

**Royal Borough of Kingston upon
Thames**

**Review of Sites of
Importance for Nature
Conservation**

Kingston upon Thames

Final report

Prepared by LUC

April 2021

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames

Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
Kingston upon Thames

Project Number
 11119

Version	Status	Prepared	Checked	Approved	Date
1.	Draft report for client comment	R. Turner A. Coleman T. Hicks	D. Green	D. Green	02.10.2020
2.	Final Report	R. Turner	D. Green	D. Green	11.12.2020
3.	Final Report – updated in light of comments from the client.	R. Turner	R. Turner	R. Turner	30.04.2021

Contents

Chapter 1	
Introduction	1
Background	1
Planning Policy Context	1

Chapter 2	
Method	4
Site Selection	4
Desk Review	4
Site Survey	4
Site Evaluation	5
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	6
Limitations and Constraints	7

Chapter 3	
Summary of the SINC Assessment	8
Summary	8
Recommendations	8
Summary of SINC Review	10

Appendix A	
Figure 1.1-1.3: Biodiversity Assets in the Borough	A-1

Appendix B	
Figure 3: Summary of SINC Review Recommendations	B-1

Appendix C	
Summary of SINC Review	C-1

Appendix D	
Proformas	D-1

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 LUC was appointed in May 2020 by the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames to undertake a review of existing and potential Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) within the borough.

1.2 This review will form part of the evidence base of the emerging Local Plan, which is being produced by the Council.

Background

1.3 The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames supports a range of biodiversity assets, including:

- **11 Local Nature Reserves** – all LNRs overlap with the SINC sites present in the borough.
- **39 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC);**
- **Ancient Woodland** – small fragments of ancient woodland are present in three SINC sites in the north-east and south of the borough;
- **Priority Habitats**, including deciduous woodland, good quality semi-improved grassland, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland heathland and traditional orchard;
- **Green Corridors;** and
- **Blue Corridors.**

1.4 The borough is also bordered by two SACs and three SSSIs, which are located at Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common to the north and Epsom and Ashstead Common to the south.

1.5 A map of biodiversity assets within the borough is presented in **Figure 1.1** and **Figure 1.2** in **Appendix A**.

Planning Policy Context

National Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

1.6 The NPPF promotes a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

1.7 Paragraph 170 states that the role of the planning system should:

- Protect and enhance valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils;
- Recognise the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services;
- Minimise impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity.

1.8 Paragraph 171 requires that Plans should take a strategic approach to maintain and enhance networks of green infrastructure, and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

1.9 Paragraph 174 states that Plans should:

- Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks;
- Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species;
- Identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment 2018

1.10 DEFRA's 25 Year Environment Plan sets ambitious long-term targets for environmental improvement to which Government will be legally bound. The Plan commits to embed the principle of 'environmental net gain' to development, such as housing and infrastructure, and calls for 'nature recovery areas' as important parts of developing Ecological Networks. A 'network' by its nature includes existing biodiversity assess features and potential features, which can be enhanced and restored to contribute the existing network, which enable the migration, dispersal and gene flow of species. Ambitions of the Plan include returning 75% of our designated sites to favourable condition and the creation or restoration of 500,000ha of wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected site network.

Environment Bill 2020

1.11 The Environment Bill sets out a mandatory biodiversity net gain (BNG) for development; under Schedule 7A, developers would need to submit a 'biodiversity gain plan' to the local authority before seeking planning permission. This comes ahead of a future intention to "expand the net gain approaches used for biodiversity to include wider natural capital benefits, such as flood protection, recreation and improved water and air quality". The Government's ambition

for the Bill is to mandate a 10% BNG for developments, with a legacy of 30 years.

1.12 The Environment Bill also sets out the provisions of requiring the development of Local Nature Recovery (LNR) Strategies across England, which will set the trajectory for nature conservation, recovery actions and opportunities for enhancement at a sub-regional scale. An important aspect of LNRS is to deliver interventions that optimise benefits to biodiversity, alongside those of the wider environment, such as air and water quality, flood alleviation and carbon sequestration.

1.13 In addition, the Environment Bill proposes to strengthen the Natural Environmental and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 Section 40, which places a duty on public authorities to have regard to conserving biodiversity, to have a duty to consider enhancement as well. The Bill requires public authorities to undertake a strategic assessment of actions to conserve and enhance biodiversity and to provide on a five-yearly basis a report on these actions to show that they have complied with this duty. This will be an important drive to ensure the effective implementation of the LNR Strategies.

Regional Policy

The London Plan

1.14 The adopted London Plan states that plans should 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. Areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites should be identified through plans and opportunities to address these issues should also be identified. The policy also states that green corridors of strategic importance should be identified, protected and enhanced.

1.15 Policy G6 of the draft new London Plan states that Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) should be protected. SINCs and ecological corridors should be identified to contribute to coherent ecological networks. In addition, the London Plan states that Boroughs should "identify areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites and seek opportunities to address them",

Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)

1.16 The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy sets out the approach of identifying and addressing areas of deficiency in terms of access to nature and defines these as areas that are more than 1km walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or Borough SINC.

London Environment Strategy

1.17 The London Environment Strategy provides details on how the Mayor of London will address the protection and improvement of the environment in London in the future. The Strategy contains the aim for London to be the world's first National Park City, in which more than half of the city's area is green. The vision of the city as a National City Park is one where new growth helps to improve the quality and function of London's green infrastructure. This status was adopted on 22nd July 2019. This will allow for a greener, more connected, wildlife rich city with a high quality (and protected) core network of parks and green spaces. This approach is to help ensure the protection of the natural environment, and appropriate management of the network of green infrastructure to benefit all sectors of London's population.

London National Park City

1.18 In July 2019, London was declared the world's first National Park City. The concept behind the National Park City movement is to encourage individuals and public bodies to contribute towards making London 'greener, healthier and wilder' as set out in the London National Park City Charter. Ambitions for London as a National Park City is that it will be:

- a city which is greener in the long-term than it is today and where people and nature are better connected;
- a city which protects the core network of parks and green spaces and where buildings and public spaces aren't defined only by stone, brick, concrete, glass and steel;
- a city that is rich with wildlife where every child benefit from exploring, playing and learning outdoors; and
- a city where all can enjoy high-quality green spaces, clean air, clean waterways and where more people choose to walk and cycle¹.

1.19 In this environment all London residents will have opportunities to experience, enjoy and benefit from the city's natural capital. Objective 5.2 is set out to conserve and enhance wildlife and natural habitat's in the city.

1.20 Policy 5.1.1 of the strategy sets out to "protect, enhance and increase green areas in the city to provide green infrastructure services and benefits London needs now and, in the future,".

1.21 The London Environment Strategy seeks the protection of a core network of nature conservation sites and promotion of net gain in biodiversity is required through Policy 5.2.1 of the strategy. Proposal 5.2.1.a refers to the London Plan's policies on the protection of SINC's which will help to ensure

that as many Londoners as possible can access wildlife-rich space.

1.22 Proposal 5.2.1b states that the Mayor will develop a biodiversity net gain approach for London as well as promoting wildlife-friendly landscaping in new developments and regeneration projects. The Mayor will, furthermore, "provide guidance and support on the management and creation of priority habitats, the conservation of priority species, and the establishment of wildlife corridors" as stated through Proposal 5.2.1c.

Local Policy

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames Core Strategy (Adopted 2012)

1.23 One of the Core Strategy's objectives is to "*improve the natural and green environment and local biodiversity through active management and enhancement of local sites and protect natural resources by designating suitable land, requiring new development to increase access to open space and protect and promote biodiversity by tree planting and landscaping*". This is supported by Policy CS3: The Natural and Green Environment, which sets out the requirement to ensure the protection and improvement of valued natural and green environment in Kingston upon Thames.

Chapter 2

Method

Site Selection

2.1 The SINC review included the assessment of 37 existing SINC within Kingston upon Thames and 10 potential SINC sites identified by the Council. Reference should be made to **Figure 2.1 in Appendix B** which presents the locations of the sites reviewed as part of this assessment.

Desk Review

2.2 To provide additional background and to highlight likely features or species groups of interest, a study of available biological records was undertaken within each site. This included statutory and non-statutory sites and existing records of protected² and/or notable³ species of relevance to the site. The following resources were used:

- Data, including SINC boundaries and citations, species data, Areas of Deficiency and geodiversity sites in access to nature were provided by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC (GIGL);
- Previous ecological reporting conducted by third parties (where applicable);
- Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);
- Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping; and
- Aerial photography.

2.3 The findings of this review are presented in Figure 2.1 in **Appendix B** and summary table in **Appendix C**. Proformas presenting the raw data is provided in **Appendix D**.

Site Survey

2.4 The sites were surveyed using the Greater London Authority's (GLA) Open Space and Habitat Survey Methodology⁴ which has been specifically developed to enable the identification of SINC and enables the collection of the key site information. This involved the collection of data relating to a range of site attributes as detailed in **Table 2.1** below.

² Protected species are those which are listed within conservation designation and afforded protection under national and international legislation. JNCC create and maintain the list of conservation designations.

³ Notable species are those which have been listed as rare, endangered or a priority species of conservation concern. JNCC create and maintain the list of conservation designations.

⁴ Greater London Authority, Open space and habitat survey for Greater London

2.5 Detailed plant species lists were only collected for species-rich or particularly notable habitats as per the GLA methodology.

2.6 Surveys were completed by Rebecca Turner BSc MSc ACIEEM, Amy Coleman BSc ACIEEM and Tom Hicks BSc Qualifying Member of CIEEM between July and September during the flowering season to allow for optimal opportunities for floral identification, particularly for rare and notable species

Site Evaluation

2.7 The sites were assessed against a consistent and well-established methodology and set of criteria which is set out in **Table 2.1** below. This will follow the methodology established by the London Wildlife Sites Board as published in 2019, which sets out the Mayor of London's criteria on SINCs selection⁵.

Table 2.1 SINC Assessment Criteria

Assessment Criteria	Guidance
Representation	The best examples of each major habitat type are selected. These include typical urban habitats such as abandoned land colonised by nature. Where a habitat is not extensive in the search area it will be appropriate to conserve all or most of it, whereas where it is more extensive a smaller percentage will be conserved.
Habitat Rarity	The presence of a rare habitat makes a site important, because the loss of, or damage to, only a few sites threatens the survival of the habitat in the search area.
Species Rarity	The presence of a rare species makes the site important in a way that parallels rare habitat.
Habitat Richness	Protecting a site with a rich selection of habitat types not only conserves those habitats, but also the wide range of organisms that live within them and the species that require more than one habitat type for their survival. Rich sites also afford more opportunities for enjoyment and educational use.
Species Richness	Generally, sites that are species rich are preferred, as this permits the conservation of a correspondingly large number of species (however, some habitats such as reed beds, heaths and acid woodlands, are intrinsically relatively species poor).
Size	Large sites are generally more important than small sites. They may allow for species with special area requirements. Larger sites may be less vulnerable to small scale disturbance, as recovery is sometimes possible from the undisturbed remainder. They are more able to withstand visitors. Size is also related to the richness of habitat and species. The evaluation of the site's size was based on professional judgement, which was informed by the information on the extent of the site relative to the local area. For those sites of notable size, these were considered to be of particular importance in the local area, for example a large site within an urban area is considered to be of notable size, and which due to its size provides a significant contribution to a strategic wildlife corridor.
Important Populations of Species	Some sites are important because they hold a large proportion of the population of a species for the search area.
Ancient Character	Some sites have valuable ecological characteristics derived from long periods of traditional management, or even continuity in time to woodlands and wetlands that occupied before agriculture. Ancient woodlands, old parkland trees and traditionally managed grasslands tend to have typical species that are rare elsewhere. These habitats deserve protection also because of the ease with which they are damaged by changes in management.
Recreatability	The more difficult it is to recreate a sites habitat the more important it is to retain it. (Ponds can be created from scratch within a few years – whereas woodlands take decades). Certain habitats cannot be recreated because of practical reasons such as land availability and cost.
Typical Urban Character	Features such as canals, walls, bridges, railway sidings colonised by nature often have a juxtaposition of artificial and wild features. Some of these habitats are particularly rich in species / have rare species / communities. Particular physical or chemical substrates may allow rare species to thrive. They may also have particular visual qualities.
Cultural and Historic Character	Sites such as historic gardens with semi-wild areas, garden suburbs, churchyards which have reverted to the wild may have a unique blend of cultural and natural history.

⁵ The London Wildlife Site Board (LWSB0) Advice Note – April 2019

Assessment Criteria	Guidance
Geographic Position	Regarding areas of deficiency in access to nature.
Access	An important consideration – especially in areas where there are limited opportunities for large urban populations to enjoy the natural world. Some access is desirable to all but the most sensitive sites, but direct physical access to all parts of a site may not be desirable.
Use	The current use of the site, relating to how the site is used by people e.g. education, research, or quiet enjoyment of nature.
Potential	Where a site can be enhanced given modest changes in management practices gives it value. Opportunity exists where a site is likely to become available for nature conservation use, or where there is local enthusiasm.
Aesthetic Appeal	Factors which contribute to the enjoyment of the experience of visiting a site – seclusion/views/variety of landscape etc.

2.8 The assessment included a set of recommendations based on the following categories detailed below. This included:

- **Proposed upgrade and/or extension** – this category identified SINC sites, which were recommended for an upgrade in SINC designation and/or alteration of the site boundary to include additional habitats, which were considered to contribute to the value of the SINC.
- **Proposed New SINC**s – this category identified sites, which has not been previously designated as a SINC but were considered to support habitats of SINC quality and were therefore recommended to be designated as such.
- **At Risk** – this category identified sites, which were at risk of downgrade or de-designation due to a decline in ecological value. These sites should retain their existing SINC designation, however, it is recommended that action is taken to ensure that these sites retain their value as a SINC.
- **De-designation** – this category identified sites that had changed significantly and were therefore no longer considered to support habitats of SINC value, and which were not considered viable for restoration. This included changes to site boundaries to exclude areas where the site no longer supported habitats that contributed to the value of the SINC.
- **Opportunity** – this category identified sites, which have potential through further management and establishment of habitats to be recommended for upgrade in the future. At this stage, these sites were recommended to retain their SINC designation in this SINC review.
- **No change** – this category identified sites, which were not considered to have changed since the previous survey and continued to retain their value as a SINC.

These sites were recommended to retain their SINC designation.

2.9 The existing and potential SINC sites were considered in relation to the Areas of Deficiency (AoD) in Access to Nature, which was provided by GiGL. AoD in access to nature was modelled by GiGL as areas outside of 1km walking distance, along roads and paths, from access points to publicly accessible SINC sites as presented in **Appendix A**.

2.10 Given the nature of the assessment methodology and criteria, field-based assessments were necessarily subjective to a degree and based on the professional judgement of experienced ecologists. In addition, not all criteria are necessarily applicable to all Sites. Following completion of the surveys, a workshop was held with the Project Manager to develop recommendations and ensure consistency during the assessment

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

2.11 A rapid Phase 1 Habitat survey was completed for potential SINC sites and for existing SINC sites, where there has been significant change since the previous review. This included the following sites, which were identified by the Council following consultation with local groups and natural history experts with an interest in nature conservation:

- Hogsmill Valley
- Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space
- Alexandra Millennium Green
- Beverley Park
- Beverley Park Allotments
- Bonesgate Open Space
- Canbury Gardens

- Hogsmill Community Garden and Kingston University Land
- Knollmead Allotments
- RAF Chessington
- Surbiton Cemetery
- Alric Avenue Allotments

2.12 This involved the mapping of habitats present and note of any species-rich habitats and notable or priority species present.

Limitations and Constraints

2.13 A survey was not completed for the Thames River and Tidal Estuary SINC. This designation is considered unlikely to change in designation given its unique value as a tidal estuary in London and its vast size, which extends across the width of the city.

2.14 A survey was not completed for Wimbledon and Putney Heath Common SINC as the vast majority of the SINC lies outside of the borough. It was agreed that the Council would liaise with London Borough of Merton in relation to this site.

2.15 No access was available in relation to Barwell Estate Lake SINC, The Grapsome and Hogsmill Sewage Works and Hogsmill River SINC. A desk-based review of the site was completed; however, it should be noted that existing conditions of the site could not be obtained through a site survey.

2.16 There were restricted views/access to some sections of the following SINC:

- Beverley Brook;
- Clayton Road Wood; and
- Hogsmill Valley

2.17 This was however not considered a constraint to the survey findings, as sufficient data was able to be collected to assess the sites in line with the approach detailed above.

Chapter 3

Summary of the SINC Assessment

3.1 The findings of the SINC review are detailed below with a summary of the survey findings are presented in **Figure 2.1**, **Appendix B** and **Table 3.1**, found **Appendix C**. In addition, an updated Area of Deficiency in access to nature in line with recommendations detailed below is presented in **Figure 2.2**, **Appendix B**.

3.2 Site survey proformas presenting the information recorded during the surveys, including the Phase 1 Habitat Survey maps (where applicable) and photos, are provided in **Appendix D**.

Summary

3.3 In summary, a total of 47 sites were surveyed and reviewed as part of the project. This comprised:

- 37 SINC previously designated SINC, including:
 - 2 Metropolitan sites
 - 11 Borough Grade I sites
 - 15 Borough Grade II sites
 - 9 Local sites.
- 10 potential SINC, which were identified through stakeholder engagement and development of mapping highlighting key biodiversity assets within the borough and areas of deficiency in access to nature.

Recommendations

3.4 Following a review of existing and potential SINC, the following recommendations were identified:

Sites to Upgrade and/or Extend

3.5 The following sites were considered suitable for upgrade and/or extension:

- Kelvin Grove Allotments (extension only);
- Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space (extension only);
- Bonesgate Stream;
- Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor;
- Kingston Cemetery;
- Hogsmill Valley; (extension only);

- Kingston University, Kingston Hill (extension only);
- Hogsmill River in Central Kingston; and
- Raeburn Open Space (extension only)

3.6 These sites were considered to support habitats of higher quality, variety and value than previously identified and/or were of sufficient size to provide valuable opportunities for wildlife in an urban setting and to contribute to the strategic ecological corridors in the borough.

Proposed New SINC

3.7 The following previously undesignated sites were considered suitable to be recommended for designation as SINC:

- Alexandra Millennium Green;
- Beverley Park and Beverley Park Allotments (combined as one SINC designation);
- Bonesgate Open Space (to be included as part of an extension to the existing Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space SINC);
- Hogsmill Community Garden and Kingston University Land;
- Knollmead Allotments;
- RAF Chessington; and
- Alric Avenue Allotments.

3.8 All sites with exception to Knollmead Allotments and Bonesgate Open Space supported common and widespread habitats which offer some value for nature conservation. Although these sites may not be of particular value ecologically, they warrant designation as Local SINC as they provided opportunities for the local community to access nature, particularly everyday wildlife.

3.9 Knollmead Allotments was found to support habitats of greater ecological value for a wide range of species. This site is likely to represent an important resource for local populations of wildlife, as well as providing a place for the local community to access nature. This site is therefore recommended designation as a Borough Grade II SINC.

3.10 Bonesgate Open Space supports habitats that are not considered of unique value on its own. However, the site plays an important role in maintaining habitat connectivity along the Bonesgate Stream wildlife corridor and is therefore considered an important extension to the Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space Borough Grade I SINC.

Sites at risk

3.11 A small number of sites were identified at **risk** of de-designation as the ecological value of these sites has declined since the previous survey and would require management to maintain the sites at their current status. This included:

- The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common);
- Coombe Wood Golf Course;
- Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands"); and
- Seething Wells Filter Bed.

3.12 The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common) was identified as being "at risk" as the neutral grassland habitat, which was previously highlighted as a reason for designation was no longer present due to a lack of management and the site as a whole was subject to anti-social behaviour, such as fly tipping, littering and dumping of garden waste, which detracts from the value of the site. To retain its current status the SINC, the grassland reinstated, the antisocial behaviour threats should be managed, and the woodland subject to active tree management.

3.13 Coombe Wood Golf Course was identified as being "at risk" as the acid grassland habitat, which is a priority habitat for the borough and one of the primary interest features of the SINC, has significantly deteriorated due to intensive mowing. This will require appropriate management to re-instate the value of the habitat.

3.14 Jubilee Meadows was identified as being 'at risk' as the grassland habitat, which was previously recorded to support a diverse range of species had deteriorated as a result of over grazing preventing wildflowers from flowering and seeding and the colonisation of more competitive plant species. To retain the current status of the SINC, the quality and diversity of the grassland should be improved through the change of management and where appropriate reseeded of wildflower seeds of local provenance.

3.15 Seething Wells Filter Beds as identified as being 'at risk' due to the current management practices, which include the treatment and removal of vegetation and trees, being implemented, which has significantly altered the extent and value of the habitats present. This has included the loss of species-rich grassland habitat, which supported calcareous grassland species that are unique to the borough and quality of wetland habitats present. Given the nature of the site, which continues to support wetland habitats, as well as its relationship with the River Thames and its geological character, the site is considered to continue to be of notable value. Due to these factors and given that the site has been subject to these changes in more recent years, it is expected that the potential to restore the site to its previous quality and

value would be achievable through appropriate management of the site.

Sites Recommended for De-designation

3.16 The following site boundaries were recommended to be updated to exclude areas, which support habitats that do not contribute to the quality of the SINC. This includes:

- Riverhill House supports habitats, which are of Borough Grade II quality and therefore the site should be designated as such. However, there have been changes in land use since the previous survey in the centre and north of the Site. It is recommended that the site boundary is updated to exclude areas that have been developed to incorporate a go-kart track in the centre of the site and residential housing in the north as these no longer support habitats of SINC quality.
- Kingston University, Kingston Hill supports habitats, which are of Borough Grade I quality and therefore should be designated as such. However, it is recommended that a small section of the existing SINC, which lies outside of the University campus and is not considered to support habitats that are of SINC quality is excluded from the SINC.

No change in designation

3.17 The remaining 31 sites were considered to be unchanged. However, a further three were identified as **opportunity** Sites, which with further management and establishment of habitats could be considered for an **upgrade** in the future. This included:

- Mount Road Open Space;
- Manor Park; and
- Edith Gardens Allotments.

Summary of SINC Review

3.18 It is the Council's duty to ensure that the conservation of biodiversity is considered as part of the plan-making process. The primary purpose of the SINC Review is to provide an up to date review of existing and potential SINC sites within the borough to inform the development of the new Local Plan.

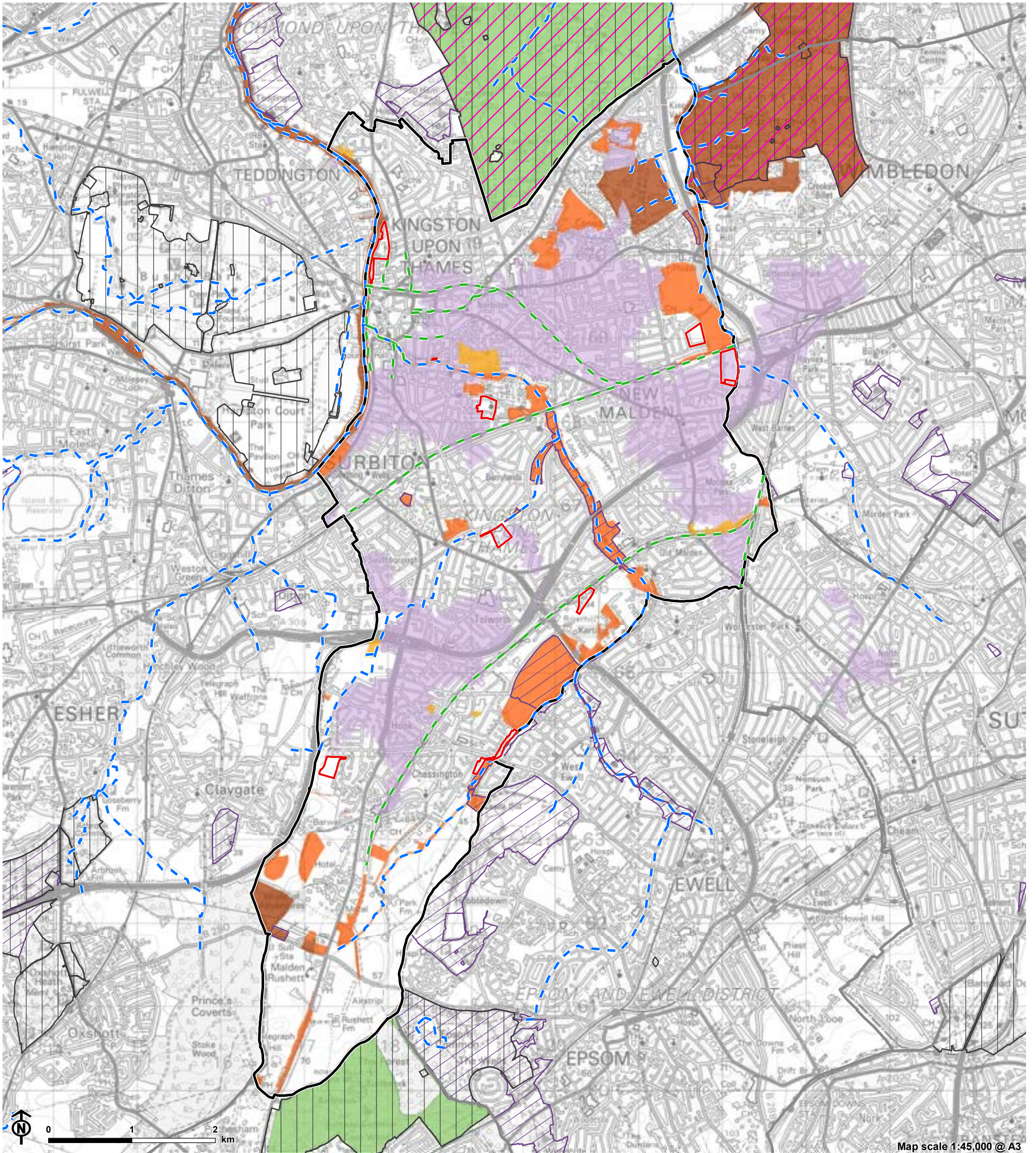
3.19 The emerging Local Plan offers the opportunity to maximise the benefits for biodiversity by including consideration of priority and notable habitats and species and designated sites at an early stage of the plan making process. The SINC Review provides the evidence base to inform the requirements as outlined in the NPPF and the London Plan to protect, enhance and restore sites of biodiversity value and to promote a strategic approach to maintain and enhancing

ecological networks so that they are more resilient to current and future pressures.

3.20 In addition to this, the SINC review provides a basis to inform and support the delivery of Local Nature Recovery Strategies and delivering biodiversity net gain required for proposed schemes through the Environment Bill by informing opportunities to protect nature conservation and enhance biodiversity within existing and potential SINC sites. This will be a key document in ensuring that the Council meets its legal obligations.

Appendix A

Figure 1.1-1.3: Biodiversity Assets in the Borough

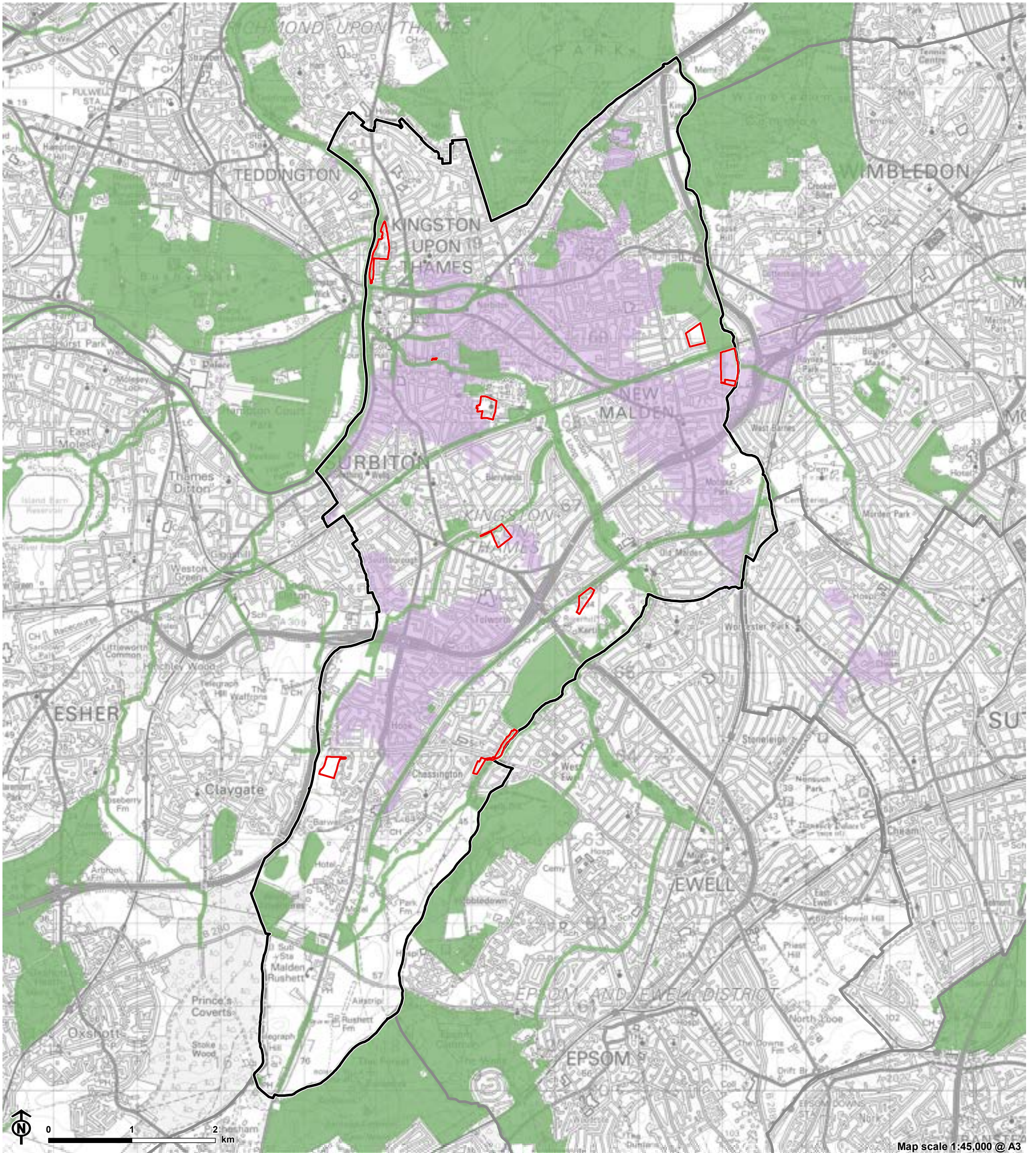


© Crown Copyright and database right 2020. Ordnance Survey 100019285 © Natural England copyright 2020.

CB:KC EB:Chamberlain_K LUC FIGX_11119_r0_Biodiversity_A3P_20/11/2020
Source: NE, RBKC, GIGL

Figure 1.1: Existing Biodiversity Assets

- | | |
|--|--|
| Kingston Upon Thames boundary | Special Area of Conservation |
| Other local authority boundary | National Nature Reserve |
| Site of Importance to Nature Conservation | Site of Special Scientific Interest |
| Local | Local Nature Reserve |
| Borough | Area of deficiency in access to nature |
| Metropolitan | Strategic green corridor |
| Potential SINC | Strategic blue corridor |



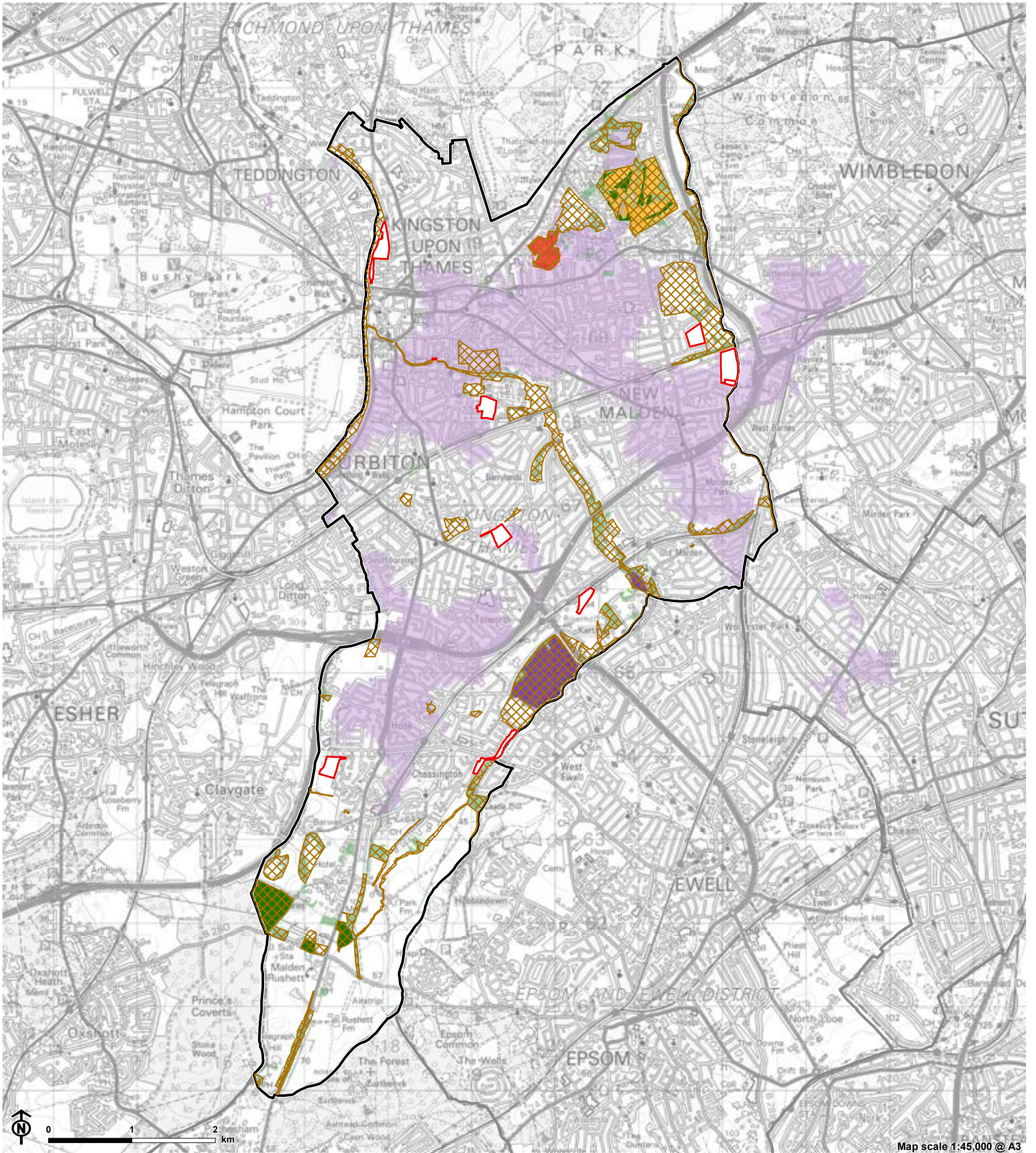
© Crown Copyright and database right 2020. Ordnance Survey 100019285 © Natural England copyright 2020.

CB:KC EB:Chamberlain_K LUC FIGX_11119_n0_Biodiversity_HighLevel_A3P 20/11/2020
Source: NE, RBKC, GIGL

Figure 1.2: High Level Biodiversity Assets

- Kingston Upon Thames boundary
- Other local authority boundary
- Potential SINC
- Biodiversity asset*
- Area of deficiency in access to nature

* Biodiversity assets include strategic green corridor, strategic blue corridor, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation, Local Nature Reserves, National Nature Reserves and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.



© Crown Copyright and database right 2020. Ordnance Survey 100019285 © Natural England copyright 2020.

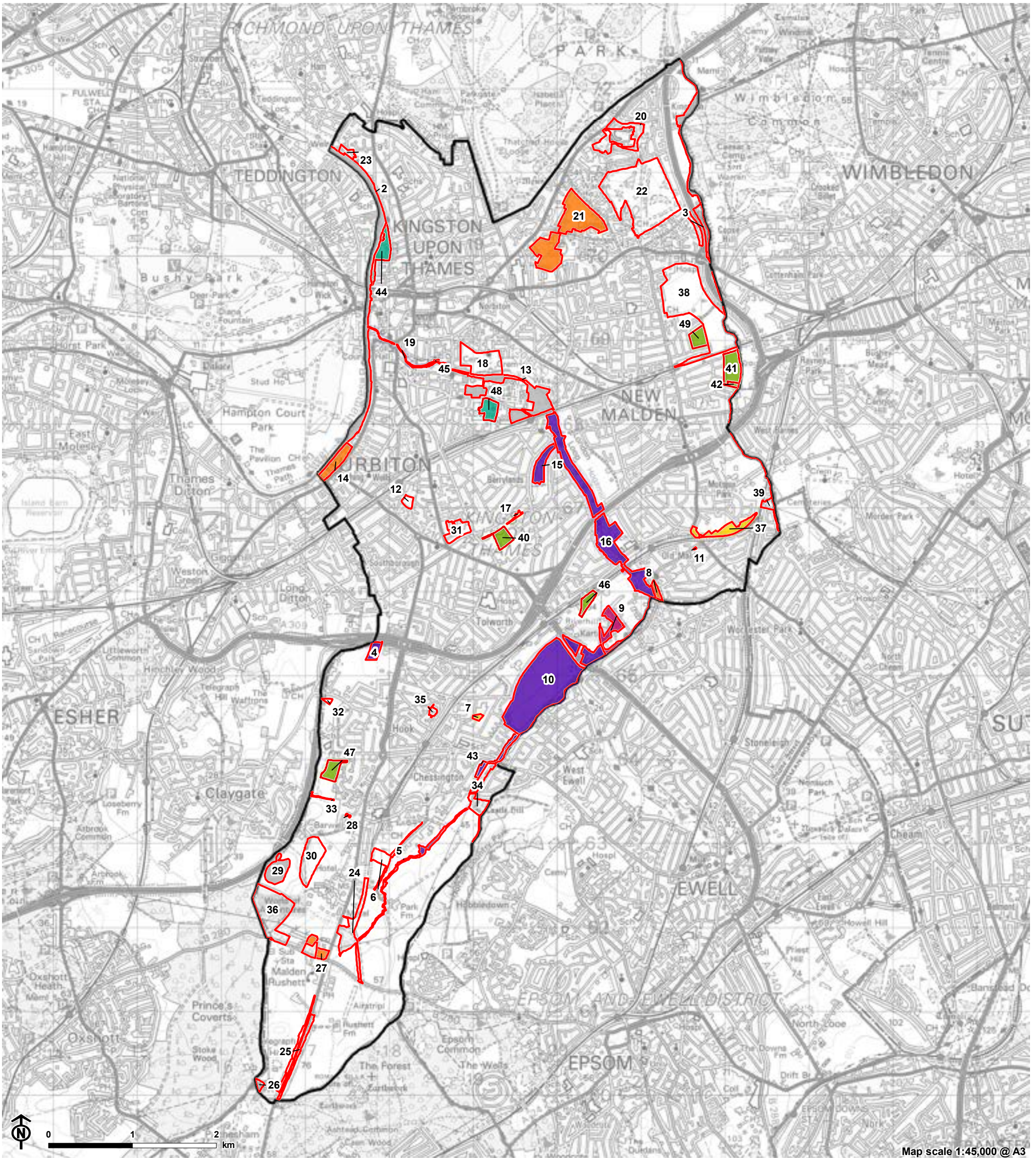
Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3
CB:MB EB:Chamberlain_K LUC FIG2_11119_0_PriorityHabitats_A3P_20/11/2020
Source: NE, RBKC, GIGL

Figure 1.3: Priority habitats

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Kingston Upon Thames boundary | Priority habitat inventory |
| Other local authority boundary | Deciduous woodland |
| Area of deficiency in access to nature | Good quality semi-improved grassland |
| Site of Importance to Nature Conservation | Lowland dry acid grassland |
| Potential SINC | Lowland heathland |
| Ancient woodland inventory | Traditional orchard |

Appendix B

**Figure 2.1: Summary of SINC
Review Recommendations and
Figure 2.2: Area of Deficiency in
Access to Nature – Updated
Following SINC Review
Recommendations 2020**



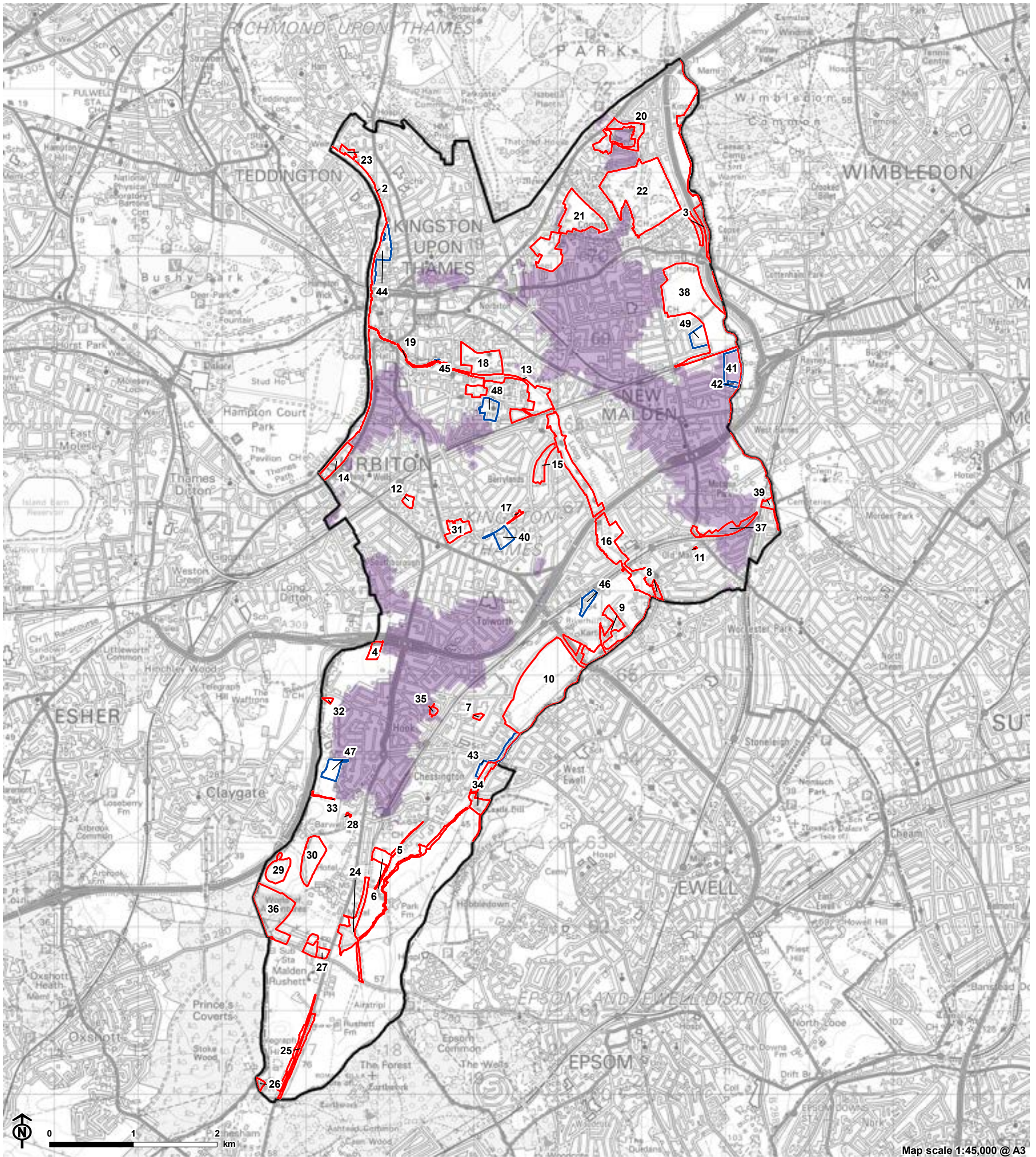
Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

© Crown Copyright and database right 2020. Ordnance Survey 100019285 © Natural England copyright 2021.

CB:MB EB:Chamberlain_K LUC FIGX_11119_r0_Summary_A3P 26/04/2021
Source: NE, RBKC, GiGL

Figure 2.1: Summary of SINC Review

Kingston Upon Thames boundary	No survey completed	10. Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor	18. Kingston Cemetery	27. Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands")	38. Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston)	45. Hogsmill Community Garden and Kingston University Land
Other local authority boundary	No Change	11. Old Malden Pond	19. Hogsmill River in Central Kingston	28. The Meadowlands	39. Beverley Brook in Kingston	46. Knollmead Allotments
SINC boundary		12. Oakhill, 'The Woods' and Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary	20. Kingston University, Kingston Hill	29. Barwell Estate Lake	40. Alexandra Millennium Green	47. RAF Chessington
SINC Recommendations						
Proposed SINC		13. Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works and Hogsmill River	21. Coombe Wood Golf Course	30. Winey Hill	41. Beverley Park	48. Surbiton Cemetery
Proposed upgrade and extension		14. Seething Wells Filter Beds	22. Coombe Hill Golf Course	31. Fishponds	42. Beverley Park Allotments	49. Alric Avenue Allotments
Opportunity		15. Raeburn Open Space	23. Royal Park Gate Open Space	32. Clayton Road Wood	43. Bonesgate Open Space (ext.)	
At risk		16. Hogsmill Valley	24. Chessington Wood	33. The Grapsome		
Not Recommended for Designation		17. Edith Gardens Allotments	25. Rushett Farm, Rushett Common & Telegraph Hill	34. Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space		
De-designate			26. World's End	35. Causeway Copse		
				36. Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood		
				37. Manor Park		



© Crown Copyright and database right 2020. Ordnance Survey 100019285 © Natural England copyright 2021.

Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3
CB:MB EB:Chamberlain_K LUC FIGX_11119_r0_AoD_A3P_26/04/2021
Source: NE, RBKC, GiGL

Figure 2.2: Area of Deficiency in Access to Nature – Updated Following SINC Review Recommendations 2020

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingston Upon Thames boundary Other local authority boundary SINC boundary Potential SINC Kingston Area of Deficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wimbledon Common and Putney Heath 2. River Thames and tidal tributaries 3. Coombe Wood 4. Kelvin Grove Allotments 5. Bonesgate Stream 6. Green Lane 7. Mount Road Open Space 8. The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common) 9. Riverhill House 10. Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor 11. Old Malden Pond 12. Oakhill, 'The Woods' and Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary 13. Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works and Hogsmill River 14. Seething Wells Filter Beds 15. Raeburn Open Space 16. Hogsmill Valley 17. Edith Gardens Allotments 18. Kingston Cemetery 19. Hogsmill River in Central Kingston 20. Kingston University, Kingston Hill 21. Coombe Wood Golf Course 22. Coombe Hill Golf Course 23. Royal Park Gate Open Space 24. Chessington Wood 25. Rushett Farm, Rushett Common & Telegraph Hill 26. World's End 27. Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands") 28. The Meadowlands 29. Barwell Estate Lake 30. Winey Hill 31. Fishponds 32. Clayton Road Wood 33. The Grapsome 34. Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space 35. Causeway Copse 36. Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood 37. Manor Park 38. Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston) 39. Beverley Brook in Kingston 40. Alexandra Millennium Green 41. Beverley Park 42. Beverley Park Allotments 43. Bonesgate Open Space (ext.) 44. Canbury Gardens 45. Hogsmill Community Garden and Kingston University Land 46. Knollmead Allotments 47. RAF Chessington 48. Surbiton Cemetery 49. Alric Avenue Allotments |
|--|--|

Appendix C

Summary of SINC Review

Key to SINC Recommendations

	Proposed SINC
	Proposed upgrade and/or extension
	Opportunity
	At risk
	De designate
	No Survey Completed

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
1	M101	Wimbledon Common and Putney Heath	Metropolitan	A large common which includes the largest area of wet heath in London and one of the capital's few bogs, providing a home for some rare plants and insects.	N/A	N/A	Metropolitan
2	M031	River Thames and tidal tributaries	Metropolitan	The mudflats, shingle beach, inter-tidal vegetation, islands and river channel itself support many species from freshwater, estuarine and marine communities which are rare in London. The site is of particular importance for wildfowl and wading birds.	N/A	N/A	Metropolitan
3	KiBII07	Coombe Wood	Borough Grade II	Two small woodlands either side of the A3, including a short section of the Beverley Brook. Although invaded by rhododendrons, the woods still support a range of birds, wild flowers and some uncommon shrubs	<p>Coombe Wood is comprised of two linear blocks of woodland situated on either side of the A3 along the eastern boundary of the borough. The site can be access via public footpaths and informal pathways with and adjacent to the site.</p> <p>The site is formed of two linear blocks of woodland with a section of Beverley Brook passing through the site. The woodland to the west appeared to be more established and was comprised of oak and ash with an understorey of hawthorn and hazel and ground cover with bramble and bracken. In addition to this, there was an area of the woodland in the west, which was dominated by rhododendron. This did not appear to be as extensive as previously identified within the SINC citation. Whilst the woodland to the east supported a small number of mature and semi-mature trees but appeared to be less established supporting oak, ash and willow in the canopy with an understorey of blackthorn, elm and snowberry amongst other species.</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>The site supports woodland and river habitat, which is considered of Borough Grade II quality and therefore should be retained as such as a SINC. The site is important as it contributes on a small scale to the strategic network in the east of the borough and provides an important buffer between the A23 and habitats in the wider area.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>There were no obvious signs of management at this site identified during the survey. To further improve the ecological value of the site, it is recommended that that the following measures are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removal of Himalayan balsam that was recorded on the banks of the stream, which passes through the site and if allowed to establish further will prevent native species from growing and undermine the structure of the bank. - Active management of the woodland to remove non-native species, in particular rhododendron, which has dominated sections of the woodland in the west and replace with native species. - Provision of log and brash piles to provide additional habitat for invertebrates. <p>In addition to this, there is opportunity to improve the access for people from the adjacent residential area by creating a more established circular walk and signage at the entrance.</p>	Borough Grade II
4	KiL12	Kelvin Grove Allotments	Local	The northern half of these allotments have been allowed to go wild. This has now developed into a rich mosaic of vegetation and is frequented by a variety of birds such as green woodpecker and goldfinch. It also favours invertebrates, particularly flying insects.	<p>Kelvin Grove Allotments was comprised of a large area of privately owned allotments in the west of the site adjacent to the A3.</p> <p>The allotments comprised a mosaic of habitats, such the nature of allotments. There were several trees including mature oak, willows, hazel, silver birch, lombardy poplar and orchard primarily comprising</p>	<p>Proposed Extension</p> <p>The site supports habitats, which are considered of Local SINC quality and should therefore retains its designation as such.</p> <p>It is recommended the site is extended to include an area of allotments in the south currently not within the SINC boundary and which supports</p>	Local

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
					prunus species. Areas of tall ruderal were present comprising dock, rosebay willowherb, common hogweed and common nettle. Some giant hogweed was noted on site.	<p>similar habitats that are considered to contribute to the value of the existing SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>There was no specific management of the allotments noted during the survey other than that undertaken by individual plot owners. To further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that a management plan is put in place, which includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active tree management to control the presence of oak processionary moth, which is known to be present on site. - Management of scrub surrounding the pond to prevent encroachment and allow for open water habitat with suitable aquatic vegetation. 	
5	KiBII14	Bonesgate Stream	Borough Grade II	This site includes a naturally meandering section of the Bonesgate Stream, deep in the heart of London's Green Belt.	<p>Bonesgate Stream is located in the east of the borough and forms part of a wider strategic ecological corridor. A site provides a valuable opportunity for people to access nature.</p> <p>The habitats comprised running water, naturalised river banks, grassland, scrub and woodland. The woodland was dominated by oak, ash and crack willow. The scrub and tall ruderal which lined the banks of the stream included rosebay willow herb, dog wood, hawthorn and blackthorn. The grassland present was dominated by perennial rye and yorkshire fog.</p>	<p>Proposed Upgrade</p> <p>The site supports priority habitats, including a river corridor and woodland. These habitats form part of an important strategic corridor, which runs along the eastern boundary of the site. Due to the importance of this site for habitat connectivity on a landscape scale, it is recommended that the site is upgraded to Borough Grade I SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site was noted to be managed occasionally with evidence of grassland management in places to produce a short sward height. To further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that the following measures are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Woodland management to encourage greater structural diversity and increase species-richness. - Grassland management to allow more relaxed mowing regimes to be implemented. This will allow for greater structural diversity and species richness by allowing more diverse selection of grass and herb species to establish. - Creation of log and brash piles from arising produced through active tree management. 	Borough Grade I
6	KiBII13	Green Lane	Borough Grade II	An ancient cattle road, bounded on either side by hedgerows with many fine mature trees, supporting a range of common birds, insects and wild flowers,	<p>Green lane is a large private road which has several houses with sizable gardens south of Chessington, east of the busy A243. In addition, there is an area of woodland adjacent to a section of the lane with agricultural fields</p> <p>Habitat comprised of broadleaved deciduous woodland. The canopy was dominated by ash and oak, with the shrub layer including elm, holly, hawthorn, blackthorn and bramble. Some mature, possibly veteran trees were present adjacent to the path and are likely important hedgerows.</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>The site supports woodland habitat which is of Borough Grade II quality and therefore its designation should remain the same.</p> <p>To ensure the continued value of the site it is recommended that management of the woodland is implemented to create a more diverse habitat in relation to species and structure.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site was noted to be subject to occasional management. To further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that a woodland management plan is implemented and includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active tree management through pruning, coppicing and planting of native trees to ensure the protection of trees significant ecological value, such as veterans and to allow a varied selection of native tree species and structural diversity. - The arisings produced from any tree management should be retained and used for the creation of log and brash piles, which create additional niche habitats for invertebrates. <p>In addition, efforts should be made to resolve anti-social behaviour, such as fly-tipping and littering.</p>	Borough Grade II

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
7	KiL11	Mount Road Open Space	Local	A naturalised open space in Chessington with a blackthorn hedge and some dense scrub.	<p>Mount Road Open Space is a small, mostly natural greenspace in Chessington, to the west of Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor. It is bordered by an industrial area to the north and residential housing to the south.</p> <p>The site is comprised of amenity grassland in the south west, an immature woodland belt to the north and scrub/Scot's pine trees to the south east. The northern woodland appears to be the result of a planting project and has matured since the previous review. The site is likely popular with local people for short dog walks or relaxing but is unlikely to attract visitors from afar. Workers from the nearby industrial park may also visit during their lunch. It has limited ecological interest and is in need of increased litter removal efforts. Fly tipping is an issue at this site, due to a concealed alleyway on the eastern boundary.</p>	<p>Opportunity</p> <p>The site supports habitats that are of local quality and should remain designated as a Local SINC.</p> <p>There is an area of amenity grassland adjacent to the site which could be managed sympathetically for wildlife which long-term could provide an opportunity for an extension to the SINC. Recommended measure would include relaxing the mowing regime, planting trees/shrubs and pond creation.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is subject to management of the amenity grassland through frequent mowing whilst the woodland appears unmanaged. The current condition of the site can be maintained through continuing these management tasks. However, it is recommended that the tree guards within the woodland should now be removed.</p> <p>Recommended measures to enhance the site further include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relaxation of the mowing regime in some areas of the site allow for more structural and species diversity. This will also provide additional opportunities for wildlife, such as invertebrates and small mammals to disperse and shelter. - Tree and shrub planting to provide additional resources for bird species to forage and shelter and to improve the functional connectivity within the site. - Wetland creation such as ponds to provide a wider range of species with resources to forage and shelter. <p>In addition, there is opportunity to provide educational signage to outline the ecological value of the site and to provide signage to encourage visitors to reduce littering.</p>	Local
8	KiBII05	The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common)	Borough Grade II	The remains of the former Old Malden Common, consisting of secondary woodland, scrub and a small area of relict neutral grassland which supports several locally uncommon plants.	<p>The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common) is small area of woodland adjacent to the Hogsmill Valley on the eastern boundary of the borough. It has a single pathway along its eastern boundary and is likely to only be used as a walk through rather than a site a member of the public would solely visit.</p> <p>The site comprises broadleaved woodland habitat with a scrub understory only, the relict neutral grassland glade described in the previous citation is no longer present.</p>	<p>At risk</p> <p>The site supports woodland habitat, which is a priority habitat for the borough and is functionally linked to the Hogsmill Valley, a key strategic corridor in the borough.</p> <p>However, due to a lack of management on site the relict grassland, which was previously identified and contributed to the designation of the SINC is no longer present. In addition, the site condition is deteriorating with fly-tipping, litter and garden waste identified as key threats.</p> <p>It is recommended that the site retains its designation as a Borough Grade II SINC, however the threats to the site should be managed to avoid the risk of downgraded to a Local SINC site if appropriate management measures are not implemented.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>At present there is lack of management on site, which is resulting in the loss of features, which contribute to the site and deterioration of the sites condition through anti-social behaviour. It is therefore recommended that the following management recommendations are implemented to restore, protect and enhance the ecological value of the site. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Woodland management through active tree management and coppicing to create open glades to allow the re-establishment of woodland edge habitats and to improve woodland diversity and structure. - Grassland creation in-combination with the woodland management to create woodland glades should be implemented 	Borough Grade II

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
						<p>to restore the relict grassland that was previously recorded. This may require stripping and re-seeding with species of local provenance.</p> <p>In addition to this, it is recommended that key issues, including fly-tipping, littering and garden waste are managed appropriately to improve the condition of the site.</p>	
9	KiBI04	Riverhill House	Borough Grade II	<p>A complex site consisting of woodland, pasture and various wetland habitats, where birds, insects and wildflowers abound.</p>	<p>This SINC is comprised of a broadleaved woodland in the north and riparian woodland along the Hogsmill river in the south. It located on the eastern boundary of the borough, adjacent to a go kart track.</p> <p>There was lots of go-kart related waste within the woodland including tyres, scrap metal, spent oil and other litter. Yellow archangel was recorded in one section of the woodland, near the garden of the residential properties. Himalayan balsam was abundant along the Hogsmill river which is likely to increase erosion of the bank.</p>	<p>No change to SINC with a small section recommended for de-designation</p> <p>The site supports woodland habitat associated with the Hogsmill Valley, which is considered of Borough Grade II quality and therefore should retain its designation.</p> <p>Due to changes in land use in some areas of the site, it is recommended that the site boundary is changed to exclude areas, which cannot be restored and are now used as a go-kart track and residential housing.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>No specific management or signs of use was recorded in relation to the woodland and the river corridor, which appeared to be natural was subject to minimal management. To further improve the site for biodiversity, the following measures are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active tree management to reduce sycamore cover and to encourage a more native tree canopy. - Control of invasive species, including Himalayan balsam and yellow archangel to prevent further spread of these species. - Wetland creation, such as ponds in the woodland would provide benefit to a range of species. This is considered a viable option given the size of the site. <p>In addition, efforts should be made to reduce the levels of waste produced by the go-kart, including old tyres, scrap metal and spent oil/fuel.</p>	<p>Borough Grade II</p> <p>Update the site boundary to exclude areas that do not support habitats that contribute to the SINC. Reference should be made to Proformas in Appendix D, which details changes.</p>
10	KiBI07	Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor	Borough Grade I	<p>A large area of farmland, with a field system of pastures, hedgerows and woodland. The site also includes the remains of a medieval moated manor house, where there are important wetland habitats.</p>	<p>The site is very large in size, particularly for London. It primarily comprises areas of grassland, species rich and important hedgerows with several mature and/or veteran trees, woodland, scrub and tall ruderal habitats.</p> <p>The site is primarily comprised of areas of grassland varying in quality and diversity with small areas of woodland and scrub. The grassland is segmented by species rich, important hedgerows with several mature and/or veteran trees.</p> <p>The site is partially fragmented to the north, where an area inaccessible to the public lies north of the A240 / Kingston Road. This part of the site is undisturbed by recreation, it has a diverse mosaic of grassland, scrub and woodland habitat, and also has a small pond within it. The Hogsmill River lies partially adjacent to the site along the north eastern boundary and is bounded by Bonesgate Stream along the remainder of the eastern boundary of the site.</p> <p>The site supports a range of rare, notable and protected species, and is particularly important for invertebrates and birds, supporting important populations of both. Furthermore, the site supports rich diversity of habitats, including nationally important and irreplaceable habitats such as important hedgerows and veteran trees.</p>	<p>Proposed Upgrade</p> <p>The site supports a range of valuable habitats, which have distinct value within the borough and London. Since the previous survey, the site was noted to support a greater quality and richness of habitats and species, particularly in relation to the grassland in the north, which was not accessible during the survey in 2016 and which supported a diverse range of species. This area was also found to support wetland and wet woodland habitat, which was not previously identified and which contributes to the habitat richness of the site. The desk study also noted to support one of the most diverse butterfly populations in Greater London. Given the size, quality and diversity of the habitats and species present, this site is considered to be of strategic importance in the borough and wider area and support habitats and species of Metropolitan SINC quality. It is recommended that this site is upgraded to a Metropolitan SINC</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is subject to management with a specific existing management plan in place for Tolworth Medieval Moated Manor. The management of the site is deemed appropriate and should continue to be implemented. However, it is understood that there are proposals to alter the mowing regime of the grassland at Tolworth Medieval Moated Manor from using a mechanical mower to using scythes to minimise any impacts to yellow meadow ant hills in this section of the site. It is recommended that the management in place is reviewed periodically to ensure that they continue to be effective and are appropriate to the site.</p>	<p>Metropolitan</p>

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
						In addition, there was no Giant Hogweed present recorded during the survey, which indicates that this invasive species is being appropriately managed.	
11	KiL03	Old Malden Pond	Local	Urban pond with a variety of aquatic vegetation and bankside planting. Invertebrate interest includes the hoverfly <i>Anasimyia lineata</i> , giant pond skater (<i>Aquarius paludum</i>) and blue-tailed damselfly (<i>Ischnura elegans</i>).	<p>Old Malden Pond is small isolated pond which lies adjacent to a road and public house. The site is not publicly accessible but can be easily viewed from the adjacent footpath or from within the seating area of the public house.</p> <p>The site is comprised almost entirely of the pond and marginal vegetation. The pond is permanently wet and has marginal vegetation comprising reeds and herbaceous species. The pond generally appears to have reasonable water quality with macrophytes noted. However, the road is very close, making the pond vulnerable to pollution events. Additionally, non-native fish species were recorded within the pond.</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>The site is importance for local people to access views of more natural habitat in an urban setting and is considered to have more limited value for nature due to its isolated setting in an urban area. The site is therefore considered to support habitat of local quality. The site should remain at a Local SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is currently subject to a management plan, which is considered appropriate and it is recommended that this plan continues to be followed. In addition to the management plan, it is recommended that enhancements also include the removal of non-native species, which were noted in abundance, to allow native species to thrive and that a wooden viewing platform is installed so that the public can easily enjoy the pond.</p>	Local
12	KiBI02	Oakhill, 'The Woods' and Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary	Borough Grade II	A small suburban park including a fenced bird sanctuary, managed as a nature reserve. The accessible part is a pleasant place to relax amidst the planted trees and shrubs. The bird sanctuary is largely wooded and supports a range of common birds.	<p>The site is a small suburban park located in Surbiton in the west of the borough. The site is bound by urban development and is likely to provide a valuable resource for common and widespread species, as well as for people to access nature.</p> <p>The site is dominated by mature woodland including a canopy dominated by sycamore, oak, ash, horse chestnut, with occasional lime and conifer. The shrub layer comprises elder, holly and willow. Some areas of grassland were present, these were dominated by perennial rye grass and subject to an intense mowing regime.</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>The site supports habitats of Borough Grade II quality in an area that is densely populated area of the borough. The site is likely to provide valuable opportunities for wildlife and people to access nature. The site should therefore remain as a Borough grade II SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site was subject to regular management. To further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that minor changes are made to the regular mowing regime by allowing specific areas to be relaxed to encourage a more diverse grassland structure and species-richness. This would provide additional opportunities for invertebrates and small mammals. In addition, there is potential to create glades in the existing woodland habitat, which would encourage a more diverse range of species in the ground flora and create structural diversity through more open and woodland edge habitat.</p>	Borough Grade II
13	KiBI01	Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works and Hogsmill River	Borough Grade I	This site includes an active sewage works and the adjacent River Hogsmill, part of which is managed by Thames Water as a nature reserve. It is an important site for birds, which use it for breeding, passage and wintering. The site is also important for foraging bats and is one of the few known sites in the area supporting slow worms.	N/A	No access was available for this site due to COVID-19 restrictions and as a result it is not possible to provide recommendations in relation to this site. In this instance, we suggest that there is no change to the SINC designation until a site survey can be completed.	Borough Grade I
14	KiBI08	Seething Wells Filter Beds	Borough Grade I	The remains of the old Surbiton Water Works, next to the Thames, frequented by wintering wildfowl and other birds seeking refuge from the comparatively exposed river. Plant species usually associated with the North Downs grow on the chalk grassland atop the basin walls	<p>Seething Wells Filter Beds was historically a waterworks located in the north of Kingston Upon Thames adjacent to the River Thames.</p> <p>The site is comprised of filter beds with standing water and bare ground with ephemeral plant species and scattered trees. The site has significantly changed since the previous review with the entire site being subject to treatment and removal of vegetation and trees. The survey recorded no evidence of emergent vegetation within the filter beds and little evidence of species-rich grassland supporting species typically found in chalk grassland in the North Downs identified along the basin walls. A review of the aerial imagery indicates that changes in extent and types of habitats in the site have occurred in more recent years with most significant changes recorded between 2018 and 2020.</p>	<p>At Risk</p> <p>Due to the current management practices, which include the treatment and removal of vegetation, being implemented, the site is at risk of de-designation unless urgent action is taken to implement remedial measures to restore the site.</p> <p>The site has significantly changed since the previous survey due to current management approach, which has reduced the extent and value of the habitats present. The site is now primarily comprised of standing water and bare ground with tall ruderal vegetation and ephemeral/short perennial plant species. The remains of some value to breeding birds and winter waterfowl species using the River Thames, however this could be further improved through appropriate management of the site.</p> <p>Given the nature of the site, which continues to support wetland habitats, as well as its relationship with the River Thames and its geological character, the site is considered to continue to be of notable value. Due to these factors and given that the site been subject to</p>	Borough Grade I

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
						<p>these changes in more recent years, it is expected that the potential to restore the site to its previous quality and value would be achievable through appropriate management of the site.</p> <p>To support this assessment, it is recommended that an additional survey is conducted in spring to further understand the ecological value of the site.</p> <p>It is recommended that the SINC site retains its designation as a Borough Grade I SINC, however action is required otherwise it is at risk of being downgraded or de-designated in the future if management does not improve.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is currently subject to regular management each month. This includes the treatment and removal of vegetation. The site offers a significant opportunity to sensitively manage the site to restore the wetland habitat present. Given that a large proportion of the site supports wetland habitat and due to the existing relationship with the River Thames, the site continues to be of notable value. Due to this and given that the site been subject to these changes in more recent years, it is expected that the potential to restore the site to its previous quality and value would be achievable through appropriate management of the site. In addition to this, there is the opportunity to re-establish the species-rich calcareous grassland, which despite existing levels of disturbance and treatment from current management of the site is likely to retain its previous geological character and retain notable value to support rare and notable species that are unique to the site.</p>	
15	KiBII01	Raeburn Open Space	Borough Grade II	<p>A linear public open space centred around the lower Tolworth Brook. A mosaic of secondary woodland, scrub, old hedgerows and grassland, supporting many common birds and insects.</p>	<p>A linear public park alongside the lower Tolworth Brook. A variety of habitats are present including woodland, scrub, hedgerows, grassland, a brook and a pond. The site is essentially an extension of the Hogsmill Valley, to which it is connected through a series of footpaths.</p> <p>The site is linear and comprises a mosaic of woodland, grassland, scrub and ruderal centred around the lower Tolworth brook. A wildlife pond and hibernacula has recently been constructed, the pond is well designed had and had frogs and newts (unknown eft) at the time survey. The brook is mostly canalised with concrete banks. Recent restoration works have included installing deflectors and removing some concrete, which has been effective in naturalising the brook.</p>	<p>Proposed Extension</p> <p>The site has seen significant improvements since the last assessment with sections of the brook restored and a new wildlife pond constructed. The brook combined with the woodland is an important wildlife corridor and an extension of the Hogsmill Valley. If the site is further improved through the provision of another wildlife pond and the further naturalisation of the brook there is the potential for the site to be upgraded to a Borough Grade I SINC in the future.</p> <p>It is recommended that the site boundary is extended to include an additional area south of the current designation, which is a continuation of the site. The area comprises an impressive area of oak woodland with hazel coppice understory adjacent to the brook.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>As a whole the site was in a very good condition. One area was subject to flytipping and various waste was noted including corrugated asbestos. Dog fouling was minimal but still present. Oak processionary moth was noted on one oak tree (this has already been identified by park rangers).</p> <p>There is scope to further naturalise the brook by removing more of the concrete bank and installing further deflectors. The newly constructed wildlife pond has been well built and has already been successfully colonised, there is a further opportunity to build another pond. The grassland habitats at the site are largely amenity with rough margins. The areas of amenity grassland are very open and exposed, this could be improved for both people and wildlife by creating 'islands' of trees and/or shrubs amongst the amenity grassland.</p> <p>If the site is further improved through the provision of another wildlife pond and the further naturalisation of the brook there is the potential for the site to be upgraded to a Borough Grade I SINC in the future.</p>	Borough Grade II

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
16	KiBI02	Hogsmill Valley	Borough Grade I	This premier Local Nature Reserve encompasses the entire Hogsmill river corridor from Berrylands railway station south to London's border with Surrey and comprises a varied mosaic of floodplain habitats.	<p>The site includes the Hogsmill river corridor from Berrylands rail station south to Malden Lane on the edge of the borough. The site is mostly a Local Nature Reserve and the majority of the site can be viewed through a network of public footpaths.</p> <p>The site is comprised of a complex mosaic of habitats centred around the Hogsmill river. The river itself is generally shallow and narrow, with some sections canalised. The river bank varies throughout its length but is generally vegetated, mostly by woodland but in some areas scrub. Rarely the river bank was bare, sparse and open. Shingle was recorded throughout the river, which will likely be an important habitat for fish, invertebrates and birds. Much of the site is broadleaved woodland which was varied in age, structure and species composition. Grassland was also a common habitat with semi-improved neutral grassland, unimproved neutral grassland and amenity recorded. There were large areas of scrub and ruderal present across the site, generally at habitat interfaces such as between grassland and the river bank. Tree lines, hedgerows and scattered trees were also noted across the site. Himalayan balsam was noted frequently within all habitat types but especially along the river bank and woodland.</p>	<p>Proposed Extension</p> <p>The site supports river habitat which is important corridor across the centre of the borough. Whilst there are threats from Himalayan balsam, litter and dog fouling, due to the strategic ecological importance of this river corridor through the centre of the borough it is considered be of Borough Grade I quality.</p> <p>A priority of management efforts should be to control the Himalayan balsam which has been rapidly spreading across the entire site. It is out competing native species and causing erosion of river bank.</p> <p>Three small areas are recommended for extension. These areas are a continuation of habitats on-site and therefore likely to contribute to the value of the site.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>As a whole the site is well managed for people and wildlife although there is an extensive Himalayan balsam issue. Other threats were minimal but included dog fouling, litter, flytipping and redevelopment.</p> <p>A priority of management efforts should be to control the Himalayan balsam which has been rapidly spreading across the entire site. It is out competing native species and causing erosion of river bank. Sycamore is also prevalent in the woodland area; the selective thinning of sycamore specimens would enable native species to thrive. There is already a project aiming to reintroduce water voles to the river, this would be highly beneficial and would greatly increase the overall value of the site. Canalised sections of the river could be restored to their natural state where possible. An area of board walk over a floodplain is damaged and currently inaccessible, this area should be restored.</p>	Borough Grade I
17	KiL05	Edith Gardens Allotments	Local	Abandoned allotments alongside the Tolworth Brook. The allotments consist of dense scrub, scattered trees, rough grassland and tall herbs. A belt of trees follows the stream bank. The brook is enclosed in a box-section channel with no aquatic vegetation, but just upstream has natural banks. Kingfisher has been recorded here.	<p>Edith Garden Allotments is a small linear local nature reserve situated in an area of residential housing units in the centre of the borough. Since the previous survey, the site, which was an abandoned allotment has been subject to management by a local volunteer group to create a wheelchair accessible local nature reserve for residents to access.</p> <p>The site supports woodland-scrub habitat, which is interspersed in the east with a mosaic of tall ruderal vegetation, newly created ponds and bare sandy ground. In addition to this, there is a newly planted hedgerow, which has yet to establish and dead hedge along the northern boundary of the site. The Tolworth Brook, a culvert which runs east to west was also recorded along the southern boundary of the site. These habitats provide a wide range of resources for invertebrates, small mammals, amphibians, reptiles and bird species.</p>	<p>Opportunity</p> <p>The site supports habitats that are important locally and have been enhanced through the recent management of the site by a local volunteer group. The site should therefore remain as a Local SINC. However, there is potential as the site establishes and continues to be managed for the site to be considered as a Borough Grade II in the future.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site, which was previously an abandoned allotments has recently be subject to management by a local volunteer group who have implemented a range of ecological enhancements, including the provision of wetland habitat, such as ponds, as well as bare sandy ground, hedgerow and dead hedges, which provide additional resources for birds, invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles and small mammals. In addition to this the volunteer group have improved the sites access for residents in the local area. The current management is considered appropriate, however there is potential to improve the site further with the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active management of the trees present on site. - Management of ponds on site to allow for the establishment of open water and establishment of aquatic and emergent plant species where appropriate. - Meadow creation to encourage the colonisation of more diverse grassland and herb species and to reduce the coarser, more ruderal species, which currently dominates the habitat present. - Control and removal of Himalayan balsam, which was recorded along the Tolworth Brook to prevent this species outcompeting native species and from damaging the structure of the bank. 	Local

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
18	KiL04	Kingston Cemetery	Local	A well-tended cemetery with one side bordering the Hogsmill River. Habitats present include a narrow strip of woodland, scrub, tall herb and ruderal. Bats, birds and invertebrates have been recorded from the area.	<p>Kingston Cemetery, which was opened during the Victorian era in 1855 is situated in the centre of Kingston surrounded by residential housing and bordered by Hogsmill Valley in the south.</p> <p>The site is comprised of short amenity grassland with scattered trees, including veteran trees and rough areas of grassland, particularly in the north-east.</p>	<p>Proposed Upgrade</p> <p>The site supports deciduous woodland habitat and veteran trees, which are considered priority habitats for the borough. The site is known to support a breeding slow worm population, which is a priority species and has significant mycological interest. There are also a number of protected and notable species recorded identified from GIGL data, which are likely to use the site and adjacent Hogsmill river corridor. In addition to this, the site is of significant size in an urban area and is well connected and likely to contribute to the value of the Hogsmill river corridor, which is a key strategic corridor in the borough. Due to these factors, it is recommended that this site is upgraded to a Borough Grade II SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The nature conservation interest features are currently managed by a local volunteer group. To further improve the site for biodiversity it is recommended that the following measures are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grassland management to improve the species diversity of grassland, particularly in areas to the north-east, which are subject to a more relaxed mowing regime. - Provision of tree planting to improve connectivity and provide additional habitat opportunities for wildlife within the site and to replace trees that have been recently felled. 	Borough Grade II
19	KiL09	Hogsmill River in Central Kingston	Local	The final stretch of the River Hogsmill before it flows into the River Thames. At the Thames confluence a series of rafts provide nesting and roosting sites for variety of birds, while exposed shingle upstream is frequented by grey wagtail and dunnock.	<p>This site is the westernmost section of the Hogsmill River, which runs through the centre of Kingston from Villiers Road to the River Thames. The majority of the site can be viewed along the London Loop, which runs parallel to the site.</p> <p>The site is comprised entirely of the river. The river supports vegetated banks and aquatic vegetation upstream in the east whilst there were concrete banks along the part of the river, which runs through the centre of the town in the east and low levels of vegetation in the west. There were however signs of shingle, which can become exposed in places and two floating rafts with vegetation, including Himalayan balsam. The site is likely to provide important habitat for fish, invertebrates and birds.</p>	<p>Proposed Upgrade</p> <p>The site supports river habitat, which contributes to the Hogsmill Valley and connects the river to the River Thames. The site is therefore considered of greater value than at a local level as it provides a valuable wildlife corridor for a range of species to disperse into the wider area. It is therefore recommended that the site is upgraded to a Borough Grade II SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>No specific signs of management were noted during the site survey. There are limited opportunities to improve the site for biodiversity due to the man-made structure of the river of this section of the river and location in the town centre. To further enhancement the site for biodiversity, there is potential to implement the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control the spread of invasive species present, including Himalayan balsam, which was noted in the floating rafts. - Improve the quality of the water by removing litter and waste from flytipping. - Active tree management along the banks, which over hang the river to prevent structural damage to the concrete banks. - Aquatic vegetation planting through additional floating rafts to develop reedbeds. 	Borough Grade II
20	KiBI09	Kingston University, Kingston Hill	Borough Grade I	This site, including part of Kingston University's grounds, contains a diverse range of plants growing under the canopy of the largely ancient woodland, as well as grassland and wetland areas housing the locally rare palmate newt.	<p>This site is located at Kingston University as the Kingston Hill campus in the north of the borough.</p> <p>The site is comprised of semi-natural woodland, which was largely comprised of oak with less frequent sycamore, false acacia, sweet chestnut and beech. The understorey was dominated in places by rhododendron, which was being managed at the time of survey and replaced by a range of native species. A small area of grassland was recorded in the west, which was comprised of semi-improved neutral grassland supporting a diverse range of species and semi-improved</p>	<p>No change to SINC with a small section recommended for de-designation and two additional recommended for extension.</p> <p>The site supports habitat that are of principle importance within London and the borough. These habitats provide significant opportunities for a wide range of species, including bats, birds, badger, amphibian and invertebrates. The site is considered to support habitats of Borough Grade I quality and therefore its designation should remain the same.</p> <p>It is recommended that the site boundary is updated to exclude a small section of the existing SINC in the south, which lies outside of the</p>	Borough Grade I Update the site boundary to exclude areas that do not support habitats that contribute to the SINC and include two areas, which contribute to the value to the SINC.

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
					acid grassland, which is typically known to be species poor. A single pond was recorded also within the site.	University campus and is not considered to support habitats that are of SINC quality and include two additional areas of woodland, which contribute to the value of the woodland habitat on site Management Recommendations The site is subject to regular management by the University. This includes the management of invasive species, such as Japanese knotweed, rhododendron, bamboo and yellow archangel, which are known to be present on the site and are being replaced by native woodland species. The current management practices on site are considered appropriate and should continue to be implemented.	Reference should be made to Proformas in Appendix D, which details changes.
21	KiBII11	Coombe Wood Golf Course	Borough Grade II	A golf course with acid grassland and scrub of gorse and broom, reflecting the area's past as a heathland common.	<p>Coombe Wood Golf Course is large intensively managed golf course located in the north of the borough, the site is private with access available to golf course members only. The surrounding area is mostly residential housing.</p> <p>The site predominately an intensively managed golf course. Towards the fringes of the site and in between some holes there are some small area of young woodland. The woodland is mostly comprised of native species including oak and yew. The understory has frequent introduced species due to most of the woodland bordering residential gardens. Japanese knotweed, laurel and rhododendron were noted.</p> <p>The majority of the grassland at the site is amenity grassland due to the very intensive mowing regime. Grassland in the north has soil typical of acid grassland yet lack diversity and would be better described as amenity grassland. There are no real 'roughs' compared to other golf courses.</p> <p>In the south of the site there is a network of drainage ditches but all sparse and intensively mown resulting in unfavourable habitat.</p> <p>The site has lots of scattered trees, many of which are notably mature. Most trees are either oak or yew.</p>	<p>At Risk</p> <p>A large golf course with acid grassland, scrub, mature trees and woodland. The combination of the sites size, location and habitats are of importance to the borough.</p> <p>The primary habitats of interest according the previous SINC citation are acid grassland and scrub. The acid grassland has significantly deteriorated due to an intensive mowing regime. Whilst the site is still considered of Borough Grade II quality, it is at risk of being downgraded to a Local SINC if management does not improve.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>At present, the site is managed very intensively with only small fragments of woodland and scrub subject to more relaxed management. It is not recommended that this practice continues, as it is degrading the quality of the site. Invasive species were relatively infrequent but included Japanese knotweed, rhododendron, Turkey oak, bamboo and various garden escapees. These species should be managed to prevent further spread.</p> <p>There are many opportunities to restore and improve the site. The priority should be the restoration of the acid grassland, which has deteriorated due to excessive mowing and likely application of fertiliser. There are no longer any 'roughs' at the golf course, with all grassland cut very short. All grassland could be restored through relaxing the mowing regime where possible, especially around the golf course margins. Further opportunities exist to create a new wildlife pond(s). The ditches in the south of the site are currently of limited ecological value due to intense mowing activities, their value could be much improved by simply relaxing the mowing regime around the ditches. The site lacks many mature trees in the northern parcel, the provision of bird and bat boxes would therefore be highly beneficial. Dead wood is relatively scarce across the site, with most dead wood collected and stored in a yard, there is an opportunity to spread this wood out creating improved opportunities for species such as stag beetle.</p> <p>The optimal management to promote the features may conflict with the requirements and preferences of the golf course management but it is likely that a balance can be achieved.</p>	Borough Grade II
22	M100	Coombe Hill Golf Course	Metropolitan	The roughs of this golf course contain some important areas of heathland, while strips of ancient woodland and wet ditches provide an environment for some rare plants.	<p>Combe Hill Golf Course is located in the north-east of the borough. The site forms part of a series of designated SINC sites in this area of the borough and lies in close proximity to Richmond Park SSSI, SAC and National Nature Reserve and Wimbledon Common SSSI and SAC. Access to the site is restricted to users of the golf course only.</p> <p>The site supports semi-natural acid grassland, which is subject to a varied management regime to creates areas of short grassland on the fairways and green and longer areas of grassland in the roughs. This habitat is interspersed with lowland heath habitat supporting heather and bell heather in the north-west of the site and linear belts</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>The site supports rare and uncommon habitats and species, which are considered of Borough Grade 1 quality and therefore the site should remain as previously designated. This site is likely to provide an important contribution to the strategic network which runs through the borough in the east and into the wider area.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is subject to regular management by the golf course. The current management approach is appropriate; however, it is</p>	Metropolitan

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
					of semi-natural ancient oak woodland with groundcover supporting bluebells across the site.	recommended that the following management recommendations are considered to further improve the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the geographic range of lowland heath across the site, which is currently restricted to the north-east corner. - Improve water retention of ditches in the site. - Manage levels of rhododendron in woodland habitat and replace with native species. 	
23	KiL10	Royal Park Gate Open Space	Local	A public park next to the River Thames and continuing northwards as Ham Lands. It consists of scrub, trees and a significant area of semi-improved neutral grassland, where patches of rough grassland are interspersed with frequently mown grass paths.	Royal Park Gate Open Space is a public park situated next to the River Thames in the north of the borough. The site was comprised of amenity and rough semi-improved grassland with areas of ornamental planting and woodland-scrub. The grassland supported a range of common and widespread species typically found as part of a meadow seed mix. The woodland-scrub supported a range of native tree species with an understorey of dense bramble scrub. There was evidence of active tree management in the site with a number of trees pollarded in the south.	No change to SINC The site supported common and widespread habitats, which lie adjacent to the River Thames and Ham Lands Metropolitan SINC site. The habitats within the site are likely to contribute to the network of habitats and provide a corridor for wildlife to disperse to valuable habitats in the wider area. In addition to this, the site is an important resource for local people to access and enjoy nature. The site is considered of local SINC quality and was therefore considered that the designation for the site should remain the same. Management Recommendations The site is currently subject to regular management. However, to further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that the following measures are implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grassland management through varied mowing regimes to improve the structure and diversity species of the habitat present. - Woodland management including coppicing and creation of open glades and woodland edge habitat to improve the structural diversity and species richness of this habitat. - Provision of log and brash piles from arising produce from woodland management. 	Local
24	KiBI03	Chessington Wood	Borough Grade I	An ancient woodland consisting of oak, ash and birch over London Clay, with interesting plants growing among the trees, and a good range of breeding birds.	Chessington Wood is an area of ancient woodland situated in the south of the borough. The site is accessible to the public via a public foot path, which runs through the site between the A423 and Rushett Lane. The site is entirely comprised of ancient woodland habitat consisting of oak, ash and birch developed over London Clay. A greenway supporting mature blackthorn hedgerow and oak and ash trees was recorded in the south of the site and the Bonesgate Stream was recorded running north-east to south-west through the site.	No change to SINC The site supports woodland habitat which is of Borough Grade I quality and therefore should be retained as such as a SINC. The site contributes to the strategic habitat network, which runs along the eastern boundary towards the Hogsmill Valley and forms stepping stone habitat to woodland habitat in the wider area in the south of the borough. Management Recommendations The current management of the site was considered to be appropriate for the site. A key opportunity to maintain and protect the ecological value of the site is to ensure that active tree management is implemented to ensure the continued structural and species diversity of the woodland and hedgerow habitat.	Borough Grade I
25	KiBI03	Rushett Farm, Rushett Common & Telegraph Hill	Borough Grade II	This site includes two tracts of woodland alongside the A243 from Malden Rushett south to London's boundary with Surrey, providing a leafy backdrop to motorists heading into or out of the capital.	The site comprises a mature woodland belt either side of the busy A243 in the south of the borough. The site comprised mature woodland dominated by oak, with several large specimens and a relatively sparse shrub layer. The shrub layer included hawthorn and bramble.	No change to SINC The site supports mature woodland habitat, which is a priority habitat and is of Borough Grade II value. The site should therefore retain its designation as a Borough Grade II SINC. Management Recommendations The site is currently subject to occasional management. To further enhance the site, it is recommended that woodland management is implemented to ensure the continued value of the woodland by management structural and species diversity. In addition, the site would benefit from the creation of niche habitats, such as piles of deadwood	Borough Grade II

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
						arising from any active tree management to create additional resources for invertebrates.	
26	KiBI12	World's End	Borough Grade I	A small area of old plantation woodland over London Clay, composed of oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and coppiced hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), and supporting a wealth of woodland wildflowers and mosses.	The site lies in the far south corner of the borough and supports a small area of woodland dominated by oak and ash, with several stands of hazel coppice. The site lies adjacent to a very large area of woodland in the neighbouring borough. The site comprised semi-natural broadleaved woodland on the edge of the borough boundary. The canopy was dominated by ash and oak, and the understorey dominated by hazel coppice. There was evidence of management including coppice and dead wood left in-situ.	No change to SINC The site supports woodland habitat, which is considered of Borough Grade I quality and is likely to contribute to the value of woodland habitat in the wider area. The site is therefore recommended to retain its existing designation. Management Recommendations The site is subject to occasional management. To further improve the site, it is recommended that the existing management of the woodland is reviewed to ensure that it is effective. In addition, it is recommended that the creation of niche habitats, such as piles of deadwood arising from any active tree management to create additional resources for invertebrates is implemented. There is also opportunity to improve the access of the site for people to enjoy and learn about nature.	Borough Grade I
27	KiBI17	Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands")	Borough Grade II	Two large meadows of neutral grassland over London Clay, adjacent to the Metropolitan site of Jubilee Wood. The northern field features a pond which has been rapidly colonised by a range of common dragonflies. At the edge of the other field is a Second World War pillbox that has been converted for use by bats as a winter hibernaculum.	Jubilee meadows is situated in the south of the borough and lies immediately adjacent to Jubilee Woods, which a Metropolitan SINC site. The northmost meadow can be accessed by the public via Jubilee Woods whilst the easternmost meadow can be viewed from the adjacent road and is primarily used as a horse paddock. The site was comprised of two meadows supporting a range of common and widespread plant species. The northern meadow was comprised of rough grassland with an area of dense scrub and emergent vegetation where a dry pond was recorded in the north. Whilst the eastern meadow was grazed resulting in a short sward height comprising of more ruderal species with patches of dense scrub across the site. Both meadows were noted to support a less diverse range of species than previously recorded in the citation. This was particularly evident in relation to the eastern meadow, which seems to have deteriorated in condition. A redundant pillbox used in WWII was present in the west of the eastern meadow, which is being used as a bat hibernaculum.	At Risk The site supports grassland habitats, which have deteriorated since the previous citation. This may be due to impacts from overgrazing preventing wildflowers from flowering and seeding and the colonisation of more competitive plant species. Therefore, it is recommended that the site retains its designation as a Grade II Borough SINC. However, it is at risk of being downgraded to a Local SINC if management is not implemented to improve the quality and diversity of the habitats present. Management Recommendations As described above, existing management of the site is considered likely to have resulted in the deterioration of the SINC's quality and therefore that management is implemented to improve the quality and diversity of the site through changes to the existing grazing and cutting regimes, management of more competitive plant species and where appropriate re-seeding of grassland with wildflower seeds of local provenance.	Borough Grade II
28	KiBI11	The Meadowlands	Borough Grade I	A small area of species-rich grassland preserved within a housing estate, with several locally uncommon species including bee and pyramidal orchids.	The site comprised a very small section of grassland in a densely populated residential area in the south of the borough, it is the only area of green space in the immediate area. The site was fenced off to prevent people accessing the site. The grassland has some diversity including lady's bedstraw, sweet vernal grass, red clover, goats' beard, birdsfoot trefoil and knapweed. However, some areas had locally dominant ruderal species including common nettle and common hogweed, and locally frequent coarse grass species including perennial rye grass and Yorkshire fog. Given the small area of grassland, it is important it is managed properly to maintain its diversity and ensure coarse grass species do not dominate.	No change to SINC The site supports chalk grassland habitat, which a priority habitat for the borough. This habitat is considered of Borough Grade I SINC quality. Management Recommendations To ensure this is maintained for the future, it is recommended a review of management is undertaken to ensure management of grassland continues to be appropriate and effective. This is likely to comprise two cuts a year with all arisings removed.	Borough Grade I
29	KiBI04	Barwell Estate Lake	Borough Grade I	A large lake created as mitigation for the construction of the Esher bypass, which is now an important place for breeding and wintering birds.	N/A	No access was available for this site and as a result it is not possible to provide recommendations in relation to this site. In this instance, we suggest that there is no change to the SINC designation until a site survey can be completed.	Borough Grade I
30	KiBI09	Winey Hill	Borough Grade II	This hilltop site includes horse-grazed pastures, dense scrub, a large stock pond and some old boundary hedgerows, where several nationally declining birds breed.	Winey Hill is a hilltop site located in the south of the borough. The site is accessible via a public footpath, known as the 'Chessington Countryside Walk'. It is adjacent west of Chessington World of Adventures. The site is currently over-grazed by horses which reducing the grasslands value. The horses also have access to the woodland	No change to SINC The grassland has lost some value since the last assessment and the pond is in poor condition, but these could easily be restored. The woodland and hedgerows are in a good condition. Overall, the site is considered to support habitats of Borough Grade II quality, therefore no changes to this SINC's status are recommended.	Borough Grade II

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
					<p>which has added interest by creating areas of bare ground. The site is popular with walkers and has impressive views.</p> <p>Opportunities to improve to site include restoring the central pond. This could be achieved by fencing off the majority of the pond from the horses so that they can drink from it but avoid trampling all of the vegetation. Ideally, the pond would be better connected to the woodland by creating some scrub habitat between the two habitats so that the pond is less isolated. The pond also requires desilting. Additional opportunities include reducing grazing pressure and rotational management of scrub to encourage structural diversity.</p>	<p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site was subject is currently subject to management measures, such as grazing, which is deteriorating the condition of the grassland habitat. To further improve and restore the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that measures are implemented including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration of the central pond. This could be achieved by fencing off the majority of the pond from the horses so that they can drink from it but avoid trampling all of the vegetation. Ideally, the pond would be better connected to the woodland by creating some scrub habitat between the two habitats. The pond also requires desilting. - Reducing grazing pressure and rotational management of scrub to encourage structural diversity. 	
31	KiBII10	Fishponds	Borough Grade II	<p>A small municipal park in Surbiton featuring ponds, a short stream and an area of rich neutral grassland managed as a hay meadow.</p>	<p>Fishponds is a small park in Surbiton in the centre of the borough. The site is primarily a recreational park, valued by the local community for its amenity value.</p> <p>Much of the site comprised amenity grassland which is mown intensely for amenity purposes. There was broadleaved woodland along the eastern boundary and within the centre of the site. The woodland is well managed has some notably mature trees. Scattered trees and hedgerows were recorded across the site. Several ponds and a short stream were present. An area of the grassland is managed as a hay meadow, with notably higher sward and diversity than grassland elsewhere on site. A small community orchard has recently been planted. Considerable effort has been made to enhance the site for wildlife, including an insect hotel and dead wood piles.</p> <p>The primary concern is excessive duckweed within the ponds which should be managed. Additionally, the meadow lacks diversity and could be improved through better management.</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>The site supports a diverse range of natural and amenity habitats offering an attractive greenspace for people to enjoy. It unlikely to be valued by people across the entire borough but is likely to be valued by more than just local residents, therefore it is recommended that this site is retained as Borough Grade II.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>Currently much of the park is managed intensively for amenity purposes. Areas such as the hay meadow and woodland are managed less frequently. Levels of litter and dog fouling was low during the survey but still present. The current management is sufficient to maintain the park as a Borough Grade II SINC.</p> <p>The primary concern is excessive duckweed within the ponds which should be managed. Additionally, the meadow lacks diversity and could be improved through better management.</p> <p>There is an opportunity for better education signs, especially near the ponds which are popular with children. The scale of the amenity grassland seems excessive for the number of visitors, there is an opportunity to relax the mowing regime in more areas, possibly also incorporating loggeries and wildlife friendly planting.</p>	Borough Grade II
32	KiBII16	Clayton Road Wood	Borough Grade II	<p>A fragment of a once much larger ancient woodland, consisting of oak, hawthorn, hazel and holly. A remarkable diversity of woodland flowers is also present.</p>	<p>Clayton Road Wood is an area of ancient woodland situated in the west of the borough, adjacent to the A3 and Clayton Road. The site is private with no access the public permitted, it can be partially viewed from the roadside</p> <p>The site is entirely comprised of ancient woodland habitat consisting of oak with and understory of hawthorn, hazel and holly. The previous SINC citation details a silted pond present on eastern margin of the site, due to access restrictions the pond could not be viewed during the survey.</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>The site supports ancient woodland habitat, which is of Borough Grade II quality and therefore should be retained as such as a SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>Due to restricted access it was difficult to comment on the existing management of the site. However, it is clear that woodland would benefit from active tree management to ensure the continued structural and species diversity. In addition, the previous SINC citation details a silted pond present on eastern margin of the site, due to access restrictions the pond could not be viewed during the survey but may require de-silting as per previous citation.</p>	Borough Grade II
33	KiBII18	The Grapsome	Borough Grade II	<p>Part of a formerly much larger ancient woodland, which has been repeatedly reduced over the centuries to result in the meagre area it occupies today. The diversity of trees, shrubs and hedgerow plants still present bears witness to this legacy from the past.</p>	<p>The site was located in the south of the borough and was bound by the A3 to the west, residential housing to the east and fields in the north and south. There was no public access to the site.</p> <p>The site was previously described as supporting ancient woodland and hedgerow habitat. Due to restricted access, it was not possible to undertake a detailed site survey of this site.</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>The site supports ancient woodland habitat, which is of Borough Grade II quality and should therefore retain its designation as such.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>Due to restricted access it was not possible to comment on the existing management in the site and to provide recommendations of the management of the site. However, there may be opportunity to manage</p>	Borough Grade II

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
						and strengthen the value of the site, which is currently isolated by re-establishing connectivity to similar habitats in the wider area.	
34	KiBI05	Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space	Borough Grade I	A small, long-established woodland, associated with the site of a former medieval hunting lodge, and the largely natural Bonesgate Stream, providing habitats important for their diverse woodland birds and wildflowers.	<p>The site is located in the east of the borough, which was associated with a former medieval hunting lodge. The site is accessible to the public.</p> <p>The site is comprised of broadleaved deciduous woodland, dominated by oak and ash with a shrub layer dominated by hazel coppice. Ground flora was diverse including wood anemone and bluebell. The Bonegate stream was also recorded along the western boundary of the wood.</p>	<p>Proposed Extension</p> <p>The site supports priority habitats, including woodland and river habitat, which are of Borough Grade 1 quality. In addition to this, the site is considered to contribute to the strategic ecological corridor, which runs along the eastern boundary of the site.</p> <p>To further improve the strategic corridor and to increase resilience to changes from development in the local area, it is recommended that the site is recommend for extension. Detail of this is provided below under 'Potential SINC Sites'.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is currently subject to frequent management, which is considered appropriate and should continue to be implemented. There is potential to improve the site through the provision of educational resources to inform people of the importance of the site.</p>	Borough Grade I
35	KiL02	Causeway Copse	Local	Woodland on a prominent hill in Chessington. The woodland is largely composed of pedunculate oaks (<i>Quercus robur</i>) which, though mature, are not of great age.	<p>Causeway Copse is a partially wooded hillside near to Chessington. The Site is small, surrounded by houses on all aspects and can be accessed by the public through three entrance points.</p> <p>The site is broadly comprised of semi-natural broadleaved woodland in the north and amenity grassland in the south. The woodland habitat consisted of oak, ash and sycamore with a bramble and hazel understory. Grassland habitat was typical of amenity grassland, with a short sward and limited diversity noted. The southern boundary has an impressive hedgerow comprised of hazel, dogwood and hawthorn. At least two oak trees were considered notable due their age and condition, both are likely to have bat roosting potential. The bramble was in flower at the time of the survey, resulting in an abundance of pollinators being recorded. Given the geographic location of the site and surrounding urban landscape, the site may be considered a stepping stone habitat for species (in particular birds).</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>The site supports priority habitats, including woodland and park and urban greenspaces. However, given the extent and conditions of these habitats, these were considered to be of local SINC quality. This site should be retained as a Local SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The amenity grassland has been subject to frequent mowing whilst the grassland margins have been left relatively rough. The woodland has some well used footpaths but generally appears to be subject to minimal management. This management is sufficient to maintain the site as Local SINC. The site is surrounded on all aspect by residential housing, as such there will be some pressure to redevelop the site.</p> <p>The woodland, hedgerows and scrub would benefit from some active management, including sycamore control and rotational clearance of scrub. The provision of bird and bat boxes would be valuable. The grassland margins are rough but lacking in diversity, there is potential to strip the soil and create a wildflower margin. Given the topography of the site, there is potential to construct a seasonal pond towards to lower part of the amenity grassland. There is the opportunity to provide an educational board describing some of the species which may frequent the site. Given the records of stag beetle, a loggery could also be constructed.</p>	Local
36	M113	Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood	Metropolitan	Perhaps London's most botanically diverse woodland, with many regionally rare species. The wood is also important for mammals and birds and is probably London's best site for woodland butterflies.	<p>This SINC is comprised of two blocks of woodland, including Sixty Acre Woods and Jubilee Woods, which are in the south of the borough adjacent to Chessington World of Adventures Resort.</p> <p>The SINC is comprised entirely of woodland. Sixty Acre Woods is listed as an ancient woodland and supports a diverse range of species, including a canopy of sweet chestnut in the east on higher ground and ash-alder woodland throughout the rest of the site with and understory of hawthorn, elm, hazel and holly. The ground flora supported bramble, scaly male fern, pendulous sedge, false brome and Euphorbia sp. Jubilee Woods was comprised of mature oaks, ash and conifer sp with understory of hawthorn and elm. The ground flora was dense and comprised of bramble, pendulous sedge, mint, soft rush and hairy brome. The woodland has been subject to wetter conditions in more recent years, which has led to the loss of some of the oak trees on site.</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>The Site supports ancient woodland and priority habitat, which are botanically diverse and of key importance to a wide range of wildlife. Due to changes in the ground conditions at Jubilee Wood, a number of mature oak trees have been lost. This should be managed to ensure that this area of the site retains its Metropolitan importance as an important woodland in London. At the moment, the site is considered of Metropolitan SINC quality and should therefore retain its designation.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is subject to varied management with the majority of Sixty Acre Wood subject to occasional management whilst more active is undertaken in the immediate surround of the Go Ape centre in the east of the site. In addition to this, Jubilee Woods is management by a local volunteer group.</p>	Metropolitan

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
						<p>To protect and further improve the site for biodiversity it is recommended that the following measures are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active tree management to ensure the continued structural diversity and species-richness for which the woodland habitat is designated for. - Removal of bamboo in Jubilee Woods to prevent this species from dominating the understorey habitat. - Management of drainage at Jubilee woods, which in more recent years has caused wetter conditions and resulted in the loss of oak trees. - Creation of deadwood features arising from active tree management. 	
37	KiL01	Manor Park	Local	An interesting park with old hedgerows and a strip of woodland alongside the railway.	<p>Manor Park is large linear site adjacent to railway line on eastern edge of the borough. The site is fully accessible to the public with footpaths across the site and a car park off Malden Road. The site forms the more natural half of a larger park area used mainly for amenity purposes.</p> <p>Habitats at the site comprised a mosaic of woodland, grassland, scrub and ruderal. A seasonally wet pond, seasonally wet ditch and numerous hedgerows were also recorded.</p> <p>The woodland area was relatively immature, with a canopy of oak, birch, ash and elm. The scrub layer included hawthorn and bramble whilst the ground layer was sparse. The grassland lacked diversity, likely due to prolonged periods of intense mowing previous to current cutting regime.</p> <p>There has been a clear effort to manage the site for wildlife through the relaxation of mowing in certain areas, provision of bird and bats boxes, and positive woodland management. Over time, the habitats on the site should mature and become more valuable.</p>	<p>Opportunity</p> <p>The site has been subject to positive management of its habitats and has an active friends' group. Whilst the management is having positive results, it will take time for the grassland and woodland to mature and so at present the site is considered to still be of local importance. There is high potential for this site as it forms an important stepping stone between the Hogsmill river and Beverley brook.</p> <p>Given time to mature or the provision of a wetland by the friends group, this site has the potential to become a Borough Grade II SINC by the next review.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>There has been a clear effort to manage the site for wildlife through the relaxation of mowing in certain areas, provision of bird and bats boxes, and positive woodland management. The site is subject to high levels of use by the public which has resulted in frequent litter, dog fouling, fly tipping and vandalism.</p> <p>The site is in need of increased litter picking as at present litter is frequent across the entire site. A permanently wet pond(s) would be very beneficial and would complement the existing seasonally wet pond. A hibernaculum could be created near to the pond features to provide opportunities for amphibians. Grassland diversity could be increased through stripping and reseeding areas of rough grass. There are opportunities to install invertebrate hotels within rough grass.</p> <p>It is understood that the friends of Manor Park have been raising funds for a new wetland area. This would be an excellent opportunity to improve the site, providing excellent opportunities for a variety of species which would likely quickly colonise a wetland feature given the adjacent railway corridor which connects the site to other wetland habitats near the Hogsmill Valley and Beverley Brook.</p>	Local
38	KiBI10	Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston)	Borough Grade I	A large golf course including a short stretch of the Beverley Brook. Small areas of species-rich grassland between the fairways support plants characteristic of both acid and neutral soils.	<p>The site is formed of a large golf course, which spans across the administrative boundaries of Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames and London Borough of Merton, and a new Sustrans cycle route, which was previously recorded as the Thames Water Pipe Track.</p> <p>The site is predominately comprised of a golf course which supports a mosaic of different habitats, including woodland, amenity grassland, semi-improved grassland with some areas of acid tendencies and waterbodies, including ornamental ponds and Beverley Brook. The previous citation recorded the Thames Pipe Track with wet grassland habitat in the south of the site. This has since been replaced by a new Sustrans route, which is bordered by a woodland corridor with veteran trees, which offer valuable opportunities for wildlife.</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>Given the notable size of the site and the range of habitats present, which span across two administrative boundaries, the site is of borough importance. The quality of the habitats present is of Borough Grade I value and therefore the designation should remain the same.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is currently subject to regular management by the golf course and Thames Water. To further improve the site for biodiversity, the following measures are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of Himalayan balsam recorded along the banks of the brook. - Installation of bird and bat boxes. 	Borough Grade 1

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
						- Provision of log and brash piles in areas of woodland to provide additional opportunities for invertebrates, reptiles and amphibians.	
39	KiBII15	Beverley Brook in Kingston	Borough Grade II	A section of the Beverley Brook, an important tributary of the River Thames. Natural banks support woodland and scrub providing important habitats for water-loving birds and invertebrates.	<p>The site comprises the majority of the length of the Beverley Brook which runs along the eastern boundary of the borough. Access was limited to much of its length, with much of the brook fenced off and only visible from a distance.</p> <p>The brook is an important wildlife corridor, connecting many of the SINC's across the east of the borough, including Wimbledon Common and Putney Heath; Coombe Wood; Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston). The majority of the site is comprised of the brook, which in areas it could be viewed, was largely canalised with woodland and/or scrub on either bank.</p> <p>A large area of broadleaved woodland and an allotment is also included within the site to the south. This woodland was fenced off but appeared to be relatively undisturbed. Noted risks to the site included invasive species introduced by residents throwing garden waste into the SINC near the allotments and pollution resulting from the outflow of the Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works. Identified opportunities included renaturalising the brook by removing the concrete and active tree management.</p> <p>The site is likely to provide important habitat for a variety of species.</p>	<p>No change to SINC</p> <p>Whilst access was limited to much of the site, the site is an important wildlife corridor connecting many SINC's in the east of the borough. Its value is limited due to large sections of it being canalised and the impact from the outflow from Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works This site is considered of Borough Grade II quality and should be retain its designation as such.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The areas that could be viewed seem to be subject to minimal maintenance. Much of the brook is canalised and likely cleared occasionally. Invasive species are a threat to the brook with Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam recorded adjacent to the brook in Beverley Park and Coombe Wood SINC respectively. These species should be controlled to prevent further spread. The brook may also be adversely impacted by pollution from outflow of the Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works.</p> <p>Active tree management along the riparian zone would prevent the corridor becoming too dense and shaded. There is the potential to undertake infill planting where necessary along the brook corridor. There is an additional opportunity to create ponds within woodland near the gas storage area.</p> <p>The most valuable opportunity would be to decanalise the brook and provide access to the public. There is the potential the decanalise the brook in sections which would be beneficial to a variety of species. Access to the brook could be improved, especially in Beverly Park, which would be an ideal place to decanalise (there may be issues regarding the sewage outflow further upstream).</p>	Borough Grade II
40	N/A	Alexandra Millennium Green	N/A	N/A	<p>Alexandra Millennium Green is situated to the east of Alexandra Park in the centre of the borough. The site is primarily used as green space for the local community to use and enjoy.</p> <p>The site was predominantly comprised of grassland habitat, which supported a diverse range of common and widespread species. The grassland was regularly mown in the centre to accommodate community events with a more relaxed mowing regime around the rest of the site allowing rough grassland to develop. A number of scattered trees were recorded in the areas of rough grassland within the site and a single densely vegetated pond was recorded in the north of the site. In addition to this, the grassland was bound by dense scrub and hedgerows and Tolworth Brook outside of the site in the north.</p>	<p>Proposed SINC</p> <p>The site supports a range of habitats, which provide an important resource for wildlife in an urban area of the borough. In addition to this, the site is of key importance for the local community providing a valuable semi-natural greenspace for people to enjoy nature and to get involved in community events held at the site. The site is considered of Local SINC quality and is therefore recommended to be designated as a Local SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is subject to regular management by the Alexandra Millennium Green Trust who have altered the site from an allotment to an open space for people to use. This has included a range of ecological enhancements, including tree planting, grassland creation and management and pond creation. To further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that the following enhancements are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grassland management to improve the range of species present in the grassland to include finer grasses and more herb species, which at present is dominated by coarser species. - Wetland management to reduce levels of vegetation which are currently dominating the pond to allow areas of more open water. 	Local
41	N/A	Beverley Park	N/A	N/A	Beverley Park is situated in the east of the borough, adjacent Beverley brook and south of Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston). The site is park with rose gardens, tennis courts, community orchard and children's play facility.	<p>Proposed SINC</p> <p>The site is an attractive and popular park for local people to experience nature. It has existing ecological interest and importantly has high potential given the adjacent wildlife corridors. There is an active friends' group which may make improving the park more achievable whilst also</p>	Local

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
					<p>The site was predominantly comprised of amenity grassland, which had a short sward due to frequent mowing. Amenity grassland was dominated by perennial rye grass, with frequent barley and white clover, and occasional dandelion and ribwort plantain. An avenue of mature lime trees bisects to the park east to west, creating two parcels. Ornamental planting beds frequented the park, all were well kept and supported a mix of native and non-native species. There was a rose garden in the south west corner of the site. Scattered of varying maturity were noted across the park and included species such as alder, lime, oak, horse chestnut, London plane, yew, cherry, red oak and weeping willow. A narrow-wooded belt is present along the northern boundary, adjacent to a railway corridor. The woodland was immature and had a sparse understory due to high recreational pressures. Canopy comprised: abundant ash and birch; frequent oak; and occasional field maple and weeping willow. Scrub comprised frequent hawthorn and occasional bramble. Ground flora included occasional ivy and hogweed. Recently a community orchard has been planted near the woodland with abundant plum and pear trees.</p>	<p>engaging the local community. It is recommended that this site is combined with the adjacent Beverley Allotments to form a new Local SINC. In combination, these sites would offer a range of habitats and species. It is recommended that this site is designated as a proposed Local SINC.</p> <p>To further enhance the site, it is also recommended that the enhancements outlined in Appendix D are implemented to ensure the long-term success of the site.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is high levels of use and management. The rose gardens and ornamental planting beds across the site are managed frequently, as is the amenity grassland which mown short. The woodland seems subject to less management but has signs indicative of heavy recreational use. Japanese knotweed was recorded adjacent to Beverley brook, this species should be controlled to prevent further spread.</p> <p>A simple measure which would improve the ecological value of amenity grassland habitat would be let the margins grow rough by relaxing the mowing intensity. If possible, it would preferable if the margins of the amenity grassland could have the top soil stripped and seeded with a native wildflower mix. This would result in a much more diverse plant community. Additional tree planting is also possible across the site, especially within the amenity grassland and near the existing woodland, this would bring benefits for both people and wildlife. There an opportunity to hugely increase the parks interest by providing access to Beverley brook through opening up the fence line on the eastern boundary. Furthermore, there is scope to remove the concrete banks of the brook and create a more natural environment for visitors to enjoy, possibly with reedbeds and a seating area. Pond creation could also be considered, the adjacent allotment supports frogs, toads and newts which would quickly colonise any new ponds. There should be focus on strengthening the Beverley brook corridor, as present it is sparse, comprising mostly a steel palisade fence with occasional trees.</p> <p>To further enhance the site, it is also recommended that the enhancements outlined in Appendix D are implemented to ensure the long-term success of the site.</p>	
42	N/A	Beverley Park Allotments	N/A	N/A	<p>Beverley Park Allotments is situated in the east of the borough, adjacent to Beverley brook and Beverley Park. The site a private allotment with no public access.</p> <p>The site is predominately allotments, most of which are reasonably well kept. Other habitats include small areas of amenity grassland, orchard and scrub. The site is bound on its north by hedgerow with trees dominated by hornbeam with occasional oak and ash. The eastern boundary is formed of steel fence adjacent to Beverley brook. The Sites southern boundary has treeline comprised of: abundant sycamore; frequent horse chestnut; and rarely London plane and oak. There is small bushy hedgerow with tall trees in the entrance to the allotments. This hedge comprised: frequent sycamore, lime, ivy and bramble; occasional snowberry, yew and holly; and rarely cherry and oak. At least two plots have small wildlife ponds, in which frogs, toads and newts (unknown species) have been recorded by allotment users.</p>	<p>Proposed SINC</p> <p>The site provides ecological benefits to a variety of species, in particular birds, bats and pollinating invertebrates. Given Beverley brook is adjacent it is likely that many species access the site via this corridor. Whilst the site is not accessible to the public, enough of the local community use the allotments that it is still valuable locally. It is recommended that this site is combined with the adjacent Beverley Park to form a new Local SINC. In combination, this new Local SINC will support a range of habitats and species.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is currently intensively managed as allotments with areas of scrub and hedgerow less well managed.</p> <p>Whilst the current habitats have some ecological value, the active nature of the allotment users provides an opportunity for further improvement. Opportunities exist to create a large communal wildlife pond and to encourage plot owners to create small ponds (there is an allotment plot which is too damp to use/rent, so that could be possible location for a larger pond). Areas which are not part of plots could be sown with native wildflowers, providing opportunities for pollinating invertebrates to forage. Towards the site boundaries, such as within scrub and hedgerow, dead wood habitat could be installed creating benefiting many species, including stag beetle. Bird and bat boxes</p>	Local

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
						could be installed on existing trees, providing valuable opportunities for species which are otherwise limited locally.	
43	N/A	Bonesgate Open Space	N/A	N/A	<p>The site is located in the east of the borough adjacent to the Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space SINC. The site supports a section of the Bonesgate Stream, which is surrounded by grassland and trees and is considered to contribute to the strategic corridor in the east.</p> <p>The site supports a section of the Bonesgate Stream, which was recorded with naturally vegetated banks, including oak, ash, willow, elder, hawthorn and blackthorn. The remainder of the site was comprised of amenity grassland with dominant perennial rye grass.</p>	<p>Proposed SINC</p> <p>The site supports river habitat, which is a priority habitat within the borough and London. This habitat forms part of a larger blue/green corridor, which is strategically important in the east of the borough. Due to the strategic importance of this site, it is recommended that this site is designated as an extension of the Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space Borough Grade I SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The grassland in the site is currently subject to regular management. There is potential to improve the ecological value of the grassland through more relaxed management of sections of the grassland and at the margins to encourage a more diverse sward height and range of species.</p>	Borough Grade I
44	N/A	Canbury Gardens	N/A	N/A	<p>Canbury Gardens is located along the western boundary of the borough in the north and bordered by the River Thames. The site is a park and gardens with tennis courts, MUGA and children's playground facility.</p> <p>The site is comprised of amenity grassland with shrub planting, defunct hedgerow, scattered trees and treelines. There are also large areas of hardstanding associated with the tennis and MUGA facility and footpaths which run through the site. The habitats within the site supported native and non-native species, which were considered to have limited in diversity in structure and richness.</p>	<p>Not Recommended for Designation</p> <p>The site lies immediately adjacent to the River Thames and is likely to provide a buffer habitat between urban development and this strategic corridor. However, due to the high numbers of visitors to the site to play sport, walk and/or relax, there is very limited ecological value within the site. This is with exception to the mature and semi-mature trees present.</p> <p>Due to the limited ecological value and given the site does not specifically provide access for people to enjoy nature, this site was not considered of local SINC quality and was therefore not recommended to be designated as a SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is subject to regular management. There are limited opportunities to improve the site for biodiversity, however there is potential to make minor changes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildlife friendly planting of shrub borders with native and non-native species with known benefits for wildlife. - Relaxed mowing regime in selected areas to create a more diverse sward and species-richness. - Provision of bug hotels and deadwood features such as loggeries. - Provision of bird and bat boxes installed on trees. 	
45	N/A	Hogsmill Community Garden and Kingston University Land	N/A	N/A	<p>This site comprises of the Hogsmill Community Garden (western parcel) and an area of non-publicly accessible land owned by Kingston University (eastern parcel). The site is located in the west of the borough, it is adjacent north of the Hogsmill River in central Kingston. The Community Garden project aims too addresses the need for more outdoor community spaces, it provides opportunities for the local community to improve their health and gain practical skills in environmental practices.</p> <p>The Community Garden is open the public three days a week, where anybody is able to enjoy the space. Ecologically the garden is of moderate interest but for people the site is an important place to relax, learn and engage with nature.</p> <p>The site is small and split into two parcels. The western parcel is the community garden where habitats included amenity grassland, hedgerow, pond, planting beds, a polytunnel, hardstanding, sheds and a seating area. The eastern parcel is private land owned by Kingston University and is not part of the community garden facility</p>	<p>Proposed SINC</p> <p>Despite Community Garden's small size, it provides an invaluable service to local community. It enables people to visit and enjoy a well-designed garden. For people without their own gardens, this community garden enables them to enjoy a garden in a way that is very different from visiting park or local nature reserve.</p> <p>The Community Garden also have projects that teach local people practical gardening skills, empowering them to improve their own personal greenspace at home, whether that be in an actual garden or simply a balcony. By giving people the skills to improve their own personal spaces, the project indirectly improving greenspaces across the local area. Encouraging people to take stewardship of their own gardens and balconies is a highly important, it enable a unique form of engagement with nature, ultimately improving attitudes to wildlife.</p> <p>Although the site is small and supports common and widespread habitats, which are not considered of distinct ecological value on their own, it is considered to be of key importance for people in the local</p>	Local

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
					and comprised an area of bramble scrub which has been overgrown with bindweed. Japanese knotweed was present in this parcel.	<p>area to access and learn about nature. It is therefore recommended that this site is designated as a Local SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>Currently the western parcel is managed used as a community garden whilst the eastern parcel is unmanaged scrub owned by Kingston University.</p> <p>The eastern parcel which is currently dominated by scrub could be managed to encourage more structural and species diversity or at the very least to control the Japanese knotweed and buddleia.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to provide dead wood habitat, such as a loggery, within the 'woodland' area of the community garden. Whilst there is only a small amount of amenity grassland at the site, there is scope to relax its mowing regime.</p>	
46	N/A	Knollmead Allotments	N/A	N/A	<p>Knollmead Allotments over 100 years old and is located near the eastern boundary of the borough. It is private with members only access. It comprises mostly allotments, including an orchard, but has some natural habitats including woodland, ponds, scrub, hedgerows and trees.</p> <p>To majority of the site comprised well-kept allotment plots with amenity grassland pathways. Several plots have dug small wildlife ponds and a small orchard is also present in the south. South of the orchard there is a woodland which is largely managed for permaculture, resulting in an unusually high number of fruit trees. Some areas of the woodland have been left relatively unmanaged, resulting in some species dominating the understory. The canopy species were generally semi-mature and the result of relatively recent planting. There were two oaks noted as being mature, originating far before the rest of the planting.</p> <p>Within the woodland there were also two ponds (one wet, one dry) and swales which fill over winter.</p> <p>Additional natural habitats noted included scrub, hedgerows and trees around the site boundaries.</p>	<p>Proposed SINC</p> <p>The site is an allotment with woodland and ponds that are considered to have important ecological value for a range of wildlife. This includes breeding frogs, toads and smooth newts using the woodland pond and birds, bats and slow worm using the woodland habitat. In addition, the permaculture areas have an abundance of fruit trees which will provide excellent foraging opportunities for birds. There is also an abundance of plant and habitat diversity across the site which will likely support a good variety of invertebrates, especially pollinators.</p> <p>In addition to this the site provides opportunities for the local school and scout group to enjoy and learn about nature. Such trips should be further encouraged, providing children access to nature and which might not otherwise be possible.</p> <p>The site supports habitats of Borough Grade quality and is therefore recommended that the site is designated a Borough Grade II SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>At present the allotments are highly managed and the permaculture is reasonably managed. The woodlands are wilder and lacks any management at present. Duckweed was present in two of the ponds, this invasive species should be controlled.</p> <p>The main opportunity for the site would be to improve the woodland management so that benefits for wildlife are maximised. A woodland management plan is recommended, including measures for active tree management and pond/swale restoration. Further opportunities exist to use the site for educational purposes, such as inviting local schools and scout groups to visit.</p>	Borough Grade II
47	N/A	RAF Chessington	N/A	N/A	<p>The site is located in the south-west of the borough and is bound by the A23 in the west and residential housing in the east. The site supports a relatively large area of grassland, with woodland and scrub mosaic habitat primarily around the boundary of the site. Due to the habitats present it likely supports invertebrates, birds, reptiles and amphibians.</p> <p>The site supports a relatively large area of species poor neutral grassland, dominated by perennial rye grass with frequent white clover and daisy. Woodland was present around the edge and was dominated by oak, ash and occasional poplar. An area of scrub mosaic habitat comprising was present in the north east comprising hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble and young oak and ash.</p>	<p>Proposed SINC</p> <p>The site supports common and widespread habitats, which are considered of ecological value to a range of bird and invertebrate species. In addition to this, due to the size of the site and limited amount of greenspace in the immediate area, this site is considered to provide a valuable opportunity for people to access nature. It is therefore recommended that the site is designated as a Local SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is currently subject to frequent management. To further improve the site for biodiversity it is recommended that a more varied grassland management regime is implemented to create greater diversity in structure and species-richness.</p>	Local

LUC Site ID	SINC ID	Site Name	SINC Designation	SINC Citation	Key Survey Findings in 2020	Recommendations of the 2020 SINC Review *	Proposed SINC Designation
48	N/A	Surbiton Cemetery	N/A	N/A	<p>Surbiton Cemetery is situated in an urban location in the centre of the borough. The site lies in close proximity to the Hogsmill Valley and is situated immediately north of a green corridor, which runs along the railway line from east to west.</p> <p>The site is largely comprised of amenity grassland with a number of treelines, including a number of mature trees and species-poor hedgerows.</p>	<p>Not Recommended for Designation</p> <p>The site supports common and widespread urban habitats, which have limited ecological value with exception to the trees and the limited value the site has for local people to enjoy nature, this site was not recommended to be designated as a SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The site is subject to frequent management. There is limited opportunity to improve the site for biodiversity, however there is potential to make minor changes through the management of the grassland to encourage a more diverse structure and range of species. There is also potential to provide additional opportunities for bats and birds through the provision of bat and bird boxes.</p>	Not Applicable
49	N/A	Alric Avenue Allotments	N/A	N/A	<p>Alric Avenue Allotments is an allotment with small nature area situated in the north east of the borough adjacent west of Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston) SINC. It is accessible to allotment owners only with the main ecological interest the nature area in the north west of the site.</p> <p>The site is comprised mostly of allotments. A small immature broad-leaved woodland is present in the north east of the site, it is perhaps 20 years old and is comprised of an ash canopy with occasional cherry whilst the scrub layer is blackthorn scrub with occasional hawthorn. The woodland has been subjected to much work by volunteers with native wildflower woodland species recently planted. Two small ponds are present near the woodland, rare native species have also been planted in one of these ponds. Other habitats include a native hedgerow of bramble and hawthorn along the southern boundary, a native hedgerow of hawthorn along the northern boundary and a seasonally wet ditch.</p>	<p>Proposed SINC</p> <p>The site supports habitats, such as native hedgerow, woodland and ponds, which provide value for local populations of species, including slow worm. In addition to this the site provides a valuable place for local people to enjoy and engage with the natural world.</p> <p>Overall, the site meets the criteria for a local SINC. To further increase the value of the site the management team should aim to improve the ecological value of the site by implementing the discussed measures and inviting further local groups to participate in events at the allotments. It is recommended that the site is designated as a Local SINC.</p> <p>Management Recommendations</p> <p>The allotment plots are all well-kept with only a few exceptions. The woodland is well managed for its size as are the two ponds and hedgerows. The site is surrounded on its north, south and western aspects by residential housing, resulting in high development pressure.</p> <p>The site is already used by some school groups but there is an opportunity to extend this to other groups including local scouts' groups and vulnerable groups. Ecologically there are limited opportunities given the scale of the site and the limited space available. Loggeries and/or dead wood habitat near the ponds would be beneficial. The ditch could be seeded with native species, as at present it is quite sparse. There is currently an owl box within the woodland, bird and bat boxes designed for common and widespread species are most likely to be used so there are opportunity to install these onto mature trees. Whilst not an opportunity, the woodland is mostly ash making it very vulnerable to ash dieback, planting additional tree species would ensure the long-term success of this woodland.</p>	Local

Appendix C
Summary of SINC Review

Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
December 2020

Appendix D

Proformas

Seething Wells Filter Beds

Site information

Site ID	14	SINC ID	KiBI08	SINC Name	Seething Wells Filter Beds
Grid Ref	TQ 17355 67553			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	5.38			Grade	Borough I
SINC Access GiGL data	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads		SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change	
SINC Description	The remains of the old Surbiton Water Works, next to the Thames, frequented by wintering wildfowl and other birds seeking refuge from the comparatively exposed river.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC				Ownership	Private
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m		SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m	
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m		NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m	
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m		Land Use	Disused filter bed	
Invasive species (GiGL data):	A Flowering Plant, American Mink, Butterfly-bush, Ring-necked Parakeet				
Priority Habitat	No PHI habitat within SINC				
Protected / Notable Species	Bats; Black Redstart; Common Pipistrelle; Common Tern; Daubenton's Bat; Dunnock; Fieldfare; Gadwall; Goldcrest; Green Sandpiper; Grey Heron; Grey Wagtail; Herring Gull; House Martin; House Sparrow; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Lapwing; Lesser Black-backed Gull; Lesser Noctule; Linnet; Little Egret; Little Ringed Plover; Mediterranean Gull; Mistle Thrush; Mute Swan; Nathusius's Pipistrelle; Natterer's Bat; Noctule Bat; Peregrine; Pipistrelle; Pipistrelle Bat species; Pochard; Red-eyed Damselfly; Redwing; Reed Bunting; Sand Martin; Serotina; Shoveler; Snipe; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Starling; Stock Dove; Swallow; Swift; Tawny Owl; Teal; Unidentified Bat				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

Seething Wells Filter Beds is a disused industrial site in the north of Kingston Upon Thames adjacent to the River Thames. The site was historically used as a waterworks that provided water from the River Thames to London.

Seething Wells Filter Beds



Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 22/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny
Nature and level of use None **Management** Regularly

Additional Comments:

The site is subject to regular maintenance on a monthly basis. This includes the treatment and removal of vegetation.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The majority of the site is comprised of standing water, which was previous used as a filter bed, and bare ground with tall ruderal, ephemeral and short perennial plant species and scattered trees. The site has significantly changed since the previous survey with little evidence of the species-rich grassland supporting species, such as upright brome, small scabious, dropwort, salad burnet and pyramidal orchid, which are typically found in chalk grassland in the North Downs identified along the basin walls. A review of the aerial imagery indicates that changes in extent and types of habitats in the site have occurred in more recent years with most significant changes recorded between 2018 and 2020.

Seething Wells Filter Beds

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The site was subject to threat from erosion along the edge of the site immediately adjacent to the River Thames. In addition to this, moderate levels of buddleia were recorded during the survey.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

The site offers a significant opportunity to sensitively manage the site to restore the wetland habitat present. Given that a large proportion of the site supports wetland habitat and due to the existing relationship with the River Thames, the site continues to be of notable value. Due to this and given that the site been subject to these changes in more recent years, it is expected that the potential to restore the site to its previous quality and value would be achievable through appropriate management of the site. In addition to this, there is the opportunity to re-establish the species-rich calcareous grassland, which despite existing levels of disturbance and treatment from current management of the site is likely to retain its previous geological character and retain notable value to support rare and notable species that are unique to the site.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

A range of waterfowl were identified within the site including swan, coot and gull species. In addition to this, a small number of butterflies were recorded during the survey.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

This is a unique site within the borough as it represents an old industrial site that has been colonised nature. In addition to this, the site is considered of historical importance and forms part of Conservation Area, as well as a Borough Grade I SINC.

Habitat Rarity

The site was previously noted to support species-rich grassland with calcareous tendencies. This is a rare habitat within the borough and should be re-established where possible.

Species Rarity

The site was previously recorded to support a range of grassland species, which are rare within London. Due to the management of the site, these species are no longer evident and have largely been replaced by tall ruderal and ephemeral species.

Habitat Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Richness

The previous survey recorded a species-rich grassland along the basin walls of the site. There was no evidence to suggest during the site visit that this was still present, and efforts should be made to re-establish this habitat, which supported a range of unique species, including upright brome, small scabious, dropwort, salad burnet and pyramidal orchid that are typically associated with calcareous grassland in the North Downs. Despite existing disturbance and treatment from the current management of the site, it is likely that that the site continues to retain its previous geological character and retain its value to support rare and notable species. To understand the ecological value of the site further, it is recommended that an additional survey are conducted in spring

Size

The site is 5.38ha and is not considered to be notable in size.

Seething Wells Filter Beds

Important Populations of Species

The site is known to be of particular importance to winter waterfowl. Due to the timings of the SINC Review survey, it was not possible to observe this. However, during the survey a range of waterfowl species were recorded using the site. Given the proximity of the site to the River Thames, this site is likely to provide an important habitat for birds to shelter.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The site is unique as a result of its previous land use and therefore as previously found has potential to support habitats and species that cannot be found elsewhere in the borough.

Typical Urban Character

The site is a disused industrial site, which has been colonised by tall ruderal and ephemeral species.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site is of historic value as it was previously used as a waterworks to supply water to London. In addition to this, the site is listed within a Conservation Area and supports a listed boundary wall.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the north of the borough along the River Thames. The site provides an important place for birds that use the River Thames to shelter.

Access

There is no public access to the site. However, it can be viewed from the footpath on the Portsmouth Road.

Use

The site is a disused industrial site that is not accessible to the public.

Potential

The site offers a significant opportunity to sensitively manage the site to restore the wetland habitat present. Given that this habitat continues to present and comprises the large majority of the site, the ability to achieve this restoration is considered to be achievable. In addition to this, there is the opportunity to re-establish the species-rich calcareous grassland, which despite existing levels of disturbance and treatment from current management of the site is likely to retain its previous geological character and retain notable value to support rare and notable species that are unique to the site.

Aesthetic Appeal

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

At risk

Comments

Due to the current management practices, which include the treatment and removal of vegetation, being implemented, the site is at risk of de-designation unless urgent action is taken to implement remedial measures to restore the site. The site has significantly changed since the previous survey due to current management approach, which has reduced the extent and value of the habitats present. The site is now primarily comprised of standing water and bare ground with tall ruderal vegetation and ephemeral/short perennial plant species. The remains of some value to breeding birds and winter waterfowl species using the River Thames, however this could be further improved through appropriate management of the site. Given the nature of the site, which continues to support wetland habitats, as well as its relationship with the River Thames and its geological character, the site is considered to continue to be of notable value. Due to these factors and given that the site has been subject to these changes in more recent years, it is expected that the potential to restore the site to its previous quality and value would be achievable through appropriate management of the site. To support this assessment, it is recommended that an additional survey is conducted in spring to further understand the ecological value of the site. It is recommended that the SINC site retains its designation as a Borough Grade I SINC, however action is required otherwise it is at risk of being downgraded or de-designated in the future if management does not improve.

Seething Wells Filter Beds




Management Recommendations

The site is currently subject to regular management each month. This includes the treatment and removal of vegetation. The site offers a significant opportunity to sensitively manage the site to restore the wetland habitat present. Given that a large proportion of the site supports wetland habitat and due to the existing relationship with the River Thames, the site continues to be of notable value. Due to this and given that the site has been subject to these changes in more recent years, it is expected that the potential to restore the site to its previous quality and value would be achievable through appropriate management of the site. In addition to this, there is the opportunity to re-establish the species-rich calcareous grassland, which despite existing levels of disturbance and treatment from current management of the site is likely to retain its previous geological character and retain notable value to support rare and notable species that are unique to the site. In addition to this, if any invasive species which was reported anecdotally on site, these species should be controlled and prevented from further spread.

Seething Wells Filter Beds

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Seething Wells Filter Beds

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Bare ground with ephemeral plants. Some scattered trees including sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> . Ephemeral vegetation including willowherb <i>Epilobium</i> sp. and dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg..
2	Ruderal and scrub species present including buddleia <i>Buddleia davidii</i> , poplar <i>Populus</i> sp. and young sycamore.
3	Odonata species present. Algae build up in filter bed. Bird nests present.
4	Ephemeral species including oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> , buddleia, bedstraw <i>Galium</i> sp. and ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> . Other species in grassland include black medic <i>Medicago lupulina</i> and bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> .
5	A single field scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i> was recorded.

Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood

Site information

Site ID	36	SINC ID	M113	SINC Name	Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood
Grid Ref	TQ 16616 62156			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	22.17			Grade	Metropolitan
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (part of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey			No change
SINC Description	Perhaps London's most botanically diverse woodland, with many regionally rare species. The wood is also important for mammals and birds, and is probably London's best site for woodland butterflies.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership			Public/Council
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:			No SAC within 30m
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	Jubilee Wood map not verified	NNR within 30m of the SINC:			No NNR within 30m
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood	Land Use			Woodland
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Butterfly-bush, Green Alkanet, Turkey Oak				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Barnacle Goose; Bluebell; Brown Long-eared Bat; Bullfinch; Common Darter; Common Lizard; Common Pipistrelle; Cuckoo; Daubenton's Bat; Early-purple Orchid; Eurasian Pygmy Shrew; Fieldfare; Grass Snake; Grey Wagtail; Hobby; Kestrel; Lesser Redpoll; Lesser Spotted Woodpecker; Marsh Tit; Mistle Thrush; Nightjar; Noctule Bat; Redshank; Reed Bunting; Silver-washed Fritillary; Slow-worm; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Tawny Owl; Violet Helleborine; Willow Tit; Willow Warbler.				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?					Yes

Summary

This SINC is comprised of two blocks of woodland, including Sixty Acre Woods and Jubilee Woods, which are located in the south of the borough adjacent to Chessington World of Adventures Resort.

Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood



Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 15/07/2020 **Weather** Grey
Nature and level of use Low **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

An area of Sixty Acre Woodland in the east is used by Go Ape and due to health and safety restriction is more actively managed than the rest of the woodland. In addition to this, Jubilee Woods is managed by a local volunteer group.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The SINC is comprised entirely of woodland. Sixty Acre Woods is listed as an ancient woodland and supports a diverse range of species, including a canopy of sweet chestnut in the east on higher ground and ash-alder woodland throughout the rest of the site with an understorey of hawthorn, elm, hazel and holly. The ground flora supported bramble, scaly male fern, pendulous sedge, false brome and Euphorbia sp. Jubilee Woods was comprised of mature oaks, ash and conifer sp with understorey of hawthorn and elm. The ground flora was dense and comprised of bramble, pendulous sedge, mint, soft rush and hairy brome. The woodland has been subject to wetter conditions in more recent years, which has led to the loss of some of the oak trees on site.

Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood

Threats and Disturbances

- Redevelopment Invasives Erosion Vandalism
- Dog Fouling Flytipping Litter

Comments

There are signs of informal play in the woods with swings and jumps created. In addition to this, there was bamboo recorded in Jubilee Woods, which should be managed to avoid this species from dominating the understorey.

Opportunities on Site

- Mowing Regime Meadow Creation Wetland Creation Tree Planting
- Education Active Tree Management Loggery Wildlife Friendly Planting

Comments

Not applicable.

Interest Features

- Fish Amphibian Reptile Higher Plant Fungi
- Bird Bryophyte Mammal Lichen Invertebrates

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site supports ancient woodland habitat, which is relatively rare within London. In addition to this, the site is known to be one of the most diverse woodlands in London. The range of species recorded during the desk study and site survey reflect

Habitat Rarity

The site supports ancient woodland in Sixty Acre Wood and deciduous woodland, which is listed as a priority habitat on the priority habitat inventory.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following species: Barnacle Goose; Bluebell; Brown Long-eared Bat; Bullfinch; Common Darter; Common Lizard; Common Pipistrelle; Cuckoo; Daubenton's Bat; Early-purple Orchid; Eurasian Pygmy Shrew; Fieldfar

Habitat Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Richness

The site is considered to be one of the most botanically diverse woodlands in London. This level of diversity does not appear to have altered since the previous survey.

Size

The site is 22.17ha in site. This is a notable size of woodland in the south of the borough.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

The site supports ancient woodland in Sixty Acre Wood.

Recreatability

The woodland habitat is considered to ancient and a priority habitat. This habitat would have taken many years to develop and is therefore not considered to be easily recreated.

Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the south of the borough. The site supports important woodland habitat, which connects to a much larger area of woodland and contributes to the strategic corridor, which runs from west to east in the south of the borough.

Access

There is public access to both areas of woodland within the site.

Use

The site is primarily used for walking and informal play. In addition to this, there is a Go Ape centre for people to enjoy aerial pursuits in the east of Sixty Acre Wood.

Potential

The site is of considerable value. However, there is potential to retain the importance of the site through active tree management and creation of features to enhance the site further.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site offers a place for people to access nature and to learn about the biodiversity value and management of the site. In addition to this, there is the opportunity to enjoy aerial pursuit activities associated with the Go Ape centre in the east of the site.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The Site supports ancient woodland and priority habitat, which are botanically diverse and of key importance to a wide range of wildlife. Due to changes in the ground conditions at Jubilee Wood, a number of mature oak trees have been lost. This should be managed to ensure that this area of the site retains its Metropolitan importance as an important woodland in London. At the moment, the site is considered of Metropolitan SINC quality and should therefore retain its designation.

Management Recommendations

The site is subject to varied management with the majority of Sixty Acre Wood subject to occasional management whilst more active is undertaken in the immediate surround of the Go Ape centre in the east of the site. In addition to this, Jubilee Woods is managed by a local volunteer group.




To protect and further improve the site for biodiversity it is recommended that the following measures are implemented:

- Active tree management to ensure the continued structural diversity and species-richness for which the woodland habitat is designated for.
- Removal of bamboo in Jubilee Woods to prevent this species from dominating the understorey habitat.
- Management of drainage at Jubilee woods, which in more recent years has caused wetter conditions and resulted in the loss of oak trees.
- Creation of deadwood features arising from active tree management.

Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Canopy comprises of sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i> , ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> . Understorey Wych elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i> , hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> . Ground flora of bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> ,
2	Open area of grassland with dominant tufted hair grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> and birch <i>Betula</i> sp. regeneration.
3	Canopy comprises of mature oak <i>Quercus</i> sp., ash and conifer sp with an understorey of hawthorn and elm <i>Ulmus</i> sp.. Ground flora comprised of bramble, mint <i>Mentha</i> sp., pendulous sedge, soft rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> and hairy brome <i>Bromus ramosus</i> .
4	Bamboo recorded.

Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands")

Site information

Site ID	27	SINC ID	KiBII17	SINC Name	Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands")
Grid Ref	TQ 17198 61689			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	2.78			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		

SINC Description Two large meadows over London Clay, next to Jubilee Wood.

Other designations within 30m of SINC **Ownership** Council

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m **SAC within 30m of the SINC:** No SAC within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: No LNR within 30m **NNR within 30m of the SINC:** No NNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands") **Land Use** Meadows

Invasive species (GiGL data): No invasive species identified.

Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland

Protected / Notable Species Common Darter; Great Crested Newt; Greater Pond-sedge; White-letter Hairstreak;

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? Yes

Summary

Jubilee meadows is situated in the south of the borough and lies immediately adjacent to Jubilee Woods, which a Metropolitan SINC site. The northernmost meadow can be accessed by the public via Jubilee Woods whilst the easternmost meadow can be viewed from the adjacent road and is primarily used as a horse paddock.



Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands")

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 15/07/2020 **Weather** Grey
Nature and level of use Low **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

The eastern meadow is grazed by horses.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site was comprised of two meadows supporting a range of common and widespread plant species. The northern meadow was comprised of rough grassland with an area of dense scrub and emergent vegetation where a dry pond was recorded in the north. Whilst the eastern meadow was grazed resulting in a short sward height comprising of more ruderal species with patches of dense scrub across the site. Both meadows were noted to support a less diverse range of species than previously recorded in the citation. This was particularly evident in relation to the eastern meadow, which seems to have deteriorated in condition. A redundant pillbox used in WWII was present in the west of the eastern meadow, which is being used as a bat hibernaculum.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The eastern meadow is subject to high levels of grazing, which is considered a factor in the deterioration in diversity of the grassland in this area of the site.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

There is potential to improve the diversity of the grassland habitat through management of the scrub and ruderal species present and to manage the dominant emergent vegetation, which is dominating the pond and is contributing to the pond being dry at the time of survey.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

This site does not represent the best example of grassland habitat in the borough.

Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands")

Habitat Rarity

This criterion is not application to the site.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following species: common darter; great crested newt; greater pond-sedge and white-letter hairstreak.

Habitat Richness

This criterion is not application to the site.

Species Richness

The site supports a range of common and widespread plant species. However, the diverse range of species has declined since the previous survey. This is particularly in relation to the eastern meadow, which supported more ruderal and scrub species.

Size

The site is 2.78ha. This is not is not of notable size, however, it is likely to provide an important buffer habitat between Jubilee Woods, which is designated as a Metropolitan SINC and the surrounding development in the north and east.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The habitats present within the site, including grassland, scrub and a recently established pond which can be easily recreated.

Typical Urban Character

The pillbox, which was previously used in WWII was present in the site and has been converted into a bat hibernaculum.

Cultural or Historic Character

A pillbox previously used in WWII was present in the site.

Geographic Position

The site is situated in the south of the borough. The site forms part of a strategic ecological corridor, which runs from west to east and then along the eastern boundary to join the Hogsmill Valley.

Access

There is public access to the northern meadow from Fairoak Lane via Jubilee Wood. There is no public access to the eastern field, however this can be viewed from adjacent footpaths and roads.

Use

The northern meadow is use primarily by walkers/dog walkers whilst the eastern meadow is used as a horse paddock.

Potential

There is potential to improve the diversity of the grassland habitat through management of the scrub and ruderal species present and to manage the dominant emergent vegetation, which is dominating the pond and is contributing to the pond being dry at the time of survey.

Aesthetic Appeal

The northern meadow forms part of walk that runs through this site and the adjacent Jubilee Wood. This provides an enjoyable walk for visitors through semi-natural habitats away from the heavily used roads in the surrounding area.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

At risk

Comments

The site supports grassland habitats, which have deteriorated since the previous citation. This may be due to impacts from overgrazing preventing wildflowers from flowering and seeding and the colonisation of more competitive plant species. Therefore, it is recommended that the site retains its designation as a Grade II Borough SINC. However, tis I at risk of being downgraded to a Local SINC if management is not implemented to improve the quality and diversity of the habitats present.

Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands")




Management Recommendations

As described above, existing management of the site is considered likely to have resulted in the deterioration of the SINC's quality and therefore that management is implemented to improve the quality and diversity of the site through changes to the existing grazing and cutting regimes, management of more competitive plant species and where appropriate re-seeding of grassland with wildflower seeds of local provenance.

Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands")

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Jubilee Meadows ("Meadowlands")

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Old pill box used as a bat hibernation roost. Woodpecker holes and bat boxes on trees.
2	Dominated by ruderal species including oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> , fat hen <i>Chenopodium album</i> and dock <i>Rumex</i> sp. with dense patches of scrub including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> .
3	Pond was dominated by vegetation. Mint <i>Mentha aquatica</i> was noted along the edge of the pond.
4	Patches of scrub dominant goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> .
5	Grassland composed goat's rue <i>Galega officinalis</i> , cock's foot <i>Dactylus glomerata</i> , ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> , Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , tufted hairgrass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> and wild carrot <i>Daucus carota</i> .

Canbury Gardens

Site information

Site ID	44	SINC ID	OS_Ki_0025	SINC Name	Canbury Gardens
Grid Ref	TQ 17911 70060			Site type	Potential site
Area (Ha)	5.9372			Grade	Unspecified
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	Not applicable.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Public/Private		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Park and green space		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Evergreen Oak, Japanese Knotweed				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	No designated species within potential SINC				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

Canbury Gardens is located along the western boundary of the borough in the north and bordered by the River Thames in the west. The site is a park and gardens with tennis courts, MUGA and children's playground facility.



Canbury Gardens

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 14/07/2020 **Weather** Grey

Nature and level of use High **Management** Frequently

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is comprised of amenity grassland with shrub planting, defunct hedgerow, scattered trees and treelines. There are also large areas of hardstanding associated with the tennis and MUGA facility and footpaths which run through the site. The habitats within the site supported native and non-native species, which were considered to have limited in diversity in structure and richness.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The site is subject to high levels of use by the public and as a result shows signs of erosion to the grassland and evidence fo litter and dog fouling. In addition to this, there was a record from the biological records of Japanese knotweed being present in the site.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Due to high level of use of the site as a park and gardens, the site has limited value for wildlife. However, there is potential to improve the diversity of the shrub borders by planting a range of native and non-native species with known benefits to wildlife and to relax the mowing regime in certain areas of the site to create a more diverse habitat structure and richness. In addition to this, there is potential to create a bug hotel and/or loggeries and make provision for bird and bat boxes.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

No habitats present were the best examples of that habitat type in London.

Canbury Gardens

Habitat Rarity

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following protected and notable species: Red kite; Goldcrest; Starling; Stag beetle and Daubenton's bat.

Habitat Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Richness

The site was not considered to support a diverse range of species within each of its habitats.

Size

The site is 5.9ha. This is not of notable size, however given the site's proximity to the River Thames it is considered likely to provide habitat for bats and birds that are commuting along the river in an area that is surrounded by urban development.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The majority of the habitats present can be easily recreated with exception to the mature trees.

Typical Urban Character

A wall recorded in the north of the site supported vegetation, including ivy-leaved toadflax and common ivy.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is located on the western boundary of the borough in the north. The site is bordered by the River Thames and is likely to provide habitat for bats to forage and birds to foraging and nest that are using the river corridor.

Access

There is public access to the majority of the site with exception to the tennis court area.

Use

The site is used as a park and garden, which supports a range of facilities, including tennis courts, MUGA and children's playground.

Potential

There is potential to improve the diversity of the shrub borders by planting a range of native and non-native species with known benefits to wildlife and to relax the mowing regime in certain areas of the site to create a more diverse habitat structure and richness. In addition to this, there is potential to create a bug hotel and/or loggeries and make provision for bird and bat boxes.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is of value to people as it provides a place to relax, play and walk along the River Thames, which is a significant draw for people as an attraction.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No Recommendation for Designation

Comments

The site lies immediately adjacent to the River Thames and is likely to provide a buffer habitat between urban development and this strategic corridor. However, due to the high numbers of visitors to the site to play sport, walk and/or relax, there is very limited ecological value within the site. This is with exception to the mature and semi-mature trees present. Due to the limited ecological value and given the site does not specifically provide access for people to enjoy nature, this site was

Canbury Gardens

not considered of local SINC quality and was therefore not recommended to be designated as a SINC.

Management Recommendations












The site is subject to regular management. There are limited opportunities to improve the site for biodiversity, however there is potential to make minor changes including:

- Wildlife friendly planting of shrub borders with native and non-native species with known benefits for wildlife
- Relaxed mowing regime in selected areas to create a more diverse sward and species-richness
- Provision of bug hotels and deadwood features such as loggeries
- Provision of bird and bat boxes installed on trees.

Canbury Gardens

Habitat Map



-  Potential SINCC boundary
-  Target Note
-  J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
-  TL Tree line
-  HS Hard standing
-  J1.2 Amenity grassland
-  J1.3 Ephemeral/short perennial
-  J1.4 Introduced shrub
-  J3.6 Buildings
-  OP Ornamental planting
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Canbury Gardens

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	This area was comprised of bare ground with patches of scrub dominated by bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , grassland including dominant perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> and couch grass <i>Elymus repens</i> , and tall ruderal vegetation with abundant nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , frequent hedge mustard <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> and occasional bristly ox-tongue <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> .
2	The treeline was comprised of occasional sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , frequent false acacia <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> and elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> with an understorey of dominant bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , frequent bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i> and occasional buddleia <i>Buddleia davidii</i> .
3	This habitat supported dominant laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> hedgerow with scattered trees, including sycamore and London plane <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> . The hedge was bordered by shrub planting including young black poplar <i>Populus nigra</i> , dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> and <i>Euphorbia</i> sp..
4	This section supported dominant dogwood, abundant bindweed, occasional Willow <i>Salix</i> sp. and Cotoneaster sp.. Scattered trees included cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> , birch <i>Betula</i> sp. and willow.
5	Shrub planting with a dense treeline. This included dominant bamboo, frequent spotted laurel <i>Aucuba japonica</i> , laurel and dogwood, occasional rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> and nettle. Scattered trees included oak <i>Quercus</i> sp., yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> and sycamore.
6	MUGA facility.
7	Children's playground.
8	Scattered trees including sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i> , lime <i>Tilia</i> sp., oak and London plane.
9	A rose <i>Rosa</i> sp. bed.
10	A retained boundary wall colonised with species, such as ivy-leaved toadflax <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> and common ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> .

Kingston Cemetery

Site information

Site ID	18	SINC ID	KiL04	SINC Name	Kingston Cemetery
Grid Ref	TQ 19094 68781			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	12.73			Grade	Local
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	A well tended cemetery with one side bordering the Hogsmill River.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Council		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Cemetery		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Butterfly-bush, Evergreen Oak, False-acacia, Gallant Soldier, Green Alkanet, Himalayan Cotoneaster, Japanese Knotweed, Orange Balsam, Ring-necked Parakeet, Snowberry, Tree-of-heaven, Wall Cotoneaster, Water Fern				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Barn Owl; Bullfinch; Common Pipistrelle; Common Tern; Daubenton's Bat; Dunlin; Dunnock; European Water Vole; Fieldfare; Gadwall; Goldcrest; Grass Snake; Green Sandpiper; Grey Heron; Grey Wagtail; Herring Gull; Hobby; House Martin; House Sparrow; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Lapwing; Lesser Black-backed Gull; Lesser Noctule; Lesser Redpoll; Lesser Spotted Woodpecker; Linnet; Little Egret; Long-eared Owl; Marbled White; Meadow Pipit; Mistle Thrush; Mute Swan; Nathusius's Pipistrelle; Noctule Bat; Peregrine; Pied Flycatcher; Pipistrelle; Pipistrelle Bat species; Red Kite; Redshank; Redwing; Reed Bunting; Sand Martin; Shoveler; Snipe; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Spotted Flycatcher; Starling; Stock Dove; Swallow; Swift; Tawny Owl; Teal; Water Rail; West European Hedgehog; Wild Clary; Willow Warbler				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

Kingston Cemetery, which was opened during the Victorian era in 1855 and is situated in the centre of Kingston surrounded by residential housing and bordered by Hogsmill Valley in the south.

Kingston Cemetery



Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 08/07/2020 **Weather** Grey

Nature and level of use Moderate **Management** Regularly

Additional Comments:

The site was subject to varied management with a more relaxed mowing regime in the north-east.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is comprised of short amenity grassland with scattered trees and rough areas of grassland, particularly in the north-east. The site also support deciduous woodland habitat and veteran trees, which are priority habitats for the borough.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Kingston Cemetery

Comments

Not applicable.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

There is potential improve the site for biodiversity through the management of the grassland to encourage a more diverse range of species, particularly in the area of rough grassland in the north-east of the site and to make provision for tree planting to allow connectivity in the site to be maintained and to provide habitat opportunities for species, such as birds and bats.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

A number of butterflies, including marbled whites were recorded during the survey.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site represents an important greenspace within an urbanised setting. In addition to this, the site supports a small area of deciduous woodland, which recorded as a listed habitat on the priority habitat inventory and veteran trees, which are recorded as a listed habitat on the priority habitat inventory and veteran trees, which are recorded on the Ancient Veteran Tree Inventory.

Habitat Rarity

Deciduous woodland habitat, which is listed as a priority habitat was recorded in the south-west of the Site. In addition to this, the site supports a small number of veteran trees, which were identified within the Ancient Veteran Tree Inventory.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified a wide range of species, including: Common pipistrelle; Soprano pipistrelle; Nathusius pipistrelle; Daubenton's bat; Hedgehog; Grass snake; Bullfinch; Grey wagtail; House martin; Swift; and Goldcrest.

Habitat Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Richness

The grassland supports a range of common and widespread grassland and herb species with areas of increased diversity in some areas of the site. In addition to this, a number of faunal species were identified as part of the desk study.

Size

The site is 12.73ha. This is of notable size given the urban setting of this site.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The site supports deciduous woodland habitat and veteran trees, which cannot be easily recreated and should be protected where possible whilst the grassland habitat can be more easily recreated.

Typical Urban Character

The gravestones within the site show signs of being colonised by sedum species, including white stonecrop.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site is a Victorian cemetery opened in 1855 and includes a War Memorial, which has historic significance. In addition to this, the site as a cemetery has an important value culturally to those in the local area.

Kingston Cemetery

Geographic Position

The site is located in the centre of Kingston Upon Thames and therefore represents an important greenspace in an urban setting. The site is also likely to provide a locally important buffer between urban development and the strategic ecological corridor associated with Hogsmill Valley.

Access

The site is free accessible to the public during opening hours.

Use

The site is primarily used as a cemetery with nature conservation interest features maintained by a local volunteer group.

Potential

There is potential improve the site for biodiversity through the management of the grassland to encourage a more diverse range of species, particularly in the area of rough grassland in the north-east of the site and to make provision for tree planting to allow connectivity in the site to be maintained and to provide habitat opportunities for species, such as birds and bats.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site of historic and cultural importance for people in the local area. In particular, the cemetery includes a war memorial.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed upgrade and extension

Comments

The site supports deciduous woodland habitat and veteran trees, which are considered priority habitats for the borough. The site is known to support a breeding slow worm population, which is a priority species and has significant mycological interest. There are also a number of protected and notable species recorded identified from GIGL data, which are likely to use the site and adjacent Hogsmill river corridor. In addition to this, the site is of significant size in an urban area and is well connected and likely to contribute to the value of the Hogsmill river corridor, which is a key strategic corridor in the borough. Due to these factors, it is recommended that this site is upgraded to a Borough Grade II SINC.

Management Recommendations

The nature conservation interest features are currently managed by a local volunteer group. To further improve the site for biodiversity it is recommended that the following measures are considered:




-Grassland management to improve the species diversity of grassland, particularly in areas to the north-east, which are subject to a more relaxed mowing regime.

-Provision of tree planting to improve connectivity and provide additional habitat opportunities for wildlife within the site and to replace trees that have been recently felled.

Kingston Cemetery

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Kingston Cemetery

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	This area of the site was subject to a more relaxed mowing regime. Numerous marbled whites <i>Melanargia galathea</i> were recorded at this location.
2	A number of rooks <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> were recorded in the site at the time of survey.
3	Fungi was recorded in the grassland.

Edith Gardens Allotments

Site information

Site ID	17	SINC ID	KiL05	SINC Name	Edith Gardens Allotments
Grid Ref	TQ 19521 66910			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	0.45			Grade	Local
SINC Access GiGL data	No public access	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		

SINC Description Abandoned allotments alongside the Tolworth Brook.

Other designations within 30m of SINC **Ownership** Council

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m **SAC within 30m of the SINC:** No SAC within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: Edith Gardens Nature Reserve **NNR within 30m of the SINC:** No NNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: No AWI within 30m **Land Use** Local nature reserve

Invasive species (GiGL data): No invasive species identified.

Priority Habitat Not applicable.

Protected / Notable Species Not applicable.

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

Edith Garden Allotments is a small linear local nature reserve situated in an area of residential housing units in the centre of the borough. Since the previous survey, the site has been subject to management by a local volunteer group to create a wheelchair accessible local nature reserve for residents to access.



Edith Gardens Allotments

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 14/07/2020 **Weather** Grey
Nature and level of use Low **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site supports woodland-scrub habitat, which is interspersed in the east with a mosaic of tall ruderal vegetation, newly created ponds and bare sandy ground. In addition to this, there is a newly planted hedgerow, which has yet to establish and dead hedge along the northern boundary of the site. The Tolworth Brook, a culvert which runs east to west was also recorded along the southern boundary of the site. These habitats provide a wide range of resources for invertebrates, small mammals, amphibians, reptiles and bird species.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Himalayan balsam was recorded during the survey along the river. There was also low levels of litter recorded within the site.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

The site is currently subject to management by a local volunteer group who are managing and creating a range of habitats, which are of benefit to wildlife. There is however opportunity to further enhance the site through management of ponds and trees to creation of meadow habitat in areas that are dominated by coarser more ruderal species. There is also potential to make provision for interpretation boards for visitors to refer to when using the site.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site represents an important space for local people to access nature in Berrylands is therefore considered to be of local importance.

Edith Gardens Allotments

Habitat Rarity

No habitats were identified, which were ancient or priority. However, the site survey identified a number of habitats, which are considered a priority for the borough, including river, standing water and woodland. There is potential that as these habitats established and are managed that they could be priority habitats in due course.

Species Rarity

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Habitat Richness

The site supports a range of habitats, including woodland-scrub, tall ruderal vegetation, ponds, bare ground, hedgerow and a river. Due to the rich selection of habitats present within a small site in a residential area, this site has potential to provide a range of important resources for a range of wildlife.

Species Richness

The site supports a range of common and widespread plants species. However, the habitats present was not considered to be particularly species rich.

Size

The site is 0.45ha in site. This site is very small, however due to its range of habitats present is considered of importance in the local area.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The site supports habitats, which have been recently created and are therefore considered to be easily recreated.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site was previously used during World War II to hold air raid shelters and then as an allotment, which was subsequently abandoned.

Geographic Position

The site is a small linear corridor located in an area of residential housing units in the centre of the borough. This corridor is likely to provide habitat for wildlife to disperse in the adjacent greenspaces and to semi-natural habitat within the Hogsmill Valley.

Access

There is restricted access to the site with access available to the local volunteer group and residents.

Use

The site is in the process of being created into a wheelchair accessible local nature reserve for local residents to quietly and safely enjoy nature in the site. The use of the site is currently limited, however there are plans for the site to be more actively used in the future.

Potential

The site is currently subject to management by a local volunteer group who are managing and creating a range of habitats, which are of benefit to wildlife. There is however opportunity to further enhance the site through management of ponds and trees to creation of meadow habitat in areas that are dominated by coarser more ruderal species. There should be management of the Himalayan balsam, which was recorded adjacent to the culvert. There is also potential to make provision for interpretation boards for visitors to refer to when using the site

Aesthetic Appeal

The site provides a quiet, safe place for people to access nature. Although, there is currently limited use of the site there is potential as the site is managed for this site to be more actively used by local residents.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Opportunity

Edith Gardens Allotments

Comments

The site supports habitats that are important locally and have been enhanced through the recent management of the site by a local volunteer group. The site should therefore remain as a Local SINC. However, there is potential as the site establishes and continues to be managed for the site to be considered as a Borough Grade II in the future.

Management Recommendations



The site, which was previously an abandoned allotments has recently be subject to management by a local volunteer group who have implemented a range of ecological enhancements, including the provision of wetland habitat, such as ponds, as well as bare sandy ground, hedgerow and dead hedges, which provide additional resources for birds, invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles and small mammals. In addition to this the volunteer group have improved the sites access for residents in the local area. The current management is considered appropriate, however there is potential to improve the site further with the following measures

- Active management of the trees present on site
- Management of ponds on site to allow for the establishment of open water and establishment of aquatic and emergent plant species where appropriate.
- Meadow creation to encourage the colonisation of more diverse grassland and herb species and to reduce the coarser, more ruderal species, which currently dominates the habitat present.
- Control and removal of Himalayan balsam, which was recorded along the Tolworth Brook to prevent this species outcompeting native species and from damaging the structure of the bank.

Edith Gardens Allotments

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Edith Gardens Allotments

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Bug hotel.
2	A small pond choked with duckweed <i>Lemna</i> sp..
3	A mosaic of tall ruderal vegetation, scrub and scattered trees. Species included common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , broad-leaved willowherb <i>Epilobium montanum</i> , great willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> , common mallow <i>Malva sylvestris</i> , oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> , red deadnettle <i>Lamium purpureum</i> , white deadnettle <i>Lamium album</i> and tufted hair grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> . Treeline of sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> on northern edge of site.
4	A newly created pond with low levels of pond weed <i>Potamogeton</i> sp.. It is understood that this will be planted in due course and that smooth newt <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> has previously been recorded in this pond. Adjacent was an area of sandy ground, which provides benefit for invertebrates.
5	Similar ruderal species present with additional species recorded included fool's parsley <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> and brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> . A planted hedgerow was recorded with hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> , birch <i>Betula</i> sp., hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> .
6	A culverted flowing stream along the southern boundary. Limited aquatic vegetation.

Coombe Hill Golf Course

Site information

Site ID	22	SINC ID	M100	SINC Name	Coombe Hill Golf Course
Grid Ref	TQ 20980 70699			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	50.86			Grade	Metropolitan
SINC Access GiGL data	No public access	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		

SINC Description The roughs of this golf course contain some important areas of heathland, while strips of ancient woodland and wet ditches provide an environment for some rare plants.

Other designations within 30m of SINC **Ownership** Private

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m **SAC within 30m of the SINC:** No SAC within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: No LNR within 30m **NNR within 30m of the SINC:** No NNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: Coombe Hill Golf Course **Land Use** Golf course

Invasive species (GiGL data): No invasive species identified.

Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland; Lowland heathland; No main habitat but additional habitats present

Protected / Notable Species Goldcrest; Lesser Skullcap; Redwing; Stag Beetle;

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? Yes

Summary

Coombe Hill Golf Course is located in the north-east of the borough. The site forms part of a series of designated SINC sites in this area of the borough and lies in close proximity to Richmond Park SSSI, SAC and National Nature Reserve and Wimbledon Common SSSI and SAC. Access to the site is restricted to users of the golf course only.



Coombe Hill Golf Course

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 07/07/2020 **Weather** Grey

Nature and level of use High **Management** Regularly

Additional Comments:

Regularly managed by the golf course.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site supports semi-natural acid grassland, which is subject to a varied management regime to create areas of short grassland on the fairways and green and longer areas of grassland in the roughs. This habitat is interspersed with lowland heath habitat supporting heather and bell heather in the north-west of the site and linear belts of semi-natural ancient oak woodland with groundcover supporting bluebells across the site.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Rhododendron was recorded in some areas of the woodland.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

There is potential to increase the geographic range of lowland heath across the site. At the time of survey, it was primarily restricted to the north-west of the site. In addition to this, there is potential to improve the water retention within the site, as this could become a dominating feature of the woodland habitat.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site supports ancient woodland habitat and lowland heath habitat. These habitats are rare within London and particularly in relation to the lowland heath, it is considered to represent an important site for this habitat.

Coombe Hill Golf Course

Habitat Rarity

The site supports ancient woodland habitat. In addition to this, the site supports deciduous woodland and lowland heath habitats, which are listed on the priority habitat inventory.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey have identified the following notable and protected species: goldcrest, lesser skullcap, redwing, stag beetle, bell heather and yellow pimpernel.

Habitat Richness

The site supports a mosaic of semi-improved acid grassland with varied structure, deciduous woodland, lowland heath and dry ditches. This provides a range of habitats for species to forage, disperse and shelter.

Species Richness

The site was not considered to support habitats that were species rich. However, this is not considered a constraint to the site as acid grassland and heathland habitat are inherently species-poor and were considered good examples of these habitat types.

Size

The site is 50.86ha in size. This is considered of notable size and is likely to be a significant contribution to the wildlife within the borough.

Important Populations of Species

The site supports a dense coverage of bluebells and is therefore considered an area of importance for this species. In addition to this, the site supports bell heather and lesser skullcap, which are rare in London and a range of uncommon acid grassland, heathland and wetland species.

Ancient Character

The site supports ancient woodland habitat.

Recreatability

The site supports rare habitats and species within the site, which are either irreplaceable or which cannot be recreated easily.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site has been used as a golf course since 1911 and is likely to be important place for people to enjoy sport.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the north-east of the borough and forms part of a series of designated sites in the wider area, including Richmond SSSI, SAC and NNR in the north and Wimbledon Common SSSI and SAC in the east. The site is likely to contribute to the strategic network that is present in the north of the borough.

Access

There is not public access to the site. The golf course is on available for members and visitors of the club to use.

Use

The site is used as a golf course.

Potential

There is potential to increase the geographic range of lowland heath across the site. At the time of survey, it was primarily restricted to the north-west of the site. In addition to this, there is potential to improve the water retention within the ditches in the site, which were dry at the time of survey. There is also opportunity to manage the levels of rhododendron within the site, as this could become a dominating feature of the woodland habitat.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is primarily appealing to members and visitors of the golf club to enjoy playing a sport in an nicely landscaped greenspace.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

Coombe Hill Golf Course

The site supports rare and uncommon habitats and species, which are considered of Borough Grade 1 quality and therefore the site should remain as previously designated. This site is likely to provide an important contribution to the strategic network which runs through the borough in the east and into the wider area.

Management Recommendations

The site is subject to regular management by the golf course. The current management approach is appropriate; however, it is recommended that the following management recommendations are considered to further improve the site:

- Increase the geographic range of lowland heath across the site, which is currently restricted to the north-east corner.
- Improve water retention of ditches in the site.
- Manage levels of rhododendron in woodland habitat and replace with native species

Coombe Hill Golf Course

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Coombe Hill Golf Course

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Mature sweet chestnut was present.
2	Pollarded oak <i>Quercus</i> sp. tree with woodpecker holes and loose bark providing features suitable for bats to roost.
3	Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> and horsetail <i>Equisetum arvense</i> was recorded.
4	This area of the site supported a different range of tree species including red oak <i>Quercus rubra</i> , birch <i>Betula</i> and pine <i>Pinus</i> sp.
5	There were swathes of heathland and mature oak trees were recorded in this part of the site.

Chessington Wood

Site information

Site ID	24	SINC ID	KiBI03	SINC Name	Chessington Wood
Grid Ref	TQ 17560 61962			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	9.9			Grade	Borough I
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	An ancient woodland consisting of oak, ash and birch over London Clay, with interesting plants growing among the trees, and a good range of breeding birds.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Private		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	Chessington Wood	Land Use	Woodland		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	No invasive species identified.				

Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland

Protected / Notable Species Brown Long-eared Bat; Butcher's-broom; Common Pipistrelle; Soprano Pipistrelle;

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? Yes

Summary

Chessington Wood is an area of ancient woodland situated in the south of the borough. The site is accessible to the public via a public foot path, which runs through the site between the A423 and Rushett Lane.



Chessington Wood

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 15/07/2020 **Weather** Grey

Nature and level of use Low **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is entirely comprised of ancient woodland habitat consisting of oak, ash and birch developed over London Clay. A greenway supporting mature blackthorn hedgerow and oak and ash trees was recorded in the south of the site and the Bonesgate Stream was recorded running north-east to south-west through the site.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Not applicable.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Key opportunity relates to active tree management to ensure the continued structural and species diversity within the woodland and hedgerow habitat.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site supports a fragment of ancient woodland, which is irreplaceable habitat and is listed as a priority habitat on the priority habitat inventory. In addition to this, the Bonesgate Stream, a tributary which connects to the Hogsmill River is a listed priority habitat and is of key significance as a strategic blue corridor in the borough.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports ancient woodland habitat and deciduous woodland habitat listed on the priority habitats inventory.

Chessington Wood

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following notable and protected species: Brown long-eared, Common pipistrelle, Soprano pipistrelle; Shield fern, lady-fern and Butcher's room

Habitat Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Richness

The woodland supports a range of plant species, including local rarities such as shield fern, lady-fern and butcher's room

Size

The site is 9.9ha.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

The site supports woodland habitat, which is considered of ancient character.

Recreatability

The site supports ancient woodland habitat, which is irreplaceable.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is situated in the south of the borough. The site forms part of a strategic corridor of designated sites, which runs from west to east along the eastern boundary towards the Hogsmill Valley and forms stepping stone habitat between woodland habitat in the south of the borough.

Access

The site provides access via the public foot path which runs through the site between the A423 and Rushett Lane.

Use

The majority of the site is not accessible to the public. However, there is a footpath that can be used by the public for walking.

Potential

There is potential to used active tree management to ensure the continued structural and species diversity within the woodland and hedgerow habitat.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site provides a woodland walk for people to enjoy nature away from the well-used roads in the vicinity of the site.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports woodland habitat which is of Borough Grade I quality and therefore should be retained as such as a SINC. The site contributes to the strategic habitat network, which runs along the eastern boundary towards the Hogsmill Valley and forms stepping stone habitat to woodland habitat in the wider area in the south of the borough.

Chessington Wood




Management Recommendations

The current management of the site was considered to be appropriate for the site. A key opportunity to maintain and protect the ecological value of the site is to ensure that active tree management is implemented to ensure the continued structural and species diversity of the woodland and hedgerow habitat.

Chessington Wood

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Chessington Wood

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Canopy of oak <i>Quercus</i> sp., ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and birch <i>Betula</i> sp. with and understorey hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> and field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> . Ground flora comprised of species including hairy brome <i>Bromus ramosus</i> and wood avens <i>Geum urbanum</i> .
2	Small stream running through woodland.
3	This area supports dense scrub with dominant blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> and mature oak and ash trees.

Coombe Wood

Site information

Site ID	3	SINC ID	KiBII07	SINC Name	Coombe Wood
Grid Ref	TQ 21696 70501			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	5.54			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	Free public access (part of site)		
SINC Description	Two small woodlands either side of the A3, including a short section of the Beverley Brook. Although invaded by rhododendrons, the woods still support a range of birds, wild flowers and some uncommon shrubs.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Council		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	Wimbledon Common	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	Wimbledon Common		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	Coombe Wood	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Woodland		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	A Flowering Plant				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Kestrel				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

Coombe Wood is comprised of two linear blocks of woodland situated on either side of the A3 along the eastern boundary of the borough. The site can be accessed via public footpaths and informal pathways with and adjacent to the site.



Coombe Wood

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 07/07/2020 **Weather** Grey

Nature and level of use Low **Management** None

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is formed of two linear blocks of woodland with a section of Beverley Brook passing through the site. The woodland to the west appeared to be more established and was comprised of oak and ash with an understorey of hawthorn and hazel and ground cover with bramble and bracken. In addition to this, there was an area of the woodland in the west, which was dominated by rhododendron. This did not appear to be as extensive as previously identified within the SINC citation. Whilst the woodland to the east supported a small number of mature and semi-mature trees but appeared to be less established supporting oak, ash and willow in the canopy with an understorey of blackthorn, elm and snowberry.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

There were signs of himalyan balsam growing on the banks of the section of Beverley Brook that lies within the site. In addition to this, the woodland to the west supported an area dominated by rhododendron.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

There is an opportunity to enhance the site through active management of invasive species, including Himalayan balsam and rhododendron. In addition to this, there is potential to actively manage the trees to ensure that structural and species diversity is maintained and provide additional features for species to use as shelter, such as log and brash piles.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

A range of common and widespread bird species are known to utilise the woodland. In addition, a badger sett was recorded in the site.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Coombe Wood

Habitat Rarity

The site supports deciduous woodland habitat, which is listed as a priority habitat on the priority habitat inventory.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following notable species: kestrel.

Habitat Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Richness

The site supports a range of common and widespread woodland species. However, this was not considered to have a particularly rich selection of species.

Size

The site is 5.54 in size. Although, this site is not of notable size as a linear belt it is likely to provide an important corridor for wildlife to disperse into the wider area.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

This site is comprised entirely of woodland, which can take decades to grow. This habitat is therefore not considered easy to recreate.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is located along the eastern boundary of the site and provides an important linear corridor for wildlife to use for foraging, shelter and commute to suitable habitat in the wider area. The presence of this habitat is likely to provide an important buffer between the A23 and surrounding area.

Access

The site is accessible via public footpaths and inform footpaths, which run within and adjacent to the site.

Use

The site is primarily used as a walking route.

Potential

There is an opportunity to enhance the site through active management of invasive species, including Himalayan balsam and rhododendron. In addition to this, there is potential to actively manage the trees to ensure that structural and species diversity is maintained and provide additional features for species to use as shelter, such as log and brush piles.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site provides an alternative route more natural/semi-natural route along the A3, which is a heavily used A road that connects the M25 to London.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports woodland and river habitat, which is considered of Borough Grade II quality and therefore should be retained as such as a SINC. The site is important as it contributes on a small scale to the strategic network in the east of the borough and provides an important buffer between the A23 and habitats in the wider area.

Coombe Wood

Management Recommendations

There were no obvious signs of management at this site identified during the survey. To further improve the ecological value of the site, it is recommended that the following measures are implemented:

- Removal of Himalayan balsam that was recorded on the banks of the stream, which passes through the site and if allowed to establish further will prevent native species from growing and undermine the structure of the bank. f
- Active management of the woodland to remove non-native species, in particular rhododendron, which has dominated sections of the woodland in the west and replace with native species.
- Provision of log and brash piles to provide additional habitat for invertebrates.
- In addition to this, there is opportunity to improve the access for people from the adjacent residential area by creating a more established circular walk and signage at the entrance.

Coombe Wood

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Coombe Wood

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	This area supported a canopy of willow <i>Salix</i> sp., ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , elm <i>Ulmus</i> sp. and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> with an understorey of dense scrub, including blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> and young willow.
2	Mature oak <i>Quercus</i> sp. trees in the north.
3	The canopy comprised of dominant oak and occasional ash with an understorey of dominant bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , frequent bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> and occasional hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> .
4	There was evidence of rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> . However, this was not as extensive as previously described in the citation.

Surbiton Cemetery

Site information

Site ID	48	SINC ID	OS_Ki_0230	SINC Name	Surbiton Cemetery
Grid Ref	TQ 19187 68175			Site type	Potential site
Area (Ha)	4.5568			Grade	Unspecified
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	Not applicable.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Council		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Cemetery		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	No invasive species identified.				
Priority Habitat	No PHI habitat within potential SINC				
Protected / Notable Species	No designated species within potential SINC				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

Surbiton Cemetery in the centre of the borough. The site is lies in close proximity to a green corridors, which is located to the south and the Hogsmill Valley in the north and east.



Surbiton Cemetery

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 16/07/2020 **Weather** Grey

Nature and level of use Low **Management** Regularly

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is largely comprised of amenity grassland with a number of treelines, including a number of mature trees and species-poor hedgerows.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

There is potential to improve the site for biodiversity through the management of the grassland to encourage a more diverse structure and range of species. There is also potential to provide additional opportunities for bats and birds through the provision of bat and bird boxes.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Habitat Rarity

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Rarity

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Surbiton Cemetery

Habitat Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Size

The site is 4.6ha. This site is not considered to be notable in size. However, due to the location of the site in a densely urbanised area, this site is likely to have more significant value to people in the local area.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The site supports a number of trees, which take a number of years to develop and should be protected where possible whilst habitats, such as the grassland can be more easily recreated.

Typical Urban Character

There are signs of some of the graves being colonised by sedum species, such as white stonecrop.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site opened in 1915 and as a cemetery has an important value culturally to those in the local area.

Geographic Position

The site is located in Surbiton in the centre of the borough. The site is located in close proximity to the Hogsmill Valley and is situated immediately north of a green corridor, which runs along the railway line from east to west.

Access

There is public access to site during opening hours.

Use

The site is primarily used as a cemetery.

Potential

There is potential improve the site for biodiversity through the management of the grassland to encourage a more diverse structure and range of species. There is also potential to provide additional opportunities for bats and birds through the provision of bat and bird boxes.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site of cultural importance for people in the local area.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No Recommendation for Designation

Comments

The site supports common and widespread urban habitats, which have limited ecological value with exception to the trees and the limited value the site has for local people to enjoy nature, this site was not recommended to be designated as a SINC.







Management Recommendations

The site is subject to frequent management. There is limited opportunity to improve the site for biodiversity, however there is potential to make minor changes through the management of the grassland to encourage a more diverse structure and range of species. There is also potential to provide additional opportunities for bats and birds through the provision of bat and bird boxes.

Surbiton Cemetery

Habitat Map



-  Potential SINCC boundary
-  Target Note
-  J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
-  TL Tree line
-  HS Hard standing
-  J1.2 Amenity grassland
-  J3.6 Buildings
-  J4 Bare ground
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Surbiton Cemetery

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Hedge comprises of a sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , elm <i>Ulmus</i> sp. and elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> . Trees were noted either side of the hedge with trees to the west dominated by sycamore and occasional oak <i>Quercus</i> sp. and trees to the east dominated by pine <i>Pinus</i>
2	Dominant annual meadow-grass <i>Poa annua</i> , abundant yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> and cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i> , frequent bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> , occasional cock's foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> and ribwort plant
3	Newly planted cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> trees on east side of path.
4	Mature cherry trees.
5	Trees included ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , oak and horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> .
6	Treeline comprised of horse chestnut, copper beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i> and conifer species.
7	Treeline supported dominant cherry.
8	The treeline comprised of dominant leylandii <i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> .
9	There was abundant laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> in this hedgerow.
10	Similar species composition as TN 2 with common field speedwell and ground ivy under the trees.

Hogsmill Valley

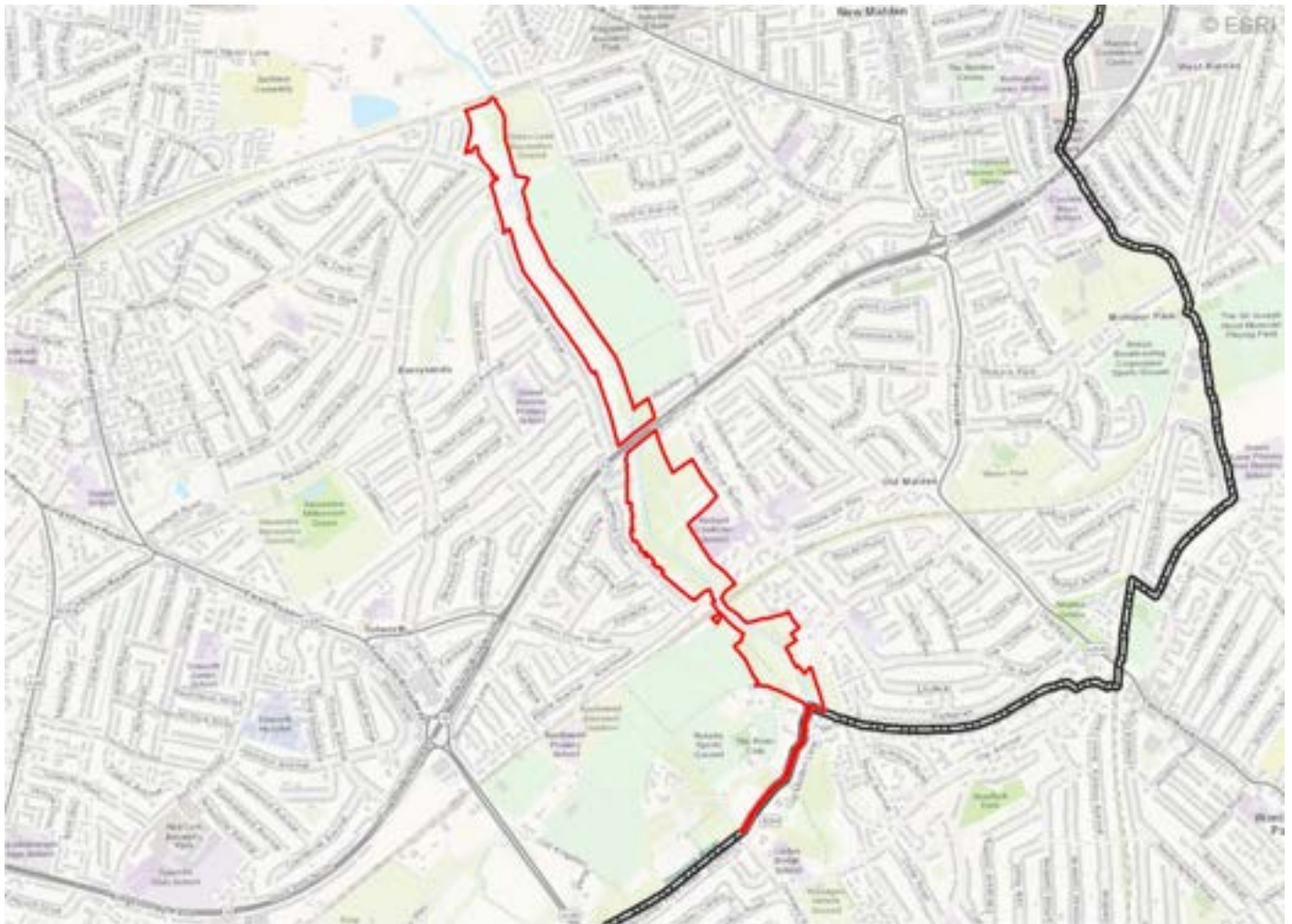
Site information

Site ID	16	SINC ID	KiBI02	SINC Name	Hogsmill Valley
Grid Ref	TQ 20807 66424			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	32.91			Grade	Borough I
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	This premier Local Nature Reserve encompasses the entire Hogsmill river corridor from Berrylands railway station south to London's order ith Surrey and comprises a aried mosaic of floodplain ha itats				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Public		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	Elmbridge Open Space; Hogsmill; Hogsmill River Park; Raeburn Open Space; Rose Walk; Southwood Open Space	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Series of nature reserves mostly open to the public.		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Bluebell, Butterfly-bush, False-acacia, Giant Hogweed, Goldfish, Green Alkanet, Indian Balsam, Japanese Knotweed, Ring-necked Parakeet, Yellow Archangel				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland; Good quality semi-improved grassland; No main habitat but additional habitats present				
Protected / Notable Species	Bats; Bluebell; Brown Hairstreak; Bullfinch; Common Darter; Common Frog; Common Pipistrelle; Daubenton's Bat; Dunnock; European Water Vole; Fieldfare; Goldcrest; Goshawk; Greater Pond-sedge; Green Sandpiper; Grey Heron; Grey Wagtail; Herring Gull; Hobby; House Martin; House Sparrow; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Lapwing; Lesser Black-backed Gull; Lesser Spotted Woodpecker; Little Egret; Long-eared Bat species; Long-winged Cone-head; Marsh Willowherb; Meadow Crane's-bill; Mistle Thrush; Mistletoe; Pipistrelle; Pipistrelle Bat species; Redwing; Ruddy Sympetrum; Sand Martin; Slow-worm; Snipe; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Spotted Flycatcher; Stag Beetle; Starling; Stock Dove; Swift; Tawny Owl; Teal; Water Rail; White-legged Damselfly; Wigeon; Willow Warbler; Yellow Wagtail;				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

The site includes the Hogsmill river corridor from Berrylands rail station south to Malden Lane on the edge of the borough. The site is mostly a Local Nature Reserve and the majority of it can be viewed through a network of public footpaths.

Hogsmill Valley



Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 27/08/2020 **Weather** Damp
Nature and level of use Moderate **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

The site is well managed with clear paths and signage for visitors to follow and read. It seems very popular with walkers, with the average visitor likely staying for an extended period. As a whole the site is reasonably well managed although there is an extensive Himalayan balsam issue.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is comprised of a complex mosaic of habitats centred around the Hogsmill river. The river itself is generally shallow and narrow, with some sections canalised. The river bank varies throughout its length but is generally vegetated, mostly by woodland but in some areas scrub. Shingle was recorded throughout the river, which will likely be an important habitat for fish, invertebrates and birds. Much of the site is broadleaved woodland which was varied in age, structure and species composition. Grassland was also a common habitat with semi-improved neutral grassland, unimproved neutral grassland and amenity recorded. There were large areas of scrub and ruderal present across the site, generally at habitat interfaces such as between grassland and the river bank. Tree lines, hedgerows and scattered trees were also noted across the site. Himalayan balsam was noted frequently within all habitat types but especially along the river bank and woodland.

Hogsmill Valley

Threats and Disturbances

- Redevelopment Invasives Erosion Vandalism
- Dog Fouling Flytipping Litter

Comments

The main threat the site is Himalayan balsam which was frequently recorded within all habitats types across the site. It has been left to spread and has now colonised large areas of the site at the expense of native species. It is also likely causing erosion of the river bank. Litter, dog fouling and fly tipping were additionally noted as threats although the Himalayan balsam should be the immediate priority. During a period of rainfall, oil and debris was recorded flowing into the river from the adjacent A3 road.

Opportunities on Site

- Mowing Regime Meadow Creation Wetland Creation Tree Planting
- Education Active Tree Management Loggery Wildlife Friendly Planting

Comments

The site as whole is already subject to much positive management which limits further opportunities for improvement. The most obvious opportunities would arise from control of the Himalayan balsam and establish of native vegetation in its place. Sycamore is also prevalent in the woodland area, the selective thinning of sycamore specimens would enable native species to thrive.

Interest Features

- Fish Amphibian Reptile Higher Plant Fungi
- Bird Bryophyte Mammal Lichen Invertebrates

Explain the importance of the site for these features

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site is a valuable river corridor, running through the centre of the borough.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports river habitat, which is considered a priority habitat in Kingston upon Thames. This river corridor is of distinct value within the borough.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following species: Bluebell; Brown Hairstreak; Bullfinch; Common Darter; Common Frog; Common Pipistrelle; Daubenton's Bat; Dunnock; European Water Vole; Fieldfare; Goldcrest; Goshawk; Greater Pond-sedge; Green Sandpiper; Grey Heron; Grey Wagtail; Herring Gull; Hobby; House Martin; Heron and House Sparrow.

Habitat Richness

The site supports a rich array of habitats including river, broadleaved woodland, semi-improved grassland, unimproved neutral grassland, scrub, ruderal, hedgerow, scattered trees and acid grassland.

Species Richness

Some areas of grassland and the majority of the woodland were noted as supporting a high species richness.

Size

The site is very large (32.8ha) and forms part of a strategic river corridor which spans across the borough.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The site supports river habitat, which cannot be easily recreated elsewhere within the borough.

Hogsmill Valley

Typical Urban Character

The site has bridges, culverts and concrete banks most of which have been colonised by plant species.

Cultural or Historic Character

John Everett Millais painted 'Ophelia' on the Hogsmill river in 1851. Numerous murals and signs indicate this history.

Geographic Position

The site is in the centre of the borough and is a strategic river corridor, which provides important opportunities for species to disperse through the borough to the River Thames.

Access

The site is almost entirely accessible to the public.

Use

It is evident that the site is used for: quiet enjoyment of nature; bird watching; place for young families to play; dog walking; and exercise.

Potential

The Himalayan balsam should be controlled across the site as it is eroding the banks and out competing native species. The woodland would benefit from some active tree management, in particular the selective thinning of sycamore. There is already a project aiming to reintroduce water voles to the river, this would be highly beneficial and would greatly increase the value of the site. Canalised sections of the river could be restored to their natural state where possible. An area of board walk over a floodplain is damaged and currently inaccessible, these area should be restored.

Aesthetic Appeal

The size of the site creates a feeling of remoteness which is otherwise scarce in the borough. The river itself is highly valuable, with numerous visitors observed relaxing on its banks. As whole the site feels tranquil and provides a good environment for people of all ages to engage with nature. The section near the A3 is less appealing but the sound of the road is soon dampened by the vegetation.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed Extension

Comments

The site supports river habitat which is important corridor across the centre of the borough. Whilst there are threats from Himalayan balsam, litter and dog fouling, due to the strategic ecological importance of this river corridor through the centre of the borough it is considered be of Borough Grade I quality.

A priority of management efforts should be to control the Himalayan balsam which has been rapidly spreading across the entire site. It is out competing native species and causing erosion of river bank.

Three small areas are recommended for extension. These areas are a continuation of habitats on-site and therefore likely to contribute to the value of the site.

Management Recommendations

















As a whole the site is well managed for people and wildlife although there is an extensive Himalayan balsam issue. Other threats were minimal but included dog fouling, litter, flytipping and redevelopment.

A priority of management efforts should be to control the Himalayan balsam which has been rapidly spreading across the entire site. It is out competing native species and causing erosion of river bank. Sycamore is also prevalent in the woodland area; the selective thinning of sycamore specimens would enable native species to thrive. There is already a project aiming to reintroduce water voles to the river, this would be highly beneficial and would greatly increase the overall value of the site. Canalised sections of the river could be restored to their natural state where possible. An area of board walk over a floodplain is damaged and currently inaccessible, this area should be restored.

Hogsmill Valley

Habitat Map



- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | SINC boundary |  | C1.1 Bracken (continuous) |
|  | Proposed extension |  | C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal) |
|  | Target Note |  | HS Hard standing |
|  | Invasive species |  | J1.2 Amenity grassland |
|  | Invasive species area |  | J3.6 Buildings |
|  | G2 Running water |  | J4 Bare ground |
|  | J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor) |  | Restricted access |
|  | J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich) |  | Kingston Upon Thames boundary |
|  | J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor) | | |
|  | J2.4 Fence | | |
|  | TL Tree line | | |
|  | A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural) | | |
|  | A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous) | | |
|  | A2.2 Scrub (scattered) | | |
|  | AL Allotment | | |
|  | B2.1 Neutral grassland (unimproved) | | |
|  | B2.2 Neutral grassland (semi-improved) | | |

Hogsmill Valley

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Dense bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> .
2	Mixed habitat comprising primarily dense scrub with some tall ruderal. Overall species composition comprised abundant bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> with occasional mugwort <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> .
3	Mixed habitat comprising primarily dense scrub with some tall ruderal. Both bramble and nettle were abundant.
4	Tall ruderal dominated by nettle.
5	Mixed habitat comprising primarily dense scrub with some tall ruderal. Overall species composition comprised abundant bramble, frequent nettle and occasional hogweed <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> .
6	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with abundant field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> .
7	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with abundant field maple and frequent ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> .
8	Neutral grassland dominated by cock's foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> with frequent creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> and hogweed and occasional bistort <i>Persicaria bistorta</i> .
9	Dense blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> scrub.
10	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland with a canopy comprised of abundant field maple and frequent oak. Scrub comprised abundant hawthorn.
11	Mixed habitat comprising primarily tall ruderal with some scattered scrub. Ruderal species included abundant nettle and occasional hogweed whilst the scrub was dominated by willow <i>Salix</i> sp..
12	Pumping station.
13	Road.
14	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland dominated by sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i> .
15	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland comprised of abundant willow and ash with occasional field maple and oak.
16	Tall ruderal dominated by common nettle with occasional hogweed.
17	Dense bramble scrub.
18	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland dominated by willow.
19	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Canopy comprised frequent willow, oak, and ash with rare walnut <i>Juglans regia</i> . Scrub comprised abundant bramble with frequent hawthorn and blackthorn. Frequent Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> also recorded.
20	Mixed habitat comprising primarily tall ruderal with some scrub. Overall species composition comprised: abundant bramble and nettle; frequent Himalayan balsam; and occasional common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> .
21	Dense scrub dominated by bramble with occasional common nettle and Himalayan balsam.
22	Tall ruderal comprised of abundant common nettle with frequent Himalayan balsam and hogweed.
23	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Canopy comprised abundant poplar with occasional field maple and ash. Scrub layer comprised: frequent field maple; occasional hawthorn and oak; and rarely cherry <i>Prunus</i> sp. and bramble.
24	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland dominated by lime <i>Tilia</i> sp..
25	Conifer treeline.
26	Dense scrub with abundant bramble and blackthorn.
27	Scout hut. Buildings and hardstanding.
28	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland dominated by oak. Ground flora comprised occasional wood avens <i>Geum urbanum</i> , willowherb <i>Epilobium</i> sp. and wood dock <i>Rumex sanguineus</i> with rare bittersweet <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> .
29	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Canopy comprised abundant oak, frequent willow and rarely red oak <i>Quercus rubra</i> . Scrub comprised abundant bramble, frequent hawthorn and occasional willow. Himalayan balsam was also recorded frequently.

Hogsmill Valley

- 30 Canopy: abundant oak and ash; and rarely crack willow *Salix fragilis*, red oak and sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*. Scrub: abundant bramble and holly *Ilex aquifolium*; occasional elder *Sambucus nigra*, elm *Ulmus* sp. and sycamore; and rarely blackthorn. Ground: abundant ivy *Hedera helix*; and rarely fern *Polypodiopsida* sp. and yellow iris *Iris pseudacorus*.
- 31 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland dominated by oak. Scrub layer comprised: abundant bramble; frequent hawthorn; and occasional elm and sycamore. Ivy was abundant in the ground layer.
- 32 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Canopy comprised abundant oak with frequent cherry. Scrub comprised: frequent cherry and elm; occasional blackthorn; and rarely yew *Taxus baccata* and holly. Ground comprised abundant ivy and occasional cow parsnip *Heracleum sphondylium*.
- 33 Neutral grassland comprising: abundant perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* and bent grass *Agrostis* sp.; frequent bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*; occasional yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, lesser stitchwort *Stellaria graminea*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg. and sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*; and rarely broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*.
- 34 Dense scrub comprised of abundant oak and frequent blackthorn.
- 35 Dense scrub comprised of abundant bramble and blackthorn with frequent oak seedlings.
- 36 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland dominated by oak. Scrub comprised: abundant bramble; frequent hawthorn; and occasional elm and sycamore. Ivy was abundant in the ground layer.
- 37 Wide native hedgerow with trees. Trees were dominated by oak whilst the hedgerow was dominated by blackthorn with occasional bramble and sycamore.
- 38 Neutral grassland meadow with: abundant tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*; frequent timothy *Phleum pratense* and bistort; occasional meadow vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*, bird's-foot-trefoil, bent grass, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria* and silverweed *Argentina anserina*; and rarely hogweed and white clover *Trifolium repens*.
- 39 Tree line comprising abundant field maple and sweet chestnut with occasional oak.
- 40 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Canopy: abundant oak with frequent horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum* and ash. Scrub: frequent hawthorn and bramble with occasional field maple and yew. Ground: abundant ivy with occasional burdock *Arctium* sp., cherry, ground and hogweed.
- 41 Scattered scrub with abundant buddleia *Buddleja davidii*, hawthorn and elder.
- 42 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Canopy: abundant oak; frequent hawthorn; and occasional ash and willow. Scrub: frequent hawthorn, ash, sycamore and bramble; occasional holly; and rarely laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*. Ground: dominated by ivy with rare hogweed.
- 43 Tall ruderal dominated by common nettle with frequent hogweed and occasional Himalayan balsam.
- 44 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Canopy comprised frequent horse chestnut, oak and beech *Fagus sylvatica*. Scrub comprised frequent hawthorn. Ground comprised frequent nettle and hogweed.
- 45 Continuation of adjacent habitats. Proposed SINC extension.
- 46 Area with abundant purple-loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*, willowherb and Himalayan balsam.
- 47 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Canopy: abundant ash and sycamore; frequent oak; and occasional willow. Scrub: frequent bramble with occasional elder, elm, hazel and hawthorn. Ground: abundant ivy with frequent common nettle and Himalayan balsam.
- 48 Railway.

Alric Avenue Allotments

Site information

Site ID	49	SINC ID	Not applicable.	SINC Name	Alric Avenue Allotments
Grid Ref				Site type	Potential site
Area (Ha)	4.0211			Grade	Unspecified
SINC Access GiGL data	Unknown		SINC Access 2020 Survey	No public access	
SINC Description	Not applicable.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC				Ownership	Private
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m			SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m			NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m			Land Use	Allotments with small nature area
Invasive species (GiGL data):	No invasive species identified.				
Priority Habitat	No PHI habitat within SINC				
Protected / Notable Species	Not applicable				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

Alric Avenue Allotments is an allotments with small nature area situated in the north east of the borough adjacent west of Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston) SINC. It is accessible to allotment owners only with the main ecological interest the nature area in the north west of the site.



Alric Avenue Allotments

Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 27/08/2020 **Weather** Grey
Nature and level of use High **Management** Frequently

Additional Comments:

Allotment plots are all well kept with only a few exceptions. The woodland is well managed for its size as are the two ponds. Hedgerows are well kept but healthy.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is comprised mostly of allotments. A small immature broad-leaved woodland is present in the north east of the site, it is approximately 20 years old and is comprised of an ash canopy with occasional cherry whilst the scrub layer is blackthorn scrub with occasional hawthorn. The woodland has been subjected to much work by volunteers with native wildflower woodland species recently planted. Two small ponds are present near the woodland, rare native species have also been planted in one of these ponds. Other habitats include a native hedgerow of bramble and hawthorn along the southern boundary, a native hedgerow of hawthorn along the northern boundary and a seasonally wet ditch.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The site is surrounded on its north, south and western aspects by residential housing, resulting in high development pressure.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

The site is already used by some school groups but there is an opportunity to extend this to other groups including local scouts groups and vulnerable groups. Ecologically there are limited opportunities given the scale of the site and the limited space available. Loggeries and/or dead wood habitat near the ponds would be beneficial. The ditch could be seeded with native species, as at present it is quite sparse. There is currently an owl box within the woodland, bird and bat boxes designed for common and widespread species are most likely to be used so there opportunity to install these onto mature trees. Whilst not an opportunity, the woodland is mostly ash making it very vulnerable to ash dieback, planting additional tree species would ensure the long term success of this woodland.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Anecdotal reports of badger, slow worm, smooth newt and common frog were provided by allotment members. The site is considered highly suitable for slow worm, with the allotments, composts and adjacent residential gardens providing good opportunities for foraging, hibernating and breeding of this species. Woodland and hedgerows provide opportunities for a variety of common and widespread bird species to forage and nest. The site is also of value to pollinating insects such as bees and butterflies due the abundance of nectar producing plants across the allotments. Whilst not noted during the survey, several rare and notable plants have been planted by volunteers within the woodland and pond.

Alric Avenue Allotments

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site is of importance to local people, providing them access to nature and encouraging people to spend time outside connecting with the natural world.

Habitat Rarity

No habitats were identified, which were ancient or priority. However, the site survey identified a number of habitats, which are considered a priority for the borough, including standing water and woodland.

Species Rarity

The site visit provided anecdotal records of slow worm and badger.

Habitat Richness

The site supports a range of habitats, including woodland, ponds, bare ground, hedgerow and a seasonally dry ditch. Due to the this selection of habitats present, this site has potential to provide a range of important resources for a range of wildlife.

Species Richness

The habitats at the site are considered to support moderate to low species richness.

Size

The site is 4.02ha but the nature area makes up just a small percentage of this.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The allotments, pond and ditch could be easily and quickly recreated. It would take longer and be more difficult to recreate the woodland and hedgerows due to their maturity.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

The allotments are over 100 years old and have been a part of the community for a long time.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the north east of the borough adjacent west of Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston) SINC. To the south there a railway corridor and to east lies Beverly brook, both of which are important wildlife corridors.

Access

Site only accessible to allotments users and occasional school groups.

Use

The site is primarily used as an allotments with the nature area for allotment owners use only.

Potential

There is the potential for individual plots to do more for wildlife such as creating small ponds, sowing wildflowers and mowing grass less frequently. There is also the potential to extend the nature area by incorporating more plots into it.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is very quaint, the sound of the rail and road is minimal and there are rural view for users to enjoy. It provides a safe place for people to engage with nature, albeit limited to allotment owners.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed Local SINC

Alric Avenue Allotments

Comments

The site supports habitats, such as native hedgerow, woodland and ponds, which provide value for local populations of species, including slow worm. In addition to this the site provides a valuable place for local people to enjoy and engage with the natural world.

Overall, the site meets the criteria for a local SINC. To further increase the value of the site the management team should aim to improve the ecological value of the site by implementing the discussed measures and inviting further local groups to participate in events at the allotments. It is recommended that the site is designated as a Local SINC.

Management Recommendations

The allotment plots are all well-kept with only a few exceptions. The woodland is well managed for its size as are the two ponds and hedgerows. The site is surrounded on its north, south and western aspects by residential housing, resulting in high development pressure.

The site is already used by some school groups but there is an opportunity to extend this to other groups including local scouts' groups and vulnerable groups. Ecologically there are limited opportunities given the scale of the site and the limited space available. Loggeries and/or dead wood habitat near the ponds would be beneficial. The ditch could be seeded with native species, as at present it is quite sparse. There is currently an owl box within the woodland, bird and bat boxes designed for common and widespread species are most likely to be used so there are opportunity to install these onto mature trees. Whilst not an opportunity, the woodland is mostly ash making it very vulnerable to ash dieback, planting additional tree species would ensure the long-term success of this woodland.

Alric Avenue Allotments

Habitat Map



-  Potential SIN boundary
-  Target Note
-  J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
-  J2.6 Dry ditch
-  A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
-  AL Allotment
-  G1 Standing water
-  J1.2 Amenity grassland
-  Proposed removal
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Alric Avenue Allotments

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Canopy comprised: abundant ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ; occasional apple <i>Malus x domestica</i> ; and rarely cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> . Scrub layer comprised: frequent blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> and bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> with occasional hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> . Ground layer comprised: abundant ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> ; with occasional moschatel <i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> , chicory <i>Cichorium intybus</i> , yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> and greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> .
2	Permanently wet pond with occasional lesser bulrush <i>Typha angustifolia</i> and rarely frogbit <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> , rigid hornwort <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> , pillwort <i>Pilularia globulifera</i> , water violet <i>Hottonia palustris</i> , creeping Jenny <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> , water-cress <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> and greater pond sedge <i>Carex riparia</i> . Smooth newt <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> and common frog <i>Rana temporaria</i> noted. Notable effort has been made to include rare native species within pond.
3	Small pond with: abundant duckweed <i>Lemna sp.</i> ; frequent bent grass <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , occasional marsh-marigold <i>Caltha palustris</i> , teasel <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> , ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i> ; and rarely rushes <i>Juncus sp.</i> . Breeding frog and smooth newt recorded in pond. A single young ash tree overhangs the pond.
4	Seasonally wet ditch. Mostly sparse with: occasional Canadian fleabane <i>Erigeron canadensis</i> and ribwort plantain; and rarely tansy <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> and teasel.
5	Native hedgerow dominated by hawthorn.
6	Native hedgerow with: abundant hawthorn; occasional elm <i>Ulmus sp.</i> and bramble; and rarely ash and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> . Ground flora comprising frequent ivy and bindweed.
7	Native hedgerow with abundant hawthorn occasional bramble. Ground species comprised occasional ivy and frequent bindweed.
8	Rifle club. Recommended exclusion from site boundary.

The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common)

Site information

Site ID	8	SINC ID	KiBII05	SINC Name	The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common)
Grid Ref	TQ 21193 66013			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	1.23			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	The remains of the former Old Malden Common, consisting of secondary woodland, scrub and a small area of relict neutral grassland which supports several locally uncommon plants.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Public		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Woodland		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Goat's-rue				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	None identified within SINC during desk study.				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common) is small area of woodland adjacent to the Hogsmill Valley on the eastern boundary of the borough. It has a single pathway along its eastern boundary and is likely to only be used as a walk through rather than a site a member of the public would solely visit.



The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common)

Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 05/08/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use Low **Management** None

Additional Comments:

The woodland is not easily accessible with no clear paths. It does not seem popular with locals and there is a lot of litter within the woodland.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site comprises broadleaved woodland habitat with a scrub understory only. The relict neutral grassland glade described in the previous citation is no longer present. The woodland canopy comprised: abundant birch; frequent sycamore and oak; with rare horse chestnut. The scrub layer was dense and comprised: frequent bramble; occasional sycamore, elm and hazel; and rarely rose and yew. Ground species were limited by the scrub cover but included abundant ivy, occasional fern sp and rarely yellow iris.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Litter and fly-tipping were abundant within the woodland. Some garden waste was recorded within the SINC, which may potentially introduce invasive species.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Signs could be installed to discourage littering, fly-tipping and garden waste disposal. Levels of litter picking could be increased which would improve the aesthetic appeal of the site. There is an opportunity to create a woodland path so that the public can access more of the site (although it is acknowledged that they more likely to walk to the adjacent Hogsmill Valley). The grassland glade previously described could be reinstated by selectively clearing some trees within the woodland

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site is likely of value to foraging and nesting birds.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site does not represent the best example of woodland habitat in the borough or London.

The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common)

Habitat Rarity

The site supports the London BAP habitat, broadleaved woodland.

Species Rarity

No protected or notable species were identified during the site visit or desk study.

Habitat Richness

The site comprises broadleaved woodland and scrub only. The site was therefore not considered to support a rich selection of habitats.

Species Richness

The habitats at the site are not considered species rich.

Size

The site is 1.22ha but is essentially an extension of the Hogsmill Valley which is an important blue/green corridor through the centre of the borough.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The woodland is young but would nevertheless take a long time to recreate.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is located on the eastern boundary of the borough, adjacent to the Hogsmill Valley. The site is therefore part of the important Hogsmill Valley corridor which runs through the centre of the borough.

Access

The site is fully accessible to the public, although there are no paths through the woodland.

Use

The site is not used productively by the public, it is mainly used for fly-tipping and garden waste disposal. It will be also passed through by some visitors on their way to the Hogsmill Valley.

Potential

There is potential to improve the woodland structure through active tree management. The woodland glade previously described could also be reinstated. Litter removal would greatly improve the site.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site has poor aesthetic appeal, it borders a road and has high volumes of litter.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

At risk

Comments

The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common)

The site supports woodland habitat, which is a priority habitat for the borough and is functionally linked to the Hogsmill Valley, a key strategic corridor in the borough.

However, due to a lack of management on site the relict grassland, which was previously identified and contributed to the designation of the SINC is no longer present. In addition, the site condition is deteriorating with fly-tipping, litter and garden waste identified as key threats.

It is recommended that the site retains its designation as a Borough Grade II SINC, however the threats to the site should be managed to avoid the risk of downgraded to a Local SINC site if appropriate management measures are not implemented.

Management Recommendations

At present there is lack of management on site, which is resulting in the loss of features, which contribute to the site and deterioration of the sites condition through anti-social behaviour. It is therefore recommended that the following management recommendations are implemented to restore, protect and enhance the ecological value of the site. This includes:





- Woodland management through active tree management and coppicing to create open glades to allow the re-establishment of woodland edge habitats and to improve woodland diversity and structure.

- Grassland creation in-combination with the woodland management to create woodland glades should be implemented to restore the relict grassland that was previously recorded. This may require stripping and re-seeding with species of local provenance. In addition to this, it is recommended that key issues, including fly-tipping, littering and garden waste are managed appropriately to improve the condition of the site.

The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common)

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Invasive species area
-  G2 Running water
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

The Leyfield (or Old Malden Common)

Target Notes

Coombe Wood Golf Course

Site information

Site ID	21	SINC ID	KiBII11	SINC Name	Coombe Wood Golf Course
Grid Ref	TQ 20300 70538			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	27.67			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	No public access	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		

SINC Description golf course with acid grassland and scrub of gorse and room, reflecting the area's past as a heathland common.

Other designations within 30m of SINC **Ownership** Private

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m **SAC within 30m of the SINC:** No SAC within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: No LNR within 30m **NNR within 30m of the SINC:** No NNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: No AWI within 30m **Land Use** Golf Course

Invasive species (GiGL data): Cherry Laurel, Evergreen Oak, False-acacia, Turkey Oak

Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland; Lowland dry acid grassland; No main habitat but additional habitats present

Protected / Notable Species Devil's-bit Scabious; Stag Beetle; Swift; White-letter Hairstreak;

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

Coombe Wood Golf Course is large intensively managed golf course located in the north of the borough. The site is private with access available to golf course members only.



Coombe Wood Golf Course

Survey

Surveyor TH Date 05/08/2020 Weather Sunny

Nature and level of use High Management Regularly

Additional Comments:

Very intensively managed golf course with only small areas of woodland and scrub subject to more relaxed management.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is predominately an intensively managed golf course. Towards the fringes of the site and in between some holes there are some small area of young woodland. The woodland is mostly comprised of native species including oak and yew. The understorey has frequent introduced species due to most of the woodland bordering residential gardens. Japanese knotweed, laurel and rhododendron were noted.

The grassland in the northern parcel of the site was dry and formed over a sand substrate, which is typical of acid grassland. Grassland in the south was noticeably wetter and had an earth substrate. In comparison to other golf courses, no real 'roughs' were recorded and all grassland was subject to a very intensive mowing regime.

In the south of the site there is a network of drainage ditches but all sparse and intensively mown resulting in unfavourable habitat. The site has lots of scattered trees, many of which are notably mature. Most trees are either oak or yew.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The main threat to the site is the intensive management of the grassland which is resulting in a short sward and low diversity. Invasive species were relatively infrequent but included Japanese knotweed, rhododendron, Turkey oak, bamboo and various garden escapees (see target notes for locations).

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

There are many opportunities for improvements at the site, mostly because it has become degraded since the last review. The priority should be the restoration of the acid grassland, which has deteriorated due to excessive mowing and likely application of fertiliser. There are no longer any 'roughs' at the golf course, with all grassland cut very short. All grassland could be restored through relaxing the mowing regime where possible, especially around the golf course margins. Further opportunities exist to create a new wildlife pond(s), a location is recommended in Target Note 3. The ditches in the south of the site are currently of limited ecological value due to intense mowing activities, their value could be much improved by simply relaxing the mowing regime around the ditches. Despite the golf course's size, it lacks many mature trees in the northern parcel, likely attributed to its history as a heathland. Therefore opportunities for nesting birds and roosting bats are limited. The provision of bird and bat boxes would therefore be highly beneficial. Dead wood is relatively scarce across the site, with most dead wood collected and stored at Target Note 6, there is an opportunity to spread this wood out creating improved opportunities for species such as stag beetle.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Coombe Wood Golf Course

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site provides good opportunities for birds and mammals including badger and bats.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site supports acid grassland, although at time of the survey this habitat had been significantly degraded. Woodland and ditches at the site, whilst valuable habitats, were also in a very poor condition. At present the site is not considered to represent an important site for any of these habitats.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports acid grassland and broadleaved woodland, both of which are listed on the priority habitat inventory.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following notable and protected species: Badger; Devil's-bit Scabious; Stag Beetle; Swift and White-letter Hairstreak.

Habitat Richness

The site supports a mosaic of acid grassland, neutral grassland, deciduous woodland, ditches, hedgerows and scattered trees. This provides a range of habitats for species to forage, disperse and shelter.

Species Richness

The site was not considered to support habitats that were species rich.

Size

The site is large (27.67ha). Due to the size of the site it has potential to be of key importance to wildlife within the borough.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The woodland, scattered mature trees and acid grassland would be difficult to recreate and would take a long time to reach its current value.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site has been used as a golf course since 1904 and is likely to be important place for people to enjoy sport.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the north-east of the borough near to Coombe Hill Golf Course (Borough Grade I SINC) and Richmond SSSI, SAC and NNR. The site forms part of a series of designated sites within and adjacent to the borough, including University of Kingston SINC and Wimbledon Common SINC.

Access

There is not public access to the site. The golf course is on available for members and visitors of the club to use.

Use

The site is used as a golf course.

Potential

There are many opportunities for improvements at the site, mostly because it has become degraded since the last review. The priority should be the restoration of the acid grassland, which has deteriorated due to excessive mowing and likely application of fertiliser. There are no longer any 'roughs' at the golf course, with all grassland cut very short. All grassland could be restored through relaxing the mowing regime where possible, especially around the golf course margins. Further opportunities exist to create a new wildlife pond(s), a location is recommended in Target Note 3. The ditches in the south of the site are currently of limited ecological value due to intense mowing activities, their value could be much improved by simply relaxing the mowing regime around the ditches. Despite the golf course's size, it lacks many mature trees in the northern parcel, likely attributed to its history as a heathland. Therefore opportunities for nesting birds and roosting bats are limited. The provision of bird and bat boxes would therefore be highly beneficial. Dead wood is relatively scarce across the site, with most dead wood collected and stored at Target Note 6, there is an opportunity to spread this wood out creating improved opportunities for species such as stag beetle.

Coombe Wood Golf Course

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is primarily appealing to members and visitors of the golf club to enjoy playing a sport in an nicely landscaped greenspace. Whilst it does feel quaint and secluded it does not feel wild or natural.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

At risk

Comments

A large golf course with acid grassland, scrub, mature trees and woodland. The combination of the sites size, location and habitats are of importance to the borough.

The primary habitats of interest according the previous SINC citation are acid grassland and scrub. The acid grassland has significantly deteriorated due to an intensive mowing regime. Whilst the site is still considered of Borough Grade II quality, it is at risk of being downgraded to a Local SINC if management does not improve.

Management Recommendations






At present, the site is managed very intensively with only small fragments of woodland and scrub subject to more relaxed management. It is not recommended that this practice continues, as it is degrading the quality of the site. Invasive species were relatively infrequent but included Japanese knotweed, rhododendron, Turkey oak, bamboo and various garden escapees. These species should be managed to prevent further spread.

There are many opportunities to restore and improve the site. The priority should be the restoration of the acid grassland, which has deteriorated due to excessive mowing and likely application of fertiliser. There are no longer any 'roughs' at the golf course, with all grassland cut very short. All grassland could be restored through relaxing the mowing regime where possible, especially around the golf course margins. Further opportunities exist to create a new wildlife pond(s). The ditches in the south of the site are currently of limited ecological value due to intense mowing activities, their value could be much improved by simply relaxing the mowing regime around the ditches. The site lacks many mature trees in the northern parcel, the provision of bird and bat boxes would therefore be highly beneficial. Dead wood is relatively scarce across the site, with most dead wood collected and stored in a yard, there is an opportunity to spread this wood out creating improved opportunities for species such as stag beetle. The optimal management to promote the features may conflict with the requirements and preferences of the golf course management but it is likely that a balance can be achieved.

Coombe Wood Golf Course

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species
-  Invasive species area
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Coombe Wood Golf Course

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Area bordering residential gardens containing multiple garden escapees including bamboo and laurel Prunus laurocerasus. Likely that garden waste is being thrown into the SINC by neighbouring landowners.
2	Abundance of litter.
3	Steep bank into a young woodland, good opportunity for pond provision.
4	Golf course 'rough' does not comprise rough grassland.
5	Area of rough grass.
6	Large area with stored deadwood. Opportunity to distribute into the rough areas.
7	Opportunity to naturalise ditch which is currently sparse and mown intensely.
8	Small structure with bat roosting potential.

Hogsmill Community Garden & Kingston University Land

Site information

Site ID	45	SINC ID	No site reference	SINC Name	Hogsmill Community Garden & Kingston University Land
Grid Ref	TQ 18554 68757			Site type	Potential site
Area (Ha)	0.0747			Grade	Unspecified
SINC Access GiGL data	Unknown		SINC Access 2020 Survey		Free public access (part of site)
SINC Description	Not applicable.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC			Ownership	Private	
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m		SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m	
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m		NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m	
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m		Land Use	Community garden and private land	
Invasive species (GiGL data):	No invasive species identified.				
Priority Habitat	Traditional orchard				
Protected / Notable Species	No designated species within potential SINC.				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

The Site comprises the Hogsmill Community Garden (western parcel) and an area of non-publically accessible land owned by Kingston University (eastern parcel). The site is located in the west of the borough, it is adjacent north of the Hogsmill River in central Kingston. The Community Garden project aims to address the need for more outdoor community spaces, it provides opportunities for the local community to improve their health and gain practical skills in environmental practices. The Community Garden is open the public three days a week, where anybody is able to enjoy the space. Ecologically the garden is of moderate interest but for people the site is important place to relax, learn and engage with nature.

Hogsmill Community Garden & Kingston University Land



Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 14/07/2020 **Weather** Grey
Nature and level of use Moderate **Management** Frequently

Additional Comments:

The community garden is intensively managed whilst the area to east is dominated by scrub and subject to no known management.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is small and split into two separate land parcels. The western parcel is a community garden where habitats included amenity grassland, hedgerow, pond, planting beds, a polytunnel, hardstanding, sheds and a seating area. The eastern parcel is private land owned by Kingston University and comprised an area of bramble scrub which has been overgrown with bindweed. Traditional orchard was identified in the desk study however was not evident during the site visit.

Hogsmill Community Garden & Kingston University Land

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Japanese knotweed was present in the eastern parcel.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

There is an opportunity to provide dead wood habitat, such as a loggery, within the 'woodland' area of the community garden (the area has a woodland theme but is not a woodland). Whilst there is only a small amount of amenity grassland at the site, there is scope to relax its mowing regime. The eastern parcel which is currently dominated by scrub could be managed to encourage more structural and species diversity.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Butterflies and bees were abundant during the survey, foraging on the numerous flowering plants within the garden. A range of common and widespread bird species have been recorded at the site.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The Hogsmill Community Garden is an excellent example of a community garden; the garden engages with the local community including schools, vulnerable groups and students at Kingston University. The project teaches people how to improve their own spaces (garden, balcony etc) for both their own benefit and for wildlife. The site additionally allows people who do not a garden or balcony access to a safe, relaxing place to enjoy nature which is unique from other local greenspaces.

Habitat Rarity

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey did not identify any protected or notable species.

Habitat Richness

The site supported amenity grassland, hedgerow, pond, planting beds, hardstanding and scrub. The site is also adjacent to the Hogsmill river. This is considered rich relative to the densely developed area surrounding the site.

Species Richness

The site supports mostly exotic or ornamental plant species with the exception of the hedgerow and scrub. A range of pollinating invertebrates have been recorded by staff at the community garden including the butterflies: common blue; tortoise shell; red admiral; peacock; large white; small white; and copper. A range of birds have also been recorded including: robin; blackbird; house sparrow; heron; great tit; blue tit; and woodpecker (unknown species).

Size

The site is small (0.07ha) but has outreach beyond this area the community garden component encourages people to improve their own gardens, balconies and other spaces. The benefits for people and wildlife are therefore not limited to this site but is instead distributed across the local area.

Important Populations of Species

An abundance of bees and butterflies were recorded foraging at the site.

Hogsmill Community Garden & Kingston University Land

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The site supports habitats which could be easily recreated.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

The Community Garden project also teaches local people practical gardening skills, empowering them to improve their own personal greenspace at home, whether that be in an actual garden or simply a balcony. By giving people the skills to improve their own personal spaces, the project indirectly improving greenspaces across the local area. Encouraging people to take stewardship of their own gardens and balconies is a highly important, it enable a unique form of engagement with nature, ultimately improving attitudes to wildlife.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the north west of the borough. The site is adjacent to the Hogsmill River in Central Kingston SINC but is otherwise surrounded by urban development.

Access

The public can access the community garden between three and four days per week. Schools and other groups are actively encouraged to visit. The area of scrub to the east has no public access.

Use

A community garden which is used for educational purposes (schools, young children, university students, vulnerable groups and other groups) and as a quiet garden space for anyone in the community.

Potential

The area of scrub owned by the University to the east should be managed, at the very least to control the Japanese knotweed and buddleia. There is an opportunity to provide deadwood features, such as loggeries, within the 'woodland' area of the community garden. Whilst there is only a small amount of amenity grassland at the site, there is scope to relax the mowing regime.

Aesthetic Appeal

The gardens have high aesthetic appeal. The site has an abundance of ornamental flowering plants which provide vibrant colours and smells. The flowers attract an abundance of butterflies and bees which adds further visual interest. Additionally, there is a weir adjacent to the site which creates a very relaxing soundscape. Overall the site is a very pleasant natural space to visit, especially given the densely developed area surrounding the site.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed Local SINC

Comments

Despite Community Garden's small size, it provides an invaluable service to local community. It enables people to visit and enjoy a well-designed garden. For people without their own gardens, this community garden enables them to enjoy a garden in a way that is very different from visiting park or local nature reserve.

The Community Garden also have projects that teach local people practical gardening skills, empowering them to improve their own personal greenspace at home, whether that be in an actual garden or simply a balcony. By giving people the skills to improve their own personal spaces, the project indirectly improving greenspaces across the local area. Encouraging people to take stewardship of their own gardens and balconies is a highly important, it enable a unique form of engagement with nature, ultimately improving attitudes to wildlife.

Although the site is small and supports common and widespread habitats, which are not considered of distinct ecological value on their own, it is considered to be of key importance for people in the local area to access and learn about nature. It is therefore recommended that this site is designated as a Local SINC.

Hogsmill Community Garden & Kingston University Land

Management Recommendations

Currently the western parcel is managed as a community garden whilst the eastern parcel is unmanaged scrub owned by Kingston University. The eastern parcel which is currently dominated by scrub could be managed to encourage more structural and species diversity or at the very least to control the Japanese knotweed and buddleia.

There is an opportunity to provide dead wood habitat, such as a loggery, within the 'woodland' area of the community garden. Whilst there is only a small amount of amenity grassland at the site, there is scope to relax its mowing regime.

Habitat Map



-  Potential SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species
-  J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
-  J2.4 Fence
-  A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
-  J1.2 Amenity grassland
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Hogsmill Community Garden & Kingston University Land

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Community garden. Habitats included amenity grassland, raised planting beds, a polytunnel, hardstanding, sheds and a seating area. Amenity grassland was dominated by perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> . Abundant ornamental species made up the planted beds.
2	Small ornamental pond.
3	Area of bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> scrub which has been overgrown with bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i> . Abundant bramble and bindweed, frequent buddleia <i>Buddleia davidii</i> , with occasional sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and Japanese knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i> [Kingston University owned land].
4	Small hedge comprised of: abundant hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ; frequent hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> ; occasional rose <i>Rosa</i> sp. and dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> ; and rarely sycamore.

Barwell Estate Lake

Site information

Site ID	29	SINC ID	KiBI04	SINC Name	Barwell Estate Lake
Grid Ref	TQ 16660 62699			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	6.51			Grade	Borough I
SINC Access GiGL data	No public access	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		

SINC Description A large lake created as mitigation for the construction of the Esher bypass, which is now an important place for breeding and wintering birds.

Other designations within 30m of SINC

Ownership Private

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m

SAC within 30m of the SINC: No SAC within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: No LNR within 30m

NNR within 30m of the SINC: No NNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: No AWI within 30m

Land Use Fishing lake

Invasive species (GiGL data): American Mink, Turkey Oak

Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland; No main habitat but additional habitats present

Protected / Notable Species Brown Long-eared Bat; Common Pipistrelle; Daubenton's Bat; Galingale; Greater Pond-sedge; Hobby; Ruddy Symptetrum; Serotine; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Teal; Whiskered Bat; Wigeon; Willow Warbler; Woodcock

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

Barwell Estate Lake is located adjacent to the A3 in the south-west of the borough. There is no public access to the site.



Barwell Estate Lake

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 25/09/2020 **Weather** Dry

Nature and level of use High **Management** Regularly

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is comprised of a lake with dense emergent vegetation. There was no access to the site as part of this SINC Review and therefore habitats present on site cannot be confirmed.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Not applicable.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Not applicable.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site has previously been recorded to be an important place for wintering and breeding birds.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports deciduous woodland habitat, which is listed as a priority habitat on the priority habitat inventory.

Species Rarity

The desk study identified the following protected and notable species: brown long-eared bat; common pipistrelle; daubenton's bat; galingale; greater pond-sedge; hobby; ruddy symptetrum; serotine; song thrush; soprano pipistrelle; teal; whiskered bat; wigeon; willow warbler; and woodcock.

Barwell Estate Lake

Habitat Richness

Based on the desk study it is understood that the site comprises of standing water with emergent vegetation and woodland habitat. To confirm the continued presence of these habitats a site survey would be required.

Species Richness

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site.

Size

The site is 6.51ha. This is not considered of notable size.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site. However, it is understood that the site provides important habitat for wintering and breeding bird species.

Ancient Character

This site was created as mitigation for the construction of the Esher Bypass and was therefore not considered to support habitats of ancient character.

Recreatability

This site was created in 1981 as mitigation or the construction of the Esher Bypass. Although, it is likely that this habitat could be recreated, it would take time to re-establish the habitats and species, which are present in the site as identified by the desk study.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site lies adjacent to the A3 in the south-west of the borough. This site supports the largest waterbodies in the local area and is therefore likely to be of key importance to wildlife using habitats in close proximity to the site.

Access

There is no public access to the site.

Use

It is understood that the site is used as a fishing lake.

Potential

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site.

Aesthetic Appeal

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC



Comments

No access was available for this site and as a result it is not possible to provide recommendations in relation to this site. In this instance, we suggest that there is no change to the SINC designation until a site survey can be completed.

Barwell Estate Lake

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Barwell Estate Lake

Target Notes

Kingston University; Kingston Hill

Site information

Site ID	20	SINC ID	KiBI09	SINC Name	Kingston University; Kingston Hill
Grid Ref	TQ 20816 71563			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	9.05			Grade	Borough I
SINC Access GiGL data	No public access	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		

SINC Description

Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Private		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	University Campus		

Invasive species (GiGL data): Ring-necked Parakeet, Three-cornered Garlic

Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland; No main habitat but additional habitats present

Protected / Notable Species Bluebell; Common Frog; Goldcrest; Greater Pond-sedge; House Sparrow; Small Heath; Song Thrush; Starling; Tawny Owl

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

This site is located at Kingston University as the Kingston Hill campus in the north of the borough.



Kingston University; Kingston Hill

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 25/09/2020 **Weather** Dry

Nature and level of use High **Management** Regularly

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is comprised of semi-natural woodland, which was largely comprised of oak with less frequent sycamore, false acacia, sweet chestnut and beech. The understorey was dominated in places by rhododendron, which was being managed at the time of survey and replaced by a range of native species. A small area of grassland was recorded in the west, which was comprised of semi-improved neutral grassland supporting a diverse range of species and semi-improved acid grassland, which is typically known to be species poor. A single pond was recorded also within the site.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The site has known records of rhododendron, Japanese knotweed, bamboo and variegated yellow archangel within the site, which are currently subject to management.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Not applicable.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

No habitats present were the best examples of that habitat type in London.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports deciduous woodland habitat, which is a priority habitat listed on the Priority Habitat Inventory. In addition to this, a single veteran tree was recorded, which was listed on the Ancient Tree Inventory. There were additional trees recorded during

the site, which supported features that indicate that these are of veteran status.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified a range of protected and notable species. This included: bluebell; common frog; smooth newt, goldcrest; greater pond-sedge, house sparrow; small heath; song thrush, starling, tawny owl and badger.

Habitat Richness

The site primarily supports semi-natural broadleaved woodland with small areas of semi-improved neutral and acid grassland and a pond. Given the nature of this site, this was not considered to support a rich selection of habitat types.

Species Richness

The site supports semi-natural woodland habitat with a diverse understorey and ground flora. The understorey's diversity has reduced to some extent due to the establishment of rhododendron within the site, however this is being managed to restore the level of diversity that was previously found. In addition to this, the semi-improved neutral grassland supported a wide range of common plant species

Size

The site is 9.1ha in size. This is not of notable size.

Important Populations of Species

The site supports a number of badger setts, which indicates that the site is of particular importance to this species in the local area.

Ancient Character

The site is not listed as support ancient woodland. However, the previous citation indicates that the woodland is of significant age and at one point connected to Coombe Wood, which is listed as ancient woodland.

Recreatability

The semi-natural broadleaved woodland and semi-improved acid grassland are habitats of principle importance and would take a significant amount of time to recreate whilst the semi-improved neutral grassland and pond are more easily recreated.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the north of the borough and forms part of a network of SINC sites present in this area in Kingston Upon Thames and adjacent boroughs. It is likely to be an important stepping stone habitat between other habitats in the wider area.

Access

The site is only accessible to students or people who work at the University of Kingston.

Use

The site supports a small education area with interpretation boards in the east of the site.

Potential

There is potential to enhance the site through continued management of invasive species.

Aesthetic Appeal

The provides a valuable space for students and people who work at the University of Kingston to relax and learn about the nature that is present on the site.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports habitat that are of principle importance within London and the borough. These habitats provide significant opportunities for a wide range of species, including bats, birds, badger, amphibian and invertebrates. The site is considered to support habitats of Borough Grade I quality and therefore its designation should remain the same. It is recommended that the site boundary is updated to exclude a small section of the existing SINC in the south, which lies







outside of the University campus and is not considered to support habitats that are of SINC quality and include two additional areas of woodland, which contribute to the value of the woodland habitat on site

Management Recommendations

The site is subject to regular management by the University. This includes the management of invasive species, such as Japanese knotweed, rhododendron, bamboo and yellow archangel, which are known to be present on the site and are being replaced by native woodland species. The current management practices on site are considered appropriate and should continue to be implemented.

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Proposed extension
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species
-  Proposed removal
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Small areas of mown grassland supported self seeded wildflowers. There was also evidence of buddleia <i>Buddleia davidii</i> in the adjacent scrub.
2	The canopy was comprised of dominant oak <i>Quercus</i> sp., including veteran trees and abundant sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> with an understorey of dense holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> , rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> and young sycamore growth.
3	The interpretation board references the use of the pond by a range of wildlife, including smooth newt <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> , common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> and common darter <i>Sympetrum striolatum</i> .
4	A small pocket of grassland was recorded with a diverse range of common and widespread semi-improved neutral grassland species in the north and small area of acid grassland in the south. There was a distinct difference in the composition of plant species.
5	Housing and tennis courts. It is recommended that it is excluded from SINC.
6	Evidence of several fungus species on site.
7	An educational space has been provided in this area. Although, there were also signs of anti-social behaviour.

Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works and Hogsmill River

Site information

Site ID	13	SINC ID	KiBI01	SINC Name	Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works and Hogsmill River
Grid Ref	TQ 19245 68545	Site type	Existing site		
Area (Ha)	17.22	Grade	Borough I		
SINC Access GiGL data	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No public access		
SINC Description	This site includes an active sewage works and the adjacent River Hogsmill, part of which is managed by Thames Water as a nature reserve. It is an important site for birds, which use it for breeding, passage and wintering.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Private		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	Rose Walk	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Sewage Treatment Works		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Butterfly-bush, False-acacia, Indian Balsam, Japanese Knotweed				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Cetti's Warbler; Cinnabar; Common Pipistrelle; Daubenton's Bat; Dunnock; European Water Vole; Goldeneye; Grass Snake; Grey Heron; Hobby; House Martin; House Sparrow; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Little Egret; Mute Swan; Nathusius's Pipistrelle; Noctule Bat; Peregrine; Pochard; Sand Martin; Skylark; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Stag Beetle; Starling; Stonechat; Teal;				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				
Summary	The site lies adjacent to the River Hogsmill in the north of the borough.				

Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works and Hogsmill River



Survey

Surveyor RT Date Weather

Nature and level of use Management

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site supports a mosaic of woodland, scrub, tall ruderal vegetation, grassland and standing water. There was no access to the site as part of this SINC Review and therefore habitats present on site cannot be confirmed.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works and Hogsmill River

Comments

Not applicable.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Not applicable.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports deciduous woodland habitat, which is listed as a priority habitat on the Priority Habitat Inventory.

Species Rarity

The desk study identified the following protected and notable species: cetti's warbler; cinnabar; common pipistrelle; daubenton's bat; dunnoek; European water vole; goldeneye; grass snake; grey heron; hobby; house martin; house sparrow; kestrel; kingfisher; little egret; mute swan; nathusius's pipistrelle; noctule bat; peregrine; pochard; sand martin; skylark; song thrush; soprano pipistrelle; stag beetle; starling; stonechat; and teal.

Habitat Richness

Based on the desk study it is understood that the site comprises of a mosaic of woodland, scrub, tall ruderal vegetation, grassland and standing water.

Species Richness

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site.

Size

The site is 17.22 ha. This site in combination with other SINC's along the Hogsmill Valley is considered to be of notable size.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site. Although, it is understood that the site is of particular importance to breeding, passage and wintering bird species.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works and Hogsmill River

Geographic Position

The site lies adjacent to the River Hogsmill in the north of the borough. The contributes to the strategic ecological corridor, which is associated with the Hogsmill Valley and due to its size and location is likely to be of key importance for wildlife using the corridor.

Access

There is no public access to the site.

Use

The site is used as a sewage treatment works with non-operational parts of the site managed as a nature reserve.

Potential

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site.

Aesthetic Appeal

This criterion could not be assessed as there was no access available to the site.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC






Comments

No access was available for this site due to COVID-19 restrictions and as a result it is not possible to provide recommendations in relation to this site. In this instance, we suggest that the there is no change to the SINC designation until a site survey can be completed.

Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works and Hogsmill River

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  G2 Running water
-  J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
-  TL Tree line
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works and Hogsmill River

Target Notes

Royal Park Gate Open Space

Site information

Site ID	23	SINC ID	KiL10	SINC Name	Royal Park Gate Open Space
Grid Ref	TQ 17495 71244			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	1.55			Grade	Local
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		

SINC Description

Other designations within 30m of SINC

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: No LNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: No AWI within 30m

Ownership Council

SAC within 30m of the SINC: No SAC within 30m

NNR within 30m of the SINC: No NNR within 30m

Land Use Open Space

Invasive species (GiGL data): No invasive species identified.

Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland

Protected / Notable Species Not applicable

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

Royal Park Gate Open Space is a public park situated next to the River Thames in the north of the borough.



Royal Park Gate Open Space

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 25/09/2020 **Weather** Dry

Nature and level of use High **Management** Regularly

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site was comprised of amenity and rough semi-improved grassland with areas of ornamental planting and woodland-scrub. The grassland supported a range of common and widespread species typically found as part of a meadow seed mix. The woodland-scrub supported a range of native tree species with an understorey of dense bramble scrub. There was evidence of active tree management in the site with a number of trees pollarded in the south.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Not applicable.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Not applicable.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

No habitats present were the best examples of that habitat type in London.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports deciduous woodland habitat, which is listed as a priority habitat on the Priority Habitat Inventory.

Royal Park Gate Open Space

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following notable and protected species: Badger.

Habitat Richness

The site was comprised of semi-improved grassland, ornamental planting and woodland-scrub. This was not considered to be a rich selection of habitats.

Species Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Size

The site is 1.5ha. This not considered notable in size.

Important Populations of Species

A badger sett was recorded within the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The grassland and ornamental planting within the site can be easily recreated whilst the scrub-woodland habitat would take a long period of time.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is located on the western boundary of the borough in the north. The site is bordered by the River Thames and functionally connected to the Ham Lands Metropolitan Site and is therefore likely to provide important habitat for a range of mammals, birds and invertebrates using the river corridor and terrestrial habitats in the wider area.

Access

There is full public access to the site.

Use

The site is used as a park and gardens that lies adjacent to the River Thames Towpath.

Potential

There is potential to further increase the diversity of the structure and richness of the grassland and woodland-scrub habitat through management. In addition, there is opportunity to make provision for log/brush piles to create additional resources for invertebrates, reptiles and amphibians and bird and bat boxes for species commuting along the river corridor.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site provides a semi-natural greenspace for people to walk and enjoy the views of the River Thames in an otherwise urban setting.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supported common and widespread habitats, which lie adjacent to the River Thames and Ham Lands Metropolitan SINC site. The habitats within the site are likely to contribute to the network of habitats and provide a corridor for wildlife to disperse to valuable habitats in the wider area. In addition to this, the site is an important resource for local people to access and enjoy nature. The site is considered of local SINC quality and was therefore considered that the designation for the site should remain the same.

Royal Park Gate Open Space

Management Recommendations




The site is currently subject to regular management. However, to further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that the following measures are implemented:

- Grassland management through varied mowing regimes to improve the structure and diversity species of the habitat present.
- Woodland management including coppicing and creation of open glades and woodland edge habitat to improve the structural diversity and species richness of this habitat.
- Provision of log and brash piles from arising produce from woodland management.

Royal Park Gate Open Space

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Royal Park Gate Open Space

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Band of roses <i>Rosa</i> sp. surrounding playground.
2	Rough grassland supported dominant cat's-tail <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , abundant yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , wild carrot <i>Daucus carota</i> and cock's foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , frequent bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> , and occasional knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> and field scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i> .
3	Scrub with scattered trees included mixture of birch <i>Betula</i> sp., hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> with younger stands of poplar <i>Populus</i> sp., rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> and ash.
4	There were signs of active tree management with a number of pollarded trees recorded.
5	Meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> was recorded at this location.
6	The areas of woodland/scrub support lime <i>Tilia</i> sp., ash, hawthorn, cherry <i>Prunus</i> sp, and poplar with a dense understorey of bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> scrub.

The Grapsome

Site information

Site ID	33	SINC ID	KiBII18	SINC Name	The Grapsome
Grid Ref	TQ 17145 63560			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	0.33			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No public access		

SINC Description Part of a formerly much larger ancient woodland, which has been repeatedly reduced over the centuries to result in the meagre area it occupies today. The diversity of trees, shrubs and hedgerow plants still present bears witness to this legacy from the p

Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Private
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Nature

Invasive species (GiGL data): No invasive species identified.

Priority Habitat No PHI habitat within SINC

Protected / Notable Species Not applicable

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

The site was located in the south of the borough and was bound by the A3 to the west, residential housing to the east and fields in the north and south. There was no public access to the site.



The Grapsome

Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 17/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use None **Management** None

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site was previously described as supporting ancient woodland and hedgerow habitat. Due to restricted access, it was not possible to undertake a detailed site survey of this site.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Not applicable.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Not applicable.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

It's unlikely this site represents a best example of ancient woodland in London.

Habitat Rarity

Ancient Woodland is very rare.

Species Rarity

Given the site supports ancient woodland it is likely rare species are present, such as ground flora species.

The Grapsome

Habitat Richness

The site supports a fragment of ancient woodland.

Species Richness

Given the site supports ancient woodland, it is likely a rich diversity of species are present within this habitat type.

Size

The site is relatively small.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

Given the site supports Ancient Woodland, it has ancient character.

Recreatability

Ancient woodland is irreplaceable habitat and therefore cannot be recreated.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

Ancient Woodland has both cultural and historical character by nature.

Geographic Position

The site is situated in the south of the borough between the A3 in the west and residential housing the east. The site is considered to be relatively isolated from other similar habitat in the area.

Access

The site is not accessible to the public.

Use

The site is used for nature conservation.

Potential

Due to the isolated nature of the site, there potential to manage and strengthen this site re-establishing connectivity to similar habitat in the wider area.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is not viewable for the public.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports ancient woodland habitat, which is of Borough Grade II quality and should therefore retain its designation as such.



Management Recommendations

Due to restricted access it was not possible to comment on the existing management in the site and to provide recommendations of the management of the site. However, there may be opportunity to manage and strengthen the value of the site, which is currently isolated by re-establishing connectivity to similar habitats in the wider area.

The Grapsome

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

The Grapsome

Target Notes

The Meadowlands

Site information

Site ID	28	SINC ID	KiBI11	SINC Name	The Meadowlands
Grid Ref	TQ 17504 63335			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	0.13			Grade	Borough I
SINC Access GiGL data	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	A small area of species-rich grassland preserved within a housing estate, with several locally uncommon species including bee and pyramidal orchids.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Council		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Nature		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Evergreen Oak				
Priority Habitat	No PHI habitat within SINC				
Protected / Notable Species	Brown Argus				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

The site comprised a very small section of grassland in a densely populated residential area in the south of the borough, it is the only area of green space in the immediate area. The site was fenced off to prevent people accessing the site.



The Meadowlands

Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 17/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use None **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The grassland has some diversity including lady's bedstraw, sweet vernal grass, red clover, goats beard, birdsfoot trefoil and knapweed. However, some areas had locally dominant ruderal species including common nettle and common hogweed, and locally frequent coarse grass species including perennial rye grass and Yorkshire fog. Given the small area of grassland, it is important it is managed properly to maintain its diversity and ensure coarse grass species do not dominate.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The main threat to the site is lack of effective management and allowance of ruderal and / or coarse grass species to dominate. Given the site is designated solely for the species-rich grassland, it is essential this feature is managed to ensure the diversity is maintained. If left unmanaged, ruderal species will dominate instead of the diverse herb diversity it has been designated for. Therefore, it is recommended that the grass is mown twice a year, in spring and end of summer, with all arisings removed.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Improved mowing regime to ensure sensitive herb and grass species thrive.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

No change to SINC. It is recommended a review of management is undertaken to ensure management of grassland is appropriate and effective. This is likely to comprise two cuts a year, in spring and end of summer, with all arisings removed.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

Although the site supports species-rich grassland habitat, given the extent and location of the habitat present, it is not considered to be one of the best examples in London. However, due to its age as one of the oldest examples it is likely to be of importance.

The Meadowlands

Habitat Rarity

Chalk grassland is a priority habitat which is rare the UK and London.

Species Rarity

Some rare species of flowers are known to exist on site including orchids, and in particular the borwn argus as identified in the desk study.

Habitat Richness

The site only supported one habitat type and therefore not considered to support a rich selection of habitats.

Species Richness

The grassland supported a relatively rich diversity of herb and grass species.

Size

The site is very small.

Important Populations of Species

Although not visible during the survey, the site is known to support an important population of pyramid orchids.

Ancient Character

The site has some ancient character given it is one of the oldest areas of grassland in this part of London.

Recreatability

It would be difficult to recreate and area of grassland that has been the same for such a long time.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Cultural or Historic Character

There is cultural and historical value in the preservation of this small area of grassland.

Geographic Position

The site is relatively isolated, within a densely populated residential area in the south of the borough.

Access

There is no public access to the site, with fencing present around the perimeter. The site can be viewed in it's entirety from the adjacent road.

Use

The site is used for nature conservation purposes only.

Potential

The site is limited in potential given the size. However effective management would help retain and enhance the diversity of grass and herb species present.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is attractive to look at, particularly given the built-up surroundings.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports chalk grassland habitat, which a priority habitat for the borough. This habitat is considered of Borough Grade I SINC quality.



Management Recommendations

To ensure this is maintained for the future, it is recommended a review of management is undertaken to ensure management of grassland continues to be appropriate and effective. This is likely to comprise two cuts a year with all arisings removed.

The Meadowlands

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

The Meadowlands

Target Notes

World's End

Site information

Site ID	26	SINC ID	KiBI12	SINC Name	World's End
Grid Ref	TQ 16453 60119			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	0.87			Grade	Borough I
SINC Access GiGL data	No public access	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		

SINC Description A small area of old plantation woodland over London Clay, composed of oak (*Quercus robur*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and coppiced hazel (*Corylus avellana*), and supporting a wealth of woodland wildflowers and mosses.

Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Public
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	World's End	Land Use	Nature

Invasive species (GiGL data): False-acacia, Japanese Knotweed

Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland

Protected / Notable Species Butcher's-broom

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? Yes

Summary

The lies in the far south corner of the borough and supports a small area of woodland dominated by oak and ash, with several stands of hazel coppice. The site lies adjacent to a very large area of woodland in the neighbouring borough.



World's End

Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 22/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use None **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site comprised semi-natural broadleaved woodland on the edge of the borough boundary. The canopy was dominated by ash and oak, and the understorey dominated by hazel coppice. There was evidence of management including coppice and dead wood left in-situ.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Not applicable.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Given management was evident, it is recommended that more dead wood / log piles are left in-situ to create further habitats within the site.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site supports woodland and is located adjacent to some very large areas of important habitat, therefore the site could be important for all woodland flora and fauna species.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

This site does not represent the best example of habitat within the borough of London

Habitat Rarity

Woodland is rare in London and is identified as a priority habitat.

World's End

Species Rarity

Given the site comprises woodland it is likely to support some rare species of flora, and fauna such as bats and possibly dormice. Butcher's-broom was identified from the desk study.

Habitat Richness

The site is comprised of woodland only, therefore is not habitat rich.

Species Richness

Woodland supports a rich species diversity, and this site is well managed to ensure structural and species diversity is maintained including a relatively open understorey which comprises hazel coppice with occasional ferns.

Size

The site is small in size at 0.87 ha, however forms part of a significant area of woodland and larger green corridor.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

Woodland is difficult to recreate, it takes many decades to establish functional woodland.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site lies at the most southerly corner of the borough, and is immediately adjacent to a very large area of woodland in the neighbouring borough.

Access

The site is freely accessible.

Use

The site is used for nature conservation.

Potential

There is potential for management to be amended to leave more dead wood in-situ. There is also the potential for the site to provide access to nature and/or education.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is attractive as a woodland site with mature trees and dappled light.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports woodland habitat, which is considered of Borough Grade I quality and is likely to contribute to the value of woodland habitat in the wider area. The site is therefore recommended to retain its existing designation.

World's End



Management Recommendations

The site is subject to occasional management. To further improve the site, it is recommended that the existing management of the woodland is reviewed to ensure that it is effective. In addition, it is recommended that the creation of niche habitats, such as piles of deadwood arising from any active tree management to create additional resources for invertebrates is implemented. There is also opportunity to improve the access of the site for people to enjoy and learn about nature.

World's End

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

World's End

Target Notes

Green Lane

Site information

Site ID	6	SINC ID	KiBII13	SINC Name	Green Lane
Grid Ref	TQ 17939 62768			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	4.33			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	An ancient cattle road, bounded on either side by hedgerows with many fine mature trees, supporting a range of common birds, insects and wild flowers.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Private		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Nature and residential		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	No invasive species identified.				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Not applicable				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

Green lane is a large private road which has several houses with sizable gardens south of Chessington, east of the busy A243. In addition, there is an area of woodland adjacent to a section of the lane with agricultural fields either side. The woodland was dominated by ash and oak, with a dense shrub layer. A large badger sett was recorded during the site visit. There is a public footpath which runs along and creates a woodland ride type habitat.

It is recommended that management of the woodland is implemented to create a more diverse habitat in relation to species and structure.

Green Lane



Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 17/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use Low **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

Habitat comprised of broadleaved deciduous woodland. The canopy was dominated by ash and oak, with the shrub layer including elm, holly, hawthorn, blackthorn and bramble. Some mature, possibly venetran trees were present adjacent to the path and are likely important hedgerows.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Evidence of fly tipping was recorded which poses a key threat to the site as it could harm the wildlife which are present and pollute.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Woodland management techniques.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site supports woodland and is likely important for a birds, invertebrates and mammals such as bats and possibly dormice.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

This site does not represent the best example of woodland in the borough.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports woodland which is a priority habitat in london, and also mature / possibly veteran trees which are rare in London.

Species Rarity

The habitat is likely to suport a range of rare birds and invertebrates.

Habitat Richness

The site supports one habitat type and is therefore not habitat rich, however the microhabitats such as mature trees, important hedgerows, and woodland ride provide habitat richness.

Species Richness

Woodland and mature trees are likely to support a range of notable speceis including birds, inveretbrates, mammals including badger and bats. The footpath with mature trees provides a green corridor.

Size

The size of the site is not of particular note at 4.33 ha.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

The site includes an ancient droveway, and some of the mature trees present may be veteran (although they are not recorded on the inventory).

Recreatability

The site includes an ancient droveway which is not possible to recreate. Additionally, habitat such as mature, possibly veteran, trees are not possible to recreate.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Cultural or Historic Character

The ancient droveway provides histiroc and cultural farming character.

Geographic Position

The site lies south of Chessington, just east of the busy A243.

Access

The site is publically accessible.

Use

The site is used as a walking route / footpath and for enjoyment of nature.

Potential

The site would benefit from woodland management to improve speceis and structural diversity, and also provision of log piles.

Aesthetic Appeal

Woodland and trees provide great aesthetic appeal, and there are views across agricultural fields which is attractive, particularly for an urban area.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports woodland habitat which is of Borough Grade II quality and therefore its designation should remain the same. To ensure the continued value of the site it is recommended that management of the woodland is implemented to create a more diverse habitat in relation to species and structure.

Management Recommendations



The site was noted to be subject to occasional management. To further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that a woodland management plan is implemented and includes the following:

- Active tree management through pruning, coppicing and planting of native trees to ensure the protection of trees significant ecological value, such as veterans and to allow a varied selection of native tree species and structural diversity.
- The arisings produced from any tree management should be retained and used for the creation of log and brash piles, which create additional niche habitats for invertebrates.
- In addition, efforts should be made to resolve anti-social behaviour, such as fly-tipping and littering.

Green Lane

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Target Notes

Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor

Site information

Site ID	10	SINC ID	KiBI07	SINC Name	Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor
Grid Ref	TQ 19839 64875	Site type	Existing site		
Area (Ha)	58.76	Grade	Borough I		
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	A large area of farmland, with a field system of pastures, hedgerows and woodland. The site also includes the remains of a medieval moated manor house, where there are important wetland habitats.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC			Ownership	Private/Public	
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	Bonesgate Open Space; Hogsmill; Tolworth Court Farm Fields	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Nature and recreation		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	A Flowering Plant, Butterfly-bush, Goat's-rue, Green Alkanet, Indian Balsam, Japanese Knotweed, Ring-necked Parakeet, Turkey Oak				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland; Good quality semi-improved grassland				
Protected / Notable Species	A Spider; "An Ant; Bee; Sawfly or Wasp"; Barbel; Barn Owl; Bats; Brown Argus; Bullfinch; Cinnabar; Common Frog; Common Pipistrelle; Cuckoo; Dark Green Fritillary; Dunnock; Eurasian Badger; Eurasian Common Shrew; Eurasian Pygmy Shrew; Fieldfare; Grey Heron; Grey Wagtail; Hobby; House Martin; House Sparrow; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Lesser Black-backed Gull; Lesser Redpoll; Lesser Spotted Woodpecker; Linnet; Little Egret; Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee; Long-winged Cone-head; Marbled White; Marsh Willowherb; Meadow Pipit; Mistle Thrush; Painted Nomad Bee; Peregrine; Pipistrelle; Pipistrelle Bat species; Red Kite; Redwing; Ruddy Sympetrum; Skylark; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Starling; Stock Dove; Swallow; Swift; Tawny Owl; Unidentified Bat; West European Hedgehog; Whinchat; White-letter Hairstreak; Wild Clary; Wild Pansy; Willow Warbler; Yellow Vetchling; Yellow-legged Mining Bee				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

The site is very large in size, particularly for London. It primarily comprises areas of grassland varying in quality and diversity. The grassland is segmented by species rich, important hedgerows with several mature and/or veteran trees. Areas of woodland, scrub and tall ruderal habitats are present in small parcels across the site.

The site is partially fragmented to the north, where an area inaccessible to the public lies north of the A240 / Kingston Road. This part of the site is undisturbed by recreation, it has a diverse mosaic of grassland, scrub and woodland habitat, and also has a small pond within it. The Hogsmill River lies partially adjacent to the site along the north eastern boundary, and is bounded by Bonesgate Stream along the remainder of the eastern boundary of the site.

The site supports a range of rare, notable and protected species, and is particularly important for invertebrates and birds, supporting important populations of both. Furthermore, the site supports rich diversity of habitats, including nationally important and irreplaceable habitats such as important hedgerows and veteran trees.

Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor



Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 14/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny
Nature and level of use Low **Management** Frequently

Additional Comments:
Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is primarily comprised of areas of grassland varying in quality and diversity with small areas of woodland and scrub. The grassland is segmented by species rich, important hedgerows with several mature and/or veteran trees. The site is partially fragmented to the north, where an area inaccessible to the public lies north of the A240 / Kingston Road. This part of the site is undisturbed by recreation, it has a diverse mosaic of grassland, scrub and woodland habitat, and also has a small pond within it. The Hogsmill River lies partially adjacent to the site along the north eastern boundary, and is bounded by Bonesgate Stream along the remainder of the eastern boundary of the site. The site supports a range of rare, notable and protected species, and is particularly important for invertebrates and birds, supporting important populations of both. Furthermore, the site supports rich diversity of habitats, including nationally important and irreplaceable habitats such as important hedgerows and veteran trees.

Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor

Threats and Disturbances

- Redevelopment Invasives Erosion Vandalism
- Dog Fouling Flytipping Litter

Comments

Some areas of grass appear to be more eroded or walked on, where desirable routes are favoured, which is a disturbance within the site.

Opportunities on Site

- Mowing Regime Meadow Creation Wetland Creation Tree Planting
- Education Active Tree Management Loggery Wildlife Friendly Planting

Comments

The north of the site has grazing, however the southern area does not, therefore this part of the site would benefit.

Interest Features

- Fish Amphibian Reptile Higher Plant Fungi
- Bird Bryophyte Mammal Lichen Invertebrates

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site is particularly important for birds and invertebrates, largely due to the large area of species rich grassland, and also other areas of habitat.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site represents one of the largest areas of species rich grassland segmented by important hedgerows in London, and also supports one of the largest populations of butterfly in London.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports several types of rare habitat including woodland which is a priority habitat in London, there is also species rich grassland, and in particular important species rich hedgerows and veteran trees both of which are rare habitats in London.

Species Rarity

The site supports a rich assemblage of protected and notable species, this includes several invertebrates, many birds, mammals such as badger and bats, and amphibians. Therefore several rare species are supported by this site.

Habitat Richness

The site supports a relatively rich assemblage of habitats including species rich grassland, woodland, mature trees, hedgerow, tall ruderal, scrub and both standing and running water.

Species Richness

The site supports a rich diversity of invertebrate species, and given the diversity of the habitats presents would support a wide range of species within each type.

Size

The site is very large in size at 58.76 ha.

Important Populations of Species

The site supports 22 species of butterfly which is one of the biggest populations in London.

Ancient Character

The veteran trees and important hedgerows provide ancient character.

Recreatability

It would be impossible to recreate such a large, diverse and long standing areas of habitat that exist on the site.

Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor

Typical Urban Character

None.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site supports an old moat which is a scheduled monument.

Geographic Position

The site lies in Tolworth, very close to the A3 and A240 which are both busy roads. The Hogsmill River and Bonesgate Stream both run partially adjacent to the site, and it play an important role for connectivity, forming part of a green corridor connection.

Access

The site is freely accessible for the public. However there is no carpark or obvious signs.

Use

The site is used for nature and recreation.

Potential

There is potential for grazing in the main part of the site.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is an attractive area of habitat amongst a built up area, in particular the mature trees and large expanse of grassland are very attractive.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed upgrade and extension

Comments

The site supports a range of valuable habitats, which have distinct value within the borough and London. Since the previous survey, the site was noted to support a greater quality and richness of habitats and species, particularly in relation to the grassland in the north, which was not accessible during the survey in 2016 and which supported a diverse range of species. This area was also found to support wetland and wet woodland habitat, which was not previously identified and which contributes to the habitat richness of the site. The desk study also noted to support one of the most diverse butterfly populations in Greater London. Given the size, quality and diversity of the habitats and species present, this site is considered to be of strategic importance in the borough and wider area and support habitats and species of Metropolitan SINC quality. It is recommended that this site is upgraded to a Metropolitan SINC






Management Recommendations

The site is subject to management with a specific existing management plan in place for Tolworth Medieval Moated Manor. The management of the site is deemed appropriate and should continue to be implemented. However, it is understood that there are proposals to alter the mowing regime of the grassland at Tolworth Medieval Moated Manor from using a mechanical mower to using scythes to minimise any impacts to yellow meadow ant hills in this section of the site. It is recommended that the management in place is reviewed periodically to ensure that they continue to be effective and are appropriate to the site.

Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Proposed extension
-  Invasive species
-  G2 Running water
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor

Target Notes

Rushett Farm; Rushett Common & Telegraph Hill

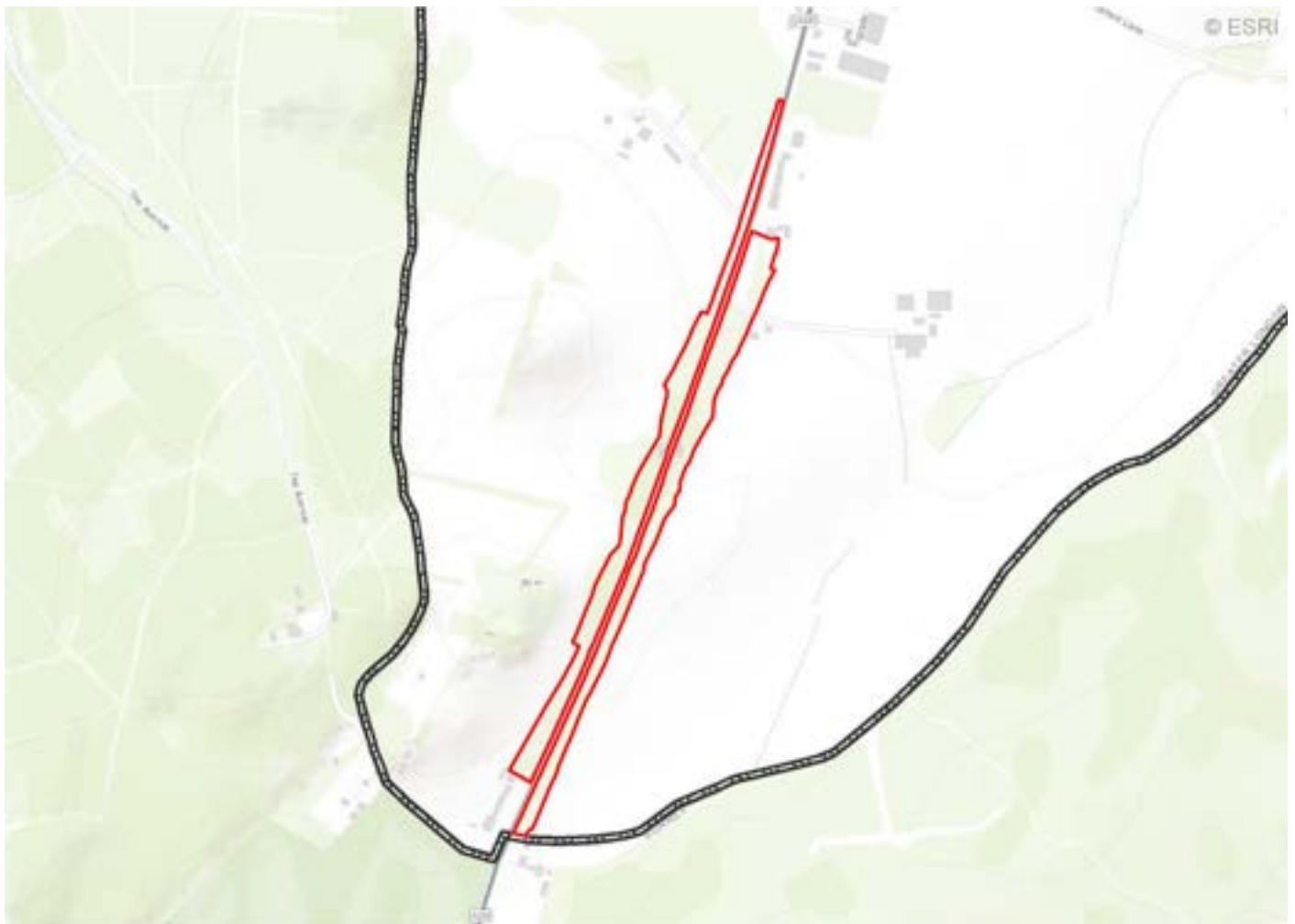
Site information

Site ID	25	SINC ID	KiBII03	SINC Name	Rushett Farm; Rushett Common & Telegraph Hill
Grid Ref	TQ 16882 60456	Site type	Existing site		
Area (Ha)	6.56	Grade	Borough II		
SINC Access GiGL data	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	This site includes two tracts of woodland alongside the former boundary with Surrey, providing a leafy backdrop to motorists heading into or out of the capital.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC			Ownership	Private	
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Nature		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Japanese Knotweed				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Starling				

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? Yes

Summary

The site comprises mature woodland belt either side of the busy A243. The woodland was dominated by oak, with several large specimens, and a relatively sparse shrub layer.



Rushett Farm; Rushett Common & Telegraph Hill

Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 22/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use Moderate **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site comprised mature woodland dominated by oak, with several large specimens and a relatively sparse shrub layer. The shrub layer included hawthorn and bramble.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Some evidence of litter, likely due to being close to a busy road.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Woodland management and creation of deadwood would benefit the site.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site supports woodland, which is likely important for several protected and notable species. In particular the site provides important habitat connectivity.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site does not represent the best example of woodland in London.

Habitat Rarity

Mature woodland is rare in London, and also listed as a priority habitat.

Species Rarity

It is likely the woodland supports rare species such as bats and birds.

Rushett Farm; Rushett Common & Telegraph Hill

Habitat Richness

The site comprised only of woodland and is therefore not habitat rich.

Species Richness

Woodland habitat is likely to support a rich species diversity including invertebrates, birds and mammals such as bats and badger.

Size

The size of the site is not particularly notable at 6.56 ha.

Important Populations of Species

Unknown.

Ancient Character

Some of the trees present within the woodland are likely to be mature veteran trees which would have ancient character.

Recreatability

it would be very difficult to recreate mature woodland, in particular any trees which are veteran and therefore irreplaceable.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Geographic Position

The site provides an important green corridor likely used as a commuting route and connecting other areas of semi-natural and natural habitat.

Access

The site is publically accessible, however due to its location adjacent to a very busy road is unlikely to be heavily used by the public.

Use

The site is used for nature and a buffer / screening either side of the road.

Potential

Management of woodland could improve the diversity of species and structure, and if arisings are left in-situ creation of dead wood could provide habitat for invertebrates.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is very attractive with many large trees which are visually pleasing.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports mature woodland habitat, which is a priority habitat and is of Borough Grade II value. The site should therefore retain its designation as a Borough Grade II SINC.

Rushett Farm; Rushett Common & Telegraph Hill



Management Recommendations

The site is currently subject to occasional management. To further enhance the site, it is recommended that woodland management is implemented to ensure the continued value of the woodland by management structural and species diversity. In addition, the site would benefit from the creation of niche habitats, such as piles of deadwood arising from any active tree management to create additional resources for invertebrates.

Rushett Farm; Rushett Common & Telegraph Hill

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Rushett Farm; Rushett Common & Telegraph Hill

Target Notes

Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space

Site information

Site ID	34	SINC ID	KiBI05	SINC Name	Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space
Grid Ref	TQ 19066 63311			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	7.21			Grade	Borough I
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	A small, long-established woodland, associated with the site of a former medieval hunting lodge, and the largely natural Bonesgate Stream, providing habitats important for their diverse woodland birds and wild flowers.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Council		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	Bonesgate Open Space; Castle Hill; Hogsmill; Horton Country Park	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space	Land Use	Nature		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Bluebell, Butterfly-bush, Indian Balsam, Japanese Knotweed, Snowberry, Three-cornered Garlic				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Bluebell; Brown Argus; Common Pipistrelle; Daubenton's Bat; Kingfisher; Knot Grass; Serotine; Soprano Pipistrelle; Starling; Tawny Owl; Touch-me-not Balsam; Violet Helleborine;				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

The site is located in the east of the borough, which was associated with a former medieval hunting lodge. The site is accessible to the public.

Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space



Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 22/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use Low **Management** Frequently

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

Broadleaved deciduous woodland, dominated by oak and ash with a shrub layer dominated by hazel coppice. Ground flora was diverse including wood anemone and bluebell.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space

Comments

Not applicable.

Opportunities on Site

Mowing Regime

Meadow Creation

Wetland Creation

Tree Planting

Education

Active Tree Management

Loggery

Wildlife Friendly Planting

Comments

Not applicable.

Interest Features

Fish

Amphibian

Reptile

Higher Plant

Fungi

Bird

Bryophyte

Mammal

Lichen

Invertebrates

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site does not represent the best example of each habitat in London.

Habitat Rarity

Woodland is rare in London and a priority habitat.

Species Rarity

Given the good quality woodland habitat present it is likely the site supports rare species, including woodland ground flora such as wood anemone, and faunal species such as bats and potentially dormice.

Habitat Richness

The site supports woodland and riparian habitat, which is not particularly habitat rich with only two habitat types represented.

Species Richness

The woodland supported a diverse ground flora, and is likely to support a range of species associated with long standing and well managed woodland.

Size

The site supports a good size area, 7.21 ha, of good quality woodland adjacent to other areas of natural and semi-natural habitat.

Important Populations of Species

Given the quality of the woodland it is possible it supports important populations of species.

Ancient Character

It is likely some of the tree species are veteran which would have ancient character.

Recreatability

Woodland is very difficult to recreate as it takes many decades to establish and become a functional woodland.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site supports a mound and relics of an old castle which is an ancient monument.

Geographic Position

The site supports the Bonesgate Stream and adjacent habitat, this connects to other SINC's and forms part of an important green corridor.

Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space

Access

The site is freely accessible for the public.

Use

The site is used for nature.

Potential

The site could provide more educational resources to inform people of the importance of the site.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is very attractive with many mature trees, dappled light and woodland ground flora.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports priority habitats, including woodland and river habitat, which are of Borough Grade 1 quality. In addition to this, the site is considered to contribute to the strategic ecological corridor, which runs along the eastern boundary of the site. To further improve the strategic corridor and to increase resilience to changes from development in the local area, it is recommended that the site is recommend for extension. Detail of this is provided below under 'Potential SINC Sites'.



Management Recommendations

The site is currently subject to frequent management, which is considered appropriate and should continue to be implemented. There is potential to improve the site through the provision of educational resources to inform people of the importance of the site.

Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space

Target Notes

Bonesgate Stream

Site information

Site ID	5	SINC ID	KiBII14	SINC Name	Bonesgate Stream
Grid Ref	TQ 18596 63104			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	5.21			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	Access on public footpaths only	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	This site includes a naturally meandering section of the Bonesgate Stream, deep in the heart of London's Green Belt.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Private/Council		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	Castle Hill	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Nature		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Highclere Holly				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Not applicable				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

Bonesgate Stream is located in the east of the borough and forms part of a wider strategic ecological corridor. A site provides a valuable opportunity for people to access nature.



Bonesgate Stream

Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 22/09/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use Low **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The habitats comprised running water, naturalised river banks, grassland, scrub and woodland. The woodland was dominated by oak, ash and crack willow. The scrub and tall ruderal which lined the banks of the stream included rosebay willow herb, dog wood, hawthorn and blackthorn. The grassland present was dominated by perennial rye and yorkshire fog.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

It was clear certain areas were used by people leaving litter behind, which poses a threat to the sensitive habitats, in particular water habitat as litter can travel and spread pollution as well as being a hazard to wildlife. The short grass poses a minor disturbance to the site given it is a green corridor, short grass is not beneficial to biodiversity and therefore fragments the green corridor by being short.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

The site could benefit from woodland management, including leaving arisings in-situ to create additional log pile habitat. Grassland management could help encourage a more diverse range of grass and herb species.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site supports habitat suitable for several protected and notable species and populations of species, it is also likely to be a key commuting corridor for species such as bats and birds, and also riparian species.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site does not support a representative habitat or population.

Habitat Rarity

A long section of naturalised river surrounded by woodland is relatively rare in London, these are both priority habitats in London

Bonesgate Stream

also.

Species Rarity

Due to the habitats supported on site including the river and woodland it likely supports rare species such as bats, and possibly water vole and otter. In addition the site likely supports a range of birds and invertebrates.

Habitat Richness

Several habitats including grassland, woodland, running water, tall herb and scrub were recorded. This therefore supports a rich habitat assemblage.

Species Richness

It is likely the site supports a relatively rich assemblage of species due to the habitat richness, and variety of species present.

Size

Although not particularly large in area at 5.21 ha, the site is thin, but very long and connects up several other important areas of green space and designated sites.

Important Populations of Species

Although it is unknown if the site supports important population of species, due to the connectivity it provides, it is likely to be integral to many important population of species which would use the corridor to move around the landscape.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Recreatability

It would be very difficult to recreate such a large area of river and woodland habitat.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Cultural or Historic Character

Rivers are often at the heart of cultural and historical development of humans.

Geographic Position

This site is importantly located, connecting up many areas of habitat and forming part of a blue and green corridor.

Access

The site is freely accessible for the public and also provides a walk-way / access route.

Use

The site is used for people to commute and enjoy nature.

Potential

There is potential to enhance the habitat present on site.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site provides an attractive area of habitat for enjoyment of nature.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed upgrade and extension

Comments

The site supports priority habitats, including a river corridor and woodland. These habitats form part of an important strategic corridor, which runs along the eastern boundary of the site. Due to the importance of this site for habitat connectivity on a landscape scale, it is recommended that the site is upgraded to Borough Grade I SINC.

Bonesgate Stream

Management Recommendations



The site was noted to be managed occasionally with evidence of grassland management in places to produce a short sward height. To further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that the following measures are considered:

- Woodland management to encourage greater structural diversity and increase species-richness
- Grassland management to allow more relaxed mowing regimes to be implemented. This will allow for greater structural diversity and species richness by allowing more diverse selection of grass and herb species to establish.
- Creation of log and brash piles from arising produced through active tree management.

Bonesgate Stream

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Bonesgate Stream

Target Notes

Bonesgate Open Space (ext.)

Site information

Site ID	43	SINC ID	No site reference	SINC Name	Bonesgate Open Space (ext.)
Grid Ref	TQ 19278 64042			Site type	Potential site
Area (Ha)	3.3516			Grade	Unspecified
SINC Access GiGL data	Unknown	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		

SINC Description

Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Public
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	Bonesgate Open Space; Hogsmill	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Nature

Invasive species (GiGL data): No invasive species identified.

Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland

Protected / Notable Species No designated species within potential SINC

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? Yes

Summary

The site is located in the east of the borough adjacent to the Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space SINC. The site supports a section of the Bonesgate Stream, which is surrounded by grassland and trees and is considered to contribute to the strategic corridor in the east.



Bonesgate Open Space (ext.)

Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 17/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use Low **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site supports a section of the Bonesgate Stream, which was recorded with naturally vegetated banks, including oak, ash, willow, elder, hawthorn and blackthorn. The remainder of the site was comprised of amenity grassland with dominant perennial rye grass.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The site could be subject to redevelopment if not protected.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Not applicable.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site provides a buffer of habitat for speceis using adjacent blue and green corridors.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site does not represent the best example of habitats in London.

Habitat Rarity

The stream with naturalised banks and woodland is relatively rare in London.

Bonesgate Open Space (ext.)

Species Rarity

It is likely the site supports rare species using the site, such as bats commuting along the river.

Habitat Richness

The site supported grassland, running water and woodland which is a relatively rich habitat assemblage.

Species Richness

Given the habitat present it is likely the site supports a variety of wildlife species.

Size

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Recreatability

it would be difficult to recreate natural river habitat.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Geographic Position

The position of this site is important, although it is not particularly large, it is situated in a key position which provides connectivity and strengthens the green corridor of the river.

Access

The site is freely accessible for the public.

Use

The site is used for nature and recreation.

Potential

Grassland management could improve quality and diversity of the grassland.

Aesthetic Appeal

The river and trees are aesthetically appealing. The site provides a valuable opportunity for people to enjoy nature.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed upgrade and extension

Comments

The site supports river habitat, which is a priority habitat within the borough and London. This habitat forms part of a larger blue/green corridor, which is strategically important in the east of the borough. Due to the strategic importance of this site, it is recommended that this site is designated as an extension of the Castle Hill and Bonesgate Open Space Borough Grade I SINC.








Management Recommendations

The grassland in the site is currently subject to regular management. There is potential to improve the ecological value of the grassland through more relaxed management of sections of the grassland and at the margins to encourage a more diverse sward height and range of species.

Bonesgate Open Space (ext.)

Habitat Map



-  Potential SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
-  AL Allotment
-  B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
-  HS Hard standing
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Bonesgate Open Space (ext.)

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Grassland dominated by common bent and yorkshire fog with frequent perennial rye. Frequent white clover, occasional bristly ox tongue.
2	Areas of woodland bordering the site, dominated by ash, oak, horse chestnut, silver birch and goat willow. Shrub species were dominated by hawthorn, dogwood and blackthorn. There was occasional bramble, cherry, and invasive himalaysn balsalm.
3	Mixed use allotments with scattered trees.

RAF Chessington (Kingston upon Thames)

Site information

Site ID	47	SINC ID	OS_Ki_0159	SINC Name	RAF Chessington (Kingston upon Thames)
Grid Ref	TQ 17315 63876	Site type	Potential site		
Area (Ha)	4.1341	Grade	Unspecified		
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	Free public access (all/most of site)		
SINC Description	Not applicable.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC				Ownership	Public
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m			SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m			NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m			Land Use	Recreation and nature
Invasive species (GiGL data):	No invasive species identified.				
Priority Habitat	No PHI habitat within potential SINC				
Protected / Notable Species	No designated species within potential SINC				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

The site is located in the south-west of the borough and is bound by the A23 in the west and residential housing in the east. The site supports a relatively large area of grassland, with woodland and scrub mosaic habitat primarily around the boundary of the site. Due to the habitats present it likely supports invertebrates, birds, reptiles and amphibians.



RAF Chessington (Kingston upon Thames)

Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 16/09/2020 **Weather** Dry
Nature and level of use Moderate **Management** Frequently

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site supports a relatively large area of species poor neutral grassland, dominated by perennial rye grass with frequent white clover and daisy. Woodland was present around the edge and was dominated by oak, ash and occasional poplar. An area of scrub mosaic habitat comprising was present in the north east comprising hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble and young oak and ash.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The site could be developed upon if not protected. It is a good size area of semi-natural habitat, within an otherwise developed area, and should be protected.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

A relaxed mowing regime would benefit the site and make the grassland more diverse / species rich.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site is likely an important resource for birds and invertebrates.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site does not represent best examples of habitat in London.

Habitat Rarity

Woodland is a priority habitat, and a scrub mosaic is relatively rare in London. Although the woodland is not extensive in area, it is a valuable natural resource and should be protected.

RAF Chessington (Kingston upon Thames)

Species Rarity

Given the habitats present, it is likely the site supports some rare species, such as commuting bats within woodland and scrub areas, and reptiles within the scrub mosaic.

Habitat Richness

The site supports woodland, grassland and scrub and is therefore moderately habitat rich.

Species Richness

The site is relatively species rich in that it supports a mosaic type habitat, and this habitat likely supports a range of species including invertebrates, birds, reptiles, bats, badger and other small mammals, possibly hedgehog.

Size

The site is a good size area of semi-natural habitat at 4.1 ha. It is the largest green space in the immediate landscape.

Important Populations of Species

Unknown.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Recreatability

It would be quite difficult to recreate this size area of semi-natural habitat in a built-up area like this due to land availability.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Geographic Position

The site is located within an area which is very built up, and with the busy A3 to the west.

Access

The site is freely accessible to the public.

Use

The site is used for recreation and nature.

Potential

Mowing regimes could be relaxed to make the grassland more species rich.

Aesthetic Appeal

The semi-natural habitat provides an attractive space and open green views.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to this site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed Local SINC

Comments

The site supports common and widespread habitats, which are considered of ecological value to a range of bird and invertebrate species. In addition to this, due to the size of the site and limited amount of greenspace in the immediate area, this site is considered to provide a valuable opportunity for people to access nature. It is therefore recommended that the site is designated as a Local SINC.









Management Recommendations

The site is currently subject to frequent management. To further improve the site for biodiversity it is recommended that a more varied grassland management regime is implemented to create greater diversity in structure and species-richness.

RAF Chessington (Kingston upon Thames)

Habitat Map



-  Potential SIN boundary
-  Target Note
-  J5 Other habitat
-  A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
-  A2.2 Scrub (scattered)
-  A3.3
-  B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
-  J5 Other habitat
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Target Notes

Fishponds

Site information

Site ID	31	SINC ID	KiBII10	SINC Name	Fishponds
Grid Ref	TQ 18808 66723	Site type	Existing site		
Area (Ha)	5.17	Grade	Borough II		
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	A small municipal park with number of features of value to wildlife, including ponds, a short stream and an area of grassland managed as a hay meadow.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Public		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Public park		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	False-acacia, Green Alkanet, Least Duckweed, Turkey Oak, Snowberry, Turkey Oak				
Priority Habitat	Standing water; Parks and urban greenspaces				
Protected / Notable Species	Brambling; Common Frog; Common Pipistrelle; Common Toad; Corky-fruited Water-dropwort; Daubenton's Bat; Dunnock; Goldcrest; Goldeneye; Herring Gull; House Sparrow; Lesser Noctule; Mistle Thrush; Mute Swan; Natterer's Bat; Pipistrelle; Pipistrelle Bat species; Red-girdled Mining Bee; Redwing; Snipe; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Stag Beetle; Starling; Stock Dove; Willow Warbler;				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

Fishponds is a small park in Surbiton in the centre of the borough. The site is primarily a recreational park, valued by the local community for its amenity value.



Fishponds

Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 08/07/2020 **Weather** Grey

Nature and level of use High **Management** Regularly

Additional Comments:

Much of the park is mown intensively for amenity purposes. However, an area has been designated as a hay meadow. The ponds have almost 100% duckweed cover.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

Much of the site comprised amenity grassland which is mown intensively for amenity purposes. There was broadleaved woodland along the eastern boundary and within the centre of the site. The woodland is well managed has some notably mature trees. Scattered trees and hedgerows were recorded across the site. Several ponds and a short stream were present. An area of the grassland is managed as a hay meadow, with notably higher sward and diversity than grassland elsewhere on site. A small community orchard has recently been planted. Considerable effort has been made to enhance the site for wildlife, including an insect hotel and dead wood piles.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

There is extensive duckweed present in all ponds. Litter and dog fouling was generally low during the survey but still present.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

There is an opportunity for better education signs, especially near the ponds which are popular with children. The scale of the amenity grassland seems excessive for the number of visitors, there is an opportunity to relax the mowing regime in more areas, possibly also incorporating a loggery. There is additional opportunity to replace some areas of amenity grassland with wildlife friendly planting.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The ponds will provide good opportunities for amphibians and invertebrates (particularly dragonflies and damselflies). The ponds also host breeding coot and mallard. The site has ample deadwood habitat which is valuable to many invertebrates including the London BAP species stag beetle. The stream has been partially renaturalised which has improved opportunities for wildlife.

SINC Survey Criteria

Fishponds

Representation

The site is an attractive greenspace, offering access to nature to those living in the surrounding densely developed areas. It is likely to attract visitors beyond the immediate surrounds due to the diverse habitats, in particular the ponds, woodland and amenity grassland. It offers a good mixture of amenity and natural spaces with the walking routes offering value to a variety of visitors.

Habitat Rarity

Habitats at the site are relatively common with the exception of the meadow, which is uncommon in the borough.

Species Rarity

The regionally scarce Corky-fruited water-dropwort was noted during the previous SINC citation. The desk study identified a range of protected and notable species within the site.

Habitat Richness

The site supports a range of habitats, including poor semi-improved grassland, amenity grassland, broadleaved scattered, dense scrub, hedgerow and a pond. This is considered particularly rich in an area that is densely developed.

Species Richness

The hay meadow supported a diverse range common and widespread of species. The ponds supported numerous dragonflies and damselflies species. Tree species diversity was high across the hedgerows, tree lines, woodland and scattered trees.

Size

The site is reasonably large (5.15ha) making it less vulnerable to disturbance. Due to the size, accessibility and attractiveness of the site, it is likely to be valuable to people across the borough.

Important Populations of Species

The ponds have high numbers of breeding mallard.

Ancient Character

The site has some mature trees with ancient/veteran features.

Recreatability

It would be difficult to recreate the woodland but the streams, ponds and grassland could be quickly recreated. Some of the older trees with ancient/veteran features could not be recreated.

Typical Urban Character

The site was previously used as a clay pit and the topography is indicative of this. The stream was previously canalised with concrete but has now been partially restored.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site was previously used as a clay pit, which gives the site cultural value and historic character. The site as a whole promotes community engagement with nature, the ponds and stream are very popular with young families whilst features such as the community orchard encourage local peoples interest in nature.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the centre of the borough. To the east lies Alexandra Millennium Green, another greenspace. The local area is otherwise densely urban with limited access to greenspace.

Access

The site is fully accessible to the public and paths are well managed/used.

Use

Generally, the park appears to be used for amenity purposes such as a casual walking or meeting of family or friends. It seems especially popular with young families.

Potential

There is the potential to restore the ponds by controlling the duckweed, this should be the priority as it really lowers the aesthetic appeal and wildlife benefits of the ponds. The hay meadow is mostly comprised of common and widespread species, there is the potential to improve its management to encourage more species diversity. Bird and boxes could be installed to provide improved opportunities which maybe limited in the local landscape.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site has high aesthetic appeal. The ornamental landscaping contrasts well with natural features and the topography makes the park feel deceptively large. This is evident by the visitors who appear to spend extended time relaxing in the park as opposed to a brief walk.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Fishponds

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports a diverse range of natural and amenity habitats offering an attractive greenspace for people to enjoy. It unlikely to be valued by people across the entire borough but is likely to be valued by more than just local residents, therefore it is recommended that this site is retained as Borough Grade II.

Management Recommendations

Currently much of the park is managed intensively for amenity purposes. Areas such as the hay meadow and woodland are managed less frequently. Levels of litter and dog fouling was low during the survey but still present. The current management is sufficient to maintain the park as a Borough Grade II SINC.



The primary concern is excessive duckweed within the ponds which should be managed. Additionally, the meadow lacks diversity and could be improved through better management.

There is an opportunity for better education signs, especially near the ponds which are popular with children. The scale of the amenity grassland seems excessive for the number of visitors, there is an opportunity to relax the mowing regime in more areas, possibly also incorporating loggeries and wildlife friendly planting.

Fishponds

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Fishponds

Target Notes

Manor Park

Site information

Site ID	37	SINC ID	KiL01	SINC Name	Manor Park
Grid Ref	TQ 21642 66718			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	5.97			Grade	Local
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	Manor Park features extensive wildlife areas, with grassland, woodland and scrub bordered by a railway. The site has mature hedgerows, which is indicative of its past agricultural use. The woodland forms a belt which follows the railway.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Public		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Park and greenspace.		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	No invasive species identified.				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Common Frog; Galingale; Meadow Crane's-bill; Stag Beetle; Wasp Spider				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

Manor Park is located towards to the eastern edge of the borough and is bordered by the railway line between Motspur Park and Malden Manor to south. The site is part of a wider park which features a children's play area, cricket pitch and bowling green. Extensive areas of the site are managed for wildlife, with grassland left rank and woodland well managed despite heavy recreational pressures.

Manor Park

Threats and Disturbances

- Redevelopment
- Invasives
- Erosion
- Vandalism
- Dog Fouling
- Flytipping
- Litter

Comments

The site is subject to high levels of use by the public which has resulted in frequent litter, dog fouling, flytipping and vandalism. Vandalism included the burning of logs which were likely left for dead wood habitat. Buddleia was noted near the railway corridor.

Opportunities on Site

- Mowing Regime
- Meadow Creation
- Wetland Creation
- Tree Planting
- Education
- Active Tree Management
- Loggery
- Wildlife Friendly Planting

Comments

Habitats at the site are already reasonably well managed for wildlife and people but there are further opportunities to improve its value. The grassland is subject to a relaxed mowing regime which is good but it lacks in species diversity. There is evidence that a trial area where the grassland was stripped and reseeded has resulted in increased diversity, this method could be employed on the remaining grassland which would greatly increase the grasslands overall value. Bird and bat boxes have already been installed across the site but there further opportunities to also install invertebrate hotels (loggery are not recommended as they are may be set on fire as with the previous dead wood habitat). The pond was dry at the time of the survey, whilst seasonally wet ponds are valuable, there is an opportunity to create a new pond(s) which retains water year round and would benefit a variety of species. The site could be enhanced for reptiles and amphibians by installing hibernaculum (loggery may be disturbed/stolen).

Interest Features

- Fish
- Amphibian
- Reptile
- Higher Plant
- Fungi
- Bird
- Bryophyte
- Mammal
- Lichen
- Invertebrates

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site is likely used by a variety of mammals, including bats and possibly badger. The railway corridor adjacent to the site provides a good wildlife corridor for numerous species to access the site. A range of common birds were noted during the survey. There is opportunities for reptile at the site, especially considering the railway corridor adjacent.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site is a good example of a park managed for wildlife value and if this trajectory continues the site has potential to be of high wildlife value. However, at present the woodland is immature and the grassland lacks diversity so these habitats and others on-site are not considered excellent examples of these habitat types.

Habitat Rarity

None of the habitats on site are rare, but they are valuable given the railway corridor.

Species Rarity

The desk study identified the following protected and notables species: Common Frog; Galingale; Meadow Crane's-bill; Stag Beetle and Wasp Spider.

Habitat Richness

Habitats richness was moderate and comprised woodland, semi-improved grassland, amenity grassland, scrub, tall ruderal, hedgerows and a seasonally wet pond.

Species Richness

The site has moderate opportunities for a range of common birds, invertebrates, mammals and potentially reptiles and amphibians. The grassland and woodland are not considered species rich at present.

Size

The site is reasonably large (5.95 ha). The adjacent railway corridor will likely be an important corridor which connects the site to other SINC's throughout the borough, including the Hogmsill Valley and Beverley Brook.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Manor Park

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The majority of the habitats present can be easily recreated with exception of a few mature trees within the woodland.

Typical Urban Character

There is a railway embankment adjacent, though this is off-site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is located on the towards to the eastern boundary of the borough. It is bordered by a railway line which likely an important corridor between the Hogsmill Valley to the south and Beverley Brook to the north. The site will likely provide habitat for bats to forage and birds to foraging and nest that are using the railway corridor.

Access

The site is fully accessible to the public with well use paths through the woodland, scrub and grassland. Adjacent to the north of the site is a popular park predominately comprised of amenity grassland.

Use

The site as well used by the public for walking and recreation. The land adjacent north is essentially extension of the site and is a popular public park with amenity grassland.

Potential

There is potential to provide an invertebrate hotel within an area of rough grassland. The site is in need of increased litter picking as at present litter is frequent across the entire site. A permanently wet pond would be very beneficial and would complement the existing seasonally wet pond. Grassland diversity could be increased through stripping and reseeded areas of rough grass. A hibernacula could be created near to the pond features to provide opportunities for amphibians. It is understood that the friends of Manor Park have been raising funds for a new wetland area. This would be an excellent opportunity to improve the site, providing excellent opportunities for a variety of species which would likely quickly colonise a wetland feature given the adjacent railway corridor which connects the site to other wetland habitats near the Hogsmill Valley and Beverley Brook.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site had some aesthetic value, with benches and woodland walks offering opportunities to relax and experience the woodland. The railway does however dampen to feeling of calmness due to the regular noise.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Opportunity

Comments

The site has been subject to positive management of its habitats and has an active friends' group. Whilst the management is having positive results, it will take time for the grassland and woodland to mature and so at present the site is considered to still be of local important. There is high potential for this site as it forms an important stepping stone between the Hogsmill river and Beverley brook.

Given time to mature or the provision of a wetland by the friends group, this site has the potential to become a Borough Grade II SINC by the next review.

Manor Park

Management Recommendations

There has been a clear effort to manage the site for wildlife through the relaxation of mowing in certain areas, provision of bird and bats boxes, and positive woodland management. The site is subject to high levels of use by the public which has resulted in frequent litter, dog fouling, fly tipping and vandalism.




The site is in need of increased litter picking as at present litter is frequent across the entire site. A permanently wet pond(s) would be very beneficial and would complement the existing seasonally wet pond. A hibernaculum could be created near to the pond features to provide opportunities for amphibians. Grassland diversity could be increased through stripping and reseeding areas of rough grass. There are opportunities to install invertebrate hotels within rough grass.

It is understood that the friends of Manor Park have been raising funds for a new wetland area. This would be an excellent opportunity to improve the site, providing excellent opportunities for a variety of species which would likely quickly colonise a wetland feature given the adjacent railway corridor which connects the site to other wetland habitats near the Hogsmill Valley and Beverley Brook.

Manor Park

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Invasive species
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Target Notes

Old Malden Pond

Site information

Site ID	11	SINC ID	KiL03	SINC Name	Old Malden Pond
Grid Ref	TQ 21638 66519			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	0.06			Grade	Local
SINC Access GiGL data	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads		SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change	
SINC Description	Urban pond with a variety of aquatic vegetation and bankside planting. Invertebrate interest includes the hoverfly <i>Anasimyia lineata</i> , giant pond skater (<i>Aquarius paludum</i>) and blue-tailed damselfly (<i>Ischnura elegans</i>).				
Other designations within 30m of SINC			Ownership	Public	
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m		SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m	
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m		NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m	
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m		Land Use	Pond	
Invasive species (GiGL data):	No invasive species identified.				
Priority Habitat	Standing water.				
Protected / Notable Species	European Water Vole				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

Old Malden Pond is small isolated pond which lies adjacent to a road and public house. The site is not publicly accessible but can be easily viewed from the adjacent footpath or from within the seating area of the public house.



Old Malden Pond

Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 07/07/2020 **Weather** Calm

Nature and level of use None **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

The pond is subject to a management plan.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is comprised almost entirely of the pond and marginal vegetation. The pond is permanently wet and has marginal vegetation comprising reeds and herbaceous species. The pond generally appears to have reasonable water quality with macrophytes noted. Additionally, non-native fish species were recorded within the pond.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Non-native fish species were recorded within the pond. The road is very close to the site, making the pond vulnerable to pollution events.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

The presence of non-native fish is undesirable, the pond could be improved if they are removed.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

This habitat is a good example of a pond within an urban landscape.

Habitat Rarity

It is uncommon to find a pond in an dense urban landscape but at a borough level habitats at the site are common.

Old Malden Pond

Species Rarity

European Water Vole were identified during the desk study. Due to the isolated nature of the site, the habitats at the site are considered to have limited value for this species.

Habitat Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Richness

Species richness is considered moderate for a pond habitat.

Size

The site is very small (0.06ha).

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

It is understood that the pond is one of the oldest in the borough.

Recreatability

The pond and other habitats on site could be quickly and easily recreated.

Typical Urban Character

There is a road adjacent but this is likely to adversely affect the pond rather than be beneficial.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site is known to have a cultural history. It is one of the oldest in the borough and it is understood that it was once used for washing cartwheels.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the east of the borough, in between the Hogsmill Valley and Beverley Brook.

Access

Whilst the pond is not accessible to the public, it is easily visible from the adjacent public footpath.

Use

The pond has very limited usage and is only likely to be observed by passers-by using the adjacent public footpath.

Potential

The site has the potential to be improved by removing the invasive fish pieces and by improving access to the site. This could be achieved by installing a wooden viewing platform so that the public can easily enjoy the pond.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site has limited aesthetic appeal as it is located next to a busy road. This could be improved by screening the road using fencing or similar.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site is important for local people to access views of more natural habitat in an urban setting and is considered to have more limited value for nature due to its isolated setting in an urban area. The site is therefore considered to support habitat of local quality. The site should remain at a Local SINC.




Management Recommendations

The site is currently subject to a management plan, which is considered appropriate and it is recommended that this plan continues to be followed. In addition to the management plan, it is recommended that enhancements also include the removal of non-native species, which were noted in abundance, to allow native species to thrive and that a wooden viewing platform is installed so that the public can easily enjoy the pond.

Old Malden Pond

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Invasive species
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Old Malden Pond

Target Notes

Beverley Brook in Kingston

Site information

Site ID	39	SINC ID	KiBII15	SINC Name	Beverley Brook in Kingston
Grid Ref	TQ 22534 67043			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	3.12			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	A section of the Beverley Brook, an important tributary of the River Thames.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Public/Private		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	Wimbledon Common	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	Wimbledon Common		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	Sir Joseph Hood Memorial Wood	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	River corridor, woodland and allotments.		

Invasive species (GiGL data): Butterfly-bush, Japanese Knotweed, Nuttall's Waterweed, Turkey Oak

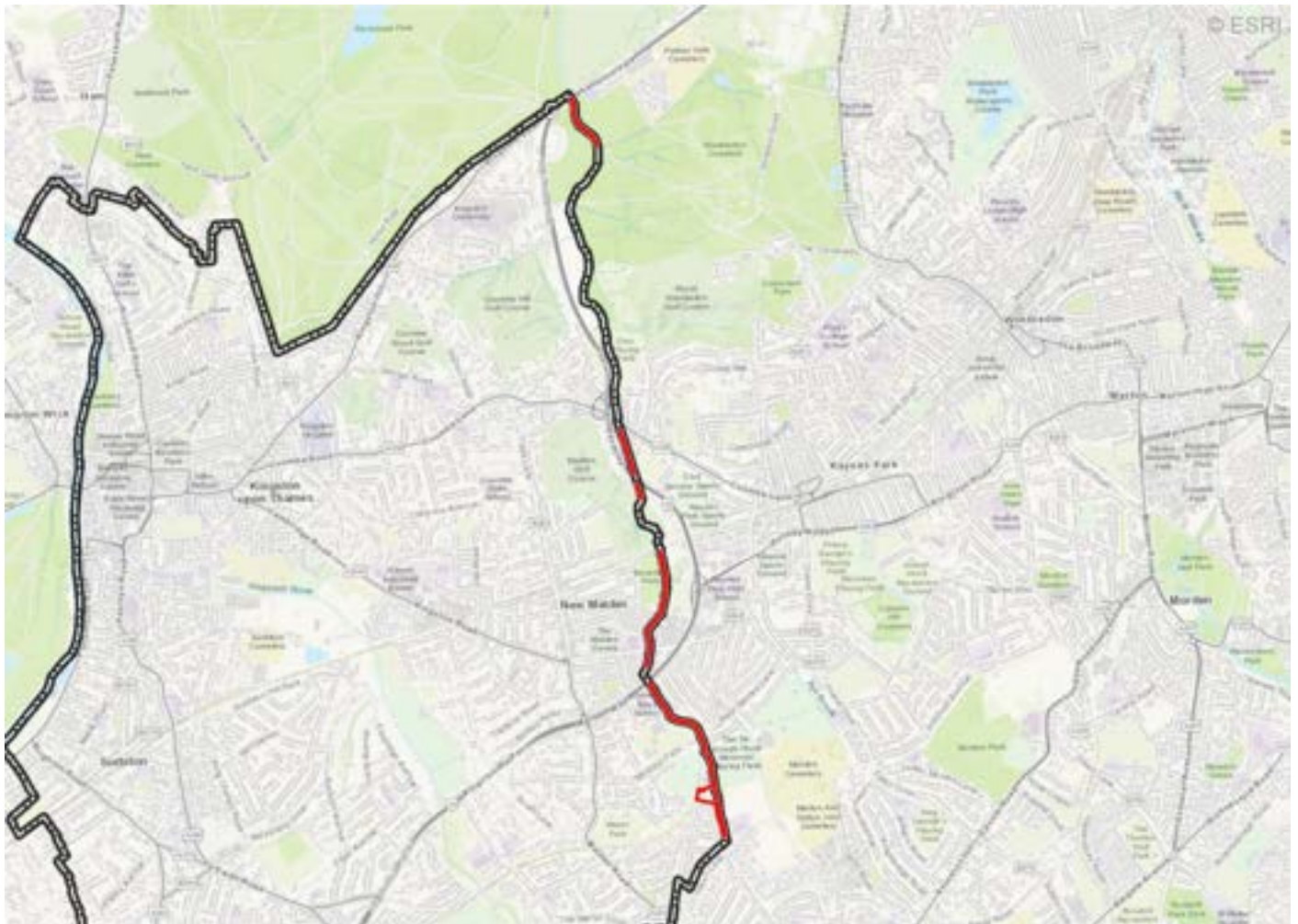
Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland

Protected / Notable Species Common Pipistrelle; Fieldfare; House Martin; Kingfisher; Lesser Black-backed Gull; Linnet; Meadow Pipit; Mistle Thrush; Redwing; Skylark; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Starling; Stock Dove; Swallow; Tawny Owl;

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

The site comprises the majority of the of length of the Beverley Brook which runs along the eastern boundary of the borough. Access was limited to much of its length, with much of the brook fenced off and only visible from a distance.



Beverley Brook in Kingston

Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 07/07/2020 **Weather** Calm

Nature and level of use None **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

The areas that could be viewed seem to be subject to minimal maintenance. Much of the brook is canalised and likely cleared occasionally.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

Brook corridor with woodland, grassland, tall ruderal, scrub and allotments. The brook appears to be canalised with concrete where visible. Habitats show low signs of maintenance. Access limited assessment.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam was recorded adjacent to the brook in Beverley Park and Coombe Wood SINC respectively. Garden waste was recorded at the site near the allotments in the south which may possibly introduce invasive non-native species (INNS). Additionally, the brook may be impacted by pollution from outflow of the Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works which flows into the brook.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

There is an opportunity to create ponds within woodland near the gas storage area. Active tree management along the riparian zone would prevent the corridor becoming too dense and shaded. There are additional opportunities for tree planting to fill in any gaps in the tree line along the brook. The greatest opportunity would be to decanalise the brook and provide access to the public.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The brook is an important corridor and likely to support a variety of species, either as residents or transients.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site forms a valuable brook corridor which runs along the eastern boundary of the borough.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports brook and woodland habitat, which are considered a priority habitats in the borough. This brook corridor is of

Beverley Brook in Kingston

distinct value within the borough.

Species Rarity

The desk study identified the following species: Common Pipistrelle; Fieldfare; House Martin; Kingfisher; Lesser Black-backed Gull; Linnet; Meadow Pipit; Mistle Thrush; Redwing; Skylark; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Starling; Stock Dove; Swallow; and Tawny Owl.

Habitat Richness

The site is habitat rich, supporting a range of connected habitats including: brook; woodland; scrub; tall ruderal; trees; grassland; and allotments.

Species Richness

The woodland corridor and associated habitats offer year round opportunities for a variety of species, as indicated by the numerous notable and protected species records.

Size

The site is 3.11ha and covers a 6.4km stretch of Beverley Brook. The site forms an important strategic corridor connecting many sites across the borough.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The site is principally a brook corridor with associated habitats. This corridor would practically be irreplaceable given the surrounding development.

Typical Urban Character

Much of the visible brook has concrete banks which have been colonised by plant species. Access restrictions prevented a detailed assessment.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site includes a small allotment, surrounded by woodland, set against an old gas storage facility. This feature has cultural and historic character and maybe unique within the borough.

Geographic Position

The site runs along much of the eastern boundary of the borough. The site is an important wildlife corridor, connecting many SINC's across the east of the borough.

Access

The site was only visible from adjacent footpaths and usually only through steel fencing. The allotments is accessible to allotment users only. The majority of the site is inaccessible to the public.

Use

Allotments and brook corridor.

Potential

There is the potential to decanalise the brook in sections which would be beneficial to a variety of species. Access to the brook could be improved, especially in Beverly Park, which would be an ideal place to decanalise (there may be issues regarding the sewage outflow further upstream). There is also the potential to undertake infill planting where necessary along the brook corridor.

Aesthetic Appeal

The allotments are especially aesthetically pleasing, they are surrounded by woodland and have a background of the gas storage facility which adds character. This part of the site is likely highly valued by the allotment users, providing them a relaxed place to connect with nature and heritage. Elsewhere the site is not accessible so has limited aesthetic appeal.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

Beverley Brook in Kingston

Whilst access was limited to much of the site, the site is an important wildlife corridor connecting many SINC's in the east of the borough. Its value is limited due to large sections of it being canalised and the impact from the outflow from Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works. This site is considered of Borough Grade II quality and should be retain its designation as such.

Management Recommendations

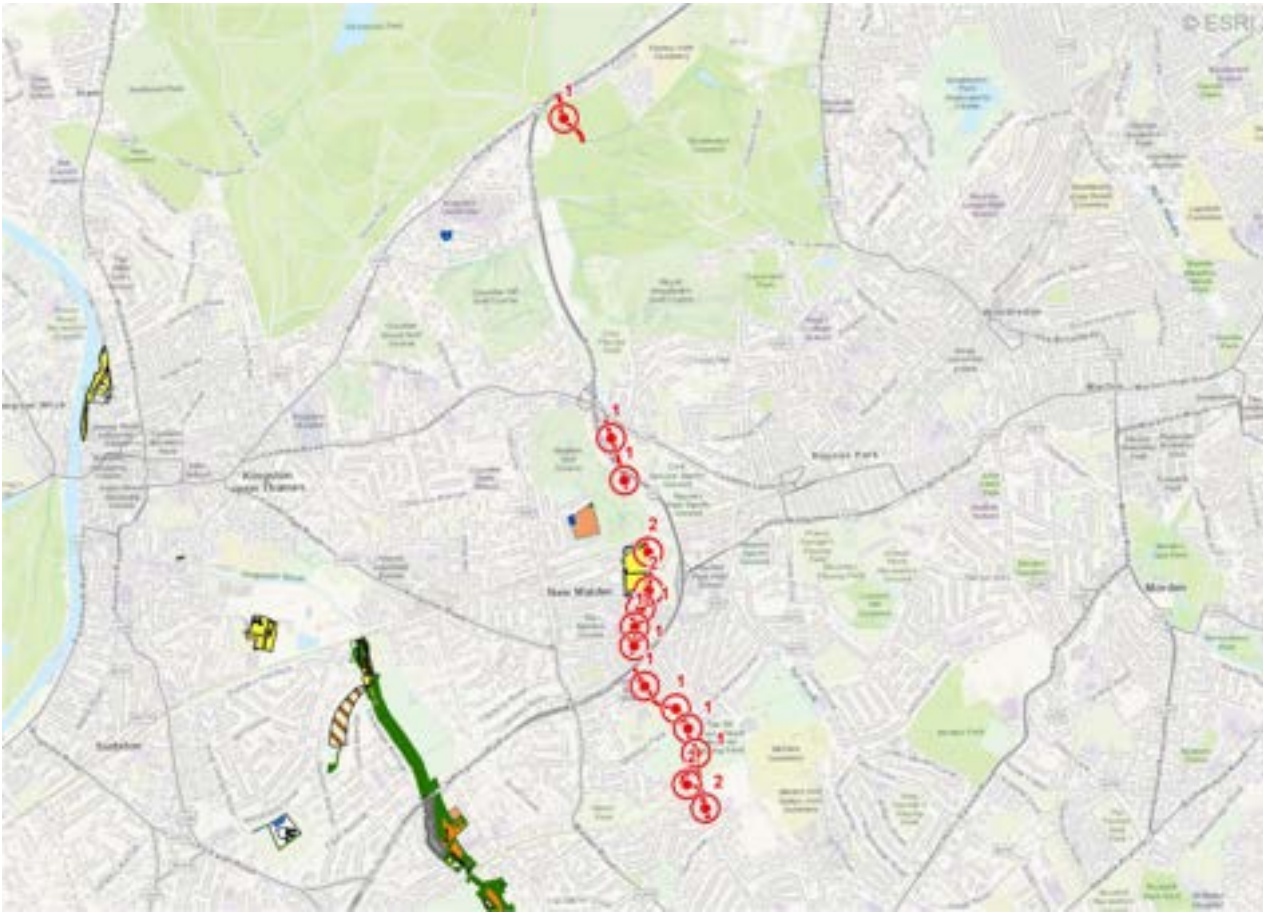
The areas that could be viewed seem to be subject to minimal maintenance. Much of the brook is canalised and likely cleared occasionally. Invasive species are a threat to the brook with Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam recorded adjacent to the brook in Beverley Park and Coombe Wood SINC respectively. These species should be controlled to prevent further spread. The brook may also be adversely impacted by pollution from outflow of the Hogsmill Valley Sewage Works.

Active tree management along the riparian zone would prevent the corridor becoming too dense and shaded. There is the potential to undertake infill planting where necessary along the brook corridor. There is an additional opportunity to create ponds within woodland near the gas storage area.

The most valuable opportunity would be to decanalise the brook and provide access to the public. There is the potential the decanalise the brook in sections which would be beneficial to a variety of species. Access to the brook could be improved, especially in Beverley Park, which would be an ideal place to decanalise (there may be issues regarding the sewage outflow further upstream).

Beverley Brook in Kingston

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species area
-  G2 Running water
-  J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
-  J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
-  J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
-  J2.4 Fence
-  J2.6 Dry ditch
-  TL Tree line
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Beverley Brook in Kingston

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	No Access.
2	Viewed through fence.

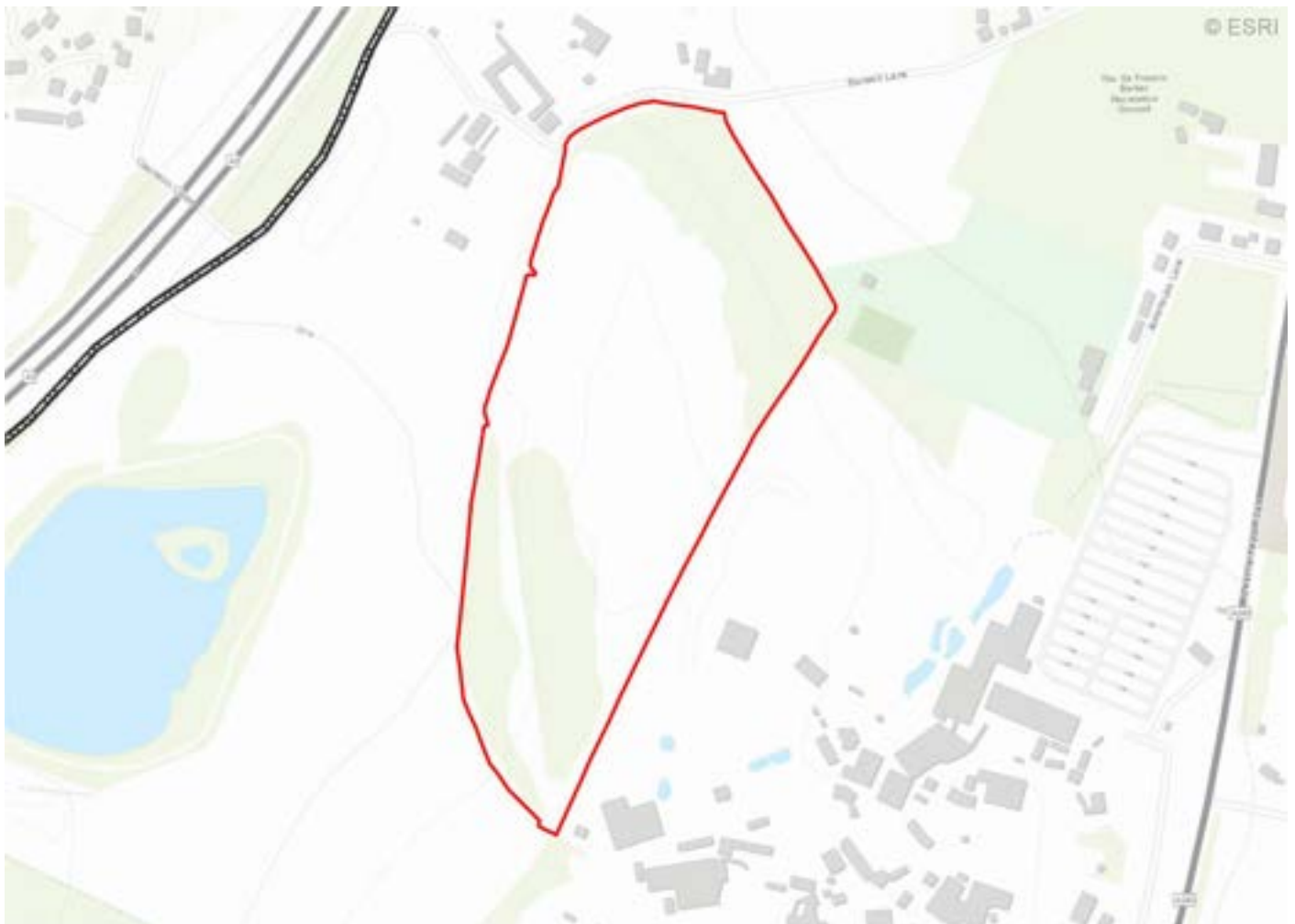
Winey Hill

Site information

Site ID	30	SINC ID	KiBII09	SINC Name	Winey Hill
Grid Ref	TQ 17086 62781			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	10.35			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	This hilltop site includes horse-grazed pastures, dense scrub, a large stock pond and some old boundary hedgerows, where several nationally declining birds breed.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Public		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Horse pasture and woodland.		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	False-acacia				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Cuckoo; Firecrest; Great Crested Newt; Palmate Newt; Pipistrelle Bat species; Song Thrush; Stock Dove; Willow Warbler;				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

Winey Hill is a hilltop site located in the south of the borough. The site is accessible via a public footpath, known as the 'Chessington Countryside Walk'. It is adjacent west of Chessington World of Adventures.



Winey Hill

Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 14/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use High **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

The site is currently over-grazed by horses which reducing the grasslands value. The horses also have access to the woodland which has added interest by creating areas of bare ground. The site is popular with walkers and has impressive views.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site had woodland in the north and south. The canopy comprised: abundant sycamore; occasional oak; with rare sweet chestnut and lime. The woodland understory had: abundant bramble; frequent holly; and rarely false acacia and bracken. Ground flora was varied and included occasional nettle, hedge woundwort and wood dock with rarely red campion, fern sp, enchanter's nightshade and herb Robert. The woodland edge was dominated by bramble scrub.

The eastern boundary is a narrow wooded belt with canopy of: frequent oak; occasional sweet chestnut and sycamore; and rarely ash and field maple. Understory species included abundant hawthorn scrub and frequent ivy.

The horse-grazed pasture has occasional scattered oaks. Species within the pasture included common bird's-foot-trefoil and white clover.

The western boundary hedgerow was gappy and comprised of bramble, hawthorn and sycamore scrub with mature oak trees. Some oaks trees had ancient/veteran features.

The stock pond in the centre of the pond was silted at the time of survey with only a small amount of water present. The horses have eroded the pond margins and it was sparse of vegetation.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Over-grazing by horses is the main factor impacting the site, the horses are reducing the grassland diversity and quality.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Opportunities to improve to site include restoring the central pond. This could be achieved by fencing off the majority of the pond from the horses so that they can drink from it but avoid trampling all of the vegetation. Ideally, the pond would be better connected to the woodland by creating some scrub habitat between the two habitats so that the pond is less isolated. The pond also requires desilting. Additional opportunities include reducing grazing pressure and rotational management of scrub to encourage structural diversity.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Winey Hill

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

There are some excellent example of hedgerows at the site, they are diverse, mature and managed sensitively.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports woodland, a priority species for the borough.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following protected and notable species: Cuckoo; Firecrest; Great Crested Newt; Palmate Newt; Pipistrelle Bat species; Song Thrush; Stock Dove; Willow Warbler; Swift; and Badger.

Habitat Richness

The site supports a rich variety of habitats including woodland, scrub, hedgerow, pond, scattered trees and grassland.

Species Richness

Habitats were considered to support moderate species richness.

Size

The site is large 10.32 ha, which gives the SINC added value.

Important Populations of Species

Ancient Character

There are some very old hedgerows with possibly veteran/ancient oak trees.

Recreatability

The woodland and hedgerows would be very difficult to recreate whilst the grassland, scrub and pond would be quick and simple to recreate.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the south of the borough and is well connected to other SINC's including Barwell Estate Lake and Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood.

Access

The site is fully accessible to the public.

Use

The site is well used by walkers with some cyclists also noted.

Potential

The pond could be restored, grazing pressure reduced and scrub managed. These improvements would improve opportunities for a variety of species at the site.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site has vista views due to its height which seems to be attractive to walkers and the woodland feel secluded. Overall the site has high aesthetic appeal.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

Winey Hill

The grassland has lost some value since the last assessment and the pond is in poor condition, but these could easily be restored. The woodland and hedgerows are in a good condition. Overall, the site is considered to support habitats of Borough Grade II quality, therefore no changes to this SINC's status are recommended.

Management Recommendations




The site was subject is currently subject to management measures, such as grazing, which is deteriorating the condition of the grassland habitat. To further improve and restore the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that measures are implemented including:

- Restoration of the central pond. This could be achieved by fencing off the majority of the pond from the horses so that they can drink from it but avoid trampling all of the vegetation. Ideally, the pond would be better connected to the woodland by creating some scrub habitat between the two habitats. The pond also requires desilting.
- Reducing grazing pressure and rotational management of scrub to encourage structural diversity.

Winey Hill

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Winey Hill

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Pond in poor condition.
2	Grassland overgrazed by horses.

Clayton Road Wood

Site information

Site ID	32	SINC ID	KiBII16	SINC Name	Clayton Road Wood
Grid Ref	TQ 17252 64694			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	0.47			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	No public access	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		

SINC Description A fragment of a once much larger ancient woodland, consisting of oak, hawthorn, hazel and holly. A remarkable diversity of woodland flowers are also present.

Other designations within 30m of SINC

Ownership Private

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m

SAC within 30m of the SINC: No SAC within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: No LNR within 30m

NNR within 30m of the SINC: No NNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: No AWI within 30m

Land Use Woodland occasionally used for horse-riding.

Invasive species (GiGL data): Cherry Laurel

Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland

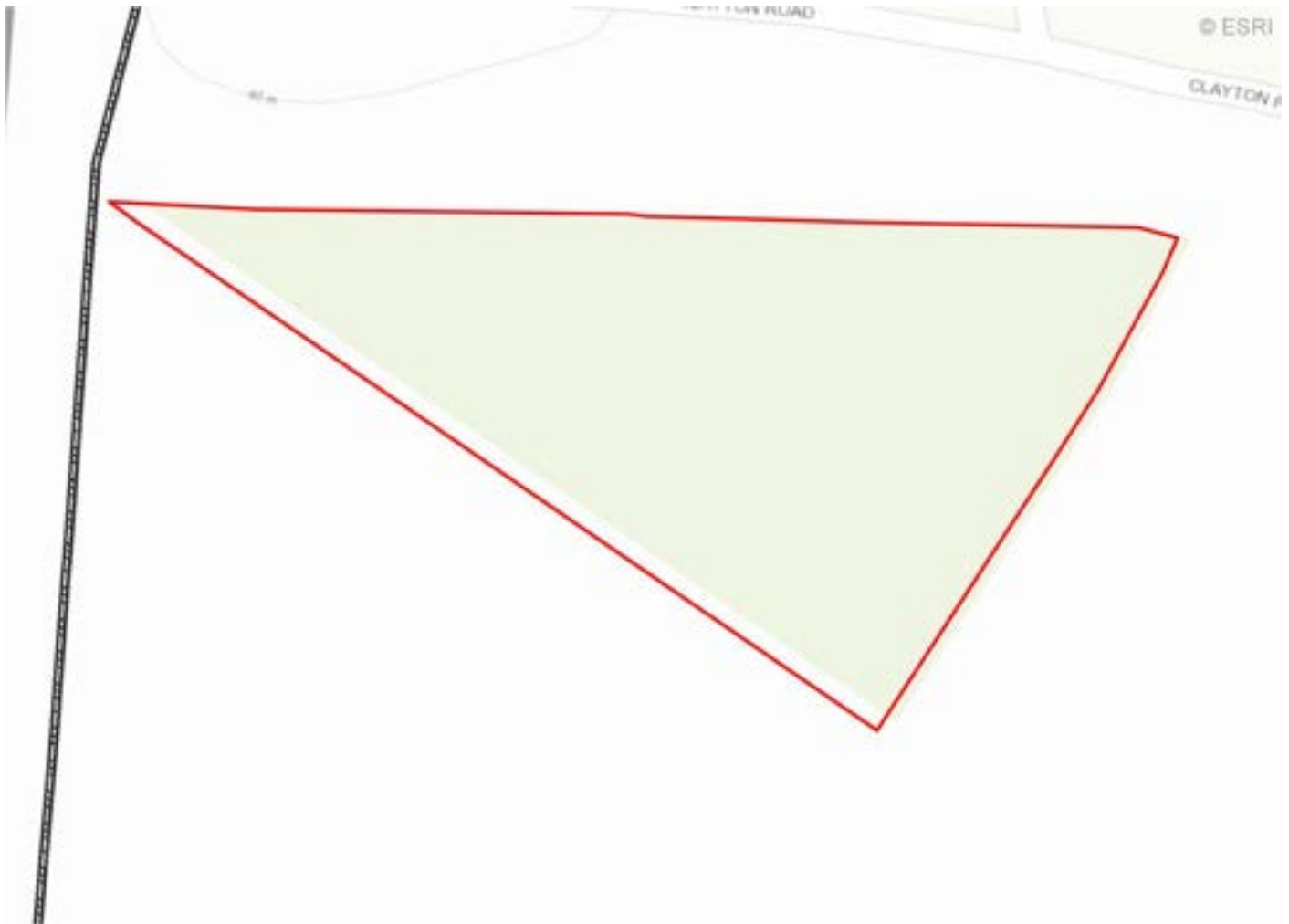
Protected / Notable Species None noted during survey or during desk study.

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

Clayton Road Wood is an area of ancient woodland situated in the west of the borough, adjacent to the A3 and Clayton Road. The site is private with no access the public permitted, it can be partially viewed from the roadside It is set within a relatively rural landscape compared to much of the borough.

Clayton Road Wood



Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 14/07/2020 **Weather** Grey
Nature and level of use Moderate **Management** None

Additional Comments:

With the exception of some horse tracks the woodland has no signs of usage. No management appears to be undertaken. The adjacent ditch (off-site) had been recently scraped and cleared, likely for drainage proposes relating to the nearby road.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is entirely comprised of ancient woodland habitat consisting of oak with and understory of hawthorn, hazel and holly. The previous SINC citation details a silted pond present on eastern margin of the site, due to access restrictions the pond could not be viewed during the survey.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Clayton Road Wood

Comments

It is evident that the woodland is occasionally used for horse-riding. This usage is minimal and not considered a threat. No other threats were recorded.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

The woodland could not be fully viewed due to access restrictions but it's clear that some active tree management would be beneficial. This would ensure the continued structural and species diversity within the woodland.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The woodland is undisturbed and likely an important resource for breeding and wintering birds. The site was not fully accessible but given it is ancient woodland it likely supports an important assemblage of invertebrates, fungi and higher plants. The ancient woodland and adjacent horse pasture provides excellent opportunities for mammals such as badger and bat species.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site supports ancient woodland, which is irreplaceable habitat and is listed as a priority habitat on the priority habitat inventory.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports ancient woodland habitat listed on the priority habitats inventory.

Species Rarity

Whilst no notable and protected species were identified during the desk study ancient woodland typically supports a variety of notable and protected plants, invertebrates and fungi. The locally uncommon southern wood-rush has previously been recorded at the site, as detailed in the previous SINC citation.

Habitat Richness

The site supports ancient woodland and a silted pond (the presence of the pond is assumed based on a previous SINC citation, access restrictions prevented this being confirmed).

Species Richness

Access restrictions limited the assessment but based on what was visible the woodland supported a diverse range of native canopy and scrub species. The locally uncommon southern wood-rush has previously been recorded at the site.

Size

The site is small (0.47ha).

Important Populations of Species

Not known.

Ancient Character

The site supports woodland habitat, which is considered of ancient character.

Recreatability

The site supports ancient woodland habitat, which is irreplaceable.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Clayton Road Wood

Geographic Position

Clayton Road Wood is an area of ancient woodland situated in the west of the borough, adjacent to the A3 and Clayton Road. It is located on the interface of an urban and semi-rural landscape. The site is well connected to a large area of woodland to the south, including Sixty Acre Wood and Jubilee Wood, by a network of hedgerows and tree lines.

Access

The site is not accessible to the public.

Use

The site is not accessible to the public, it used for privately for horse riding.

Potential

There is potential to used active tree management to ensure the continued structural and species diversity within the woodland. Whilst the pond was not accessible during the survey, it may need de-silting based on the previously SINC citation.

Aesthetic Appeal

The local landscape is rural compared to other areas of the borough and the woodland is secluded. The A3 is however very close to the site, reducing the aesthetic value and feeling of quaintness.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports ancient woodland habitat, which is of Borough Grade II quality and therefore should be retained as such as a SINC.


Management Recommendations

Due to restricted access it was difficult to comment on the existing management of the site. However, it is clear that woodland would benefit from active tree management to ensure the continued structural and species diversity. In addition, the previous SINC citation details a silted pond present on eastern margin of the site, due to access restrictions the pond could not be viewed during the survey but may require de-silting as per previous citation.

Clayton Road Wood

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Clayton Road Wood

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Site only viewable from roadside.

Riverhill House

Site information

Site ID	9	SINC ID	KiBII04	SINC Name	Riverhill House
Grid Ref	TQ 20683 65545			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	6.32			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	A complex site consisting of woodland, pasture and various wetland habitats, where birds, insects and wildflowers abound.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Private		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	Hogsmill	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Woodland and brook corridor		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Cherry Laurel, False-acacia, Goat's-rue, Indian Balsam, Japanese Knotweed, Snowberry				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Bluebell; Goldcrest; Grey Wagtail; Kingfisher; Little Egret; Mistle Thrush;				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

This SINC is comprised of a broadleaved woodland in the north and riparian woodland along the Hogsmill river in the south. It is located on the eastern boundary of the borough, adjacent to a go kart track.



Riverhill House

Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 13/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use Low **Management** None

Additional Comments:

The woodland is subject to seemingly no management and has no signs of usage, except for a few areas where the go-kart tracks owners have been leaving old tyres, scrap metal and spent oil/fuel. The river corridor appears natural with minimal management.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site predominately comprised woodland, much of which was dense and undisturbed. A woodland glade was also recorded. Along the southern the boundary, the site comprised a wooded riparian corridor along the river Hogsmill.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

There was lots of go-kart related waste within the woodland including tyres, scrap metal, spent oil and other litter. Variegated archangel yellow archangel was recorded in one section of the woodland, near the garden of the residential properties. Himalayan balsam was abundant along the Hogsmill river which is likely to increase erosion of the bank.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Woodland habitat would benefit from some active tree management to reduce sycamore cover and encourage a more native canopy. Given the size of the site, there is scope to construct some ponds within the woodland which would benefit a range of species. The Himalayan balsam and yellow archangel should be controlled before they spread further.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

A disused badger set was noted in the woodland, indicating their likely presence locally.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The woodland is an good example of this habitat and is unusual in that it is largely undisturbed. Most similar habitats across the borough are subject to some level of recreational disturbance, with the right management this woodland has an opportunity to thrive.

Riverhill House

Habitat Rarity

The site supports broadleaved woodland and a river, both of which are priority habitats for the borough.

Species Rarity

The desk study identified the following species: Bluebell; Goldcrest; Grey Wagtail; Kingfisher; Little Egret and Mistle Thrush.

Habitat Richness

The SINC supports woodland and a brook only so is not considered to be habitat rich.

Species Richness

The woodland is considered to support moderate species richness based on the survey (this was not an optimum time to assess woodland ground flora).

Size

The site is 6.3ha and includes a section of Hogsmill river.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

Some trees exhibit veteran and/or ancient features.

Recreatability

The majority of the woodland is mature, it would be difficult and would take many years to recreate this habitat. The river habitat is irreplaceable given the urban nature of the borough.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is located on the eastern boundary of the borough. It includes and adjoins the Hogsmill Valley which an important blue and green corridor running through the centre of the borough.

Access

The woodland is not accessible to the public and has no signs of use except for go-kart waste disposal. The river corridor has a footpath running alongside it but this only allows access to a limited amount of the site.

Use

The woodland is currently is unused. The river corridor has a well used footpath with educational signs and is clearly used by a lot of the public.

Potential

The woodland has the potential to be a really good example of this habitat type with some changes to its management. Recommended actions include the removal of go-kart litter, active tree management, control of yellow archangel and the provision of pond(s). The river corridor is already of a good quality but the removal of the Himalayan balsam would ensure its retains its value.

Aesthetic Appeal

The woodland has high aesthetic appeal because it is undisturbed. The public can not currently enjoy the site however as no access is permitted. The river corridor is also aesthetically pleasing despite the noise from the adjacent road and go kart track.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

De-designate

Comments

The site supports woodland habitat associated with the Hogsmill Valley, which is considered of Borough Grade II quality and therefore should retain its designation.

Due to changes in land use in some areas of the site, it is recommended that the site boundary is changed to exclude areas,

Riverhill House

which cannot be restored and are now used as a go-kart track and residential housing.

Management Recommendations









No specific management or signs of use was recorded in relation to the woodland and the river corridor, which appeared to be natural was subject to minimal management. To further improve the site for biodiversity, the following measures are recommended:

- Active tree management to reduce sycamore cover and to encourage a more native tree canopy.
- Control of invasive species, including Himalayan balsam and yellow archangel to prevent further spread of these species.
- Wetland creation, such as ponds in the woodland would provide benefit to a range of species. This is considered a viable option given the size of the site.
- In addition, efforts should be made to reduce the levels of waste produced by the go-kart, including old tyres, scrap metal and spent oil/fuel.

Riverhill House

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species
-  G2 Running water
-  TL Tree line
-  A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
-  Proposed removal
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Riverhill House

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Dense mature woodland. Canopy of: frequent sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , birch <i>Betula</i> sp. and oak <i>Quercus</i> sp.; occasional sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i> and beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; and rarely cedar <i>Cedrus libani</i> . There was abundant elm with rare holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> and hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> in the understory. Ground species comprised occasional bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> and Dog's mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> with rare herb Robert <i>Geranium robertianum</i> and fern sp.
2	Young woodland with a canopy of birch <i>Betula</i> sp. and poplar scrub and ground flora consisting of ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> , wood dock <i>Rumex sanguineus</i> and lords-and-ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i> .
3	Glade under mature oak. Frequent wood dock with grasses including cock's foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> and meadow grass <i>Poa annua</i> .
4	Recommended removal from SINC boundary as it is now a go-kart track comprised of hardstanding.
5	Potentially damaging go-karting waste including used tyres, lubricant and petroleum.
6	Recommended removal from SINC boundary as it is now residential housing.

Causeway Copse

Site information

Site ID	35	SINC ID	KiL02	SINC Name	Causeway Copse
Grid Ref	TQ 18514 64580			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	0.8			Grade	Local
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	A small, publicly accessible green space comprised of broadleaved woodland and amenity grassland atop a hillside. The woodland consisted of oak, ash and sycamore with a bramble and hazel understory.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Public		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	The amenity grassland is used for recreation whilst the woodland is largely undisturbed.		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Butterfly-bush				
Priority Habitat	Woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Stag Beetle				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

Causeway Copse is a partially wooded hillside near to Chessington. The Site is small, surrounded by houses on all aspects and can be accessed by the public through three entrance points. It is primarily used by the local community for the quiet enjoyment of nature.

Causeway Copse



Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 13/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use Moderate **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

The amenity grassland has been subject to frequent mowing resulting in a short sward and low plant diversity. The grassland margins have been left relatively rough. The woodland has some well used footpaths but generally appears to be subject to minimal management.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is broadly comprised of semi-natural broadleaved woodland in the north and amenity grassland in the south. The woodland habitat consisted of oak, ash and sycamore with a bramble and hazel understory. At least two oak trees were considered notable due their age and condition, both are likely to have bat roosting potential. Grassland habitat was typical of amenity grassland, with a short sward and limited diversity noted. Grassland was dominated by perennial rye grass with abundant white clover and frequent dandelion. The southern boundary has a mature hedgerow comprised of hazel, dogwood, plum and hawthorn. The western entrance to the site has ornamental hedgerows on either side of the path. The southern entrance has an area of rougher vegetation, in which oxeye daisy, purple toadflax and mallow were recorded.

Causeway Copse

Threats and Disturbances

- Redevelopment Invasives Erosion Vandalism
- Dog Fouling Flytipping Litter

Comments

The site is surrounded on all aspect by residential housing, as such there will be some pressure to redevelop the site. There is also sycamore present across the site.

Opportunities on Site

- Mowing Regime Meadow Creation Wetland Creation Tree Planting
- Education Active Tree Management Loggery Wildlife Friendly Planting

Comments

The woodland, bramble and hedgerow would benefit from some active management to ensure the continued structural and species diversity. Management should include actions to ensure sycamore is controlled within the woodland. There is the opportunity to include a notice board describing some of the birds and invertebrates that may be seen at the site. Given the records of stag beetle, a loggery could be constructed. Bird and bat boxes may also be considered. The grassland margins are already relatively rough, this should continue and be encouraged.

Interest Features

- Fish Amphibian Reptile Higher Plant Fungi
- Bird Bryophyte Mammal Lichen Invertebrates

Explain the importance of the site for these features

An abundance of butterflies and bees were noted foraging on the bramble, which was in flower at the time of the survey, The woodland, hedgerow and scrub also provide good opportunities for a variety of common and widespread bird species.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site supports woodland (London BAP habitat), hedgerows, scrub and amenity grassland. The scale and quality of these habitats is considered important on a local level only.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports the London BAP habitat, broadleaved woodland. The woodland was in a reasonable condition but the species and age of the woodland is not considered especially rare.

Species Rarity

No rare species were noted during the site visit. Stag beetle were identified during the desk study.

Habitat Richness

The habitat richness of the site was limited with only woodland, hedgerows, scrub and amenity grassland noted. The site adjoins numerous residential gardens which contribute to the habitat richness within the wider area, with features such as ponds, flower beds and hedgerows likely present.

Species Richness

The site was particularly rich in invertebrates (bees and butterflies) at the time of the survey, which were foraging on the flowering bramble. Hedgerows and woodland at the site were of moderate richness, although the survey was conducted outside of the optimum survey period for woodland flora. The amenity grassland was species poor.

Size

The site is small (0.8ha) and isolated.

Important Populations of Species

Unlikely to support an important population of any species but the bramble may be an important resource for local bee and butterfly populations.

Ancient Character

One oak tree has ancient/veteran features.

Causeway Copse

Recreatability

The grassland and scrub could be easily and quickly recreated. The hedgerow and woodland are reasonable mature and would take a lot of time to recreate. One oak tree has ancient/veteran features and would be irreplaceable.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

Given the site is located on a hillside it is easily visible from much of the local area. It is therefore a recognisable landscape feature and likely valued by people beyond those who live nearby. It also seems highly valued by the local community living nearby, with no litter or vandalism noted during the survey despite reasonable visitor numbers.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the south of the borough. The site is located in an area dominated by residential housing. It may be an important stepping stone habitat for species moving across the borough.

Access

The site is fully accessible to the public, with entrances on The Causeway, Durbin Road and Couatts Avenue. The entrances are fairly hidden and unlikely to be discovered accidentally.

Use

With the exception of some areas of scrub, the site is fully accessible to the public with footpaths throughout the site. It is likely used for the quiet enjoyment of nature, including socialising within the amenity grassland area. It seems to be a relatively quiet site, with visitors likely to live very nearby.

Potential

The site seems well valued by the local community so it is possible that the site could be improved through community engagement. The woodland, hedgerows and scrub would benefit from some active management, including sycamore control and rotational clearance of scrub. The provision of bird and bat boxes would be valuable. The grassland margins are rough but lacking in diversity, there is potential to strip the soil and create a wildflower margin. Given the topography of the site, there is potential to construct a seasonal pond towards the lower part of the amenity grassland.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site has high aesthetic appeal, with a feeling of seclusion and quietness. The noise from the urban surrounds are reduced by the height of the hill and buffer of residential gardens. The site seems to be well valued by locals for this feeling of tranquility.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports priority habitats, including woodland and park and urban greenspaces. However, given the extent and conditions of these habitats, these were considered to be of local SINC quality. This site should be retained as a Local SINC.

Management Recommendations



The amenity grassland has been subject to frequent mowing whilst the grassland margins have been left relatively rough. The woodland has some well used footpaths but generally appears to be subject to minimal management. This management is sufficient to maintain the site as Local SINC. The site is surrounded on all aspects by residential housing, as such there will be some pressure to redevelop the site.

The woodland, hedgerows and scrub would benefit from some active management, including sycamore control and rotational clearance of scrub. The provision of bird and bat boxes would be valuable. The grassland margins are rough but lacking in diversity, there is potential to strip the soil and create a wildflower margin. Given the topography of the site, there is potential to construct a seasonal pond towards the lower part of the amenity grassland. There is the opportunity to provide an educational board describing some of the species which may frequent the site. Given the records of stag beetle, a loggery could also be constructed.

Causeway Copse

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Causeway Copse

Target Notes

Mount Road Open Space

Site information

Site ID 7 **SINC ID** KiL11 **SINC Name** Mount Road Open Space

Grid Ref TQ 19055 64505 **Site type** Existing site

Area (Ha) 0.62 **Grade** Local

SINC Access GiGL data Free public access (all/most of site) **SINC Access 2020 Survey** No change

SINC Description A naturalised open space in Chessington with a blackthorn hedge and some dense scrub.

Other designations within 30m of SINC **Ownership** Public

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m **SAC within 30m of the SINC:** No SAC within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: No LNR within 30m **NNR within 30m of the SINC:** No NNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: No AWI within 30m **Land Use** Small park and woodland

Invasive species (GiGL data): No invasive species identified.

Priority Habitat Deciduous woodland.

Protected / Notable Species No designated species within SINC.

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

Mount Road Open Space is a small, mostly natural greenspace in Chessington, to the west of Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor. It is bordered by an industrial area to the north and residential housing to the south.



Mount Road Open Space

Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 13/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny
Nature and level of use Moderate **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

The amenity grassland appears to be mown frequently whilst the woodland is largely unmanaged.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is comprised of amenity grassland in the south west, an immature woodland belt to the north and scrub/Scot's pine trees to the south east. The northern woodland appears to be the result of a planting project and has matured since the previous review. The amenity grassland lacks diversity and comprised: abundant white clover and bent grass; frequent yarrow and common daisy; occasional dandelion; and rarely buttercup. The northern woodland was dominated by oak with occasional maple and ash. Evidence of tree planting (mostly maple) was noted. The scrub layer comprised: abundant bramble; frequent maple (planted); occasional holly, elder, rose and hazel (coppice). Abundant nettles were recorded in the ground layer. The woodland edge comprised abundant blackthorn with occasional hawthorn and bindweed. The south eastern woodland comprises abundant Scot's pine with abundant nettles and bramble in the understory.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The woodland has lots of litter, flytipping and signs of vandalism (fires). The site is bordered by quiet roads which is likely contributing to the level of flytipping. Much of the litter seems to be associated with youth using the woodland. The amenity grassland was free of litter during the survey. Many of the old tree guards should now be removed from the planting area within the woodland.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Opportunities for improvement are limited given the size of the site. There is scope to better utilise the grassland by creating a wildlife friendly margin through a relaxed mowing regime. This would soften the interface between the woodland and grassland. Signage could be installed which may reduce litter and vandalism but this could also be for educational purposes. The tree guards around many of the planted trees within the woodland can now be removed. Selective coppicing and tree management would be beneficial to the woodland. Some dead wood habitat could be created using felled trees, it is recommended that any dead wood habitat is installed well into scrub in an inaccessible location (due to vandalism/theft). Bird and bat box provision could also be an option on mature trees. There is also an opportunity to increase the value of the scrub by implementing a rotational management regime, encouraging structural diversity. Immediately south of the site there is a large area of unused amenity grassland, providing an opportunity for SINC expansion. Simple measures to improve this area for wildlife could include relaxing the mowing regime, tree planting and possibly pond creation. If such measures are implemented, there is the possibility this area could be an expansion of the Mount Road Open Space SINC in the next review.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Mount Road Open Space

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The woodland and scrub will likely be used by a variety of common and widespread species including birds, pollinating invertebrates (bees and butterflies) and bats.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site is set in an urban/industrial landscape and likely visited occasional by the local community.

Habitat Rarity

The habitats on-site are all common and widespread.

Species Rarity

The desk study did not identify any protected and notable species within the site.

Habitat Richness

Habitats at the site comprised woodland, scrub, amenity grassland and hedgerow. Whilst habitat richness was limited, it was high relative to surrounding urban landscape.

Species Richness

No habitats support high species richness although the northern woodland scrub layer was relatively rich given its size with hazel, bramble and maple noted.

Size

The site is small (0.62ha) but has amenity grassland areas nearby.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The amenity grassland and scrub could be quickly and easily recreated. The woodland is young but has some mature oak specimens which would be difficult to recreate.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is located in Chessington, to the west of Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor. It is bordered by an industrial area to the north and residential housing to the south.

Access

Fully accessible to the public. The woodland is difficult to access due to dense scrub but this feature should be retained as it is beneficial to nesting birds and other species to have undisturbed areas.

Use

Use likely to be limited to brief dog walks and relaxing on the amenity grassland.

Potential

The site has limited potential given its size. Some woodland management would be beneficial as would increased litter picking efforts and a relaxed mowing regime of grassland edges. Additional information is detailed within the opportunities section.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site lacks aesthetic appeal due to its minimal size, litter and the surrounding urban noise. It is likely still valued by local people as it is one of the only natural spaces nearby.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

Mount Road Open Space

SINC Recommendations

Opportunity

Comments

The site supports habitats that are of local quality and should remain designated as a Local SINC. There is an area of amenity grassland adjacent to the site which could be managed sympathetically for wildlife which long-term could provide an opportunity for an extension to the SINC. Recommended measure would include relaxing the mowing regime, planting trees/shrubs and pond creation.

Management Recommendations

The site is subject to management of the amenity grassland through frequent mowing whilst the woodland appears unmanaged. The current condition of the site can be maintained through continuing these management tasks. However, it is recommended that the tree guards within the woodland should now be removed.

Recommended measures to enhance the site further include:

-Relaxation of the mowing regime in some areas of the site allow for more structural and species diversity. This will also provide additional opportunities for wildlife, such as invertebrates and small mammals to disperse and shelter.



-Tree and shrub planting to provide additional resources for bird species to forage and shelter and to improve the functional connectivity within the site.

-Wetland creation such as ponds to provide a wider range of species with resources to forage and shelter. In addition, there is opportunity to provide educational signage to outline the ecological value of the site and to provide signage to encourage visitors to reduce littering.

Mount Road Open Space

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Mount Road Open Space

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Opportunity for SINC expansion by relaxing mowing regime of this area. Possibility for tree planting and/or pond creation.

Raeburn Open Space

Site information

Site ID	15	SINC ID	KiBII01	SINC Name	Raeburn Open Space
Grid Ref	TQ 19838 67525			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	4.94			Grade	Borough II
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	A linear public open space centred around the lower Tolworth Brook. A mosaic of secondary woodland, scrub, old hedgerows and grassland, supporting many common birds and insects.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Public		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	Elmbridge Open Space; Raeburn Open Space	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Public park and brook		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Butterfly-bush, Green Alkanet, Indian Balsam, Snowberry				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland; No main habitat but additional habitats present				
Protected / Notable Species	A True Fly; Common Darter; Dunnock; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

A linear public park alongside the lower Tolworth Brook. A variety of habitats are present including woodland, scrub, hedgerows, grassland, a brook and a pond. The site is essentially an extension of the Hogsmill Valley, to which it is connected through a series of footpaths.

Raeburn Open Space



Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 16/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny
Nature and level of use Moderate **Management** Frequently

Additional Comments:

The site is well managed for both wildlife and people; it was almost free of litter at the time of the survey and all habitats were in a good condition.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is linear and comprises a mosaic of woodland, grassland, scrub and ruderal centred around the lower Tolworth brook. A wildlife pond and hibernacula has recently been constructed, the pond is well designed had and had frogs and newts (unknown eft) at the time survey. The brook is mostly canalised with concrete banks. Recent restoration works have included installing deflectors and removing some concrete, which has been effective in naturalising the brook.

Raeburn Open Space

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

One area (Target Note 1) was subject to flytipping as it is adjacent to an alleyway/break in the fence. Various waste has been flytipped including corrugated asbestos. Dog fouling was minimal but still present. Oak processionary moth was noted on one oak tree (this has already been identified by park rangers).

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

As a whole the site was in a very good condition. There is scope to further naturalise the brook by removing more of the concrete bank and installing further deflectors. The newly constructed wildlife pond has been well built and has already been successfully colonised, there is a further opportunity to build another pond, possibly within the area of dense ruderal (Target Note 2). The grassland habitats at the site are largely amenity with rough margins. The areas of amenity grassland are very open and exposed, this could be improved for both people and wildlife by creating 'islands' of trees and/or shrubs amongst the amenity grassland.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The most important feature of the site is the brook, which is likely to be an important wildlife corridor for a range of species. Woodland and scrub provides good foraging and nesting opportunities for many bird species whilst the pond offers excellent opportunities for amphibians and invertebrates (particularly dragonflies, damselflies and aquatic invertebrates). Newts and frogs were recorded within the pond during the survey.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site is an excellent example of a park, it balances amenity and wildlife needs very well. The pond and shallow brook are accessible to children and offer play and educational opportunities. The amenity grassland is well kept for recreational purposes but also has rough margins. The woodland is managed so that has varied structure and species diversity. The scrub is very varied and includes a variety of native species providing year round opportunities for birds. Very little litter or dog fouling was recorded. Overall this creates a pleasant experience for visitors whilst providing good wildlife opportunities, therefore the site considered an excellent example of park/urban greenspace.

Habitat Rarity

Wildlife ponds of this condition and size are uncommon within the borough. The brook is considered a priority habitat Kingston upon Thames and is a important tributary of the Hogsmill Valley and ultimately River Thames.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site visited identified the following species: Stock dove; White Damselfly; Emperor Dragonfly; Newts; A True Fly; Common Darter; Dunnock; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Song Thrush and Soprano Pipistrelle.

Habitat Richness

The site supports a rich array of habitats including brook, broadleaved woodland, semi-improved grassland, scrub, ruderal, hedgerow, scattered trees and pond.

Species Richness

The site as a whole supports high species richness, mostly attributed to the habitat richness rather than the species richness of individual habitats.

Size

The site is 4.92ha and well connected to other valuable important sites including the Hogsmill Valley SINC and Edith Gardens Allotments SINC.

Raeburn Open Space

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

One or two mature oaks have veteran/ancient features.

Recreatability

The woodland habitat would be very difficult to recreate and the brook would be irreplaceable given the urban surroundings. The pond and semi-improved grassland could be easily and quickly recreated.

Typical Urban Character

The brook has some concrete banks, some of which have been colonised by plant species.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is in the centre of the borough, immediately south of the Hogsmill Valley. Combined with the Hogsmill Valley the site is part of a strategic river corridor, which provides important opportunities for species to disperse through the borough to the River Thames.

Access

The site is fully accessible to the public.

Use

The site is used by the public for exercising, dog walking and the quiet enjoyment of nature.

Potential

As a whole the site was in a very good condition. There is scope to further naturalise the brook by removing more of the concrete bank and installing further deflectors. The newly constructed wildlife pond has been well built and has already been successfully colonised, there is a further opportunity to build another pond, possibly within the area of dense ruderal (Target Note 2). The grassland habitats at the site are largely amenity with rough margins. The areas of amenity grassland are very open and exposed, this could be improved for both people and wildlife by creating 'islands' of trees and/or shrubs amongst the amenity grassland.

Aesthetic Appeal

The brook corridor is very aesthetically pleasing, the sound of the brook and wooded boundary create a calming atmosphere. The brook has too much concrete to feel 'natural' but is still pleasant and relaxing. The woodland walks are quaint and interesting, with the blackthorn arches an especially notable feature. The pond is well designed and was being enjoyed by children during the survey who were looking for newts and frogs.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed upgrade and extension

Comments

The site has seen significant improvements since the last assessment with sections of the brook restored and a new wildlife pond constructed. The brook combined with the woodland is an important wildlife corridor and an extension of the Hogsmill Valley. If the site is further improved through the provision of another wildlife pond and the further naturalisation of the brook there is the potential for the site to be upgraded to a Borough Grade I SINC in the future.

It is recommended that the site boundary is extended to include an additional area south of the current designation, which is a continuation of the site. The area comprises an impressive area of oak woodland with hazel coppice understory adjacent to the brook.

Raeburn Open Space

Management Recommendations

As a whole the site was in a very good condition. One area was subject to flytipping and various waste was noted including corrugated asbestos. Dog fouling was minimal but still present. Oak processionary moth was noted on one oak tree (this has already been identified by park rangers).

There is scope to further naturalise the brook by removing more of the concrete bank and installing further deflectors. The newly constructed wildlife pond has been well built and has already been successfully colonised, there is a further opportunity to build another pond. The grassland habitats at the site are largely amenity with rough margins. The areas of amenity grassland are very open and exposed, this could be improved for both people and wildlife by creating 'islands' of trees and/or shrubs amongst the amenity grassland.

If the site is further improved through the provision of another wildlife pond and the further naturalisation of the brook there is the potential for the site to be upgraded to a Borough Grade I SINC in the future.

Raeburn Open Space

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Proposed extension
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species area
-  G2 Running water
-  A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
-  C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Raeburn Open Space

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Corrugated asbestos.
2	Large area of nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> and scrub. Opportunity to improve.
3	Oak <i>Quercus</i> sp. and hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice adjacent brook.

Knollmead Allotments

Site information

Site ID	46	SINC ID	OS_Ki_0140	SINC Name	Knollmead Allotments
Grid Ref	TQ 20354 65880			Site type	Potential site
Area (Ha)	2.6546			Grade	Unspecified
SINC Access GiGL data	No public access	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		

SINC Description Not applicable.

Other designations within 30m of SINC

Ownership Private

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m

SAC within 30m of the SINC: No SAC within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: No LNR within 30m

NNR within 30m of the SINC: No NNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: No AWI within 30m

Land Use Allotments and wooded nature area

Invasive species (GiGL data): Butterfly-bush, Gallant Soldier

Priority Habitat Traditional orchard

Protected / Notable Species No designated species within potential SINC

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

Knollmead Allotment is a large allotments situated towards to eastern boundary of the borough. Whilst the site is principally an allotment, they have a dedicated nature area and actively encourage the local community to visit by inviting local schools and scout groups to the site.



Knollmead Allotments

Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 16/07/2020 **Weather** Grey
Nature and level of use High **Management** Regularly

Additional Comments:

The allotments are highly managed and the permaculture is reasonably managed. The woodlands is more wild and lacks any management at present.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The north and majority of the site comprises intensively managed allotments, many plots have been enhanced for wildlife, including mini-wildlife ponds, bird feeders and bird/insect boxes. To the south there is a broadleaved woodland which is partially managed for permaculture with numerous fruiting trees but also has some wilder areas left for nature. Three ponds and a network of shallow swales are also present within the woodland, although the swales were full of silt and leaf litter during the survey. The woodland is semi-mature and was likely planted with the exception of one or two mature oak trees. The woodland area which is unmanaged has become quite overgrown and is in need of some active tree and scrub management. Additional habitats include a mature oak tree line along part of the western boundary, a mixed treeline along the northern boundary, an ash/oak tree line along the eastern boundary, scattered/dense ruderal and scattered/dense scrub.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The main threat to the woodland is the lack of management which has caused the canopy to close preventing any light reaching the ground and scrub layer, resulting in bramble dominating. The two most northerly ponds within the woodland have issues with duckweed whilst the most southern pond and swales have become silted and filled with vegetation. Other invasive species noted across the site included bamboo and buddleia.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

The main opportunity for the site would be the improve the woodland management so that benefits for wildlife are maximised. A woodland management plan is recommended, including measures for active tree management and pond/swale restoration. Further opportunities exist to use the site for educational purposes, such as inviting local schools and scout groups to visit.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site provides good opportunities for amphibian with the woodland and many ponds offering suitable foraging, refugia, breeding and hibernating habitat. This was evident by the abundance of froglets and a single smooth newt noted incidental during the survey. Anecdotal evidence suggests that slow worms are frequently encountered by allotment users. The allotment, woodland, grassland paths and natural refugia provide excellent opportunities for slow worm whilst grass snake would likely favour the high numbers of amphibian present. The permaculture area has an abundance of fruit trees which provide good foraging

Knollmead Allotments

opportunities for a variety of birds and invertebrates. Overall the sites high habitat diversity is likely to support a myriad of species.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site represents an important space for people to access nature in Knollmead. It additionally has good examples of pond, hedgerow and allotment habitats.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports orchard habitat which is uncommon within the borough. The site survey identified a number of habitats, which are considered a priority for the borough, including woodland and standing water.

Species Rarity

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Habitat Richness

The site is considered habitat rich, supporting a range of habitats including allotment, hedgerow, woodland, scrub, tree line, scrub, ruderal, pond and orchard. Due to the rich selection of habitats present this site has potential to provide a range of important resources for a range of wildlife.

Species Richness

The allotment was species rich but mostly with non-native species which are considered of less value.

Size

The site is of a moderate size (2.65ha). The allotments however make up the majority of the site with the woodland only constituting approximately 0.53ha.

Important Populations of Species

There was a considerable number of frogs noted during the survey.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

Whilst the woodland is only semi-mature it would be difficult to recreate. All other habitats could be easily and quickly recreated.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site has been an allotment for over 100 years.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the east of the borough, on interface of an urban and semi-rural area. It is nearby to several other SINC's including Hogsmill Valley to the north, Riverhill House to the east and Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Medieval Moated Manor to the south.

Access

There is restricted access to the site with access available to allotment owners and school/scout groups via invitation only. There are longer term aspirations to open the nature area to the public.

Use

Allotment with woodland.

Potential

The allotments have limited potential but the woodland and ponds have high potential to thrive through improved management.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site provides a quiet, safe place for people to access nature. Although, there is currently limited use of the site there is potential for access to be made available to the public.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

Knollmead Allotments

SINC Recommendations

Proposed Borough Grade II SINC

Comments

The site is an allotment with woodland and ponds that are considered to have important ecological value for a range of wildlife. This includes breeding frogs, toads and smooth newts using the woodland pond and birds, bats and slow worm using the woodland habitat. In addition, the permaculture areas have an abundance of fruit trees which will provide excellent foraging opportunities for birds. There is also an abundance of plant and habitat diversity across the site which will likely support a good variety of invertebrates, especially pollinators.

In addition to this the site provides opportunities for the local school and scout group to enjoy and learn about nature. Such trips should be further encouraged, providing children access to nature and which might not otherwise be possible. The site supports habitats of Borough Grade quality and is therefore recommended that the site is designated a Borough Grade II SINC.

Management Recommendations















At present the allotments are highly managed and the permaculture is reasonably managed. The woodlands are wilder and lacks any management at present. Duckweed was present in two of the ponds, this invasive species should be controlled.

The main opportunity for the site would be to improve the woodland management so that benefits for wildlife are maximised. A woodland management plan is recommended, including measures for active tree management and pond/swale restoration. Further opportunities exist to use the site for educational purposes, such as inviting local schools and scout groups to visit.

Knollmead Allotments

Habitat Map



-  Potential SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  TL Tree line
-  A1.1.2 Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
-  A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
-  A2.1, C3.1 Scrub (dense/continuous), Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
-  AL Allotment
-  C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
-  G1 Standing water
-  J1.2 Amenity grassland
-  J1.4 Introduced shrub
-  J3.6 Buildings
-  Proposed removal
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Knollmead Allotments

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Mature oak <i>Quercus</i> sp. tree line.
2	Tall ruderal dominated by common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> .
3	Treeline with frequent Scots pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , leylandii <i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> , ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , and walnut <i>Juglans regia</i> .
4	Area of abundant laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> and spindle <i>Euonymus europaea</i> .
5	Dense scrub dominated by blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> .
6	Treeline with abundant oak and ash.
7	Dense area of scrub and ruderal comprising: abundant bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and common nettle; occasional yarrow <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and hogweed <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> ; and rarely spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> .
8	Small pond.
9	Orchard with abundant apple <i>Malus x domestica</i> , frequent cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> and occasional peach <i>Prunus persica</i> .
10	Small pond dominated by duckweed <i>Lemna</i> sp. with rare willowherb <i>Epilobium</i> sp..
11	Canopy: frequent oak and hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> ; occasional Scots pine, ash and birch <i>Betula</i> sp.; rare yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> , cherry and field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> . Scrub: abundant bramble; frequent hazel; occasional buckthorn <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> , dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> . Ground flora: frequent fern; occasional guelder rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i> , hogweed; rare lords-and-ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i> .
12	Small pond dominated by duckweed <i>Lemna</i> sp. with rare willowherb <i>Epilobium</i> sp. and yellow flag iris <i>Iris Pseudoacorus</i> .
13	Orchard with abundant apple and plum <i>Prunus domestica</i> .
14	Treeline with abundant oak and ash.
15	Area of hardstanding and amenity grassland. Recommended exclusion from site boundary.

Beverley Park Allotments

Site information

Site ID	42	SINC ID	OS_Ki_0016	SINC Name	Beverley Park Allotments
Grid Ref	TQ 22090 68473			Site type	Potential site
Area (Ha)	0.7215			Grade	Unspecified
SINC Access GiGL data	No public access	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	Not applicable.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Private		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Allotment		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	No invasive species identified.				
Priority Habitat	No PHI habitat within potential SINC				
Protected / Notable Species	No designated species within potential SINC				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

Beverley Park Allotments is situated in the east of the borough, adjacent to Beverley brook and Beverley Park. The site a private allotments with no public access.



Beverley Park Allotments

Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 15/07/2020 **Weather** Calm

Nature and level of use High **Management** Frequently

Additional Comments:

Highly managed site with very little natural space.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is predominately allotments, most of which are reasonably well kept. Other habitats include small areas of amenity grassland, orchard and scrub. The site is bound on its north by hedgerow with trees dominated by hornbeam with occasional oak and ash. The eastern boundary is formed of steel fence adjacent to Beverley brook. The Sites southern boundary has treeline comprised of: abundant sycamore; frequent horse chestnut; and rarely London plane and oak. There is small bushy hedgerow with tall trees in the entrance to the allotments. This hedge comprised: frequent sycamore, lime, ivy and bramble; occasional snowberry, yew and holly; and rarely cherry and oak. At least two plots have small wildlife ponds, in which frogs, toads and newts (unknown species) have been recorded by allotment users.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

The site is very actively managed, any threats are likely to be rectified.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Whilst the current habitats have some ecological value, the active nature of the allotment users provides an opportunity for further improvement. Opportunities exist to create a large communal wildlife pond and to encourage plot owners to create small ponds (there is an allotment plot which is too damp to use/rent, so that could be possible location for a larger pond). Areas which are not part of plots could be sown with native wildflowers, providing opportunities for pollinating invertebrates to forage. Towards the site boundaries, such as within scrub and hedgerow, dead wood habitat could be installed creating benefiting many species, including stag beetle. Bird and bat boxes could be installed on existing trees, providing valuable opportunities for species which are otherwise limited locally.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Several of the plots have very small ponds which at the time of the survey full of frogs. Anecdotal evidence from allotment users include the presence of toads and newts (unknown species) too. One allotment provided a list of species noted at the site, they comprised: song thrush (nesting pair); mistle thrush; kestrel; gold finch (frequent); house sparrow; wren; blue tit; great tit; swallow; swift; heron; carrion crow (nesting nearby); magpie; green woodpecker; greater spotted woodpecker; starling; blackbird; dunnock; robin; wood pigeon; and ringneck parakeet. The orchard and hedge provide year round foraging opportunities for birds. The

Beverley Park Allotments

numerous flowering plants offer excellent foraging opportunities for bees, butterflies and moths. Bats have been recently recorded foraging over the allotments and at least one tree has bat roost potential.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site is typical example of an allotment but lacks in features for ecology compared to other allotments in the borough. It is highly valued by it's users and provides a place for people to garden and enjoy nature which they might not otherwise have.

Habitat Rarity

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Rarity

Anecdotal reports of the following protected and notable species were provided: song thrush; mistle thrush; house sparrow; wren; swallow; swift; green woodpecker; greater spotted woodpecker; starling; dunnoek; and bat species.

Habitat Richness

The site is not considered habitat rich.

Species Richness

Habitats at the site are not considered species rich. The site survey provided evidence (mostly anecdotal) of the following species: common frog; common toad; newt species; song thrush; mistle thrush; kestrel; gold finch; house sparrow; wren; blue tit; great tit; swallow; swift; heron; carrion crow; magpie; green woodpecker; greater spotted woodpecker; starling; blackbird; dunnoek; robin; wood pigeon; ringneck parakeet; and bat species.

Size

The site is small (0.72 ha) but adjacent to Beverley brook, an important wildlife corridor.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

All habitats could easily be recreated.

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

The site has high cultural value and was used to grow food throughout WWII.

Geographic Position

Beverley Park Allotments is situated in the east of the borough, adjacent to Beverley brook and Beverley Park. The adjoining Beverley brook is considered to be an important wildlife corridor for species moving across the borough.

Access

Access is restricted to allotment users only.

Use

Allotments only.

Potential

Given the restricted space, there is limitations the potential of the site. Potential opportunities are discussed above but include: pond provision; wildflower areas; dead wood provision; and bird and bat box provision.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site has high aesthetic appeal with an abundance of smells and colours from the allotment plots. The site is bound by trees and hedgerows, creating a sense of seclusion from the surrounding urban landscape. User visit the allotments to relax and engage with nature.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

Beverley Park Allotments

SINC Recommendations

Proposed Local SINC

Comments

The site provides ecological benefits to a variety of species, in particular birds, bats and pollinating invertebrates. Given Beverley brook is adjacent it is likely that many species access the site via this corridor. Whilst the site is not accessible to the public, enough of the local community use the allotments that it is still valuable locally. It is recommended that this site is combined with the adjacent Beverley Park to form a new Local SINC. In combination, this new Local SINC will support a range of habitats and species.

Management Recommendations

The site is currently intensively managed as allotments with areas of scrub and hedgerow less well managed. Whilst the current habitats have some ecological value, the active nature of the allotment users provides an opportunity for further improvement. Opportunities exist to create a large communal wildlife pond and to encourage plot owners to create small ponds (there is an allotment plot which is too damp to use/rent, so that could be possible location for a larger pond). Areas which are not part of plots could be sown with native wildflowers, providing opportunities for pollinating invertebrates to forage. Towards the site boundaries, such as within scrub and hedgerow, dead wood habitat could be installed creating benefiting many species, including stag beetle. Bird and bat boxes could be installed on existing trees, providing valuable opportunities for species which are otherwise limited locally.

Beverley Park Allotments

Habitat Map



-  Potential SIN boundary
-  Proposed extension
-  Target Note
-  J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
-  J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
-  J2.4 Fence
-  TL Tree line
-  A1.1.2 Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
-  AL Allotment
-  J1.2 Amenity grassland
-  J1.4 Introduced shrub
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Beverley Park Allotments

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Small pond.
2	Orchard with frequent plum <i>Prunus domestica</i> and pear <i>Pyrus communis</i> .
3	Amenity grassland dominated by Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , with abundant white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> , frequent ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> and occasional daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i> .
4	Treeline comprised of: abundant sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ; frequent horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> ; and rarely London plane <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> and oak <i>Quercus</i> sp..
5	Thicket dominated by snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> .
6	Hedgerow with tall trees. Species comprised: frequent sycamore, lime <i>Tilia</i> sp., ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> and bramble; occasional snowberry, yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> and holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> ; and rarely cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> and oak.

Beverley Park

Site information

Site ID 41 **SINC ID** OS_Ki_0015 **SINC Name** Beverley Park

Grid Ref TQ 22081 68674 **Site type** Potential site

Area (Ha) 7.0706 **Grade** Unspecified

SINC Access GiGL data Free public access (all/most of site) **SINC Access 2020 Survey** No change

SINC Description Not applicable.

Other designations within 30m of SINC

Ownership Public

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m

SAC within 30m of the SINC: No SAC within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: No LNR within 30m

NNR within 30m of the SINC: No NNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: No AWI within 30m

Land Use Park and green space

Invasive species (GiGL data): Ring-necked Parakeet

Priority Habitat No PHI habitat within potential SINC

Protected / Notable Species No designated species within potential SINC

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

Beverley Park is situated in the east of the borough, adjacent Beverly brook and south of Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston). The site is park with rose gardens, tennis courts, community orchard and children's play facility.



Beverley Park

Survey

Surveyor TH **Date** 15/07/2020 **Weather** Calm
Nature and level of use High **Management** Frequently

Additional Comments:

The site is high levels of use and management. The rose gardens and ornamental planting beds across the site are managed frequently, as is the amenity grassland which mown short. The woodland seems subject to less management but has signs indicative of heavy recreational use.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site was predominantly comprised of amenity grassland, which had a short sward due to frequent mowing. Amenity grassland was dominated by perennial rye grass, with frequent barley and white clover, and occasional dandelion and ribwort plantain. An avenue of mature lime trees bisects to the park east to west, creating two parcels. Ornamental planting beds frequented the park, all were well kept and supported a mix of native and non-native species. There was a rose garden in the south west corner of the site. Scattered of varying maturity were noted across the park and included species such as alder, lime, oak, horse chestnut, London plane, yew, cherry, red oak and weeping willow. A narrow wooded belt is present along the northern boundary, adjacent to a railway corridor. The woodland was immature and had a sparse understory due to high recreational pressures. Canopy comprised: abundant ash and birch; frequent oak; and occasional field maple and weeping willow. Scrub comprised frequent hawthorn and occasional bramble. Ground flora included occasional ivy and hogweed. Recently a community orchard has been planted near the woodland with abundant plum and pear trees.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Some Japanese knotweed was recorded adjacent to Beverley brook. The wooded belt has a sparse understory due to recreational pressures.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

The site is currently managed almost exclusively for its amenity value. There is therefore opportunity to improve the site by implementing measures which will enhance the ecological value of the site also. At present, all of the amenity grassland is regularly mown frequently. A simple measure which would improve the ecological value of this habitats would be let the margins grow rough by relaxing the mowing intensity. If possible, it would be even better if the margins of the amenity grassland could have their top soil stripped and then seeded with a wildflower mix, perhaps with yellow rattle included. This would result in a much more diverse plant community. Additional tree planting is also possible across the site, especially within the amenity grassland and near the existing woodland, this would bring benefits for both people and wildlife. There an opportunity to hugely increase the parks interest by opening up the fence line on the eastern boundary, providing access to Beverley brook. Furthermore, there is scope to remove the concrete banks of the brook and create a more natural environment for visitors to enjoy, perhaps with reedbeds and a seating area.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Beverley Park

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Whilst the site is of limited ecological value at present, it has high potential because it is adjacent to two wildlife corridors; the railway to the north and the Beverley brook to the east. A small badger sett was noted along the railway during the survey so it is likely that badgers occasional forage within the wooded area. The site is also likely to be utilised by a range of common and widespread bird species for foraging and nesting. The ornamental beds, in particular the lavender supported an abundance of bees during the survey and the park on the whole is considered to have good opportunities for pollinating insects.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

Whilst the site is an important area for the local community to access and enjoy nature, it is not fulfilling its ecological potential at present. Through improved management the site could offer more value for both people and wildlife.

Habitat Rarity

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey did not identify any protected and notable species. Although, it is likely that badger occasionally utilise the site given the sett on the adjacent railway.

Habitat Richness

The site supports amenity grassland, scrub, ornamental planting, scattered trees, tree lines, woodland and hedge. The site is considered moderately rich given the urban surrounds.

Species Richness

Habitats at the site are not considered species rich.

Size

The park is large (7.07 ha). Due to its size and location, the site is likely to be important greenspace for local people.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

Mature trees across the site would be difficult to recreate, in particular within the lime avenue. Whilst the woodland is relatively immature it would still be difficult to recreate. Other habitats such as the amenity grassland, ornamental beds and scrub could be easily recreated.

Typical Urban Character

There are some ornamental rocks within some of the planting beds.

Cultural or Historic Character

The park was once used as allotments during WWII.

Geographic Position

Beverley Park is situated in the east of the borough, adjacent Beverley brook and south of Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston). It is considered to be in a strategically important area, adjoining two important wildlife corridors; the railway to the north and the Beverley brook to the east.

Access

The site is fully accessible to the public.

Use

The site is primarily used as a local greenspace.

Potential

There is an active friends of Beverley Park group which provides opportunity to engage the local community in works to improve the park. As discussed in the opportunities section there is scope to add ecological value through: relaxing mowing regime of grassland margins; tree planting; and opening up of Beverley brook with possible wetland feature (reedbeds). Pond creation could also be considered, the adjacent allotment supports frogs, toads and newts which would quickly colonise any new ponds. There should be focus on strengthening the Beverley brook corridor, as present it is sparse, comprising mostly a steel palisade fence with occasional trees.

Beverley Park

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is an important environment for local people to enjoy nature, largely due to its size and accessibility. Features such as the rose garden and ornamental beds provide colour throughout the site. The woodland does not feel secluded because of the railway and lack of depth but it is nonetheless popular. The vast amenity grassland feels sparse and would benefit from some additional trees/shrubs to break up the expanse. The adjacent brook is fenced off and canalised, which is a missed opportunity to provide excellent aesthetic value.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed Local SINC

Comments

The site is an attractive and popular park for local people to experience nature. It has existing ecological interest and importantly has high potential given the adjacent wildlife corridors. There is an active friends' group which may make improving the park more achievable whilst also engaging the local community. It is recommended that this site is combined with the adjacent Beverley Allotments to form a new Local SINC. In combination, these sites would offer a range of habitats and species. It is recommended that this site is designated as a proposed Local SINC.

Management Recommendations

The site is high levels of use and management. The rose gardens and ornamental planting beds across the site are managed frequently, as is the amenity grassland which mown short. The woodland seems subject to less management but has signs indicative of heavy recreational use. Japanese knotweed was recorded adjacent to Beverley brook, this species should be controlled to prevent further spread.




















A simple measure which would improve the ecological value of amenity grassland habitat would be let the margins grow rough by relaxing the mowing intensity. If possible, it would preferable if the margins of the amenity grassland could have the top soil stripped and seeded with a native wildflower mix. This would result in a much more diverse plant community. Additional tree planting is also possible across the site, especially within the amenity grassland and near the existing woodland, this would bring benefits for both people and wildlife. There an opportunity to hugely increase the parks interest by providing access to Beverley brook through opening up the fence line on the eastern boundary. Furthermore, there is scope to remove the concrete banks of the brook and create a more natural environment for visitors to enjoy, possibly with reedbeds and a seating area. Pond creation could also be considered, the adjacent allotment supports frogs, toads and newts which would quickly colonise any new ponds. There should be focus on strengthening the Beverley brook corridor, as present it is sparse, comprising mostly a steel palisade fence with occasional trees.

To further enhance the site, it is also recommended that the enhancements outlined in Appendix D are implemented to ensure the long-term success of the site.

Beverley Park

Habitat Map



-  Potential SINCE boundary
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species
-  J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
-  J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
-  J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
-  J2.4 Fence
-  TL Tree line
-  A1.1.1 Broadleaved woodland (semi-natural)
-  A1.1.2 Broadleaved woodland (plantation)
-  A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
-  C3.1 Other tall herb and fern (ruderal)
-  HS Hard standing
-  J1.2 Amenity grassland
-  J1.4 Introduced shrub
-  J3.6 Buildings
-  J5 Other habitat
-  OP Ornamental planting
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Beverley Park

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Area of ruderal with scattered scrub. Dominated by common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> with occasional bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> .
2	Tennis court.
3	Tree line comprising three lime <i>Tilia</i> sp. trees.
4	Dense scrub comprised of abundant bramble with frequent hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i> .
5	Dense scrub dominated by bramble with occasional common nettle.
6	Tree line comprised of abundant oak <i>Quercus</i> sp. with occasional birch <i>Betula</i> sp. and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> .
7	Dense scrub dominated by bramble.
8	Newly planted community orchard with abundant plum <i>Prunus domestica</i> and pear <i>Pyrus communis</i> .
9	Immature woodland with sparse understory. Canopy comprised: abundant ash and birch; frequent oak; and occasional field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> and weeping willow <i>Salix babylonica</i> . Scrub comprised frequent hawthorn and occasional bramble. Ground flora included occasional ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> and hogweed <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> .
10	Ornamental planting bed with abundant laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> .
11	Nursery and public toilets.
12	Ornamental planting bed comprised of abundant laurel with occasional hawthorn and cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> .
13	Ornamental planting bed with abundant snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> and privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> .
14	Mature lime avenue.
15	children's play area
16	Immature woodland with sparse scrub layer and gappy canopy. Canopy comprised frequent oak, hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> and weeping willow. Scrub comprised frequent bramble with occasional hawthorn and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> . Ground flora comprised rarely wood avens <i>Geum urbanum</i> and common nettle.
17	Ornamental planting bed. Frequent laurel and ivy; occasional sycamore, pampas grass <i>Cortaderia seloana</i> , horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> , dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> , rose <i>Rosa</i> sp., bamboo, cotoneaster sp. and common nettle; and rarely bramble, cherry, plum, false acacia <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> , stinking iris <i>Iris foetidissima</i> , burdock <i>Arctium lappa</i> and heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> .
18	Immature tree line comprised of: occasional false acacia, yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> and ash; and rarely pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and birch.
19	Ornamental planting bed with abundant rose, occasional sycamore and rarely laurel.
20	Ornamental planting bed with abundant rose, occasional copper beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> f. <i>purpurea</i> and rarely laurel.
21	Ornamental planting bed with abundant snowberry. Ornamental trees are also present including frequent laurel and ash.
22	Planting beds with ornamental species. Three beds are dominated by rose, one is dominated by lavender <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> and two are mixed. The mixed bed has occasional cabbage tree <i>Cordyline Australis</i> tree and barberry <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> with rarely dogwood, primrose <i>Primula vulgaris</i> and stonecrop <i>Sedum</i> sp.. Abundance of bees noted.
23	Hedgerow with trees, dominated by hornbeam with occasional oak and ash.
24	Immature, narrow and gappy hedgerow. Immature trees within hedge comprise occasional ash, frequent sycamore and rarely lime. Hedgerow species comprised: abundant sycamore; frequent ivy; occasional hawthorn; and rarely buddleia <i>Buddleia davidii</i> and holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> .
25	Colonising ground with occasional goose foot <i>Chenopodium album</i> and fat hen <i>Chenopodium album</i> .
26	Dense scrub dominated by bramble.
27	Ornamental planting bed with abundant laurel.
28	Amenity grassland of a short sward due to frequent mowing. It was dominated by perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> , with frequent barley <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> and white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> , and occasional dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg. and ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> .

Beverley Park

- 29 Tree line comprised of abundant oak with occasional birch and ash.
- 30 Immature tree line comprised of: occasional false acacia, yew and ash; and rarely pine, alder and birch.

Kelvin Grove Allotments

Site information

Site ID	4	SINC ID	KiL12	SINC Name	Kelvin Grove Allotments
Grid Ref	TQ 17813 65299			Site type	Existing site
Area (Ha)	2.57			Grade	Local
SINC Access GiGL data	No public access	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No public access		

SINC Description The northern half of these allotments have been allowed to go wild.

Other designations within 30m of SINC

Ownership Council

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m

SAC within 30m of the SINC: No SAC within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: No LNR within 30m

NNR within 30m of the SINC: No NNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: No AWI within 30m

Land Use Allotments

Invasive species (GiGL data): Indian Balsam

Priority Habitat Allotments

Protected / Notable Species Suitable habitat for reptiles, amphibians, bats, badger and birds.

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? No

Summary

Kelvin Grove Allotments was comprised of a large area of privately owned allotments in the west of the site adjacent to the A3.



Kelvin Grove Allotments

Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 17/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use Low **Management** None

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The allotments comprised a mosaic of habitats, such the nature of allotments. There were several trees including mature oak, willows, hazel, silver birch, lombardy poplar and orchard primarily comprising prunus species. Areas of tall ruderal were present comprising dock, rosebay willowherb, common hogweed and common nettle. Some giant hogweed was noted on site.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Oak processionary moth is a key threat to the site, impacting the mature oak trees. There was some evidence of flytipping and vandalism on the site which is also a threat.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

A small pond was present.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

Allotments are a valuable habitat providing many resources for a variety of protected and notable species. This allotment was particularly big.

Habitat Rarity

Allotments are not particularly rare.

Kelvin Grove Allotments

Species Rarity

The site supported rare and notable species such as common reptiles and birds.

Habitat Richness

Given the nature of allotments comprising a mosaic of habitats the site has a relatively rich composition of habitats.

Species Richness

A relatively rich assemblage of species including birds, bats, reptiles, amphibians and badger are all supported by habitat present on the site.

Size

The site provide a large area of semi-natural space.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

Although allotments are easily created in themselves, the long standing area of semi-natural habitat and mature trees would not be easily recreated. Particularly in London where green space is limited.

Typical Urban Character

None.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The position of this site adjacent to major roads provides habitat connectivity and a buffer from urban residential land.

Access

The site is accessible for owners of the allotment only.

Use

Allotments and community.

Potential

The site could be improved with further tree planting to strengthen the trees already existing.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site attractive given each plot is well cared for by the owners.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed upgrade and extension

Comments

The site supports habitats, which are considered of Local SINC quality and should therefore retain its designation as such. It is recommended the site is extended to include an area of allotments in the south currently not within the SINC boundary and which supports similar habitats that are considered to contribute to the value of the existing SINC.

Kelvin Grove Allotments

Management Recommendations



There was no specific management of the allotments noted during the survey other than that undertaken by individual plot owners. To further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that a management plan is put in place, which includes the following:

- Active tree management to control the presence of oak processionary moth, which is known to be present on site
- Management of scrub surrounding the pond to prevent encroachment and allow for open water habitat with suitable aquatic vegetation.

Kelvin Grove Allotments

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Kelvin Grove Allotments

Target Notes

Oakhill; 'The Woods' and Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary

Site information

Site ID	12	SINC ID	KiBII02	SINC Name	Oakhill; 'The Woods' and Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary
Grid Ref	TQ 18212 67075	Site type	Existing site		
Area (Ha)	1.46	Grade	Borough II		
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (part of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	A small suburban park including a fenced bird sanctuary, managed as a nature reserve. The accessible part is a pleasant place to relax amidst the planted trees and shrubs.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC	Ownership		Council		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	The Wood and Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Nature and recreation		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Cherry Laurel, Evergreen Oak, False-acacia, Green Alkanet, Ring-necked Parakeet, Snowberry, Turkey Oak				
Priority Habitat	No PHI habitat within SINC				
Protected / Notable Species	Bluebell; Common Pipistrelle; Goldcrest; Noctule Bat; Pipistrelle; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Stag Beetle; Stock Dove				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

The site is a small suburban park located in Surbiton in the west of the borough. The site is bound by urban development and is likely to provide a valuable resource for common and widespread species, as well as for people to access nature.

Oakhill; 'The Woods' and Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary



Survey

Surveyor AC **Date** 14/07/2020 **Weather** Dry

Nature and level of use High **Management** Regularly

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is dominated by mature woodland including a canopy dominated by sycamore, oak, ash, horse chestnut, with occasional lime and conifer. The shrub layer comprises elder, holly and willow. Some areas of grassland were present, these were dominated by perennial rye grass and subject to an intense mowing regime.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Oakhill; 'The Woods' and Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary

Comments

Redevelopment was observed in residential homes adjacent to the site. These new residences should ensure the adjacent gardens contribute to the habitats in the SINC. In addition, the grass is mown very short throughout the site, which offers little biodiversity interest.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

The grassland is mowed regularly, it is recommended that relaxed maintenance of grass allows a more diverse community to develop. There is potential for woodland glade type habitat creation.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

The site is known to be of particular importance to a range of common bird species.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site does not represent the best example of woodland in the area.

Habitat Rarity

Mature and structurally diverse woodland is relatively rare in London.

Species Rarity

Given the presence of well managed woodland the site supports a range of species which are not commonly found such as bats and birds.

Habitat Richness

The site is primarily woodland, and therefore does not have a rich habitat assemblage.

Species Richness

The woodland supports a diverse range of species, particularly woodland invertebrates, birds and bats.

Size

The site is relatively small in size.

Important Populations of Species

The assemblage of birds the site supports is relatively important.

Ancient Character

Some of the woodland ground flora supports ancient woodland species such as ramsons.

Recreatability

Woodland is very difficult to recreate.

Typical Urban Character

None.

Cultural or Historic Character

None.

Geographic Position

Close to Surbiton and Hampton Court Palace.

Oakhill; 'The Woods' and Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary

Access

The site is publically accessible.

Use

The site is used as a park and primarily for enjoyment of nature.

Potential

Reduced mowing regimes could enhance the habitat and species diversity by encouraging more grasses and woodland herbs, and creating woodland edge and glade habitat.

Aesthetic Appeal

The woodland is well amanged and appeaing to look at.

Geodiversity Interest

None.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

The site supports habitats of Borough Grade II quality in an area that is densely populated area of the borough. The site is likely to provide valuable opportunities for wildlife and people to access nature. The site should therefore remain as a Borough grade II SINC.



Management Recommendations

The site was subject to regular management. To further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that minor changes are made to the regular mowing regime by allowing specific areas to be relaxed to encourage a more diverse grassland structure and species-richness. This would provide additional opportunities for invertebrates and small mammals. In addition, there is potential to create glades in the existing woodland habitat, which would encourage a more diverse range of species in the ground flora and create structural diversity through more open and woodland edge habitat.

Oakhill; 'The Woods' and Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Oakhill; 'The Woods' and Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary

Target Notes

Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston)

Site information

Site ID	38	SINC ID	KiBI10	SINC Name	Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston)
Grid Ref	TQ 21788 69297	Site type	Existing site		
Area (Ha)	45.88	Grade	Borough I		
SINC Access GiGL data	Access on public footpaths only	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	A large golf course including a short stretch of the Beverley Brook. Small areas of species-rich grassland between the fairways support plants characteristic of both acid and neutral soils.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC	Ownership		Private/Council		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Golf course and Thames Water Pipe Track		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Cherry Laurel, False-acacia, Indian Balsam, Japanese Knotweed, Nuttall's Waterweed, Parrot's-feather, Ring-necked Parakeet, Snowberry				
Priority Habitat	Deciduous woodland				
Protected / Notable Species	Brown Long-eared Bat; Common Pipistrelle; Galingale; House Sparrow; Mistletoe; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Stag Beetle; Tawny Owl; West European Hedgehog;				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	Yes				

Summary

The site is formed of a large golf course, which spans across the administrative boundaries of Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames and London Borough of Merton, and a new Sustrans cycle route, which was previously recorded as the Thames Water Pipe Track.

Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston)



Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 14/07/2020 **Weather** Grey
Nature and level of use High **Management** Regularly

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is predominately comprised of a golf course which supports a mosaic of different habitats, including woodland, amenity grassland, semi-improved grassland with some areas of acid tendencies and waterbodies, including ornamental ponds and Beverley Brook. The previous citation recorded the Thames Pipe Track with wet grassland habitat in the south of the site. This has since been replaced by a new Sustrans route, which is bordered by a woodland corridor with veteran trees, which offer valuable opportunities for wildlife.

Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston)

Threats and Disturbances

- Redevelopment Invasives Erosion Vandalism
- Dog Fouling Flytipping Litter

Comments

Himalayan balsam was recorded along the banks of the brook in the site.

Opportunities on Site

- Mowing Regime Meadow Creation Wetland Creation Tree Planting
- Education Active Tree Management Loggery Wildlife Friendly Planting

Comments

There is potential to provide additional opportunities for wildlife within the site through the provision of logs and brash piles, and installation of bird and bat boxes. In addition to this, it is recommended that any invasive species, including Himalayan balsam are removed.

Interest Features

- Fish Amphibian Reptile Higher Plant Fungi
- Bird Bryophyte Mammal Lichen Invertebrates

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports a deciduous woodland habitat, which is listed as a priority habitat on the Priority Habitat Inventory. The site also supports standing water and river habitat, which are considered of key importance within London and the borough.

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following species: Brown Long-eared Bat; Common Pipistrelle; Galingale; House Sparrow; Mistletoe; Song Thrush; Soprano Pipistrelle; Stag Beetle; Tawny Owl; and West European Hedgehog.

Habitat Richness

The site supports a rich selection of habitat types, including semi-natural broadleaved woodland, scrub, amenity grassland, semi-improved grassland, ponds and a river.

Species Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Size

The site is 45.88ha. This is of notable size and contributes to the value of the eastern part of the borough for biodiversity.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The site supports woodland and river habitat take years to establish and therefore cannot be easily recreated whilst the heavily managed grassland, scrub and ornamental ponds could be recreated more easily.

Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston)

Typical Urban Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is location in the east of the borough and contributes to the network of designated sites, which span the eastern section of the borough and into the London Borough of Merton.

Access

There is private access to the site as a visitor to the golf course whilst there is public access is restricted to the Sustrans route, which is located in the south of the site.

Use

The majority of the site is used as a golf course and a linear stretch in the south of the site used as a cycle and walking route.

Potential

There is potential to provide additional opportunities for wildlife within the site through the provision of logs and brash piles, and installation of bird and bat boxes. In addition to this, it is recommended that any invasive species, including Himalayan balsam are removed.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site is appealing for those who want to use the golf course for recreational purposes. In contrast, the Sustrans route offers a quieter alternative route away from roads to walk or cycle in a more natural setting. There is also opportunity to learn about nature along this route with interpretation signs put in place.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

No change to SINC

Comments

Given the notable size of the site and the range of habitats present, which span across two administrative boundaries, the site is of borough importance. The quality of the habitats present is of Borough Grade I value and therefore the designation should remain the same.

Management Recommendations

The site is currently subject to regular management by the gold course and Thames Water. To further improve the site for biodiversity, the following measures are recommended:

- Control of Himalayan balsam recorded along the banks of the brook - Installation of bird and bat boxes.
- Provision of log and brash piles in areas of woodland to provide additional opportunities for invertebrates, reptiles and amphibians.

Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston)

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
-  J2.4 Fence
-  J2.6 Dry ditch
-  TL Tree line
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Malden Golf Course and Thames Water Pipe Track (Kingston)

Target Notes

Hogsmill River in Central Kingston

Site information

Site ID 19 **SINC ID** KiL09 **SINC Name** Hogsmill River in Central Kingston

Grid Ref TQ 18513 68732 **Site type** Existing site

Area (Ha) 1.42 **Grade** Local

SINC Access GiGL data Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads **SINC Access 2020 Survey** No change

SINC Description The final stretch of the River Hogsmill before it flows into the River Thames.

Other designations within 30m of SINC **Ownership** Public

SSSI within 30m of the SINC: No SSSI within 30m **SAC within 30m of the SINC:** No SAC within 30m

LNR within 30m of the SINC: No LNR within 30m **NNR within 30m of the SINC:** No NNR within 30m

AWI within 30m of the SINC: No AWI within 30m **Land Use** River corridor

Invasive species (GiGL data): Butterfly-bush, Chinese Mitten Crab, Green Alkanet, Hogsmill Valley, Japanese Knotweed

Priority Habitat No PHI habitat within SINC

Protected / Notable Species House Sparrow; Pipistrelle; Soprano Pipistrelle

Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature? Yes

Summary

This site is the westernmost section of the Hogsmill River, which runs through the centre of Kingston from Villiers Road to the River Thames. The majority of the site can be viewed along the London Loop, which runs parallel to the site.



Hogsmill River in Central Kingston

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 15/07/2020 **Weather** Sunny

Nature and level of use Moderate **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site is comprised entirely of the river. The river supports vegetated banks and aquatic vegetation upstream in the east whilst there were concrete banks along the part of the river, which runs through the centre of the town in the east and low levels of vegetation in the west. There were however signs of shingle, which can become exposed in places and two floating rafts with vegetation, including Himalayan balsam. The site is likely to provide important habitat for fish, invertebrates and birds.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

Himalayan balsam was recorded in the floating rafts present in the west of the site.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

There are limited opportunities for the site. Potential enhancements include removal of invasive species and litter/flytipping to improve water quality, active management of overhanging trees and additional planting, such as floating rafts.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site forms part of the Hogsmill Valley, a valuable river corridor which runs through the centre of the borough.

Habitat Rarity

The site supports river habitat, which is considered a priority habitat in Kingston upon Thames. This river corridor is of distinct value within the borough.

Hogsmill River in Central Kingston

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following species: house sparrow, pipistrelle species and soprano pipistrelle.

Habitat Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Species Richness

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Size

The site is 1.42ha. This is not of notable size, however it does form part of a strategic river corridor, which spans the across of the borough.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The site supports river habitat, which cannot be easily recreated elsewhere within the borough.

Typical Urban Character

Some sections of the concrete banks have been colonised by plant species. This is however limited within the site.

Cultural or Historic Character

The river passes under the Clattern Bridge, which is situated within the town centre in close proximity to the Guild Hall. This is a three arched medieval multi-spanned bridge built in the 12th century, which is designated as a scheduled monument.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the centre of Kingston in the west of the borough. The site contributes to the Hogsmill Valley strategic river corridor, which provides important opportunities for species to disperse through the borough to the River Thames.

Access

There is access adjacent to the site via the London Loop, which runs parallel.

Use

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Potential

There are limited opportunities for the site. Potential enhancements include removal of invasive species and litter/flytipping to improve water quality, active management of overhanging trees and additional planting, such as floating rafts.

Aesthetic Appeal

The site provides access for people to connect with nature through sound and visually in an urbanised area of the borough.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed upgrade and extension

Comments

The site supports river habitat, which contributes to the Hogsmill Valley and connects the river to the River Thames. The site is therefore considered of greater value than at a local level as it provides a valuable wildlife corridor for a range of species to disperse into the wider area. It is therefore recommended that the site is upgraded to a Borough Grade II SINC.

Hogsmill River in Central Kingston

Management Recommendations







No specific signs of management were noted during the site survey. There are limited opportunities to improve the site for biodiversity due to the man-made structure of the river of this section of the river and location in the town centre. To further enhance the site for biodiversity, there is potential to implement the following measures:

- Control the spread of invasive species present, including Himalayan balsam, which was noted in the floating rafts - Improve the quality of the water by removing litter and waste from flytipping.
- Active tree management along the banks, which overhang the river to prevent structural damage to the concrete banks
- Aquatic vegetation planting through additional floating rafts to develop reedbeds

Hogsmill River in Central Kingston

Habitat Map



-  SINC boundary
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species
-  J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
-  J2.4 Fence
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Hogsmill River in Central Kingston

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Floating rafts were recorded with dominant pendulous sedge <i>Carex pendula</i> , occasional purple loosestrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> and Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> .
2	A historic bridge called Clattern Bridge was recorded.
3	Signs of aquatic vegetation in river, which continues eastwards.

Alexandra Millennium Green

Site information

Site ID	40	SINC ID	OS_Ki_0002	SINC Name	Alexandra Millennium Green
Grid Ref	TQ 19343 66645			Site type	Potential site
Area (Ha)	3.8771			Grade	Unspecified
SINC Access GiGL data	Free public access (all/most of site)	SINC Access 2020 Survey	No change		
SINC Description	Not applicable.				
Other designations within 30m of SINC		Ownership	Private		
SSSI within 30m of the SINC:	No SSSI within 30m	SAC within 30m of the SINC:	No SAC within 30m		
LNR within 30m of the SINC:	No LNR within 30m	NNR within 30m of the SINC:	No NNR within 30m		
AWI within 30m of the SINC:	No AWI within 30m	Land Use	Park and green space		
Invasive species (GiGL data):	Indian Balsam, New Zealand Pigmyweed				
Priority Habitat	No PHI habitat within potential SINC				
Protected / Notable Species	No designated species within potential SINC				
Will this site contribute to Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature?	No				

Summary

Alexandra Millennium Green is situated to the east of Alexandra Park in the centre of the borough. The site is primarily used as green space for the local community to use and enjoy.



Alexandra Millennium Green

Survey

Surveyor RT **Date** 16/07/2020 **Weather** Grey

Nature and level of use High **Management** Occasionally

Additional Comments:

Not applicable.

Priority Habitats on site:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers and Streams | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal Thames | <input type="checkbox"/> Wasteland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks and Urban greenspaces | |

Habitat Survey Description

The site was predominantly comprised of grassland habitat, which supported a diverse range of common and widespread species. The grassland was regularly mown in the centre to accommodate community events with a more relaxed mowing regime around the rest of the site allowing rough grassland to develop. A number of scattered trees were recorded in the areas of rough grassland within the site and a single densely vegetated pond was recorded in the north of the site. In addition to this, the grassland was bound by dense scrub and hedgerows and Tolworth Brook outside of the site in the north.

Threats and Disturbances

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasives | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dog Fouling | <input type="checkbox"/> Flytipping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litter | |

Comments

There was evidence of litter and dog fouling in the site during the survey. There are also records from the desk study, which identify Himalayan balsam and New Zealand pygmyweed in the pond within the site.

Opportunities on Site

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mowing Regime | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow Creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Creation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Planting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Active Tree Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loggery | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Friendly Planting |

Comments

Not applicable.

Interest Features

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amphibian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Fungi |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> Bryophyte | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> Lichen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invertebrates |

Explain the importance of the site for these features

Not applicable.

SINC Survey Criteria

Representation

The site represents an important greenspace for the local community to enjoy and access nature in an area that is densely developed.

Habitat Rarity

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Alexandra Millennium Green

Species Rarity

The desk study and site survey identified the following protected and notable species: Kestrel.

Habitat Richness

The site supports a range of habitats, including poor semi-improved grassland, amenity grassland, broadleaved scattered, dense scrub, hedgerow and a pond. This is considered particularly rich in an area that is densely developed.

Species Richness

The grassland supports a range of common and widespread species with a more diverse selection recorded in the west. In addition to this, the site supports a diverse range of tree and scrub species.

Size

The site was 3.9ha. Due to the location of the site in an urban location, this site is likely to provide a valuable greenspace for people in the local area.

Important Populations of Species

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Ancient Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Recreatability

The site supports a range of habitats, which can be easily recreated. The majority trees on site are relatively young and/or semi-mature and are therefore more easily replaced compared to more mature specimens.

Typical Urban Character

The site was previously an urban wasteland known as the Tolworth Main Allotment. The site has been managed by a local charity called the Alexandra Millennium Green Trust to create a greenspace for the local community to enjoy.

Cultural or Historic Character

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Geographic Position

The site is located in the centre of the borough. The site is situated next to Edith Garden Allotments SINC and Alexandra Millennium Park, which is surrounded by urban development.

Access

There is full public access to the site.

Use

The site is primarily used as a local greenspace and to hold local community events.

Potential

There is potential to further improve the site for wildlife by managing the grassland to encourage finer grassland species and a diverse range of herbs to establish across the grassland. At the moment, there is varied diversity within the grassland,

Aesthetic Appeal

The site of key importance to the local community as it provides a semi-natural greenspace for people to walk/dog walk and relax in an area that is densely developed.

Geodiversity Interest

This criterion is not applicable to the site.

Conclusions

SINC Recommendations

Proposed Local SINC

Comments

The site supports a range of habitats, which provide an important resource for wildlife in an urban area of the borough. In addition to this, the site is of key importance for the local community providing a valuable semi-natural greenspace for people to enjoy nature and to get involved in community events held at the site. The site is considered of Local SINC quality and is therefore recommended to be designated as a Local SINC.
grassland

Alexandra Millennium Green

Management Recommendations

The site is subject to regular management by the Alexandra Millennium Green Trust who have altered the site from an allotment to an open space for people to use. This has included a range of ecological enhancements, including tree planting, grassland creation and management and pond creation. To further improve the site for biodiversity, it is recommended that the following enhancements are considered:

- Grassland management to improve the range of species present in the grassland to include finer grasses and more herb species, which at present is dominated by coarser species.
- Wetland management to reduce levels of vegetation which are currently dominating the pond to allow areas of more open water

Alexandra Millennium Green

Habitat Map



-  Potential SIN boundary
-  Target Note
-  Invasive species
-  J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
-  A2.1 Scrub (dense/continuous)
-  B6 Poor semi-improved grassland
-  G1 Standing water
-  Kingston Upon Thames boundary

Alexandra Millennium Green

Target Notes

Target Note ID	Comment
1	Species include dominant hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , occasional elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> and cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> . Trees included ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , and young false-acacia <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> .
2	A culverted stream which runs into the adjacent SINC at Edith Gardens Local Nature Reserve. Very shallow with no vegetation.
3	A mature oak <i>Quercus</i> sp. with dense ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> .
4	The hedgerow was comprised of dominant hawthorn, abundant hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> , frequent cherry, occasional rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> and elder with bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> between the gaps. The base of the tree supported a range of ruderal species in
5	Dominant smooth meadow-grass <i>Poa pratensis</i> , abundant creeping thistle, locally abundant Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , frequent cock' s foot <i>Dactylus glomerata</i> , perennial rye-grass <i>Lolium perenne</i> , creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> and bird's-foot trefoil
6	More ruderal species present.
7	Dominant blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , frequent ash, locally frequent plum trees <i>Prunus domestica</i> , occasional birch <i>Betula</i> sp. and hawthorn. Areas of dense bramble and creeping thistle were recorded in clumps adjacent to the hedgerow.
8	There was less herb diversity in this area with dominant perennial rye-grass, abundant cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i> , locally abundant red clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> and lesser stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i> , locally frequent bird's-foot trefoil, and occasi
9	Dominant bramble, abundant hawthorn, frequent cherry and occasional oak.
10	The pond was full of dense vegetation including dominant common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> , abundant bulrush <i>Typha</i> sp. and common sedge <i>Carex nigra</i> , occasional yellow flag iris <i>Iris Pseudoacorus</i> , and locally rare compact rush <i>Juncus conglomeratus</i> .
11	Defunct hedge with dominant hawthorn, frequent ash, occasional oak and sycamore.