park Road. These include: silver birch (*Betula pendula*), English oak (*Quercus robur*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*), with scrub layer of elder (*Sambucus nigra*), holy (*Ilex aquifolium*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The ground flora consists of cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), herb robert (*Geranium robertianum*), wood dock (*Rumex sanguineus*), hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*).

Other species present on the site are black horehound (*Ballota nigra*), field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), great and broad-leaved willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum* and *E. montanum*) and honesty (*Lunaria annua*).

Several small ponds are present on the site. They are planted with species such as yellow-flag (*Iris pseudacorus*), soft rush (*Juncus effuses*) and water-cress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquatica*).

Site first notified:	10/07/2014	Boundary last changed:	10/07/2014
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



Site Reference: CaB19
Site Name: King's Cross – Canal Reach Green Roofs
Summary: One of the largest and most vegetated green roofs on the King's Cross estate
Grid ref: TQ 299 838
Area (ha): tbc
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Green roof with wildflowers and shrubs
Access: Restricted Access
Ownership: Argent – King's Cross Estate

Site Description:

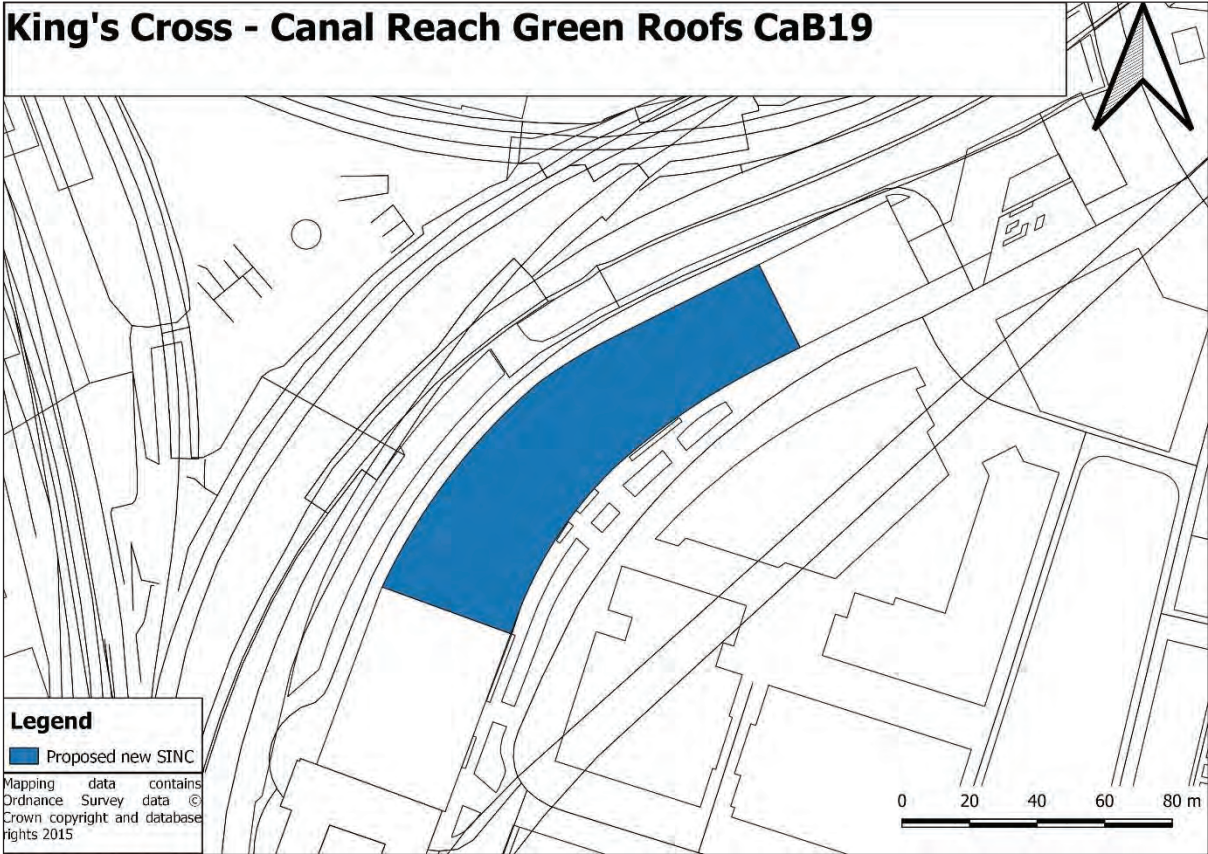
Despite being at roof level on a 10-12 storey block of buildings this site contains a of mix of small naturalistic wildflower meadows, blocks of ornamental grasses, small groups of trees and shrubs and small lawns which provide an important foraging area for common species of butterflies, bees and other pollinating insects in a very densely developed part of the borough.

The naturalistic meadows contain a mix of wildflowers such as yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, tufted vetch *Vicia cracca*, lady's bedstraw *Galium verum*, red clover *Trifolium pratense*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, ox-eye daisy *Leucathemum vulgare*, musk mallow *Malva moschata*, perforate St john's wort *Hypericum perforatum*, wild carrot *Daucus carota*, bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, salad burnet *Sanguisorba minor*, white campion *Silene latifolia*, meadow cranesbill *Geranium pratense* and yellow rattle *Rhinanthus minor*. Apart from the ornamental grasses, native grasses were limited to false-oat grass *Arrhenatherum elatium*, common bent *Agrostis capillaris* and meadow grass *Poa* sp.

The trees and shrubs include silver birch *Betula pendula*, cherry *Prunus* sp, and elder *Sambucus nigra*, plus a range of ornamental species.

Site first notified: 29/09/2023 **Boundary last changed:** 29/09/2023
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

King's Cross - Canal Reach Green Roofs CaB19



Site Reference: CaL01
Site Name: Holly Lodge Gardens
Summary: Two areas of parkland separated by a wide wooded avenue.
Grid ref: TQ 281 869
Area (ha): 1.39
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees
Access: No public access but can be views from adjacent road.
Ownership: Private

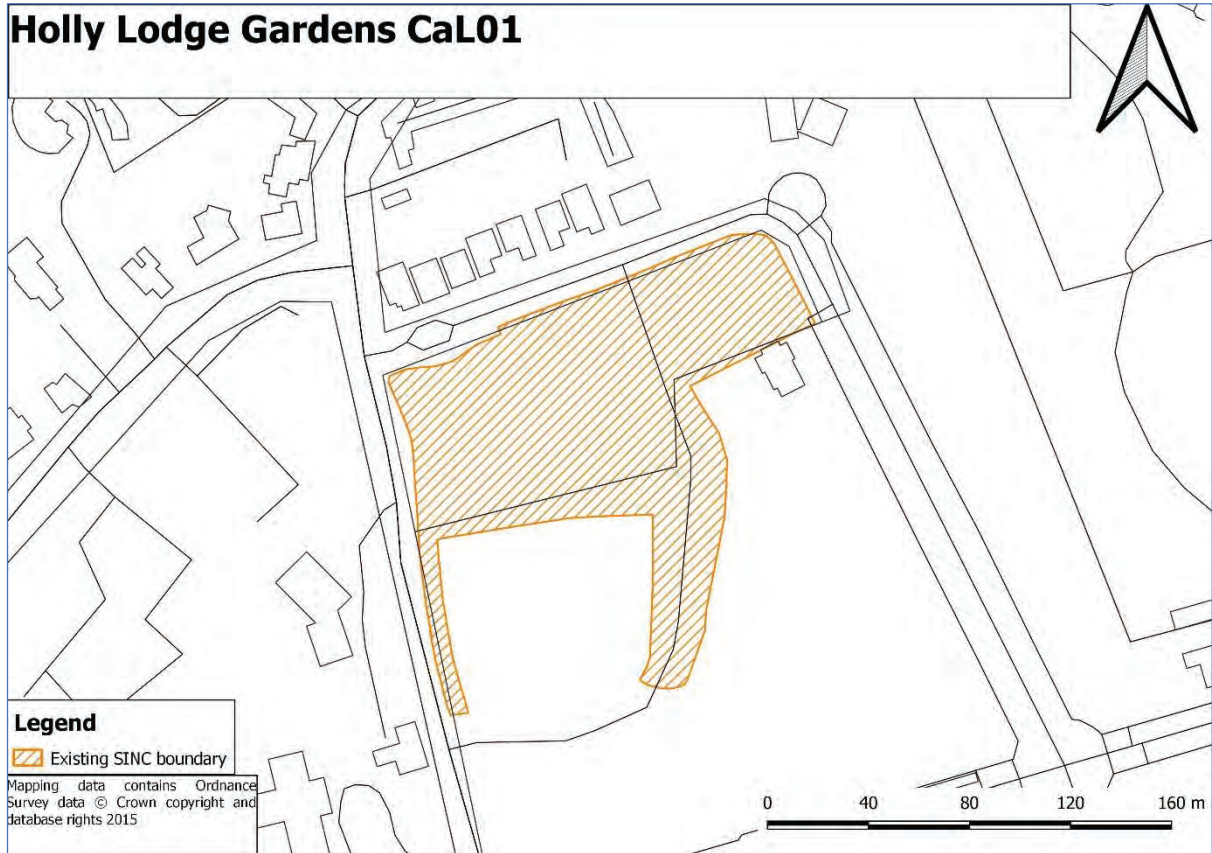
Site Description:

The site consists parkland and a wide wooded avenue of mature common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and other (mostly non-native) trees. A variety of native shrubs and wild flowers can be found beneath the trees, including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) and foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). A small parkland area is formally managed with amenity grassland and flower beds with a large more open area laid out around holm oaks (*Quercus ilex*) and cedars of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*). Grassland on the lower slopes is dominated by fescues (*Festuca* spp.) and supports species such as mouse's-ear hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).

The site is edged with dense scattered trees, particularly holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*), with a ground cover of ivy (*Hedera helix*).

This site supports a number of bird species including wren, robin, great tit, blue tit and great spotted woodpecker.

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



Site Reference:	CaL02
Site Name:	Greville Place Nature Reserve
Summary:	A small site comprising trees, shrubs and a pond.
Grid ref:	TQ 257 834
Area (ha):	0.12
Borough(s):	Camden
Habitat(s):	Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Pond
Access:	Restricted access
Ownership:	Private

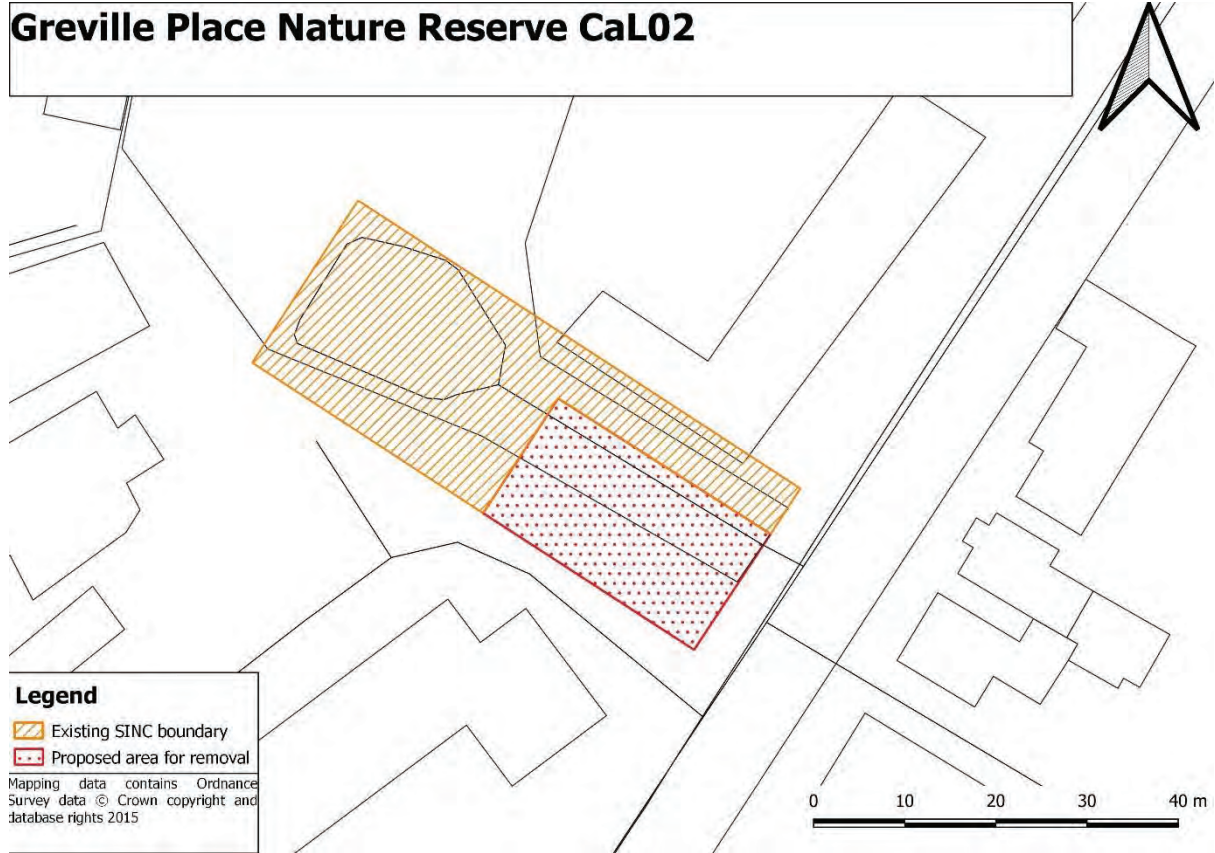
Site Description:

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

In the north-western corner of the reserve is a small pond. This has fat duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) on its surface, and greater spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*) among the marginal vegetation. Both are uncommon in London.

Despite its urban location, birds recorded using the site include blackcap, redwing, dunnock, great-spotted woodpecker, jay and coal tit.

Site first notified:	01/01/1993	Boundary last changed:	01/01/1993
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



Site Reference: CaL03
Site Name: 160 Mill Lane Community Garden
Summary: A small community garden and play space with trees and shrubs and a pond.
Grid ref: TQ 253 851
Area (ha): 0.03
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Pond/Lake , Scattered trees, Scrub, Pond
Access: Free public access
Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

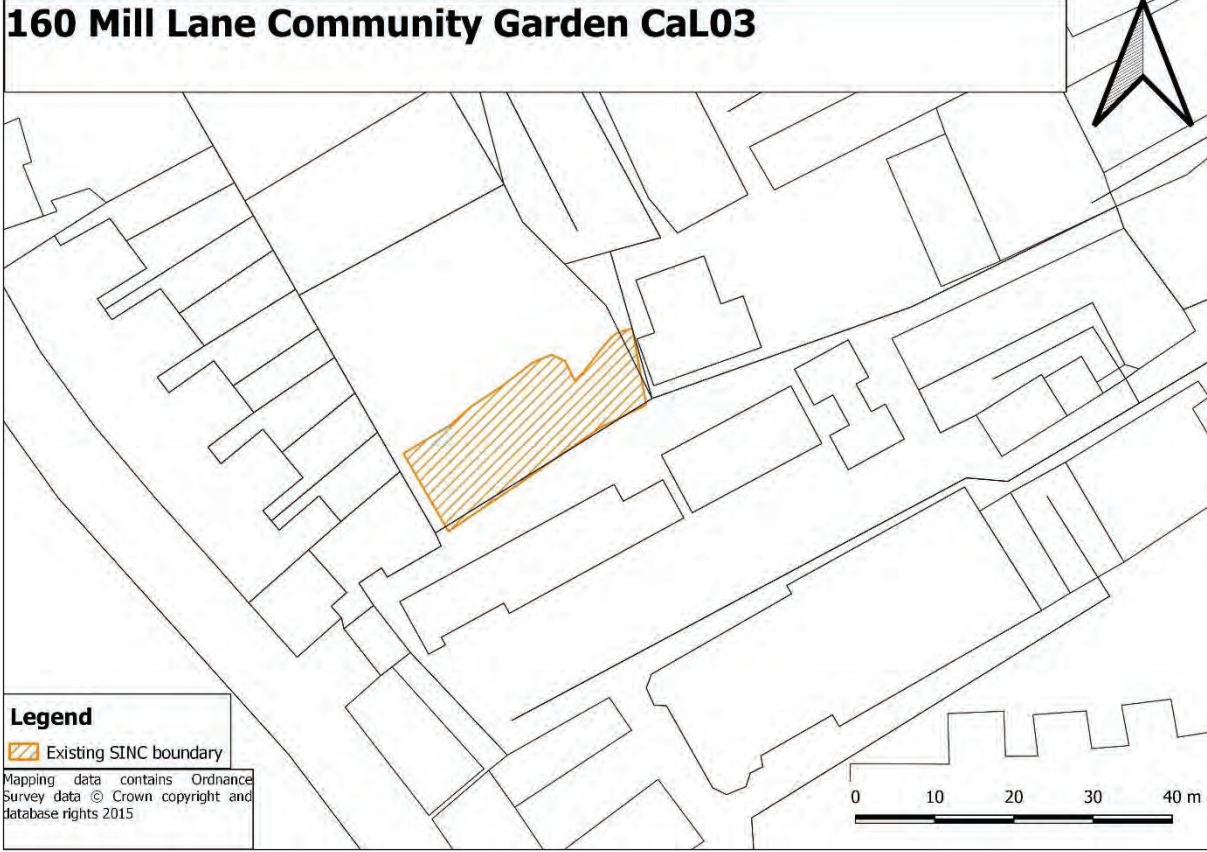
This small community garden has scattered trees, including sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), field maple (*Acer campestre*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*).

There is an artificial pond with marginal vegetation that includes purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), reed sweet grass (*Glyceria maxima*), water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), and yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).

Surrounding the pond is a small area of trees including crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). Beneath this is a sparse ground flora of cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

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

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



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

Site Description:

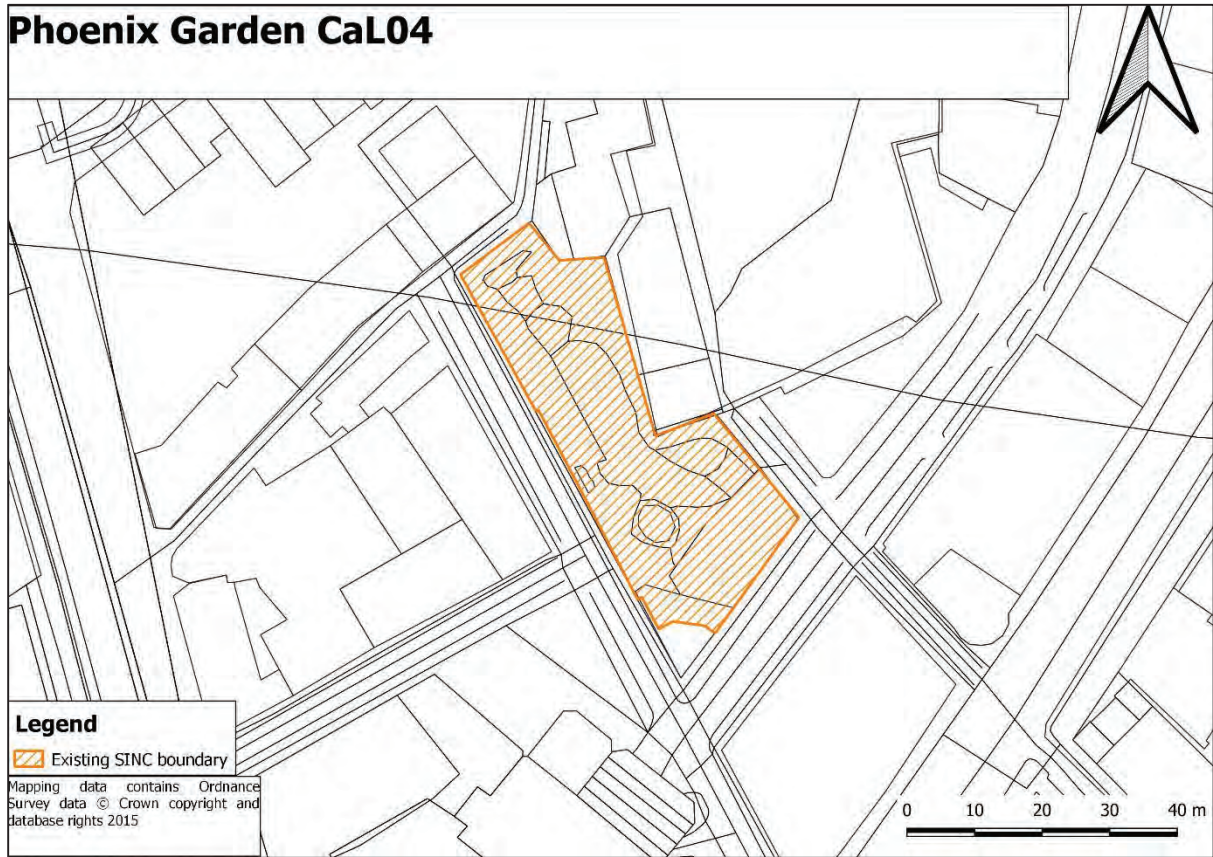
Created in 1984, the garden is located adjacent to St. Giles in the Fields church, just off Shaftesbury Avenue.

There is a small meadow area and a rockery, small pond and dense shrubberies with young trees planted within. These include rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), willow (*Salix* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.), maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) and walnut (*Juglans regia*).

Native wild flowers have been planted, including bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), red campion (*Silene dioica*), hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*), black horehound (*Ballota nigra*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*). The pond has marginal aquatic species such as water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), great reedmace (*Typha latifolia*), yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and soft and hard rushes (*Juncus effusus* and *J. inflexus*).

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 24/06/2014
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Phoenix Garden CaL04



Site Reference: CaL05
Site Name: Calthorpe Community Garden
Summary: A large community garden with a range of wildlife habitats.
Grid ref: TQ 306 825
Area (ha): 0.44
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, Pond/lake
Access: Free public access during daylight hours.
Ownership: London Borough of Camden

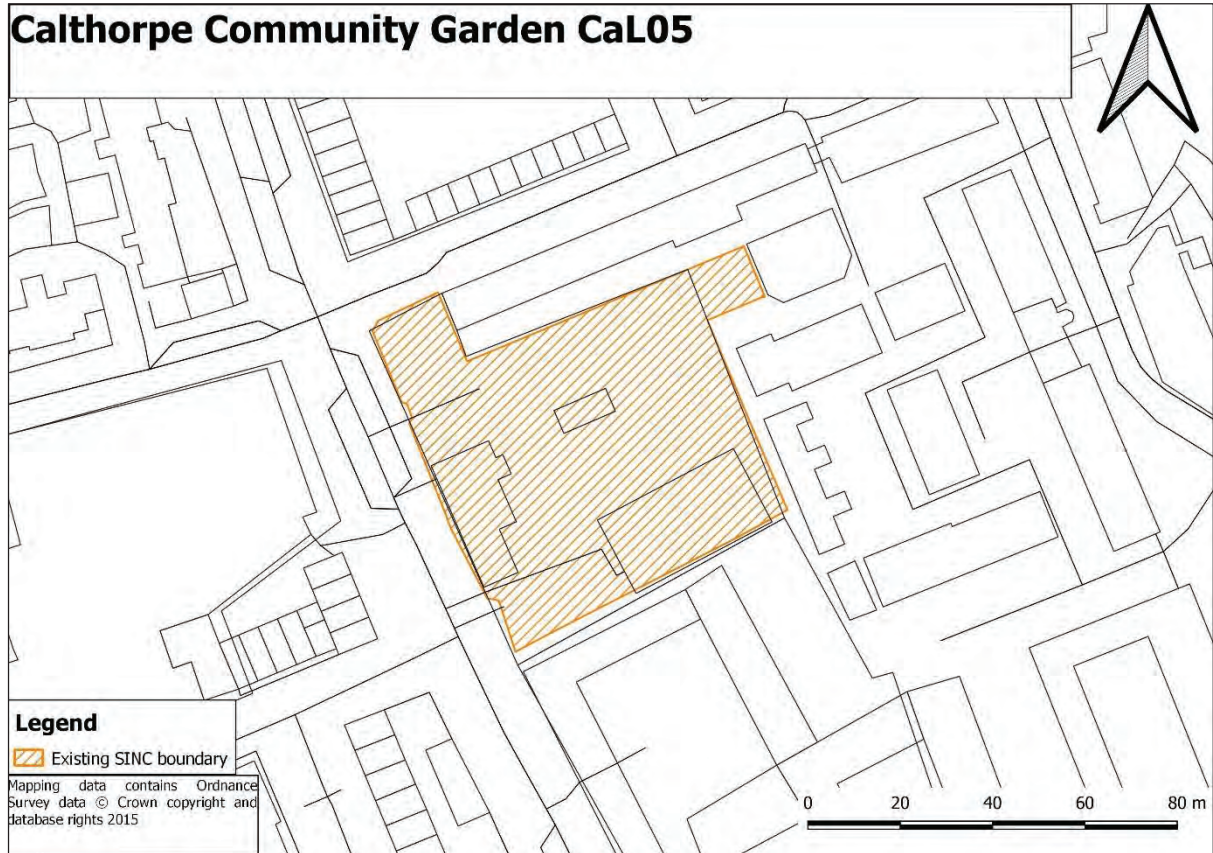
Site Description:

Located off of the Grays Inn Road, the site contains scattered trees, including young beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), flowering cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus robur*).

There is water feature planted with yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and hard rush (*Juncus inflexus*). The rockery gardens are planted with a number of insect-attracting species, such as rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), Michaelmas daisy (*Aster* sp.), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*).

A small pond located in the wildlife area contains marginal vegetation such as water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*). Next to the pond is an area of shrubs, grass and scattered silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*).

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



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

Site Description:

A community garden with a variety of trees, the most notable being several large London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*). Other species present include ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*).

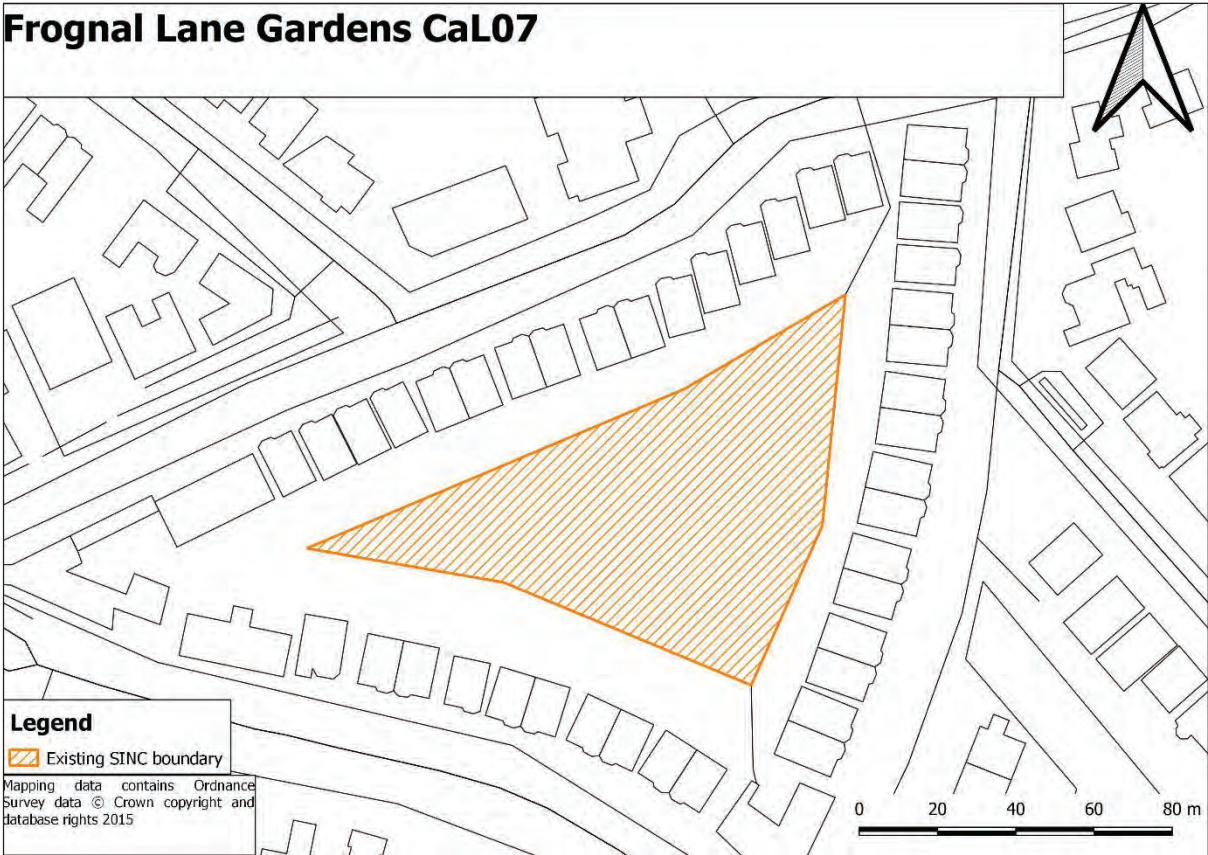
Areas of grassland where mowing is relaxed support tall herbs. Ornamental shrub beds around the perimeter are planted with both native and exotic species, which include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*) and oleaster (*Eleagnus x ebbingei*).

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

The site is used by common birds including blue tit, blackbird, magpie, robin, song thrush, starling and great-spotted woodpecker, and butterflies such as holly blue (*Celastrina argiolus*) and peacock (*Aglais io*).

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Frogнал Lane Gardens CaL07



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

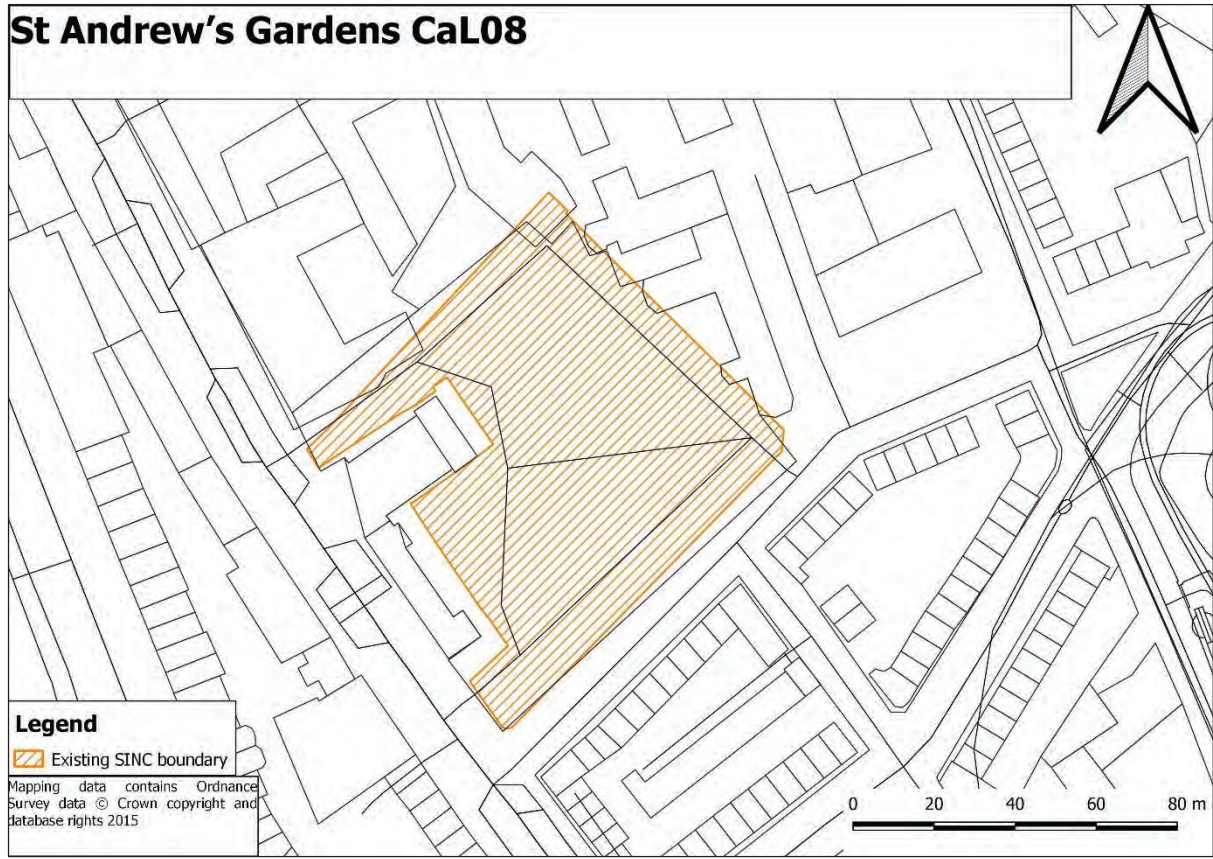
Site Description:

This former churchyard is now managed as a small public park. Only the larger monuments have been left in place; headstones have been moved to the perimeter.

A mix of lawns, flower beds and shrubberies create structural variety which is attractive to a range of birds such as blackbird, robin, great tit and goldcrest. Mature common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) line the paths and boundaries. Extensive shrubberies include many insect-attracting species such as buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and rose (*Rosa* sp.). The lawns contain a number of wild flowers, including lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*) and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*).

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

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

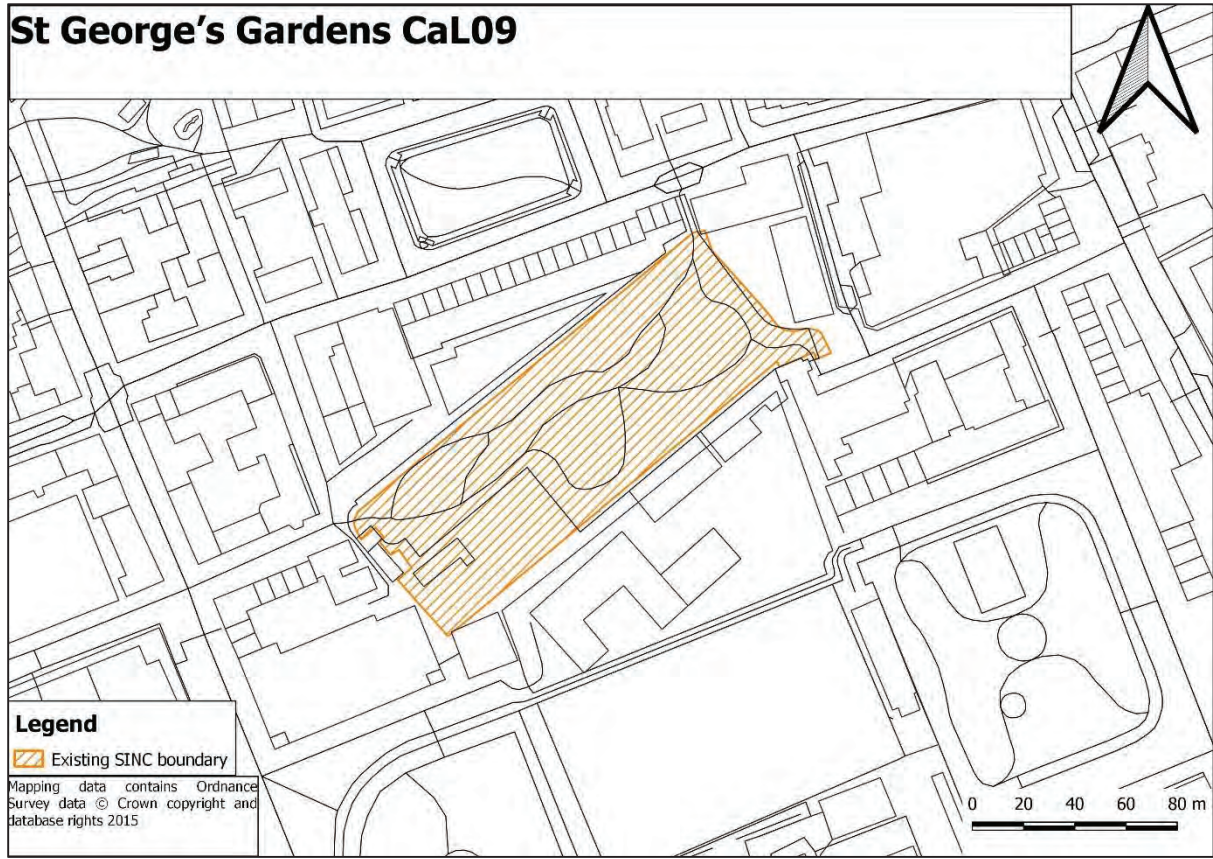


Site Reference: CaL09
Site Name: St. George's Gardens
Summary: A former churchyard, now a small park with mature trees and shrubs.
Grid ref: TQ 304 824
Area (ha): 1.06
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Vegetated walls
Access: Free public access
Ownership: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

Site Description:

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

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



Site Reference: CaL10
Site Name: St. James's Garden
Summary: A former churchyard and small park, the site has been lost to major construction activities for HS2
Grid ref: TQ 293 827
Area (ha): 1.08
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): None
Access: No access
Ownership: London Borough of Camden/HS2

Site Description:

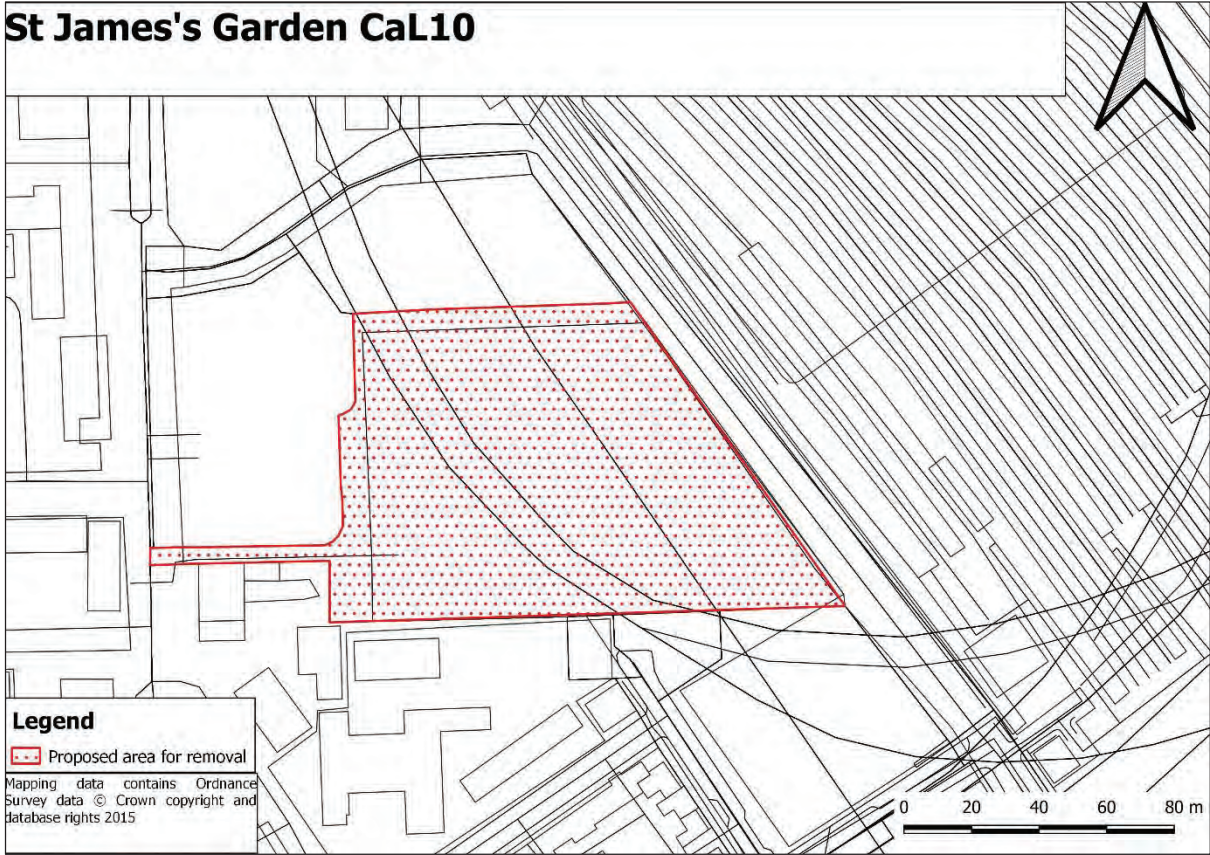
The site no longer exists due to being used as a major construction area for HS2

The park used to contain mature trees, mostly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), with weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* var *pendula*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*) with extensive shrubberies.

Some areas of lawn had been developed as small wildflower areas containing number of grasses and wild flowers.

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

St James's Garden CaL10



Site Reference: CaL11
Site Name: Russell Square
Summary: A large London square with mature trees, shrubberies and flower beds
Grid ref: TQ 301 819
Area (ha): 2.49
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees
Access: Free public access
Ownership: London Borough of Camden

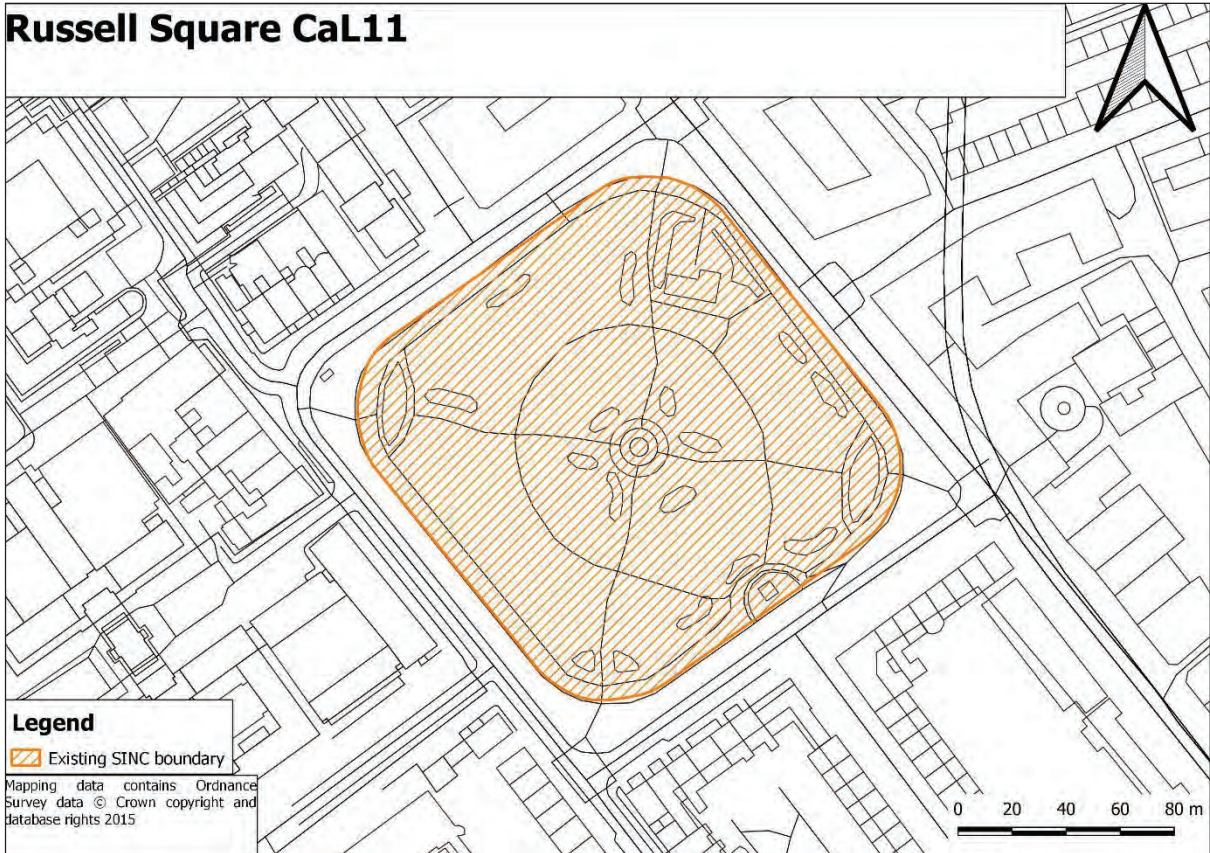
Site Description:

First laid out in 1806, the square contains many mature trees. These are mostly London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*), around the perimeter and at its centre. Other trees include common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), oak (*Quercus* spp), false acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*). A hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) hedge occurs around the site's boundary, and there are a number of shrubberies and areas of herbaceous planting.

The park provides a foraging areas for common species of bird and common bats such as pipistrelles *Pipistrellus* sp.

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Russell Square CaL11



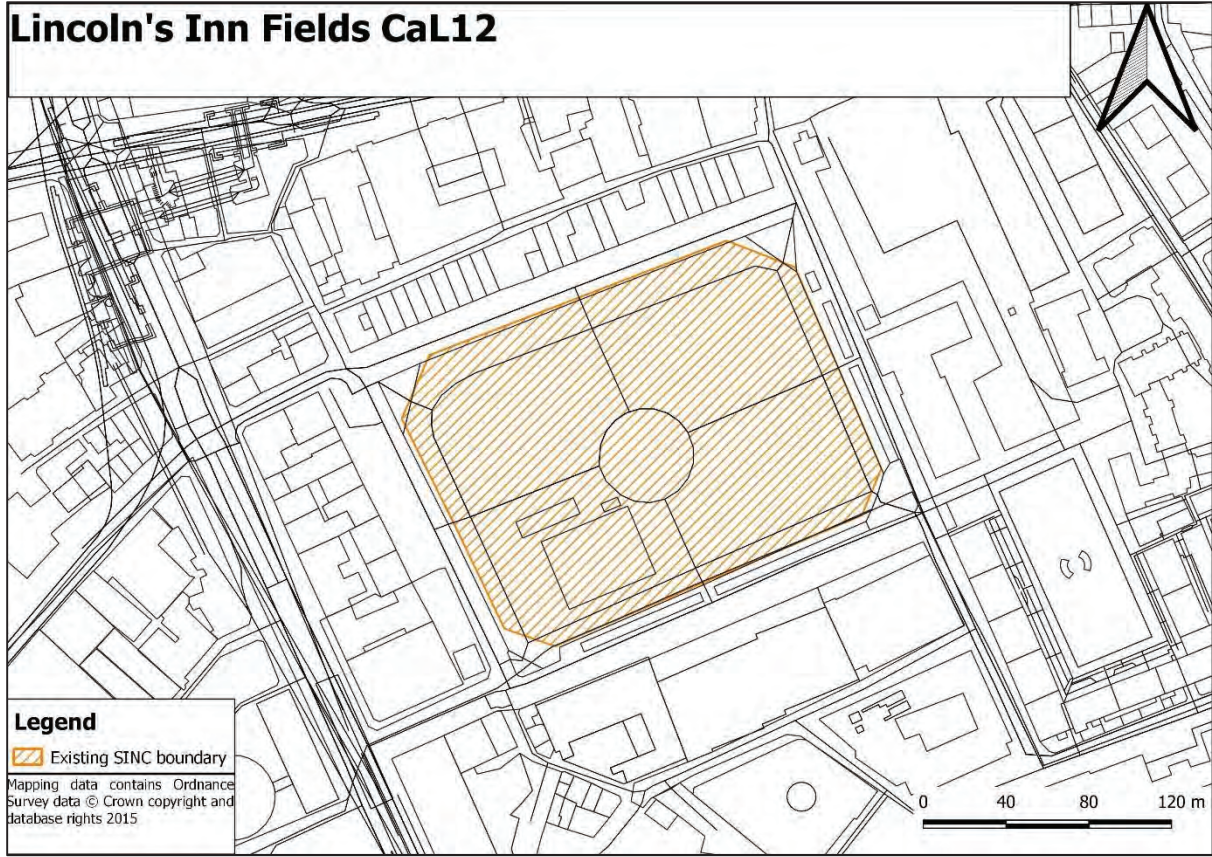
Site Reference: CaL12
Site Name: Lincoln's Inn Fields
Summary: The largest of the London squares with some of the first London Plane trees to be planted in Britain
Grid ref: TQ 307 813
Area (ha): 2.92
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees
Access: Free public access
Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

The largest of the London squares is was laid out between 1629-38. It is well-known for its many specimens of London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), some of them of them possibly being amongst the first planted in this country. Other trees include tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), pedunculate oak (*Q. robur*), false acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and flowering cherry (*Prunus sp.*).

Shrubberies line the perimeter, and include lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), barberry (*Berberis sp.*), box (*Buxus sempervirens*), mock orange (*Philadelphus sp.*) and spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*). A planted hedge surrounding amenity grassland area consists of field maple (*Acer campestre*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The trees and shrubs provide nest sites for common species of bird.

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 01/01/1993
Citation last edited: 29/09/202 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

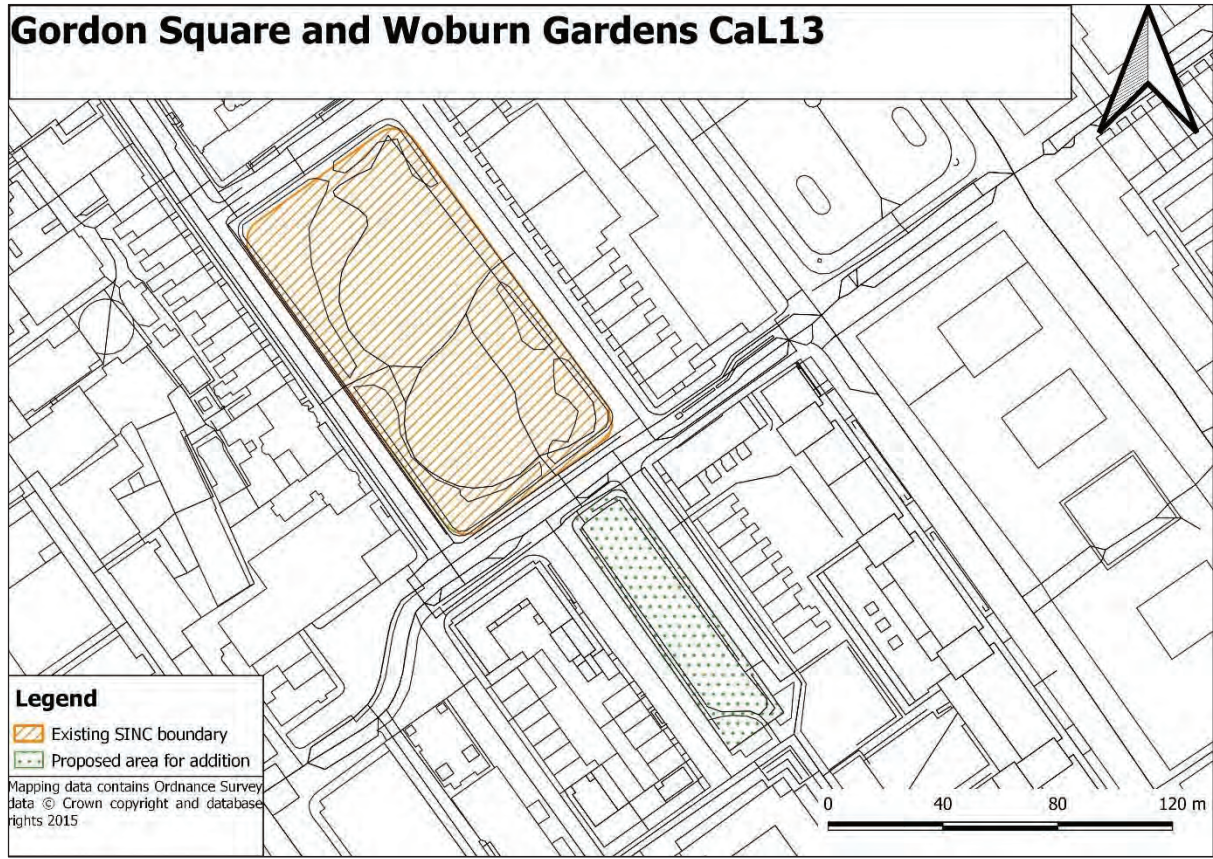


Site Reference: CaL13
Site Name: Gordon Square and Woburn Gardens
Summary: London squares with mature trees
Grid ref: TQ 297 823
Area (ha): 0.92
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees.
Access: Free public access
Ownership: University of London

Site Description:

These are typical small London squares with numerous London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) trees as well as common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), flowering cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and cherry-plum (*Prunus cerasifera*). The squares edges have shrubberies, of mostly non-native species such as snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), mock orange (*Philadelphus* sp.), spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*), butterfly-bush (*Buddleia davidii*), and dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). Wild flowers planted in the flower beds include primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) and bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*). Breeding birds include wren, robin, blackbird and blue tit.

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 29/09/2023
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



Site Reference:	CaL14
Site Name:	Coram's Fields and Brunswick Square Gardens
Summary:	A park specifically managed for children, including playgrounds and sports facilities, and a small London square
Grid ref:	TQ 305 823
Area (ha):	2.8
Borough(s):	Camden
Habitat(s):	Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Semi-improved grassland
Access:	Free public access to Brunswick Square Gardens; restricted access to Coram's Fields
Ownership:	London Borough of Camden

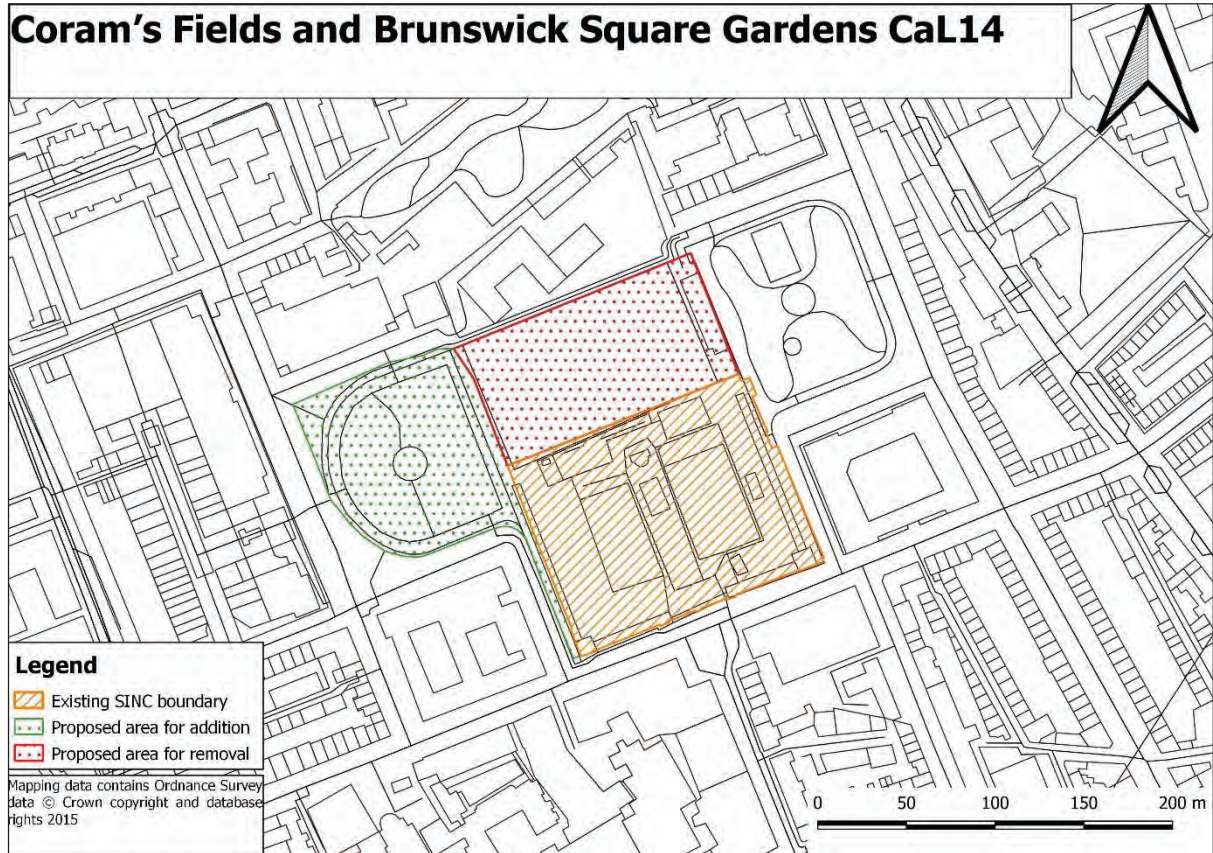
Site Description:

Coram's Fields is primarily aimed at providing sports facilities for children, but also contains several features which ensure that visiting children and their parents or guardians have some opportunity for contact with nature.

There are numerous mature London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) trees, mostly at the perimeter, and a hedge of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). At the western edge of the site, white mulberry (*Morus alba*) and black mulberry (*M. nigra*) have been planted along with other fruit trees and raised beds for food growing. To the east is a wildlife garden with a small pond.

Brunswick Square Gardens to the east is dominated by London Plane but also includes a shrubby perimeter and a small areas of rough grassland and wildflowers comprising species such as cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), red campion (*Silene dioica*), common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*) and black horehound (*Ballota nigra*). Outside the boundary of the original garden square are trees underplanted with shrubs such as dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*).

Site first notified:	01/11/2003	Boundary last changed:	26/09/2023
Citation last edited:	29/09/2023	Mayor Agreed:	15/12/2023



Site Reference: CaL15
Site Name: Rochester Terrace Gardens
Summary: A small park with mature trees
Grid ref: TQ 291 845
Area (ha): 0.44
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees,
Access: Free public access
Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

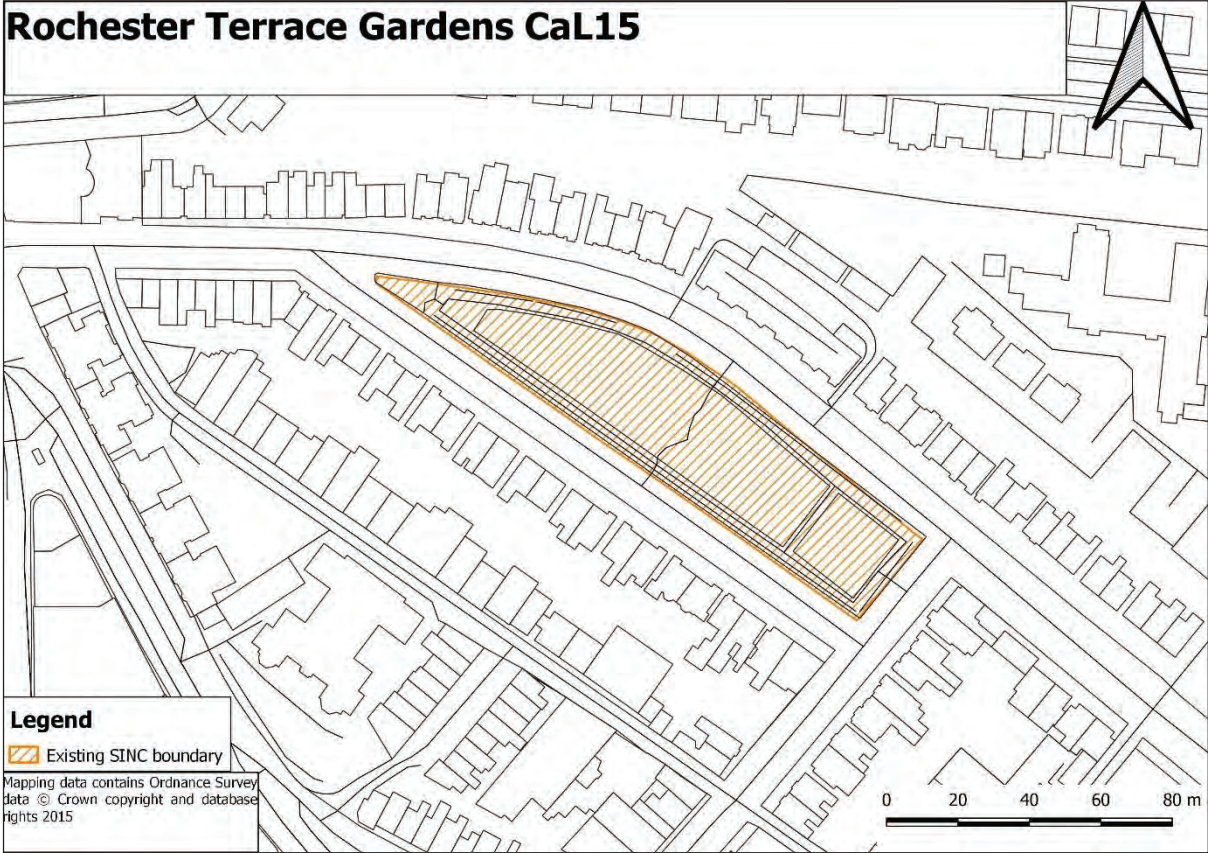
This small public garden has a range of mostly non-native trees, such as London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* var. *pendula*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and oak (*Quercus robur*).

Native shrubs have been planted around the perimeter forming a wide hedge, including hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*).

Parts of the amenity grassland are infrequently cut to allow some common wildflowers to bloom.

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

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



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

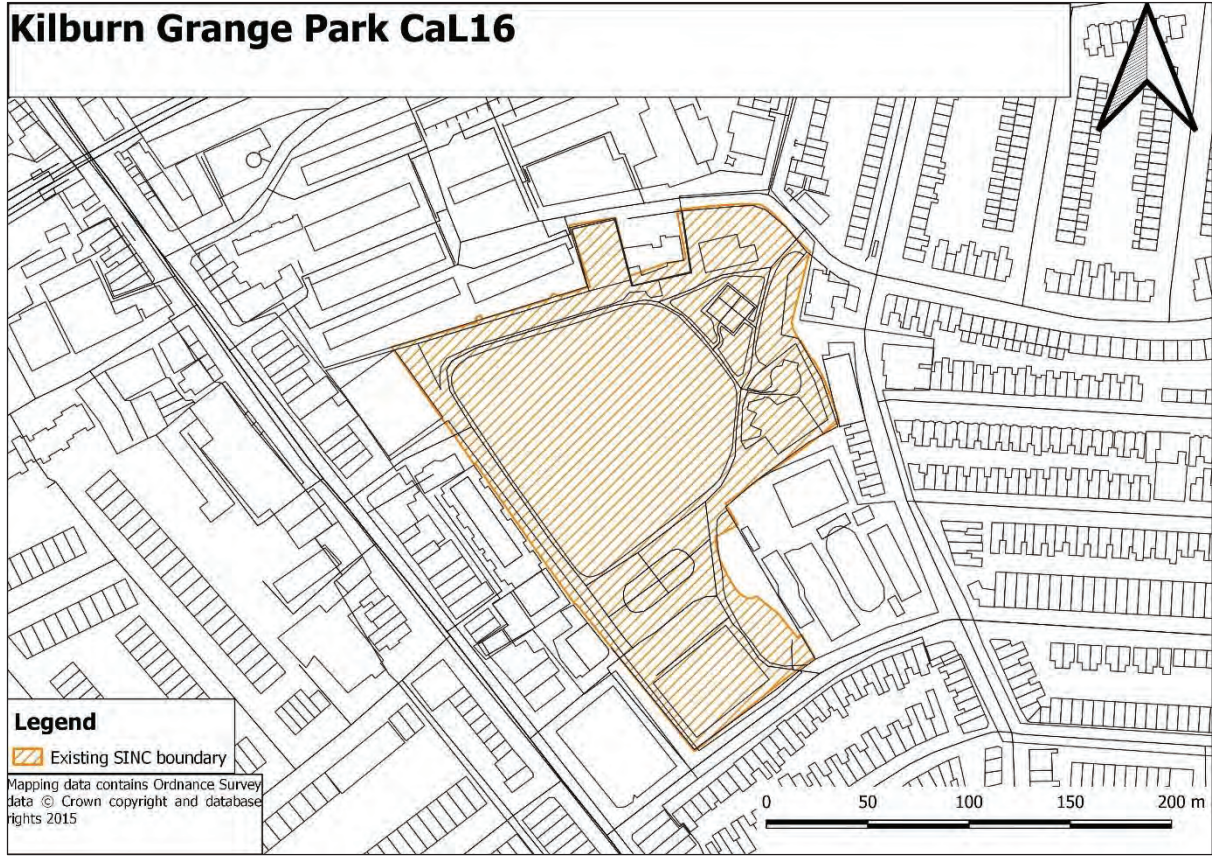
Site Description:

The park contains a range of mature trees, including silver birch (*Betula pendula*), London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), hybrid black-poplar (*Populus x canadensis*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). Dense planted shrubberies around the perimeter also include some native species, such as hazel (*Corylus avellana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).

The trees and shrubs provide nesting habitat for a range of common birds.

A building in the park, the Kilburn Grange Centre, has a small green roof.

Site first notified: 04/12/2003 **Boundary last changed:** 04/12/2003
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



Site Reference: Cal17
Site Name: Hampstead Green
Summary: A small grassland managed as a rough meadow
Grid ref: TQ 271 854
Area (ha): 0.24
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Semi-improved neutral grassland, Scattered trees
Access: No direct access but easily viewed
Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

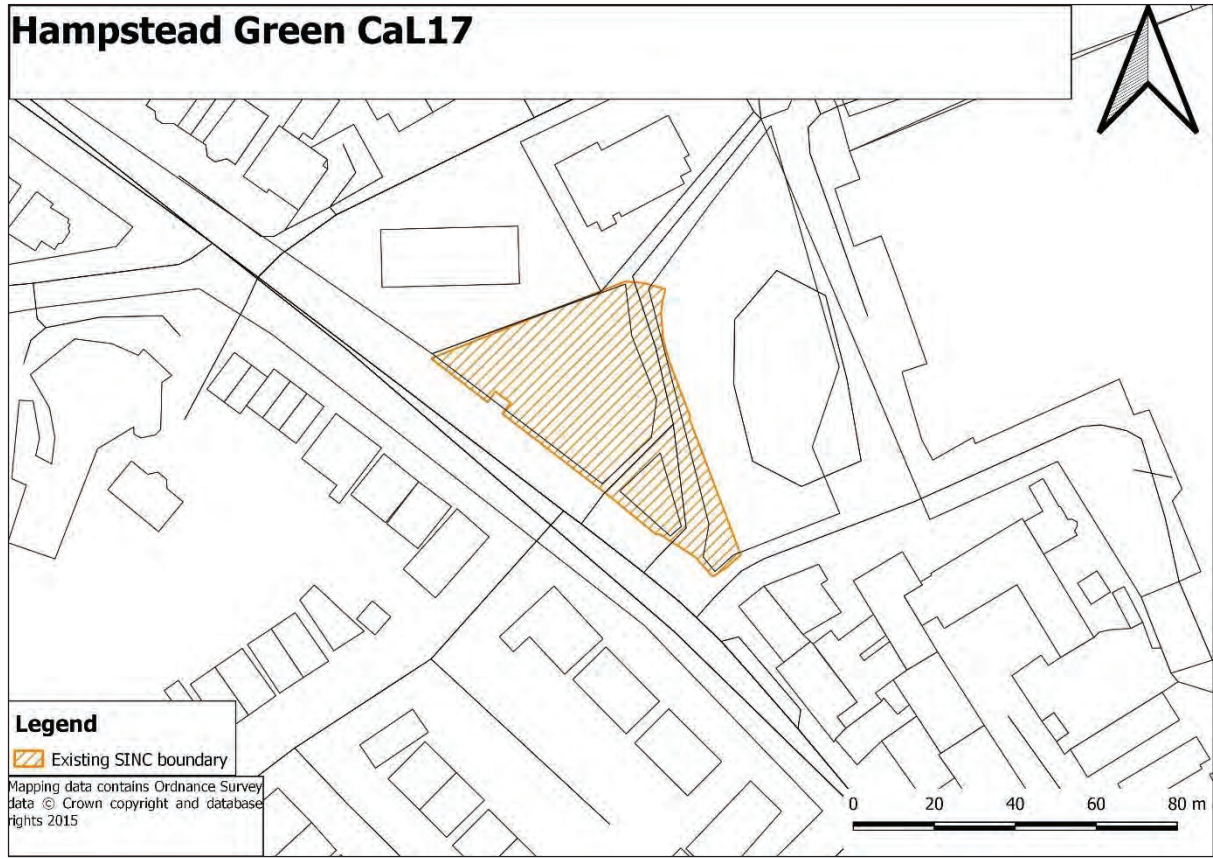
A small triangular grassland area, surrounded by roads and pedestrian paths.

The grassland is dominated by Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*) and rough meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*) with a variety of herbs, such as bluebell (*Hyacinthus* sp.), red and white campion (*Silene dioica* and *S. latifolia*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and oxeye-daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*).

Several trees around the edge of the site include London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), oak (*Quercus robur*), turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

The UCL Institute of Immunology and Transplantation building immediately to the west includes an extensive area of planting along the building frontage which includes herbaceous perennials such as coneflower (*Echinacea*) which are attractive to pollinators.

Site first notified: 23/06/2014 **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023



Site Reference: CaL18
Site Name: St Martin's Gardens
Summary: Small urban park with mature trees and planted shrubberies and a wildlife area
Grid ref: TQ 291 838
Area (ha): 0.69
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered Trees, Tall herbs,
Access: Free public access
Ownership: London Borough of Camden

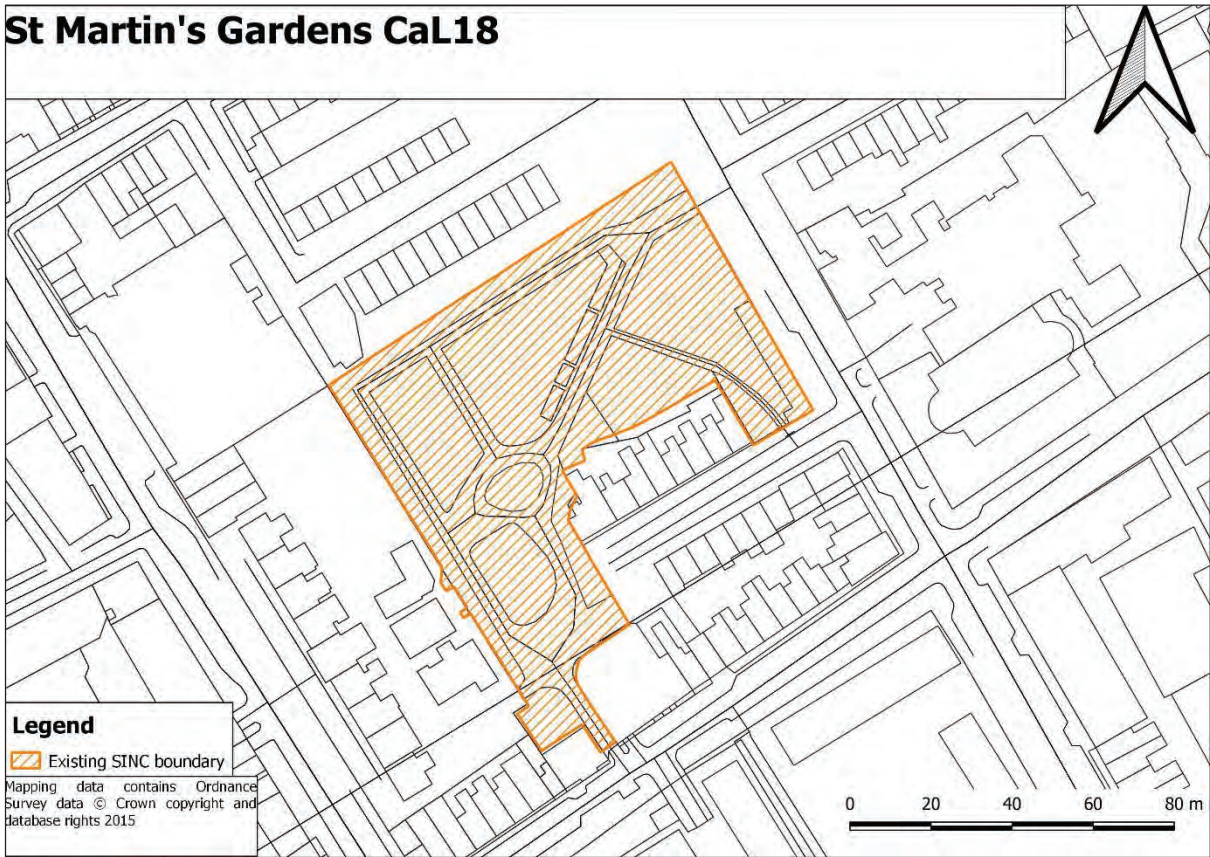
Site Description:

A small urban park with areas of ornamental flower and shrub beds some of which are planted with plants attractive to insects and other invertebrates. Scattered trees, mostly of London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) and several planted shrubs are of value for breeding common birds such as robin and blackbird.

A wildlife area has been planted with a variety of plant species of value for invertebrates that includes yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) and red and white campion (*Silene dioica* and *S. latifolia*).

Site first notified: 23/06/2014 **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

St Martin's Gardens CaL18



Site Reference: CaL19
Site Name: Tavistock Square
Summary: A small London square
Grid ref: TQ 298 823
Area (ha): 0.95
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees.
Access: Free public access
Ownership: London Borough of Camden

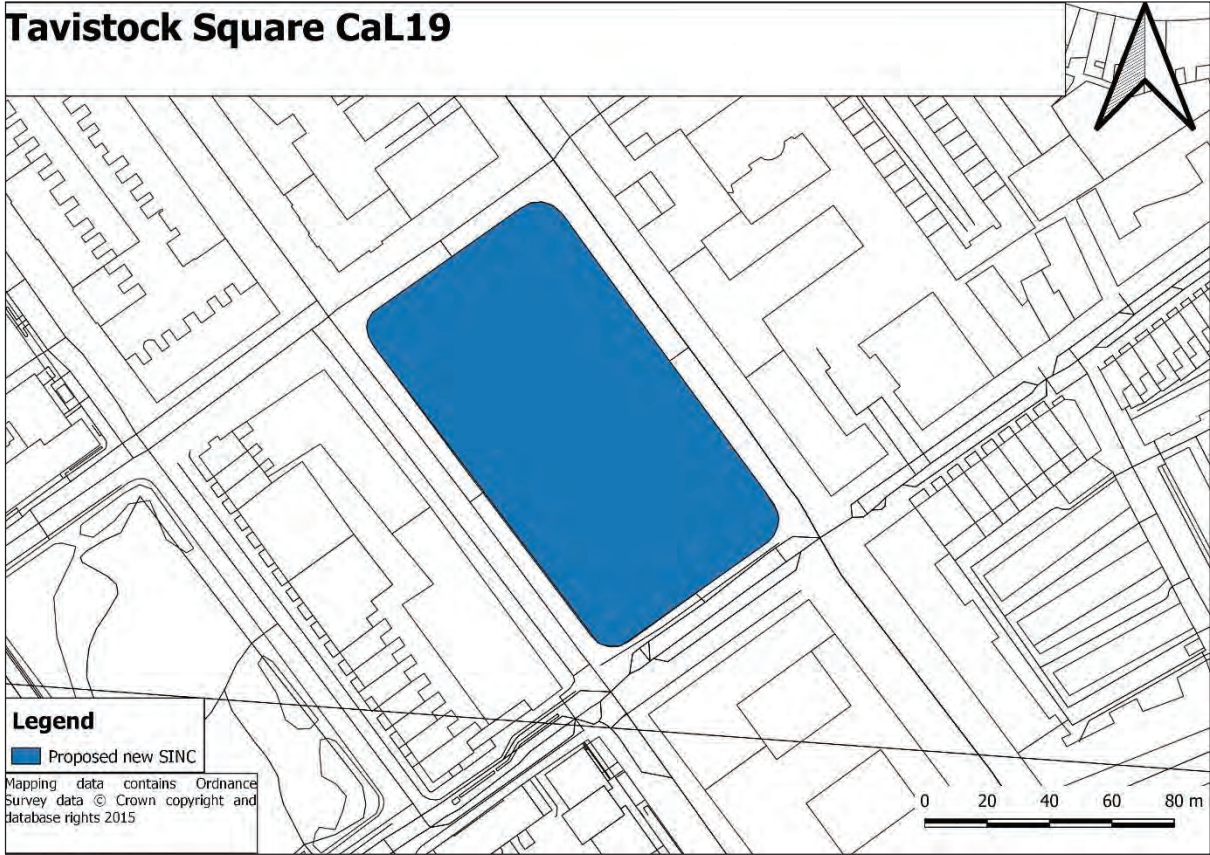
Site Description:

A typical London square garden with trees such as London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), flowering cherry (*Prunus sp.*), hawthorn (*Crataegus sp.*), maples (*Acer sp.*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*).

Areas of formal lawn and shrubbery provide foraging habitat for common species of bird such as blackbird, robin and dunnock.

Site first notified: 29/09/2023 **Boundary last changed:** n/a
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Tavistock Square CaL19



Site Reference: CaL20
Site Name: Talacre Gardens
Summary: A typical local park with a boundary of mature trees and small areas of wildflower
Grid ref: TQ 28486 84746
Area (ha): 1.3
Borough(s): Camden
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Rough grassland, Scattered trees and Shrubberies
Access: Free Public Access
Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

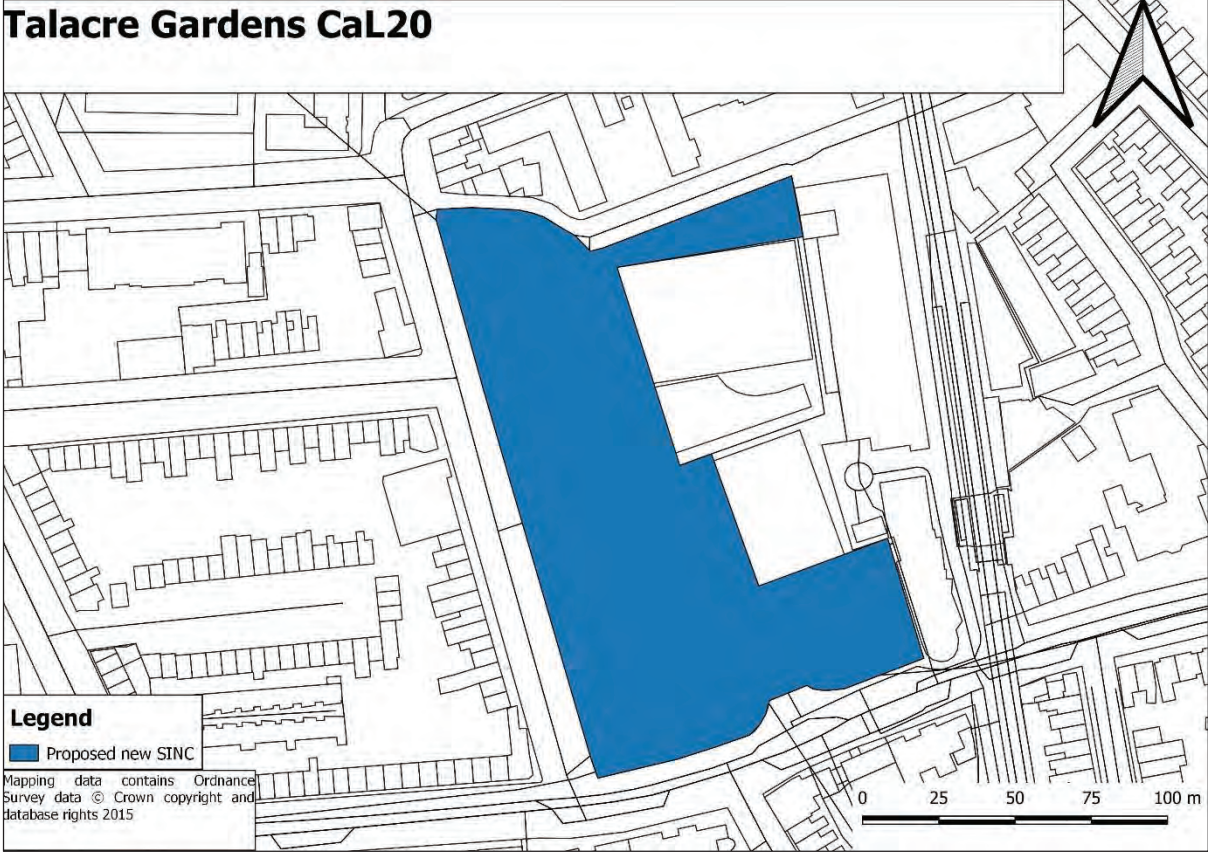
The park is bounded by a variety of trees including common lime (*Tilia x europea*), London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), ash (*Fraxinus sp.*), whitebeam (*Sorbus sp.*), pear (*Pyrus sp.*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*).

Much of the park is laid out to a typical mix of amenity grassland and ornamental shrubbery but two small areas have been established a rough grasslands planted with wildflowers, one of which also has several fruit trees. The wildflowers present include black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*) and salad burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*).

The park provides habitat for common species of birds and butterflies and a foraging area for common species of bat such as common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*).

Site first notified: 29/09/2023 **Boundary last changed:** n/a
Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12//2023

Talacre Gardens CaL20





Protecting London's Wildlife for the future

London Wildlife Trust is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales 1600379 and registered charity number 283895.

Registered Office:
Fivefields, 8-10 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DH
Tel 020 7261 0447
www.wildlondon.org.uk

Appendix: SINC Review, January 2024

Track changes to show the proposed amendments to SINC citations (updating the evidence prepared in 2014).

Site Reference:- _____ M006

Site Name: _____ London's Canals

Summary: _____ London's canals ~~provide a home for many fish and aquatic plants, and are a great way to enjoy the natural world in some of the city's most built-up areas. support support a variety of fish and aquatic plants and invertebrates. They provide a continuous ecological corridor across parts of the city.~~

Grid ref: _____ - _____ TQ 202 833 (London) TQ 292 840 (centre-point in Camden)

Area (ha): _____ 189.11 (London) 5.45 (Camden)

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

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

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

Ownership: __ Canal & River Trust (majority of site)

Site Description:

London's canals support a wide range of aquatic flora, amongst which are found a number of locally uncommon species. These include narrow-leaved water plantain (*Alisma lanceolatum*), rigid hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and shining pondweed (*Potamogeton lucens*), all species of clean, clear waters. Many waterside plants, including several London rarities, also grow on the brickwork and banks of the canal. The canals also support an important invertebrate fauna (including several species of dragon/damselflies), a diverse fish community, and breeding waterfowl.

London's network of canals fulfil an important function in allowing nature ~~into~~ penetrate into heavily built-up environments. The towpath and associated areas of waste ground, especially in East London, support a number of uncommon species of disturbed ground.

~~The whole of the Grand Union Canal system in London, including The Regent's and Hertford Union Canals, is included in this single Metropolitan site.~~

In Camden, the Regent's Canal contains a less diverse range of wildlife as most of it is bordered by built development and the water quality is poorer than in other parts of the network. Nevertheless, the canal supports waterfowl such as coot and moorhen, common species of dragonfly and small areas of aquatic marginal vegetation such as yellow flag (*Iris pseudocarus*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*).

Site first notified: 01/04/1986 _____ **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014

Citation last edited: ~~23/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 - **Mayor Agreed:** ~~25/11/2002~~ 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ M072

Site Name: _____ Hampstead Heath and Kenwood

Summary: ~~One of London's best loved open spaces, the Hampstead~~ Heath's remarkable range of habitats so close to central London includes two of the ~~capital's~~ few bogs in London, as well as ~~wide~~ expanses of grassland, ~~and blocks of~~ ancient woodland, ~~and small areas of heath.~~

Grid ref: _____ TQ 273 866

Area (ha): _____ 316.91317

Borough(s): Barnet, Camden

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

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

Ownership: _____ ~~The City of London have been custodians of Hampstead Heath and have managed it under the Hampstead Heath Act 1871 since 1989; Kenwood Estate is owned and managed by and~~ English Heritage

Site Description:

~~Just over six kilometres from central London~~ Despite being one of north London's most popular open spaces, this extensive site is well known for its unique contains a valuable mix of semi-natural and formal parkland habitats, and the management of the site aims to maintain and improve the site's ecology whilst catering for a large number of visitors.

Areas of Ancient woodlands contain an exceptional a large number of old and over-mature trees, providing dead wood habitat for a range of specialist invertebrates, including the nationally rare jewel beetle *Agrilus pannonicus*. In addition, a large number of veteran trees are scattered across the grassland habitats, and supporting The woodlands support breeding bird species such as blackcap, great-spotted woodpecker, ~~lesser spotted woodpecker,~~ nuthatch, treecreeper and chiffchaff. ~~In addition, a large number of veteran trees scattered across the site.~~

~~Another~~ A particularly important habitat in a London context is the small wet flush (or bog) in Kenwood which contains ing several species of bog-mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.) and water horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*) , all very rare species in London. ~~The~~ A second bog, located in West Heath, ~~along~~ Sphagnum species support also supports other London rarities such as greater spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*), cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*) and creeping willow (*Salix repens*) , all rare in London.

Acid grassland occurs on the upper slopes of Hampstead Heath, supporting heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), pill sedge (*Carex pilulifera*), pignut (*Conopodium majus*) and other characteristic plants characteristic of this habitat. ~~In several places~~ Small areas of heathland have been created in some places, restoration is being attempted, using heathers (Calluna vulgaris). Relict These support heathland invertebrates including ing the tube-web spider (*Atypus affinis*) ~~at its only known London site.~~

~~The series of ponds and lakes many ponds and watercourses on the site are of further botanical, entomological and ornithological interest.~~ provide habitat for breeding birds such as reed warbler and little grebe, and wintering birds such as teal and shoveler. The site as a whole attracts a wide range of migrant birds during spring and autumn migration including species such as spotted flycatcher, whinchat and wheatear. Hampstead Heath also supports a good population of hedgehogs and is a critical site for hedgehog conservation in London. Grass snakes are also present and the Heath is one of the closest breeding sites to Central London.

~~Other rare plants recorded in past include lemon-scented fern (*Oreopteris limbosperma*) and hard fern (*Blechnum spicant*). One of north London's most popular open spaces, the Heath has been skillfully managed to integrate wildlife and recreation over the last decade. Part of the site is designated as Site of Special Scientific Interest.~~

The Kenwood House Quarry RIGS lies within the Hampstead Heath SINC. It has been identified due to small exposures of Bagshot Sand.

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014-29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ M088

Site Name: _____ Highgate Cemetery

Summary: _____ One of London's great Victorian cemeteries, with a blend of historic, cultural and wildlife attractions, which gives it a unique character.

Grid ref: _____ TQ 287 867

Area (ha): _____ 14.81

Borough(s): _____ Camden

Habitat(s): _____ Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Vegetated wall/tombstones, Pond/Lake

Access: _____ ~~Public access (entry fee)~~ Entry fee

Ownership: _____ Friends of Highgate Cemetery

Site Description:

This site comprises the ~~two paired~~-Victorian cemeteries at Highgate ~~which are,~~ of great historic and cultural interest.

Secondary woodland of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) ~~and~~ sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and oak (*Quercus robur*) has become established amongst the ornate tombs and mausolea, and the stonework supports a diversity of lichens, ferns and mosses.

A rich assemblage of plants, invertebrates and birds occurs in the woodland and glades, including many unusual species for this central location. Examples include great horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*), prickly sedge (*Carex muricata* ssp. *lamprocarpa*) and the nationally scarce ivy broomrape (*Orobanche hederaceae*); ~~spotted flycatcher and willow warbler;~~ The nationally scarce liverwort, Luisier's tufa-moss (*Gymnostomum viridulum*) has recently been found here at its easternmost site in the UK, and the cavea spider *Meta bourneti* recorded in the Egyptian avenue vaults. ~~The nationally scarce liverwort, Luisier's tufa-moss (*Gymnostomum viridulum*) has recently been found here at its easternmost site in the UK.~~

Nine species of bat ~~were have been~~ recorded on site and woodland birds such as great spotted woodpecker, nuthatch and a pair of sparrowhawks (*Accipiter nisus*) regularly breed here. ~~nests on the site. This combination of high historical and biodiversity interest presents an extraordinary opportunity as an educational resource. The cemetery is owned and managed by the Friends of Highgate Cemetery. There is access to the East Cemetery every day, except Christmas Day and Boxing Day, for a small fee. Access to the West Cemetery is on special tours only – for details visit the Friends of Highgate Cemetery website.~~

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

Citation last edited: _____ ~~24/06/2014~~ 20/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** _____ ~~25/11/2002~~ 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ M095

Site Name: ___ Camley Street Natural Park

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

Grid ref: _____ TQ 300 834

Area (ha): _____ 0.9

Borough(s): ___ Camden

Habitat(s): ___ ~~Amenity grassland,~~ Pond/lake, Reed bed, ~~Scattered trees,~~ Secondary woodland, ~~Semi-improved neutral grassland,~~ ~~T~~tall herbs, ~~W~~wet marginal vegetation, ~~Brownfield habitat~~

Access: _____ ~~Access at limited times~~ Free public access between 9am – 5pm

Ownership: _____ London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

One of Britain's oldest ~~and most influential~~ urban ecology parks, ~~internationally renowned as a centre of excellence in environmental education.~~ Created on previously derelict land in 1984, the park now features a large pond surrounded by reeds, willow scrub and secondary woodland with small areas of marsh. a valuable mosaic of habitats and supports a remarkable diversity of wildlife for its inner city location. ~~It supports a remarkable diversity of wildlife for its inner city location.~~ Over 300 higher plants have been recorded, including a number of London rarities. These include common broomrape (Orobanche minor), hairy buttercup (Ranunculus sardous), shining cranesbill (Geranium lucidum), and common spottedorchid (Dactylorhiza fuchsii). Rare ferns including maidenhair spleenwort (Asplenium trichomanes), common polypody (Polypodium vulgare) and soft shield-fern (Polystichum setiferum) are also present.

Breeding birds ~~have included~~ reed warbler, blackcap, and jay-moorhen, with grey heron, kingfisher, and black redstart lesser redpoll, siskin being occasional but regular visitors. ~~Snipe has occurred at least twice and chiffchaff typically resides here in winter.~~

A Local Nature Reserve managed by the London Wildlife Trust the site was slightly reduced in size through the construction of a bridge to the King's Cross Central estate in 2016-17. This was mitigated by the creation of an area of 'brownfield' habitat, which supports plants such as wild carrot (Daucus carota) and purple toadflax (Linaria purpureum) and includes patches of bare sand, soil and rubble to provide habitat for invertebrates such as mining bees. A new visitor centre for the Park opened in 2021, together with the installation of floating marginal vegetation along the canal edge. ~~is regularly used for community engagement work.~~

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

Citation last edited: ___ 23/06/2014-29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002-15/12/2023

:

Site Reference: M097

Site Name: The Regent's Park

Summary: This historic Royal Park is probably the best place site for breeding and migrant birds in central London. ~~Its famous heronry is one of London's largest. In recent years new habitats such as rough grassland, scrub and reedbeds have been created throughout the park.~~

Grid ref: TQ 280 829

Area (ha): 132.06

Borough(s): Camden, Westminster

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

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

Ownership: The Royal Parks

Site Description:

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

The Regent's Park is the inner London Park with perhaps the most varied mix of habitats including a large number of nature trees and ornamental lake. In recent years, a purposeful change to create a series of informally-managed wildlife areas has been established across the park; areas of former amenity grassland have been enhance to create areas of scrub and flower-rich grassland and reedbeds have been planted around parts of the lake.

The site is particularly important for its wide variety of breeding birds including tawny owl and kestrel. The heronry on one of the islands is one of London's larger breeding colonies, while the lake itself supports a captive wildfowl collection as well as wild breeding birds such as great crested grebe, little grebe, Cetti's warbler and reed warbler and wintering wildfowl. A surprising diversity of migrant birds are recorded every spring and autumn including spotted flycatcher, common redstart and wheatear.

The part of the site that lies within Camden is dominated by the more formal parkland habitats of mature trees, amenity grassland and planted shrubberies but it also includes an area close to the Gloucester Gate where new ponds and ditches have been created and planted with plants such as water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) and yellow flag (*Iris pseudocorus*). The ponds and ditches are surrounded by rough grassland which, in combination with the ponds, provides habitat for common species of dragonfly and common species of grassland butterfly.

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

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014-29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002-15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaB101

Site Name: _____ Hampstead Cemetery

Summary: _____ A ~~peaceful~~ cemetery ~~in a busy part of Camden,~~ with woodland and areas of rough grassland, wildlife area.

Grid ref: _____ TQ 248 856

Area (ha): _____ 9.34

Borough(s): _____ Camden

Habitat(s): _____ ~~Hedge,~~ Planted shrubbery, Ruderals, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

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

Ownership: _____ London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

~~This is a peaceful cemetery within a busy part of the borough.~~ The site has a large number of mature trees ~~particularly including~~ ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). ~~Other trees include~~ pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Norway maple (*A. platanoides*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica'), Pissard's plum (*Prunus pissardi*) and Swedish whitebeam (*Sorbus intermedia*). In a few places these have been allowed to regenerate freely and are now forming small patches of woodland. There is a woodland in the north of the eastern half of the cemetery which is dominated by field maple (*Acer campestre*) with elder (*Sambucus nigra*), yew and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and a ground flora of ivy (*Hedera helix*).

Large parts of the grassland within the cemetery are regularly mown but others are mown less frequently or have been left to become patches of rough grassland and scrub. The grassland areas are not particularly species rich being dominated by coarse grasses including false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) and common herbs such as yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*) and narrow leaved ragwort (*Senecio inaequidens*). A small wildflower meadow has also been planted; this includes species such as black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) and birds-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

Small white, speckled wood, holly blue, meadow brown and small copper butterflies have been recorded here. Birds recorded in the cemetery include jay, green woodpecker, long-tailed tit, goldcrest, and whitethroat, willow warbler and linnet.

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

Citation last edited: _____ ~~23/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** _____ 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaB102

Site Name: Branch Hill Wood and Allotments

Summary: Areas of woodland, ~~and~~ grassland and allotments surrounding a variety of residential buildings that include the private grounds of three houses.

Grid ref: TQ 259 860

Area (ha): 4.246

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Allotments, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

Access: ~~Free public access (all/most of site)~~ De facto public access to most of the site

Ownership: London Borough of Camden and ~~P~~private land-owners

Site Description:

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

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

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

~~Areas of mown amenity grassland and small patches of rough grassland provided added variety providing habitat for common species of woodland edge insects and other invertebrates. To the south is the wooded ground of Oak Hill House, mostly composed of sycamore and oak. To the north-east are wooded grounds and a high density of mature trees, including veteran trees. This connects with the private wooded area (chiefly composed of sycamore, oak, yew and lime) aside Firecrest Drive.~~

~~A good number of birds visit the site including jay, great spotted woodpecker, tawny owl, nuthatch, goldcrest, long-tailed tit and kestrel. There is de facto access to most of the site and it is an extremely popular recreational resource for many local people.~~

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

Citation last edited: 18/06/2014 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaB103

Site Name: ___ Waterlow Park

Summary: ~~___ A large mature park with areas managed for wildlife. The largest park managed by Camden Council, with good wildlife habitats and a visitor centre.~~

Grid ref: _____ TQ 286 871

Area (ha): _____ 10.16

Borough(s): ___ Camden

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

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

Ownership: ___ London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

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

The park is a mature parkland with a mosaic of mature trees, lawns, shrubberies and small formal landscaped gardens. There are a large number of specimen trees, which include copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica var purpurea*), maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*), Indian bean-tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*), oak (*Quercus sp.*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Persian ironwood (*Parrotia persica*) and crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), and extensive dense planted shrubberies.

Three spring-fed ponds, surrounded by trees and shrubs, support marginal plants such as great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), jointed rush (*Juncus articulatus*), pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*), water figwort (*Scrophularia auriculata*) and bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*). Beside the smallest of the ponds, to the north, is an area of damp grassland; here marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*), hairy sedge (*Carex hirta*), purple loosestrife (*Lathyrum salicaria*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) occur. The southernmost pond includes a reed bed and a willow carr (including *Salix fragilis*, *S. caprea* and *S. cinerea*).

Although much of the park is maintained as amenity grassland, some areas are subject to less frequent mowing; consequently these areas support flowering species such as yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

The park supports a typical range of parkland birds including song thrush, great spotted woodpecker, blackcap and goldcrest, and a wide range of invertebrates such as the butterflies speckled wood (*Pararge aegeria*), gatekeeper (*Pyronia tithonus*) and holly blue (*Celastrina argiolus*), plus four-banded flower bee (*Anthophora quadrimaculata*), and brown hawker dragonfly (*Aeshna grandis*).

Waterlow Park is also identified as a RIGS due to three separate lithologies within the park denoted by spring lines.

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

Citation last edited: ~~24/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaB104

Site Name: ___ Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and ~~Mark Fitzpatrick Mortimer Terrace~~ Nature Reserve

Summary: ___ A large area of green railside land, with an adjacent city farm and a ~~small tranquil~~ woodland nature reserve.

Grid ref: _____ TQ 286 853

Area (ha): _____ 6.60

Borough(s): ___ Camden

Habitat(s): ___ ~~Hedge, Pond/lake,~~ Ruderal, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

Access: _____ ~~Only the city farm has public access~~ Free public access (part of site)

Ownership: _____ London Borough of Camden, Network Rail and private land-owners

Site Description:

The railsides ~~are varied and~~ support a variety of habitats including ~~blocks of~~ secondary woodland dominated by sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) with ash (Fraxinus excelsior), ~~and~~ silver birch (Betula pendula), ~~wild cherry (Prunus avium) and aspen (Populus tremula). There are very few mature trees apart from a single oak (Quercus robur). These wooded areas are interspersed with small areas of grassland and tall herbs which are created when periodic lineside management results in the cutting back of parts of the secondary woodland. areas of scrub, grassland and tall herbs. The habitats present are closely linked to railside management, with vegetation clearance setting back succession. North embankment adjacent to Hampstead Heath station has recently been landscaped and named World Peace Garden.~~

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

~~Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve is effectively an extension of the lineside secondary woodland. It is dominated by sycamore with an understorey of scrub species including elder (Sambucus nigra), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), holly (Ilex aquifolium), dogwood (Cornus sanguinea), rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) and hazel (Corylus avellana). The herb layer includes bluebells (probably a hybrid form of Spanish bluebell Hyacinthoides hispanica and the native Hyacinthoides non-scripta), wild garlic (Allium ursinum), herb robert (Geranium robertianum) and bramble (Rubus fruticosus).~~

Kentish Town City Farm has a surprising variety of habitats due, primarily, to its use as an educational resource. Trees present include sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Norway maple (Acer platanoides) hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), oak (Quercus robur) beech (Fagus sylvatica) and wild cherry (Prunus avium) and scrub species include elder (Sambucus nigra), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and butterfly-bush (Buddleia davidii). ~~The A~~ pond supports emergent yellow iris (Iris pseudacorus) with great willowherb (Epilobium hirsutum) around the margins. ~~This is home to a healthy population of common frogs. Grassland and grazed areas~~ Small areas of grassland and paddocks support tall herbs and ruderal species including ~~herb Robert (Geranium robertianum)~~, common mallow (Malva

sylvestris), red and white deadnettle (*Lamium purpureum* and *L. album*) and wood avens (*Geum urbanum*). ~~There is also an organic food-growing area, an overgrown orchard and a riding paddock. Sheep are used to graze some small areas of wildflower meadow.~~

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

Birds recorded include house sparrow, pied wagtail, great tit, long-tailed tit, greenfinch, song thrush and blackcap. Butterflies present include peacock (*Aglais io*), comma (*Polygonia c-album*), speckled wood (*Pararge aegeria*) and holly blue (*Celastrina argiolus*).

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

Citation last edited: ~~18/06/2014~~29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaB105

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

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

Grid ref: _____ TQ 276 843

Area (ha): _____ ~~0.9~~ 0.35

Borough(s): _____ Camden

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

Access: _____ Access at limited times

Ownership: _____ London Borough of Camden and Network Rail ~~and LB Camden~~

Site Description:

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

This steep-sided railway embankment, is managed as a nature reserve comprising an central area of grassland surrounded by scrub and secondary woodland. Once a much large area extending eastwards towards Chalk Farm tube station, much of the site has been lost to the construction of a vent shaft and associated buildings for HS2.

The grassland includes red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), false oat-grass, common couch (*Elytrigia repens*) and common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*) with herb species such as black medick (*Medicago lupulina*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), red and white clovers (*Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*), Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), Michaelmas-daisy (*Aster* sp.), black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) and rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*). The wooded parts of the reserve are comprised of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) with an understorey of oak, hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hazel (*Corylus avellana* and dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and a groundflora of cow parsley (*Anthriscus*

sylvestris), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

The grassland and scrub supports a good range of invertebrates including the butterflies common blue (*Polyommatus icarus*), brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*) and small skipper (*Thymelicus sylvestris*) and grasshoppers and crickets such as field grasshopper (*Chorthippus brunneus*), meadow grasshopper (*Chorthippus parallelus*) and Roesel's bush cricket (*Metrioptera roeselii*).

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/201429/09/2023

Citation last edited: 23/06/201429/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaBI06

Site Name: West Hampstead Railsides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve

Summary: ~~These W~~ wooded railsides include ~~ing a nature reserve and~~ an old orchard.

Grid ref: TQ 249 845

Area (ha): 7.67

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Orchard, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

Access: Free public access (part of site)

Ownership: Network Rail (~~Ownership of Medley Orchard unknown~~)

Site Description:

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

The railsides are dominated by secondary woodland and scrub. Trees include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), grey poplar (*Populus x canescens*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). Scrub species include elder (*Sambucus nigra*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and English elm (*Ulmus procera*).

The more open area of grassland is dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) with a variety of tall herbs including cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*), and bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), white deadnettle (*Lamium album*) and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).

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

Medley Orchard is now largely secondary woodland of ash, but a few old fruit trees survive. There is free public access to the northern half of Westbere Copse.

The SINC includes Jenny Wood Nature Reserve and Jane Evans Nature Reserve, which both contain small ponds. Smooth newts breed in the pond in Jenny Wood Nature Reserve.

Common birds include ~~blue tit,~~ great tit, robin, blackbird, wren, ~~and~~ dunnoek, blackcap and great spotted woodpecker. ~~There is also a pond, and small spring and summer meadows in Westbere Copse. The Medley Orchard is an old orchard, immediately adjacent to the railway behind the gardens of Medley Road. Old orchards are a rare habitat in London, and the fruit trees can support important communities of invertebrates. Medley Orchard is now largely secondary woodland of ash, but a few old fruit trees survive. There is free public access to the northern half of Westbere Copse. There is currently~~

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

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

Citation last edited: ~~18/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaB108

Site Name: _____ Hampstead Parish Churchyard

Summary: _____ Fine Churchyard with mature trees ~~and areas of rough grassland where the painter John Constable is buried.~~

Grid ref: _____ TQ 262 856

Area (ha): _____ 0.9

Borough(s): _____ Camden

Habitat(s): _____ Acid grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs, Vegetated wall/tombstones

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

Ownership: Diocese of London

Site Description:

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

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

~~There are patches of diverse and well-established tall herbaceous vegetation, which includes both native species and exotic ones planted on graves. Some of the older tombstones, particularly those composed of limestone, have a covering of various mosses and lichens, as well as a number of types of fern including hart's-tongue (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*) and the uncommon lady-fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*). The painter John Constable and his wife are buried in the churchyard and many eminent Hampstead residents are buried in the adjoining cemetery, to which there is open access.~~

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

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 Mayor Agreed: 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaBI09 (~~provisional~~)

Site Name: Belsize Wood Local Nature Reserve and Russell Nurseries Woodland Walk

Summary: A mix of ancient woodland and secondary woodland reserve of two halves, with better wildlife habitat in the southern half, which is open on Wednesdays and some Sundays.

Grid ref: TQ 274 853

Area (ha): 0.7

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Ancient Woodland, Pond/Lake, ~~Scattered trees,~~ Scrub, Secondary woodland, Tall herbs

Access: ~~Free public access (part of site)~~ Restricted access apart from footpath through the site

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

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

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

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

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

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

Citation last edited: ~~23/06/2014~~29/09/2023- Mayor Agreed: **15/12/2023**

Site Reference: CaB10#02

Site Name: Broadhurst Gardens Meadow

Summary: The A meadow within the communal grounds of houses in Broadhurst Gardens, with a good meadow.

Grid ref: TQ 258 845

Area (ha): 0.73

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Scattered trees, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland

Access: No public access

Ownership: Private

Site Description:

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

The trees and shrubs around the edge of the grassland include sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and various willows (*Salix* spp.). Under the trees, bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and bindweed (*Calystegia* sp.) scramble over dead logs and fallen branches. ~~The site abounds with insects, including butterflies, beetles, hoverflies, and grasshoppers. There is no access to the general public, just for the residents who border the garden.~~

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

Citation last edited: 09/12/2005 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaB~~11#03~~

Site Name: ___ Frogal Court Wood

Summary: ___ Small ~~wood~~wooded area used by local residents.

Grid ref: _____ TQ 262 849

Area (ha): _____ 0.2

Borough(s): ___ Camden

Habitat(s): _____ Secondary woodland

Access: _____ No public access

Ownership: _____ Private

Site Description:

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

~~Many species of bird frequent the wood including~~ Bird species present include long-tailed tit, wren, robin, ~~greenfinch,~~ blue tit, ~~song thrush~~ and blackbird. ~~Local residents regularly use the site.~~

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

Citation last edited: ___ ~~23/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** _____ 15/12//2023

Site Reference: CaB12#05

Site Name: Primrose Hill

Summary: Large area of mostly amenity grassland and scattered trees and an adjacent covered reservoir. Famous area associated with The Regent's Park with great views of London, two of which benefit from statutory protection.

Grid ref: TQ 276 838

Area (ha): 25.19 26.7

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: The Royal Parks

Site Description:

~~This area~~ The site consists mostly of mown amenity grassland with scattered groups of mature trees ~~(located around the hill itself and at mostly located around~~ the park's perimeter). ~~From the top of the hill is one of the classic views of London.~~ The parkland trees are mostly London plane (Platanus x hispanica) but common lime (Tilia x europea), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), horse-chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) and whitebeams (Sorbus sp.) are also present.

The grassland beneath the trees and around most of the perimeter of the site is less often (Festuca rubra) mown, ~~retains some of the original and here remain~~ fine leaved species ~~including such as~~ red fescue and creeping bent (Agrostis stolonifera) and ~~is attracting a mix of wildflowers that includes wildflowers such as~~ cat's-ear (Hypochaeris radicata), common vetch (Vicia sativa), ~~and with~~ cow parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris) ~~beneath the the latter mostly under~~ trees.

A small area (c.0.5ha) of former acid grassland has been restored and sown with a mix red fescue (Festuca rubra), sheep's fescue (Festuca ovina), common bent (Agrostis capillaris) wavy hairgrass (Deschampsia flexuosa), ladies bedstraw (Galium verum) Autumn hawkbit (Scorzoneroides autumnalis), sheep's sorrel (Rumex acetosa) mouse-eared hawkweed (Pilosella officinarum), harebell (Campanula rotundifolia) and bird's-foot trefoil (Lotus corniculatus).

~~The trees of the parkland are mostly London plane but common lime, hawthorn, horse-chestnut and young whitebeams are also present.~~ Next to Prince Albert Road there is a hedge of hawthorn and near the amenity block one composed of field maple Along the northern boundary of Barrow Hill covered reservoir is a mixed ~~British~~ native species hedgerow. ~~It is only along the south-western boundary where any significant planted shrubbery occurs although three substantial planted mixed native shrubberies in the northeast are becoming established. Acid grassland restoration is currently being undertaken.~~

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

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

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaB ~~13H06~~

Site Name: _____ North London Line at York Way

Summary: _____ ~~Railside land comprising scrub and tall herbs A small area of wildlife habitat along the railway line, left over from development of the King's Cross Goods Yard.~~

Grid ref: _____ TQ 299 841

Area (ha): _____ ~~1.108~~

Borough(s): _____ Camden

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

Access: _____ No public access

Ownership: _____ Network Rail

Site Description:

~~This area~~ The site is all that remains of the extensive 'wasteland' habitats of the former King's Cross Goods Yard, most of which has been redeveloped. The surviving habitat is still of importance in a borough context and links in with a larger area of trackside in Islington, known as Copenhagen Junction. Much of the area is covered in scrub of butterfly bush (*Buddleja davidii*) and bramble with scattered trees of silver birch (*Betulus pendula*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ~~although but~~ there are significant areas of semi-improved neutral grassland and roughland habitat supporting a variety of typical wasteland grasses and wildflowers including herb-robert (*Geranium robertianum*) traveller's joy (*Clematis vitalba*), false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), purple toadflax (*Linaria purpurea*), ribbed melilot (*Melilotus officinalis*), perforate St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) and bramble *Rubus fruticosus*.

This site is likely to support common species of butterflies and a variety of other invertebrates.

~~This site is most likely very attractive to butterflies and other invertebrates. Railway safety and operational efficiency must, of course, be the primary concerns in managing railsides, but nature conservation should also be taken into account. There is no public access to the linesides, but they can be seen from trains between Camden Road and Caledonian Road & Barnsbury.~~

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

Citation last edited: _____ ~~23/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 Mayor Agreed: _____ 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaB14#07

Site Name: St. Pancras Gardens

Summary: Old churchyard offering a quiet refuge from busy St. Pancras.

Grid ref: TQ 297 835

Area (ha): 2.17

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Tall herbs,
Vegetated wall/tombstones

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This old churchyard has had many headstones moved to the perimeter and only the larger important monuments left in situ. A few of these have a sparse covering of lichens and mosses.

The site contains some fine mature trees particularly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and poplar (*Populus* sp.) and diverse planted shrubberies. There is a hedge of young yew (*Taxus baccata*) near the railway. Beside the railway boundary two nature areas have been established. These have creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), field scabious (*Knautia arvensis*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), salad burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) as components (all are attractive to insects). Field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), an unusual plant for inner London, ~~has also been recorded here, is present There is open access to the general public during daylight hours and monuments include that to Sir John Soanes' wife, which inspired the design of the British red telephone box.~~

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

Citation last edited: ~~23/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** ~~15/12/2023~~

Site Reference: _____ CaB ~~15H08~~

Site Name: ___ Green Triangle

Summary: ___ ~~A c~~Community garden with mature trees used by local residents.

Grid ref: _____ TQ 262 843

Area (ha): ___ 0.29

Borough(s): ___ Camden

Habitat(s): ___ -Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland, Tall herbs

Access: _____ No public access

Ownership: ___ Private

Site Description:

~~This is an attractive~~ The site is a community garden surrounded by housing.

A ~~good number variety~~ of trees form a high canopy, these include an ~~impressive~~ multi-trunked sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). The understorey supports a variety of native and exotic shrubs and young trees, including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), guelder rose (*Viburnum lantana*), Portugal laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*) and magnolia (*Magnolia sp.*).

The herb layer contains a variety of species providing an attraction for invertebrates. In the more shaded areas ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), wood dock (*Rumex sanguineus*) and ground elder (*Aegopodium podagraria*) are abundant. In less shaded spots species include dusky crane's-bill (*Geranium phaeum*), lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and the London notable species hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

~~Dead wood~~ Habitat piles and similar features around the site provides valuable invertebrate habitat. ~~The site is only accessible to the residents of the surrounding properties.~~

Site first notified: ___ 01/11/2003 ___ Boundary last changed: ___ 10/07/2014

Citation last edited: ___ ~~18/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 Mayor Agreed: ___ 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaB16409

Site Name: Former King's College Hampstead Campus

Summary: University campus grounds with pleasant landscaping and landscaped grounds with wildlife-friendly areas.

Grid ref: TQ 253 859

Area (ha): 0.459

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Ruderals, Scattered trees, Scrub, Tall herbs

Access: Private but accessible ~~Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only~~

Ownership: Private ~~King's College~~

Site Description:

The site ~~supports a range of~~ has a good range of mature trees including ~~both native and non-native species. In places these are almost dense enough to form woodland. Species include~~ silver birch (Betula pendula), ash (Fraxinus excelsior), lime (Tilia x europaea), and Turkey oak (Quercus cerris).⁵

~~Lawson's cypress (Cupressus lawsoniana) and a young monkey puzzle tree (Araucaria araucana). There is dense planted shrubbery composed largely of cotoneaster (Cotoneaster sp.), spotted laurel (Aucuba japonica), Portugal laurel (Prunus lusitanica), rhododendron (Rhododendron ponticum), elder (Sambucus nigra), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), and laburnum (Laburnum anagyroides). Beneath the trees and shrubs, and at the northern edge of the central garden area are well-established patches of tall herbs and neutral grassland. Many of the species (particularly in the former category) are insect-attracting e.g. lungwort (Pulmonaria sp.), stonecrop (Sedum sp.), sage (Salvia officinalis), with shrubs including viburnum (Viburnum sp.) and Californian lilac (Ceanothus sp.). Colonising tall herbs include herb robert (Geranium robertianum), wood avens (Geum urbanum) and ground elder (Aegopodium podagraria). To the east of the main area of woodland is a small quadrangle.~~

The site was subject to partial redevelopment in 2018 but the majority of the open areas of the site were maintained and new landscaping includes a range of shrubs and herbaceous species that provide habitat and foraging areas for birds and invertebrates. The landscape planting includes various species and cultivars of shrubs such as dogwood (Cornus), viburnum (Viburnum) and lavenders (Lavandula), plus herbaceous species such as purple coneflower (Echinacea purpurea), verbena (Verbena bonariensis), Macedonian scabious (Knautia macedonia) and Russian sage (Perovskia atriplicifolia). These provide a good source of nectar and pollen for a range of pollinating insects. The landscaped area also includes a green roof.

To the east of the main area of woodland is a small quadrangle. This contains several large trees, including some particularly fine walnuts (Juglans regia), a very large hornbeam (Carpinus betulus) and an Indian bean tree (Catalpa bignonioides). ~~a handkerchief tree (Davidia involucrata). Beneath the trees is grass with small areas of shrubbery. This adds to the bird habitats on the site. There is no access to the general public.~~

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

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014 29/09/2023 Mayor Agreed: 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaB17440

Site Name: Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir

Summary: Covered reservoir with grassland, ~~scrub and young trees that supports a range of wildlife.~~

Grid ref: TQ 248 853

Area (ha): 1.24

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland

Access: No public access~~Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only~~

Ownership: Private

Site Description:

This ~~undisturbed~~ covered reservoir is vegetated mostly with neutral grassland dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), with a moderate diversity of common wild flowers. Spiked sedge (*Carex spicata*), which is uncommon in Camden, is present ~~in reasonable quantity.~~

Typical grassland butterflies, including common blue and meadow brown, are present, as well as nests of yellow meadow-ant. The site ~~was~~ is the only known location in Camden for slow-worms (*Anguis fragilis*). ~~Pipistrelle bats have been recorded flying over the site.~~

There are small wooded areas ~~of woodland, on the slopes at the eastern and western ends of the site,~~ comprised mostly of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), with hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and plum (*Prunus domestica*) below, on the slopes at the eastern and western ends. This provides habitat for common birds. ~~Part of the site is subject to a development proposal, with remainder to be managed as a nature reserve. There is no access to the general public but it can be seen from adjacent roads.~~

The site is bordered on three sides by well-vegetated mature gardens which provide complementary habitat.

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

Citation last edited: 09/09/2014 29/09/2023 Mayor Agreed: 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaB18H11 ~~provisional~~

Site Name: Fitzroy Park Allotments

Summary: Large allotment site ~~with several ponds and~~ surrounded by mature trees

Grid ref: TQ 278 872

Area (ha): 1.42

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Allotments, Native hedge, Lake/pond, Tall herbs, Scattered trees, Improved grassland, Acid grassland, Scrub

Access: Restricted access

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This is the largest allotment site in Camden. Due to the size of the site a variety of habitats is present. The plots support a good number of mature fruit trees providing habitat and food source for a large number of invertebrates and birds. ~~Significant proportion of plots is planted with berry bushes reaching a mature stage and creating patches of well structured, dense scrub.~~

Significant areas of grassland are present, some of which supporting species characteristic of acid grasslands: mouse-eared hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*).

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

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

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

Citation last edited: 10/07/2014 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaB19

Site Name: King's Cross – Canal Reach Green Roofs

Summary: One of the largest and most vegetated green roofs on the King's Cross estate

Grid ref: TQ 299 838

Area (ha): tbc

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Green roof with wildflowers and shrubs

Access: Restricted Access

Ownership: Argent – King's Cross Estate

Site Description:

Despite being at roof level on a 10-12 storey block of buildings this site contains a of mix of small naturalistic wildflower meadows, blocks of ornamental grasses, small groups of trees and shrubs and small lawns which provide an important foraging area for common species of butterflies, bees and other pollinating insects in a very densely developed part of the borough.

The naturalistic meadows contain a mix of wildflowers such as yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, tufted vetch *Vicia cracca*, lady's bedstraw *Galium verum*, red clover *Trifolium pratense*, black knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, ox-eye daisy *Leucathemum vulgare*, musk mallow *Malva moschata*, perforate St john's wort *Hypericum perforatum*, wild carrot *Daucus carota*, bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, salad burnet *Sanguisorba minor*, white campion *Silene latifolia*, meadow cranesbill *Geranium pratense* and yellow rattle *Rhinanthus minor*. Apart from the ornamental grasses, native grasses were limited to false-oat grass *Arrhenatherum elatium*, common bent *Agrostis capillaris* and meadow grass *Poa sp.*

The trees and shrubs include silver birch *Betula pendula*, cherry *Prunus sp.*, and elder *Sambucus nigra*, plus a range of ornamental species.

Site first notified: 29/09/2023 **Boundary last changed:** 29/09/2023

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: ____ CaL01

Site Name: ____ Holly Lodge Gardens

Summary: ____ Two areas of parkland separated by a wide wooded avenue.

Grid ref: ____ TQ 281 869

Area (ha): ____ 1.39

Borough(s): ____ Camden

Habitat(s): ____ Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees

Access: ____ **No public access but c**Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only

Ownership: ____ Private

Site Description:

The site consists of two parkland areas separated by a wide wooded avenue of mature common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and other (mostly non-native) trees. A variety of native shrubs and wild flowers can be found beneath the trees, including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), wood avens (*Geum urbanum*), enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*) and foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). The smaller parkland area is formally managed with amenity grassland and elaborated flower beds. The larger of the more open areas is laid out around holm oaks (*Quercus ilex*) and cedars of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*). Grassland on the lower slopes is dominated by fescues (*Festuca* spp.) and supports some of the typical acid grassland species such as mouse's-ear hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).

The site is edged with dense scattered trees, particularly holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), with a ground cover of ivy (*Hedera helix*).

The ~~site supports~~~~is area attracts~~ a number of small birds including wren, robin, great tit ~~and~~ blue tit and great spotted woodpecker. ~~Access is intended only for residents of the Holly Lodge Estate.~~

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

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaL02

Site Name: _____ Greville Place Nature Reserve

Summary: _____ A small ~~site comprising nature reserve with~~ trees, shrubs and ~~a an attractive~~ pond.

Grid ref: _____ TQ 257 834

Area (ha): _____ 0.12

Borough(s): _____ Camden

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

Access: _____ ~~Restricted~~ ~~Access at limited times~~

Ownership: _____ Private

Site Description:

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

In the north-western corner of the reserve is a small pond. This has fat duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) on its surface, and greater spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*) among the marginal vegetation. Both are uncommon in London. ~~Frogs and newts are recorded in the pond, as well as aquatic invertebrates including pond-skaters.~~

~~Despite its urban location, A large number of birds have been birds~~ recorded using the site including blackcap, ~~redwing~~, dunnock, great-spotted woodpecker, jay and coal tit.

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

Citation last edited: _____ ~~18/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** _____ 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaL03

Site Name: _____ 160 Mill Lane Community Garden

Summary: _____ A small community garden with trees and shrubs and a ~~very attractive~~ pond.

Grid ref: _____ TQ 253 851

Area (ha): _____ 0.03

Borough(s): _____ Camden

Habitat(s): _____ Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Pond/Lake, Scattered trees, Scrub, Tall herbs

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

Ownership: _____ London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This ~~much reduced~~ small community garden has ~~a good range of~~ scattered trees, including sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), field maple (*Acer campestre*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*).

There is an ~~artificial relatively large and well stocked~~ pond ~~with~~, known to harbour a healthy population of ~~smooth newts~~. ~~M~~marginal vegetation ~~is plentiful and that~~ includes purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), reed sweet grass (*Glyceria maxima*), water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), ~~and~~ yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), ~~water forget-me-not (Myosotis scorpioides), brooklime (Veronica beccabunga), water avens (Geum rivale) and mare's tail (Hippuris vulgaris)~~. Behind the pond is a 'wild area', composed of ~~developing woodland and scrub, including young~~

~~Surrounding the pond is a small area of trees including~~ crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). Beneath this is a ~~sparse~~ ground flora of cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), ~~and a good quantity of dead wood providing good invertebrate habitat. The garden is open to the public during daylight hours.~~

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

Citation last edited: _____ ~~18/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** _____ 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaL04

Site Name: _____ Phoenix Garden

Summary: _____ A popular community garden ~~right~~ in the heart of the West End.

Grid ref: _____ TQ 299 812

Area (ha): _____ 0.12

Borough(s): _____ Camden

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

Access: _____ Free public access during daylight hours(all/most of site)

Ownership: _____ London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

~~This garden is located in the heart of St. Giles, just off Shaftesbury Avenue, created in 1984, the garden is located in the heart of St. Giles, just off Shaftesbury Avenue on the site of demolished housing. There is an open meadow area and rockery, pond and children's play area.~~

~~There are dense shrubberies with young trees planted within. These include rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), willow (Salix sp.), birch (Betula sp.), maidenhair tree (Ginkgo biloba) and walnut (Juglans regia). Many native wild flowers have been planted, including bluebell (Hyacinthoides non-scripta), red campion (Silene dioica), hedge woundwort (Stachys sylvatica), black horehound (Ballota nigra), ox-eye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare), cow parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris) and wood avens (Geum urbanum). The pond has diverse vegetation around its edges, including water mint (Mentha aquatica), great reedmace (Typha latifolia), yellow iris (Iris pseudacorus) and soft and hard rushes (Juncus effusus and J. inflexus). The Garden is a popular place for local workers and residents. It is truly a green oasis, with small birds, particularly tits and finches, within a densely built up area. The site is open in daylight hours to the public at all times.~~

~~There is a small meadow area and a rockery, small pond and dense shrubberies with young trees planted within. These include rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), willow (Salix sp.), birch (Betula sp.), maidenhair tree (Ginkgo biloba) and walnut (Juglans regia).~~

~~Native wild flowers have been planted, including bluebell (Hyacinthoides non-scripta), red campion (Silene dioica), hedge woundwort (Stachys sylvatica), black horehound (Ballota nigra), ox-eye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare), cow parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris) and wood avens (Geum urbanum). The pond has marginal aquatic species such as water mint (Mentha aquatica), great reedmace (Typha latifolia), yellow iris (Iris pseudacorus) and soft and hard rushes (Juncus effusus and J. inflexus).~~

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

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaL05

Site Name: Calthorpe Community Garden

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

Grid ref: TQ 306 825

Area (ha): 0.44

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Free public access ~~during daylight hours~~ (all/most of site)

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

~~This garden is located in King's Cross, just~~ Located off the Grays Inn Road. ~~t~~ The site contains ~~a number of~~ scattered trees, including ~~young~~ beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), flowering cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus robur*).

There is a ~~water feature~~ artificial stream planted with yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and hard rush (*Juncus inflexus*). The rockery gardens are planted with a number of insect-attracting species, such as rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), Michaelmas daisy (*Aster* sp.), ivy (*Hedera helix*) and oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*). ~~A beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) hedge runs through the site.~~

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

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

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

Citation last edited: ~~24/06/2014~~ 20/09/2023 Mayor Agreed: ~~15/12/2023~~

Site Reference: _____ CaL07

Site Name: _____ Frogmal Lane Gardens

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

Grid ref: _____ TQ 258 853

Area (ha): _____ 0.55

Borough(s): _____ Camden

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

Access: _____ No public access

Ownership: _____ Private

Site Description:

~~This is an attractive~~ A community garden with a variety surrounded by housing. It contains a good number of trees, the most notable being the large London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*). Other species present include ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*).

Areas of grassland where mowing is relaxed support tall herbs. Ornamental shrub beds around the perimeter are planted with both native and exotic species, which include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*) and oleaster (*Eleagnus x ebbingei*).

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

The site is used by ~~numerous common~~ birds including blue tit, ~~jay~~, blackbird, magpie, robin, song thrush, starling and great-spotted woodpecker and butterflies such as holly blue (*Celastrina argiolus*) and peacock (*Aglais io*). ~~Nest boxes have been put up and the site management is focused on creating a more invertebrate-friendly habitat.~~

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

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

Citation last edited: _____ ~~18/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** _____ 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaL08

Site Name: _____ St. Andrew's Gardens

Summary: _____ A former churchyard, ~~now an attractive~~ which is now a small park with plenty of trees and shrubs.

Grid ref: _____ TQ 307 824

Area (ha): _____ 0.66

Borough(s): _____ Camden

Habitat(s): _____ Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, ~~Tall herbs~~

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

Ownership: _____ London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This former churchyard is now managed as a small public park. Only the larger monuments have been left in place; headstones have been moved to the perimeter.

~~A mix of lawns, flower beds and shrubberies combine to make this a particularly attractive site. create structural variety which is attractive to a range of birds such as blackbird, robin, great tit and goldcrest.~~ Mature common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) trees line the paths and boundaries. Extensive shrubberies include many insect-attracting species such as buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and rose (*Rosa* sp.). The lawns contain a number of wild flowers, including lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*) and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*).

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

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

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

Citation last edited: _____ ~~24/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** _____ 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaL09

Site Name: St. George's Gardens

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

Grid ref: TQ 304 824

Area (ha): 1.06

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

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

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

Citation last edited: ~~24/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaL10

Site Name: St. James's Garden

Summary: A former churchyard, ~~now a and small park, the site has been lost to major construction activities for HS2 with plenty of trees, shrubs and wild.~~

Grid ref: TQ 293 827

Area (ha): 1.08

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

~~This former churchyard is now a public garden. The garden contains a good number of mature trees, mostly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), with weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* var *pendula*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*) also present. In addition there are extensive shrubberies, providing nest sites for birds. The lawns are regularly mown, but some areas are left as they have been sown with seed mixes and contain number of grasses and wild flowers, including red dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*), yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*), cowslip (*Primula veris*), white and red campion (*Silene latifolia* and *S. dioica*), meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) and common stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), the latter rare in inner London.~~

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

~~The site no longer exists due to being used as a major construction area for HS2~~

~~The park used to contain mature trees, mostly London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), with weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* var *pendula*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*) with extensive shrubberies.~~

~~Some areas of lawn had been developed as small wildflower areas containing number of grasses and wild flowers.~~

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

Citation last edited: ~~23/06/2014~~ 29/09/2023 Mayor Agreed: ~~15/12/2023~~

Site Reference: CaL11

Site Name: Russell Square

Summary: One of the largest London squares, with good numbers of mature trees.

Grid ref: TQ 301 819

Area (ha): 2.49

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

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

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: _____ CaL12

Site Name: _____ Lincoln's Inn Fields

Summary: _____ The largest of the London squares ~~is well known for its magnificent old plane with some of the first London Plane trees, some of the first~~ to be planted in Britain.

Grid ref: _____ TQ 307 813

Area (ha): _____ 2.92

Borough(s): _____ Camden

Habitat(s): _____ Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees

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

Ownership: _____ London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This is the largest of the London squares, laid out by Inigo Jones between 1629-38. It is famous for its many specimens of London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), some of them of great antiquity, possibly being amongst the first planted in this country. Other trees include tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), pedunculate oak (*Q. robur*), false acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and flowering cherry (*Prunus* sp.).

~~Extensive s~~Shrubberies line the perimeter, and include lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rivularis*), barberry (*Berberis* sp.), box (*Buxus sempervirens*), mock orange (*Philadelphus* sp.) and spotted laurel (*Aucuba japonica*). A newly planted hedge surrounding amenity grassland area consists of field maple (*Acer campestre*), dog rose (*Rosa canina*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The trees and shrubs provide nest sites for common species of bird_s, ~~including blackbird, song thrush, magpie and blue tit. The square is open to the public during daylight hours.~~

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

Citation last edited: _____ ~~24/06/2014~~29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** _____ 15/12/2023

Site Reference: ____ CaL15

Site Name: ____ Rochester Terrace Gardens

Summary: ____ ~~An attractive public garden which is managed with wildlife in mind. A small park with mature trees~~

Grid ref: ____ TQ 291 845

Area (ha): ____ 0.44

Borough(s): ____ Camden

Habitat(s): ____ Amenity grassland, ~~Hedge,~~ Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, ~~Scrub~~

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

Ownership: ____ London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This small public garden has a good number of (mostly non-native) trees, such as London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* var. *pendula*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and oak (*Quercus robur*).

Native shrubs have been planted around the perimeter forming a wide hedge, including hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*).

~~Parts of the~~ The amenity grassland, ~~which occurs in two sections either end of the garden, is are~~ infrequently cut (~~except at the edges~~), to allow some common wild-flowers to bloomset seed. ~~There is open access to the public.~~

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

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaL16

Site Name: Kilburn Grange Park

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

Grid ref: TQ 250 843

Area (ha): 3.06

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Flower beds, Planted shrubbery, ~~Ruderal~~, Scattered trees

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This park contains a good range of mature trees, including silver birch (*Betula pendula*), London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*), sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), hybrid black-poplar (*Populus x canadensis*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). Dense planted shrubberies around the perimeter also include some native species, such as hazel (*Cortulus avellana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).

~~A small fenced area located on the east side of the children's playground supports dense scrub; a second fenced area in the north-west corner of the park supports trees and tall herbs. The trees and shrubs provide nesting habitat for a range of common garden birds, such as blackbird, robin and starling. The park is open to the public during daylight hours.~~

A building in the park, the Kilburn Grange Centre, has a small green roof.

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

Citation last edited: ~~13/03/2006~~ 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaBxL17_provisional

Site Name: Hampstead Green

Summary: A small grassland managed as a rough meadow in urbanized area managed as a wildflower meadow

Grid ref: TQ 271 854

Area (ha): 0.24

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Semi-improved neutral grassland, Scattered trees, ~~Hedge, Tall herbs~~

Access: ~~Restricted~~ No direct access but easily viewed

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

~~Hampstead Green is a~~ A small triangular grassland area, surrounded by roads and pedestrian paths.

The grassland is dominated by Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), common bent (~~A~~agrostis capillaris), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*) and rough meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*) with- It is managed as a wildflower meadow and supports a variety of herbs, such as bluebells (*Hyacinthus* sp.), red and white campion (*Silene dioica* and *S. latifolia*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and oxeye-daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*).

~~Mature oak trees stand around the perimeter of grassland.~~

Several trees around the edge of the site include London plane ((*Platanus x hispanica*), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), oak (*Quercus robur*), turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

The UCL Institute of Immunology and Transplantation building immediately to the west includes an extensive area of planting along the building frontage which includes herbaceous perennials such as coneflower (*Echinacea*) which are attractive to pollinators.

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

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: ~~Bx~~CaL18 ~~_provisional~~

Site Name: St. Martin's Gardens

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

Grid ref: TQ 291 838

Area (ha): 0.69

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

~~A~~ ~~s~~Small urban park with ~~many~~ areas of ~~well maintained~~ ornamental flower and shrub beds some of which are planted with plants attractive to insects and ~~optehr~~ ~~other~~ invertebrates. Scattered trees mostly of London Plane (Platanus x hispanica) and several planted shrubs are of value for breeding common birds such as robin and blackbird.

A wildlife area has been sown with a wildflower seed mix and supports a variety of plant species of value for invertebrates that includes yarrow (Achillea millefolium), common knapweed (Centaurea nigra), wild carrot (Daucus carota), ox-eye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare), selfheal (Prunella vulgaris) and red and white campion (Silene dioica and S. latifolia).

~~The park is open to the public during daylight hours.~~

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

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaL19

Site Name: Tavistock Square

Summary: A small London square

Grid ref: TQ 298 823

Area (ha): 0.95

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees.

Access: Free public access

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

A typical London square garden with trees such as London plane (Platanus x hispanica), common lime (Tilia x europaea), flowering cherry (Prunus sp.), hawthorn (Crataegus sp.), maples (Acer sp). and silver birch (Betula pendula).

Areas of formal lawn and shrubbery provide foraging habitat for common species of bird such as blackbird, robin and dunnock.

Site first notified: 29/09/2023 **Boundary last changed:** n/a

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12/2023

Site Reference: CaL20

Site Name: Talacre Gardens

Summary: A typical local park with a boundary of mature trees and small areas of wildflower

Grid ref: TQ 28486 84746

Area (ha): 1.3

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Rough grassland, Scattered trees and Shrubberies

Access: Free Public Access

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

The park is bounded by a variety of trees including common lime (Tilia x europea), London plane (Platanus x hispanica), ash (Fraxinus sp.), whitebeam (Sorbus sp.), pear (Pyrus sp.) and silver birch (Betula pendula).

Much of the park is laid out to a typical mix of amenity grassland and ornamental shrubbery but two small areas have been established a rough grasslands planted with wildflowers, one of which also has several fruit trees. The wildflowers present include black knapweed (Centaurea nigra), ox-eye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare), common mallow (Malva sylvestris) and salad burnet (Sanguisorba minor).

The park provides habitat for common species of birds and butterflies and a foraging area for common species of bat such as common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus).

Site first notified: 29/09/2023 **Boundary last changed:** n/a

Citation last edited: 29/09/2023 **Mayor Agreed:** 15/12//2023