



REVIEW OF SITES OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION IN LAMBETH

September 2018



Old English Garden, Kennington Park (Credit Author)

AUTHOR

Michael Waller Grad CIEEM

REVIEWERS

Rosie Whicheloe BA MSc MCIEEM

Mathew Frith BSc MCIEEM CEnv

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Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AF
Tel 020 7261 0447 fax 0207 633 0811

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1 Executive summary

The London Borough of Lambeth (LBL) commissioned London Wildlife Trust (the Trust) to undertake a review of the borough's 48 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). The review was undertaken in line with the current SINC review methodology detailed in the Mayor's Environment Strategy (2018). Lambeth's approach to targeting site surveys to a selection of sites assessed as being "borderline" or "significantly improved" rather than updating data for all sites departed from the current methodology.

The desk study assessed each site for potential boundary changes (loss or gains to SINC habitat) against the updated SINC selection criteria. The field surveys were undertaken between June and August 2018. Out of the 48 existing SINCs and ten potential new SINCs the proposed recommendations are:

- 1 x Metropolitan Grade SINC is retained;
- 1 x extension to Tooting Bec Metropolitan SINC within Lambeth;
- 23 x Borough Grade SINCs are retained;
- 1 x Local Grade SINC, Norwood Park, proposed to be upgraded to a Borough Grade SINC;
- 23 x Local Grade SINCs are retained;
- 18 x boundary changes are adopted to either incorporate or remove land (or both);
- 2 x currently non-SINC sites are proposed to be graded as Borough SINCs; and
- 1 x currently non-SINC site is proposed to be graded as a Local SINC.

The recommendations will have the following key changes to the SINC series and policy environment in Lambeth:

- a decrease in Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature in two locations as a result of Norwood Park being upgraded to a borough SINC and the extension and improved access to Roots and Shoots Borough SINC in the north;
- three new SINCs represent an additional area of 6.8ha;
- 2.6ha of land (over eight existing SINCs) will be removed as part of boundary change proposals;
- 18.8ha of land (over 15 existing SINCs) will be added as part of the boundary change proposals; and
- minor corrections to existing SINC boundaries as a result of digitising errors accounts for 0.5ha removed and 1.2ha added across all sites.

Section 5.1 provides further recommendations in helping to reduce Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature, providing opportunities for habitat enhancement including those areas not presently in SINC status and proposals for further work based on the SINC review process.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

London Borough of Lambeth (LBL) commissioned London Wildlife Trust (the Trust) to undertake a review of the Borough's 48 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) within the borough.

The survey methodology for determining a SINC was first developed and used in 1985, following the Greater London Council's commissioning of London Wildlife Trust to undertake the first comprehensive survey of wildlife habitats in Greater London over 1984-85. The *London Wildlife Habitat Survey* has subsequently been updated and consolidated by the London Ecology Unit (1986-2000) and subsequently by the Greater London Authority (GLA, 2000-09). Individual boroughs have also updated this information on a comprehensive or partial basis as their needs have required, but this does not apply across all boroughs.

The updated survey methodology for the Open Space and Habitat Survey in Greater London was adopted by the Mayor in his Biodiversity Strategy¹ The Mayor's policies, procedures and criteria for evaluation of nature conservation sites (Appendix 1 of the Strategy), includes the use of this survey methodology, which is now the main information basis for nature conservation planning in the capital. The format was further modified in 2004² to take account of the open space typology of PPG17 (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2002). In 2018, the methodology has been further updated as part of the Mayor's Environment Strategy and information provided in Appendix 5 SINC Selection.

The survey is needed:

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

This survey format is broadly similar to Joint Nature Conservation Committee's Phase I methodology³. There are a few small differences in habitat classification, but the two specifications collect essentially the same ecological information, in the same detail, with the same comprehensive coverage. The differences in habitat classification are largely due to the essentially urban setting for which the London survey specification is designed. The other main difference from Phase I is that every site has an individual survey form, in addition to a map, in the London format. This reflects the fragmented nature of green spaces in the urban setting, makes retrieval of data much simpler, and facilitates comparison of sites.

¹Mayor of London, 2002. *Making connections with London's nature; the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy*, Greater London Authority

²Mayor of London, 2004. *Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London*. Greater London Authority, London.

³JNCC, 2003. *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – A technique for Environmental Audit*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough

Over 1580 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are now recognised across Greater London and afforded levels of protection in the London Plan⁴ and borough Local Plans (or equivalent). In addition, the London Plan has embedded targets for the conservation, restoration and creation of priority habitats (under Policy 7.19), which can partly be met by the management and enhancement of SINC and/or the designation of new SINC following habitat enhancement or creation works. The Mayor's Environment Strategy continues to support the SINC network in protecting biodiversity. It also seeks to enhance and extend the network to provide better habitats for wildlife and access for people.

The review of SINC in Lambeth is embedded in the borough's Biodiversity Action Plan 2006, which sets out biodiversity actions with a focus on protecting and enhancing priority habitats and species across the borough. Similarly, The Lambeth Local Plan sets out policy and guidance towards the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.⁵

Both the Local Plan and BAP are informed by - and potentially impact upon - the quality of the Lambeth SINC network directly at a strategic policy level, as well as in terms of management and resources.

2.1.1 Policy context

i) National

The National Planning Policy Framework lists the contribution to conserving and enhancing the natural environment (DCLG, 2018). Its environmental objectives include contributing to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of the land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

For local authorities:

- a) Sites of biodiversity value (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan).
- b) Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current future pressures.
- c) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors, stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnership for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and
- d) Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

⁴ Mayor of London, 2015. *The London Plan; The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, Consolidated with alterations since 2011*. Greater London Authority, London.

⁵ LB Lambeth (2015). *Lambeth Local Plan, Adopted September 2015*, London Borough of Lambeth.

- e) If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts) adequately mitigated or as a last resort compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.
- f) Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

Biodiversity 2020⁶ sets out a national strategy for enhancement and protection of wildlife and ecosystem services in England through to 2020. The primary focuses are integrated landscape-scale conservation, a people-centred approach to biodiversity policy, reduction of environment pressures, and knowledge improvement.

PRIORITY ACTION 3.4: *Through reforms of the planning system, take a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas. This approach will guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. We will retain the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system.*

2.19 *The Natural Environment White paper sets out our approach on planning and the natural environment. Key points relevant to this strategy are:*

- *We will retain protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives for local planning and development management. The planning system will continue to facilitate coherent and resilient ecological networks in association with local partners and reflect the value of natural systems.*
- *We want the planning system to contribute to our objective of no net loss of biodiversity; to encourage local authorities to promote multi-functional development so that we get the most from land; and to protect our best and most versatile agricultural land.*

ii) **Regional**

The London Plan⁷ supports a proactive approach to the protection and management of biodiversity and natural heritage for the benefit of current and future Londoners. It plans for protecting and enhancing London's natural environment and habitats, while also extending and making the most of the capital's open and green spaces - ranging from the Royal Parks to local recreation grounds - for all the benefits they bring to the capital and its people.

POLICY 7.19 BIODIVERSITY AND ACCESS TO NATURE

Strategic

A The Mayor will work with all relevant partners to ensure a proactive approach to the protection, enhancement, creation, promotion and management of biodiversity in support of the Mayor's Biodiversity

⁶ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2011. *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*, Defra, London.

⁷ Mayor of London, (2016). *The London Plan; The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London consolidated with alterations since 2011*, Greater London Authority, London.

Strategy. This means planning for nature from the beginning of the development process and taking opportunities for positive gains for nature through the layout, design and materials of development proposals and appropriate biodiversity action plans.

Planning decisions

D On Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation development proposals should:

- a give the highest protection to sites with existing or proposed international designations (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and national designations (SSSIs, NNRs) in line with the relevant EU and UK guidance and regulations*
- b give strong protection to sites of metropolitan importance for nature conservation (SMIs). These are sites jointly identified by the Mayor and boroughs as having strategic nature conservation importance*
- c give sites of borough and local importance for nature conservation the level of protection commensurate with their importance.*

LDF preparation

F In their LDFs, Boroughs should:

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

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

The Mayor's Environment Strategy (Mayor of London, 2018) sets out policy, criteria and procedures for identifying nature conservation sites in London. The network is described as follows:

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

Sites of Metropolitan Importance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sites of Borough Importance

These are sites which are important on a borough perspective in the same way as the Metropolitan sites are important to the whole of London.

Although sites of similar quality may be found elsewhere in London, damage to these sites would mean a significant loss to the borough. As with Metropolitan sites, while protection is important, management of

borough sites should usually allow and encourage their enjoyment by people and their use for education.

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

The borough is an appropriate search area. Planning Policy Statement on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005), in paragraph 5 (i), states that local development frameworks should indicate the location of designate sites for biodiversity and geodiversity, including locally designated sites.

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

Sites of Local Importance

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

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

iii) Local

The Lambeth Local Plan (Lambeth, 2015) sets out policy to protect and enhance biodiversity in Section nine: EN 1. Open Space and Green Infrastructure. The relevant policies are:

- a) *Preventing development which would result in loss, reduction in area or significant harm to the nature conservation or biodiversity value of an open space including any designated or proposed local nature reserve*

(LNR) or Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation unless adequate mitigation or compensatory measures are included appropriate to the nature conservation value of the assets involved.

- b) Development proposals should wherever possible protect, enhance, create or manage nature conservation and biodiversity interest in accordance with the borough's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and the Mayors Biodiversity Strategy.*
- c) Increasing the quantity of open space in the borough through proposals such as the Vauxhall Square initiative, the extension of Jubilee Gardens.*

The Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan 2006 sets out those habitats and species that the borough has adopted as its key priorities in terms of biodiversity action. These action plans are being reviewed, but are still extant until that time the new version is formally adopted in 2019. The current action plans are:

Habitats

- acid grassland;
- allotments and community garden;
- built environment;
- churchyards and cemeteries;
- ponds and open water;
- parks, public gardens and open spaces;
- private gardens;
- railway Line-sides;
- tidal thames; and
- woodlands.

Species

- bats;
- blackbird;
- crucian carp;
- house sparrow;
- mistletoe;
- stag beetle; and
- reptiles.

2.1.2 Previous reviews

Besides the baseline survey of 1984/85 and further surveys in the 1990s, SINC in Lambeth were fully surveyed in 2007 by Tony Wileman of London Wildlife Trust. No subsequent site surveys or reviews have taken place.

2.2 Aims of the Review

LBL required:

- a review of the current condition and status of SINC owned and managed by Lambeth Landscapes, comprising 45 SINC and three SINC in LB Wandsworth (48 SINC in total);
- to identify any changes to the condition or content of Lambeth's SINC which would affect their current status and/or level of designation;
- to undertake a gap analysis and assess any new sites, which could merit being designated; and
- to produce a report with recommendations with justifications for any changes to SINC designation level.

This required:

- undertaking a desktop and field survey of a selected number of 'borderline' SINC and agreed proposed sites;
- using a methodology to follow the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) Extended Phase I criteria as adapted by the GLA's Habitat and Open Space Survey methodology;

- supplying all relevant survey data in formats compatible with Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) and City of London Corporation ArcGIS software;
- ensuring any species data recorded as part of the review be recorded – as a minimum - in the GiGL standard data entry spreadsheet' with reference to the habitat polygon and target note;
- present methodology and results to Local Sites Selection Panel for validation;
- prepare a report to include the review and recommendations of current and proposed SINC; and
- summary of changes from the last SINC review in 2007.

3 Desktop survey

3.1 Methodology

The GLA methodology recommends that SINC^s should be re-surveyed every ten years. The review required by LBL departs slightly from this recommendation by surveying only those sites that were borderline and the potential to change their SINC status. This approach required a comprehensive desktop assessment prior to the field survey. Sites were chosen for 'ground-truthing' surveys when they;

- had undergone significant habitat enhancement since 2007 and were likely to exceed their current SINC status;
- had fallen into mismanagement since 2007 and potentially could have fallen below their current SINC status;
- supported rare or notable species that could warrant upgrade;
- boundaries to the site were extended to include adjacent habitat area that could increase the value of the sites SINC status; and
- boundaries to the site were reduced to exclude areas of non-habitat (e.g. hardstanding) that could decrease the value of the sites SINC status.

3.2 Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) data

A service license agreement was established between the Trust and GiGL in order to support the delivery of this SINC review. GiGL have access to high quality, up-to-date information on green spaces, habitats, areas of deficiency in access to nature and species records in Lambeth. Data sets were reviewed as part of the assessment process for existing SINC^s, to support proposed boundary changes and designation of new sites.

3.3 Species data

Since 2007, a number of species records contributed to the evidence base and supporting recommendations for SINC upgrade and boundary extensions. Several bat records from Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens in 2013 suggest the open space may have some value as commuting or foraging resource. This area is being proposed as an extension to the existing SLINC *Land at Spring Gardens*. Most notable, were very recent records of hedgehogs, provided by the Trust's hedgehog surveys⁸. Hedgehogs are a London and Lambeth Priority Species, with numbers falling due to habitat fragmentation and availability of food. Lambeth appears from these records to have several hedgehog hotspots, located around Norwood Park, Tulse Hill and Brockwell Park. The proposed upgrade of LaL13 Norwood Park to Borough grade and the extension of the LaBI05 Railway Lineside - Peabody Hill Borough SINC boundary to include Peabody and Rosendale Allotments is partly attributed to the large numbers of hedgehog and other notable species records from these areas – highlighting their importance for biodiversity within the borough.

⁸ <https://www.wildlondon.org.uk/hedgehog>

3.4 Existing SINCs

There are currently 48 SINCs owned and managed by LBL. 45 are formally adopted by the LBL (although Hillmead Nature Gardens (SINC25) and Land at Spring Gardens (Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens) (SINC36) have been adopted by LBL but do not have LWSB codes nor existing on GIGL SINC GIS data). There are also three SINC located in Wandsworth that are owned and managed by LBL, but have a Wandsworth LWSB code and no LBL number.

Table 1. Lambeth existing 48 SINCs

Key: SINC Grades: M = Site of Metropolitan Importance

I = Site of Borough Importance (Grade I) II = Site of Borough Importance (Grade II)

L = Site of Local Importance

LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name
SINC01	M031	River Thames & Tidal Tributaries
SINC02	LaBII03	Bishop Thomas Grant School Rough
SINC03	LaBI03	Brockwell Park
SINC04	LaBII09	Clapham Common (Lambeth Section)
SINC05	LaBI04	Eardley Road Sidings
SINC06	LaBII07	Harleyford Road Community Garden
SINC07	LaBI07	Lambeth Palace Gardens,
SINC08	LaBII06	Oasis Children's Nature Garden
SINC09	LaBI04	Palace Road Nature Garden
SINC10	LaBI06	Railway Linesides – Leigham Vale and Tulse Hill
SINC11	LaBI05	Railway Linesides - Peabody
SINC12	LaBII01	Railway Linesides – Streatham Common to Norbury
SINC13	LaBI06	Railway Linesides – Streatham Cuttings
SINC14	LaBI06	Railway Linesides – Streatham
SINC15	LaBII01	Railway Linesides – Tooting Bec to Eardley Road
SINC16	LaBII02	Railway Linesides – West Norwood
SINC17	LaBII08	Roots and Shoots Nature Gardens
SINC18	LaBII05	Ruskin Park
SINC19	LaBI01	Streatham Common and the Rookery
SINC20	LaBII10	Unigate Wood
SINC21	LaBI02	West Norwood Cemetery
SINC22	LaL22	Archbishop's Park
SINC23	LaL01	Knights Hill Wood
SINC24	LaL07	Churchyard of St. Leonard's, Streatham
SINC25	n/a	Hillmead Nature Gardens
SINC26	LaL09	Durand Gardens, Stockwell
SINC27	LaL18	Elam Street Open Space
SINC28	LaL04	Lorn Road Allotments
SINC29	LaL19	Julian's Primary School Grounds
SINC30	LaL12	Kennington Park
SINC31	LaL16	Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green
SINC32	LaL21	Loughborough Park
SINC33	LaL15	Myatt's Fields Park
SINC34	LaL13	Norwood Park

SINC35	LaL06	Sunnyhill Road Open Space
SINC36	n/a	Land at Spring Gardens (Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens)
SINC37	LaL02	Rush Common
SINC38	LaL14	South London Botanical Institute Garden
SINC39	LaL10	St John's Church Grounds
SINC40	LaL20	St Mark's C of E Primary School Grounds
SINC41	LaL11	St Paul's Churchyard, Clapham
SINC42	LaL03	Stockwell Estate Pond
SINC43	LaL08	Tulse Hill Nature Garden
SINC44	LaL05	Vauxhall City Farm
SINC45	LaL17	Waterloo Millennium Green
n/a	WaB09	Streatham Common
n/a	Wab10	Lambeth Common
n/a	WaB13	Clapham Common (Wandsworth section)

3.5 Citation information

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

3.6 At risk sites

LBL had identified a number of sites that were 'at risk'. These would need surveying to confirm their current status. These sites are listed in Table 2 below and a description of why it is considered at risk by Lambeth Landscapes.

Table 2 SINC's at risk of losing their current status

No	LBL number	Site Name	Description provided by Lambeth Landscapes
1	SINC26	Durand Gardens, London SW9 0PS	A small (0.2 ha) site in Stockwell and a Local SINC which is managed as a private communal space surrounded by private residences. The site doesn't have public access, and there isn't much information as to its current management and whether this is appropriate for biodiversity. Therefore, the site requires assessing to determine if its current status and maintenance is of a sufficient standard to support its current Local SINC status.
2	SINC35	Sunnyhill Road Open Space, Sunnyhill Road, London SW16 2UW	A small (0.12 ha) site in Streatham and a Local SINC (SINC 35), which is leased to a local community group as a community allotment. However, there were major concerns over current management and upkeep, and the site is no longer actively maintained, so it may have suffered as a result. It could be that the way it was left, with more open areas created and removal of areas of bindweed and bramble, has actually been beneficial for biodiversity but it needs to be assessed to see if this is true or not, and if the site should still hold Local SINC status.

3	SINC02	Bishop Thomas Grant Rough, Russell's Footpath, London SW16 2HT	A medium-sized (1.6 ha) site in Streatham and a Borough SINC (SINC 02), which consists of deciduous woodland and scrub. It is privately owned and not normally accessible to the public, and is associated with the adjacent secondary school although they don't use it regularly. Its current status and condition is unknown, and it needs assessing to see if it is being maintained to the required standard to be a Borough SINC. There are regular proposals to redevelop part of the site for an additional primary school, or to allow for extension of the existing secondary school, and this could result in up to 50% of the current SINC being lost. However, it is possible that the most ecologically diverse and important half of the SINC could be protected from development, and a series of covenants secured to improve active management and improvement of the retained SINC to improve its biodiversity and managed public access. Therefore the SINC needs assessment to see a) what its present condition is, b) which parts of it currently warrant SINC status, and c) whether a new if smaller SINC is feasible and how this could be achieved.
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3.7 Potential new sites

Five sites had been identified as potential new sites by LBL. These sites are listed in Table 3 with reasoning provided by Lambeth Landscapes.

Table 3. Potential new SINCs

No	Site Name	Description provided by Lambeth Landscapes
1	Effra Nature Garden, Railton Road, London SW2 1PU	A small (0.2 ha) site which is managed as a nature garden and recreational space; the site is owned by a local housing association but managed by local residents and volunteers. The site was improved with landfill tax and lottery funding in 2014, and contains a pond with ample marginal and aquatic habitat. A possible Local SINC
1	Milkwood Community Park, Milkwood Road, London SE24 0HZ	A small (0.76 ha) public open space located equidistant between Ruskin and Brockwell Parks (both existing Borough SINC)s). The park was completely overhauled in 2001-02 and contains numerous trees and landscaped features, including those managed for biodiversity. The site serves a local community who often have very limited access to gardens and natural greenspace, and where quick access by public transport is restricted. The park is surrounded by properties where there are a significant proportion of elderly and less abled, or single parent families, who often lack the resources to travel great distances to access larger natural spaces. The park is also bounded by two schools, including a special needs school, which has one of the largest green roofs on any school in Greater London. Possible potential for a Local SINC.
3	Slade Gardens, Stockwell Park Road, London SW9 0DB	A medium-sized (2.2 ha) small public open space situated in Brixton and Stockwell, and within the main Area of Deficiency (AoD) for access to nature in Lambeth. Slade Gardens has witnessed significant improvements over the last 5 years, which has also resulted in additions that have positive biodiversity benefits, such as native tree planting, new hedges and native bulb areas and naturalised grasslands. The site is surrounded by dense social and private housing, where access to larger

		areas of natural greenspace is very limited. A possible Local SINC.
4	Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens, Vauxhall Walk, London SE11 5HL	A medium-large open space (3.12 ha) located in Vauxhall, and within the main Area of Deficiency (AoD) for Access to Nature in Lambeth. The site has seen a series of steady improvements, which has greatly increased the proportion of the site that is managed for biodiversity and to promote public access to and enjoyment of nature, especially in part of the borough where free access to open spaces is very restricted. Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens is also immediately adjacent to existing Lambeth SINC (Local SINC 36 <i>Spring Gardens</i> and Local SINC 41 <i>Vauxhall City Farm</i>), so it might be appropriate to consider whether these two sites could be integrated into a larger single SINC if Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens also qualifies as a SINC, which would make for a more resilient and larger site.
5	Ethelred Estate	At least 12 green roofs retrofitted onto council housing. Good to check value for biodiversity.

3.8 Gap Analysis

To identify potential changes to existing sites, a desktop assessment and gap analysis was undertaken prior to ground-truthing sites. This exercise used existing SINC boundaries visualised on GIS Master-Map with up-to-date Google aerial imagery and street view. A process of detailed cross-referencing between SINC boundaries and aerial imagery identified changes (additions or exclusions to existing SINC) and helped to identify potential new sites to survey.

3.8.1 Additional sites

The gap analysis identified an additional six sites that could become new sites or be included as part of existing SINC. The sites are listed in Table 4 (below) with justifications. None of these sites were publically accessible and so were surveyed from adjacent land where possible to confirm that the recommendations were valid. The remainder were assessed from aerial and street view information only. To confirm the habitat value further survey would be recommended.

3.8.2 Boundary changes

The gap analysis identified a large number of boundary changes to add or subtract from existing SINC. These are listed in Table 5 (below) with associated information on land ownership and LBL comments. The boundary changes are illustrated on individual maps in section 8. A portion of these was ground-truthed to confirm recommendations were accurate, whilst the remainder were assessed from aerial and street view information only (see last column for site information).

Table 4. Potential additional new SINC's identified through gap analysis

No	Site Name	Justification for surveying	Land ownership	LBL Comments	Assessment effort
6	Royal Circus Roundabout	A relatively large area of predominantly native broadleaved trees, grassland and herbaceous planting within a dense urban area.	Unknown	None provided	Aerial photograph interpretation and viewed from boundaries.
7	Rail Lineside Loughborough	Line-sides relatively wide in places and support vegetation including young woodland, scrub and rough grassland. Potentially importance for foraging mammals such as bats or hedgehogs. Good for breeding birds and widespread invertebrates.	Network Rail	Non provided	Aerial photograph interpretation. Viewed from the train.
8	Woodfield Recreational Ground and Streatham and Clapham High School Scrub	Contiguous with Tooting Bec SMI in Wandsworth. Sports fields with mature boundary vegetation containing predominantly broadleaved tree and shrub species. Habitat likely to be valuable to foraging and commuting bats, hedgehog and support habitats for breeding birds and invertebrates.	a) London Borough of Lambeth (Education); b) Girls Day School Trust	Proposals would be popular with LB Wandsworth as 'buffer zone' for Tooting Bec SMI and for local residents; would offer some compensation for site as other building developments around the proposed SINC are proposed	Aerial photograph interpretation only. No field survey undertaken due to lack of time.
9	Brixton Windmill and allotments	A collection of green spaces that are likely to provide good habitat for invertebrates, breeding birds and potentially mammals such as hedgehog and bats. Habitats include a small allotment, wooded vegetation along Ramillies Close suggesting a relatively mature habitat. Windmill Gardens and Brixton Windmill potentially provide play and historical /community interest. The adjacent Prince of Wales (Brakspear) pub has a large well-treed garden and out buildings. A small field with semi-improved grassland with hedgerow boundaries (possibly owned by the adjacent	unknown	None provided	Aerial photograph interpretation only. No field survey undertaken due to lack of time.

		prison).			
10	Christ Church Primary and Dan Leno Gardens	An area of derelict land to the east of the school, with patches of scrub, scattered trees and bare ground and potentially supporting the priority habitat open mosaic habitat on previously developed land.	Several unknown	None provided	Aerial photograph interpretation only. No field survey undertaken due to time limitations..
11	Hurley Pre-School surrounds	Well treed area north of A3204 next to Hurley Pre-school and Clinic.	Several unknown	None provided	Aerial photograph interpretation only. No field survey undertaken due to time limitations.

Table 5. Proposed boundary changes

No	Site Name	Proposals	Land Ownership	LBL Comments
1	Peabody Allotments, part of Rosendale Allotments	Add land to existing SINC	a) Peabody: Peabody; b) Rosendale: The Dulwich Estate, Rosendale Allotments Association Limited (RAA)	Would support this proposal, but will need consultation with Peabody, The Dulwich Estate and RAA
2	Railway land surrounding and beside Gipsy Hill Railway Station	Add land to existing SINC	a) Network Rail; b) London Borough of Lambeth (part of Berridge Road Estate)	Would support this proposal, subject to consultation with and support of Network Rail and Lambeth Housing
3	Railway land surrounding Tulse Hill Railway Station	Add land to existing SINC	a) Network Rail; b) Metropolitan Housing Trust	Would support this proposal, subject to consultation with and support of Network Rail and Metropolitan Housing
4	Railway land along embankment and lines to Streatham Railway Station	Add land to existing SINC	a) Network Rail	Would support this proposal, subject to consultation with and support of Network Rail
5	Railway land to the north of Streatham Hill Railway Station	Remove land from existing SINC	Privately owned a) Tonefinal Ltd; b) Aviva Annuity Ltd.	Would support this proposal as land of limited value and could be developed
6	Railway land adjacent to Eardley Road at Streatham	Remove land from existing	a) Network Rail	Would support this proposal as land to be removed has been developed on and this is to correct an old anomaly

	South Railway Junction	SINC		
7	Railway land parallel to lines running from Streatham South Junction to Tooting Bec	Add land to existing SINC	a) Network Rail	Would support this proposal as it extends the existing SINC and formalises it
8	Railway land running alongside Leigham Vale as part of Knollys Road Junction	Remove land from existing SINC	a) Network Rail	Would support this proposal as land to be removed is occupied by an operational building and this is to correct an old anomaly
10	Back gardens and buildings alongside railway land at rear of Cameron Place	Remove land from existing SINC	a) Ash-Shahada Housing Association	Would support this proposal as land to be removed is occupied by buildings and private gardens, and this is to correct an old anomaly
11	Areas of land within Kennington Park	To remove portion of land and replace with a new and larger one, and remove section of St. Agnes Place	a) London Borough of Lambeth (Lambeth Landscapes)	Would support this proposal as land to be removed is occupied by tarmac tennis courts plus a section of public highway, and land to be added is the 'Greenlink' which is actively managed for biodiversity

4 Site survey

4.1 Methodology

Field surveys were undertaken between the dates of 1st June and 30th August 2018 by ecologist Mike Waller. Based on the desk top assessment methodology, only a select number of sites were visited, which were assessed as being 'borderline' and may in due for an upgrade or downgrade or boundary change. The list of sites surveyed and reasons are provided in Table 5 below.

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

As part of the survey, characteristic, rare and interesting species and plant assemblages were evaluated for conservation designations and assessed as to whether they were notable for the Greater London area. Notable is defined as species which were recorded from 15% or fewer of the 400 two-kilometre recording squares (tetrads) in Greater London in the *Flora of the London Area*⁹. Notable species are important in part determining the potential grading value of a SINC. Recording of fauna was undertaken during the survey visit.

4.1.1 Site data gathering and mapping

Existing SINC sites

Site surveys were allocated exclusively to SINC sites which identified during the desktop study process as fulfilling one or both of the following criteria:

- exhibiting a significantly different boundary (based on aerial imagery) to that of the existing boundary; and/or
- having been noted for significant ecological improvements since the previous SINC review.

Any updates were recorded and the boundaries and/or citations amended accordingly.

Proposed SINC sites

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

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

Site and parcel information collected was as follows;

Site information

⁹ Burton R., 1983, *Flora of the London Area*. London Natural History Society, London.

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

Parcel information

- Plant species present (a general not exhaustive list and any notable species);
- Habitats present (listed with percentage cover of parcel);
- Additional habitat features (list of habitat qualifiers inc. mowing types, details of hedges, rows of trees, aquatic vegetation types, dead wood etc.);
- Interest areas (groups of flora/fauna parcel has an interest for).

New citations have been prepared for proposed SINC sites except the two borough sites where further ground verification should be undertaken to confirm their habitat value. These are Royal Circus Roundabout and New Rail Linesside Loughborough Junction to Norbury Junction.

4.2 Limitations of the surveys

4.2.1 Seasonal plants and animals

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

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

4.2.2 Weather conditions

The majority of surveys were conducted during the notably hot and dry conditions which prevailed during June and July 2018. The vegetation present on sites was therefore desiccated and/or damaged in most instances which hindered identification of some plants. However, this is not considered to have had a significant impact on the results of the surveys as the flora diversity was generally limited.

4.2.3 Access

It is inevitable that during any given survey of this scale there will be access issues to sites or part of sites. Landowners of sites without public access were contacted

where possible to minimise this limitation but on occasion they are either unobtainable or reluctant to provide access. In addition, some areas of given sites cannot be surveyed because there are obstacles (natural or artificial) that prevent access (high fences, walls, dense scrub cover, rivers and other wet habitats, etc.). In cases where access is not obtained, sites are surveyed as much as possible from neighbouring boundaries with the assistance of binoculars where this is possible.

Access was only obtained for proposed SINC sites and existing SINC sites where significant boundary changes were thought to be likely and thus required ground-truthing.

4.3 Plant nomenclature and rarity

The *New Flora of the British Isles*¹⁰, the standard text, was consulted for plant nomenclature. English names have been used in preference to Scientific (only quoted in the first instance) in order to facilitate readability of the report.

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

4.4 Surveyed sites

Access was sought to survey 18 existing SINC sites, which were highlighted as exhibiting a high potential for boundary changes based on examination of aerial photography. Table 6 shows total number of sites surveyed based on three levels of accessibility obtained.

Table 6. Site accessibility

Level of Accessibility	Number of Sites accessed
Existing SINC sites accessed and surveyed	14
Newly proposed SINC sites/potential existing SINC extension areas accessed and surveyed	3
Sites not accessed but surveyed from neighbouring land	1
Sites not accessed but surveyed from aerial imagery	32

4.5 Assessment and evaluation

Following field surveying, a series of proposed SINC status changes were rigorously checked against the criteria of the GLA Habitat Open Space and Habitat SINC designation criteria to ensure that they were compliant. Furthermore, any proposed boundary changes were discussed within the Trust's Conservation team to ensure consistency across the sites and that the changes were appropriate for that given site. All of the changes proposed are based on the knowledge of the surveying ecologists and the Trust team overall. Table 4 provides an overview of the proposed changes.

¹⁰ Stace C.A., 2010. *New flora of the British Isles (3rd ed.)*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

5 Results and recommendations

5.1 Summary

Table 7 provides a detailed overview of all existing Lambeth SINC sites with specific information outlining any proposed boundary, SINC grade and site name changes with relevant justifications for doing so. Newly proposed SINC sites are also included with relevant proposals. The proposals are as follows:

- 1 x Metropolitan Grade SINC is retained;
- 1 x extension to Tooting Bec Metropolitan SINC within Lambeth;
- 23 x Borough Grade SINC sites are retained;
- 1 x Local Grade SINC, Norwood Park, proposed to be upgraded to a Borough Grade SINC;
- 23 x Local Grade SINC sites are retained;
- 18 x boundary changes are adopted to either incorporate or remove land (or both);
- 2 x currently non-SINC sites are proposed to be graded as Borough SINC sites; and
- 1 x currently non-SINC site is proposed to be graded as a Local SINC.

The majority of existing SINC sites in Lambeth have maintained their ecological value¹¹ with no change to their SINC status required. Changes to existing SINC sites are primarily relating to their boundaries, where 18 have additional habitat areas recommended to be added and or areas that should be removed. There has also 24 changes due to accuracy amendments which have developed between the digitizing of boundaries done to 1: 10,000 basemap in 2007 as opposed to MasterMap in 2018.

The recommendations outline the following key changes to the SINC series and policy environment in Lambeth:

- a decrease in Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature in two locations as a result of Norwood Park being upgraded to a borough SINC and the extension and improved access to Roots and Shoots Borough SINC in the north;
- three new SINC sites represent an additional area of 6.8ha;
- 2.6ha of land (over eight existing SINC sites) will be removed as part of boundary change proposals;
- 18.8ha of land (over 15 existing SINC sites) will be added as part of the boundary change proposals; and
- minor corrections to existing SINC boundaries as a result of digitising errors accounts for 0.5ha removed and 1.2ha added across all sites.

Opportunities for enhancing biodiversity in Lambeth is provided in section 5.2 with details of further work that is recommended to support the planning policy framework in relation to biodiversity.

Existing site citations have been updated where substantial changes to boundaries or habitats have been identified. Summary figures have been given to how much (area) has been added or excluded per site). Please note, all citations with boundary

¹¹ Based largely on botanical and vegetative evaluation which is used as a proxy to characterise ecological quality and biodiversity value. Other species surveys would be required to provide a comprehensive overview of current condition in order to fully assess whether the ecological value of the various SINC sites has been retained since the previous review. However, this level of assessment is beyond the scope of this review.

changes (approximately 18) will need area and ownership information updated on the citation pages to reflect additional or subtracted habitat.

Table 7: Definitive list of all proposed changes: boundary changes, SINC designation, site reference codes, site names and citation.

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
1	SINC01	M031	River Thames & Tidal Tributaries	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
2	SINC19	LaBI01	Streatham Common and the Rookery	No change	No change	n/a	LaB01	No change	n/a
3	SINC21	LaBI02	West Norwood Cemetery	No change	No change	n/a	LaB02	No change	n/a
4	SINC03	LaBI03	Brockwell Park	No change	No change	n/a	LaB03	No change	n/a
5	SINC09	LaBI04	Palace Road Nature Garden	No change	No change	n/a	LaB04	No change	n/a
6	SINC05	LaBI04	Eardley Road Sidings	No change	No change	n/a	LaB05	No change	n/a

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
7	SINC11	LaBI05	Railway Lineside - Peabody Hill	Extension to include Rosendale Allotments and Peabody Allotments	No change	Rosendale and Peabody Allotments sit immediately adjacent and can be viewed as contiguous habitat. Both allotments provide vital habitat for hedgehog. Hedgehogs have been recorded in 2018. These sites are and nearby habitat are likely to be the most important areas in the borough for this declining species	LaB06	Railway Linesides - Peabody Hill, Peabody Allotments and Rosendale Allotments	Updated
8	SINC10	LaBI06	Railway Lineside – Leigham Vale and Tulse Hill Junctions	Extension to include land around Tulse Hill train station, West Norwood train station and land near Cameron Place	No change	All areas of additional lineside land are contiguous with the existing SINC and provide additional habitat of the same or better quality	LaB07	Railway Lineside - Leigham Vale and Tulse Hill Junctions	Not updated
9	SINC14	LaBI06	Railway Lineside – Streatham Cuttings	Extension from south-western tip alongside rail-sides, to Streatham train station	No change	All areas of additional lineside land are contiguous with the existing SINC and provide additional habitat of the same or better quality	LaB08	Railway Lineside – Streatham Cuttings	Not updated
10	SINC13	LaBI06	Railway Lineside – Streatham Hill	No change	No change	n/a	LaB09	No change	n/a

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
11	SINC07	LaBI07	Lambeth Palace Gardens, Garden Museum & St Mary's Churchyard	No change	No change	n/a	LaB10	No change	n/a
12	N/A	WaB09	Streatham Cemetery (in Wandsworth)	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
13	N/A	WaB13	Clapham Common (In Wandsworth)	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
14	N/A	WaB10	Lambeth Cemetery (in Wandsworth)	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
15	SINC15	LaBII01	Railway Lineside – Tooting Bec to Eardley Road	Extension on north and north-eastern branches ending at A412 and Streatham station respectively	No change	All areas of additional lineside land are contiguous with the existing SINC and provide additional habitat of the same or better quality.	LaB11	No change	Not updated
16	SINC12	LaBII01	Railway Lineside – Streatham Common to	Removal of northern section	No change	Too narrow to provide significant ecological value	LaB12	No change	Not updated

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
			Norbury						
17	SINC16	LaBII02	Railway Lineside – West Norwood	Extension to include railway lineside land around West Norwood train station	No change	All areas of additional lineside land are contiguous with the existing SINC and provide habitat of the same or better quality	LaB13	No change	Not updated
18	SINC02	LaBII03	Bishop Thomas Grant School Rough	No change	No change	n/a	LaB14	No change	n/a
19	SINC18	LaBII05	Ruskin Park	No change	No change	n/a	LaB15	No change	n/a
20	SINC08	LaBII06	Oasis Children's Nature Garden	No change	No change	n/a	LaB16	No change	n/a
21	SINC06	LaBII07	Harleyford Road Community Garden	No change	No change	n/a	LaB17	No change	n/a

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
22	SINC17	LaBII08	Roots and Shoots Nature Gardens	Extension to include part of Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green	No change	Habitats within Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green are particularly good for a wide range of invertebrates, breeding and foraging birds with a good range of herbaceous species of known value to wildlife. Its location and access via a gate to Roots and Shoots to the north make it more suited to be part of this borough site than the adjacent local site to the south.	LaB18	Roots and Shoots Nature Gardens and Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green	Updated
23	SINC04	LaBII09	Clapham Common (Lambeth Section)	Various extensions to include additional green space	No change	All areas of additional land are contiguous with the existing SINC and provide additional habitat of the same or better quality	LaB19	No change	n/a
24	SINC20	LaBII10	Unigate Wood	No boundary changes / minor accuracy amendments	No change	n/a	LaB20	No change	Not updated

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
25	SINC23	LaL01	Knights Hill Wood	No boundary changes / minor accuracy amendments	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	Not updated
26	SINC37	LaL02	Rush Common and Raleigh gardens	Various extensions to include additional green space	No change	All areas of additional land are contiguous with the existing SLINC and provide additional habitat of the same or better quality improved habitat whilst improving connectivity along Brixton Hill	n/a	Brixton Hill Green Corridor	Updated
27	SINC42	LaL03	Stockwell Estate Pond	No boundary changes / minor accuracy amendments	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
28	SINC28	LaL04	Lorn Road Allotments	No boundary changes / minor accuracy amendments	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
29	SINC44	LaL05	Vauxhall City Farm	Extended to include Land at Spring Gardens	No change	Combined with Land at Spring Gardens which is contiguous and provides habitat including amenity grassland, scattered trees, allotment and scrub.	n/a	Vauxhall City Farm and land at Spring Gardens	Updated

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
30	SINC35	LaL06	Sunnyhill Road Open Space	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
31	SINC24	LaL07	Churchyard of St. Leonard's, Streatham	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
32	SINC43	LaL08	Tulse Hill Nature Garden	Extension to include area of land to the north known as Tulse Hill Nature Garden on Google maps.	No change	Tulse Hill Nature Garden SINC is located in an area referred to as Harmony Gardens on google maps. There is an additional area of suitable habitat to the north referred to as Tulse Hill Nature Garden, which should be included.	n/a	Tulse Hill Nature Garden and Harmony Garden	Updated
33	SINC26	LaL09	Durand Gardens, Stockwell	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
34	SINC39	LaL10	St John's Church Grounds	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
35	SINC41	LaL11	St Paul's Churchyard, Clapham	Extension to include Iveley Road Allotments and entrance	No change	All areas of additional land are contiguous with the existing SINC and provide additional habitat of greater quality	n/a	St Paul's Churchyard and Iveley Road Allotments, Clapham	Updated
36	SINC30	LaL12	Kennington Park	Extension to include land adjacent to St. Agnes Place. Removal of hard surfaced land around football ground, along St. Agnes Place and area adjacent to Bolton Crescent	No change	All areas of additional land are contiguous with the existing SINC and provide additional habitat of greater quality. All areas of removed land are deemed of insufficient ecological value to remain as part of the SINC.	n/a	No change	Not updated
37	SINC34	LaL13	Norwood Park	Overlap with a Railway Borough Grade site has been removed	Upgrade to Site of Borough Importance	Park has numerous mature oaks, a large area of willow scrub and good quality grassland (including acid grassland). These are rare habitats in Lambeth and represent habitats of borough importance.	LB21	No change	Updated

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
38	SINC38	LaL14	South London Botanical Institute Garden	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
39	SINC33	LaL15	Myatt's Fields Park	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
40	SINC31	LaL16	Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green	Removal of part of Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green (garden area adjacent to Roots and Shoots)	No change	Part of this site has been removed and included into Roots and Shoots Nature Garden borough site.	n/a	Lambeth Walk Open Space	Updated
41	SINC45	LaL17	Waterloo Millennium Green	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
42	SINC27	LaL18	Elam Street Open Space	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	n/a
43	SINC29	LaL19	Julian's Primary School Grounds	Removal of hard surfaced areas and extension to include areas of ecologically valuable vegetation	No change	All areas of additional land are contiguous with the existing SINC and provide habitat of greater quality. All areas of removed land of insufficient ecological value	n/a	No change	Not updated

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
44	SINC40	LaL20	St Mark's C of E Primary School Grounds	No change	No change	n/a	n/a	No change	Not updated
45	SINC32	LaL21	Loughborough Park	Extension to include triangle of amenity grassland at southern end of site	No change	Additional land is contiguous with the existing SINC and provides additional habitat of greater quality	n/a	No change	Not updated
46	SINC22	LaL22	Archbishop's Park	Removal of hard surfaced area on along eastern boundary	No change	The area of land removed land is of insufficient ecological value to remain as part of the SLINC.	n/a	No change	Not updated
47	SINC25	Not available	Hillmead Nature Garden	Extension to include additional land to the north-east	No change	Additional land is contiguous with the existing SLINC and provides additional habitat of greater quality	LaL22	No change	Not updated

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
48	n/a	n/a	n/a	New site	New Site of Local Importance	A good quality site with high educational value, managed in an ecologically sensitive way. Mature trees and an excellent pond, important for breeding common frog.	LaL23	Effra Nature Garden	Created
49	n/a	n/a	n/a	To include with Tooting Bec SMI within Lambeth	Combine with Tooting Bec SMI	Contiguous with Tooting Bec Borough Grade SINC in Wandsworth. Sports fields with mature boundary vegetation Good for mammals and buffering Tooting Bec SMI.	n/a	n/a	Not created.
50	SINC36	n/a	Land at Spring Gardens (Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens)	To include open space at Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens, play area and allotment off Glasshouse Walk.	Combined with Vauxhall City Farm Site of Local Importance	In area of deficiency to access to nature. Provides valuable open space away from busy roads. Contiguous with Vauxhall City Farm with habitats including scattered trees, grassland and shrub vegetation.	LaI05	Combined with Vauxhall City Farm	Combined with Vauxhall City Farm
51	n/a	n/a	n/a	New site	New Site of Borough Importance	Line-sides support vegetation including young woodland, scrub and rough grassland. Habitat import for foraging mammals	LB22	Railway Lineside - Loughborough Junction and Brixton to Herne Hill	Created

Existing				Proposed					
Number	LBL Number	LWSB Code	Site Name	Boundary changes	SINC designation	Justification	LWSB Ref	Site Name	Citation
52	n/a	n/a	n/a	New site	New Site of Borough Importance	A relatively large area of predominantly native broadleaved trees, grassland and herbaceous planting within a dense urban area.	LB23	Royal Circus Roundabout	Created

5.2 Opportunities for further enhancement

Based on the findings of the review Lambeth could enhance the borough for the benefit of wildlife and people in a number of ways.

- Improve access to the River Thames foreshore (this would reduce the area of deficiency to nature in this area);
- Manage grassland as wildflower meadows in Archbishops Park to create more natural-looking habitats. Important due to proximity to St Thomas' Hospital;
- Allow grassland to be managed by farm animals at Vauxhall City Farm – increasing value of grassland habitat and creating a unique experience for local people;
- Lots of potential to achieve biodiversity net gain across the borough by managing grassland as meadow habitat (e.g. along road verges, council housing land and in parks) including;
 - Triangle of land between Claylands Road and Trigon Road;
 - Council housing land between King's Road and South Circular where there is extensive areas of low value grassland with potential for biodiversity net gain.
 - Area of social housing land north of A3204 in the North east of the borough; and
 - Along Brixton Road (eg Cowley Estate where Lost Effra work has been undertaken).
- Gardens are really valuable for wildlife (e.g. Bonnington Square Gardens¹²) would be good to celebrate this type of planting to enhance biodiversity within street scape and garden land and encourage other house owners to do similar.
- Lots of inspirational work being done by Grass Roof Company to design biodiversity into ordinary street furniture¹³.

¹² <http://www.bonningtonssquaregarden.org.uk/>
<https://www.grassroofcompany.co.uk/habitat-planters>

¹³

5.3 Further work

Based on the findings of the review we recommend Lambeth undertaking the following work.

5.3.1 Additional sites

Through the gap analysis a number of additional sites have been identified of being of value to survey. Due to the limitations of this review. These were not able to be done. This could verify habitat value to biodiversity. The table below summarises these sites and the reasons.

No	Site Name	Justification for surveying
1	Royal Circus Roundabout	A relatively large area of predominantly native broadleaved trees, grassland and herbaceous planting within a dense urban area.
2	Rail Lineside Loughborough	Line-sides relatively wide in places and support vegetation including young woodland, scrub and rough grassland. Potentially importance for foraging mammals such as bats or hedgehogs. Good for breeding birds and widespread invertebrates.
4	Brixton Windmill and allotments	A collection of green spaces including a small allotment, wooded vegetation and small fields.
5	Christ Church Primary and Dan Leno Gardens	An area of derelict land, which potentially could support the priority habitat open mosaic habitat on previously developed land.
6	Hurley Pre-School surrounds	Well treed area north of A3204 next to Hurley Pre-school and Clinic.

5.3.2 Updated SINC citations

This review has updated or created new citations as required, but due to limitations of the partial review, it has only been possible to provide basic information. However, the existing style is out-of-date, and needs rewriting in order to provide sufficiently robust evidence if ever the site was threatened by development. Most citations use subjective language and focus on social benefits rather than on providing details on biodiversity that would be expected such as linking to the current planning policy framework, BAP habitats and species and notable species.

5.3.3 Areas of deficiency in access to nature

Any existing or new sites, which are upgraded to borough status, or have improved accessibility (e.g. new gates or extended opening times) have the potential to reduce Areas of Deficiency (in access to nature). Through partnership with GIGL, a re-calculation can be undertaken to visualise the positive impact of the recommendations from a planning perspective.

5.3.4 Borough-wide strategy map (incl. strategic green corridors)

In partnership with GIGL a borough-wide strategy map would be beneficial to show strategic green corridors, core habitat areas and areas in need of restoration/restoration and enhancements (in accordance with national planning policy). This

helps to communicate landscape-scale policy objectives through Area Action plans to planners and developers.

5.3.5 *Info-graphic illustrating key findings of the report*

This review has identified a number of improvements specifically around increased area to existing SINC. An infographic could provide a visually inspiring image summarising the key positive facts from the SINC review process. A good news story for the borough, to the general public. The final image would be produced in a format compatibility for web use and print so it could be promoted in a number of different locations.

5.4 Updated and new citations

Amendments to existing SINC citations have been completed where boundary extensions are proposed to include large areas of new and different habitat, or where there is a proposed name changes. Table 8 below lists those sites with substantial changes to the citation as a result of boundary changes. For sites where only minor changes have been proposed that do not affect habitat descriptions citations have not been updated. All changed or additional text is highlighted in yellow. Tables 8 and 9 (below) list those sites where subtractions or additions have been made to boundaries. For all these sites, area in hectares will need to be updated retrospectively by Lambeth if boundary changes are adopted.

Table 8 List of existing SINC's that have required updating with additional text or new citations.

No	Existing Site Name
1	Rail Lineside Peabody Hill
2	Roots and Shoots Nature Garden
3	Rush Common
4	Land at Spring Gardens (Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens)
5	Tulse Hill Nature Garden
6	St Pauls Churchyard, Clapham
7	Norwood Park
8	Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green
9	New Effra Nature Garden
10	New Woodfield Recreational Ground and Streatham and Clapham High School Scrub
11	New Railway Lineside - Loughborough Junction and Brixton to Herne Hill
12	New Royal Circus Roundabout

Table 9 List of subtractions and additions from proposed boundary changes

Boundary Changes	Area m2	Area Hectare (Ha)
Boundary subtractions		
Railway Linesides - Leigham Vale and Tulse Hill Junctions	701.8	0.1
Railway Linesides - Streatham Common to Norbury	6,990	0.7
Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green	1,452	0.1
Kennington Park	7,493	0.7
Julians Primary School Grounds	1,326	0.1
Norwood Park	6,343	0.6
Tulse Hill Nature Garden	293.3	0.0
Archbishop's Park	1,452	0.1
TOTAL	26,051.1	2.6
Boundary additions		
Loughborough Park	2,632	0.3
Hill Mead Schools Nature Garden	941	0.1
Roots and Shoots	2,059	0.2
Railway Linesides Streatham cuttings	6,167	0.6
Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens and City Farm	31,930	3.2
Kennington Park	3,906	0.4
Boundary additions		
St Pauls Churchyard	1,931	0.2
Clapham Common (Lambeth section)	17,380	1.7

Boundary Changes	Area m2	Area Hectare (Ha)
Rush Common and Raleigh Gardens	9,022	0.9
Railway Linesides Peabody Hill	80,170	8.0
Julians Primary School Grounds	1,189	0.1
Railway line sides - Toting Bec to Eardley Road	20,980	2.1
Railway line sides - West Norwood	2,051	0.2
Tulse Hill Nature Garden and Harmony Garden	2,002	0.2
Railway Lines side - Leigham Vale and Tulse Hill junctions	5,728	0.6
TOTAL	188,088	18.8

Borough

Site Reference:	LaB11
Site Name:	Rail Linesides - Peabody Hill, Peabody Allotments and Rosendale Allotments
Summary:	Open space with good views adjacent to an old Peabody Estate, the London to Brighton railway line and central London.
Grid ref:	TQ 318 734
Area (ha):	8.24
Borough(s):	Lambeth
Habitat(s):	Amenity grassland, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Vegetated wall/tombstones, Allotments
Access:	Free public access (part of site)
Ownership:	Network Rail and Peabody Trust

Site Description:

Peabody Hill is an open space over the London Bridge to Tulse Hill railway line. The site is predominantly woodland, with some grassland areas, and includes railside land and the entrances to the railway tunnel. There are some good views, particularly to the west towards Brockwell Park and east to Dulwich Woods.

The mixed woodland is varied with sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and an area of birch (*Betula pubescens*) dominated woodland between the housing estates. Ash trees (*Fraxinus excelsior*) occur, with pedunculate (*Quercus robur*) and evergreen (*Quercus ilex*) oaks, wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and, in places, poplars (*Populus* spp). The ground flora features much ivy (*Hedera helix*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg) and common nettle. Beneath the more open birch stand you can find *Cladonia* lichens, mosses, common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), hawkweeds (*Hieracium* spp), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) and common toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*). The fly agaric toadstool (*Amanita muscaria*) can be found here in late summer.

Grassland areas range from mown amenity grassland to unmanaged and more diverse neutral grassland. Colourful plants such as common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), cut-leaved crane's-bill (*Geranium dissectum*) and goat's beard (*Tragopogon pratensis*) attract all manner of insects in the summer, including the butterflies meadow brown, small tortoiseshell and speckled wood. The vegetation over the southern tunnel entrance is a mix of scrub blending into sycamore woodland.

Peabody and Rosendale Allotments cover a large area sitting on Peabody Hill with spectacular views into central London. The mixture of regularly managed plots and those which have been left fallow has created a mosaic of habitats benefitting a broad range of species. The area is a particularly important hotspot for hedgehog which are increasingly rare in London yet appear to find a Lambeth stronghold here. Rosendale Allotments is also known to support a population of slow-worm and is also important for amphibians.

A variety of birds can be found across the area, including wrens, robins, blackcaps, blue tits and larger species such as great spotted woodpeckers, woodpigeons, jays and magpies.

Site first notified: 01/12/1994 **Boundary last changed:** 01/08/1998

Citation last edited: 20/09/2018 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N **Last Updated:** 20/09/2018

Site Reference: LaB17

Site Name: Roots and Shoots Nature Gardens and Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green

Summary: A thriving wildlife garden run by a youth training organization (Roots and Shoots Nature Gardens) and Lambeth Council (Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green).

Grid ref: TQ 311 788

Area (ha): 0.32

Borough(s): Lambeth

Habitat(s): Flower beds, Planted shrubbery, Pond/lake, Scattered trees, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs, Vegetated wall/tombstones

Access: Access at limited times

Ownership: Roots & Shoots/Lambeth Council

Site Description:

The Roots and Shoots Nature Garden area has been lovingly planted with a mixture of wild and exotic species in a range of specially-created habitats. There is a thriving garden centre producing plants for sale, and the nature garden is used for environmental education.

Habitats include a small area of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) coppice, a summer meadow, a large 'butterfly garden', areas of tall herbaceous species, young trees and shrubs around the perimeter of the site, various climbing plants, and a pond. The pond has a dipping platform, and an area of fringing vegetation that includes reedmace (*Typha angustifolia*), branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*) and reed sweet-grass (*Glyceria maxima*).

The Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green part of the SLINC is a richly vegetated area containing fruit trees and a wide variety of planted native plants including teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), common ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*), cowslip (*Primula veris*) and musk mallow (*Malva moschata*) amongst many others. The area is vital feeding ground for pollinating insects and broad range of other invertebrates.

Roots and Shoots is open Monday to Friday all year from 10 - 5pm, and on Saturdays in May and June from 10 - 2pm.

Site first notified: 01/12/1994 **Boundary last changed:** 01/11/2012

Citation last edited: 20/09/2018 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N
Last Updated: 20/09/2018

Local

Site Reference:	LaL02
Site Name:	Brixton Hill Green Corridor
Summary:	A near continuous linear park which gives a green background for almost the whole eastern side of Brixton Hill.
Grid ref:	TQ 308 748
Area (ha):	3.97
Borough(s):	Lambeth
Habitat(s):	Amenity grassland, Bare ground, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	London Borough of Lambeth

Site Description:

Travelling southwards from Brixton centre along Brixton Hill, a near continuous linear park is seen on the left hand side, almost as far as Streatham Hill. In the 19th century, Brixton Hill was lined by small fields and by houses, with many of the houses having fair-sized front gardens. The fields between St Matthew's Church and Brixton Water Lane are now Rush Common North; the fields near Raleigh House (long since demolished) and Raleigh Hall are presently Raleigh Gardens; and from Somers Road nearly to Holmewood Road the former front gardens have been combined to form Rush Common South. Filling in the gaps, some front gardens remain to give the impression of an almost continuous belt of greenery along Brixton Hill's eastern side. The whole was historically known as Rush Common.

Rush Common North is chiefly amenity grassland with a closed canopy of trees. These are mostly mature specimens and include plane, lime, hawthorn, false-acacia, ash, yew, evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*) and horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). The false-acacias (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) here are particularly magnificent, their showy white flowers appearing in June. Some of the trees have ivy-clad trunks, which improves the nesting cover for small birds. The Council has recently added some native tree saplings, including field maple (*Acer campestre*) and willows (*Salix* spp.). A few common wild flowers grow in the grass, such as daisy (*Bellis perennis*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) and dove's-foot crane's-bill (*Geranium molle*), with garden bluebells (*Hyacinthoides hispanica*) in spring. The locally uncommon stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*) can be found on bare sandy soil. In autumn, some interesting fungi appear on dead logs which have been left as wildlife habitat. A path winds through Rush Common North and is well used by people on their way to and from central Brixton. Between Brixton Water Lane and Fairmount Road are a number of large private gardens which are now quite wild and add to the continuity of the wildlife habitat, although they do not form part of this site. South of Fairmount Road and either side of Beechdale Road are Raleigh Gardens, which form part of the site. These are landscaped, and seats have been provided on a lawn away from the noise of Brixton Hill. Dense shrubberies enclose the lawn and behind these, some large trees front the main road. Rush Common South is south of Somers Road and is backed by blocks of flats. Here the trees are fewer and more scattered, and include horse-chestnut, lime (*Tilia* sp.) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). Beyond Upper Tulse Hill, the final part of Rush Common more resembles the closed tree canopy of the northern end.

There is free access at all times to Rush Common, but not to Raleigh Gardens, which is solely for residents.

Site first notified: 01/12/1994 **Boundary last changed:** 01/12/1994

Citation last edited: **20/09/2018** **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N **Last Updated:** **20/09/2018**

Defunct: N **Last Updated:**

Local

Site Reference: LaL08

Site Name: Tulse Hill Nature Garden and Harmony Garden

Summary: Two nature gardens on the Tulse Hill Estate which include some attractive murals and ecological value.

Grid ref: TQ 310 740

Area (ha): 0.1

Borough(s): Lambeth

Habitat(s): Ruderal, Scattered trees, Scrub, Tall herbs

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

Ownership: London Borough of Lambeth

Site Description:

Tulse Hill Nature Garden was set up as a nature garden in 1982 and formally opened in the presence of dozens of enthusiastic children. This small wildlife area, which is located within the Tulse Hill Estate and not far from Brockwell Park, but was slow to fulfil its original potential. Neglect through lack of resources had been the main problem, as well as the fact that the people initially involved with the project had long since moved on. Much of the original layout remained, however, including some very attractive murals. One turning point was when Charlie Dimmock and her Groundforce Team came in about 2000 and gave the garden a thorough makeover to both retain its biodiversity value and to improve its presentation. In 2003, Jubilee Primary School was built next to the garden, and value having such a fine resource on hand. The nature garden is L-shaped, and is overlooked on two sides by flats, on a third side by a school and on the fourth by the back gardens of Leander Road. The colourful murals feature on most of the walls and are still very prominent. A path leads from one end of the garden to the other, and there is access at either end.

Birch (*Betula* sp.), ornamental cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) trees are present, as is scrub of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and rose (*Rosa* sp.). Creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) abound. The nettles are valuable as the larval food-plant of several of our commoner and most brightly coloured butterflies. Common birds, such as blackbirds, also make their home in the nature garden.

To the south is Harmony Garden which compliments Tulse Hill nature Garden with a small winding path and seating to enjoy the surrounding pollinator-friendly planting.

Site first notified: 01/12/1994 **Boundary last changed:** 01/12/1994

Citation last edited: 20/09/2018 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 20/09/2018

Local

Site Reference:	LaL41
Site Name:	St Paul's Churchyard and Iveley Road Allotments, Clapham
Summary:	The churchyard of the original parish church of Clapham is overlooked by several tall trees, including an enormous grey poplar, and has an attractive community garden with the adjacent Iveley Road Allotments.
Grid ref:	TQ 292 760
Area (ha):	0.53
Borough(s):	Lambeth
Habitat(s):	Ruderal, Scattered trees, Allotments, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Vegetated wall/tombstones
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	Diocese of Southwark

Site Description:

Located just south of Wandsworth Road, this is the churchyard of the original parish church of Clapham, which dated from the 12th century. It should not be confused with the rather more prominent and better known Holy Trinity Church on Clapham Common opposite the Old Town, which is now the parish church. When Holy Trinity was built and ready for use in 1776, the old parish church was demolished and a new church constructed and dedicated to St Paul, and opened in 1815. The churchyard is currently managed by Lambeth Parks & Greenspaces and is well used by the local community. A number of improvements for public access and safety have been made, including improvement of the public footpath, Matrimony Place, through the centre of the churchyard with new lighting and fencing. Many of the church's events during the summer months take places out of doors.

Part of St Paul's Churchyard has been used since 2001 by 'Eden at St Paul's', a church parish charity, for their 'Eden Community Garden'. This is a small community garden with raised beds, allotments, natural seating and wildflower areas. Because of the presence of the Eden Community Garden, the biodiversity value of the churchyard has increased substantially since 2001.

Behind St Paul's Church is a wide open space on two separate levels, enclosed by a wall and overlooked by several tall trees. These include an enormous grey poplar (*Populus x canescens*) which showers its fluffy seeds all over the churchyard in late May and June. Around the tombs and gravestones there are patches of vegetation containing bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), male-fern (*Dryopteris felix-mas*), willowherbs (*Epilobium* spp.) and ivy (*Hedera helix*). The grass between these is kept short, but buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.), including a mass of lesser celandine (*R. ficaria*), and other wild flowers such as clovers (*Trifolium* spp.), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) and common mouse-ear (*Cerastium fontanum*) can be found between the various grasses.

Adjacent to the Churchyard proper (although not part of the actual site) are Iveley Road Allotments, a small triangular area of land used for allotments. These also provide many habitats and features attractive to wildlife with diverse ornamental planting and a large bee hive - adding to the ecological value of the Churchyard and the Clapham area.

Site first notified: 01/12/1994 **Boundary last changed:** 01/12/1994

Citation last edited: 20/09/2018 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N
Last Updated: 20/09/2018

Borough

Site Reference:	LB21
Site Name:	Norwood Park
Summary:	A large undulating park with fine views which is now increasingly being managed with nature conservation in mind, including the creation of a woodland walk.
Grid ref:	TQ 326 713
Area (ha):	14.29
Borough(s):	Lambeth
Habitat(s):	Amenity grassland, Acid grassland, Scattered trees
Access:	Free public access (all/most of site)
Ownership:	London Borough of Lambeth

Site Description:

The land on which Norwood Park is located was purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the London County Council in 1909 and opened as a public park two years later. The park is interestingly contoured, sloping down westwards to Elder Road and northwards towards the railway line. From the summit the visitor can enjoy sweeping views over Dulwich Woods as they climb towards the Sydenham Hill ridge and Crystal Palace, and far beyond to the buildings of central London and Docklands.

Approached from the western side, with its wide open field, this park does not appear to be a particularly significant wildlife site. However, towards the top of the hill the landscape becomes far more interesting. Some grand old oak trees (*Quercus robur*) on the north-eastern hillside are clearly much older than the surrounding residential streets. There are also some fine holm oaks (*Q. ilex*) and a thicket of willows (*Salix* spp.) and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) in a damp area (which is perhaps a natural spring line).

Lambeth Parks & Greenspaces recognise the strategic importance of the park as the only large open space in the extreme south-east of the Borough, and is now managing the park to encourage nature conservation. The mature trees are sensitively managed, retaining dead wood where possible in the tree canopy. As a result, this is an excellent site for birds, with all three British species of woodpecker - great spotted, lesser spotted and green - as well as typical parkland birds such as jay, sparrowhawk and parties of tits. A very attractive woodland walk has been developed alongside the railway embankment between Salter's Hill and the entrance to the park alongside Finch Avenue. Now that some of the grass is allowed to grow a little longer, wild flowers such as teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*), great willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.) can be found here, together with butterflies such as the speckled wood and gatekeeper. There are number of recent records (2018) for hedgehog in the vicinity. The park probably provides important foraging and hibernating habitat for this declining species in London.

Site first notified:	01/12/1994	Boundary last changed:	01/12/1994
Citation last edited:	20/09/2018	Mayor Agreed:	
Defunct:	N	Last Updated:	20/09/2018

Local

Site Reference: LaL31
Site Name: Lambeth Walk Open Space
Summary: Important local open space with wildflower areas
Grid ref: TQ 311 787
Area (ha): 2.1
Borough(s): Lambeth
Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Semi-improved neutral grassland
Access: Free public access (all/most of site)

Ownership:

Site Description:

A locally important open space recently enhanced for wildlife and people by the Friends of Lambeth Walk Open Space.

Although most of the site consists of amenity grassland some small areas of the open space have a relaxed mowing regime and have been planted/sown with wildflower mixes along some shallow inclined banks along the northern edge. The flower mix includes red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), red campion (*Silene dioica*), primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), sainfoin (*Onobrychis vicifolia*), corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) and small flowered crane's-bill (*Geranium pusillum*). These plants provide nectar and pollen for invertebrates, particularly bees and hoverflies. Several planted shrubberies around the site attract common birds.

The site is in an Area of Deficiency

Site first notified: 01/10/2007 **Boundary last changed:** 01/10/2007

Citation last edited: 20/09/2018 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N **Last Updated:** 20/09/2018

Appendix 1: Maps for boundary changes to existing SINCs

Map No	Site Name
1	Archbishop's Park
2	Clapham Common
3	Hill Mead Schools Nature Gardens
4	Julians Primary School
5	Kennington Park
6	Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green
7	Vauxhall City Farm (Land at Spring Gardens/ Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens)
8	Loughborough Park
9	Rail Linesides – Leigham Vale and Tulse Hill Junctions
10	Rail Linesides – Peabody Hill
11	Rail Linesides – Streatham Common to Norbury
12	Rail Linesides – Streatham Cuttings
13	Rail Linesides – Tooting Bec to Earley Road
14	Rail Linesides – West Norwood
15	Roots and Shoots
16	Rush Common and Raleigh Gardens
17	St Paul's Churchyard
18	Tulse Hill Nature Garden

Legend

 Existing Borough SINC Boundaries

 Existing Local SINC boundaries

 Proposed sections to be removed

 Proposed sections to be added

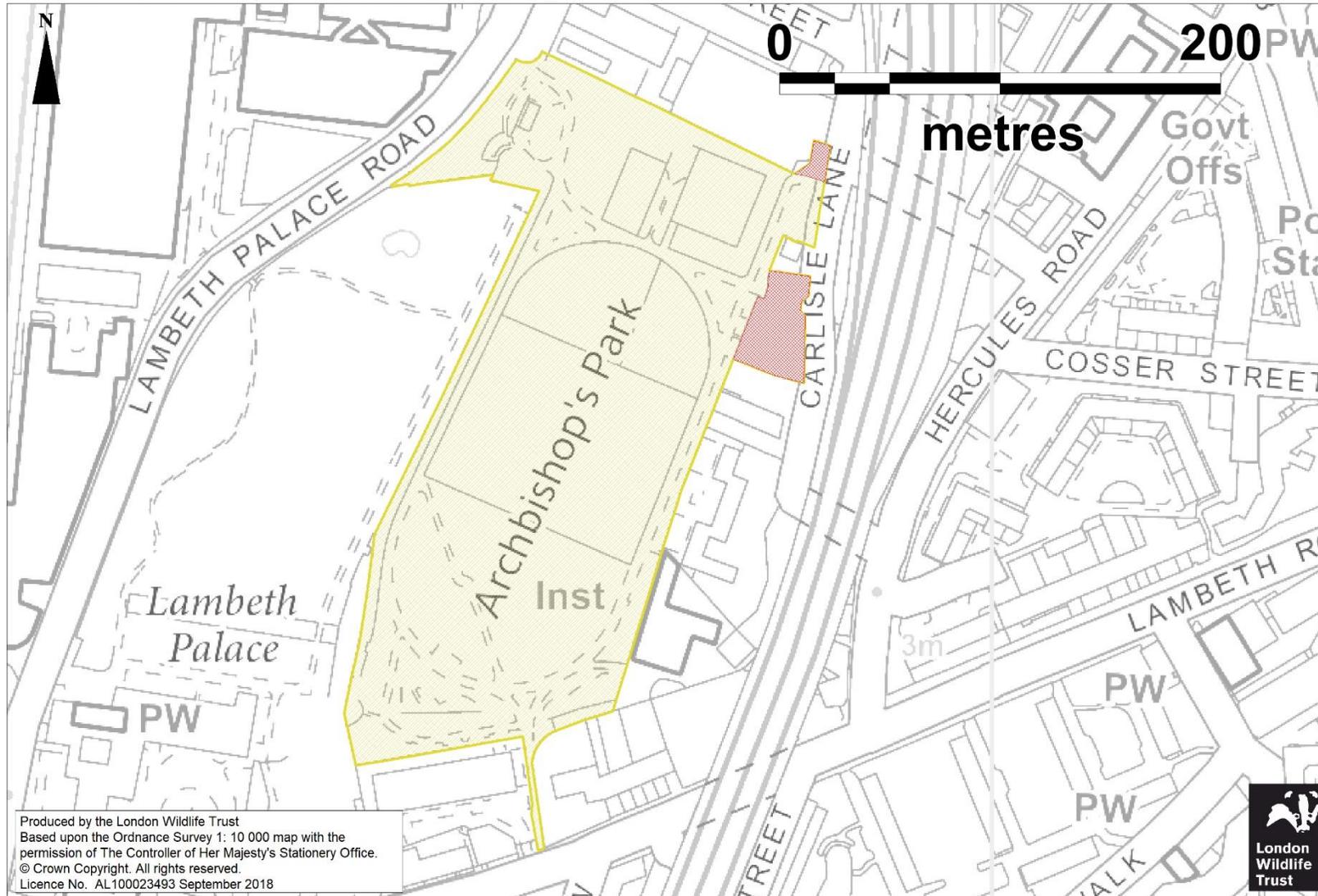
 Lambeth Borough boundary

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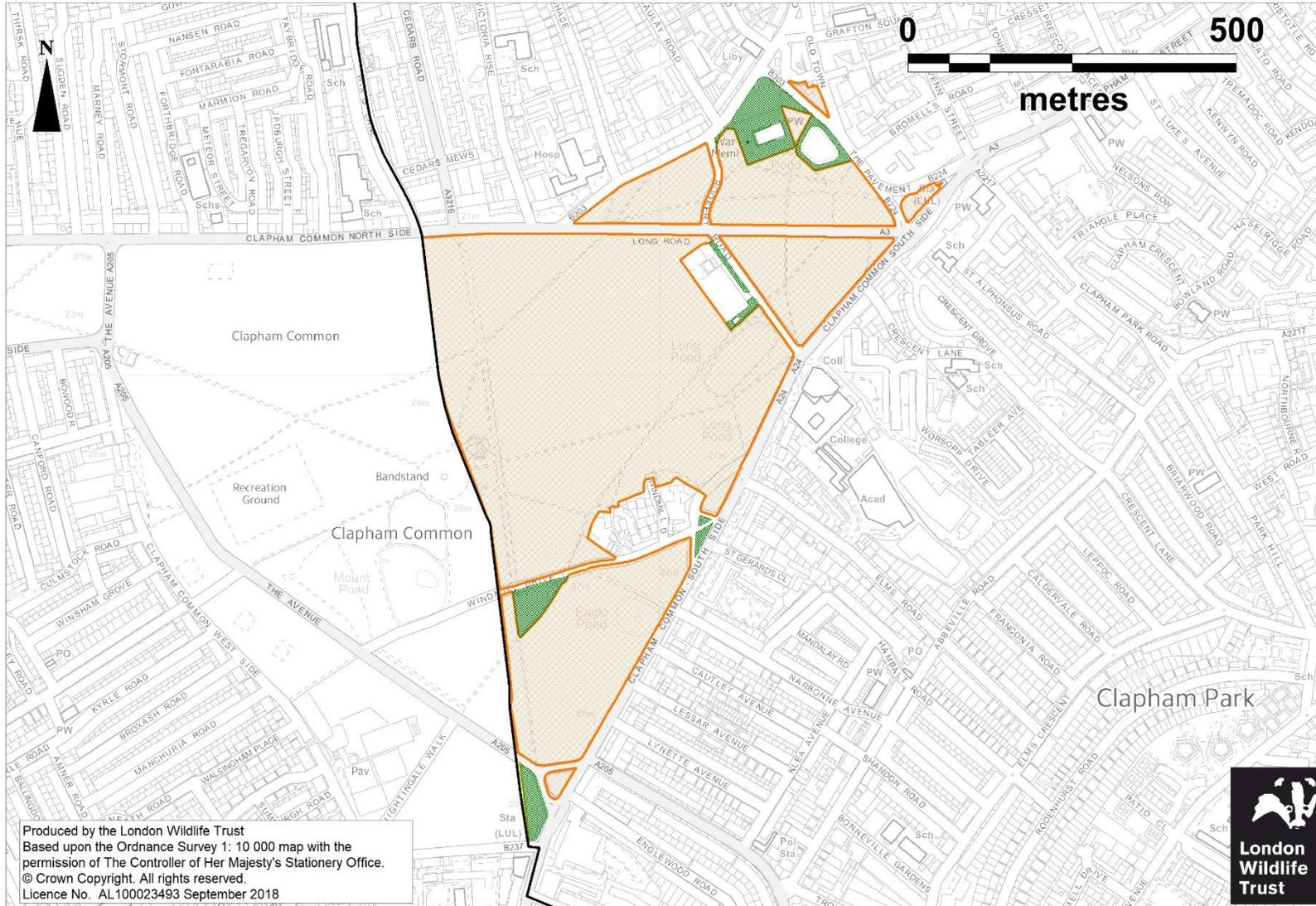
MAP No: 1 of 18

Archbishop's Park (LaL22) boundary changes



MAP No: 2 of 18

Clapham Common (Lambeth section) (LaB04) boundary changes



MAP No: 3 of 18

Hill Mead Schools Nature Gardens (LaL25) boundary changes



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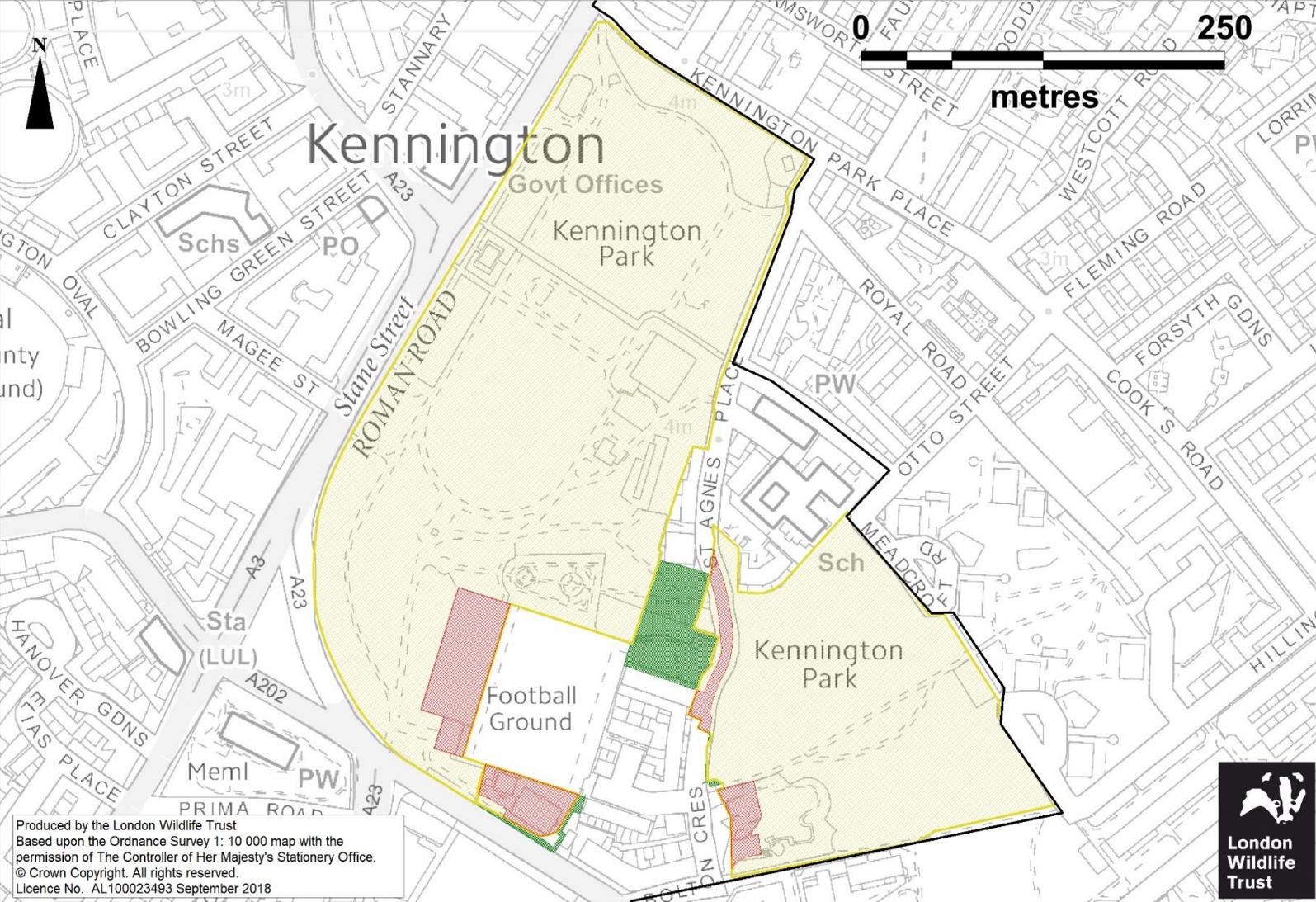
MAP No: 4 of 18

Julians Primary School Grounds (LaL29) boundary changes



MAP No: 5 of 18

Kennington Park (LaL30) boundary changes

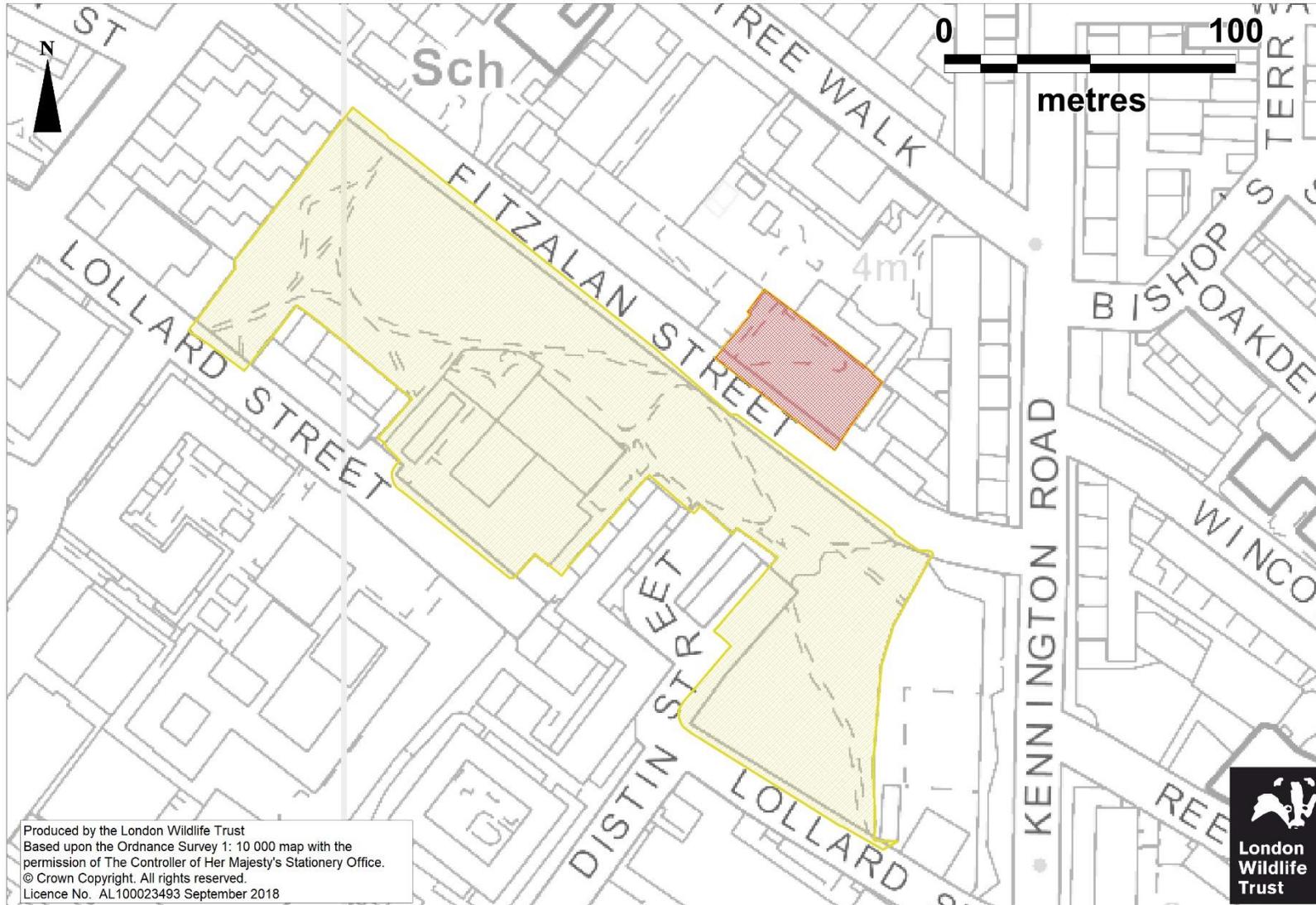


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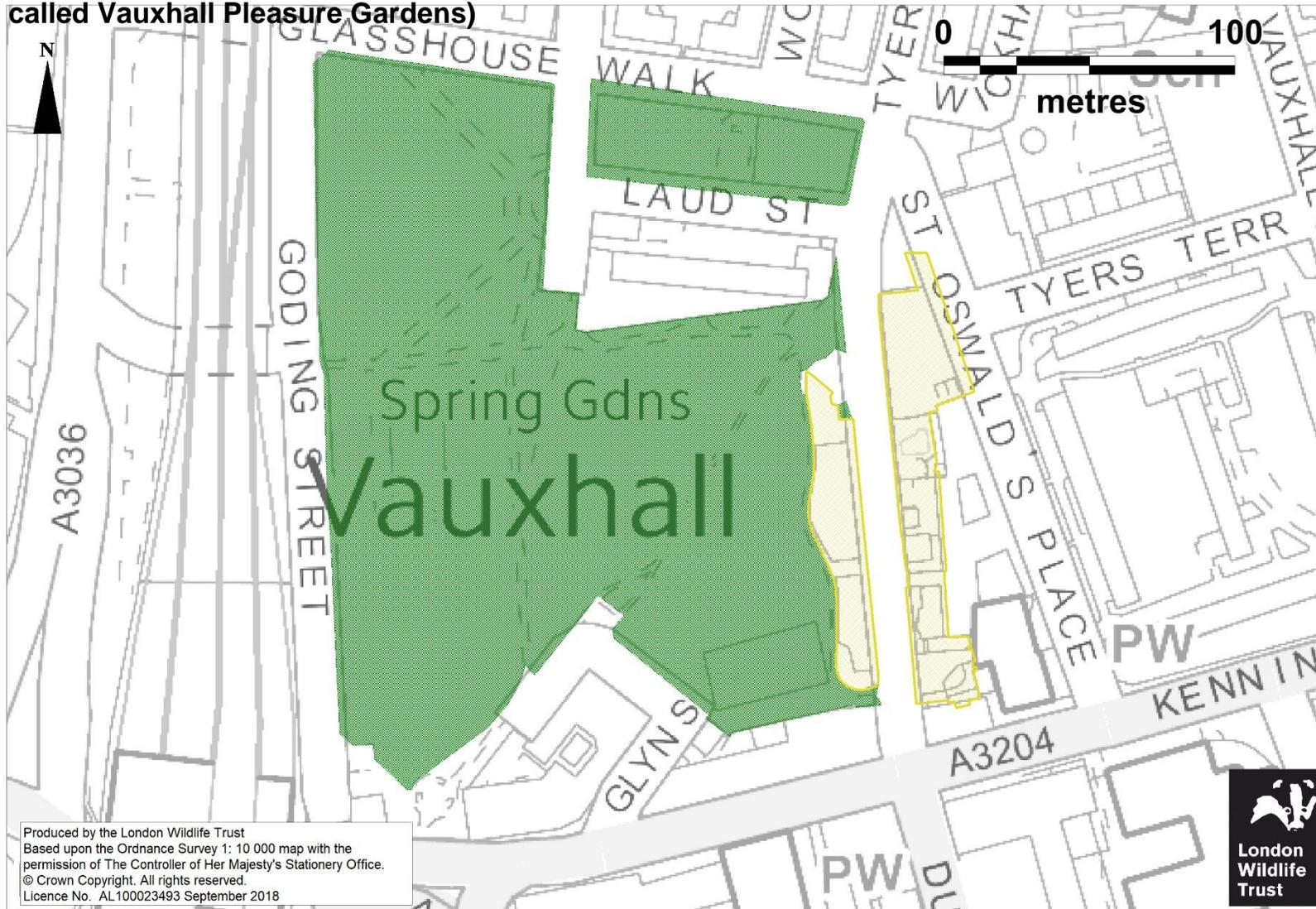
MAP No: 6 of 18

Lambeth Walk Doorstep Green (LaL31) boundary changes



MAP No: 7 of 18

Vauxhall City Farm (La105) boundary changes to include Land at Spring Gardens (SINC 36) also called Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens



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MAP No: 8 of 18

Loughborough Park (LaL32) boundary changes

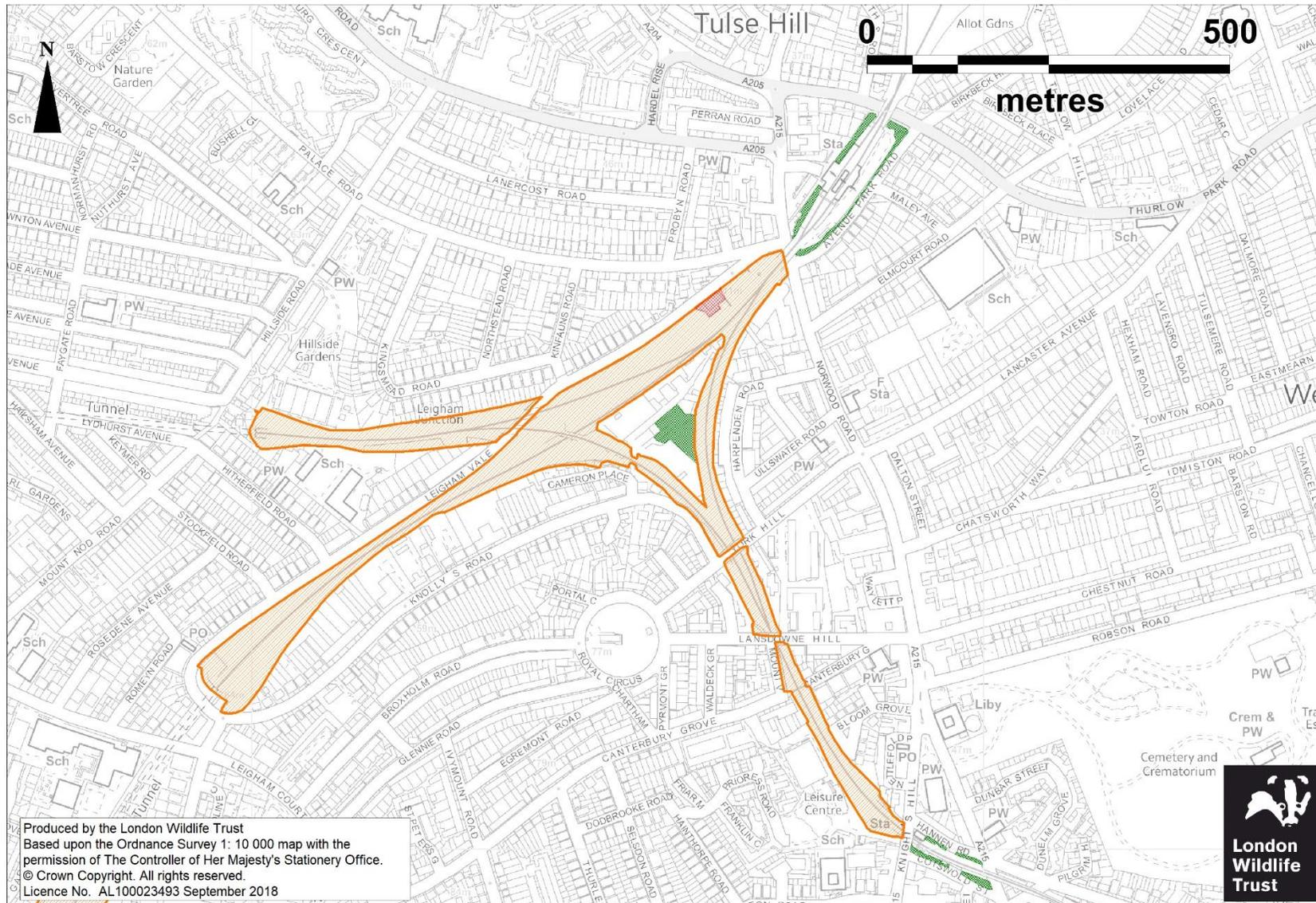


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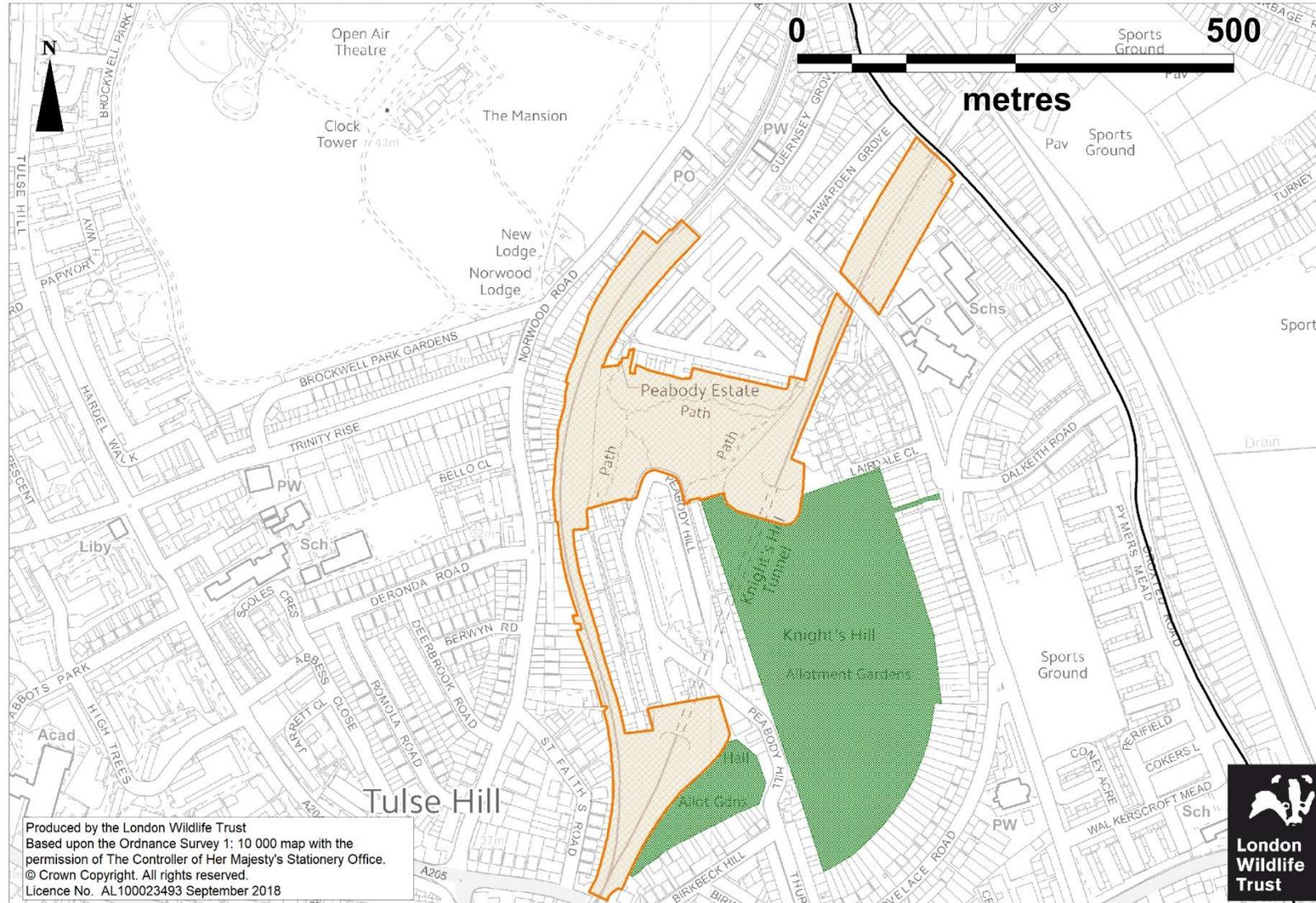
MAP No: 9 of 18

Railway Linesides - Leigham Vale and Tulse Hill Junctions (LaB10) boundary changes



MAP No: 10 of 18

Rail Linesides - Peabody Hill (LaB11) boundary changes



MAP No: 11 of 18

Railway Linesides - Streatham Common to Norbury (LaB12) boundary changes



MAP No: 12 of 18

Railway Linesides - Streatham Cuttings (LaB13) boundary changes



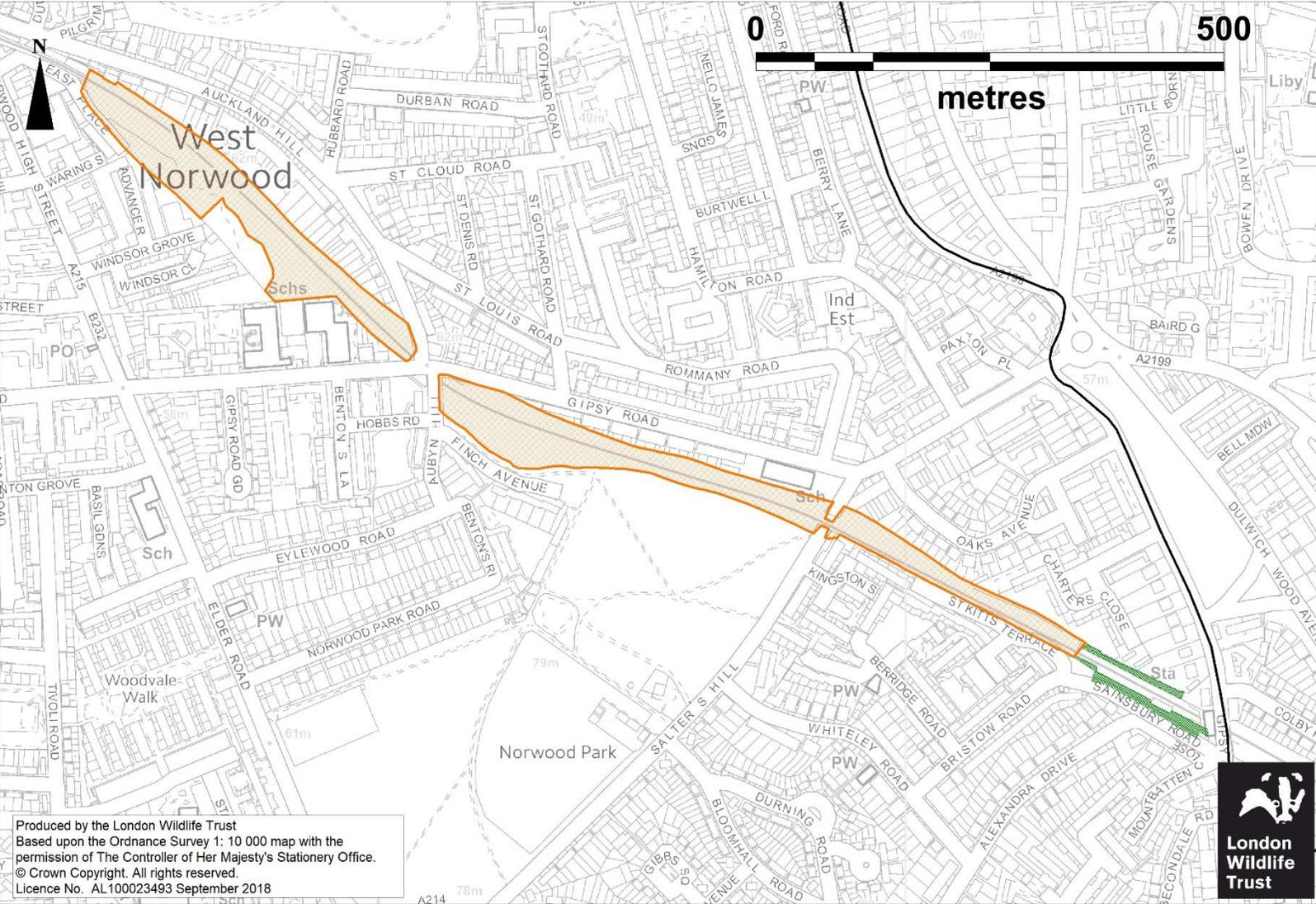
MAP No: 13 of 18

Railway Linesides - Tooting Bec to Eardley Road (LaB15) (north of site only) boundary changes



MAP No: 14 of 18

Railway Linesides - West Norwood (LaB16) boundary changes

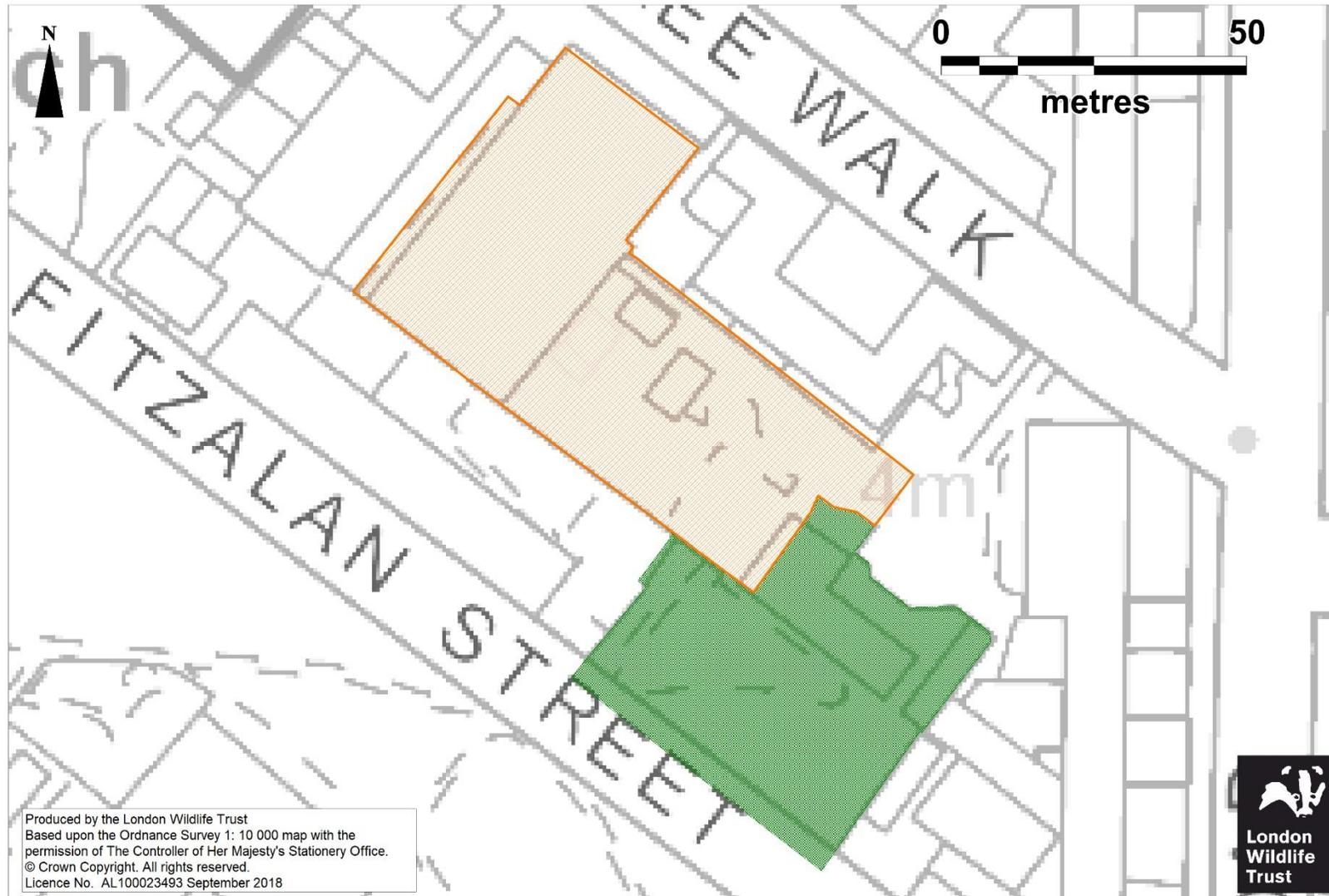


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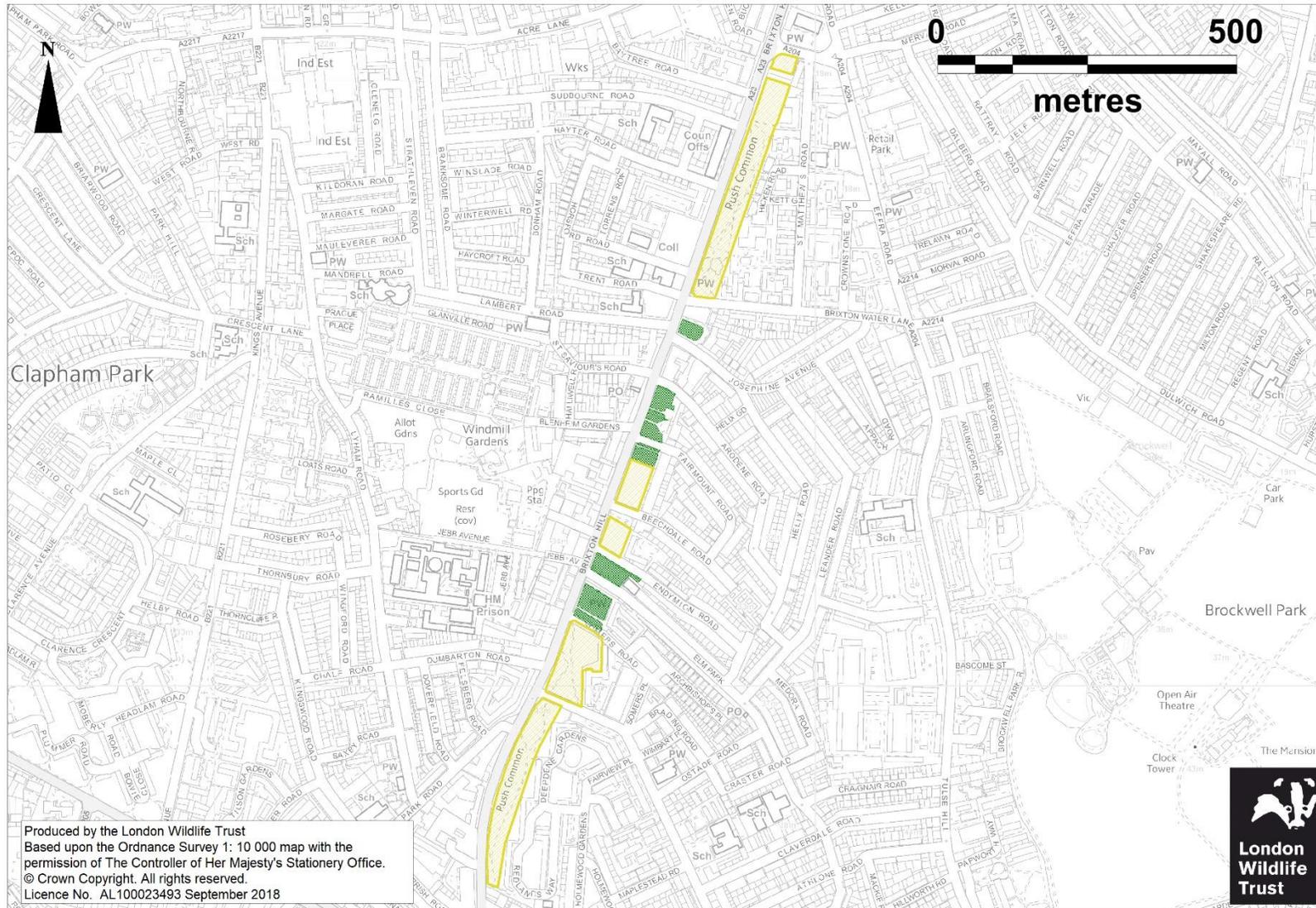
MAP No: 15 of 18

Roots and Shoots Nature Gardens (LaB17) boundary changes



MAP No: 16 of 18

Rush Common and Raleigh Gardens (LaL02) boundary changes



MAP No: 17 of 18

St Paul's Churchyard, Clapham (LaL41) boundary changes

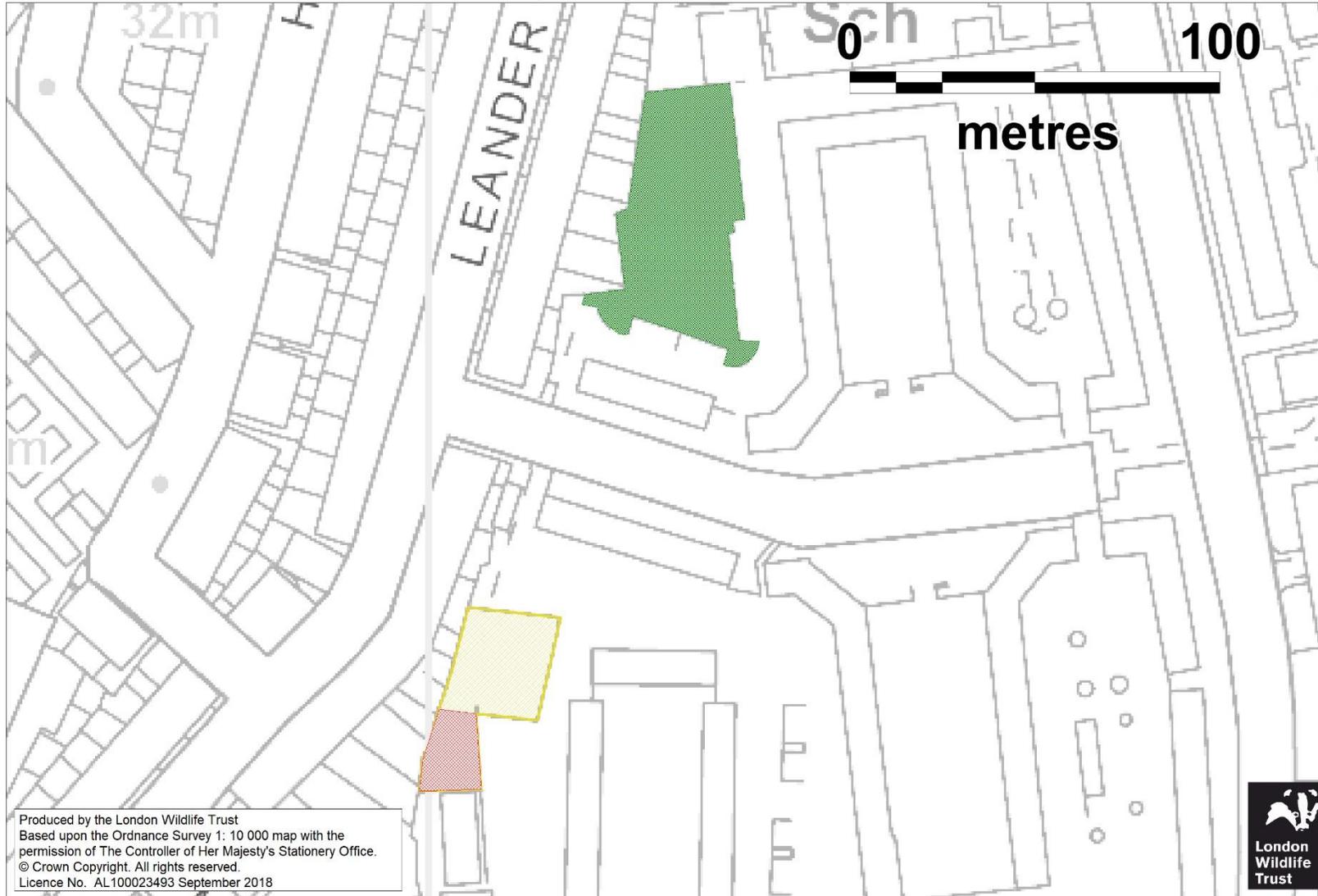


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MAP No: 18 of 18

Tulse Hill Nature Garden (LaL08) boundary changes



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Appendix 2: Maps for new or upgraded SINCs

Map No	Site Name
19	New Proposed Borough Site Loughborough Junction and Brixton to Herne Hill
20	New Proposed Borough Roya Circus Roundabout
21	New Proposed Local Effra Nature Gardens
22	New Proposed Local Woodfield Recreational ground and school (OR added to Tooting Bec Site of Metropolitan Importance within Lambeth)
23	Upgrade to borough Norwood Park

Legend

-  Proposed new SINCs
-  Lambeth Borough boundary

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September 2018.

Maps are displayed on Ordnance Survey 1: 10 000 map to allow for
better visual interpretation and location identification using street names

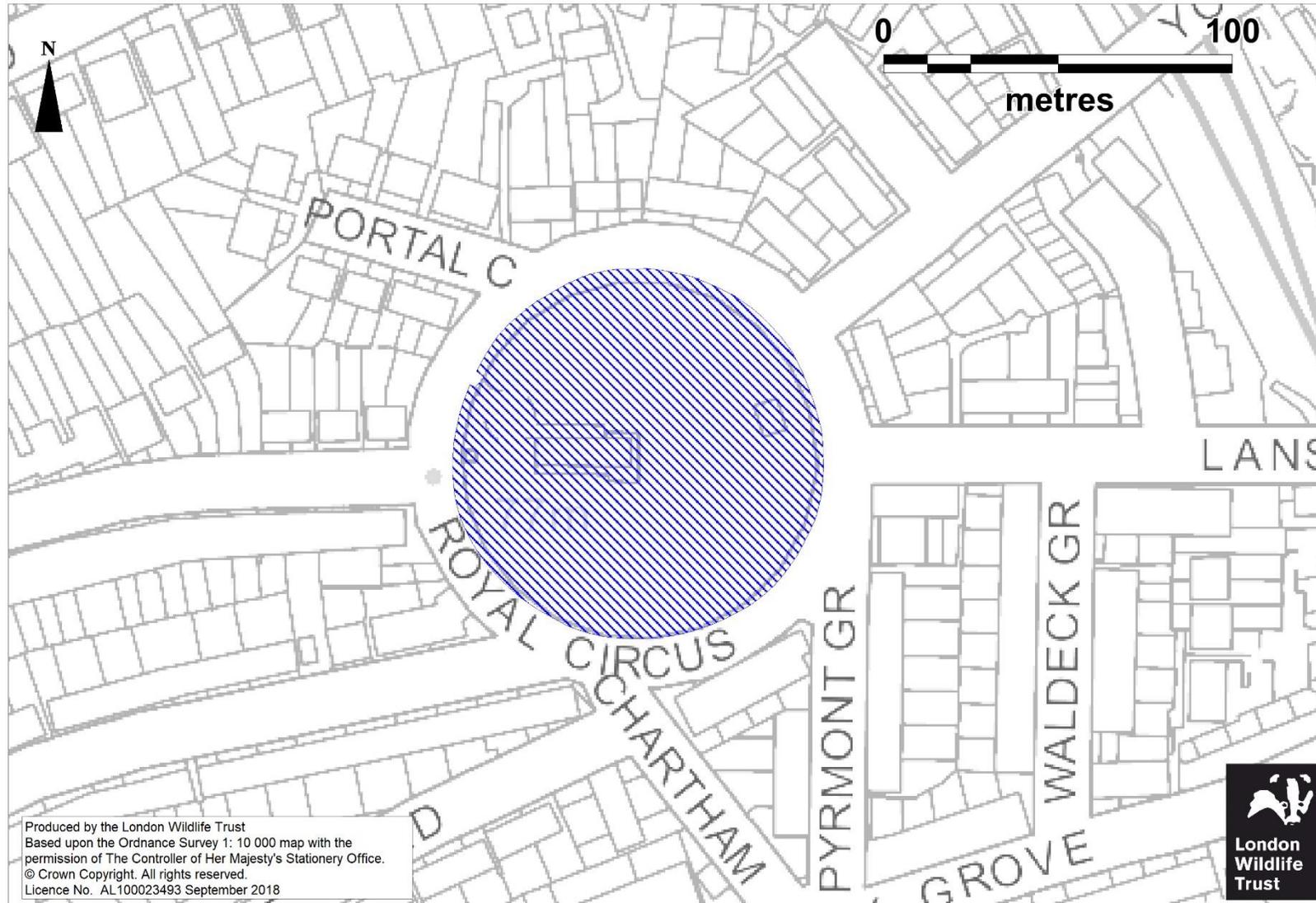
MAP No: 1 of 5

New Proposed Borough Grade Site - Railsides - Loughborough Junction and Brixton to Herne Hill



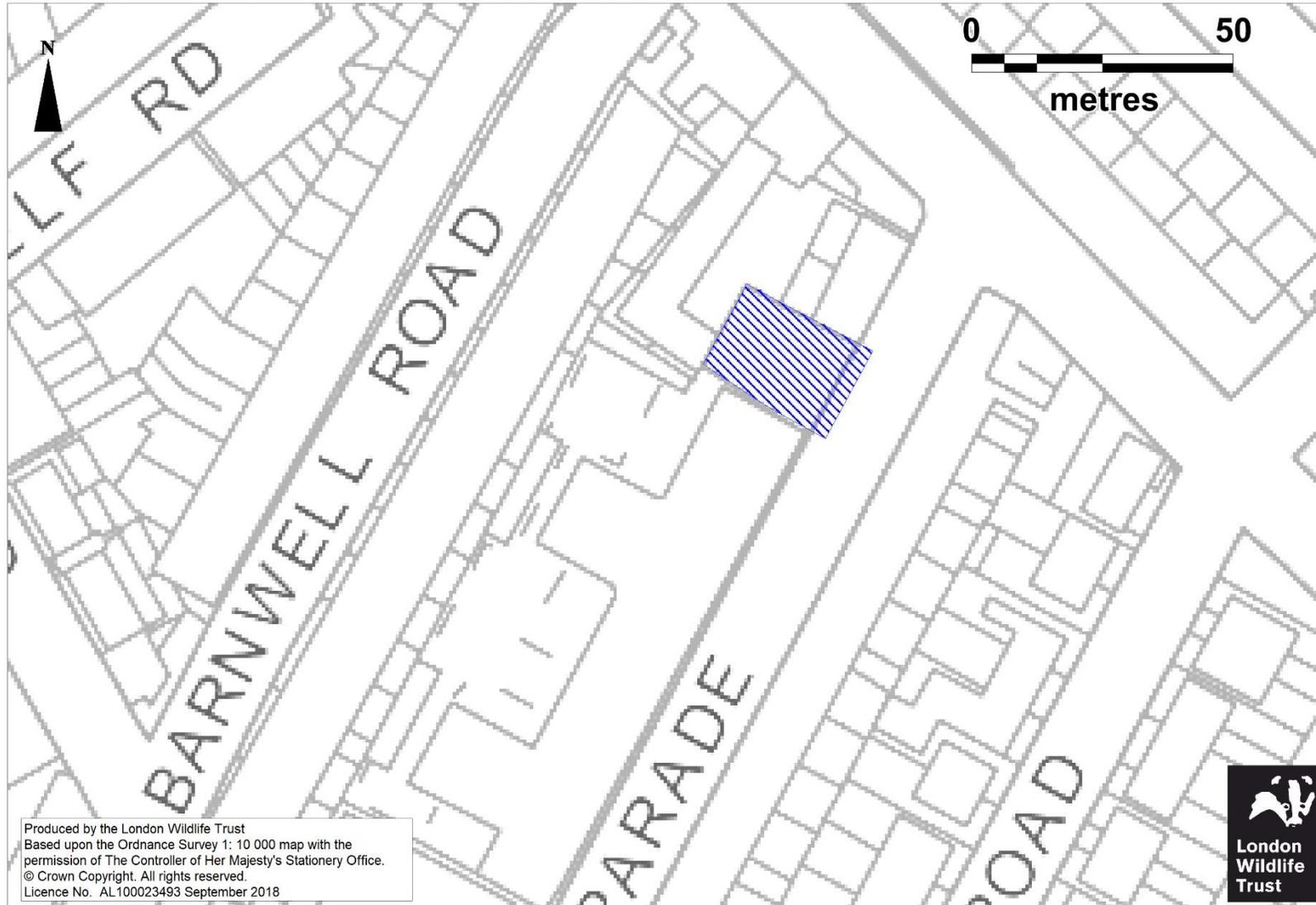
MAP No: 2 of 5

New Proposed Borough Grade Site - Royal Circus Roundabout



MAP No: 3 of 5

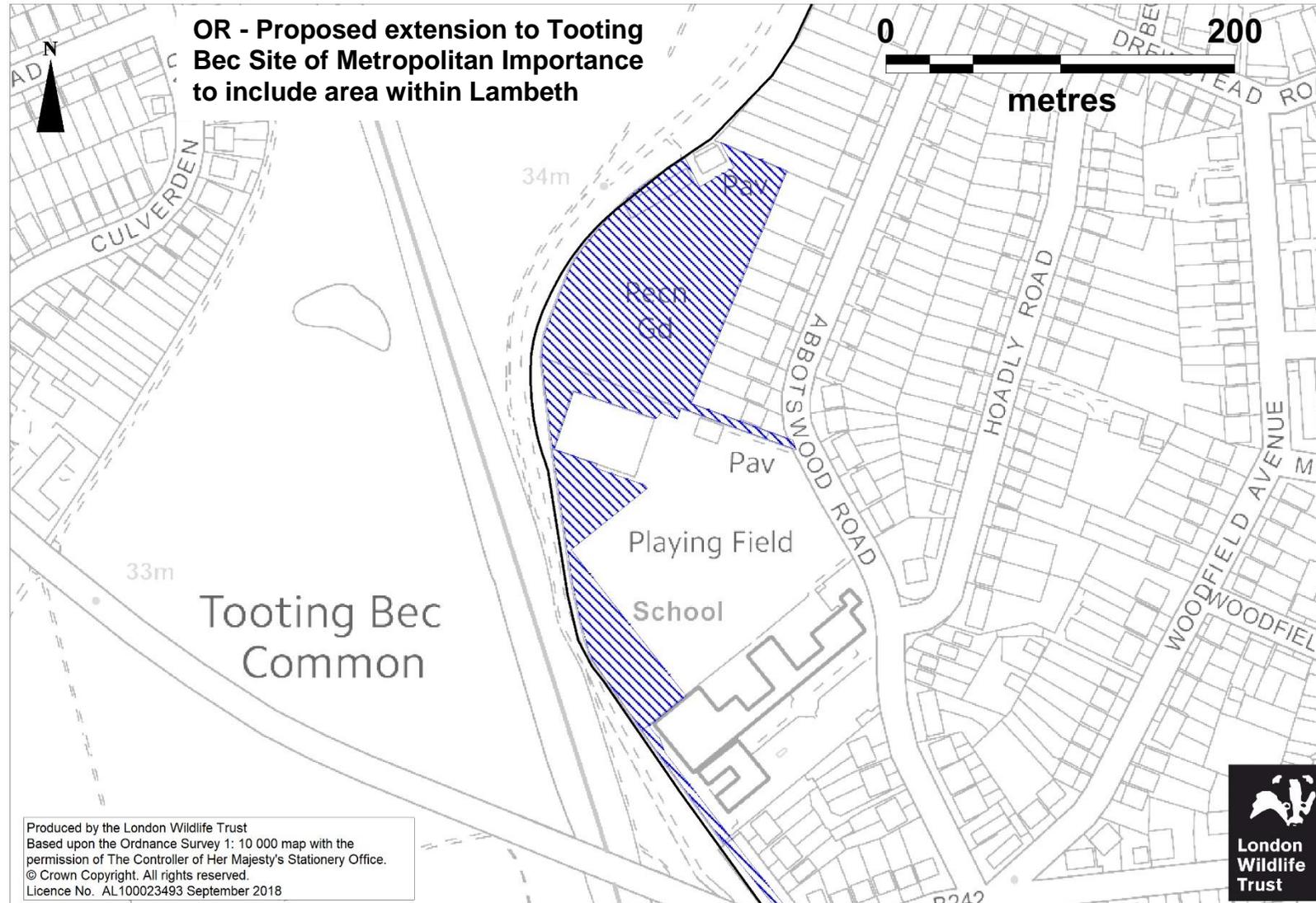
New Proposed Local Grade Site - Effra Nature Garden



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MAP No: 4 of 5 -

New Proposed Local Grade Site - Woodfield Recreation Ground and Streatham and Clapham High School Scrub



MAP No: 5 of 5 - Proposed upgrade to borough grade site

Norwood Park (LaL34) boundary changes

