Camden Planning Guidance:

Biodiversity

March 2018

Camden

KEY MESSAGES:

- A biologically diverse natural environment has an important role in economic prosperity, health and wellbeing of Camden residents, workers and visitors
- Councils have a statutory duty to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity, particularly where there are protected species and habitats
- Biodiversity may be a material consideration whether or not the site or any features (e.g. habitats, species) benefit from any statutory protection
- Proposals must demonstrate:
  - how biodiversity considerations have been incorporated into the development;
  - how the five-point Mitigation Hierarchy has been addressed; and
  - what positive measures for enhancing biodiversity are planned.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Council has prepared this Camden Planning Guidance to support the policies in the Camden Local Plan 2017. This guidance is therefore consistent with the Local Plan and forms a Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) which is an additional 'material consideration' in planning decisions.

1.2 This document should be read in conjunction with, and within the context of , the relevant policies in the Camden Local Plan 2017. The Council formally adopted this CPG on 26th March 2018 following statutory consultation. This document replaces CPG3 Sustainability (July 2015).

What does this guidance cover?

1.3 This guidance is for planning proposals for major and minor developments proposed on sites where there is or may be biodiversity value. It supports policy A3 - Biodiversity in the Camden Local Plan (2017).

1.4 For information on how biodiversity can be considered in householder planning applications, please refer to '*CPG for Extending and Altering Homes'*. This provides more specific advice for smaller proposals, including gardens and how to identify existing biodiversity considerations and incorporate or enhance biodiversity.

1.5 This guidance aims to:

- Convey the importance and positive impacts of biodiversity as part of the built environment and within planning proposals.
- Help applicants apply biodiversity considerations to planning proposals by use of the Five-point Mitigation Hierarchy
- Provide information on the policies and legislation that protect biodiversity through the Planning process.

When does this guidance apply?

1.6 This guidance applies to all development sites. For all major proposals. In Camden the following protected species have been recorded (as of April 2012): bats (nine species),

1.7 Ecological impact assessment (EcIA) and/or ecological constraints and opportunities plan (ECOP) will be required unless the Council's Ecology Officer has agreed that it is not.

1.8 This guidance is also applicable to medium or minor developments that are in close proximity to, or have the potential to affect biodiversity, in particular protected sites or protected/priority species.

1.9 **Biodiversity** is integral to the planning process. Where a protected species is present or where biodiversity can be enhanced, the Council will expect biodiversity to be fully incorporated into the design and construction stages of a proposal as well as post completion where appropriate. In principle, all development activity should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.

1.10 Development can harm biodiversity either *directly* by destroying or fragmenting habitat, or *indirectly* by altering local conditions for species. Conversely, sensitively designed developments can increase connectivity between urban habitat patches, and contribute to landscape scale conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.

1.11 Applicants are also expected to consider **opportunities to improve biodiversity** for proposal sites. It is important to conserve and improve land outside designated areas to provide space for nature to respond to environmental challenges. These spaces support biodiversity networks, by strengthening habitat corridors (green and blue corridors) connecting or creating stepping stones and providing buffering qualities.

1.12 Appendix 1 provides a list of key documents, legislation and guidance relating to biodiversity protection at national, regional and local level for information.

1.13 There are **exceptions** for when a detailed ecological impact assessment may not be required, see Appendix 4. Where this is the case, the applicant will need written confirmation from the Council's Ecology Officer that this is the case. The written confirmation will need to be submitted with the applicant's planning application.


Photo by Sajini Kirinde

What are protected or designated sites?

1.14 Protected sites are those that are designated (through national and/or regional legislation or local policy) to receive protection because of the habitats and/or species they support.

1.15 These sites should receive special attention proportionate to the weight afforded by these designations. These include sites which are identified in the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), the Local Plan, Policies Map and the London Plan. Appendix 3a sets out the type of designated and priority sites relevant to Camden. In Camden we have part of one site of special scientific interest (SSSI) at Kenwood House, four Local Nature Reserves (Westbere Copse LNR, Adelaide LNR, Belsize Woods LNR and Camley Street Natural Park LNR) and 40 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). A list of Camden's SINCs and their citations can be found in the appendix 5

1.16 Developers will be required to assess the impact of proposals on designated sites and the areas adjacent to or surrounding protected sites.

1.17 Camden also recognizes six strategic wildlife corridors, identified and described through the SINC selection process. Proposals should be assessed for impacts on and opportunities to enhance these corridors. A list of the strategic wildlife corridors and descriptions can be found in appendix 5

1.18 Maps and details of all protected sites and strategic wildlife corridors can be obtained from Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) – London's Environmental Record Centre

What are protected species?

1.19 These are species that are strictly protected under UK and/or European Legislation. Natural England provides a list of protected species as well as legislative and policy guidance relating to protected species and the planning system.

What are priority habitats and species?

2.15 Priority species and habitats are those identified as being most threatened and in need of conservation action in the UK. These may also be referred to as 'habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity' and are listed in sections 41 and 42 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, and were previously referred to as UK BAP habitat and species

2. How will the Council assess biodiversity in a proposed development?

2.1 The Council will assess planning applications against a **'five-point mitigation hierarchy'** set out below in Table A.

2.2 The hierarchy enables the Council to measure the extent of biodiversity protection that has been incorporated into a proposal and sets out the biodiversity impacts applicants must consider during the different stages of the planning process.

2.3 The five points are based on *Section 5.2 of the BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity - Code of practice for planning and development*.

2.4 Where necessary, the requirements for *Avoidance, Mitigation, Compensatory and Enhancement* measures will be secured through planning conditions or legal agreement.

To demonstrate that a proposal complies with the five-point hierarchy, applicants should...

- Undertake **habitat assessments** and/or **ecological surveys** and prepare an EcIA or ECOP **report** about the biodiversity of the development site and areas adjacent to it, and the potential impacts and opportunities that the development presents. This is an absolute requirement for proposals which are likely to impact on protected species, designated sites and/or priority habitats or species(see trigger lists)
- Prepare **plans** that clearly illustrate existing habitats and features and proposed changes. These must show a proposal has sought to incorporate opportunities to improve and enhance biodiversity within and/or around the development site; and how biodiversity will be protected through the proposal.
- Ensure all surveys and assessments submitted with the planning application are prepared by a **professionally qualified ecological consultant**. The ecologist must be a member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environment Management (CIEEM) , or a similar organisation.
- **Cross-reference** Camden's policies and Camden Planning Guidance documents with those of the latest versions of regional and national policies that support biodiversity, as listed under Appendix 1 '*Key documents, guidance and legislation*'. This will help the applicant create a development that has a positive impact to Camden's biodiversity.

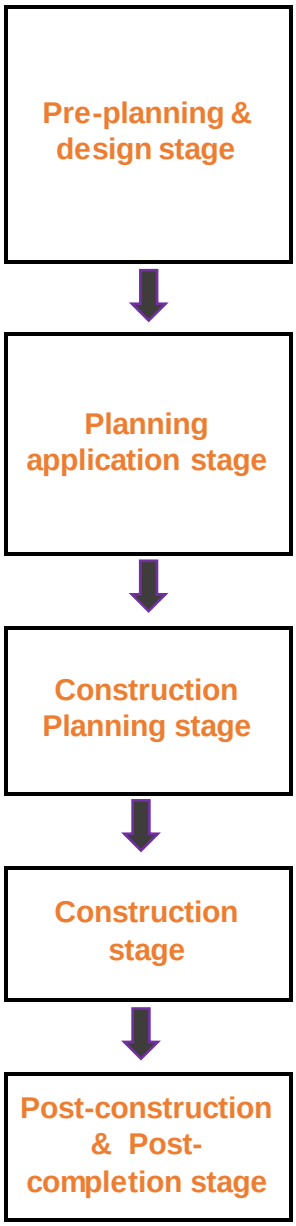
Photo© Hugh Clark/www.bats.org.uk

Table A: Five-point Mitigation Hierarchy

1. Information	Pre-planning & design stage i. With the submission of their proposals, applicants will need to provide appropriate information about any habitats and species that will be affected by their development or any within close proximity to it [refer to para. 4.2 to 4.10 and Box 1] ii. Assess what impact the development will have on the species and/or habitats and any opportunities for enhancement that have been identified
2. Avoidance	Pre-planning and design stage & Planning application stage [refer to para. 4.2 to 4.15 and Box 1] i. Demonstrate how the development, as its primary objective and through good design, will avoid adverse effects to wildlife and habitats. Include in submitted plans where alternative site selection, layouts and deisgn options have been chosen to avoid adverse impacts ii. Submit ecological reports (EcIA or ECOP) including any surveys and assessments that have been undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist
3. Mitigation	Planning application stage & Construction planning stage [refer to para. 4.11 to 4.24] i. If a proposal is unable to avoid adverse impacts, applicants will need to demonstrate how the biodiversity impact will be adequately mitigated ii. Mitigation measures should minimise the negative impacts on wildlife from a proposal throughout its lifetime from its implementation to construction, completion and post-completion and may include precautionary approaches to demolition/construction, additional surveys, alternative provision of habitat on site, translocation of species etc. iii. Additional mitigation measures may be required by the Council iv. All mitigations measures will be secured through planning conditions or legal agreement
4. Compensation	Construction planning stage [refer to para. 4.22 to 4.24] i. The Council expects biodiversity asset protection to be achieved through avoidance and mitigation wherever possible ii. Compensation will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances – as a last resort after all avoidance and mitigation measures have been fully considered [para 4.24] iii. Compensatory measures should only be considered to address residual impacts that cannot be avoided or mitigated iv. Wherever possible compensatory measures must be achieved on site and should l be timed so that biodiversity losses do not occur until compensatory measures are in place.
5.Enhancements	Construction & Post-completion stage [refer to para. 4.25 to 4.28] i. Enhancements are additional to any measures necessary to deal with potential impacts on a given site ii. All proposals should demonstrate opportunities to enhance or create new benefits for wildlife. This should be explored alongside the hierarchy of measures employed to resolve potential adverse effects iii. Some ideas for enhacement opportunities through building and landscape design are provided in see Appendix 2

3. Preparation of assessments, surveys and plans

3.1 To help applicants think about and prepare a development proposal with biodiversity considerations, the following guide has been set out in line with the **five-point mitigation hierarchy**



- Survey existing biodiversity of site
- Assess impacts, constraints and opportunities for biodiversity and prepare ecological reports
- Consider biodiversity in the design process
- Think about potential for biodiversity enhancement [see Appendix 2]

- Update plans as required from pre-planning advice
- Create an ecologically orientated & sustainable proposal
- Plans should clearly demonstrate avoidance of harm
- Plans should demonstrate how they seek to maximise opportunities to enhance biodiversity

- Plans to demonstrate how trees, protected species and foraging areas will be protected during construction
- Pre-planning for any Construction Management Plan (CMP) needed and its implementation

- Monitor the protection measures for biodiversity
- Ensure measures for CMP are monitored so they do not impact on biodiversity protection

- Ensure any planning obligations or conditions of the permission are complied with
- Management and maintenance report spanning 10 years of care

Pre-application & design stage

3.2 Species surveys and habitat assessments should be carefully programmed into the early phases of pre-application, and should be done sufficiently in advance of detailed design work to enable the results to be taken fully into account. The initial survey tends to be a habitat assessment. Further surveys may then follow on from the initial survey especially where it is found there is potential on the site for a protected / priority species to be present, e.g. bats, reptiles, breeding birds.

Habitat assessments

E.g. Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA), Ecological Scoping Survey, Phase 1 Habitat Assessment

These surveys will establish baseline conditions and evaluate the importance of any ecological features present (or those that could be present) within the site. A desktop study should be included to identify where protected sites and priority habitats are and whether protected species have been recorded on or near the site. Applicants can acquire this information from Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL) – London's Environmental Record Centre. The assessment should identify key constraints to the project, any necessary mitigation, enhancement opportunities and make recommendations for design options to reduce impacts on ecological features. It may also recommend Whilst the presumption is against the loss of any areas of BAP priority habitat in particular, other habitats are also valuable. The scale and detail of the assessments should be in proportion to the size of the proposed development and likelihood of protected and/or priority species using the site. The aim is:

- *To characterise important habitats and species*
- *Indicate the presence of any protected and priority species*
- *Infer the extent that they may be affected by the proposal*

Species surveys

These are typically carried out for species and may follow on from the initial habitat assessment - protected, important, threatened, endangered and includes those of local or site specific value.

- For protected species, see Appendix 3b and 3c for when a survey and assessment is required the time of year/season for a survey

3.3 **Bats**: Any proposal will require a *preliminary bat survey* if it comprises a building that will be subject to demolition that may have bats present behind facings, tiles etc or alterations to structures such as roofs, chimneys, eaves etc.. The removal of vegetated walls or the removal of trees will also require a preliminary bat survey.

3.4 **Trees** are an important feature ; and in ensuring the preservation of a protected l species such as bats which feed along tree lines.

3.5 The survey **reports** will provide a baseline measure of the biodiversity value of the applicant's development site; from which the potential for biodiversity enhancement for the proposal can be considered. As such, the surveys will inform the design and scale of the proposal. If important biodiversity features or characteristics are found, the proposal must be adapted to avoid or otherwise mitigate impacts on the features, following the hierarchy set out in Table A

3.6 Impact and opportunity assessment (e.g. EcIA, ECOP) reports are a requirement and must be submitted with any planning submission, be it at the pre-planning advice stage or for a full planning application. The Council will use these reports to determine the impact of a proposal on biodiversity within the site, the locality, or where appropriate, on the regional or national resource.

3.7 Species and habitat records for a development site and wider area can to be obtained from:

- Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) – London's Environmental Record Centre
- Or an appropriate statutory or non-statutory conservation organisation e.g. London Bat Group.

Who should carry out the ecological survey?

3.8 Applicants are advised to employ the services of a professional ecological consultant as it may not appear immediately obvious that a protected species is present on a site or will be impacted upon by a proposal. Protected species such as bats, may be found throughout Camden in buildings, in structures or trees and using features for foraging or commuting.

3.9 The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) provides a commercial directory search of their membership directory at http://www.ieem.net/ieemdirectory.asp.

3.10 Certain development activities within the vicinity of protected species and their habitats require a licence from Natural England. Developers are strongly advised to contact the Natural England Wildlife Management and Licensing Service to discuss any protected species issues. www.gov.uk/guidance/wildlife-licences

Box 1: Further Information about carrying out biodiversity surveys

In general, it is expected that all surveys and baseline ecological information collected from the site must be submitted at the planning application stage

A desk study and site walkover surveys must be carried out on all Major Developments to identify the ecological characteristics of a site and any significant impacts. This will also inform whether further ecological surveys are necessary to be submitted with any planning application. Surveys may be required on smaller developments where protected species or priority BAP species or habitat are likely to be present - refer to tables and information below for guidance;

Developers are expected to carry out a protected species survey where desktop surveys show protected species in the vicinity; and suitable habitat to support them is present (for breeding, roosting, foraging etc.).

Surveys must be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced persons e.g. Member of CIEEM or other suitable organisation

Surveys must be carried out using recognised survey methodology and following good practice guidelines i.e. in suitable weather conditions, at an appropriate time and of appropriate duration and frequency, and at the correct period of the year;

Habitat surveys must be to an appropriate level of detail e.g. Extended Phase I Habitat Survey with Target Notes, to characterise the nature conservation interest of the site;

The survey data should be used to inform the design and form of the development, and any recommendations for management afterwards.

An assessment must be provided of the likely effects of development, and the magnitude of their potential impact of the development on nationally, regionally and locally important habitats and species recorded on site or in the locality;

The assessment should identify measures to be taken to avoid impacting on those important species and habitats, either directly or indirectly, on site and in the locality, during demolition and construction operations;

Survey data will be considered valid for a period of 1 Year after which re-surveys may be required;

If the level of detail provided is deemed inadequate then additional surveys will be required;

- The results of site surveys must be made available to GiGL -the London Environmental Records Centre (Greenspace Information for Greater London).

The Planning application stage

3.11 This is a critical stage of the process and it is therefore imperative that nature conservation **opportunities** and **constraints** are identified and then accommodated when conceptualising a design. The **aim is to create an ecologically orientated and sustainable** development

3.12 Some species may range a long way from their 'core' habitat and there is a risk that species may be left isolated in a highly urban and fragmented landscape such as Camden with no access to suitable foraging areas or water. As such, applicants may be required to retain and enhance foraging areas or routes (e.g. for bats) or carry out other provisions that contribute towards conservation of the species on or off-site

3.13 **Lighting** can have particular negative impacts on biodiversity, in particular it can displace species and disrupt behavior. Unnecessary lighting should be avoided both in the design of the building and during the construction phase. Where lighting may harm biodiversity, timers or specific coloured lighting may be required to minimise any disturbance. This should be considered and incorporated into the design. Where designated sites, protected or priority species or habitats are likely to be affected it is strongly recommended that an ecologist is involved in the development of the lighting strategy in order, in line with Bat Conservation Trust Guidelines. Where biodiversity enhancement opportunities have been identified, such as bird/bat boxes or landscaping, the impacts of lighting on these will also need to be considered and incorporated into the design. A lighting strategy or specific lighting may be secured by condition.

4.14 Where a development site contains significant features of biodiversity value the Council will seek to secure, retain and enhance these features. All developments of whatever size can contribute to a robust functioning ecosystem by providing a well-connected system of habitats. As such, applicants should consider how built structures and any landscaped elements can deliver wider ecological benefits and enhancements. The biodiversity value of a proposal can be improved significantly if the design and management of buildings and landscaping elements is more explicitly aimed towards nature. See Appendix 2 for ideas.

4.15 To clearly demonstrate how biodiversity considerations have been incorporated into a proposal, the submitted plans and an accompanying report/s should clearly detail:

- how the development has avoided any impacts
- how the five-point Mitigation Hierarchy has been addressed
- the positive measures for enhancing and developing biodiversity in the proposed development

Habitat provision, enhancement, creation and restoration

4.16 In line with the policies and guidance listed in Appendix 1, opportunities must be sought for the incorporation of biodiversity into developments and for habitat creation or enhancing existing habitats in any development proposal. These should respond to the specific site context. A 'one size fits all' approach will not be appropriate. Appendix 2 sets out some ideas of how to incorporate biodiversity into a development. This list of ideas is not exhaustive and applicants are encouraged to follow this guidance and think creatively to fully integrate biodiversity into design.

4.17 **Habitat Suitability Maps** are a resource that can be used to identify opportunities to create new habitats and can contribute to the habitat creation targets in the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).. The role of a site in buffering or connecting neighbouring or nearby habitats should also be taken into consideration as part of this process.

4.18 **The** London B-Line project identified opportunities to connect important pollinator habitat across the capital, including the ambition to 'create' a 70km long B-Line from North to South, running through Camden. Developments should incorporate any opportunities to contribute to the London B-Line network, through landscape design and management, green roofs or walls

4.19 **Areas of deficiency in access to nature** are defined in the London Plan as built-up areas more than 1km walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or Borough SINC. A map of Camden's areas of deficiency in access to nature can be found in the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan. Increasing access to nature is priority in the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan, for its important role in maintaining and improving the quality of life of Camden residents and visitors. All developments should seek to maximize any opportunities to increase access to nature

4.20 Habitat creation should also seek to strengthen the landscape character of the area, as identified in Natural England's **London's Natural Signatures** project www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/london/ourwork/londonnaturalsignatures.aspx

4.21 Applicants should remember that with any adaptation or mitigation option that is proposed, a maintenance and management plan may be required and secured by condition or legal agreement. See post-construction and post-completion below.

The construction planning stage

4.22 Applicants will need to think about how areas of biodiversity value on a development site and in the surrounding area will be protected during the construction phase. The measures can be secured through a Planning Condition or a construction management plan (CMP) depending on the proposal and the biodiversity that requires protection. A list of some potential measures for consideration is set out below.

- Timing of development to avoid disturbance to species such as birds in the breeding season;
- Use of protective fencing to preserve important ecological areas and reduce direct damage by fencing off storage areas and areas for construction huts, and carefully planning and limiting and their placement;

- Planning vehicular movements to minimise the impact on ecologically sensitive areas and reduce soil compaction;
- In ecologically sensitive areas keep disruptive elements such as light, noise and human presence to a minimum;
- Implement measures to protect water courses and ground water from pollution;
- For sites of significant biodiversity value, or its adjoining sites a construction management plan (CMP) to protect biodiversity during the construction phase may be requested and secured by legal agreement or planning condition prior to the commencement of works on the site.

Please note that this list is not exhaustive and that development sites may generate other considerations.

4.23 Applicants should also refer to the CPG for Amenity for further information on Construction Management Plans (CMP) in order to understand the level of detail required for a CMP.

4.24 **Compensation** will be required where an exceptional loss or damage to biodiversity will take place that is deemed unavoidable and/or adequate mitigation is not deemed possible. This may involve new habitat creation or habitat enhancement, a contribution towards meeting the objectives of the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan or improvements to the Borough's biodiversity. The Council will seek to achieve this through planning conditions and planning legal agreements.

Post-construction & post-completion

4.25 Where a site has been identified as having nature conservation importance, a **maintenance and monitoring plan** may be required depending on the species present, This will be clarified by the Council's Biodiversity Officer. Where appropriate, the plan will be secured by planning condition to the permission or by legal agreement

4.26 Areas of nature conservation value that are to be retained, enhanced or created on or around a development site will require applicants to think about how they will maintain and manage their quality to attain their full potential once the scheme is built out.

4.27 Maintenance and management plans should:

- Span a period of up to 5 years minimum (10 year plans are required for more important sites e.g. SSSIs, LNR and Borough & Metropolitan grade SINCs) or those with particularly sensitive species
- Outline the conservation objectives
- Set out the means of monitoring habitats and species
- Describe the practical maintenance measures that may be needed.

4.28 Implementation of the management plan is likely to be a contractor's responsibility and should be considered at the tender evaluation stage. Where the management plan is secured by legal agreement, the developer will be required to report to the Council to evidence that they are implementing the plan.

Useful weblinks

Natural England Wildlife Management and Licensing Service, Horizon House, Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AH. T. 020 802 61089 wildlife@naturalengland.org.uk	Natural England provides advice on wildlife management and advice about how to deal with protected species; and is also responsible for issuing licences necessary for any activity that will involve the disturbance or removal of wildlife or damage to habitats. If unsure, always check with Natural England about the need for a Wildlife licence. Development activity that is undertaken without a licence can result in an unlimited fine and up to 6 month in prison. ➢ www.gov.uk/guidance/wildlife-licences ➢ List of protected species : https://www.gov.uk/topic/planning-development/protected-sites-species
Natural England, Access to Evidence	Natural England have a catalogue of the evidence they write for supporting designated sites and other environmental issues including climate change. It is accessible to the public and can be found here: ➢ http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/default.htm
Green and biodiverse roofing	This is an independent UK website with information about Green Roofs. There is a good introduction to the different types of green and biodiverse roofs and their benefits. The website also provides a DIY guide for householders wanting to create their own small scale green roof. ➢ www.livingroofs.org
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) - Guidelines for Survey Methodology	This organisation provides a technical guidance series which is useful for applicants who do not know how, for example, a species survey is undertaken or how an ecological report should be written. https://www.cieem.net/technical-guidance-series-tgs

Appendix 1: *Key documents, policies and legislation*

National	➢ *BS 42020:2013* – This is the Code of Practice for Planning and Development in relation to biodiversity https://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail/?pid=000000000030258704 ➢ *Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological conservation* – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-and-geological-conservation-circular-06-2005 ➢ *Protected Species and Sites list* - https://www.gov.uk/topic/planning-development/protected-sites-species ➢ *Guidance about how to review a planning application* - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-species-how-to-review-planning-applications ➢ *UK Priority Species and Habitats Lists* - http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5706
Regional	➢ *London Plan (2016)* - particularly policies relating to Green infrastructure (policy 2.18); health and health inequalities for inner London (policy 3.2); And policies for protecting London's open and natural environment and its Blue ribbon Network (policies 2.18; 3.2; 7.16 to 7.30) https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan ➢ *London Biodiversity Action Plan* - http://www.gigl.org.uk/londons-biodiversity-action-plan/
Local	➢ *Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)* – Camden's evidence based framework for protecting and enhancing the borough's biological diversity. This document contains a number of targets and actions that we will consider for the protection and enhancement of Camden's biodiversity. https://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/leisure/outdoor-camden/wildlife-and-nature-conservation/biodiversity-and-nature-conservation.en ➢ *Camden's Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) (2014)* http://camden.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=3414507 ➢ *Camden Local Plan (2017)* – Chapter 6 - Protecting Amenity, in particular policies A2 - Open space & A3 - Biodiversity; Maps 2 and 3 ➢ *Local Plan Policies Map* – Identifies Camden's 280 designated public and private spaces and local nature conservation designations

Appendix 2 : Examples of habitat creation and restoration for mitigation and enhancement

Design Area		Design Opportunities
Roofs	Green roofs Brown roofs Roof gardens and terraces	➢ Camden Planning Policy requires all developments to include a green roof ➢ Design of green roofs should seek to maximise opportunities for biodiversity, based on the baseline ecological and habitat surveys and should look to include species features such and bird, bat or insect boxes wherever possible ➢ Living roofs can be integrated with photovoltaic panels necessary or appropriate ➢ See Camden Biodiversity Action Plan: Advice Note on Living Roofs, London Plan Policy 5.11 ➢ Additional information can be found at: http://livingroofs.org/
	Artificial roost	➢ This can be incorporated into a building alteration/sub division or to new builds ➢ Is there a roof void in your proposal that could be adapted to support and artificial roost for bats? ➢ See www.bats.org.uk
	Bird and Bat boxes	➢ Have bat or bird boxes been considered in this proposal? If not let us know why ➢ If they have be incorporated into the proposal, do the submitted plans clearly demonstrate necessary ecological requirements for a species? *Example: Swift boxes installed in brickwork* Swift boxes should be sited on a north, north west or west aspect out of the sun and heat which can harm the chicks. They should be installed at a height of at least 6m to 7m, preferably under the shelter of the eaves or overhanging roofs. A 5 metre drop, clear of obstructions provides clear airspace for high speed entry and egress. Several boxes together will assist the formation of swift colonies.
Buildings	Walls Green/living walls	➢ Have you considered incorporation of a living wall into your proposal? If not, let us know why. ➢ These can also reduce fragmentation of habitats by forming a link between ground level landscaping and green roofs. ➢ See section 10; and Appendix 4 of Camden's BAP
	Lighting	➢ Has your proposal considered the impact of artificial lighting on biodiversity? ➢ Where lighting is necessary, take into account: the type of lamp (low pressure sodium lamps or high pressure sodium preferred), aim to avoid light spillage using hoods, cowls etc., the height of lighting column should be as short as possible, light levels should be as low as possible, and timing of lighting to provide some dark periods. ➢ The Bat Conservation Trust in association with the Institution of Lighting Engineers (ILE) has produced a guidance document '*Bats and Lighting in the UK*' and *Artificial lighting and wildlife Interim Guidance: Recommendations to help minimise the impact of artificial lighting*

Design Area	Design Opportunities	
Outdoor Space	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs)	➢ Your proposal must incorporate SuDs. ➢ Please indicate on your plans how this has been considered and whether there will be a positive impact on biodiversity *Example*: construction of ponds, use of reed beds, planted swales, and detention basins. ➢ See CPG for Sustainability; Local Plan Chapter 8 and policy CC3; London Plan policy 5.3
	Ponds/reed beds	➢ Have you considered designing in these features into your proposal for rainwater harvesting? ➢ Ponds and reed beds can have significant wildlife value. Ponds can be constructed using concrete, butyl liners or puddled clay. Rainwater can be fed directly into a pond. Please note that topping up ponds via mains water can lead to algal blooms because it feed nutrients into the pond.

Design Area	Design Opportunities	
Landscaping and planting	General Planting	➢ Trees, bushes, forbs and grass can be used to complement natural vegetation. ➢ Does the proposal aim to retain and plant native species to UK or local origin that will help to maintain the integrity of ecosystems close to the development, but will also increase biodiversity within the development itself? ➢ See Camden BAP for native species ➢ Only native/local provenance species to be planted on sites adjacent to or within specified distance of a SNCI and should reflect or complement the species composition of the SNCI where possible. ➢ Peat-free products only should be used in planting schemes.
	Wildflower meadows/areas of long grass	➢ Wildflower rich grassland or meadows reflecting natural communities of local soil types can be created, or restored, in areas of greenspace. Please note that large swathes of amenity grassland have limited biodiversity value ➢ Ongoing management of these habitats to maintain their biodiversity interest is required as such you will need to submit a management plan (at least 10 years) to support your proposal.
	Tree, shrub and understorey planting.	➢ This is dependent on the context of the proposal and scale of proposed planting. Ranging from the planting of a single trees to small areas of scrub, and even woodland. ➢ It is preferable that native species be planted to reflect natural communities of local soil types. ➢ Where possible, your proposal could establish a graded canopy down from large trees to smaller, dense lower shrubs, to field and ground layer. However, the urban environment is highly modified by people and the value of non-native plants with high species associations is also recognized.
	Hedgerows	➢ Hedgerows comprised of native species reflecting natural communities of local soil types are by far the best for wildlife. Climbers such as honeysuckle and bramble can be integrated into hedgerows. ➢ Existing native species hedgerows should be as far as possible retained, or replaced. Even low species rich hedgerows may form commuting routes for species such as bats.
	Flower planting for birds and insects	➢ Your proposal should incorporate plants that are likely to attract wildlife. ➢ Please remember to submit a management and maintenance plan with your planning application to support the biodiversity interest your proposal is to create. The plan should span a period of at least 10 years and where necessary secured by planning condition or legal Obligation.
	Retention of ecologically important habitats	➢ Where there is remnant natural vegetation on site, your proposal should aim to maintain these areas. ➢ Loss or damage to these areas must be minimized ➢

Design Area	Design Opportunities	
Landscaping and planting	Hard surfaces	➢ Hard surfaces should be kept to a minimum in new schemes; and soil sealing on site kept to a minimum. ➢ If you require hardstanding, please use permeable materials that will reduce run-off and encourage insects.. ➢ Any runoff should be directed onto vegetated area. Please note that run-off that is high in pollution and certain nutrients can pollute ponds and waterways, altering their biodiversity. As such, you will need to let us know how you intend to manage run-off where hardstanding is proposed
	Deadwood	➢ Deadwood habitats can be integrated creatively into a development, such as monoliths with coronet cuts to provide habitat for deadwood specialists such as fungi and wood boring beetles.
	Orchards	➢ Traditional orchards are hotspots for biodiversity supporting a wide range of wildlife. Traditional fruit and nut varieties are preferred. These features will require on-going management. Where the applicant proposes fruit trees for human consumption, a contaminated land assessment will be necessary
	Herbicide and pesticide use	➢ Herbicide and pesticide use should be avoided and alternative control methods used, except when controlling invasive species.
Boundaries	Boundary features e.g fences	➢ Where species such as hedgehogs are known to be or could potentially be present, adaptations should be made to fences or boundary features to allow movement ➢ Consider using natural boundary features such as native hedgerows, or walls rather than fences to provide habitat for plants and insects

Appendix 3a : *Local requirements for designated sites and priority habitats: triggers for when survey and assessment is required*

Designated sites, see the Policies Map for locations in Camden

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation(SINCs) [Para 6.60 & Map 3 Local Plan and Camden's SINC review]
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Priority habitats (Habitats of Principal Importance for Biodiversity under S.41, NERC Act 2006), relevant to London Borough Camden. These sites can be found through GiGL

- Lowland dry acid grassland
- Lowland meadows
- Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
- Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land
- Ponds
- Reedbeds

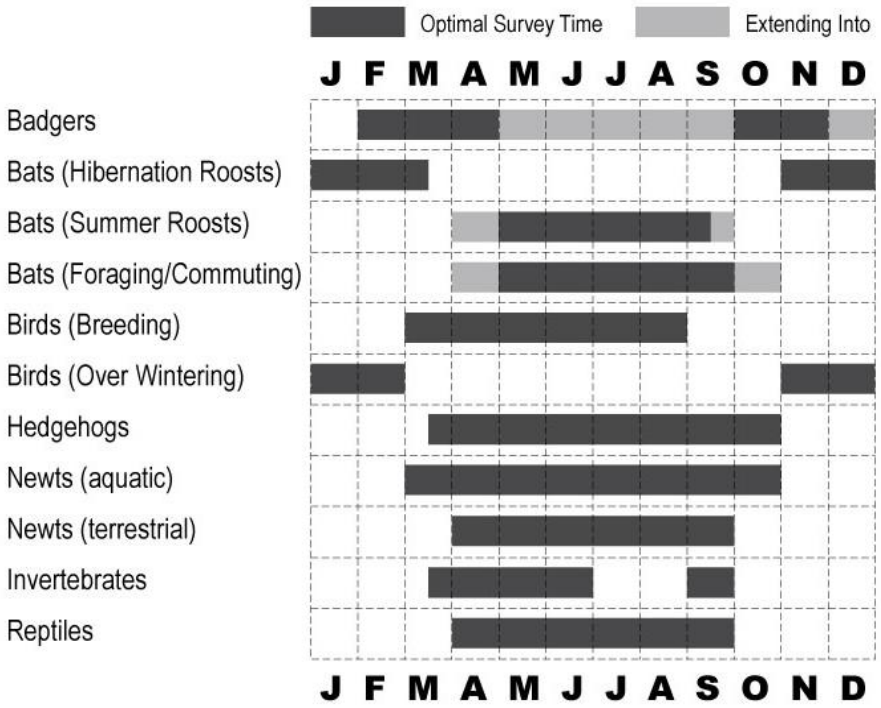
Other biodiversity features (including those identified in the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan 2013-18) [see paragraph 84 ODPM Circular 06/2005]

- Strategic Wildlife Corridors [Para 6.60 & Map 3 Local Plan and Camden's SINC review]
- Waterways and wetlands (e.g. canals, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, aquifer fed fluctuating water bodies)
- Woodland, hedgerows and trees (e.g. secondary woodland and scrub, mature/veteran Trees, deadwood habitats)
- Parks, open space and private gardens (e.g. urban green space, parks, allotments, orchards, flower-rich road verges, canal sides, wildlife gardens)
- The built environment (e.g. previously developed land, rail sidings, churchyards and cemeteries)

Appendix 3b: *Local requirement for protected species: triggers for when survey and assessment is required*

Proposals for Development That Will Trigger a Protected Species Survey	**Species likely to be affected and for which a survey wil be required**							
	Bats	Badgers	Breeding Birds	Plants	Hedgehogs	Reptiles	Amphibians	Notable Invertebrate
Proposed development which includes the modification, conversion, demolition or removal of buildings and structures (especially roof voids) involving the following: ▪ all buildings with weather boarding and/or hanging tiles that are within 200m of woodland and/or water; ▪ pre-1960 detached buildings and structures within 200m of woodland and/or water; ▪ pre-1914 buildings within 400m of woodland and/or water; ▪ pre-1914 buildings with gable ends or slate roofs, regardless of location; ▪ all tunnels, mines, kilns, ice-houses, adits, military fortifications, air raid shelters, cellars and similar underground ducts and structures; ▪ all bridge structures, aqueducts and viaducts (especially over water and wet ground).	● ● ● ● ● ●		● ● ● ● ● ●					
Proposals involving lighting of churches and listed buildings Proposals involving flood lighting of green space within 50m of woodland, water, field hedgerows or lines of trees with obvious connectivity to woodland or water.	● ●		● ●				●	●
Proposals affecting woodland, or field hedgerows and/or lines of trees with obvious connectivity to woodland or water bodies.	●	●	●	●			●	●
Proposed tree work (felling or lopping) and/or development affecting: ▪ old and veteran trees that are older than 100 years; ▪ trees with obvious holes, cracks or cavities, ▪ trees with a girth greater than 1m at chest height;	● ● ●		● ● ●					● ● ●
Major proposals within 500m of a pond or Minor proposals within 100m of pond (Note: A major proposals is one that is more than 10 dwellings or more than 0.5 hectares or for non-residential development is more than 1000m^2 floor area or more than 1 hectare)	●						●	●
Proposals affecting or within 200m of rivers, streams, canals, lakes, or other aquatic habitats.	●		●	●			●	●
Proposals affecting 'derelict' land (brownfield sites), allotments and railway land.		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Proposed development affecting any buildings, structures, feature or locations where protected species are known to be present *.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Major proposals within 500m of Hampstead Heath or Minor proposals within 100m of Hampstead Heath (Note: A major proposals is one that is more than 10 dwellings or more than 0.5 hectares or for non-residential development is more than 1000m^2 floor area or more than 1 hectare)	●		●	●	●	●	●	
Table adapted from version produced by ALGE 2007, Validation of Planning Applications *Confirmed as present by either a data search (for instance via the local environmental records centre) or as notified to the developer by the local planning authority, and/or by Natural England, the Environment Agency or other nature conservation organisation.	Bats	Badgers	Breeding Birds	Plants	Hedgehogs	Reptiles	Amphibians	Notable Invertebrates

Appendix 3c *: Animal species survey timings*



Points to note regarding surveys are as follows:

- For certain species and habitats surveys can be carried out at any time of year, but for other species, particular times of year are required to give the most reliable results, as indicated in the table above for the species Optimal Survey time
- Surveys conducted outside of optimal times (Figure 1) may be unreliable. For certain species (e.g. Great Crested Newt) surveys over the winter period are unlikely to yield any useful in formation. Similarly negative results gained outside the optimal period should not be interpreted as absence of a species and further survey work maybe required during the optimal survey season. This is especially important where existing surveys and records show the species has been found previously on site or in the surrounding area. An application may not be valid until survey information is gathered from an optimum time of year.
- Species surveys are also very weather dependent so it may be necessary to delay a survey or to carry out more than one survey if the weather is not suitable, e.g. heavy rain is not good for surveying for otters, as it washes away their spraint (droppings). Likewise bat surveys carried out in wet or cold weather may not yield accurate results.
- Absence of evidence of a species does not necessarily mean that the species is not there, nor that its habitat is not protected (e.g. a bat roost is protected whether any bats are present or not).
- Local Biological / Environmental Records Centre may have useful existing information and records. You can check Camden's BAP for this information
- Competent ecologists should carry out any surveys. Where surveys involve disturbance, capture or handling of a protected species, then only a licensed person can undertake such surveys (e.g. issued by Natural England). Surveys should follow published national or local methodologies.

***Appendix 4**: Exceptions for when an ecological survey may not be required*

Exceptions for when a 'full species' survey and assessment may not be required:

1.1 If it is clear that no protected species are present, despite the guidance in this CPG. The applicant will need to provide evidence with their full planning application to demonstrate absence of protected species (e.g. this might be in the form of a letter or brief report from a suitably qualified and experienced person, or a relevant local nature conservation organisation).

1.2 During the pre-application stage, the LPA has confirmed in writing that a protected species survey and assessments are not required.

1.3 If it is clear that the proposal will not affect any protected species that are present. Only limited information needs to be submitted in the form of a report that (i) demonstrates that there will be no significant effect on any protected species present and (ii) a statement is included acknowledging that the applicant is aware that it is a criminal offence to disturb or harm protected species should they subsequently be found or disturbed.

1.4 Nevertheless, in some situations, it may be appropriate for an applicant to provide a protected species survey and report for only one or a few of the species listed in the Camden BAP e.g. those that are likely to be affected by a particular activity. Applicants should make clear which species are included in the report and which are not because exceptions apply.

Exceptions for:

- *International and National Sites:* A survey and assessment will not be required where the applicant is able to provide copies of pre-application correspondence with Natural England, where the latter confirms in writing that they are satisfied that the proposed development will not affect any statutory sites designated for their national or international importance.
- *Regional and Local Sites and Priority Habitats*: A survey and assessment will not be required where the applicant is able to provide copies of pre-application correspondence with Camden council's ecologist or ecological advisor and/or the local Wildlife Trust that they are satisfied that the proposed development will not affect any regional or local sites designated for their local nature conservation importance or any other priority habitats or listed features.

CPG APPENDIX 5: *Camden Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)*

- **Introduction and background**

  Policies set out within the London Plan and the London Environment Strategy require boroughs to select and designate Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in order to protect biodiversity and provide opportunities for people to access nature. SINCs are non-statutory designated sites and are categorised in terms of importance at the Metropolitan, Borough and Local level.

  The different grades of sites

  Sites of Metropolitan Importance are those sites which contain the best examples of London's habitats, sites which contain particularly rare species, rare assemblages of species or important populations of species, or sites which are of particular significance within the otherwise heavily built-up areas of London. They are of the highest priority for protection. The identification and protection of Metropolitan Sites is necessary, not only to support a significant proportion of London's wildlife, but also to provide opportunities for people to have contact with the natural environment. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are designated. Should one of these sites be lost or damaged, something would be lost which exists in a very few other places in London.

  Sites of Borough Importance are sites which are important on a borough perspective in the same way as the Metropolitan sites are important to the whole of London. Although sites of similar quality may be found elsewhere in London, damage to these would mean a significant loss to the borough. As with Metropolitan sites, while protection is important, management of borough sites should usually allow and encourage their enjoyment by people and their use for education. Borough sites are divided, on the basis of their quality, into Borough Grade 1 (higher quality) and Borough Grade 2 sites, but it must be stressed that they are all important on a borough-wide view.

  Sites of Local Importance are those which are, or may be, of particular value to people nearby (such as residents or schools). These sites may already be used for nature study or be run by management committees mainly composed of local people. These sites also deserve protection in planning. Local Sites are particularly important in areas otherwise deficient in nearby wildlife sites.

3. List of sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs) in Camden

Sites of Metropolitan Importance

M006	London's Canals
M072	Hampstead Heath & Kenwood
M088	Highgate Cemetery
M095	Camley Street Natural Park
M097	The Regent's Park & Primrose Hill

Sites of Borough Importance Grade 1

CaBI01	Hampstead Cemetery
CaBI02	Branch Hill
CaBI03	Waterlow Park
CaBI04	Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mark Fitzpatrick Nature Reserve
CaBI05	Chalk Farm Embankment & Adelaide Local Nature Reserve
CaBI06	West Hampstead railsides, Medley Road Orchard & Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve
CaBI08	Hampstead Parish Churchyard
CaBI09	Belsize Wood Local Nature Reserve & Russell Nurseries Woodland Walk

Sites of Borough Importance Grade 2

CaBII02	Broadhurst Gardens Meadow
CaBII03	Frognal Court Wood
CaBII05	Primrose Hill
CaBII06	North London Line at York Way
CaBII07	St Pancras Gardens
CaBII08	Green Triangle
CaBII09	King's College Hampstead Campus
CaBII10	Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir
CaBII11	Fitzroy Park Allotments

Sites of Local Importance

CaL01	Holly Lodge Gardens
CaL02	Greville Place Nature Reserve
CaL03	160 Mill Lane Community Garden
CaL04	Phoenix Garden
CaL05	Calthorpe Community Garden
CaL07	Frognal Lane Gardens
CaL08	St Andrew's Garden
CaL09	St George's Garden
CaL11	Russell Square
CaL12	Lincoln's Inn Fields
CaL13	Gordon Square
CaL14	Coram's Fields
CaL15	Rochester Terrace Gardens
CaL16	Kilburn Grange Park
CaL17	Hampstead Green
CaL18	St Martin's Gardens

M006 London's Canals

Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: M006

Site Name: London's Canals

Summary: London's canals provide a home for many fish and aquatic plants, and are a great way to enjoy the natural world in some of the city's most built-up areas.

Grid ref: TQ 202 833

Area (ha): 189.11

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

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

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

Ownership: Canal & River Trust

Site Description:

London's canals support a wide range of aquatic flora, amongst which are found a number of locally uncommon species. These include narrow-leaved water plantain (Alisma lanceolatum), rigid hornwort (Ceratopyllum demersum) and shining pondweed (Potomageton lucens), all species of clean, clear waters. Many waterside plants, including several London rarities, also grow on the brickwork and banks of the canal. The canals also support an important invertebrate fauna (including several species of dragon/damselflies), a diverse fish community, and breeding waterfowl. London's network of canals fulfill an important function in allowing nature into heavily built-up environments. The towpath and associated areas of waste ground, especially in East London, support a number of uncommon species of disturbed ground. The whole of the Grand Union Canal system in London, including the Regent's and Hertford Union Canals, is included in this single Metropolitan site.

Site first notified:	01/04/1986	**Boundary last changed:**	23/06/2014
Citation last edited:	23/06/2014	**Mayor Agreed:**	25/11/2002

Defunct: N

Last updated: 23/06/2014

M072 Hampstead Heath and Kenwood

Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: M072

Site Name: Hampstead Heath & Kenwood

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

Grid ref: TQ 273 866

Area (ha): 316.91

Borough(s): Barnet, Camden

Habitat(s): Acid grassland, Ancient woodland, Veteran trees, Bog, Pond/Lake, Rough grassland, Hedge, Secondary woodland, Scrub

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

Ownership: City of London and English Heritage

Site Description:

Just over six kilometres from central London, this extensive site is well known for its unique mix of semi-natural and formal habitats. Ancient woodlands contain an exceptional number of old and over-mature trees, providing dead wood habitat for a range of specialist invertebrates, including the nationally rare jewel beetle Agrilus pannonicus. Another important habitat is the small wet flush (or bog) in Kenwood Estate containing several species of bog-mosses (Sphagnum spp.) and water horsetail (Equisetum fluviatile), all very rare in London. The second bog, located in West Heath (located in the London Borough of xxxx), along Sphagnum species support greater spearwort (Ranunculus lingua), cross-leaved heath (Erica tetralix) and creeping willow (Salix repens), all rare in London. Acid grassland occurs on the upper slopes, supporting heath bedstraw (Galium saxatile), pill sedge (Carex pilulifera), pignut (Conopodium majus) and other characteristic plants. In several places heathland restoration is being attempted, using heathers (Calluna vulgaris, Erica spp.). Relict heathland invertebrates include the tube-web spider (Atypus affinis) at its only known London site. The many ponds and watercourses on the site are of further botanical, entomological and ornithological interest. Other rare plants include lemon-scented fern (Oreopteris limbosperma) and hard fern (Blechnum spicant). One of north London's most popular open spaces, the Heath has been skillfully managed to integrate wildlife and recreation over the last decade. Owned by the City of London with the exception of the Kenwood Estate, which is owned by English Heritage; part Site of Special Scientific Interest.

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014 **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 24/06/2014

M088 Highgate Cemetery

Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: M088

Site Name: Highgate Cemetery

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

Grid ref: TQ 287 867

Area (ha): 14.81

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Public access (entry fee)

Ownership: Friends of Highgate Cemetery

Site Description:

This site comprises the paired Victorian cemeteries at Highgate, of great historic and cultural interest. Secondary woodland of ash (Fraxinus excelsior) and sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) has become established amongst the ornate tombs and mausolea, and the stonework supports a diversity of lichens, ferns and mosses. A rich assemblage of plants, invertebrates and birds occurs in the woodland and glades, including many unusual species for this central location. Examples include great horsetail (Equisetum telmateia), prickly sedge (Carex muricata ssp. lamprocarpa) and the nationally scarce ivy broomrape (Orobanche hederae); spotted flycatcher and willow warbler; and a spider Meta bourneti recorded in the Egyptian avenue vaults. The nationally scarce liverwort, Luisier's tufa-moss (Gymnostomum viridulum) has recently been found here at its easternmost site in the UK. Nine species of bat were recorded and a pair of sparrowhawks (Accipiter nisus) regularly nests on the site. This combination of high historical and biodiversity interest presents an extraordinary opportunity as an educational resource. The cemetery is owned and managed by the Friends of Highgate Cemetery. There is access to the East Cemetery every day, except Christmas Day and Boxing Day, for a small fee. Access to the West Cemetery is on special tours only - for details visit the Friends of Highgate Cemetery website.

Site first notified:	19/09/1988	**Boundary last changed:**	01/01/1993
Citation last edited:	24/06/2014	**Mayor Agreed:**	25/11/2002
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	24/06/2014		

M095 Camley Street Natural Park

Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: M095

Site Name: Camley Street Natural Park

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

Grid ref: TQ 300 834

Area (ha): 0.9

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Access at limited times

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

One of Britain's oldest and most influential urban ecology parks, internationally renowned as a centre of excellence in environmental education. Created on previously derelict land in 1984, the park now features a valuable mosaic of habitats and supports a remarkable diversity of wildlife for its inner city location. Over 300 higher plants have been recorded, including a number of London rarities. These include common broomrape (Orobanche minor), hairy buttercup (Ranunculus sardous), shining cranesbill (Geranium lucidum), and common spottedorchid (Dactylorhiza fuchsii). Rare ferns including maidenhair spleenwort (Asplenium trichomanes), common polypody (Polpodium vulgare) and soft shield-fern (Polystichum setiferum) are also present. Breeding birds have included reed warbler, blackcap, and jay with grey heron, kingfisher, lesser redpoll, siskin being occasional but regular visitors. Snipe has occurred at least twice and chiffchaff typically resides here in winter. A Local Nature Reserve managed by the London Wildlife Trust the site is regularly used for community engagement work.

Site first notified:	19/09/1988	**Boundary last changed:**	23/06/2014
Citation last edited:	23/06/2014	**Mayor Agreed:**	25/11/2002
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	23/06/2014		

M097 Regent's Park

Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: M097

Site Name: Regent's Park

Summary: This historic Royal Park is probably the best place site for breeding and migrant birds in central London. Its famous heronry is one of London's largest.

Grid ref: TQ 280 829

Area (ha): 132.06

Borough(s): Camden, Westminster

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

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

Ownership: The Royal Parks

Site Description:

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

Site first notified:	19/09/1988	**Boundary last changed:**	01/01/1993
Citation last edited:	23/06/2014	**Mayor Agreed:**	25/11/2002
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	23/06/2014		

CaBI01 Hampstead Cemetery

Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBI01

Site Name: Hampstead Cemetery

Summary: A peaceful cemetery in a busy part of Camden, with woodland and a wildlife area.

Grid ref: TQ 248 856

Area (ha): 9.31

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This is a peaceful cemetery within a busy part of Camden. The site has a large number of mature trees particularly ash (Fraxinus excelsior). Other trees include pedunculate oak (Quercus robur), yew (Taxus baccata), sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Norway maple (A. platanoides), silver birch (Betula pendula), Lombardy poplar (Populus nigra 'Italica'), Pissard's plum (Prunus pissardi) and Swedish whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia). In a few places these have been allowed to regenerate freely and are now forming small patches of woodland. There is a woodland in the north of the eastern half of the cemetery which is dominated by field maple (Acer campestre) with elder (Sambucus nigra), yew and hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and a ground flora of ivy (Hedera helix). Small white, speckled wood, holly blue, meadow brown and small copper butterflies have been recorded here. A wildflower meadow has been sown in the northwest area. Birds recorded in the cemetery include jay, green woodpecker, long-tailed tit, goldcrest, willow warbler and linnet.

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

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last updated: 23/06/2014

CaBI02 Branch Hill

Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBI02

Site Name: Branch Hill

Summary: Areas of woodland and grassland that include the private grounds of three houses.

Grid ref: TQ 259 860

Area (ha): 4.16

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden and Private

Site Description:

Branch Hill consists of several individual blocks of woodland, interposed with small areas of grassland. It also incorporates the private grounds of three large houses: Combe Lodge, Oak Hill House and Heysham House. Branch Hill Allotments adjacent to Frognal Rise and Oak Hill Way are also included in the site. The largest individual block of woodland is Oak Hill Wood. This contains numerous mature trees including hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), yew (Taxus baccata), beech (Fagus sylvatica), sweet chestnut (Castanea sativa), oak (Quercus sp.) and ash (Fraxinus excelsior). Amongst the understorey species are holly (Ilex aquifolium), elder (Sambucus nigra) and cherry laurel (Prunus laurocerasus). Connected to Oak Hill Wood by wide wooded avenues of common lime, poplar (Populus sp.) and yew (Taxus baccata) is a smaller area of woodland and scrub in the north-west corner of the site. It is dominated by sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) with an understorey in which holly is abundant and accompanied by a small number of species including hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), elder, cherry laurel and bramble (Rubus fruticosus). To the south is the wooded ground of Oak Hill House (mostly composed of sycamore and oak). To the north-east are wooded grounds and a high density of mature trees. This connects with the private wooded area (chiefly composed of sycamore, oak, yew and lime) aside Firecrest Drive. A good number of birds visit the site including jay, great spotted woodpecker, tawny owl, nuthatch, goldcrest, long-tailed tit and kestrel. There is de facto access to most of the site and it is an extremely popular recreational resource for many local people.

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

Citation last edited: 18/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 18/06/2014

CaBI03 Waterlow Park

Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBI03

Site Name: Waterlow Park

Summary: The largest park managed by Camden Council, with good wildlife habitats and a visitor centre.

Grid ref: TQ 286 871

Area (ha): 10.16

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

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

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last updated: 24/06/2014

CaBI04 Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mark Fitzpatrick Nature Reserve

Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBI04

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

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

Grid ref: TQ 286 853

Area (ha): 6.60

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Free public access (part of site)

Ownership: London Borough of Camden and Network Rail

Site Description:

The railsides are varied and support a variety of habitats including blocks of secondary woodland dominated by sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) with ash (Fraxinus excelsior) and silver birch (Betula pendula). These are interspersed with areas of scrub, grassland and tall herbs. The habitats present are closely linked to railside management, with vegetation clearance setting back succession.

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

Kentish Town City Farm has a surprising variety of habitats due, primarily, to its use as an educational resource. Trees present include sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Norway maple (Acer platanoides) hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), oak (Quercus robur) beech (Fagus sylvatica) and wild cherry (Prunus avium) and scrub species include elder (Sambucus nigra), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and butterfly-bush (Buddleia davidii). The pond supports emergent yellow iris (Iris pseudacorus) with great willowherb (Epilobium hirsutum) around the margins. This is home to a healthy population of common frogs. Grassland and grazed areas support tall herbs and ruderal species including herb Robert (Geranium robertianum), common mallow (Malva sylvestris), red and white deadnettle (Lamium purpureum and L. album) and wood avens (Geum urbanum). There is also an organic food-growing area, an overgrown orchard and a riding paddock.

The site attracts a varied fauna. This is one of the few places in Camden that still supports a healthy population of house sparrows. Other birds recorded include house sparrows, grey

wagtails, crested finch, green finch great, blue and long-tailed tits and wren. Butterflies seen include orange tip, speckled wood, peacock, gatekeeper and holly blue. Greater and lesser stag-beetle benefit from the deadwood habitat present and bats can be seen.

The farm attracts thousands of children from across the Borough and beyond. There is free access during the day to the city farm. Public access to Mark Fitzpatrick Nature Reserve is limited to the volunteer workdays or by appointment. Contact the local London Wildlife Trust group on 020 7261 0447. There is no access to the railsides, but views can be obtained from road and foot bridges.

A World Peace Garden has been created by the local community on the north embankment adjacent to Hampstead Heath Railway Station.

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

Citation last edited: 18/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 18/06/2014

CaBI05 Chalk Farm Embankment and Adelaide Local Nature Reserve

Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBI05

Site Name: Chalk Farm Embankment and Adelaide Local Nature Reserve

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

Grid ref: TQ 276 843

Area (ha): 0.9

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Access at limited times

Ownership: Network Rail and Camden Council

Site Description:

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

There is no access to the railsides, although views can be had from road bridges, and from trains to and from London Euston.

Site first notified: 01/01/1993 **Boundary last changed:** 23/06/2014

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 23/06/2014

CaBI06 West Hampstead Railsides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve

Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference:	CaBI06
Site Name:	West Hampstead Railsides, Medley Orchard and Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve
Summary:	These wooded railsides include a two nature reserves and an old orchard.
Grid ref:	TQ 249 845
Area (ha):	7.67
Borough(s):	Camden
Habitat(s):	Orchard, Scattered trees, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Tall herbs
Access:	Free public access (part of site)
Ownership:	Network Rail (Ownership of Medley Orchard unknown)

Site Description:

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

The railsides are a complex of habitats with extensive areas dominated by secondary woodland and scrub. Trees include sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), grey poplar (Populus x canescens), wild cherry (Prunus avium), ash (Fraxinus excelsior) and horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum). Scrub species include elder (Sambucus nigra), dogwood (Cornus sanguinea), bramble (Rubus fruticosus), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and English elm (Ulmus procera). The more open area of grassland is dominated by false oat-grass (Arrhenatherum elatius) with a variety of tall herbs including cow parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris), green alkanet (Pentaglottis sempervirens), and bittersweet (Solanum dulcamara), white deadnettle (Lamium album) and garlic mustard (Alliaria petiolata).

A small part of this stretch is Westbere Copse Local Nature Reserve. The majority of Westbere Copse is woodland composed of sycamore, oak (Quercus sp.), ash (Fraxinus excelsior) and aspen (Populus tremula). There is an understorey of snowberry (Symphoricarpos rivularis), elder (Sambucus nigra), English elm (Ulmus procera), blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) and hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna). The ground flora includes shade tolerant species such as cow parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris), nettle (Urtica dioica), ivy (Hedera helix) and bramble. In areas with less shade these are joined by common toadflax (Linaria vulgaris), Canadian goldenrod (Solidago canadensis) and Michaelmas-daisy (Aster sp). The London notable species common broomrape (Orobanche minor) has been recorded here. Common birds include blue tit, great tit, robin, blackbird, wren and dunnock. There is also a small pond and small spring and summer wildflower meadows. The Jane Evans Nature Reserve (formerly Minster Road Nature Reserve) is on the opposite bank of the railway. It contains a wildflower meadow, a pond and an orchard planted by the local community.

The Medley Orchard is an old orchard, immediately adjacent to the railway behind the gardens of Medley Road. Old orchards are a rare habitat in London, and the fruit trees can support important communities of invertebrates. Medley Orchard is now largely secondary woodland of ash, but a few old fruit trees survive.

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

Site first notified:	01/01/1993	**Boundary last changed:**	27/06/2014
Citation last edited:	18/06/2014		
Defunct:	N		
Last Updated:	18/06/2014		

CaBI08 Hampstead Parish Churchyard

Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBI08

Site Name: Hampstead Parish Churchyard

Summary: Fine churchyard with mature trees where the painter John Constable is buried.

Grid ref: TQ 262 856

Area (ha): 0.9

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: Diocese of London

Site Description:

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

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

There are patches of diverse and well-established tall herbaceous vegetation, which includes both native species and exotic ones planted on graves. Some of the older tombstones, particularly those composed of limestone, have a covering of various mosses and lichens, as well as a number of types of fern including hart's-tongue (Phyllitis scolopendrium) and the uncommon lady-fern (Athyrium filix-femina).

The painter John Constable and his wife are buried in the churchyard and many eminent Hampstead residents are buried in the adjoining cemetery, to which there is open access.

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

Citation last edited: 18/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last updated: 18/06/2014

CaBI09 Belsize Wood Local Nature Reserve & Russell Nurseries Woodland Walk

Site of Borough Grade I Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBI09

Site Name: Belsize Wood Local Nature Reserve

Summary: A reserve of two halves, with better wildlife habitat in the southern half (Belsize Woods).

Grid ref: TQ 274 853

Area (ha): 0.7

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Free public access (part of site)

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This statutory Local Nature Reserve is a reserve divided into three fenced off areas. The central section allows public access and is thus (because of trampling) poorly vegetated at ground level with ivy dominating. The northern area was once publicly accessible but this is no longer the case but is opened occasionally. Trees of ash (Fraxinus excelsior), sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), wild cherry (Prunus avium) and common lime (Tilia europaea) are the most common canopy trees in the north and central areas with a large Swedish whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia) prominent in the central area. The understorey of the north is chiefly tall specimens of hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and elder (Sambucus nigra) with regenerating ash, field maple (Acer campestre) and wild cherry. Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) dominates the ground flora in the northern area with herbs of greater willowherb (Epilobium hirsutum), enchanter's nightshade (Circaea lutetiana) and bittersweet (Solanum dulcamara).

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

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

The southern part is open every Wednesday between noon and 3pm and every third Sunday in the month between noon and 4pm. Contact Camden Council on 0207 974 8818 for details of events at the site

Site first notified:	01/01/1993	**Boundary last changed:**	01/01/1993
Citation last edited:	23/06/2014	**Mayor Agreed:**	
Defunct:	N	**Last Updated:**	23/06/2014

CaBII02 Broadhurst Gardens Meadow

Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBII02

Site Name: Broadhurst Gardens Meadow

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

Grid ref: TQ 258 845

Area (ha): 0.73

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: No public access

Ownership: Private

Site Description:

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

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

There is no access to the general public, just for the residents who border the garden.

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

Citation last edited: 09/12/2005

Defunct: N

Last updated: 09/12/2005

CaBII03 Frognal Court Wood

Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBII03

Site Name: Frognal Court Wood

Summary: Small wood used by local residents.

Grid ref: TQ 262 849

Area (ha): 0.2

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Secondary woodland

Access: No public access

Ownership: Private

Site Description:

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

Many species of bird frequent the wood including long-tailed tit, wren, robin, greenfinch, blue tit, song thrush and blackbird.

Local residents regularly use the site.

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

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last updated: 23/06/2014

CaBII05 Primrose Hill

Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBII05

Site Name: Primrose Hill

Summary: Famous area of Regent's Park with great views of London.

Grid ref: TQ 276 838

Area (ha): 25.19

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: The Royal Parks

Site Description:

This area of Regent's Park consists mostly of mown amenity grassland with scattered groups of mature trees (located around the hill itself and at the park's perimeter). From the top of the hill is one of the classic views of London. The grassland beneath the trees and around most of the perimeter of the site is less often mown, retains some of the original fine leaved species including red fescue and creeping bent and is attracting a mix of wildflowers that includes cat's-ear (Hypochaeris radicata), common vetch (Vicia sativa) and cow parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris) the latter mostly under trees. The trees of the parkland are mostly London plane but common lime, hawthorn, horse-chestnut and young whitebeams are also present. Next to Albert Road there is a hedge of hawthorn and near the amenity block one composed of field maple. It is only along the south-western boundary where any significant planted shrubbery occurs although some planted mixed native shrubberies in the northeast are becoming established.

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

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

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 23/06/2014

CaBII06 North London Line at York Way

Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBII06

Site Name: North London Line at York Way

Summary: A small area of wildlife habitat along the railway line, left over from development of the King's Cross Goods Yard.

Grid ref: TQ 299 841

Area (ha): 1.08

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: No public access

Ownership: Network Rail

Site Description:

This area is all that remains of the extensive 'wasteland' habitats of the former King's Cross Goods Yard, most of which has been redeveloped. The surviving habitat is still of importance in a borough context and links in with a larger area of trackside in Islington, known as Copenhagen Junction.

Much of the area is covered in scrub of butterfly bush (Buddleja davidii) and bramble with scattered trees of silver birch and sycamore although there are significant areas of semi-improved neutral grassland and roughland habitat supporting a variety of typical wasteland grasses and wildflowers including herb-robert (Geranium robertianum). This site is most likely very attractive to butterflies and other invertebrates. Railway safety and operational efficiency must, of course, be the primary concerns in managing railsides, but nature conservation should also be taken into account.

There is no public access to the linesides, but they can be seen from trains between Camden Road and Caledonian Road & Barnsbury.

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

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last updated: 23/06/2014

CaBII07 St Pancras Gardens

Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBII07

Site Name: St Pancras Gardens

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

Grid ref: TQ 297 835

Area (ha): 2.17

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This old churchyard has had many headstones moved to the perimeter and only the larger important monuments left in situ. A few of these have a sparse covering of lichens and mosses. The site contains some fine mature trees particularly London plane (Platanus x hispanica), common lime (Tilia x europaea) and poplar (Populus sp.) and diverse planted shrubberies. There is a hedge of young yew (Taxus baccata) near the railway. Beside the railway boundary two nature areas have been established. These have creeping thistle (Cirsium arvense), common knapweed (Centaurea nigra), field scabious (Knautia arvensis), oxeye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare), salad burnet (Sanguisorba minor) and common nettle (Urtica dioica) as components (all are attractive to insects). Field madder (Sherardia arvensis) and unusual plant for urban London, is present

There is open access to the general public during daylight hours and monuments include that to Sir John Soanes' wife, which inspired the design of the British red telephone box.

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

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last updated: 23/06/2014

CaBII08 Green Triangle

Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBII08

Site Name: Green Triangle

Summary: Community garden used by local residents.

Grid ref: TQ 262 843

Area (ha): 0.29

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: No public access

Ownership: Private

Site Description:

This is an attractive community garden surrounded by housing. A good number of trees form a high canopy, these include an impressive multi-trunked sessile oak (Quercus petraea), sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), ash (Fraxinus excelsior), yew (Taxus baccata), silver birch (Betula pendula), rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) and field maple (Acer campestre). The understorey supports a variety of native and exotic shrubs and young trees, including elder (Sambucus nigra), hazel (Corylus avellana), guelder rose (Viburnum lantana), Portugal laurel (Prunus lusitanica), Oregon grape (Mahonia aquifolium) and magnolia (Magnolia sp.). The herb layer contains a variety of species providing an attraction for invertebrates. In the more shaded areas ground ivy (Glechoma hederacea), wood avens (Geum urbanum), wood dock (Rumex sanguineaus) and ground elder (Aegopodium podagraria) are abundant. In less shaded spots species include dusky crane's-bill (Geranium phaeum), lemon balm (Melissa officinalis), Canadian goldenrod (Solidago canadensis) and the London notable species hemp-agrimony (Eupatorium cannabinum). Dead wood around the site provides valuable invertebrate habitat.

The site is only accessible to the residents of the surrounding properties.

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

Citation last edited: 18/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 18/06/2014

CaBII09 King's College Hampstead Campus

Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBII09

Site Name: King's College Hampstead Campus

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

Grid ref: TQ 253 859

Area (ha): 0.59

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only

Ownership: King's College

Site Description:

The site has a good range of mature trees including both native and non-native species. In places these are almost dense enough to form woodland. Species include silver birch (Betula pendula), ash (Fraxinus excelsior), lime (Tilia x europaea), Turkey oak (Quercus cerris), Lawson's cypress (Cupressuss lawsoniana) and a young monkey puzzle tree (Auraucaria auraucana). There is dense planted shrubbery composed largely of cotoneaster (Cotoneaster sp.), spotted laurel (Aucuba japonica), Portugal laurel (Prunus lusitanica), rhododendron (Rhododendron ponticum), elder (Sambucus nigra), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), and laburnum (Laburnum anagyroides). Beneath the trees and shrubs, and at the northern edge of the central garden area are well-established patches of tall herbs and neutral grassland. Many of the species (particularly in the former category) are insect-attracting e.g. lungwort (Pulmonaria sp.), stonecrop (Sedum sp.), sage (Salvia officinalis), with shrubs including viburnum (Viburnum sp.) and Californian lilac (Ceanothus sp.). Colonising tall herbs include herb-robert (Geranium robertianum), wood avens (Geum urbanum) and ground elder (Aegopodium podagraria).

To the east of the main area of woodland is a small quadrangle. This contains several large trees, including some particularly fine walnuts (Juglans regia), a very large hornbeam (Carpinus betulus) and a handkerchief tree (Davidia involucrata). Beneath the trees is grass with small areas of shrubbery. This adds to the bird habitats on the site.

There is no access to the general public.

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

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 23/06/2014

CaBII10 Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir

Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBII10

Site Name: Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir

Summary: Covered reservoir with grassland that supports a range of wildlife.

Grid ref: TQ 248 853

Area (ha): 1.1

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only

Ownership: Thames Water

Site Description:

This undisturbed covered reservoir is vegetated mostly with neutral grassland dominated by false oat-grass (Arrhenatherum elatius), with a moderate diversity of common wild flowers. Spiked sedge (Carex spicata), which is uncommon in Camden, is present in reasonable quantity. Typical grassland butterflies, including common blue and meadow brown, are present. The site is the only known location in Camden for slow-worms. Pipistrelle bats have been recorded flying over the site.

There are small areas of woodland, mostly of sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) and ash (Fraxinius excelsior), with hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and plum (Prunus domestica) below, on the slopes at the eastern and western ends. This provides habitat for common birds.

There is no access to the general public but it can be seen from adjacent roads.

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

Citation last edited: 24/08/2006

Defunct: N

Last updated: 24/08/2006

CaBII11 Fitzroy Park Allotments

Site of Borough Grade II Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaBII11

Site Name: Fitzroy Park Allotments

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

Grid ref: TQ278872

Area (ha): 1.42

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Restricted access

Ownership: LB Camden

Site Description:
This is the largest allotment site in Camden. Due to the size of the site a variety of habitats is present. The plots support a good number of mature fruit trees providing habitat and food source for a large number of invertebrates and birds. Significant proportion of plots is planted with berry bushes reaching a mature stage and creating patches of well structured, dense scrub.
Significant areas of grassland are present, some of which supporting species characteristic of acid grasslands: mouse-eared hawkweed (Pilosella officinarum), cat's-ear (Hypochaeris radicata) and sheep fescue (Festuca ovina).
Mature trees are scattered along the perimeter of the site, with wider strip along Fitzroy Park Road. These include: silver birch (Betula pendula), English aok (Quercus robur), sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) and yew (Taxus baccata), with scrub layer of elder (Sambucus nigra), holy (Ilex aquifolium) and hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna). The ground flora consists of cow parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris), herb Robert (Geranium robertianum), wood dock (Rumex sanguineus), hedge woundwort (Stachys sylvatica), wood-sorrel (Oxalis acetosella) and wood avens (Geum urbanum).
Other species present on the site are horehound (Ballota nigra), field horsetail (Equisetum arvense), great and broad-leved willowherb (Epilobium hirsutum and E. montanum) and honesty (Lunaria annua).
Several small ponds are present on the site. They are planted with yellow-flag (Iris pseudacorus), soft rush (Juncus effuses) and water-cress (Rorippa nasturtium-aquatica), and also support common duckweed (Lemna minor).

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

Citation last edited: 10/07/2014

Defunct: N
Last updated: 10/07/2014

CaL01 Holly Lodge Gardens

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL01

Site Name: Holly Lodge Gardens

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

Grid ref: TQ 281 869

Area (ha): 1.39

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only

Ownership: Private

Site Description:

The site consists of two parkland areas separated by a wide wooded avenue of mature common lime (Tilia x europaea) and other (mostly non-native) trees. A variety of native shrubs and wild flowers can be found beneath the trees, including elder (Sambucus nigra), wood avens (Geum urbanum), enchanter's-nightshade (Circaea lutetiana) and foxglove (Digitalis purpurea).

The smaller parkland area is formally managed with amenity grassland and elaborated flower beds. The larger of the more open areas is laid out around holm oaks (Quercus ilex) and cedars of Lebanon (Cedrus libani). Grassland on the lower slopes is dominated by fescues (Festuca spp.) and supports some of the typical acid grassland species such as mouse's-ear hawkweed (Pilosella officinarum), heath bedstraw (Galium saxatile), cat's-ear (Hypochaeris radicata) and sheep's sorrel (Rumex acetosella).

The site is edged with dense scattered trees, particularly holly (Ilex aquilifolium), with a ground cover of ivy (Hedera helix). This area attracts a number of small birds including wren, robin, great tit and blue tit.

Access is intended only for residents of the Holly Lodge Estate.

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last updated: 24/06/2014

CaL02 Greville Place Nature Reserve

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL02

Site Name: Greville Place Nature Reserve

Summary: A small nature reserve with trees, shrubs and an attractive pond.

Grid ref: TQ 257 834

Area (ha): 0.12

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Access at limited times

Ownership: Private

Site Description:

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

In the north-western corner of the reserve is a small pond. This has fat duckweed (Lemna gibba) on its surface, and greater spearwort (Ranunculus lingua) among the marginal vegetation. Both are uncommon in London. Frogs and newts are recorded in the pond, as well as aquatic invertebrates including pond-skaters. A large number of birds have been recorded using the site including blackcap, redwing, dunnock great-spotted woodpecker, jay and coal tit.

Volunteer workdays are held on the first Sunday of each month, otherwise access is through appointment only.

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

Citation last edited: 18/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 18/06/2014

CaL03 160 Mill Lane Community Garden

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL03

Site Name: 160 Mill Lane Community Garden

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

Grid ref: TQ 253 851

Area (ha): 0.03

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This much reduced small community garden has a good range of scattered trees, including sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), ash (Fraxinus excelsior), holly (Ilex aquilifolium), field maple (Acer campestre) and wild cherry (Prunus avium). There is a relatively large and well stocked pond, known to harbour a healthy population of smooth newts. Marginal vegetation is plentiful and includes purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria), reed sweet grass (Glyceria maxima), water mint (Mentha aquatica), yellow iris (Iris pseudacorus), water forget-me-not (Myosotis scorpioides), brooklime (Veronica beccabunga), water avens (Geum rivale) and mare's-tail (Hippuris vulgaris).

Behind the pond is a 'wild area', composed of developing woodland and scrub, including young crack willow (Salix fragilis), silver birch (Betula pendula), hazel (Corylus avellana), elder (Sambucus nigra) and hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna). Beneath this is a ground flora of cow parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris), hogweed (Heracleum sphondylium), bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) and common nettle (Urtica dioica) and a good quantity of dead wood providing good invertebrate habitat.

The garden is open to the public during daylight hours.

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

Citation last edited: 18/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 18/06/2014

CaL04 Phoenix Garden

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL04

Site Name: Phoenix Garden

Summary: A remarkably attractive community garden right in the heart of the West End.

Grid ref: TQ 299 812

Area (ha): 0.12

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This garden is located in the heart of London just off Shaftsbury Avenue. There is an open meadow area and rockery, pond and children's play area. There are dense shrubberies with young trees planted within. These include rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), willow (Salix sp.), birch (Betula sp.), maidenhair tree (Gingko biloba) and walnut (Juglans regia). Many native wild flowers have been planted, including bluebell (Hyacinthoides non-scripta), red campion (Silene dioica), hedge woundwort (Stachys sylvatica), black horehound (Ballota nigra), ox-eye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare), cow parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris) and wood avens (Geum urbanum).

The pond has diverse vegetation around its edges, including water mint (Mentha aquatica), great reedmace (Typha latifolia), yellow iris (Iris pseudacorus) and soft and hard rushes (Juncus effusus and J. inflexus).

The site is a favorite place with small birds, particularly tits and finches. It is truly a green oasis within a densely built up area.

The garden is open to the public at all times.

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last updated: 24/06/2014

CaL05 Calthorpe Community Garden

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL05

Site Name: Calthorpe Community Garden

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

Grid ref: TQ 306 825

Area (ha): 0.44

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This garden is located in a very built up area of London just off the Grays Inn Road. The site contains a number of scattered trees, including young beech (Fagus sylvatica), ash (Fraxinus excelsior), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), flowering cherry (Prunus sp.) and oak (Quercus robur). There is an artificial stream planted with yellow iris (Iris pseudacorus), pendulous sedge (Carex pendula) and hard rush (Juncus inflexus). The rockery gardens are planted with a number of insect-attracting species, such as rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis), Canadian goldenrod (Solidago canadensis), foxglove (Digitalis purpurea), Michaelmas daisy (Aster sp.), ivy (Hedera helix) and oxeye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare). A beech (Fagus sylvatica) hedge runs through the site.

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

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

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 24/06/2014

CaL07 Frognal Lane Gardens

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL07

Site Name: Frognal Lane Gardens

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

Grid ref: TQ 258 853

Area (ha): 0.55

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: No public access

Ownership: Private

Site Description:

This is an attractive community garden surrounded by housing. It contains a good number of trees, the most notable being the large London planes (Platanus x hispanica). Other species present include ash (Fraxinus excelsior), oak (Quercus sp.), Norway maple (Acer platanoides), holm oak (Quercus ilex) and silver birch (Betula pendula). Areas of grassland where mowing is relaxed support tall herbs. Ornamental shrub beds around the perimeter are planted with both native and exotic species, which include hazel (Corylus avellana), yew (Taxus baccata), cherry plum (Prunus cerasifera), lilac (Syringa vulgaris), spotted laurel (Aucuba japonica) and oleaster (Eleagnus x ebbingei).
The western end of the site contains numerous trees and shrubs/scrub but is less intensively managed. It, thus, has a wilder appearance with a greater number of tall herb species including meadow buttercup (Ranunculus acris), wood dock (Rumex sanguineus), teasel (Dipsacus fullonum), herb-Robert (Geranium robertianum), red campion (Silene dioica), greater periwinkle (Vinca major) and enchanter's nightshade (Circea lutetitiana).

The site is used by numerous birds including blue tit, jay, blackbird, magpie, robin, thrush, starling and great-spotted woodpecker. Nest boxes have been put up and the site management is focused on creating a more invertebrate-friendly habitat.

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

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

Citation last edited: 18/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 18/06/2014

CaL08 St Andrew's Gardens

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL08

Site Name: St Andrew's Gardens

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

Grid ref: TQ 307 824

Area (ha): 0.66

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This former churchyard is now managed as a small public park. Only the larger monuments have been left in place; headstones have been moved to the perimeter. Lawns, flower beds and shrubberies combine to make this a particularly attractive site. Mature common lime (Tilia x europaea), beech (Fagus sylcatica), and London plane (Platanus x hispanica) trees line the paths and boundaries. Extensive shrubberies include many insect-attracting species such as buddleia (Buddleja davidii), lilac (Syringa vulgaris), hazel (Corylus avellana) and rose (Rosa sp.). The lawns contain a number of wild flowers, including lesser celandine (Ranunculus ficaria) and yarrow (Achillea millefolium).

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

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

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last updated: 24/06/2014

CaL09 St George's Gardens

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL09

Site Name: St George's Gardens

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

Grid ref: TQ 304 824

Area (ha): 1.06

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

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

The garden is open to the public during daylight hours.

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014 **Mayor Agreed:**

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 24/06/2014

CaL11 Russell Square

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL11

Site Name: Russell Square

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

Grid ref: TQ 301 819

Area (ha): 2.49

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This square is one of the largest in central London and contains many mature trees. These are mostly London planes (Platanus x hispanica), situated chiefly at the perimeter and at its centre. Other trees include common lime (Tilia x europaea), beech (Fagus sylvatica), oak (Quercus spp), false acacia (Robinia pseudoacacia), tree-of-heaven (Ailanthus altissima), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and holly (Ilex aquilifolium). A hornbeam (Carpinus betulus) hedge has recently been planted at the site's boundary, and there are a number of shrubberies.

The square is open to the public during daylight hours.

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 24/06/2014

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CaL12 Lincoln's Inn Fields

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL12

Site Name: Lincoln's Inn Fields

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

Grid ref: TQ 307 813

Area (ha): 2.92

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This is the largest of the London squares, laid out by Inigo Jones in the 17th century. It is famous for its many specimens of London plane (Platanus x hispanica), some of them of great antiquity, possibly being amongst the first planted in this country. Other trees include tree-of-heaven (Ailanthus altissima), ash (Fraxinus excelsior), holly (Ilex aquilifolium), holm oak (Quercus ilex), pedunculate oak (Q. robur), false acacia (Robinia pseudoacacia) and flowering cherry (Prunus sp.). Extensive shrubberies line the perimeter, and include lilac (Syringa vulgaris), snowberry (Symphoricarpos rivularis), barberry (Berberis sp.), box (Buxus sempervirens), mock orange (Philadelphus sp.) and spotted laurel (Aucuba japonica). A newly planted hedge surrounding amenity grassland area consists of field maple (Acer campestre), dog rose (Rosa canina), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and beech (Fagus sylvatica). The trees and shrubs provide nest sites for common birds, including blackbird, song thrush, magpie and blue tit.

The square is open to the public during daylight hours.

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last updated: 24/06/2014

CaL13 Gordon Square

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL13

Site Name: Gordon Square

Summary: A well-treed London square with a good range of birds.

Grid ref: TQ 297 823

Area (ha): 0.92

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: University of London

Site Description:

This is a small but very well used and typically urban, London square with numerous London plane (Platanus x hispanica) trees as well as common lime (Tilia x europaea), beech (Fagus sylvatica), hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), flowering cherry (Prunus sp.) and purple cherry-plum (Prunus cerasifera var. Pissardii). The square's edges have dense shrubberies, of mostly non-native species such as snowberry (Symphoricarpos rivularis), lilac (Syringa vulgaris), mock orange (Philadelphus sp.), spotted laurel (Aucuba japonica), butterfly-bush (Buddleja davidii), dogwood (Cornus sanguinea) and a little hazel (Corylus avellana). Wild flowers planted in the flower beds include primrose (Primula vulgaris) and bluebell (Hyacinthoides non-scripta). Breeding birds include wren, robin, blackbird, blue tit, mistle and song thrush.

The square is open to the public during day from 8am to 8pm or dusk, whichever is the sooner.

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

Citation last edited: 24/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last updated: 24/06/2014

CaL14 Coram's Fields

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL14

Site Name: Coram's Fields

Summary: A park with many facilities for children, including playgrounds, sports facilities and a pets' corner. Adults may enter only if accompanied by a child.

Grid ref: TQ 305 823

Area (ha): 2.69

Borough(s): Camden

Habitat(s): Amenity grassland, Hedge, Planted shrubbery, Scattered trees, Acid grassland, Lake/pond

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This sizeable park is intended for children, and adults are permitted entry only if accompanying a child. Although this site is primarily aimed at providing sports facilities for children, it contains several features which ensure that visiting children and parents have plenty of opportunity for contact with nature. There are numerous mature London plane (Platanus x hispanica) trees, mostly at the perimeter, and a hedge of beech (Fagus sylvatica). At the western edge of the site, white mulberry (Morus alba) and black mulberry (M. nigra) have been planted, while ground flora is dominated by species characteristic of acid grassland, such as red and sheep fescue (Festuca rubra and F. ovina), parsley-piert (Aphanes arvensis), along field madder (Sherardia arvensis) and a variety of ruderal plants. This area is currently grazed by goats and includes several raised beds and fruit trees. To the east an area is being developed as a wildlife garden with a small pond supporting frogs and newts. Children and parents are helping with this. The site boasts a city farm as well as many other features and facilities and is very popular with local children.

The site is open to children from nursery age to 16. Adults must be accompanied by a child.

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

Citation last edited: 28/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 28/06/2014

CaL15 Rochester Terrace Gardens

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL15

Site Name: Rochester Terrace Gardens

Summary: An attractive public garden which is managed with wildlife in mind.

Grid ref: TQ 291 845

Area (ha): 0.44

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This small public garden has a good number of (mostly non-native) trees, such as London plane (Platanus x hispanica), weeping ash (Fraxinus excelsior var. pendula), common lime (Tilia x europaea), horse-chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) and oak (Quercus robur). Native shrubs have been planted around the perimeter forming a wide hedge, including hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), field maple (Acer campestre), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and guelder-rose (Viburnum opulus).

The amenity grassland, which occurs in two sections either end of the garden, is infrequently cut (except at the edges), to allow wild flowers to set seed.

There is open access to the public.

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

Citation last edited: 23/06/2014

Defunct: N

Last Updated: 23/06/2014

CaL16 Kilburn Grange Park

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL16

Site Name: Kilburn Grange Park

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

Grid ref: TQ 250 843

Area (ha): 3.06

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

This park contains a good range of mature trees, including silver birch (Betula pendula), London Plane (Platanus x hispanica), hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), ash (Fraxinus excelsior), yew (Taxus baccata), holly (Ilex aquilifolium), sessile oak (Quercus petraea), tree-of-heaven (Ailanthus altissima), hybrid black-poplar (Populus x canadensis), common lime (Tilia x europaea) and sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus). Dense planted shrubberies around the perimeter also include some native species, such as hazel (Cortuls avellana), dogwood (Cornus sanguinea) and hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna). A small fenced area located on the east side of the children's playground supports dense scrub; a second fenced area in the north-west corner of the park supports trees and tall herbs. The trees and shrubs provide nesting habitat for a range of common garden birds such as blackbird, robin and starling.

The park is open to the public during daylight hours.

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

Citation last edited: 13/03/2006

Defunct: N

Last updated: 23/04/2014

CaL17 Hampstead Green

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL17

Site Name: Hampstead Green

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

Grid ref: TQ271854

Area (ha): 0.24

Borough(s): Camden

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

Access: Restricted

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:
Hampstead Green is a small triangular grassland area, surrounded by roads and pedestrian paths. The grassland is dominated by Yorkshire fog (Holcus lanatus), common bent (agrostis cappilaris) meadow foxtail (Alopecurus pratensis) and rough meadow-grass (Poa trivialis). It is managed as a wildflower meadow and supports a variety of herbs, such as bluebells (Hyacinthus sp.), red and white campion (Silene dioica and S. latifolia), common knapweed (Centaurea nigra), common vetch (Vicia sativa), yarrow (Achillea millefolium), cow parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris) and oxeye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare).
Mature oak trees grow around the perimeter of grassland.

The site is not open to public, but visitors can observe the grassland from surrounding footpaths.

Site first notified: **Boundary last changed:** 24/06/14

Citation last edited: 24/06/14

Defunct: N

Last updated: 24/06/14

CaL18 St Martin's Gardens

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Site Reference: CaL18

Site Name: St Martin's Gardens

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

Grid ref:

Area (ha): 0.69

Borough(s): Camden

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

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

Ownership: London Borough of Camden

Site Description:

Small urban park with many areas of well maintained ornamental flower and shrub beds some of which are planted with plants attractive to insects and optehr invertebrates. Scattered trees mostly of London Plane (Platanus x hispanica) and several planted shrubs are of value for breeding common birds such as robin and blackbird. A wildlife area has been sown with a wildflower seed mix and supports a variety of plant species of value for invertebrates that includes yarrow (Achillea millefolium), common knapweeed (Centaurea nigra), wild carrot (Daucus carota), ox-eye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare), selfheal (Prunella vulgaris) and red and white campion (Silene dioica and S. latifolia).

The park is open to the public during daylight hours.

Site first notified: **Boundary last changed:** 24/06/14

Citation last edited: 24/06/14

Defunct: N

Last updated: 24/06/14

Strategic Wildlife Corridors

Background

Strategic wildlife corridors are an important compoenent of a coherent ecological network. They can link Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and provide routes or stepping stones for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species in the wider environment, helping wildlife respond to environmental changes and challenges. Through the SINC review 2014, Camden identified and mapped a number of strategic wildlife corridors, as described below.

Stategic Wildlife Corridors

1. Regent's Canal Link corridor

Described in SPG Area 12 Central London

> 'Passes through the urban area from Paddington in the west along the canal, connecting with Kensal Green Cemetery and Regent's Park. From here, the canal is not always visible and the route passes through densely developed areas before joining with Victoria Park in the east and onwards to the Thames through Mile End Park.'

The corridor runs from Paddington in the City of Westminster into the London Borough of Camden of along M006 London's Canals and includes the following additional SINCs: M095 Camley Street Natural Park, M097 Regent's Park, CaBII05 Primrose Hill and CaBII07 St Pancras Gardens. It continues into the London Borough of Islington.

2 Nash Ramblas Link corridor

Described in SPG Area 12 Central London

> 'runs north from Parliament Square and the Thames, through the Royal Parks and the grand avenues of the Central Activities Zone to Regent's Park and Primrose Hill. It continues through residential streets to Parliament Hill and Hampstead Heath.'

The corridor runs from the City of Westminster through the Royal Parks of St James's Park, Green Park and Hyde Park before heading north and entering the London Borough of Camden at Regent's Park within LB Camden the corridor includes the following SINCs: M097 Regent's Park, CaBII05 Primrose Hill, CaBI05 Chalk Farm Embankment & Adelaide Nature Reserve, CaBII01 Belsize Wood Nature Reserve, CaBI04 Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve and M072 Hampstead Heath. The corridor ends at Hampstead Heath.

N.B. This corridor although recognised as a strategic corridor within the All London Green Grid document, passes through large areas of very urban streets with little or no biodiversity valued habitat so cannot be be considered currently as a viable wildlife corridor.

3 Hampstead Ridge corridor

Forming a large area of open space in the north of Camden is Hampstead Heath and a host of adjoining green spaces which includes allotments, cemeteries, parks and recreation grounds. Most of this greenspace lies on a hilly ridge that bisects Camden and runs through from the neighbouring boroughs of Barnet and Haringey.

Although not a straight line corridor the expanse of this open space is of great importance for the movement of wildlife in the local area. The corridor can be said to

extend from Hampstead Heath northwards into Barnet along the Hampstead Heath Extension and Hampstead Golf Course to the Garden of Remembrance in Golders Green; northwards into Haringey through Highgate Golf Course and Highgate and Queen's Woods, Crouch End Playing Fields to as far as Alexandra Park; eastwards linking up with Highgate Cemetery and Waterlow Park; and westwards to Golders Hill Park in Childs Hill.

This corridor encompasses the SINCs of M072 Hampstead Heath, M088, Highgate Cemetery, CaBI02 Branch Hill, CaBI03 Waterlow Park and CaL01 Holly Lodge Gardens.

4 North London Line railway corridor

This railway corridor is a narrow corridor across the Borough and although in places is of limited value for wildlife, the areas of greenspace are valuable 'stepping stones' for wildlife movement. The corridor extends from the tunnel at Hampstead Heath station eastwards to Gospel Oak and beyond into Holloway in the Borough of Islington but also southwards from Gospel Oak through Kentish Town and Camden Town before turning eastwards north of Kings Cross and into Islington to Barnsbury and Highbury. From Camden Town the corridor also links westwards to Chalk Farm.

This corridor encompasses the SINCs of CaBI04 Kentish Town City Farm, Gospel Oak Railsides and Mortimer Terrace Nature Reserve, CaBI05 Chalk Farm Embankment & Adelaide Nature Reserve and CaBII06 North London Line at York Way.

5 Thameslink railway corridor

This narrow railway corridor in the northwest of the Borough extends from the West Hampstead station area, north and westwards along the Thameslink railway line into Barnet at Cricklewood and beyond.

This corridor encompasses the SINCs of CaBI04 West Hampstead Rail sides, Medley Orchard & Westbere Copse and CaBII03 Frognal Court Wood.

6 Metropolitan and Jubillee underground line corridor

A small but important corridor that links with the Thameslink corridor at West Hampstead and heads westwards into Brent through Kilburn and Willesden Green and beyond.

This corridor encompasses the SINC of CaBI04 West Hampstead Rail sides, Medley Orchard & Westbere Copse