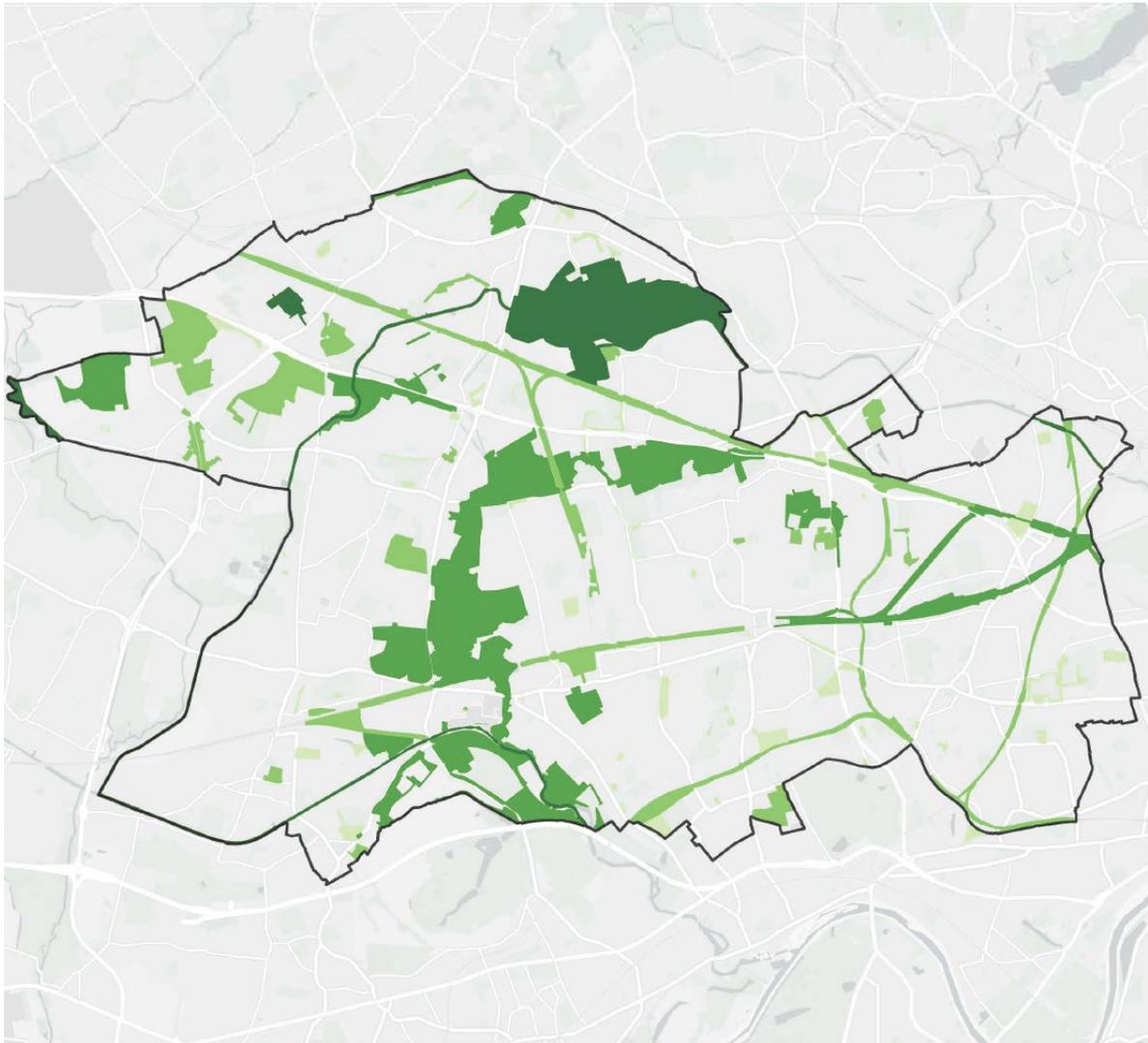


Ealing Local Plan (Regulation 19)

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): Initial Report

| 27 February 2024



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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) Review: Initial Report has been prepared to support Ealing's Regulation 19 Local Plan. Its purpose is to bring together the results of phased assessment work completed on existing SINC sites and proposed sites (i.e. potential new SINC sites for designation) within London Borough of Ealing, completed by the Ecology Consultancy/ Temple.

Prior to these assessments, Ealing Council's last SINC review was completed in 2008¹. Therefore, this assessment work, completed over 2017/18, 2020/21 and 2022, forms an important part of the evidence base for the new Local Plan, providing an up-to-date reflection of the habitats present within the borough and their biodiversity value and/or potential value. This evidence will enable the council to identify and/ or amend SINC sites for designation in the new Local Plan.

This Initial Report summarises the totality of work undertaken by Ecology Consultancy/ Temple to date and signposts to the detailed Results and Recommendations reports (provided in Appendix B). It includes:

- Sites included in the scope of assessments (including existing SINC sites and proposed sites)
- Results of phased assessments, including:
 - New sites proposed for designation
 - New sites not proposed for designation
 - Existing SINC sites recommended for dedesignation
 - Existing SINC sites recommended for redesignation (either to a higher or lower grade of SINC)
 - Existing SINC sites with recommended boundary changes (extensions and reductions)

The council is committed to undertaking formal engagement with a Local Site Selection Panel (LSSP) and the London Wildlife Sites Board (LWSB) to review these recommendations. Arrangements are underway to form the LSSP. This engagement will inform a more detailed evidence base report confirming the final list of SINC designations for the new Local Plan, prior to its submission for Examination (Regulation 22).

As part of the Regulation 19 consultation process, the council invites the public and stakeholders (including LWSB, as well as those individuals and organisations who may be appropriate in forming part of the LSSP, and those who are already included in the provisional list) to review and comment on these initial SINC review outputs.

¹ Available at: https://www.ealing.gov.uk/downloads/download/585/ldf_evidence_base_open_space_sport_and_biodiversity

1.2 Context

Ealing's adopted SINC network is illustrated in Figure 1.1. The last review of SINC within Ealing was completed in 2008, and was prepared jointly by the Greater London Authority (GLA) and Ealing Council, using the findings from a survey commissioned by the GLA in 2005.

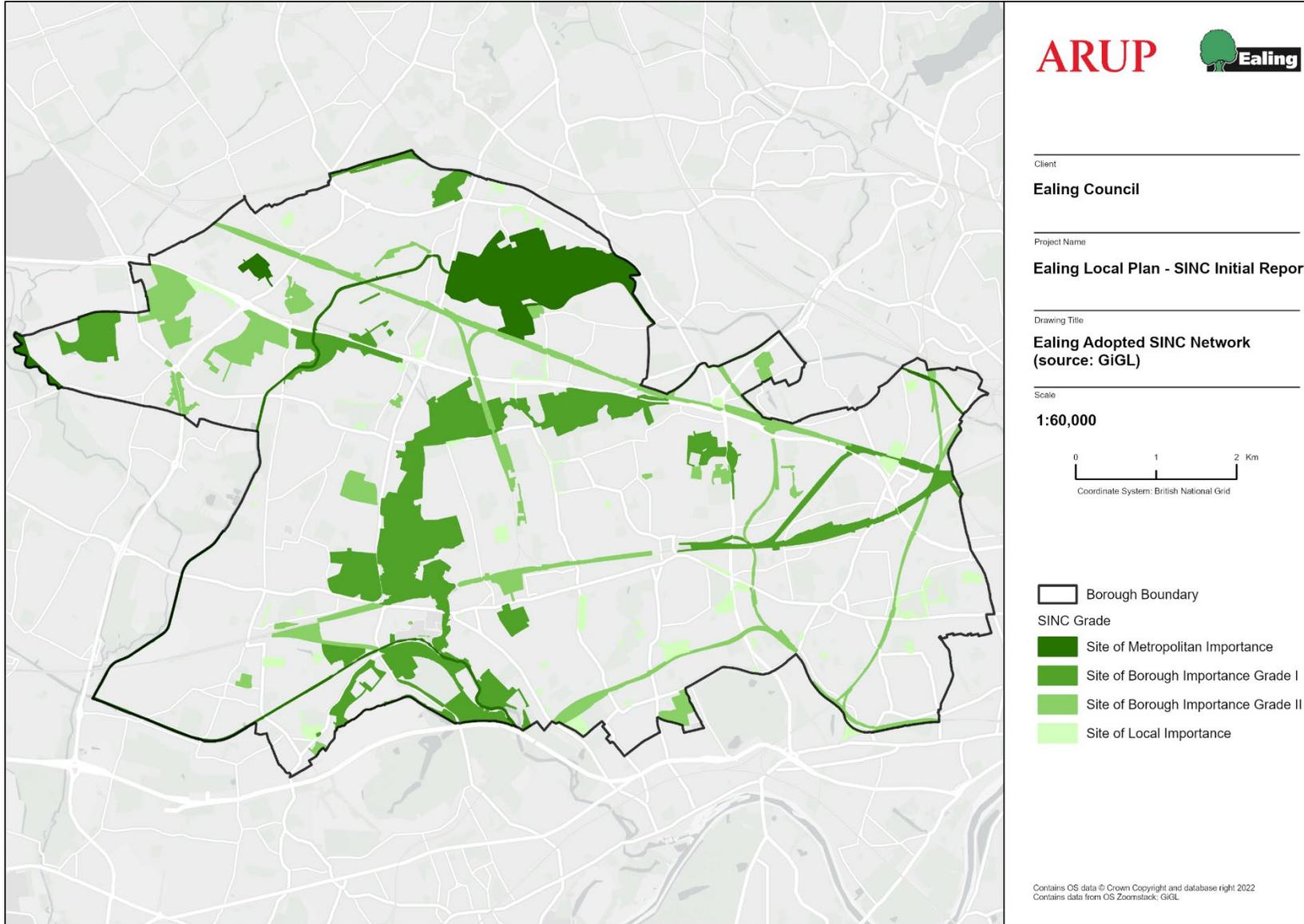
This Initial Report consolidates the up-to-date site surveys conducted by the Ecology Consultancy/ Temple in 2017/18 and 2020/21 and 2022, including their findings and recommendations, to enable the council to review which existing SINC and proposed new sites, should be designated in the new Local Plan.

Ealing's adopted SINC network comprises the following grades of SINC, as defined in the London Plan² (2021) (and illustrated in Figure 1.1):

- Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (SMINC) – strategically important conservation sites for London;
- Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation (SBINC) (Grades I and II) – sites which support habitats or species of value at the borough level; and
- Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC) – sites which are important for the provision of access to nature at the neighbourhood level.

² Available at: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_2021.pdf

Figure 1.1: Ealing's Adopted SINC Network



2. Policy Review

2.1.1 The Environment Act (2021)

The Environment Act makes **Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)** mandatory (as of 12th February 2024) for all sites except small sites and some exceptions. BNG³ is a way of creating and improving natural habitats. BNG makes sure development has a measurably positive impact ('net gain') on biodiversity, compared to what was there before development. Developers must deliver a BNG of 10%. This means a development will result in more or better quality natural habitat than there was before development. When calculating BNG, biodiversity is measured in standardised biodiversity units, with a habitat containing a number of biodiversity units, depending on characteristics such as size, quality, location and type. Biodiversity units can be lost through development or generated through work to create and enhance habitats. The statutory biodiversity metric measures how many units a habitat contains before development, and how many units are needed to replace the units of habitat lost and to achieve 10% BNG.

The Environment Act⁴ also makes it a statutory requirement for local authorities to prepare **Local Nature Recovery Strategies⁵ (LNRS)**, which will agree priorities for nature recovery and propose actions in the locations where it would make a particular contribution to achieving those priorities. In Ealing, the LNRS (due to be completed in 2025) will complement the Biodiversity Action Plan (see section 2.1.7) and its actions, including that to develop the Ecological Network Map, which will record existing biodiversity features, such as SINC, parks and open spaces, green infrastructure and the quality of habitats within them. It will also be used to identify areas of deficiency in biodiversity that can be targeted for habitat enhancement, restoration or creation.

2.1.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

SINCs are also known as Local Wildlife Sites⁶, which the NPPF⁷ (2023) classifies under the umbrella term of "international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity". The NPPF highlights the importance of conserving and enhancing the natural environment.

It states that in order to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, development plans should "identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, while promoting the conservation, restoration and enhancement of these priority habitats and species" (Paragraph 185).

The NPPF also states that in making effective use of land, strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs in a way that makes as

³ Guidance relating to BNG is available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/understanding-biodiversity-net-gain>

⁴ Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

⁵ Guidance relating to LNRS available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-nature-recovery-strategies/local-nature-recovery-strategies>

⁶ As highlighted by The Wildlife Trusts, available at: <https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/protected-areas>

⁷ Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65829e99fc07f3000d8d4529/NPPF_December_2023.pdf

much use as possible of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land, except where this would cause harm to designated sites of importance for biodiversity (Paragraph 123).

2.1.3 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

The PPG on Natural Environment⁸ (2019) states that Local Wildlife Sites are areas of substantive nature conservation value and make an important contribution to ecological networks and nature’s recovery, as well as offering public access (where agreed), climate mitigation and helping tackle air pollution. The PPG states that planning authorities need to consider the potential impacts of development on protected and priority species, and the scope to avoid or mitigate any impacts when considering site allocations or planning applications.

2.1.4 The London Plan

The London Plan⁹ (2021) states in Policy G6 Biodiversity and access to nature, that “Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) should be protected”. It states that when preparing development plans, local authorities should use up-to-date information about the natural environment and the relevant procedures to identify SINCs, while identifying areas of deficiency in access to nature, and seek opportunities to address them. Where harm to a SINC is unavoidable, and where the benefits of the development proposal outweigh the impacts on biodiversity, the London Plan states that the following mitigation hierarchy should be applied to minimise impacts:

- avoid damaging the significant ecological features of the site;
- minimise the overall spatial impact and mitigate it by improving the quality or management of the rest of the site; and
- deliver off-site compensation of better biodiversity value.

The London Plan also states that proposals which reduce deficiencies in access to nature should be considered positively.

The London Plan states that the level of protection SINCs are awarded should be commensurate with their status and the contribution they make to wider ecological networks. Furthermore, when undertaking SINC Reviews, or when identifying or amending SMINCs, boroughs should consult the London Wildlife Sites Board (LWSB).

2.1.5 London Environment Strategy, Appendix 5: SINC Selection

The London Environment Strategy, Appendix 5: SINC Selection¹⁰ (2018) provides further detail around the three classifications of SINCs, as identified in the London Plan.

Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (SMINC) are sites which contain the best examples of London’s habitats, sites which contain particularly rare species, rare assemblages of species or important populations of species, or sites which are of particular significance within otherwise heavily built-up areas of London. These sites are of the highest priority for protection, and should one of these sites be lost or damaged,

⁸ Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment>

⁹ Available at: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_2021.pdf

¹⁰ Available at: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/les_appendix_5_-_sinc_selection.pdf

something would be lost which exists in a very few other places in London. Management of these sites should as a first priority seek to maintain and enhance their interest, but use by the public for education and passive recreation should be encouraged unless these are inconsistent with nature conservation. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.

Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation (SBINC) are sites which are important on a borough perspective in the same way as the Metropolitan sites are important to the whole of London. Although sites of similar quality may be found elsewhere in London, damage to these sites would mean a significant loss to the borough. As with Metropolitan sites, while protection is important, management of borough sites should usually allow and encourage their enjoyment by people and their use for education. Since essentially a comparison within a given borough is made when choosing SBINC, there is considerable variation in quality between those for different boroughs. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.

Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC) 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, with this local importance also being deserving of protection in planning. Local sites are particularly important in areas otherwise deficient in nearby wildlife sites, with areas of deficiency (built-up areas more than 1km actual walking distance from an accessible SMINC or SBINC) are contributing to the designation of SLINCs. SLINCs can be designated to alleviate this deficiency; such sites need not lie in the area of deficiency, but should be as near to it as possible. Where no such sites are available, opportunities should be taken to provide them by habitat enhancement or creation, by negotiating access and management agreements, or by direct acquisition. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.

It also recommends a methodology for designating and reviewing SINC, though the use of surveys, such as the London Open Spaces Survey, and Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) data on species, and then developing criteria for categorising sites. It highlights the importance of decisions being influenced by consultation with a wide range of interested parties including local naturalists, voluntary organisations, land owners, statutory authorities, council officers and elected members. Following the selection, consultation and designating of SINC sites, the SINC selection document promotes developing policies which seek to protect the designated SINC sites.

2.1.6 Ealing's Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy

Ealing Council declared a climate emergency in April 2019, committing to treat the climate and ecological emergency as a crisis requiring immediate and vital action, with the aim to become carbon neutral, as a borough and an organisation by 2030. Ealing's Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy¹¹ (2021) includes 'Nature' as a key objective, with aims including enhancing biodiversity, expanding natural (green) infrastructure services, and improving operational CO2 emissions. The Strategy states that green spaces must be treasured and protected due to their importance for mental health and wellbeing, as well as for their contribution towards storing carbon and combatting climate change. It states that plan-making has the responsibility to protect and enhance Ealing's network of open spaces so that it can fulfil its full potential, through using development as a potential

¹¹ Available at: https://www.ealing.gov.uk/downloads/download/6005/climate_and_ecological_emergency_strategy

enabler/facilitator of this, where appropriate, such as through improved public access and habitat creation.

2.1.7 Ealing's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

Ealing's BAP¹² (2022-2027) is the borough's strategic framework and road map for improving its biodiversity, including all plant and animal life. The BAP sets out the following visions:

- To conserve and enhance habitats that create better, and more interconnected places for wildlife across Ealing; and
- To increase awareness of biodiversity and encourage more people to connect with nature and by doing so take positive actions that benefit biodiversity in Ealing.

The BAP includes reference to the borough's SINC's, setting aims to ensure that Local Plan policies should be sufficiently robust to protect the SINC network, other designated and non-designated sites, as all green space has intrinsic value to biodiversity.

2.1.8 Ealing's Local Plan, Development Management Development Plan Document (adopted 2013)

Policy 2.18 Ealing Local Variation – Green Infrastructure: The Network of Open and Green Spaces, states that strategic principles will apply to the management of Ealing's defined network of Green Infrastructure and improvements and extensions to this network will be sought wherever possible. The coherence of green and open spaces and their integrity in fulfilling the complementary functions of nature conservation, heritage conservation and recreation remain the overriding principles governing their development, extension and use. The supporting text defines green infrastructure within Ealing as including, but not limited to; Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, Public Open Space, Community Open Space, Green Corridor, Blue Ribbon Network, **Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation** and Heritage Land.

2.1.9 Ealing's Local Plan (Final Proposals – Regulation 19, February 2024)

Draft Policy G4: Open Space – London Plan – Ealing LPA– local variation states that development proposals on green and open space should:

(i) Be led by the purposes of nature conservation, recreation and climate change mitigation. The size of development within green and open spaces and its impact upon visual openness must be kept to a minimum.

(ii) Preserve and enhance the visual openness of green and open spaces particularly with regard to views to, from, within, and across these areas.

The supporting text defines green and open space within Ealing as including, but is not limited to: Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, Public Open Space, Community Open Space, Green Corridor, Blue Ribbon Network, and **Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation**.

¹² Available at: https://www.ealing.gov.uk/downloads/download/6680/biodiversity_action_plan_2022

Draft Policy G6: Biodiversity and Access To Nature – London Plan – Ealing LPA– local variation states that development proposals should achieve a biodiversity net gain of at least 20% or the advised national minimum amount, whichever is greater, as follows:

- (i) Biodiversity net gain will be calculated using up-to-date national calculation methodology and should normally be provided on-site.
- (ii) Offsite provision may be considered where this can provide greater gains and impact.
- (iii) Any offsite provision should fall within the London Borough of Ealing boundary, and as close to the site as possible, and be guided by any potential improvement opportunities which have been identified in individual Town Plans.
- (iv) Provision must be consistent with the Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

3. Methodology of SINC reviews undertaken by Ecology Consultancy/ Temple to date

The majority of adopted SINC sites in Ealing have been assessed by Ecology Consultancy/Temple through three phases of surveys. Phase 1 sites were surveyed in 2017/18, Phase 2 sites were surveyed in 2020/21 and Phase 3 sites were surveyed in 2022. The adopted SINC sites which were assessed, alongside proposed sites for their designation potential are shown in Table A.1.

The council have confirmed that some adopted sites were not assessed and therefore entries are not provided within the accompanying Results and Recommendations Reports. A list and justifications of these sites is set out in Table 3.1:

Table 3.1: Existing SINC sites not assessed in 2017/2018, 2020/2021, 2022 surveys

SINC Name	Justification
Barons Pond	Data outstanding – unable to complete assessment
St Bernard's Hospital Walls & Hospital Church	Unable to access
Long Drive Grassland	Unable to access
Fields & Wood between Osterley Lane & St Mary's Avenue	Data outstanding – unable to complete assessment
Jerome Allotments	Data outstanding – unable to complete assessment; Site in transition due to development.

Phase 1 SINC surveys (2017/18)

The Ecology Consultancy was commissioned by Ealing Council in 2018 to review the existing SINC network within Ealing. The assessment highlighted changes to the SINC sites since the last review was completed by the GLA and Ealing Council in 2008, including the changes to the quality of the SINC sites due to management, external influences and climate change.

As noted above, Ealing's SINC sites were split into three phases, depending on the level of priority of the site. As part of phase 1, the Ecology Consultancy split the sites into two groups for surveys, which were carried out between 2017 and 2018 (Group 1¹³ was surveyed in November 2017 and September 2018, and Group 2¹⁴ was surveyed between April and October 2018). The methodology followed for Phase 1 surveys followed the Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London¹⁵ methodology, and included desk-based and field-based surveys, as well as Habitat Maps.

Information on the overall floristic species richness, interest for different taxa, dominant habitats and threats and disturbance were largely based on the field survey results, while presence of protected and notable species has been informed both by the desk study records and the field survey. The Ecology Consultancy also evaluated each site's nature conservation value and changes since the last SINC review surveys, including any potential boundary and status changes.

From this, recommendations for enhancement were provided for each SINC, informed by the desk and field survey data, existing Citations and the Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan from 1999.

Full details of the methodology followed by Ecology Consultancy can be found in the Group 1 and 2 Results and Recommendations Summary Reports (see Appendix B).

Phase 2 SINC surveys (2020/21)

The Ecology Consultancy was commissioned by Ealing Council again in 2020 to carry out further reviews of Ealing's SINC network, where they reviewed additional sites to those reviewed in 2017/18. These sites were named Group 3. Due to the large number of sites in Group 3, these surveys were split across four sub-areas and were conducted between September 2020 and July 2021, including; Acton¹⁶, Ealing¹⁷, Northolt & Greenford¹⁸, and Southall¹⁹. In addition to these additional sites, re-visits to the sites within Groups 1 and 2 where access was not permitted on the first round of surveys in 2017/2018 were conducted. As with the surveys undertaken in 2017/18, the review identified any changes to the SINC sites since the last review was completed by the GLA and Ealing Council in 2008.

¹³ Refer to Appendix A: Ealing SINC sites: Group 1 Results and Recommendations Summary, London Borough of Ealing, V2 (15/02/23)

¹⁴ Refer to Appendix A: Ealing SINC sites: Group 2 Results and Recommendations Summary, London Borough of Ealing, V2 (15/02/23)

¹⁵ GLA (2004) Open space and habitat survey for Greater London.

¹⁶ Refer to Appendix A: Ealing SINC sites: Phase 3, Acton. Results and Recommendations Summary, London Borough of Ealing, V1 (23/12/23)

¹⁷ Refer to Appendix A: Ealing SINC sites: Group 3, Ealing. Results and Recommendations Summary, London Borough of Ealing, V2 (15/02/23)

¹⁸ Refer to Appendix A: Ealing SINC sites: Group 3, Northolt & Greenford. Results and Recommendations Summary, London Borough of Ealing, V2 (15/02/23)

¹⁹ Refer to Appendix A: Ealing SINC sites: Group 3, Southall. Results and Recommendations Summary, London Borough of Ealing, V1 (04/02/22)

Similar to Phase 1, the methodology for Phase 2 followed the Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London Authority²⁰ methodology, and included desk-based and field-based surveys, as well as Habitat Maps.

The methodology was also extended to consider the nature of habitats found in the borough, as well as to collect habitat condition assessments, using the Defra BNG Methodology (2021). The results of this were used to produce biodiversity heat maps.

A field survey map also accompanied the survey pro formas, illustrating the findings of the survey, and showing the extent and location of habitats of relevance to the sites' designation. These habitats were classified and mapped using the UK Habitat Classification (2022), to ensure that the habitat information was suitable for use in the Defra BNG metric 3.0 (2021).

Full details of the methodology followed can be found in the Group 3 Results and Recommendations Summary Reports (see Appendix B).

Phase 3 SINC surveys (2022)

Temple (formally The Ecology Consultancy) was commissioned to carry out further SINC surveys, for the final group of sites, which are known as Group 4 sites. These were split between Railway sites²¹, and Non-Railway Sites (divided further into sub-areas – Acton²², Northolt & Greenford²³, and Ealing & Southall²⁴). As with the surveys undertaken in 2017/18, and 2020/21, the review identified any changes to the SINC's since the last review was completed by the GLA and Ealing Council in 2008.

Phase 3 site surveys followed the same methodology as Phase 2 sites, but for the Railway Sites, a desk-based review of biological records from GiGL was undertaken for each site, and aerial imagery, MAGIC (the Government's online mapping service), and Ordnance Survey maps were reviewed to provide information on the nature of the habitats present on railway sites. This information was processed in advance of the field surveys, and pre-survey maps were compiled by interpreting the data from the desk study, and then ground truthing of the habitats for each site was undertaken from on-train and from trackside vantage points. A field map was produced to show the extent and location of habitats of relevance to the site's designation.

As with Phase 2 sites habitats were classified and mapped using UK Habitat Classification (2022). Where existing SINC's were suspected to have been redeveloped (e.g. EaL33 Wall at Factory Yard and EaL24 Christ Church School Nature Area), sites were subject to a walkover visit to inform de-designation.

Due to the nature of the Railway Sites, visual surveys were completed via train supplemented by stops to record habitats and gather notes from station platforms and

²⁰ GLA (2004) Open space and habitat survey for Greater London. It is noted that Acton, Ealing and Southall reports refer to the 2014 methodology.

²¹ Refer to Appendix A: Ealing SINC's: Group 4, Railway Sites, Results and Recommendations Summary, London Borough of Ealing, V1 (06/04/2023)

²² Refer to Appendix A: Ealing SINC's: Group 4, Non-Railway Sites: Acton, Results and Recommendations Summary, London Borough of Ealing, V1 (12/06/2023)

²³ Refer to Appendix A: Ealing SINC's: Group 4, Non-Railway Sites: Northolt & Greenford, Results and Recommendations Summary, London Borough of Ealing, V1 (24/07/2023)

²⁴ Refer to Appendix A: Ealing SINC's: Group 4, Non-Railway Sites: Ealing & Southall, Results and Recommendations Summary, London Borough of Ealing, V1 (21/07/2023)

bridges. This approach supported ground truthing the data available from desktop study, and was devised to address access restrictions and safety considerations.

Full details of the methodology followed can be found in the Group 4 Results and Recommendations Summary Reports (see Appendix B).

3.1 Limitations of the SINC review

While every effort was made to undertake comprehensive surveys of each SINC site, and provide the appropriate and accurate results and recommendations, the following limitations may apply to the assessment work. Full details can be found in the Results and Recommendations Reports (Ecology Group/ Temple).

3.1.1 Access restrictions

- It is inevitable that during any given survey of this scale, there will be access issues to sites or part of sites.
- Landowners of sites without public access were contacted where possible to minimise this limitation but, on occasion, they were either unobtainable or reluctant to provide access.
- In addition, some areas of given sites could not be surveyed because there were obstacles (natural or artificial) that prevent access (high fences, walls, dense scrub cover, rivers and other wet habitats etc.), including access and safety restrictions for Phase 3 Railway sites.
- In some instances, sites were surveyed from a distance, or were surveyed partially.

3.1.2 Seasonality

- A proportion of the survey visits were undertaken at the sub-optimal time of year for plant growth. It is, therefore, possible that later flowering species may have been missed.
- The UK Habitat survey does not constitute a full botanical survey or provide accurate mapping of invasive plant species.
- Group 4 Railway site surveys were undertaken in part outside of the core season for habitat surveys, so it is possible that species that flower earlier in the year may have been missed. However, dominant and abundant species were recorded for each habitat and, given the urban location, it is considered this limitation does not affect the classification of habitats present within the sites.

3.1.3 Survey timescales

- Delays were experienced as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic.
- Due to the nature of completing site surveys over the course of several years, dating back to 2017, some of the SINC sites surveyed may have been enhanced and new habitats created since, and therefore the assessments and subsequent recommendations may have become out-of-date.

4. Results & Recommendations

4.1 Summary of Ecology Consultancy/Temple Results and Recommendations

A total of 107 existing sites and 80 proposed sites were surveyed and have associated recommendations. A summary breakdown of results is provided in Appendix A, Table A.1. Full assessments for each site can be found in the relevant Results and Recommendations Reports (Ecology Consultancy/ Temple), details of which are provided in the final column of Table A.1.

As a result of the iterative nature of the survey work, it should be noted that some sites were visited more than once. Where a whole site has been reassessed, the results are combined in Table A.1 and the relevant reports highlighted. Where parts of the sites have been assessed at different times, the results appear as separate entries, with the *SINC Name* column clarifying which part of the site has been subject to assessment (for example refer to EAB114B). Again, the final column of Table A.1 clarifies which detailed reports should be referred to.

Furthermore, it should be noted that some of the text in Table A.1 may slightly vary from the text in the associated reports. Text within Table A.1 has been standardised to allow for easier comparison across the phased assessments (which used some varying terminology); however, this does not materially affect the assessment outcomes.

Table 4.1 provides a high-level summary of site recommendations by category across all phased surveys.

Table 4.1: Site summary recommendations by category

Proposed (i.e. potential new SINC sites for designation)		Existing SINC				Total sites:
Designate new SINC (includes where combined with an existing SINC)	Do not designate	Dedesignate existing SINC	Redesignate existing SINC: - boundary reduction/extension;	Redesignate existing SINC: - grading change	No change	
33	47	5	35	0	67	187

4.2 Next steps following Regulation 19 Consultation

Following the Regulation 19 consultation on Ealing's Local Plan, it is proposed that a more detailed SINC review report will be prepared. As highlighted within Section 2.1.4, the London Plan states that when undertaking SINC Reviews, or when identifying or amending SMINCs, boroughs should consult the London Wildlife Sites Board (LWSB). Furthermore, engagement with a Local Site Selection Panel (LSSP) is also required. Given time

constraints as a result of delayed survey work²⁵, it has not been possible to undertake this engagement in advance of the Regulation 19 consultation; however, it is noted that this will be a priority next step for the council, prior to submitting the Local Plan for Examination (Regulation 22). The detailed report will include the final set of SINC sites proposed for designation within the submission version of the Local Plan, informed by the LWSB and LSSP.

It is intended that the more detailed SINC review report will provide additional detail and context, including:

- Addressing the relationship of the findings to BNG metrics, the BAP, and LNRS.
- Collating and presenting:
 - Mapping illustrating the scope of the review (i.e which sites, existing and potential, have been reviewed as part of this process);
 - Site level mapping for each SINC site illustrating the recommendations. It should be noted that selected map outputs will also be added to the interactive policies map accompanying the Regulation 19 Local Plan;
 - Field survey notes;
 - Revised citations;
 - Habitat maps (for each site);
 - Biodiversity net gain heat maps; and
 - Access to nature areas of deficiency modelling/ maps.

²⁵ Delays in survey work as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic

Appendix A: Summary Recommendations (Ecology Consultancy/ Temple)

Table A.1: Breakdown of recommendations by site

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Current Designation: Existing or Proposed (i.e. Potential New SINC Site for Designation)	Evaluation			
			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
EaBI03	Smith's Farm, Marnham Fields, Bridge Farm Open Space & Greenford Lagoons	Borough Grade I	Reduce site boundary to exclude private gardens.	No change	Borough - A large area comprising a diverse mosaic of habitats adjacent to the Brent River, providing important ecological connectivity.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBI04	Tentelow Lane Woodland and Meadow	Borough Grade I	Reduce site boundary to exclude playing fields.	No change	Borough - meadow and woodland providing numerous opportunities for a range of wildlife and supporting some notable plant species. One of the finest examples of ancient woodland in the borough with fallen deadwood suitable for stag beetle and a population of bluebell. The meadow supports a mosaic of acid and neutral grassland communities, with historic scrapes present. The meadow is of particular value to pollinating insects and other invertebrates as well as foraging birds. A native hedgerow along the western boundary and areas of dense scrub within the meadow provide additional cover for wildlife and overwintering habitat for invertebrates. A large population of blinks <i>Montia fontana</i> , which is an uncommon plant in London, has been recorded in the amenity grassland towards the southern end of the sports pitches. Skylark have been heard singing here in summer.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBI10A	Brent River Park South: Blackberry Corner, Jubilee Meadow, Trumpers Field & Fox Meadow	Borough Grade I	None	No change	Borough - forms part of a large network of semi-natural habitat along the River Brent.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBI10B	Brent River Park South: Elthorne Waterside	Borough Grade I	None	No change	Borough - Mosaic of habitats, good diversity of wildlife. Provides connectivity to other semi-natural habitats and SINC's along the River Brent	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0

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EaBI10C	Brent River Park South: Glade Lane Canalside Park	Borough Grade I	None	No change	Borough - A good variety of habitats including waterbodies, providing opportunities to a range of wildlife. Park of the wider Brent River Park network, providing ecological connectivity through the borough.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBI11	Grove Farm	Borough Grade I	Reduce to exclude road and roundabout along north-west boundary.	No change	Borough - Large area of mature woodland and meadow which in combination provide ecological value to a range of wildlife, and is likely to act as a stepping stone between Horsendon Hill and woodland in Harrow to the north.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBI12	Brent River Park South: Long Wood and Meadow	Borough Grade I	Include adjacent Warren Farm within the site boundary. Increase boundary to include disused area of school playing fields and sandpits which appear to support acid grassland.	No change	Borough - The woodland is mature and has a species-rich ground flora containing Ancient Woodland Indicator species. The grassland also appears to have patches of acid grassland. The mix of habitats present provides a good range of opportunities for wildlife and is adjacent to the River Brent network thereby providing ecological connectivity through the borough. Long Wood is considered to be a surviving block of ancient woodland in which bluebell and uncommon plant species in London have been recorded. It contains wet woodland and dead trees, is accessible and is a popular place for informal recreation. Much of the grassland is grazed by horses but provides a variety of structure, making the grassland valuable for birds and invertebrates. Parts of the grassland are slightly acidic but as a whole it is relatively species poor.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBI14A	Brent River Park North: Hanger Lane to Greenford Lane	Borough Grade I	Extend SINC boundary to include all of Pittshanger Allotments., and square area of neutral grassland in west of Pittshanger Park	No change	Borough - part of the wider Brent River Park Network, providing ecological connectivity through the borough. Supports protected species including bats and great crested newts.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBI14B	Brent River Park North: Great Western Railway to Marnham Fields [excluding Cardinal	Borough Grade I	Remove sports pitches/playing fields from SINC boundary	No change	Borough - part of the wider Brent River Park Network, providing ecological connectivity through the borough.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0

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	Wiseman School]					
EaBI14C	Brent River Park: Brent Valley to Uxbridge Road	Borough Grade I	Extend boundary to include Connolly Dell Ponds	No change	Borough - part of the wider Brent River Park Network, providing ecological connectivity through the borough. Large areas of amenity grassland, but also potentially the largest area of acid grassland in Ealing	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBI15	Fox Wood and Hanger Hill Park	Borough Grade I	Extend boundary to include all of woodland around the edges of the playing fields.	No change	Borough - In its entirety the range of habitats present provide a variety of habitats of value to wildlife, and provide an important 'stepping stone' in the local area.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaL29	Blondin Nature Area & Allotments	Local	Reduce site boundary to exclude private gardens.	No change	Local - Relatively small open space comprising a good range of habitats, and a long-standing allotment.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
M037Ea	Islip Manor (Meadows)	Metropolitan	Reductions in SINC boundary to exclude areas of hardstanding and amenity grassland associated with the adjacent housing estate.	No change	Metropolitan - A large area that has been retained as semi-natural for hundreds of years. Comprises a mosaic of grassland, scrub and wetland of importance to a large variety of wildlife, including protected species such as great crested newt.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
M044	Horsendon Hill	Metropolitan	Reduce boundary to exclude football club.	No change	Metropolitan - Large open space, including areas which support long-standing semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. A diversity of habitats providing opportunities for a range of wildlife, and providing an important link between adjacent green spaces.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0

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M051Ea	Yeading Brook Fields: Eastern field & woodland to north	Metropolitan	None	No change	Metropolitan - The alluvial meadows are particularly species-rich and support a diversity of plants and wildlife. Located along the River Brent, the SINC provides important connectivity through the borough.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 1_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBI16	Hanger Hill Wood	Borough Grade I	None	No change	Borough - long-standing, possibly Ancient, woodland, of value to a range of wildlife and acting as an ecological stepping stone between other areas of semi-natural habitat in the local area.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBII01B	Lime Trees Park	Borough Grade II	None	No change	Local/borough - dominated by amenity grassland of low ecological value, but features such as the pond and areas of long-sward meadow increase the diversity of the site. Great crested newt, an internationally protected species, was present historically.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBII07	The Litten Nature Reserve	Borough Grade II	[no data]	No change	Local/Borough - small but provides an important ecological stepping stone in the local landscape. Managed for wildlife and outdoor education. Of particular importance for birds, bats and invertebrates.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaBII11	Montpellier Park	Borough Grade II	Extend boundary to include the adjacent park, which contains a number of mature trees, deadwood features and amenity planting which provide variety and additional opportunities to wildlife.	No change	The pond has dried up, significantly reducing the number of opportunities for wildlife. Small in extent and somewhat isolated from nearby semi-natural habitats.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0

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EaBII28	Northolt/ Greenford Countryside Park [Excluding golf club]	Borough Grade II	Reduce boundary to exclude the land within Gifford Primary School.	No change	Borough - good diversity of habitats, including local BAP habitats, providing high value for wildlife.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaL14	Lammas Park Nature Area & Enclosure	Local	None	No change	Local - small site separated into three parcels, each likely to act as stepping stones for wildlife in the local area.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaL22	Acton Park & Acton Lane Sports Ground	Local	Reduce boundary to exclude the edges of the Acton Lane Sports Ground playing fields, as these are in poor condition and of limited ecological value. Potential to increase SINC to include nearby allotments along Bromyard Avenue	No change	Local - dominated by amenity habitats, although a range of other habitats present which provide varied opportunities to wildlife.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaL25	Ealing Common	Local	None	No change	Local - dominated by short-mown amenity grassland with little ecological value, but areas of meadow in the south and scattered trees provide interest.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaL31	Southfield Recreation Ground Nature Area	Local	None	No change	Local - small in extent but provides a valuable stepping stone for wildlife in the local area.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0

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EaL50	Beekeepers	Local	None	No Change	Habitat features lowland deciduous woodland, which is rare within the borough. The site is well positioned close to linear highways habitat, and linear belt of grassland habitat which extends to the west and is inaccessible to the public.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0; 6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recs Summary_Ealing_V2.0
M006 Ea	London's Canals	Metropolitan	None	No change	Metropolitan - one of the largest sites in the borough, providing valuable ecological connectivity within and between other London boroughs.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
M008	Perivale Wood	Metropolitan	None	No change	Metropolitan - one of the largest parcels of Ancient Woodland in the borough, with added diversity provided by flower-rich meadows and wetland areas that in combination provide a valuable resource for wildlife.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
M115 Ea	Gunnersbury Triangle	Metropolitan	None	No change	Metropolitan - in isolation this site is of limited value but in conjunction of the parcel within Hounslow and its position as an intersection of three wildlife corridors make this a valuable resource for wildlife across Boroughs.	6058_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Group 2_Results and Recommendations Summary_V2.0
EaL16	Cleveley Crescent Allotments	Local	None	No Change	Standard allotment plot with a fairly good mix of crops with some beds containing plants for pollinators. Fruit trees and hazel nut trees present. A dense patch of scrub is present in the north which is impenetrable and contains stands of Japanese knotweed. The adjacent river provides connectivity for wildlife. Site access is restricted to plot holders only but does provide some valuable access to nature for those who use it. However, due to the low species and habitat diversity, the site has importance for nature at the site-level only and should not be designated as a SINC.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0

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EaL20	Heathfield (Nature) Gardens	Local	Extend to cover entire open space, as the current boundary cuts the pond in half and the western end of the park contains a wildflower meadow mixed scrub and dense shrubbery.	No Change	A local park supporting diverse habitats of value to wildlife, including a pond, species-rich hedges, standing deadwood, dense shrubbery and mixed scrub. The park offers great access to nature being located near to a school and providing play areas and lawns. Bat and bird boxes, and fallen deadwood are also present. Due to its limited size, this park is of value to nature conservation at the local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
EaL22	Acton Park (David Lloyd Club section only)]	Local	Major - Two parcels within the grounds of the David Lloyd Club could be removed from the designation due to their low conservation value as they comprise common and widespread urban habitats.	No Change	This section of the Acton Park EaL22 SINC site supports a small, secluded area of grassland is present in a fenced off area which is infrequently disturbed and is likely to have been present for some time. Herbs included yarrow and common knapweed and anthill were frequent. Blackthorn and cherry scrub were encroaching, and the edges were lined with mature trees including oak, ash, and cherry. Standing dead trees were also present. The other parcels within the David Lloyd grounds comprised planted shrubbery, mixed planted woodland, hardstanding, and bare ground forming access roads and car parks. The site lies within an AoD, however it is closed from public use therefore does not provide valuable access to nature currently. It is well connected to the railway corridor to the east therefore adds to the network of semi-natural habitat in the local landscape. As the site provides additional semi-natural habitat in support of the wider SINC boundary of Acton Park, it should remain designated.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0

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EaL30	Trinity Way Recreation Ground	Local	None	No Change	A small park with a mixture of parkland trees, most of which are semi mature or young, a species rich native hedge along the northern boundaries, an area of, long sward neutral grassland and scrub in the south, areas of recently planted flowering meadow containing a mix of flowering annuals, planted shrubbery and species poor amenity grassland. The site is typical of many other small open spaces in Ealing but does contain a good range of habitats for a park of its size. It lies within close proximity to other SINC sites and likely provides steppingstone habitat for wildlife moving across the landscape. It is open access to the public, therefore provides valuable access to nature for local people. Overall, it is of value to nature conservation at the local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
N/A	Acton Green Common	Potential new SINC site for designation	A small area of hardstanding used as a car park in the southwest could be excluded. There is a church which lies outside the boundary and could be included within the designation for SINC to add cultural/historical value and may have value for roosting bats.	Upgrade to Site of Local importance	Due to its extent and ecological connectivity to adjacent railway line corridors. It lies within close proximity to Gunnersbury Triangle Local Nature Reserve, reducing visitor impacts on this site. It contains species-rich hedges, areas of flowering meadow and scattered trees. Dead standing trees also provide opportunities for fungi and invertebrates. Stag beetle have been recorded at the site. The site is open access and regularly used therefore provides valuable access to nature for local people. The site is considered to have importance to nature conservation at the local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0

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N/A	Chesnuts, Perryn, Bromyard and The Vale Allotments	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	These allotment sites were less tidy/managed than other sites in the Borough which increased their biodiversity value. Both the Chesnuts plot and the Vale supported frequent patches of ruderal vegetation and scrub were present and scattered mature trees including fruit trees. Two small ponds were present on the Chesnuts plot which supported native plant species and frog spawn. The plot holder advised that foxes were present on the site and potentially breeding underneath the sheds on site. The small square plot known as Bromyard was dominated by allotment plots and was less diverse than the other plots; however, together they all provide important green spaces for plot holders within an AoD that is surrounded by urban development. The site is considered to be of importance at the site-level only and therefore should not be designated as a SINC.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
N/A	Great Western Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site is in an important location to contribute to the local greenspace network. It is a relatively large allotment site and supports five ponds and rough areas of grassland. There are incidental records of amphibians, reptiles, birds and invertebrates. Stag beetle, newts, slow worm and song thrush are all likely to use the site. The site is restricted access to plot holders; however, it is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it in an AoD. The site is considered to be of value to nature conservation at the site-level only and therefore should not be designated as a SINC.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
N/A	North Acton Playing Fields	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	A public park dominated by modified grassland and low in species and habitat diversity. Some mature oaks with deadwood and cavities are present which are good for stag beetle and bats. Notable species stag beetle and house sparrow have been recorded on the site. The site is open access and lies within an AoD. However, due to the low species and habitat diversity, the site has importance for nature at the site-level only and should not be designated as a SINC.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0

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N/A	South Acton Allotments	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	These two allotment plots are small and largely isolated from other areas of semi-natural habitat, albeit are connected by the adjacent railway line and are likely to act as important steppingstones for wildlife. The allotments have won awards for being exemplar, and numerous plots have been managed using permaculture methods or with wildlife in mind. The hedgerow around the west allotment supports house sparrow, and many other birds and insects were noted during the survey. Due to the location of the adjacent railway, it is possible that reptiles may utilise the allotments. The site is restricted access to plot holders; however, it is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it in an AoD for nature conservation. The site is considered to have importance to nature at the site-level only and therefore should not be designated as a SINC.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
N/A	Springfield Gardens	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site provides a small area of open green space within a densely urban area. The habitats are highly managed and species-poor. Some mature native and ornamental species of tree are likely to be of value for local bird populations. Discrete areas of long-sward grassland supported common wildflower species. Native English bluebell is present around the site boundaries. The site is not considered to qualify as a site of importance for nature conservation; however, with the suggested improvements, may qualify in the future.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
N/A	St. Andrews Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	A secluded and isolated allotment surrounded by back gardens with approximately ten plots and an access track which is lined by bramble scrub. Between the plots are grassy pathways and a pond. The plot holders have recorded newts in the pond. Butterflies and bees were in abundance here, and the plot holders have a sense of caring for wildlife, with bird boxes fixed to trees and the edges left to go wild. Site access is restricted to plot holders only but does provide some valuable access to nature for those who use it. However due to its small size and isolated nature, the site has importance for nature at the site-level only and should not be designated as a SINC.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0

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N/A	St. Dunstons Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site is small in extent but has connectivity to surrounding gardens. Wildlife features are present including a small pond, bug hotels and deadwood features. Notable species starling has been recorded on the site. The site is restricted access to plot holders; however, it is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it in an AoD. The site is considered to be of importance at the site-level only.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
N/A	The Crescent Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	An isolated and small site, but with good boundary hedges and a fair mix of native trees, shrubs and ephemeral herbs at the boundaries and grassy paths between the plots. As newt s have been recorded here, it is likely to be of value for wildlife at the local level. Site access is restricted to plot holders only but does provide some valuable access to nature for those who use it. The site is considered to be of importance at the site-level only and should not be designated as a SINC.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
N/A	Twyford Crescent Gardens	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site provides a small area of open green space within a densely urban area. Mature native and ornamental species of tree are likely to be of value for local bird populations. Discrete areas of long-sward grassland supported common wildflower species. Native English bluebell is present around the site boundaries. The site is not considered to qualify as a site of importance for nature conservation; however, with the suggested improvements below, may qualify in the future.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0

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EaBI13	Hanwell (City of Westminster) Cemetery	Borough Grade I-II	None	No Change	The cemetery is largely dominated by short grassland and a large number and range of trees, including occasional fruit and nut trees and some mature specimens. the grassland includes flowering herbs such as frequent cats' ear, mouse ear hawkweed and violets. an area of woodland comprising Turkey oak, sycamore, bramble and holly was present to the east of the site. Small formal planted beds and ornamental perennials add further interest. The mature trees, standing and fallen deadwood all provide opportunities for deadwood invertebrates, such as stag beetle, and bracket fungus was noted. The older gravestones support sedums, mosses and liverworts. Overall, the site is fairly large and diverse with some clear attempts to create habitats, including bat boxes. Being close to other similar habitats in Kensington and Chelsea cemetery means that the site contributes to an important local network.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaBI109	Kensington & Chelsea Cemetery	Borough Grade II	None	No Change	The cemetery is largely dominated by mown grassland. The grassland includes flowering herbs such as dove's-foot cranesbill, red clover, autumn hawkbit and lady's bedstraw. A small area of yew dominated woodland is present in the central north part of the site and a strip of mixed woodland lines the northern boundary. The mature trees, standing and fallen deadwood all provide opportunities for deadwood invertebrates, such as stag beetle. Overall, the site is fairly large and diverse with some clear attempts to create habitats, including bat boxes. The site is situated directly south of the EaBI17 Ealing Broadway to Hanwell Railside SINC and the semi-natural habitat on site means that it contributes to the wider ecological network. The site is free to the public, therefore provides access to nature to those who use it which is likely to be less disturbed than a formal park, thereby creating a refuge for wildlife.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaL51	Argyle Road Hedge	Local	Combine with Cleveland Park to form one site of Local importance.	No Change	An established hedgerow of moderate density and species richness, which would benefit from some additional infill planting to bolster diversity. It provides important screening for park users and acts as an important wildlife corridor for local wildlife which bounds the two parks, therefore is likely to be of significance to wildlife in the wider habitat network.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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EaL52	Ascott Allotments	Local	None	No Change	A good variety of habitats albeit man made; Large enough to support diverse species; well established as a community hub where green classrooms are held; Connected well in the landscape by the railway to the South; Accessible by a large number of plot holders, many of whom adopt wildlife friendly practices	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
N/A	Haslemere Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	A large allotment of important historical and cultural value to local residents. There are occasional semi-mature fruit trees, some small ponds and beds that have been cultivated with companion plants and flowering herbaceous plants of value to pollinators.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
N/A	Montpelier Formal Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Combine with EaBII11 Montpelier Park to form one site of importance at Borough level (Grade 2)	A large diversity of planted trees gives the site historical and cultural value, including strawberry tree, river birch, red oak, silver birch, weeping ash, poplar, Indian bean tree and different species of maple. These have a good age range with some large oak specimens. In the northern corner is an area dominated by planted conifers, including coastal redwood, Austrian pine, western red cedar, Scot's pine and wellingtonia, creating a closed canopy with bare ground beneath. Tucked behind is a children's play area containing natural materials and large deadwood features, which may be of value to invertebrates like stag beetle. The site has value as a wildlife education resource for children. It is freely accessible to the public and regularly used by local people therefore valuable access to nature at the local level. The site provides important steppingstone habitat for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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EaBI14A	Brent River Park North: [Hanger Lane to Great Western Railway] Ealing Golf Course, Pitshanger Park, Argyle Road & Brentham Meadow - area west of Argyle Road (TQ 15783 82635) and north of Brentham Football Club (TQ 17194 82568) only	Borough Grade I-II	None	No Change	Area west of Argyle Road: This section comprises mixed broad-leaved woodland flanking the River Brent, predominantly willow, sycamore and poplar, with scattered scrub comprising abundant hawthorn and bramble, and tall herbs/ruderals such as nettle, hedge mustard and cow parsley, and patches of invasive giant hogweed and a single stand of Japanese knotweed on the riverbanks. A section of the woodland adjacent to Stockdove Way has restricted access and is being used by local beekeepers to house their hives. This area contains an overgrown pond with abundant reedmace, surrounded by dense scrub (largely hawthorn & bramble) and a fairly closed canopy woodland with abundant willow and sycamore, frequent hornbeam and lime and occasional cherry, ash and field maple.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaBI12	South Ealing Cemetery	Borough Grade I-II	None	No Change	The site comprises a mosaic of parkland habitats including mature trees, species-rich semi-improved neutral grassland, and vegetated tombstone habitats. The site is subject to regular maintenance. The grassland contains a variety of wildflowers including lady's bedstraw, bird's-foot trefoil, oxeye daisy, black knapweed and rough hawkbit. Grey sedge was recorded as abundant in the south-western aspect of the site in the grassland areas, on the tombstones and graves. The site supports a moderate bird diversity. Bat and bird boxes seen throughout site. Heavy shading under some trees. There was standing dead wood and log piles along the southwestern boundary. The site is large enough site to support complex ecology. Historic and ancient landmarks, with cultural and historic significance. In close proximity to other available habitats. Used by the public, as a calm place for reflection within natural surroundings, where wildlife can exist relatively undisturbed.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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EaBII13	Ealing Reservoir	Borough Grade II	None	No Change	The site has considerable value to biodiversity. The conditions are unique within the local area as the wildlife are relatively undisturbed due to access being restricted to the public. With small changes to maintenance, diverse invertebrate assemblages and bird life are likely to colonise the grassland, especially as grass cuttings have been repeatedly removed allowing for a nutrient poor soil, ideal for succession to species rich grassland.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaBII22	River Brent at Hanger Lane	Borough Grade I-II	None	No Change	A large SINC site stretching a section of the River Brent which provides an important wildlife corridor within the landscape and is likely to be of importance to local fish populations. The site provides aesthetic appeal to the public utilising footpaths adjacent to the river. However, the site is subject to multiple threats and is in poor condition and would benefit from management to improve its value to biodiversity. A long-established river with connectivity throughout the landscape including canal and railway sidings.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaBII27	St Augustine's Priory	Borough Grade I-II	None	No Change	Good species richness including all fundamental elements to promote healthy ecosystem large enough to support diverse species. It is well connected in the landscape via road-side habitat and provides a good opportunity to enhance for biodiversity whilst promoting as educational resource.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
[EaL11]	Cuckoo Park	Local	None	No change	The site comprises a mosaic of habitats including woodland, semi-improved neutral grassland, dense scrub, tall ruderal vegetation, amenity grassland and hedgerow habitats. The majority of the site is dominated by amenity grassland which has limited value to a small range of species, however, has potential to be of greater value if management was relaxed in some areas. The amenity grassland is bounded by hedgerows and dense scrub on all aspects with woodland within the east of the site which were left unmanaged to benefit wildlife.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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EaL12	Northfield Avenue	Local	None	No Change	The site supports a relatively large allotment that is a valuable community site, sympathetic to biodiversity which actively promotes wildlife enhancement and education, with well-established historical land use as an allotment. The allotment section of the site is restricted access for plot holders only but is likely to be valuable access to nature for those who use which lies in an AoD. The hedgerow on the opposite side of Northfield Avenue is freely accessible by the public. A section of the hedgerow was removed as part of a new development, and this should be replaced using a range of typical native hedgerow species.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaL13	The Grange Estate pond	Local	Currently the designation includes a small managed garden along the western boundary, however this is no bearing on the site designation and can be excluded from the site boundary, or management could be improved to warrant inclusion.	No Change	The site supports a large body of freshwater which is uncommon in the landscape. The site is therefore likely to provide important stepping-stone habitat for local wildlife. The habitats are highly managed, however a good proportion of these are native and/or wildlife friendly. The mature trees provide structural diversity and have intrinsic ecological value for local wildlife. The areas of grassland were heavily managed, however supported a moderate diversity of wildflowers including red deadnettle, violet, common mouse-ear and English bluebell. The water quality of the pond appeared poor and marginal vegetation was restricted to discrete locations around the perimeter of the pond.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaL15	St Mary's Churchyard, Ealing	Local	None	No Change	The site supports some locally rare species and ancient features, such as yew trees. The site has long been established, therefore has importance to cultural heritage. It is well linked to allotments and a railway line to the South with potential bat roosting and foraging opportunities, which could be enhanced. It is freely accessible for the public therefore provides access to nature. It provides a calm area for the local community.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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EaL17	Hanger Lane Gyratory	Local	Exclude construction site and re-designate woodland part of the EaB116 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch SINC	Exclude construction site and re-designate woodland part of the EaB116 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch SINC	Due to the construction site in the centre of the gyratory, only the cycle track and footpaths, modified grassland, woodland on the railway bank, and planted trees remain, as well as a defunct hedge around the boundary. The site supports a small section of woodland along the railway embankment which is rare habitat across the borough. Due to its nature as a traffic island, it is highly disturbed by the traffic noise and pollutants. The adjacent railway contributes to an ecological corridor for wildlife. Access is free in the north but restricted along the railway embankment; however, this is likely to be of value to wildlife, being less disturbed.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaL18	Connell Crescent Allotments	Local	None	No Change	This historic allotment site has been disused for over 10 years and has since succeeded to secondary woodland. Due to its undisturbed nature, this woodland is a secluded area for birds and other wildlife. However, due to the lack of management and the abundant waste material being fly tipped, the woodland is in poor condition. It is a species poor, secondary woodland dominated by ash and ivy, with frequent sycamore, occasional hawthorn and oak, and rare holly and elder in the understorey. Lots of fallen deadwood is also present beneath the ivy which may provide opportunities to deadwood invertebrates and fungi.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaL27	Walmer Gardens Open Space	Local	None	No Change	The site comprises a mosaic of habitats including semi-improved neutral grassland, dense scrub, amenity grassland and hedgerow habitats. The majority of the site is dominated by amenity grassland in the south, which has potential to be of greater value if management was relaxed in some areas. The area within the north is managed for nature conservation. This area contains an orchard comprising predominantly apple trees and a native hedgerow along the northern boundary. A small pond is present at the western end of the nature area which is planted with marsh marigold and reedmace. Elsewhere the nature area supports a mix of rough grassland grading into tall herbs towards the boundaries and native scrub. Several beehives and woodpiles are present here and offer shelter for a variety of wildlife.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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EaL28	Haslemere Wildlife Reserve	Local	None	No Change	The site comprises a mosaic of habitats, including a pond in the north-eastern corner which was dry at the time of survey. The scrub has no signs of recent management and has colonised the northern, southern and western boundaries of the site. The grassland has no signs of recent management and is becoming encroached by bramble scrub and tree saplings. The grassland was species-rich in the south of the site. The site was bounded by species-rich hedgerows with trees. The habitats present on site were different from the ones given in the citation. Much of the ephemeral species which had colonised the old tennis courts had been succeeded by semi-improved neutral grassland species at the time of survey with many of the species, including Michaelmas daisy not being present within the site boundary. The site supports fruit trees including cherry and apple. The eastern boundary of the site was dominated by semi-mature trees.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaL36	Ealing Central Sports Ground	Local	None	No Change	The site forms the boundary of the Ealing Central Sports Ground. The woodland strip along the south of the site is an old hedge line, well established with mature trees throughout and a good mixture of native species and provides an important wildlife corridor in the local landscape which links to the railway line north of the site. There is a narrow ditch/stream along the north and west boundaries of the site which supports more diverse wildflowers on its banks. The grassland areas elsewhere showed a greater sign of improvement and were dominated by wall barley, perennial ryegrass and meadow foxtail, with sparse wildflowers including dandelion, cow parsley and docks. The hedgerows bordering the site to the east were highly managed and defunct, featuring gaps in places. The ground flora was limited to a thin strip of vegetation beneath the hedgerow. Mature poplar trees were present lining the entrance and provided amenity value to the site.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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EaL42	Carbery Avenue Allotments	Local	None	No Change	A secluded allotment with areas of rank grassland and bramble scrub at the boundaries. Two small ponds were noted, and beehives were present. Deadwood features and mature fruit trees also added interest. Between the plots were grassy pathways which contained colourful flowering herbs including scarlet pimpernel, speedwell, spurge and nipplewort.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaL43	Framfield Allotments	Local	None	No Change	The site comprises a rich mosaic of habitats including bare ground with ephemeral short perennial species typical of arable habitats, semi-improved neutral grassland, orchard, scattered trees, dense scrub and hedgerow habitats. The plots are under different degrees of management. Some plots have become fallow due to lack of cultivation and comprise semi-improved neutral grassland dominated by false oat grass. There is a pond within the south-west of the site which was dry at the time of survey which is surrounded by native shrub planting including willows, hazel and dogwood. There are several scattered semi-mature trees throughout the site some with signs of bark stripping by grey squirrels. There are areas of dense bramble scrub on the boundaries and within the west of the site which has no signs of recent management. There was a small orchard area within the centre of the site dominated by plum trees.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaL47	Brentside (High School)	Local	Include green roof shelter and exclude sports pitch.	No change	A fenced off conservation area to the north of the school is left fairly unmanaged for nature. It may have been cleared and replanted when the new school buildings were built in the last 5 years. This is dominated by grassland with ruderal plants and scattered scrub and trees. A small pond is present, completely surrounded by saplings and scrub, with one stand of rush. Notable species frogbit has been recorded here previously. A swale runs through which may become seasonally wet. Recently planted native hedges are present at the boundaries, with older hedges along the road. The site is close to other large areas of semi-natural habitat and has good connectivity to the wider ecological network.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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N/A	Brentham Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	Northeast corner boundary incorrect and needs extending. Recommend inclusion within EaB114A Brent River Park Borough level SINC.	Include within EaB114A site of Borough importance	A large allotment with a diverse range of plots, some of which were overgrown and unkempt and many supporting ephemeral weeds beneath the crops. Some plots had been turned into chicken coops, some were managed as orchards, and some comprised raised beds. The plots were mostly surrounded by grassy paths which contained frequent flowering herbs including spurge, speedwell, clover and dandelions. The hedges surrounding the northern and western boundaries were mature, species rich, dense and contained a rich mix of native species. These hedges were of great value to birds including song thrush and house sparrow which were both recorded during the survey. Due to the site's connectivity to the Brent valley park and the railway, it is highly likely to support reptiles such as slow worm. Some mature oak trees were present providing additional opportunities for bats and birds. It is considered that this allotment, in combination with the adjacent habitat network, is of value to nature conservation at the Borough Level and could be included within the existing adjacent SINC designation.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
N/A	Cleveland Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate to Site of Local Importance and include Argyle Road Hedge EaL51	This park is dominated by species poor grassland but has some features of value to biodiversity, most notably the numerous scattered trees. Some of the mature oaks have deadwood features suitable for roosting bats. The areas beneath the trees and at the park boundaries have been left uncut, with tussocky grass, tall ruderal and scrub developing. Along the western boundary the vegetation mimics woodland. The site is likely to contribute to the network of green spaces adjacent albeit it is separated from Pitshanger park by Scotch Common road. The site has free access and is regularly used by local people for recreational purposes so is likely to provide valuable access to nature for local people. Together with Argyle Road Hedge which borders the site, the site has importance at the Local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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N/A	Fielding Walk Verges	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	This site is essentially a footpath lined on both sides with amenity grassland. Scattered planted trees and small areas of shrubbery are also present, and a hedge dominated with non-native shrubs marks the boundary to the school to the north. Efforts have been made to increase the opportunities for wildlife in the former of two dead tree trunk left in situ, and a small strip of grassland seeded with a flowering perennial mix, however the site is of little value to nature conservation and would require further enhancement to be designated at local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
N/A	Gurnell Grove & Castlebar Park	Borough Grade I-II & proposed extension (between existing areas)	Update to include the following areas (south to north): fit boundary around school buildings (Spring hollow); include green space west of Wenman alley; include hedgerow border along railway west of Woodlands Academy to link up parcels; include band of scrub along South of Gurnell Grove.	No Change	Gurnell grove is an amenity field with flowering meadow strips and a children's playground. Woodlands school contains amenity grassland and a forest school area in mixed woodland. Springhollow school contains species-rich amenity grassland, hedges, a fenced area of scrub and recently planted fruit trees. The railway line running along the west of these parcels has woodland edges including some mature oak trees. Areas of dense mixed shrub separate the fields. Both parcels are also well connected to railway embankment habitats and habitats to the North.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
N/A	High Lane Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	Current site use and ecological findings are proportionate with status. Small allotment with species poor amenity grassland between plots and at the edges of the allotment. Lack of hedges, scrub and water bodies accessible for wildlife. Evidence for sustainable practises including encouraging inverts (bug hotel) and solar powered water pump. Due to the large number of other allotments in Ealing and the relative lack of features for wildlife, this site is unlikely to be of importance to nature conservation at the Local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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N/A	Perivale West Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate as Site of Local importance	This is a small allotment which contains a mixture of plots cultivating food and flowers, and with small areas at the edges which are overgrown and left for wildlife. Fruit trees are frequent. The southern boundary is formed by the river Brent and the allotment is bound to the west by public open space, providing good connectivity for wildlife to colonise and pass through the site. The site is restricted access to plot holders; however, it is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
N/A	Pitshanger Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	Extend the boundary to match the southern allotment boundary	Designate as site of Local importance	Large allotment which has significant cultural and historical value being in use for 100 years. It supports some old hedges and fruit trees, including veteran trees. Some standing and fallen deadwood, areas of scrub, flower beds and small ponds are present. Between the plots are grassy, herb rich pathways containing abundant creeping cinquefoil, plantain and fat hen. Irrigation ditches and ephemeral areas provide opportunities for amphibians, birds have a diversity of seeds, fruits and berries to feed on and the log piles and compost heaps may be suitable for slow worm. Due to its connectivity to the Brent River Park, the site is likely to be an important resource for wildlife. The site is restricted access to plot holders only.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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N/A	Pitshanger Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	Include the semi-natural scrub and woodland alongside the Brent River in the boundary.	Designate as site of Local importance	The site comprises a large area of open green space within an urban area. Mature native and naturalised species of tree are frequent across the park, some of which could be veteran trees. Standing and fallen deadwood was also scattered around the park which is of importance to saproxylic insects. Many notable species of bat, bird and invertebrates have been recorded at the site. The habitats on site are contiguous with the Brent River that runs parallel to the northern site boundary and is surrounded by semi-natural woodland and scrub and forms a green corridor for wildlife moving across the landscape. The site is well-linked to a network of SINC sites to the south, north and west and likely acts as a buffer from public recreational use due to the wide availability of recreational facilities. Discrete areas of wildflower meadow and shallow scrapes are present in the park which support a more diverse wildflower community including germander speedwell, oxeye daisy, yarrow, greater knapweed, vetches and red clover. The park supports frequent deadwood, including standing and fallen deadwood which has value for local invertebrates including stag beetle. The site has potential for enhancement due to its size and connectivity to the River Brent, which could provide wider landscape benefits.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
N/A	South Road Allotment (South section only)	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	This small site is located on the boundary of the South Ealing Cemetery but is too small and requires considerable work to increase its biodiversity.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
N/A	Village Park Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	Boundary not aligned with master map correctly.	Not proposed for designation	The site is situated on the boundary of a significant collection of greenspaces and habitats within the immediate landscape and would be a useful steppingstone for mobile species.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0

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N/A	Walpole Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate as Site of Borough Importance (Grade 2)	Three considerable parcels of land with good diversity of habitats and species; Veteran trees indicate long historic use and cultural relevance as a community park and open green space; Potentially acts as a hub for wildlife, where a considerable patchwork of habitats extends to the Southeast and Southwest. A network of ponds is present which would likely be utilised by birds and other wildlife.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Ealing_V2.0
EaBI01	West London Shooting Grounds & Downe Barn Moat	Borough Grade I	The boundary in the east of the site is incorrect boundary as not clipped to the actual fence line	No change	The site supports notable and rare species, including great crested newts. It is rich in semi-natural habitats and high in species diversity. The site supports areas of broadleaved woodland which is rare across the borough.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
EaBI03	Smith's Farm, Marnham Fields, Bridge Farm Open Space & Greenford [Lagoons only]	Borough Grade II	None	No change	The lagoons provide aquatic habitat for invertebrates which is an uncommon habitat across the borough. The presence of three separate waterbodies which are closely linked via semi-natural habitats provides a valuable structure suitable for species which thrive in metapopulations such as great crested newt. They are closely linked to further areas of semi-natural habitat and farmland to the west and east and the large areas of common reed may provide suitable habitat for notable birds including marsh tit and reed bunting. The lagoons are not accessible themselves but are viewed from a footpath that runs parallel to them, providing valuable access to nature for local people. The lagoons have great potential for enhancement with appropriate management of the reed. This parcel of the site forms part of the wider-site designation of EaBI03 and should remain designated.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaBI06	Greenford Birchwood	Borough Grade I	Include further areas of hedgerow surrounding the London Marathon Playing Fields and unmanaged grassland adjacent (east) to the wood	No change	The western extent of the site supports a 2.6ha triangular plot of semi-natural woodland, which is one of the largest parcels of woodland in the Borough. The woodland supports a variety of native species, and well-developed understory, however over-shading means that a lot of the ground flora is covered with ivy. A small waterbody choked with common reed was present in the far east of the woodland which could have potential to increase in biodiversity with appropriate management. The pond to the north was fenced-off from the public and the surrounding habitat was heavily managed on the northern side. The water quality of the pond appeared good but was quite shaded from mature trees/woodland along the southern boundary. The eastern site extent supports mature hedgerows with trees which border the London Marathon Playing fields. These are large and unmanaged and support a good diversity of native trees and shrubs. The borders are lined with scrub and neutral grassland which provides good habitat for invertebrates. The site lies on the opposite side of the A40 to the Smith's Farm SINC site and therefore provides stepping-stone habitat for wildlife in the landscape. There are semi-natural habitats contiguous with the existing SINC boundary which could be included within the designation including further areas of hedgerow and an unmanaged field supporting semi-improved grassland interspersed with tall ruderal vegetation.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaBI08	Halsbury Road Cutting	Borough Grade I	None	No change	The site forms a fairly large area of undisturbed (from public) semi-natural habitat, predominantly secondary woodland and scrub. The site is positioned mainly alongside the railway line, providing urban character to the site. Native trees and shrubs dominate including ash, hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble, oak and hornbeam. The scrub and woodland forms an important green corridor for wildlife dispersal across the landscape and is well connected to further areas of green space north and east of the site. The site supports several mature oak trees which are likely to be of value to bats. The site provides aesthetic value in a landscape dominated by road and rail infrastructure and the trees and scrub act as a buffer to noise pollution from the railway line. A small area of semi-natural grassland which is relatively diverse and supports a high proportion of wildflowers is present along the bridge via Wood End Ave. Wildflower species recorded here include common knapweed, red dead nettle, ribwort plantain, yarrow and field speedwell. Due to its size and situation in the landscape it is thought to be of importance at the borough level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaBII01A	Lime Trees Golf Course	Borough Grade II	None	No change	A large SINC site comprising a typical golf course with lawns, rough grassland, dense scrub, woodland, ponds and planted trees. The scrub is species rich and well developed. The woodland is not particularly old but has a mixture of native trees, a dense understorey layer and some standing deadwood. Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed were present along the northern edge of the site, in places forming dense standing in the woodland. The combination of habitats and the location of the site provide a fairly important component to the local network, and the site is likely to support some protected species such as grass snakes, newts and a range of nesting birds. The network of ponds on site are of particular value to great crested newt and invertebrates and may support important populations of these species. The site is within an AoD, and access is restricted to golf-members only, however, does provide valuable access nature for those people who use it. The fact it is not open to the public may increase its value to nature due to lower levels of disturbance and vandalism.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
EaBII02	Hayes By-Pass Roughs	Borough Grade II	Yes, exclude areas of managed grassland in the south-east	No change	A relatively large SINC site supporting semi-natural habitats which are species-rich in places, including areas of neutral grassland and scrub and woodland. The habitats provide good habitat for birds and reptiles within an area dominated by urban development. The site forms an important green corridor for wildlife dispersal across the landscape being located alongside the by-pass and is well connected to further areas of green space south of the parcel. Access is free for most parts of the site and the site lies within an AoD and therefore provides valuable access to nature. A small, wooded section of the site is used by Forest School, therefore provides a good educational resource for local school children. Due to the size and quality of habitats present, the site as importance at the Borough scale and should remain designated as such, however the areas of managed grassland in the south-east corner of the site bear no importance to the site designation and could be excluded from the boundary.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaBII04	Northolt Manor & Belvue Park	Borough Grade II	None	No change	Relatively large SINC site, which supports semi-natural habitats. The extent of species-rich grassland and age of some of the trees on the site are uncommon features in the local area, and the site is likely to support a range of common wildlife as well as some scarce species. A good network of native hedgerows and lines of trees are present around the boundaries of the site and habitats. The site contains Northolt Manor and church and cemetery which has cultural and historical interest. The cemetery is likely to have a good seedbank due to its historical nature. The site is free access around the grounds so provides good access to nature for people visiting which could be people from across the borough.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
EaBII08	Lyons tree belt	Borough Grade II	None	No change	The site forms a linear strip of semi-natural woodland, grassland and scrub habitat behind the two distribution centres and is likely to provide a green corridor for wildlife moving across the landscape and important steppingstone habitat to further SINCS including Horsenden Hill Metropolitan site to the east. The area is secluded, with little disturbance, therefore provides a small haven for wildlife which is protected from the public. The areas of grassland supports a moderate diversity of wildflowers, particularly towards the eastern extent of the site. Areas of dense bramble scrub had developed, particularly in the western half of the site owned by the Tesco building, likely as a result of lack of management in recent years, therefore the site appears to be degrading in quality. The site has great potential for enhancement and would benefit from management being introduced, including planting to increase the extent of woodland present. The site lies within an AoD therefore with improved access could provide valuable access to nature for staff at the distribution centres or members of the public.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaBII21	Perivale Community Centre	Borough Grade II	None	No change	The site supports a rich diversity of habitats including broadleaved woodland, neutral grassland and species-rich hedges. The grassland in the north of the site was left uncut and comprised semi-improved neutral grassland with a good mix of wildflowers present. However, the grassland had become encroached by frequent noxious weeds including ragwort, creeping and spear thistles and curled dock, there was also occasional blackthorn scrub from the adjacent hedgerow on the western boundary. The site supported broadleaved woodland to the south which is an uncommon habitat within the borough. The site is freely accessible to the public and regularly used by local people, therefore provides good access to nature. It is connected to other SINC sites adjacent and the River Brent to the north therefore contributes to a contiguous network of green infrastructure in the landscape.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
EaBII24	Greenford Park Cemetery	Borough Grade II	None	No change	A relatively large cemetery with cultural and historical interest, featuring densely packed graves surrounded by semi-improved neutral grassland which is subject to regular mowing. There are scattered trees throughout the site including a few mature oaks on the boundary of the Windmill Allotments and a group of dead elms which provide habitat for saproxylic insects such as stag beetle, which have been recorded at the site. There is a small strip of wildflower mix to the east of the chapel which contained native species including wild carrot, oxeye daisy, common toadflax and viper's bugloss. There was a small ornamental pond to the east of the site which contained invasive waterweed. There were several changes to the layout of the cemetery since the original citation including new paths, a seating area and a structure which houses ashes to the east and areas of bare ground from previous earth works along the eastern boundary. The site is accessed freely however is likely only used by people visiting graves, therefore provides some valuable access to nature for those who use it. It is within close proximity to other SINC sites and provides steppingstone habitat for wildlife across the borough.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaBII28	Northolt/Greenford Countryside Park [Golf Club section only]	Borough Grade II	None	No change	The site forms a disused golf course which is closed from public use and attractive for wildlife due to the low levels of disturbance. A diversity of semi-natural habitats is present including species-rich hedgerows, false oatgrass-dominated grassland, scrub, scattered trees, ditch and bioswales. Scattered trees are present across the site, including a mixture of native and non-native mature trees, and a small oak plantation in the south. There were several grass mounds, brash piles and areas of tall herb grassland which offered good sheltering habitat for amphibians and reptiles. The grassland supported a good mixture of wildflowers including species selfheal, common knapweed, yarrow, common storksbill and cat's-ear, and was dominated by a mixture of grasses including creeping bent, Yorkshire fog, perennial rye-grass and meadow foxtail. The scattered scrub and areas of grassland together form good habitat to support notable bird species, including red kite. The site is part of the Northolt & Greenford Countryside Park and adds to the corridor of semi-natural habitat this site provides in the local landscape. The site has great potential for biodiversity enhancement and management.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaL03	Islip Manor Park (Wildlife area)	Local	Include wider park area – see recommendations for Islip Manor Park (All)	No change	This western section of Islip Manor Park forms a designated wildlife area. The grassland was dominated by grasses with occasional herbs including ox-eye daisy and black knapweed which were frequent on the eastern boundary of the grassland. The area of woodland on the three boundaries of the site was in poor condition with large gaps in the canopy due to overthinning. The ground layer is dominated by snowberry on the southern and western aspects with dense mats of horticultural species of ivy with very little cover by other ground flora. The woodland has a good age structure with mature, semi-mature and young trees with signs of natural regeneration. There is a good amount of standing and dead wood within the site for invertebrate interest. There are several bird boxes and a bat box installed at an appropriate height throughout the habitat. The site is located close to (approximately 350m) Islip Manor Meadows site of Metropolitan Importance and several other designated sites for nature conservation are present within 1km. The park is open access and regularly used by local people therefore provides good access to nature.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
EaL05	Norwood Hall woodland	Local	None	No change	Overall, the Site is considered to be species-rich. Access is restricted but the site provides access to nature for Khalsa primary school children and members of Sikh temple/Mael Gael community project. The woodland has undergone some minor management to create clearings for school children to access the site more easily. Otherwise, the woodland remains much as described in the SINC citation. Together with the surrounding supporting habitats, which are fairly typical of urban greenspaces in the area, the site is considered to still have nature conservation value at the local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaL07	Ravenor Park nature area & stream	Local	None	No change	An area of secondary broadleaved woodland which is an uncommon habitat across the borough. Standing and fallen dead elm trees are occasional. Footpaths create glades and in combination with dense wild plum scrub and an area of secluded grassland it is likely to be an important refuge for birds and small mammals. The stream was dry at the time of survey and due to the lack of riparian or aquatic vegetation it is likely to be dry for most of the year but has potential for enhancement. The hedgerow that bounds the north of the park is likely to be ancient, containing mature oak trees. It is species rich and used by a large number of birds. The site is free access to the public and lies within an AoD, therefore provides valuable access to nature for local people who use it.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
EaL08	Holy Cross Churchyard, Greenford	Local	Minor - Possibly exclude area used as pre-school.	No change	A small but longstanding open space with flower rich grassland, a mixture of semi mature trees and opportunities for a range of wildlife. It has historical and cultural interest in being a church and is likely to support a good seedbank due to its long history. Notable species including house sparrow and mistle thrush have been recorded there. The site is freely accessible to the public and is likely used by people visiting the church, providing access to nature, with low levels of disturbance. Due to the diversity of habitats present, the undisturbed nature of the site and its age, the site is of importance for nature conservation at the Local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
EaL10	Sudbury Lane	Local	None	No change	Mature lines of trees include some large mature specimens with a nice, scattered scrub layer creating some structural diversity in the immediate area. Intervening grassland habitat is dominated by perennial rye grass with large patches of common nettle. Scrub encroaching in areas but this creates nice ecotones and is not excessive. The site is freely accessible to the public, therefore provides access to nature.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaL32	The West London Academy nature area [Now Alec Reed Academy]	Borough	None	No change	A mixture of semi-natural habitats is present including rough grassland, scrub and broadleaved woodland and ditches. The woodland was dense with few mature trees and no ground flora except for where the grassland and brambles encroached. The western parcel comprised educational land with raised planted allotment beds, a grassland field and a pond with raised decking. The pond in particular is likely to be of value to wildlife, such as great crested newt, which has previously been recorded in nearby sites. The site is separated from the Lime Trees golf course by a band of mixed scrub. Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed are known to be present on the other side of this band of scrub and may be present around the pond out of sight. Overall, due to the mixture of habitats present and the potential for the site to support scarce species such as great crested newt, the site is likely to be of importance at the Borough level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
EaL35	Ridding Lane Open Space	Local	Exclude new housing development in northern site extent.	No change	This site is split into two separate parcels. The northern parcel comprises an area of open space dominated by modified grassland but containing mature oak trees and a mix of younger planted trees, an area of flowering meadow and shrubbery. The mature oak trees in particular are likely to provide opportunities for a range of wildlife. The southern parcel comprises a linear strip situated between residential gardens which was inaccessible. It is likely to contain unmanaged woodland alongside a stream, providing a secluded corridor for wildlife. Notable species including house sparrow and starling have been recorded on the site. The site is freely accessible to the public and provides valuable access to nature. Due to the small size of this site, it is of importance for nature conservation at Local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaL40	Down Way Park	Local	None	No change	The site comprises a linear strip of hedgerow and boundary habitat within a wider park area. The hedgerows are bushy, dense and comprise native species. They are in fairly good condition, with gaps only present at the park entry points. The hedge provides important habitat for house sparrows and other birds, but in isolation only provides opportunities for wildlife at the local level. The site has easy potential for enhancement. The hedgerow and surrounding wider park are open to the public and regularly used, therefore, provides good access to nature. The wider park itself is currently outside the designation boundary, being of low nature conservation importance. However, it could be considered for SINC designation with small changes in management.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
EaL45	Oldfield Primary School	Local	Realign boundary to exclude buildings.	No change	A fairly small and isolated site which contains a good diversity of habitats. A relatively diverse flora present, especially in the hedges and fruit trees are present in the south. Two ponds are present which provide opportunities for a range of wildlife. It is accessed by the school only but provides valuable access to nature and an educational resource for school children, including the scouts club which was noted on site. Therefore, the site is of importance for nature conservation at the local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaL46	Northolt Meadow	Local	Extend to north to include adjacent band of mixed scrub and flowering meadow in Northolt Park. [Phase 3 report]	Follow up visit recommended to inform status change after re-development. [Phase 3 report]Remove Designation [Phase 4 report]	The grassland within the site appears to be in poor condition and recently disturbed by machinery, although it's tussock nature and uneven ground beneath creates an optimal habitat for common reptiles. At the northern boundary is a bank with mixed scrub and a line of poplar trees. Standing and fallen deadwood is frequent here, and the scrub contains a good mix of native species. This band of scrub is approximately 20m wide and extends into Northolt Park. The scrub is species rich and in good condition, containing rowan, field maple, silver birch, cherry, blackthorn, hawthorn, dog rose, elm, hornbeam and ash growing over tussocky grassland. The site supports a range of protected and notable species. The site is within an AoD; however, access is currently restricted. It has potential to provide valuable access to nature for local people. The site is of importance for nature conservation at the local level however the designation is under threat as a consequence of proposed development at the site. [Phase 3 report]The site was originally designated due to the presence of a meadow with a mix of damp and dry grassland communities. The site has been fully developed as a site of liveable flats. [Phase 4 report]	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0; 5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0
EaL48	Cayton Road Hedge	Local	Include Cayton Park (proposed) site within designation	Include Cayton Park (proposed) site within designation	A relatively long strip of native hedgerow (Priority Habitat) dominated by blackthorn scrub. It is heavily managed to a short height and lacks diversity. It provides a possible corridor for wildlife but is lacking notable wildlife conservation interest at present. Access to the site is free and the hedge provides important screening from the railway line to the east. The hedgerow has easy potential to be enhanced for wildlife with correct management. Current designation is inappropriate as a conservation feature in its own right but in conjunction with Cayton Green Park to the west may provide importance at the Local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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EaL49	Rosewood	Local	None	No change	The site features a mosaic of habitats including relatively species-rich grasslands supporting frequent wild carrot, birds-foot trefoil and occasional wild strawberry. Other habitats include mixed scrub, mature trees and woodland. The grassland in the north is particularly species-rich, the southern stands may benefit from mowing. The site is partially open to the public therefore provides some valuable access to nature, however there is potential for this to be improved to incorporate larger areas of the site. It lies within close proximity to Horsenden Hill Metropolitan Site, therefore acts as steppingstone habitat for wildlife supported here.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
M051Ea	Yeading Brook Fields (Western field & woodland margins)	Metropolitan	None	No change	The site has gone through significant changes since the last survey. Areas of grassland were in poor condition. A majority of the unimproved meadow species listed within the citation were not present within the site during the survey. The area of woodland accessed was also in poor condition, with ground flora largely absent and abundant fragments of clay throughout. The site supports notable and protected species and due to its extent, these could be important populations. Its location is significant being connected to the Yeading Brook to the west and West London Shooting Grounds SINC to the east, adding to the ecological network. The site requires management to improve the quality of grassland.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Braund Avenue Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site is accessed by plot holders only therefore provides access to nature for those who use it, particularly as it lies within an AoD. However due to its lack of semi-natural habitat, it is unlikely that this site is of value to nature conservation at the local level. It has potential to become a Site of Local Importance if semi-natural habitats were encouraged and managed in a way to promote biodiversity.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Brighton Drive Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site has little value for nature conservation due to its small size and being species poor.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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N/A	Carr Road Open Space	Potential new SINC site for designation	Extend M006 London Canal boundary to include this site. (Currently included within designation for M006 London's Canals and EaB1116 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch SINC site)	Extend M006 London Canal boundary to include this site. (Currently included within designation for M006 London's Canals and EaB1116 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch SINC site)	This site is a very secluded area which is inundated by water frequently from the canal. It supports a diverse mixture of semi-natural habitats including reedbeds and areas of woodland which are uncommon habitats in the borough. The site's location adjacent to the allotments and canal make this a well-connected site which could be colonised by an abundance of wildlife. A large dead tree was noted in the centre of the reed bed, providing additional interest. The site is currently restricted access, however, has great potential for enhancement as it is being proposed as an area of Public Open Space. It provides valuable access to nature which is in an AoD. The site currently forms part of the London Canals MO 06 and EaB1116 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch SINC site. Functionally, this designation fits well with the London canal SINC due to the supporting wetland habitats present, therefore the boundary of this SINC could be extended to cover the whole area of open space.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Cayton Green Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate as a Site of Local Importance and include EaL48 Cayton Road Hedge	Site has potential to be of benefit to biodiversity with the correct management regimes. The western half of this park comprises a mixture of amenity grassland, neutral species poor grassland which has been left to grow long and areas of planted trees growing over tussocky neutral grassland. The amenity grassland has frequent flowering herbs. Starlings and a mix of other bird species were noted during the survey, foraging on the grassland. The areas of long grassland are dominated by grasses with rare occurrences of herbs. It is likely that the tussocky grassland supports a range of invertebrates including butterflies, bees, grasshoppers and orb spiders, and bats are likely to forage within the park. The site is freely accessible to the public and used regularly for recreation therefore provides valuable access to nature. It is connected to the railway line to the east, therefore contributes to the local network of semi-natural habitat. The eastern boundary of the park is lined with a hedgerow which is currently designated as a Site of Local Importance (EaL48 Cayton Road Hedge) and could be combined to create one single SINC site.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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N/A	Costons Lane Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	Some informal garden extensions noted	Not proposed for designation	The site was previously in-use as an allotment site but has been unmanaged for some years and become overgrown with semi-natural habitat. Whilst the site is dominated by bramble scrub and low in habitat diversity, the dense vegetation has become a secluded area for a range of wildlife, which is rare in the surrounding urban landscape. Access is restricted at the site, and it is not in-use, however this contributes to its current importance for wildlife, being less disturbed. The site has good connectivity with adjacent gardens and the proximity to the EaBI14B Brent River Park: Greenford Line to Marnham Fields Site of Borough Importance also means that the site contributes to the local green corridor network of semi-natural habitat. The site has easy potential to be enhanced for biodiversity with the correct management.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Dabbs Hill Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	A standard allotment plot which supports all areas of semi-natural habitats including fruit and nut trees, three small ponds and bramble scrub at the edges. Plot holders have seen hedgehogs and newts in the ponds and starlings and house sparrows were recorded during the survey. The site is accessed by plot holders only therefore provides valuable access to nature for those who use it.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Greenford Hall Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	A standard allotment plot with areas of rough grassland, tall ruderal and bramble scrub at the edges and in disused plots. Between the plots the pathways compose tussocky grass, and a single tarmac access track bisects the site. Frequent fig, apple and plum trees of different ages. The long grassland is likely to be used by slow worm, and a range of birds were recorded during the survey, including starling, robin and crows. Deadwood log piles and bird boxes were noted, and evidence of sustainable practices. The site is accessed by plot holders only but provides valuable access to nature for those who use it with low levels of disturbance.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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N/A	Horsenden Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	Already a parcel within EaL49 Rosewood. Should be separated and designated as its own local level SINC.	Designate as a Site of Local Importance	A fairly unkempt allotment in the west and a young vineyard, separated by bramble scrub. Multiple fruit trees are present and areas of scrub, woodland and ruderal vegetation in the east provide undisturbed habitats for wildlife. The site is connected to EaL49 Rosewood Site of Local Importance to nature conservation and residential gardens in the vicinity, as well as being close to a number of similar allotments in the local area. The site is accessed by plot holders only and does not lie in an AoD.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Islip Manor Park (All)	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The western section of the park is currently designated as a site of local importance (EaL03). This proposed section features the wider park area, which is highly managed as a recreational facility. The habitats here are not particularly diverse or species-rich, however they do provide 'stepping-stone' habitat for wildlife. Semi-natural habitats include bioswales, pond, mature trees, and 'wild' areas of grassland lining the trees around the site boundaries. The pond and bioswales are in poor condition, being largely dried out at the time of the survey and could be greatly improved for wildlife with better management and design. The Park supports frequent deadwood, including standing and fallen deadwood which has value for local invertebrates including stag beetle. The site is located close to (approximately 350m) Islip Manor Meadows site of Metropolitan Importance and several other designated sites for nature conservation are present within 1km. The park is open access and regularly used by local people therefore provides good access to nature.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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N/A	Jubilee Road Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The allotment site is a small triangular-shaped site which is completely surrounded by urban development (residential). Therefore, it remains quite isolated from semi-natural habitats in the wider surrounds. Allotments cover the majority of the site, with a network of pathways covered in amenity grassland dissecting through the sites. A small plot (no.59) was managed for wildlife and supported wildflowers including common vetch, red deadnettle, dove's-foot cranesbill and germander speedwell. Two mature oaks were present on the site which supported bird boxes. It is considered that these allotments are of value to nature conservation at the site level only and does not warrant designation as a SINC.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Lime Trees 1 Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	Consider adjacent field to North for SINC designation	Not proposed for designation	This is a fairly typical allotment with grassy pathways between plots and ditches filled with rain at the time of survey. A diverse range of fruit trees were present, and areas of scrub provide additional interest for local wildlife. Access is restricted for plot holders only; however, it is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it. There was a rough grassland field and ephemeral pond adjacent to the north of the allotment which provided additional habitat diversity and opportunities for wildlife such as amphibians and reptiles.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Lime Trees 2 Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	This is a neat and tidy allotment with mown grassy pathways between the plots. A wild area is present in the east with rough grass between young fruit trees which provides habitat for local wildlife. Smaller areas of scrub are present at other edges of the site, providing shelter for wildlife, and some deadwood logs are present. Notable bird species have been recorded on or flying over the site including house sparrow and starling. Access is restricted for plot holders only; however, it is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it at a local level. Due to the limited extent and diversity of semi-natural habitat on site and distance from Lime trees 1 allotment, it is considered to be of importance to nature conservation at the site level only and does not warrant designation as a SINC site.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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N/A	Mansell Road Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate as a Site of Local Importance	This old allotment site is relatively large in size and has been left unmanaged for at least 5 years which adds cultural/historical value. It is now completely dominated by bramble scrub and low in species diversity, however it is likely used by a large number of common nesting birds and notable species house sparrow have been recorded on the site. The site has connectivity to adjacent gardens which may allow other wildlife to take refuge, such as amphibians and small mammals. Despite the low habitat diversity, it is likely to act as a steppingstone habitat for wildlife moving across the local landscape. Access to the site is restricted to the public, however this may add some value to wildlife being less disturbed. The site has easy potential to provide to be enhanced for biodiversity with modest improvements, most notably scrub removal, and access could be improved as the site is within an AoD so would provide valuable access to nature.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Northolt Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	Minor – exclude north-western section, this is fenced off and comprises amenity grassland and a building.	Designate as Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation	The site comprises a large park with a variety of habitats including woodland, scrub, hedgerows, a small orchard and remnants of a species-rich meadow and other areas of species-rich semi-improved grassland providing opportunities to a wide range of wildlife. The habitats within the site support a population of slow worm, an Ealing BAP species. The site falls within an AoD to nature and therefore provides access to nature.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Oldfield Allotments	Potential new SINC site for designation	The Southern boundary does not appear correct. Potential to extend to include the reed bed to the south, if this area does not get a separate designation (Carr Road Open Space).	Designate as a Site of Local Importance	This is a large, neat and tidy allotment, with mown grassy pathways between the plots. Hedgerows in varying condition and age are present along the boundaries, some of which are being used by the notable species house sparrow. A small number of ponds are present and combined with wet ditches and the adjacent reed bed provide opportunities for amphibians and other wildlife. The site supports mature oaks which are likely to support a range of wildlife in their own right. Access is restricted for plot holders only however it is likely to provide a valuable access to nature for those who use it, which is an AoD. As such, this allotment is of nature conservation value at the local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Current Designation: Existing or Proposed (i.e. Potential New SINC Site for Designation)	Evaluation			
			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
N/A	Ravenor Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	The boundary could be extended to include the orchard and the parkland directly north of the nature area.	As above. Combine this section with Eal42 Ravenor Park Nature Area and Stream and designate as a Site of Local Importance	The park contains a large number of scattered trees of different ages, including oak, poplar, weeping willow, pines and cherry. The grass beneath the trees has been left to grow long, but the majority of the rest of the site is dominated by amenity lawn. An ancient, outgrown hedge is present in the north-east, running south to north through the fields. A small nature area is present in the south of the park which is currently designated as a Site of Local Importance (Eal42 Ravenor Park Nature Area) and is dominated by broadleaved woodland. A recently planted orchard is present in the south-east, in a field adjacent to the nature area. This contains a mixture of different apple and pear varieties, and beneath the grass has been left to grow long. It has potential to provide a great enhancement to biodiversity if it is managed traditionally in order for it to qualify as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI). The area of parkland north of the nature area has also been seeded with a flowering meadow mix, providing further opportunities for invertebrates. Dead trees are present providing opportunities for bats, woodpeckers, stag beetle and fungi. Access to the site is free and it is likely to be used regularly by local people. It is within an AoD, therefore it provides valuable access to nature for local people. The southern half of the park is of higher value to nature than the remaining areas of park which are dominated by highly managed habitats	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Ravenor Park Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site is accessed by plot holders however is relatively species-poor and dominated by allotment plots. Due to the proximity of other more valuable semi natural habitats, it is unlikely that this allotment site is of importance at the local level. However, with enhancements the site could be designated at the local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Current Designation: Existing or Proposed (i.e. Potential New SINC Site for Designation)	Evaluation			
			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
N/A	Stanhope Park Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site is fairly diverse but lacks ponds and old trees. Due to its size and poor connectivity, it is unlikely to be of nature conservation value at the local level. It is accessed by plot holders only therefore is likely to provide some valuable access to nature for those who use it, however there are a good network of green spaces in the wider surrounds that are of better quality.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Stanley Avenue Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	A well-kept/tidy allotment site, completely surrounded by urban development (residential), therefore it remains quite isolated from semi-natural habitats in the wider surrounds. There was a limited diversity of habitats compared to other allotment sites in the borough. Allotments cover the majority of the site, with a network of pathways covered in amenity grassland dissecting through the plots. A few plots located in the eastern corner of the site supported wildflowers including groundsel, red deadnettle, garlic mustard and germander speedwell.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Whitton Drive Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	A fairly typical allotment site. Outgrown hedges and historic tree lines including some mature oak trees are present. Two ponds and a variety of fruit trees are present. In addition, wild edges comprising a mixture of scrub, ruderal, rough grass and planted perennials are found, providing habitat for local wildlife. Access to the site is restricted to plot holders only and it does not lie within an AoD. The site lies directly north of M044 Horsenden Hill Site of Metropolitan Importance and contributes to the local network of greenspace.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0

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			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
N/A	Whitton Place Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	A fairly typical allotment with a good diversity of planted food and flower crops, including areas that have been planted with a large mix of flowering nectar plants. A community garden is present in the north which contains a small pond and beds planted with flowering perennials. Most edges of the allotment have been allowed to grow wild, with a mixture of scattered scrub, fruit trees and rough grassland providing shelter for wildlife. A mature mulberry tree, multiple apple, plum, cherry and fig trees were present. Notable species including starling and stag beetle have been recorded on the site. Access to the site is restricted and it does not lie within an AoD.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
N/A	Windmill Lane Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate as a Site Local Importance	This site includes semi-natural habitats including hedgerows, scattered trees, scrub and neutral grassland. A small pond is present and supported native pond plants. The site is contiguous with the EaB1124 Greenford Park Cemetery Site of Borough Importance located immediately south and provides some supporting habitat for wildlife here. It is within an AoD and therefore it is considered to be of importance for nature conservation at local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_NortholtandGreenford_V2.0
EaBI09	Boundary Stream & The Aviary	Borough Grade I	None	No change	The stream and woodland still appear similar to the description in the citation. The stream has natural banks, but the ground flora is not particularly species-rich with few marginal or riparian species. Some sections the stream water cloudy or discoloured (near the stone bridge) indicating poor water quality, perhaps some pollutant run-off from the adjacent fields. The grasslands at the western end of the site supported a limited range of wildflowers, although one patch in the agricultural field was slightly more species rich. Species recorded on site include singing dunnock, linnet, song thrush, starling, blue tit, wood pigeon, blackcap, wren, great tit, long-tailed tit, greater-spotted woodpecker, chiffchaff, willow warbler, jack dawn, buzzard, stock dove, green woodpecker heard/seen on site, and skylark and meadow pipit heard adjacent fields.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0

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			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
EaBI10A	Brent River Park South; Blackberry Corner, Jubilee Meadow, Trumpers Field (Billets Hart Allotment)	Borough Grade I	None	No change	The site forms part of the EaBI10A SINC site and should remain within the designation due to its diverse fruit and vegetable flora, presence of semi-natural habitat including orchard, species-rich hedges, small area of woodland and habitat for sheltering amphibians, reptiles and small mammals.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
EaBI14B	Brent River Park North; Great Western Railway to Marnham Fields (Cardinal Wiseman School section only)	Borough Grade I	Exclude from EaBI14B	Remove from SINC designation	This site forms part of the EaBI14B SINC site and should be excluded from this designation. The site is dominated by buildings and hardstanding and the small areas of vegetated habitats are highly managed and low in diversity.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
EaBI18	St Mary the Virgin Churchyard, Norwood Green	Borough Grade I-II	None	No change	The churchyard contained some herb rich grassland with including violets, lady's bedstraw, mouse-ear hawkweed and self-heal. The walls around the church supported frequent harts' tongue, black spleenwort and wall rue ferns which are uncommon in the Borough, and the tombstones support lichens and mosses. The church and surroundings are likely to support roosting bats. Some yew trees were present which along with the other trees at the back of the church created a woodland habitat, with ivy, snowberry and violets beneath. Due to the presence of ancient yew trees, locally rare plants and possible presence of large bat roosts this site is fairly unique in the Borough, despite being so small. The site also bordered an extensive habitat network to the South which includes connectivity to planting along the M4. As such, this site is of value to nature conservation at the Borough level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0

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EaBII23	Havelock Cemetery	Borough Grade I-II	None	No change	On first appearance looks to be dominated by amenity grassland but the grassland is herb rich and other species of interest, such as sedum and mature yew and Holly trees are present. The site is likely to be an important resource for wildlife in an otherwise densely urban landscape. However, the habitats are frequently found in other SINC in the borough, and the cemetery is unlikely to support large populations or assemblages of rare or declining species. The site is of value to nature conservation at the local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
EaL04	Avenue Road hedge	Local	None	No change	The site supports fragments of ancient hedgerow which is an important historic natural feature in an otherwise highly urbanised area. It is not clear how extensive the former hedgerow was, however much of the ancient hedgerow appears to have been lost to hardstanding for parking and the remaining patches are small in extent, highly fragmented, and are degrading in quality due to the invasion of rank species and disturbance from littering and erosion. The individual fragments no longer qualify as a hedgerow, according to UK Habitat classification guidelines.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
EaL26	Southall Park Nature Conservation Area	Local	Yes - wider park to be combined with the existing designation for Southall park nature area EaL26	No change	Small area of neutral grassland managed as a nature conservation area, Access is free and used frequently by the public for recreation. It lies within an AoD therefore provides valuable access to nature for local residents. The flowering meadow provides a good nectar source for pollinators and is likely to support healthy invertebrate populations. There are many notable species that have been recorded on the site, particularly bird species, which are likely to be supported by the availability of prey provided by the site.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
EaL37	Cranleigh Park Rough	Local	None	No change	No apparent change since last survey. Meadow is diverse and in good condition. Areas appear to be on shallow substrate and bare patches provide opportunities for burrowing inverts. The sward is varied and has edge habitat adjacent to hedges. The hedges themselves are gappy and could be improved. Size of site and relative isolation limits its value. Overall, the site is of value to nature conservation at the Local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0

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EaL38	Whittle Road Park	Local	The park no longer exists and has been lost to a new build housing development. Only small areas still present at the boundaries of the site.	Remove designation	Due to redevelopment of the site. The small remaining areas of habitats may provide a stepping-stone for wildlife moving from glade lane canal side park to habitat in the local vicinity, but they are unlikely to be of value to nature conservation at the local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
EaL44	Hortus Cemetery	Local	None	No change	The majority of the grassland in the site is dominated by grasses typical of improved soils and flowering herbs were occasional throughout. Recently planted and mature trees were present providing additional interest. The graves supported common sedum species. New graves are still being dug, creating regular disturbance for ruderal plants to colonise. The cemetery includes a rose garden and some other areas of planted shrubs, but these could be improved by more diverse planting. Overall, due to the urban nature of the local surroundings this cemetery is likely to be of value to nature conservation at the local level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
EaL54	Lady Margaret Road	Local	None	No change	Although limited in extent, provides structural, mature undisturbed habitat in an urban setting. The site contributes to network of habitat along the canal to the west. Inherent value in being a relatively undisturbed area of woodland in an urban setting (albeit a small patch).	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
N/A	Bixley Fields Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	Relatively large allotment plot. Due to diversity of habitats including a pond and a good mixture of crop plants, fruit trees and flowering herbs to provide opportunities for wildlife. It has connectivity to adjacent open space and gardens. Access is restricted to local plot holders; however, it provides valuable access to nature for those who use it at a local-level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0

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N/A	Brent Meadow Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The allotment plot is adjacent to the EaB114C Brent River Park North: Brent Valley Golf Club to Uxbridge Road SINC site and is also well-linked to semi-natural habitats alongside the nearby railway line which acts as a wildlife corridor. Semi-natural habitats are supported with a moderate level of plant diversity, including a native hedgerow which bounds the site and native trees, and shrubs are present around the site boundaries including sycamore, English oak, cherry and elder. A small orchard is present in the northeast corner of the site which supports a diverse mix of fruit and ornamental trees. Notable species common darter has been recorded on the site. Access is restricted to plot holders only however is likely to provide a valuable access to nature for those who use it. However, as it does not fall within an AoD and access is restricted it is unlikely to warrant designation as a SINC site.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
N/A	Cranleigh Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The park is small and dominated by hard standing and amenity grassland, with areas of shrubbery. It is not currently providing local value to nature conservation due to its lack of semi natural habitats in good condition. Enhancements would be required to justify designation. The amenity grassland is however herb-rich and if management was relaxed slightly to encourage a 'daisy-lawn' this would help maintain value. Good connectivity for mobile species as near to canal.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
N/A	Dormers Wells Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site is an allotment with grassy pathways and hedges. The site is located directly adjacent (north) of the EaB114C Brent River Park North: Brent Valley Golf Club to Uxbridge Road SINC site and therefore is likely this allotment contributes to the local ecological network, but itself is of limited value to nature conservation without creation of some features and habitats for wildlife, therefore does not warrant designation as a SINC.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0

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N/A	Durdans Park Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	Approximately 60% of the site is being actively used to grow food in allotment plots and the remaining areas support semi-natural vegetation that offer shelter and resources for a variety of wildlife. The allotment holders are trying to work sensitively and in harmony with local wildlife. Notable species recorded on site include singing dunnock (SPI), house sparrow. Lichens were recorded on the fruit trees which may indicate good air quality and healthy ecosystems. The site is well connected to King George's Field which is being proposed for Local designation status and a canal adjacent to the east, contributing to the local green infrastructure and green corridor network. Access is restricted to plot holders only however is likely to provide a valuable access to nature for those who use it. The site has great potential for enhancements in biodiversity. However, the site does not fall within an AoD, and on its own does not warrant designation as a SINC site.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
N/A	Glade Lane Open Space	Potential new SINC site for designation	Include within boundary for EaB110C	Include within boundary for EaB110C	Relatively large area of open space supporting semi-natural habitats which are contiguous with the EaB110C Glade Lane Canalside Park SINC site and adjacent railway, contributing to the local ecological network. There are typical urban features present adjacent to the site including the canal and railway siding.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0

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N/A	Hayes Bridge Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The allotment site had limited diversity of habitats compared to others in the borough. A section of the site along the southern boundary supported semi-natural habitats of rough grassland and ruderals and there were some patches of scattered scrub at the boundaries that offered wilder habitat for biodiversity. The site supported a variety of fruit trees and a single semi-mature ash tree in the north-west corner, however overall, the site was open and structurally homogenous. Litter and fly-tipping was occasional around the site which diminished its aesthetic appeal. There were no obvious signs that the site was being managed to encourage wildlife, nonetheless some of the unmanaged rough land areas and plots, plus the scattered scrub at the boundaries means the site has some wildlife value, at the site-level only. House sparrow and dunnock were recorded in scrub on the western boundary. Good connectivity to London Canal on the Western boundary.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
N/A	Jubilee Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Upgrade to Site of Local Importance	Relatively large area of green space which supports habitat diversity including wildflower meadow strips, scrub, ephemeral swales and orchard habitat providing valuable opportunities for birds, invertebrates, bats and amphibians. Notable species have been recorded on the site including starling. It is isolated but likely to function as an important steppingstone between habitats along the canal to the west and the cemetery to the east. Access is free, used frequently by local people for recreation and it lies within an AoD to nature, therefore is likely to provide valuable access to nature within the local area.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0

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N/A	King George's Playing Field	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Upgrade to Site of Local Importance	Relatively large area of green open space supporting good habitat diversity including semi-improved herb rich grassland providing opportunities for invertebrates, as well as hedge and mixed scrub. The hedge adjacent to canal is dense, wide and species-rich. Recently created flowering meadow with many ornamental flowering species including cosmos and cornflower, providing visual appeal. It is connected to other nearby open spaces. The site is free access to the public and is likely regularly used for recreation by local residents. It lies adjacent to a canal therefore has urban character and aesthetic appeal.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
N/A	Manor Way Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	A standard allotment plot with most active plots used for food growing, interspersed with some small areas of rough grassland and ruderals. The easternmost end of the site is a 'wilder' area comprising a mound covered with bramble scrub, tall herbs/ruderals, with a stand of mostly young cherry trees. Scattered patches of scrub along the northern-western boundary were used by house sparrows. A wildlife pond was under construction in the south-western corner of the site. Notable species recorded on site include house sparrow, dunnock (singing). Access is restricted to plot holders only however is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it at a local level as the site is surrounded by urban development. Although it is not particularly diverse, it has potential for significant improvement and is likely to act as steppingstone site for wildlife. However, as it does not fall within an AoD and access is restricted it does not warrant designation as a SINC site.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
N/A	Norwood Green	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	Due to the presence of wildflower bunds of value to birds and pollinating insects. Dead tree trunks of potential value to stag beetle were also present. The site bordered a considerable network of habitats extending South to the M4 motorway.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0

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N/A	Warren Farm	Potential new SINC site for designation	Include in designation for EaB112 Long Wood and Meadow	Upgrade to Borough Grade I	The majority of the site is dominated by semi-improved grassland which has value to ground nesting birds and hunting birds of prey. In between the grassland were six long jump sand pits, some of which were supporting colonies of mining bees at the time of survey. The site is currently open access therefore provides valuable access to nature, and is well-linked to adjacent SINC sites including EaB112 Long Wood and Meadow and EaB110A. Due to the nesting skylarks and invertebrates found at the site which are uncommon in the Borough, this site is of value to nature conservation at the Borough level.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
N/A	Southall Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	Yes - to be combined with the existing designation for Southall Park nature area	Upgrade to Site of Local Importance	Relatively large area of open space. Access is free and used frequently by the public for recreation. It lies within an AoD therefore provides valuable access to nature for local residents. Semi-natural habitats are present as well as areas of standing and fallen deadwood features and opportunities for fungi and invertebrates. Some very old holly and hawthorn trees present. Areas of flowering meadow provide a nectar source.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
N/A	Three Bridges Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site is relatively small but supports a good mixture of habitats including a small area of wildflower meadow, mature trees, a species-rich native hedge and planted shrubbery. The site is free access to the public and provides valuable access to nature to local residents. It is within close proximity to other SINC sites which adds to the local ecological network. The site is located adjacent to Three Bridges which has historical value which adds interest to the site. However, on its own, the site is not valuable enough to warrant designation as a SINC site as it does not fall within an AoD.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0
N/A	Wolf Fields Allotment	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site has a good mixture of habitats and is well connected to other green spaces in the local area. It has potential to support many different species groups. The site is open to the public and school groups access the site twice a week, therefore serves as an educational resource for children. However, as the site does not lie within an AoD and access is restricted to the public, it does not warrant designation as a SINC.	6058.3_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 3_Results and Recommendations Summary_Southall_V1.0

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EaBII14	Twyford Abbey Grounds.	Borough Grade II	None	No change	A large area of green space, important in both the local and wider landscape context. A strip of mixed woodland along the western boundary contains a variety of tree, shrub and ground flora species, providing habitat for birds, insects, and bats. Amenity grassland, scattered trees and hedgerows are also present. Dead standing trees provide opportunities for fungi and invertebrates. Previous invertebrate records include small heath and wall butterflies, both Species of Principal Importance	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
EaBII15	Former Guinness Mounds	Borough Grade II	None	No change	A small site providing green space in an intensely urban setting, providing an important link between the multiple open spaces of adjacent SINC. The woodland habitat has a good diversity of tree and shrub species, and provides habitat for invertebrates, birds, and bats	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
EaBII26	Mason's Green Lane	Borough Grade II	None	No change	Three areas of land connected via their habitats to provide a continued canopy across the three sites. The site provides a substantial stretch of diverse habitats to support a number of species in a heavily urban environment. The woodland, grassland, and scrub provide habitat for pollinating invertebrates, birds and bats. The wildlife habitats within the school have been enhanced and a small pond has been created, to provide nesting, foraging and hibernating opportunities for bats, birds, invertebrates and amphibians.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
EaL21	North Acton Cemetery	Local	None	No change	Important habitats including woodland, grasslands, scrub, and hedgerows within an intensely urban setting. The species-rich neutral grassland supports a wide variety of species including pollinating invertebrates, bats, and birds. The site is located within an Area of Deficiency and therefore provides valuable access to nature.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
EaL39	Wesley Playing Fields	Local	None	No change	Important area of green space in a highly urbanised location. Although small in extent the habitats provide habitats to support invertebrates and birds. A small pond and seasonal pool provide Additional habitats with potential to support amphibians and aquatic invertebrates. The reduced mowing regime allows for herb rich meadows to develop during the summer months, providing important habitat for pollinating invertebrates and foraging habitat for birds.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Current Designation: Existing or Proposed (i.e. Potential New SINC Site for Designation)	Evaluation			
			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
M115	Gunnersbury Triangle	Metropolitan	None	No change	Relatively undisturbed site with dry acid grassland of metropolitan importance. The woodland, grassland and aquatic habitats provide suitable habitat for a wide range of protected species. The site is managed for biodiversity and provides an important education resource within the local area.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
N/A	Beaconsfield Road Open Space	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	A strip of amenity grassland alongside a main road, with mature scattered trees present around the boundaries of the site and juvenile trees planted in open spaces. The grassland is managed regularly and is relatively species poor. The mature trees provide limited nesting habitat for common bird species. Due to the limited extent and diversity of habitats, these are considered to be important at site level only and the site does not warrant designation as a SINC.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
N/A	Crown Street Open Space	Potential new SINC site for designation	Removal of pavement areas within the boundary	Not proposed for designation	The western half of the site contains a relatively rich diversity of plant species, some of which are of importance to pollinators. The eastern half contained amenity grassland with mature scattered trees. The site provides a wildlife stepping stone between surrounding residential gardens and the non-designated Woodlands Park to the north. Scattered trees provide nesting opportunities for common bird species. The site is located within an Area of Deficiency and therefore provides valuable access to nature. However, due to the limited extent and diversity of habitats, these are considered to be important at site level only and the site does not warrant designation as a SINC.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
N/A	South Acton Recreation Ground	Potential new SINC site for designation	Areas along western and southern boundaries should be included in the site.	Not proposed for designation	Area of open amenity grassland with mature scattered trees along the boundaries. A small clump of unmanaged bramble scrub is present along the boundary with the adjacent Silverlink SINC site. The mature trees comprise the majority of the ecological value, providing habitat for birds and bats. The grassland is species poor with a very short sward. The site is located within an Area of Deficiency and therefore provides valuable access to nature. This site currently does not warrant designation, however with appropriate management and enhancements it could be designated in the future.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Current Designation: Existing or Proposed (i.e. Potential New SINC Site for Designation)	Evaluation			
			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
N/A	Southfield Recreation Ground	Potential new SINC site for designation	Extend EaL31 Southfields Recreation Ground Nature Area to include this site	Extend EaL31 Southfields Recreation Ground Nature Area to include this site	A large park containing areas of species rich grassland, with woodland, hedgerows, several scattered mature trees and tree lines. A large area of amenity grassland is present within the centre of the park in use for recreation. A small, lined pond is also present within the woodland. The site is known to support a population of stag beetles and it is managed for this species. The habitats on site have also the potential support a range of protected species including birds and bats. The site is located within an Area of Deficiency, it is regularly used and provides valuable access to nature. The boundary of the EaL31 Southfields Recreation Ground Nature Area SINC, which already forms part of Southfield Recreation Ground, should be extended to include the wider park as this provides additional habitats and features of interest for wildlife.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
N/A	Wilkinson Way Conservation Area	Potential new SINC site for designation	Realign site boundary and exclude developed area in the north of the site.	Not proposed for designation	The site comprises a small area of broadleaved woodland with mature trees. although in poor condition, and species rich neutral grassland. These provide opportunities for bats and birds. Due to the limited extent and diversity of habitats, these are considered to be important at site level only and the site does not warrant designation as a SINC.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Acton_V1.0
[EaL34]	Popefield Playing Fields	Local	None	No change	A well-maintained sports field containing a large area of amenity grassland within the centre of the park in use for recreation surrounded by a strip of grassland around the perimeter with a reduced mowing regime and a diversity of taller herbs with scattered trees and shrubs. The vegetation along the perimeter provides opportunities for pollinators, starling, hedgehog and house sparrow, which are Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan species. Ivy clad trees with crevices provide roosting opportunities for bat species. There is potential for the site to be enhanced with changes to management practices. The site provides connectivity to multiple green spaces in the borough including Ealing Common to the north and M115 Gunnersbury Park to the south.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_EalingAndSout hall_V1.0
EaBI20	Wyncote Farm	Borough Grade I	None	No change	Based on current designation of the site, information provided by existing citation and a review of aerial imagery data; a precautionary	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Current Designation: Existing or Proposed (i.e. Potential New SINC Site for Designation)	Evaluation			
			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
					approach should be taken and the current level of designation retained.	Summary_EalingAndSout hall_V1.0
EaL24	Christ Church School Nature Area	Local		Remove designation	The site was originally designated due to its educational resource for children attending Christ Church School. The site has been turned into a building with pathway, with a few lavender shrubs and olive trees retained in the south-west.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_EalingAndSout hall_V1.0
EaL33	Wall at Factory Yard	Local		Remove designation	The site was originally designated due to the vegetated wall supporting populations of two fern species (black spleenwort and maidenhair spleenwort). This wall was demolished during construction of new residential units to the east, with no evidence of these species found anywhere on site, therefore the designation of this site should be removed.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_EalingAndSout hall_V1.0
EaL55	Mount Carmel School Nature Area	Local	None	No change	A small site providing valuable habitat in an urban setting. The range of trees of different ages, associated scrub and ground flora habitats create roosting, nesting and pollinating opportunities for birds, bats and invertebrates and a stream provides additional interest. The site is located within the playground space of a primary school resulting in low level disturbance and offers opportunities to use by Mount Carmel School as an educational resource.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_EalingAndSout hall_V1.0
N/A	Bramley Conservation Strip	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate as Site of Local Importance	A small site providing valuable habitat in an urban setting including an area of broadleaved woodland, although in poor condition. There is potential to enhance the site by restoring the woodland and linking this to the adjacent SINC of Borough Importance EaBII19 Piccadilly and District Lines in Ealing. The site offers opportunities to be used as an educational resource by the adjacent school.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_EalingAndSout hall_V1.0

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			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
N/A	Conolly Dell	Potential new SINC site for designation	Update boundary to include additional areas of dell on southern boundary and to exclude areas in the north outside of the boundary fencing.	Designate as Site of Local Importance	The site comprises a dell with a variety of different habitats including standing water and reedbeds within an urban area and provides opportunities for invertebrates, including stag beetle, amphibians, birds and bats. The site is connected to the adjacent EaBI14c Brent River Park North (Brent Valley Golf Club to Uxbridge Road) SINC and lies near the EaBI17 Ealing Broadway to Hanwell Railsides green corridor, with further SINCS and green spaces within 500m.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_EalingAndSout hall_V1.0
N/A	Ealing Common additional areas: A406 between Hamilton Rd & North Common Rd.	Potential new SINC site for designation	Extend EaL25 Ealing Common boundary to include this site.	Combine with EaL25 Ealing Common and designate as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	Although this site is small in size, it is in close proximity to EaL25 Ealing Common and provides supporting habitats including neutral grassland, tall herbs and lines of semi-mature and mature trees. The lines of trees of this site connect to similar habitat running both north-south and east-west providing a continuation of valuable roosting and foraging opportunities for bat species, and nesting and foraging opportunities for birds and invertebrates. The trees provide a 'green' aesthetically pleasing buffer for the local residents. Access to the site is possible at either end of the site as well as in the middle of the site. A central, narrow, hard-surfaced path restricts the impact of public footfall.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_EalingAndSout hall_V1.0
N/A	Green Lane Open Space (Katherine Buchan Meadow)	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate as Site of Local Importance	A small wildflower meadow actively managed for biodiversity within an urban area. Suitable habitat for stag beetle, an Ealing BAP species, is present in the log pyramid within the flower beds on the eastern boundary. The species-rich meadow is of value to pollinators. Mature trees with bird and bat boxes provide additional opportunities for bats and birds. The proximity of this site to a local school means it provides opportunities for engagement and education in addition to green space access.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_EalingAndSout hall_V1.0

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			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
N/A	Lammas Park	Potential new SINC site for designation	Extend EaL14 Lammas Park Enclosure and Nature Area to include this site	Extend EaL14 Lammas Park Enclosure and Nature Area to include this site	A large and busy park used for a range of recreational activities. In the north-west the site has a stream running through a rich wildflower grassland with two ponds, one of which is fenced inside a small undisturbed nature area for educational activities. It is located within an Area of Deficiency in Access to nature and therefore provides valuable access to nature. The boundary of the EaL14 Lammas Park Enclosure and Nature Area SINC, a section of which is already located within Lammas Park, should be extended to include the wider park as this provides additional habitats and features of interest for wildlife.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_EalingAndSout hall_V1.0
[EaL06]	Wood End Wireless Station (R.A.F.) Open Space	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	A site with a mixture frequently mown grass and unimproved grassland, which has been improved for wildlife with the addition of a young orchard, trees avenues and hedgerows. There is potential to enhance the site by reviewing the management regime to restore meadow areas and improve the orchard area. The site falls within an Area of Deficiency in Access to nature and therefore provides access to nature.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Green ford_V1.0

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Current Designation: Existing or Proposed (i.e. Potential New SINC Site for Designation)	Evaluation			
			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
[EaL01]	Rectory Park	Local	None	No change	This large and habitat-diverse green space provides an important space for sports, nature and play in an otherwise urban area in west London. It provides an important stepping-stone out of London to the larger expanses of green space found west of Northolt. The northern boundary joins EaB1128 Northolt and Greenford Countryside Park SINC. A number of other SINC sites also lie within 200m of the site. The habitats on site provide nesting, foraging and roosting habitats for Ealing BAP species including starling, which was recorded on site during the survey, bats, and hedgehog. The longer areas of grassland have the potential to provide a rich diversity of plants for pollinators and other invertebrates. The ponds provide loafing, foraging and breeding habitats for birds, bats and invertebrates respectively. The native species-rich hedgerows with mature trees provide nesting opportunities for a number of notable species including dunnock and mistle thrush, which have been recorded during the survey. Access to the site is excellent with a total of 11 access points linking into the adjacent housing estates and from Ruislip Road along the southern boundary.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0
N/A	A40 Islip Manor Road verges	Potential new SINC site for designation	The site boundary requires reviewing and amending as it includes private properties with gardens in the north and does not cover the full extent of the road verge.	Designate as Site of Local Importance	Although the site is small in size, the verges have a diverse floral interest, including the occurrence of key indicator species and rare orchids, combined with the need to retain a good view for oncoming traffic, makes this site both valuable and unusual in the landscape. A hedgerow, next to neighbouring housing, provides an effective screen and connectivity between different habitat areas including local gardens. Scattered trees including potentially native black poplar, which is an Ealing BAP species; and a treeline are also present providing additional habitat diversity and foraging for birds and invertebrates. The habitats within the site provide a wildlife corridor in an urban setting.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0

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N/A	A40 Land west of GU Canal & north of A40	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate as Site of Local Importance	An area of secondary woodland on a disused and inaccessible part of the canal towpath, the area is fenced off and has wooded over. Its proximity to the canal increases the value of this woodland site for nesting birds and roosting bats. The site provides a wildlife corridor in combination with the adjacent canal and vegetated areas along the road network. The woodland is in poor condition; however, there is potential to improve its condition with appropriate management.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0
N/A	A40 Verge Between Central Line West Ruislip Branch and Argyle Road	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site comprises two verges with a mixture of scrub, trees and semi-improved neutral grassland. The verges are narrow and limited in extent and are both subject to severe fly tipping and littering. The northernmost one is species-poor and isolated by roads and housing. The southernmost one is species-rich and has connectivity to EaBli16 Central Line west Ruislip Branch SINC, however the grassland within this verge is in poor condition. This site currently does not warrant designation; however, with appropriate management and enhancements it could be designated in the future, given its position next to the railway line and potential for enhancements.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0
N/A	A40 Verges at Target Roundabout	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site consists of two roundabout island verges. The verges were dominated by dense continuous scrub with some suitable habitat for birds. However, they are limited in extent and are isolated by roads. Therefore, the site does not warrant designation	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0
N/A	A40 Verges East of Target Roundabout	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate as Site of Local Importance	The site comprises a series of verges along the A40 road; with species-rich semi-improved neutral grassland, woodland and scrub providing suitable habitats for birds, mammals, reptiles and invertebrates. The verges are not continuous along their full length but there is a level of connectivity through the site and they are connected to a school area with open playing fields and fields for permanent grazing. An area of woodland is managed for nature by Belvue High School and is used for education and play providing a valuable resource for the school.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0

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			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
N/A	A40 Verges West of Target Roundabout	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The site comprises a narrow verge with scrub, regenerated and planted woodland, on a very steep and in some parts vertical bank. It has some connectivity with habitats that neighbour the road network, however it remains an isolated habitat within the road network due to the proximity of roads and a roundabout and is subject to high levels of disturbance from traffic.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0
N/A	Cranleigh Gardens (Housing)	Potential new SINC site for designation	Minor – exclude area in the south-west comprising private gardens and properties	Designate as Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation combined with Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (Woods & overgrown meadow)	The site is small in size and comprises habitats that are found in the local and wider area and could be easily recreated. However, the woodland area contains mature willow trees which hold value in terms of providing nesting, roosting and feeding opportunities for a variety of wildlife species. The hedgerows also provide nesting and foraging opportunities for birds as well as a nectar source for pollinating invertebrates. The site also provides a valuable link to other open spaces, including the adjacent proposed SINC Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (Woods and overgrown meadow) and forms part of an almost continuous green corridor leading out of London to the west towards the Green Belt. This site should be designated as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation in combination with the adjacent proposed site Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (woods and overgrown meadows) as in combination they provide an important extension of woodland, scrub and meadow habitat in the area and there is potential to benefit wildlife and the local community with improved management.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0

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			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
N/A	Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (Woods and overgrown meadow)	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate as Local Importance for Nature Conservation combined with Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (Housing)	Although small in size, the site includes predominately woodland with a good diversity of trees of differing age ranges potentially supporting a number of species. The scrub habitats are mixed and dense in places providing excellent cover for birds and some mammals, as well as foraging opportunities for birds and a source of nectar for a number of invertebrates. More mature trees contain cracks and fissures for roosting bats. The hedges that border the site on three sides are in good condition and managed well. The southern section was not accessible at the time of the survey; however, it was possible to see from adjacent land that scrub dominates this section with a central grassland habitat which has the potential to support a species-rich meadow. The habitats within the site are well represented to the east and south in extensive open spaces, as well as more locally within the adjacent proposed SINC Cranleigh Gardens (Housing) and they provide a 'green' stepping stone linking a number of larger open spaces to the west out of London to reach the Green Belt and beyond. This site should be designated as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation in combination with the adjacent proposed site Cranleigh Gardens (Housing) as in combination they provide an important extension of woodland, scrub and meadow habitat in the area and there is potential to benefit wildlife and the local community with improved management.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Current Designation: Existing or Proposed (i.e. Potential New SINC Site for Designation)	Evaluation			
			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
N/A	Lord Halsbury's Memorial Playing Field Hedge	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Designate as Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	A large recreational ground with mown amenity grassland surrounded by hedgerows and scrub, with an area of woodland in the north-west. The hedgerows and woodland contain mature English elm trees. The site and particularly the hedgerows are of importance as a foraging area for birds and bats, and the large extent of amenity grassland is a valuable foraging resource for some species of birds such as thrush, yellow hammer and starling. The site is connected to adjacent SINC sites including EaBII16 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch; M037 Islip Manor Meadows and Proposed SINC Willow Tree Primary School Grounds. There are opportunities for a community project engaging with the school and local residents as well as opportunities for the school to use the site as a resource for environmental education.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Current Designation: Existing or Proposed (i.e. Potential New SINC Site for Designation)	Evaluation			
			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
N/A	Willow Tree Primary School Grounds	Potential new SINC site for designation	None	Not proposed for designation	The habitats and species found on this site are not rare in the local and wider context. The areas of woodland found on the site are limited in extent and are likely to provide the most value due to a rich diversity of species including the ground flora and particularly the flora found in the edge habitat, which is rich in herbs and wildflower species in general planted by the school. These areas provide hibernating, foraging and roosting habitats for birds, a number of invertebrates, hedgehogs and potentially bats. The site provides an important educational resource for the pupils that attend the school and an ecological link to other SINCS and green spaces in both the local and wider area in the wider context, including the proposed SINC Lord Halsbury's Memorial Ground SINC and EaBII16 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch SINC. The areas of scrub, which are dense in places, and their vegetated verges, provide continuity, in the wider context, of habitats providing shelter, refuge and a food resource for invertebrates and birds. The site benefits from being relatively undisturbed for most of the day, however, the playing field and areas of woodland including the 'outdoor classroom' area, raised beds and play apparatus experience periods of intense use during school hours. The habitats present on site and the populations of species likely to be supported by the site are considered to be important only a site level, and therefore this site is not proposed to be designated as a SINC.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_Northolt&Greenford_V1.0
EaBI19	Acton Railsides	Borough Grade I	None	No change	Much of the rail side habitats comprise secondary woodland dominated by sycamore or scrub. Other woodland species included ash, cherry, oak, crab apple, field maple and hornbeam. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia, hawthorn, ivy, Canadian fleabane, holly and bindweed. Two areas of grassland were present on site and included Michaelmas daisy, nettle, ribwort plantain and wild carrot. Two small patches of the common thallose liverwort were located along the North Action Station southern wall. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, and their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a corridor for local wildlife in of urban development.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_RailwaySites_V1.0

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Current Designation: Existing or Proposed (i.e. Potential New SINC Site for Designation)	Evaluation			
			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
EaBII16	Central Line and Castle Bar Branch Railsides	Borough Grade II	Removal of areas of concrete hardstanding car park near Northolt Community Centre. Removal of HS2 construction site near A312 – Mandeville Road. Addition of small band of woodland north of Hanger Lane Station.	No change	Habitats on site included woodland, scrub and grassland. Woodland species included oak, sycamore, horse chestnut, ash and willow species. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia and hawthorn. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, and their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a corridor for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_RailwaySites_V 1.0
EaBII17	Ealing Broadway to Hanwell Railsides	Borough Grade II	Potential addition of small band of woodland west of Hanwell Station known as Conolly Dell Ponds, subject to findings of survey to be conducted in 2023.	No Change	A section of railway with two predominant widespread habitats including woodland, scrub and a small pocket of modified grassland. Much of the rail side habitats comprise semi-natural woodland or scrub transitioning to woodland. Woodland species largely included ash, sycamore, oak rowan and wild cherry. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia, hawthorn and Virginia creeper. Grassland species included ribwort plantain and perennial ryegrass. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, and their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a corridor for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_RailwaySites_V 1.0
EaBII18	Southall Railsides	Borough Grade II	Expansion of boundary to include entirety of tree line along Park Avenue. Addition of grassland and scattered trees located east of West London Mental Health NHS to the south east of the site.	No change	Two sections of railway with two predominant widespread habitats including woodland, tall ruderal vegetation and scrub. Woodland species largely included hawthorn, ash, sycamore, poplar and oak. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia, hawthorn, blackthorn and holly. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, connectivity to adjacent SBINC sites such as EaBI10C Brent River Park: Glade Lane Canalside Park and EaBI14C Brent River Park North: Brent Valley Golf Club to Uxbridge Road as well as their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a corridor for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_RailwaySites_V 1.0

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Current Designation: Existing or Proposed (i.e. Potential New SINC Site for Designation)	Evaluation			
			Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Reference for Detailed Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Survey Report (see Appendix A)
EaBII19	Piccadilly and District Lines in Ealing	Borough Grade II	Removal of areas of cleared scrub adjacent to Acton Green Common and Chiswick Back Common. Addition of a small band of woodland near EaL16 Cleveley Crescent Allotments.	No change	Habitat diversity varied across the site, but woodland species largely included sycamore, ash, hawthorn, cherry, field maple. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia, hawthorn, blackthorn, dogwood and firethorn. Patches of snowberry, Spanish broom, cotoneaster species and false acacia were present growing in places, particularly near South Ealing Station and North Ealing Station. Patches of neutral and acid grassland were located near Ealing Common Park, South Ealing and Boston Manor stations. Grassland species included fescue species, ribwort plantain, perennial ryegrass, oxeye daisy, green alkanet, nettle, cleaver. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, and their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a corridor for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_RailwaySites_V1.0
EaBII20	Silverlink Metro and Dudding Hill Loop RAILSIDES in Ealing	Borough Grade II	Expansion of boundary to include strips of woodland leading to Willesden Junction station.	No change	Much of the rail side habitats comprise secondary woodland dominated by sycamore or scrub. Woodland species largely included sycamore, ash, lime, oak, alder and London plane. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia, ivy and nettle. Patches of Japanese Knotweed were present growing in places, particularly between Acton Central and Willesden Junction stations. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, and their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a corridor for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development.	5656_London Borough of Ealing_Ealing SINC Review_Phase 4_Results and Recommendations Summary_RailwaySites_V1.0

Appendix B: Ecology Consultancy/ Temple Reports

Ealing SINCs: Group 1

Results and Recommendations Summary

London Borough of Ealing

Job Number	6058			
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1 Introduction

BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Ecology Consultancy was commissioned in September 2018 by London Borough of Ealing to carry out a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Ealing, London. The assessment highlights any changes at the SINCs since the last review was completed (GLA and Ealing Council, 2008), positive or negative, due to management, external influences and wider species population changes in abundance and distribution.

SCOPE

- 1.2 This component of the SINC Review covers the sites listed in Table 1, collectively named 'Group 1'. The surveys of Group 1 were completed between November 2017 and September 2018, with minor access restrictions.

TABLE 1: Survey information for Group 1 SINCs

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
M037 Ea	Islip Manor (Meadows)	08/12/2017	Yes
M044	Horsendon Hill	26/04/2018, 01/08/2018 & 18/08/2018	Yes
M051 Ea	Yeading Brook Fields	05/07/2018	No - no access to gun club land
EaBI03	Smith's Farm, Marnham Fields, Bridge Farm Open Space & Greenford Lagoons	25/05/2018	Yes - lagoons and north-west corner of Smith's Farm fenced off so surveyed from a distance
EaBI04	Tentelow Lane Woodland and Meadow	22/11/2017	No - boundary overlaps playing fields rather than skirting the woodland edge.
EaBI10A	Brent River Park South: Blackberry Corner, Jubilee Meadow, Trumpers Field & Fox Meadow	14/12/2017	No - allotment and eastern river bank not accessible.
EaBI10B	Brent River Park South: Elthorne Waterside	26/06/2018	Yes
EaBI10C	Brent River Park South: Glade Lane Canalside Park	18/04/2018 & 14/07/2018	No - restricted access to some parts of the woodland and no access to southern & eastern fields
EaBI11	Grove Farm	05/12/2017	Yes
EaBI12	Brent River Park South: Long Wood and Meadow	24/11/2017	No - north-western horse field was not accessible.
EaBI14A	Brent River Park North: Hanger Lane to Greenford Lane	24/07/2018	No - area south of the river and area west of Argyle Road not accessible
EaBI14B	Brent River Park North: Great Western Railway to Marnham Fields	08/08/2018	No - area west of river and Brentside High School playing fields inaccessible
EaBI14C	Brent River Park: Brent Valley to Uxbridge Road	21/08/2018	No - access restrictions to railway sidings

EaBI15	Fox Wood and Hanger Hill Park	04/12/2017	Yes
EaL29	Blondin Nature Area & Allotments	22/11/2017	No - no access to allotment.

1.3 This report is accompanied by raw survey data forms and Habitat maps, surveyed using the methodology set out in the Open pace and habitat survey for Greater London (GLA, 2004).

2 Survey Results & Recommendations

2.1 A summary of the results of the surveys of Group 1 SINC's completed in 2017 and 2018 is provided in Table 2 below. Information on the overall floristic species richness, interest for different taxa, dominant habitats and threats and disturbance are largely based on the field survey results. Presence of protected and notable species has been informed both by the desk study records and the field survey. An evaluation of the nature conservation value and changes since the last SINC review surveys (predominately completed in 2006), including any potential boundary and status changes has been given. Finally, brief recommendations for enhancement have been provided for each SINC, informed by the desk and field survey data, existing Citations and Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (London Borough of Ealing, 1999).

TABLE 2: Results and recommendations summary for Group 1 SINC

Survey Results								Evaluation				Recommendations		
SINC Name	Boundaries Correct?	Species Richness	Interest	Protected Species ¹ Records	Dominant Habitats	Notable Species ²	Threats and Disturbance	Nature Conservation Value	Changes Since Last Survey	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	BAP Species ³ Targets
M037 Ea Islip Manor (Meadows)	Yes	Average/ Rich	Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Small mammals	Great crested newt (2010).	Neutral grassland (herb-rich & semi-improved); Scrub; Woodland	Sneezewort; Devil's-bit scabious; Saw-wort; Gatekeeper butterfly; Peacock butterfly; Ringlet butterfly; Speckled wood butterfly; House sparrow; Swift	Fly tipping	Metropolitan - A large area that has been retained as semi-natural for hundreds of years. Comprises a mosaic of grassland, scrub and wetland of importance to a large variety of wildlife, including protected species such as great crested newt.	None apparent.	Reductions in SINC boundary to exclude areas of hardstanding and amenity grassland associated with the adjacent housing estate.	Remains Metropolitan	No apparent change since last survey.	Hedge laying along A40 and/or additional planting to improve natural screening.	Pipistrelle bat; Great crested newt; Hedgehog; Noctule bat; Grass snake; Slow worm; Common lizard; Kestrel; Common blue butterfly
M044 Horsendon Hill	Yes	Average/ Rich	Bats; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Invertebrates; Fungi	Great crested newt (2012); Slow worm (2012).	Amenity grassland (Golf courses); Woodland; Neutral grassland	Common frog; Common toad; Midland hawthorn; Cornflower; Dyer's Greenweed; Greater bird's-foot trefoil; 21 + Notable bird species; 11+ Notable invertebrate species	Inappropriate management of golf courses; Invasive plant species along canal or in ponds	Metropolitan - Large open space, including areas which support long-standing semi-natural habitats including ancient woodland. A diversity of habitats providing opportunities for a range of wildlife, and providing an important link between adjacent green spaces.	None apparent.	Reduce boundary to exclude football club.	Remains Metropolitan	No apparent change since last survey.	Create new waterbodies in golf courses to provide additional opportunities to wildlife including great crested newt and grass snake. Rotational coppicing of woodland understories to increase light reaching the ground flora, encouraging flowering plants. Consider creation of woodland glades to provide more opportunities for speckled wood butterflies.	Pipistrelle bat; Noctule bat; Great crested newt; Common frog; Grass snake; Slow worm; Spotted flycatcher; Green woodpecker; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Reed bunting; Speckled wood butterfly
M051 Ea Yeading Brook Fields	Yes	Average/ Rich	Mammals; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Invertebrates; Higher plants	Great crested newt (2009); Grass snake (2005)	Woodland; Scrub; Neutral grassland (species-rich)	Himalayan balsam; Giant hogweed; Narrow-leaved water dropwort; Primrose; Sneezewort; Common blue butterfly; Gatekeeper butterfly; Peacock butterfly; Holly blue butterfly; Ringlet butterfly;	Minor litter & dog fouling; Himalayan balsam along river banks.	Metropolitan - The alluvial meadows are particularly species-rich and support a diversity of plants and wildlife. Located along the River Brent, the SINC provides important connectivity through the borough.	None apparent.	None	Remains Metropolitan	No apparent change since last survey.	Create glades in woodland next to Yeading Brook to allow marginal vegetation to develop for foraging water vole. Removal/management of Himalayan balsam. Create deadwood piles as hibernacula for great crested newts and reptiles.	Water vole; Great crested newt; Pipistrelle bat; Grass snake; Slow worm; Common lizard; Kestrel

¹ Protected species include those listed in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), Schedule 1 and Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

² Notable species include those listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 2006, London Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species, Ealing BAP species, Birds of Conservation Concern – amber list and red list (Eaton et al, 2015), and Red Data Book/nationally notable species (JNCC, undated).

³ Including Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 2006 (previously national BAP species), London BAP species and Ealing BAP species.

EaBI10B Brent River Park South: Elthorne Waterside	Yes	Average/ Rich	Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Invertebrates	None.	Woodland; Tall herbs; Neutral grassland; Roughland	Japanese knotweed; Small-flowered cranesbill; Gatekeeper butterfly	Litter; Dog fouling; Japanese knotweed; Minor fly tipping; Minor road and aircraft noise	Borough - Mosaic of habitats, good diversity of wildlife. Provides connectivity to other semi-natural habitats and SINCs along the River Brent	None apparent.	None	Remains Borough	No apparent change since last survey.	Removal/management of Japanese knotweed and negative indicator species such as ragwort. Provide new bat and bird boxes. Create new water bodies to provide additional opportunities for wildlife.	Common pipistrelle; Noctule bat; Kestrel;
EaBI10C Brent River Park South: Glade Lane Canalside Park	Yes	Average	Bats; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Invertebrates	None.	Neutral grassland; Woodland; Scrub; Amenity grassland	Smooth newt; Dunnock; Goldfinch; Red kite; Japanese knotweed; Brown argus butterfly; Common blue butterfly; Peacock butterfly; Small copper butterfly	Litter and dog fouling is a minor problem alongside paths	Borough - A good variety of habitats including waterbodies, providing opportunities to a range of wildlife. Park of the wider Brent River Park network, providing ecological connectivity through the borough.	Minor - Wasteground in north-west of site developed into non- native woodland	None	Remains Borough	Only minor changes since last survey.	Understorey planting and rotational coppicing of the woodland to increase structural and floristic diversity. More frequent cuts of the southern field to reduce dominance of ruderals, removing cut vegetation to avoid further nutrient input.	Song thrush; Kestrel; Common blue butterfly; common frog
EaBI11 Grove Farm	Yes	Average	Bats; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Invertebrates; Fungi	None.	Woodland; Neutral grassland; Scrub	Japanese knotweed; Japanese rose; Wood anemone; Common blue butterfly; Gatekeeper butterfly; Holly blue butterfly; Peacock butterfly; Purple hairstreak butterfly; Small copper butterfly; Speckled wood butterfly	Invasive plant species; Abundant litter at woodland edge	Borough - Large area of mature woodland and meadow which in combination provide ecological value to a range of wildlife, and is likely to act as a stepping stone between Horsendon Hill and woodland in Harrow to the north.	Minor - apparent loss of species-rich damp grassland in the south- east.	Reduce to exclude road and roundabout along north- west boundary.	Remains Borough	Only minor change since last survey.	Removal/management of Japanese knotweed and Japanese rose. Installation of more litter bins. Recreation of species-rich damp grassland, by scrub removal and/or SUDs creation. Creation of ephemeral water bodies would provide new opportunities to amphibians and grass snake.	Pipistrelle bat; Noctule bat; Grass snake; Slow worm; Common lizard; Tawny Owl; Speckled wood butterfly
EaBI12 Brent River Park South: Long Wood and Meadow	Yes	Average	Mammals; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Invertebrates	None.	Woodland; Neutral Grassland	Midland hawthorn; Wood speedwell; Spindle; Angelica; Opposite -leaved golden saxifrage; Bluebell	Overgrazing	Borough - The woodland is mature and has a species-rich ground flora containing Ancient Woodland Indicator species. The grassland also appears to have patches of acid grassland. The mix of habitats present provides a good range of opportunities for wildlife and is adjacent to the River Brent network thereby providing ecological connectivity through the borough.	None apparent.	Increase boundary to include disused area of school playing fields and sandpits which appear to support acid grassland.	Remains Borough	No apparent change since last survey.	Cut/remove cutting of species- poor grassland strip, or alternatively, perform some scrapes to suppress False-oat grass and encourage acid grassland species. Bolster hedgerow with planting along the linear grassland strip to increase connectivity and cover for wildlife.	Pipistrelle bat; Noctule bat; Grass snake; Slow worm; Common frog; Song thrush; Tawny owl

EaBI14A Brent River Park North: Hanger Lane to Greenford Lane	Yes	Average/ Rich	Bats; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Invertebrates; Fish	Great crested newt (2009); Common pipistrelle (2012); Soprano pipistrelle (2012)	Amenity grassland; Neutral grassland; Running water; Woodland	Giant hogweed; Japanese knotweed; Rustyback fern; Kingfisher; Gatekeeper butterfly; Speckled wood butterfly; 6 spot burnet; Stag beetle	Litter; Flooding; Invasive plant species; Minor traffic noise	Borough - part of the wider Brent River Park Network, providing ecological connectivity through the borough. Supports protected species including bats and great crested newts.	None apparent.	Extend SINC boundary to include all of Pittshanger Allotments., and square area of neutral grassland in west of Pittshanger Park	Remains Borough	No apparent change since last survey.	Removal/management of Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam and giant hogweed. Provide new bird and bat boxes. Sow wildflower seed mixes in the roughs of the golf courses.	Water vole; Grass snake; Slow worm; Common lizard; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Speckled wood butterfly; 6 spot burnet;
EaBI14B Brent River Park North: Great Western Railway to Marnham Fields	Yes	Average	Bats; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Invertebrates; Fish	None.	Amenity grassland; Neutral grassland; Running water; Woodland	Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; Giant hogweed; Rustyback fern; Gatekeeper butterfly; Holly blue butterfly; Peacock butterfly; Small copper butterfly; Speckled wood butterfly	Graffiti; Himalayan balsam; Litter; Unauthorised camping/hom elessness	Borough - part of the wider Brent River Park Network, providing ecological connectivity through the borough.	None apparent.	Remove sports pitches/playing fields from SINC boundary	Remains Borough	No apparent change since last survey.	Removal/management of Himalayan balsam. Provide additional bins. Relax management of grassland currently kept as short-mown playing fields.	Water vole; Grass snake; Slow worm; Common lizard; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Speckled wood butterfly; Common blue butterfly
EaBI14C Brent River Park: Brent Valley to Uxbridge Road	Yes	Average/ Rich	Bats; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Fish; Invertebrates;	Brown long- eared bat (2012); Water vole (2010)	Amenity grassland; Neutral grassland; Woodland	Common sand spurrey; Japanese knotweed; Giant hogweed; Himalayan balsam; Variegated yellow archangel; Butterfly bush; Hedgehog; Chiffchaff; Great spotted woodpecker; Mistle thrush; Starling; Swift; Chinese mitten crab; Common blue; Gatekeeper butterfly; Holly blue butterfly; Oak processionary moth; Peacock butterfly; Purple hairstreak butterfly; Speckled wood butterfly; Stag beetle	Invasive plant species; Litter	Borough - part of the wider Brent River Park Network, providing ecological connectivity through the borough. Large areas of amenity grassland, but also potentially the largest area of acid grassland in Ealing	None apparent.	Extend boundary to include Connolly Dell Ponds	Remains Borough	No apparent change since last survey.	Removal/management of Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam and variegated yellow archangel. Rotational coppicing in woodland close to railway.	Common pipistrelle; Noctule bat; Water vole; Grass snake; Slow worm; Common lizard; Hedgehog; Kestrel; Kingfisher; Green woodpecker; Greater spotted woodpecker.

EaB115 Fox Wood and Hanger Hill Park	Yes	Average/ Poor	Bats; Amphibians; Birds; Invertebrates	Pipistrelle bat (2014)	Amenity grassland; Neutral grassland; Scattered trees; Woodland	Hybrid bluebell; Gatekeeper butterfly; Holly blue butterfly; Peacock butterfly; Purple hairstreak butterfly; Speckled wood butterfly; Golden oriole; Kestrel	Cherry laurel locally dominant in woodland understorey; Hybrid bluebell in the ground flora; Dog fouling	Borough - In its entirety the range of habitats present provide a variety of habitats of value to wildlife, and provide an important 'stepping stone' in the local area.	Minor - apparent loss of wood anemone	Extend boundary to include all of woodland around the edges of the playing fields.	Remains Borough	Only minor change since last survey.	Rotational coppicing and/or removal of cherry laurel in woodland to allow more light to reach ground and encourage regrowth of flowering species such as wood anemone. This would also enhance the site for speckled wood butterfly. Removal of hybrid and Spanish bluebell to manage the spread of hybrids in the local area.	Song thrush; Green woodpecker; Greater spotted woodpecker; Speckled wood butterfly; Bluebell
EaL29 Blondin Nature Area & Allotments	No - part of boundary extends into neighbouring property in south west	Average	Amphibians; Birds; Invertebrates	None.	Woodland; Neutral Grassland; Orchard; Allotments	Canadian waterweed; New Zealand pygmyweed; Parrot's feather; Japanese rose; Gatekeeper butterfly; Small copper butterfly; Speckled wood butterfly; House sparrow	Dog fouling; <i>Elodea sp.</i> in pond; Potential for invasive species and use of pesticides in allotments	Local - Relatively small open space comprising a good range of habitats, and a long-standing allotment.	None apparent.	Reduce site boundary to exclude private gardens.	Remains Local	No apparent change since last survey.	Annual clearance of any invading vegetation in the pond. Meadow cuts of the seeded area at appropriate times of the year. Liaison with allotment users on wildlife-friendly gardening.	Common pipistrelle; Grass snake; Slow worm; Common lizard; Common frog; Song thrush; Linnet; Bullfinch; Kestrel; Speckled wood butterfly; Common blue butterfly

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Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.



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Ealing SINCs: Group 2

Results and Recommendations Summary

London Borough of Ealing

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1 Introduction

BACKGROUND

1.1 The Ecology Consultancy was commissioned in September 2018 by London Borough of Ealing to carry out a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Ealing, London. The assessment highlights any changes at the SINCs since the last review was completed (GLA and Ealing Council, 2008), positive or negative, due to management, external influences and climate change.

SCOPE

1.2 This component of the SINC Review covers the sites listed in Table 1, collectively named 'Group 2'. The surveys of Group 2 were completed between April and October 2018, with minor access restrictions.

TABLE 1: Survey information for Group 2 SINCs

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
M006 Ea	London's Canals	25/07/2018, 25/09/2018 & 22/10/2018	Yes
M008	Perivale Wood	01/06/2018	Yes
M115Ea	Gunnersbury Triangle	18/04/2018	Yes
EaBI16	Hanger Hill Wood	19/04/2018	Yes
EaBII01B	Lime Trees Park	05/07/2018	Yes
EaBII07	The Litten Nature Reserve	21/09/2018	Yes
EaBII11	Montpellier Park Wood	19/04/2018	Yes
EaBII28	Northolt/Greenford Countryside Park	10/07/2018	No – Access restrictions to Golf Club
EaL14	Lammas Park Nature Area & Enclosure	04/07/2018	Yes
EaL22	Acton Park & Acton Sports Ground	13/07/2018	No – Access restrictions at Leisure Club
EaL25	Ealing Common	13/07/2018	Yes
EaL31	Southfields Recreation Ground Nature Area	14/09/2018	Yes
EaL50	Beekeepers	N/A	No access

1.3 This report is accompanied by raw survey data forms and Habitat maps, surveyed using the methodology set out in the Open pace and habitat survey for Greater London (GLA, 2004).

2 Survey Results & Recommendations

2.1 A summary of the results of the surveys of Group 1 SINC's completed in 2017 and 2018 is provided in Table 2 below. Information on the overall floristic species richness, interest for different taxa, dominant habitats and threats and disturbance are largely based on the field survey results. Presence of protected and notable species has been informed both by the desk study records and the field survey. An evaluation of the nature conservation value and changes since the last SINC review surveys (predominately completed in 2006), including any potential boundary and status changes has been given. Finally, brief recommendations for enhancement have been provided for each SINC, informed by the desk and field survey data, existing Citations and Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (London Borough of Ealing, 1999).

TABLE 2: Results and recommendations summary for Group 2 SINCs

				Survey Results				Evaluation					Recommendations	
SINC Name	Boundaries Correct?	Species Richness	Interest	Protected Species ¹ Records	Dominant Habitats	Notable Species ²	Threats and Disturbance	Nature Conservation Value	Changes Since Last Survey	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/Creation	BAP Species ³ Targets
M006 Ea London's Canals	Yes	Average	Bats; Birds; Amphibians; Invertebrates; Fish	Common pipistrelle (2013); Soprano pipistrelle (2013); Noctule bat (2007); Daubenton's bat (2007)	Standing water; Woodland; Native hedge; Bare artificial habitat	Dittander; Hart's tongue fern; Japanese knotweed; Himalayan balsam; Giant hogweed; Virginia creeper; Russian vine; Mute swan; Red kite	Invasive plant species; Pollution from adjacent developments; Towpath erosion; Litter and fly tipping; Graffiti under almost all bridges	Metropolitan - one of the largest sites in the borough, providing valuable ecological connectivity within and between other London boroughs.	None apparent	None	Remains Metropolitan	Remains Metropolitan	Removal/management of invasive plant species; Erect bat boxes on mature trees; Create secluded swan nesting sites; Manage footpaths on Osterly Lock Island	Pipistrelle bat; Great crested newt; Common frog; Mute swan; Kingfisher; Mallard; Tufted duck; Grey wagtail; Hart's-tongue fern
M008 Perivale Wood	Yes	Average/Rich	Mammals; Reptiles; Amphibians; Birds; Invertebrate; Higher plants; Bryophyte; Lichen; Fungi	Common pipistrelle (2012); Soprano pipistrelle (2012); Noctule bat (2012); Hobby (2014); Peregrine falcon (2011)	Woodland; Semi-improved neutral grassland	Common frog (2016);	None observed.	Metropolitan - one of the largest parcels of Ancient Woodland in the borough, with added diversity provided by flower-rich meadows and wetland areas that in combination provide a valuable resource for wildlife.	None apparent	None	Remains Metropolitan	Remains Metropolitan	Continue to manage meadows for biodiversity, annual partial cut-back of reedbed and monitoring for invasive species.	Pipistrelle bat; Noctule bat; Tawny owl; Greater spotted woodpecker; Kestrel; Speckled wood butterfly; Common frog

¹ Protected species include those listed in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), Schedule 1 and Schedule 5 f the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

² Notable species include those listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 2006, London Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species, Ealing BAP species, Birds of Conservation Concern – amber list and red list (Eaton et., al 2015), and Red Data Book/nationally notable species (JNCC, undated).

³ Including Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 206 (previously national BAP species), London BAP species and Ealing BAP species.

M115 Ea Gunnersbury Triangle	Yes	Average/ Rich	Mammals; Reptiles; Invertebrates; Birds	Common pipistrelle (2013); Soprano pipistrelle (2013); Noctule bat (2013); Slow worm (2014)	Woodland	Common frog (2011)	Railway noise.	Metropolitan - in isolation this site is of limited value but in conjunction of the parcel within Hounslow and its position as an intersection of three wildlife corridors make this a valuable resource for wildlife across Boroughs.	None apparent	None	Remains Metropolitan	Rotational woodland coppicing and grassland management, as well as targeted scrub removal to retain diversity and slow natural succession.	Pipistrelle bat; Speckled wood butterfly; Slow-worm
EaBI16 Hanger Hill Wood	Yes	Average/ Rich	Mammals; Birds; Invertebrates; Fungi	None recorded in last 10 years	Woodland	Wood anemone; Spanish bluebell; Ramsons	Spanish bluebell in ground flora; Garden waste and litter	Borough - long- standing, possibly Ancient, woodland, of value to a range of wildlife and acting as an ecological stepping stone between other areas of semi- natural habitat in the local area.	None apparent	None	Remains Borough	Removal of Spanish bluebell to prevent spread by hybridisation in the local area.	Pipistrelle bat; Noctule bat; Tawny owl; Greater spotted woodpecker; Speckled wood butterfly; Bluebell
EaBI101B Lime Trees Park	Yes	Average/ Rich	Mammals; Birds; Amphibians; Invertebrates; Higher plants	Great crested newt (2009);	Amenity grassland	Bullwort	Minor litter and dog fowling.	Local/borough - dominated by amenity grassland of low ecological value, but features such as the pond and areas of long- sward meadow increase the diversity of the site. Great crested newt, an internationally protected species, was present historically.	Pond appeared to have succeeded to reedbed, with no open water remaining.	None	Remains Borough	Rotational management regime of grassland fields, allowing different fields to grow long each year to encourage greater floristic diversity. Removal of reeds/ re- profiling pond to provide more open water and encourage emergent plants suitable for great crested newt egg laying.	Speckled wood butterfly; Gatekeeper butterfly; Common blue butterfly; Pygmy shrew; Grass snake; Great crested newt; Reed bunting; Kestrel
EaBI107 The Litten Nature Reserve	Yes	Average	Mammals; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Invertebrates; Fungi	None recorded in last 10 years	Woodland	Bluebell; Snowberry	Snowberry becoming dominant in the understorey; Encroachment from surrounding residential gardens.	Local/Borough - small but provides an important ecological stepping stone in the local landscape. Managed for wildlife and outdoor education. Of particular	None apparent		Remains Borough	Management/targeted removal of snowberry	Pipistrelle bat; Noctule bat; Pygmy shrew; Slow-worm; Spotted flycatcher; Tawny owl; Speckled wood butterfly; Bluebell

									importance for birds, bats and invertebrates.					
EaBII11 Montpellier Park	Yes	Average	Mammals; Amphibians; Birds; Invertebrates; Fungi	None recorded in last 10 years	Woodland	Wood anemone; Spanish bluebell	Litter; Antisocial behaviour	Borough – although small in extent the woodland is quite varied for its size and provides an important stepping-stone habitat for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development .	Significant - the pond has dried up and supports no aquatic vegetation .	Extend boundary to include the adjacent park, which contains a number of mature trees, deadwood features and amenity planting which provide variety and additional opportunities to wildlife.	Remains Borough)	The pond has dried up, significantly reducing the number of opportunities for wildlife. Small in extent and somewhat isolated from nearby semi-natural habitats.	Reinstate pond and planting with native emergent/submerged plants with local provenance. Removal/management of Spanish bluebell	Pipistrelle bat; Noctule bat; Common frog; Speckled wood butterfly; Bluebell
EaBII28 Northolt/ Greenford Countryside Park	No - incorrect in south, SINC overlaps with Gifford Primary School building.	Average/ Rich	Mammals; Amphibians; Birds; Reptiles; Invertebrates	Hobby (2014); Kingfisher (2014)	Amenity grassland; Semi-improved neutral grassland; Semi-improved grassland (herb-rich); Standing water; Scrub	Parrot's feather	Litter and dog fowling; Potential unauthorised camping/homelessness.	Borough - good diversity of habitats, including local BAP habitats, providing high value for wildlife.	Unknown - no citation available.	Reduce boundary to exclude the land within Gifford Primary School.	Remains Borough		Removal /monitoring of invasive plant species in ponds.	Pipistrelle bat; Common frog; Grass snake; Kingfisher; Speckled wood butterfly; Common blue butterfly; Gatekeeper butterfly; Kestrel; Reed bunting
EaL14 Lammas Park Nature Area & Enclosure	Yes	Poor / average	Mammals; Reptiles; Amphibians; Birds; Invertebrates	None recorded	Woodland; Scattered trees; Orchard	None recorded in last 10 years	None observed.	Local - small site separated into three parcels, each likely to act as stepping stones for wildlife in the local area.	None apparent	None	Remains Local		Pond enhancement by reprofiling / planting; Create stag beetle loggery in southern field.	Pipistrelle bat; Hedgehog; Common frog; Song thrush; Speckled wood butterfly

EaL22 Acton Park & Acton Lane Sports Ground	No - Entire Park should be included in SINC boundary as of 2005	Average	Bats; Birds; Amphibian; Invertebrates	None recorded in last 10 years	Amenity grassland; Neutral grassland; Scattered trees; Allotment	Japanese rose; Wall cotoneaster; Common frog;	Invasive plant species within amenity planting beds; Use of pesticides in allotment	Local - dominated by amenity habitats, although a range of other habitats present which provide varied opportunities to wildlife.	None apparent	Reduce boundary to exclude the edges of the Acton Lane Sports Ground playing fields, as these are in poor condition and of limited ecological value. Potential to increase SINC to include nearby allotments along Bromyard Avenue	Remains Local	Educate allotment users on wildlife-friendly gardening. Erect bat boxes on mature trees. Create insect hotel in south of park in long-sward grassland.	Pipistrelle bat; Common frog; Green woodpecker; Common blue butterfly
EaL25 Ealing Common	No - entire Common should be within SINC boundary as of 2005	Average	Bats; Birds; Invertebrates	None recorded in last 10 years	Amenity grassland; Neutral grassland; Scattered trees	Kestrel; Common blue butterfly	Litter, fly tipping and dog fowling; Evidence of recreational drug use	Local - dominated by short-mown amenity grassland with little ecological value, but areas of meadow in the south and scattered trees provide interest.	Minor - no acid grassland, except for occasional acid indicators in the short grassland in the centre of the common.	None	Remains Local	Bolster hedgerow at northern boundary to improve its connectivity, using native berry-producing shrubs of value to foraging birds including song thrush. Improve grassland management, including removal of cuttings, to help re-establish acidic soil pH.	Pipistrelle bat; Song thrush; Common blue butterfly
EaL31 Southfield Recreation Ground Nature Area	Yes	Poor/Average	Amphibians; Mammals; Birds; Invertebrates; Fungi	None recorded in last 10 years	Woodland; Amenity grassland; Neutral grassland	Stag beetle; Virginia creeper	Bamboo and Virginia creeper encroaching from adjacent gardens	Local - small in extent but provides a valuable stepping stone for wildlife in the local area.	None apparent	None	Remains Local	Removal/management of Virginia creeper and bamboo. Rotational coppicing of woodland to allow more light to reach the ground, encouraging flowering plants and providing glades suitable for speckled wood butterfly.	Pipistrelle bat; Hedgehog; Common frog; Song thrush; Speckled wood butterfly
EaL50 Beekeepers	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	None recorded in last 10 years	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

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Ealing SINCS: Phase 3 / Acton

Results and Recommendations Summary

London Borough of Ealing

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1 Introduction

BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Ecology Consultancy (now Temple) was commissioned in September 2020 by London Borough of Ealing to carry out a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Ealing, London. The assessment highlights any changes at the SINCs since the last review was completed (GLA and Ealing Council, 2008), positive or negative, due to management, external influences and wider species population changes in abundance and distribution.
- 1.2 The first two survey Groups of the SINC review were completed in 2018/2019 and have been reported on separately (The Ecology Consultancy, 2018; 2019).

SCOPE

- 1.3 This report focuses on Group 3 of the SINC review, comprised an additional 135 SINC sites, as well as re-visits to sites within the first two Groups where access was not permitted on the first round of surveys.
- 1.4 Due to the large number of sites in Group 3, these were split across four separate reports for each District of Ealing: Ealing, Acton, Northolt & Greenford, and Southall. This report focuses on sites within the Acton district.
- 1.5 The sites listed in Table 1, collectively named 'Group 3 Acton'. There were 14 SINC sites within the Group 3 Acton review, including 1 re-visit from Group 2. The surveys of Group 3 were completed between September 2020 and July 2021, with minor access restrictions.

TABLE 1: SURVEY INFORMATION FOR GROUP 3 ACTON SINCS

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
EaL16	Cleveley Crescent Allotments	21/08/2020	Yes
EaL20	Heathfield (Nature) Gardens	25/09/2020	Yes
EaL30	Trinity Way Recreation Ground	25/08/2020	Yes
EaL40	Down Way Park	25/08/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	North Acton Playing Fields	21/08/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	South Acton Allotment	15/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Springfield Gardens	27/04/2021	Yes

PROPOSED	St. Andrews Allotment	10/09/2020	No -partly accessed
PROPOSED	St. Dunstan's Allotment	09/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	The Crescent Allotment	10/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Twyford Crescent Garden	27/04/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Acton Green Common	09/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Chesnuts, Perryn, Bromyard and The Vale Allotments	28/04/2021	Yes
PROPOSED	Great Western Allotment	25/09/2020	Yes
Re-visits from Groups 1 and 2			
SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
EaL22	Acton Park [David Lloyd Club Section only]	09/09/2021	No – partly accessed. Rest of site surveyed in Group 2

1.6 This report will be accompanied by raw survey data forms and Habitat maps, surveyed using the methodology set out in the Open pace and habitat survey for Greater London (GLA, 2004).

2 Survey Results & Recommendations

- 2.1 A summary of the results of the surveys of Group 3 SINC's completed in 2020 and 2021 is provided in Table 2.1 Below. Information on the overall floristic species richness, interest for different taxa, dominant habitats and threats and disturbance are largely based on the field survey results. Presence of protected and notable species has been informed both by the desk study records and the field survey. An evaluation of the nature conservation value and changes since the last SINC review surveys (predominately completed in 2006), including any potential boundary and status changes has been given. Finally, brief recommendations for enhancement have been provided for each SINC, informed by the desk and field survey data, existing Citations and Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (London Borough of Ealing, 1999).
- 2.2 The recommendations below contain ten allotment or open green space sites which have been put forward for designation. Where these sites have not been recommended for upgrade to SINC level designation, it is considered their value should be protected through policy 5.4 '*Protect the Natural Environment – Biodiversity and Geodiversity*' of the Ealing Core Strategy (2012), which seeks to protect biodiversity in green spaces across the borough.

TABLE 2: Results and recommendations summary for Group 3 (Acton) SINC

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	AoD (Area of Deficiency for access to nature)	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/Enhancement/Creation	Ealing BAP Targets
<p>EaL16 Cleveley Crescent Allotments</p> <p>TQ 18364 83135</p> <p>Site of Local Importance</p>			Yes	No	Restricted to plot holders only	Average	None	Peregrine	Goat's rue; Japanese knotweed*	Bats; Hedgehogs; Invertebrates; Birds	Allotment plots	Invasive species (Japanese knotweed in western corner); Occasional intrusive buildings: Occasional risk to personal safety (Uneven ground, makeshift structures on raised loose ground)	None	No change	Geographic position; Use	Standard allotment plot with a fairly good mix of crops with some beds containing plants for pollinators. Fruit trees and hazel nut trees present. A dense patch of scrub is present in the north which is impenetrable and contains stands of Japanese knotweed. The adjacent river provides connectivity for wildlife. Site access is restricted to plot holders only but does provide some valuable access to nature for those who use it. However, due to the low species and habitat diversity, the site has importance for nature at the site-level only and should not be designated as a SINC.	<p>Provide a buffer of semi-natural habitat along northern boundary to protect adjacent river from pollution; consider ban of chemical herbicides or pesticides; additional climbing plants or hedges to eastern boundary; Specialist removal of Japanese knotweed; Addition of bat and bird boxes; Signage about sustainable practises.</p>	
<p>Habitats: Allotments, Hedgerows, hedgehog, Species: common</p>																		

												pipistrelle, noctule, goldfinch, great tit
EaL22 Acton Park (David Lloyd Club section only) TQ 20987 80270 Site of Local Importance	No	Yes	Restricted	Average	None None False-acacia; Butterfly-bush; Cotoneaster*; Ring-necked parakeet*	Bats; Birds; Invertebrates	Neutral grassland; scattered trees; scrub; introduced shrub; built-up areas	Occasional invasive species (Cotoneaster); Frequent litter; Occasional road / rail noise	Major - Two parcels within the grounds of the David Lloyd Club could be removed from the designation due to their low conservation value as they comprise common and widespread urban habitats. To be discussed.	Geographic position	This section of the Acton Park EaL22 SINC site supports a small, secluded area of grassland is present in a fenced off area which is infrequently disturbed and is likely to have been present for some time. Herbs included yarrow and common knapweed and anthill were frequent. Blackthorn and cherry scrub were encroaching, and the edges were lined with mature trees including oak, ash, and cherry. Standing dead trees were also present. The other parcels within the David Lloyd grounds comprised planted shrubbery, mixed planted woodland, hardstanding, and bare ground forming access roads and car parks. The site lies within an AoD, however it is closed from public use therefore does not provide valuable access to nature currently. It is well connected to the railway corridor to the east therefore adds to the network of semi-natural habitat in the local landscape. As the site provides additional semi-natural habitat in support of the wider SINC boundary of Acton Park it should remain designated.	Grassland should be managed on a relaxed regime (annual cutting in late autumn) to encourage greater diversity of wildflowers and maintain scrub levels; brash piles could be provided to create hibernacula for hedgehogs and reptiles. Habitats: Neutral grassland; Hedgerow; Woodland. Species: slow worm; song thrush; hedgehog
EaL30 Trinity Way Recreation Ground TQ 21628 80576	Yes	Yes	Free	Average	None Ring-necked parakeet*; False acacia	Invertebrates; Bats; Birds; Fungi	Modified grassland; scattered trees	Occasional litter and dog fouling	None No change	Species rarity (notable species); Geographic position;	A small park with a mixture of parkland trees, most of which are semi mature or young, a species rich native hedge along the northern boundaries, an area of, long sward neutral grassland and scrub in the south, areas of recently planted flowering meadow containing a mix of flowering annuals, planted shrubbery and species poor amenity grassland. The site is typical of many other small open spaces in Ealing but does contain a	Create additional hedges along southern and western boundary with grassland buffer alongside its length to encourage greater plant diversity and habitat for wildlife; relax management of amenity grassland in

Site of Local Importance					None					Access; Use	good range of habitats for a park of its size. It lies within close proximity to other SINC sites and likely provides steppingstone habitat for wildlife moving across the landscape. It is open access to the public, therefore provides valuable access to nature for local people. Overall, it is of value to nature conservation at the local level.	targeted areas e.g., habitat borders and below trees. Habitats: Hedgerows; Neutral grassland. Species: finches, song thrush; butterflies and moths (garden tiger, peacock, gatekeeper); slow worm.
EaL20 Heathfield (Nature) Gardens TQ 19495 79804 Site of Local Importance	Yes	No	Free	Average	None None Green alkanet; Snowberry; Japanese knotweed; Virginia creeper	Invertebrates; birds; amphibians; mammals (bats); bryophytes; fungi	Modified grassland; neutral grassland; mixed scrub; pond; broadleaved woodland	Invasive plants: Japanese knotweed and Virginia creeper and snowberry	Extend to cover entire open space, as the current boundary cuts the pond in half and the western end of the park contains a wildflower meadow mixed scrub and dense shrubbery. No change	Habitat richness; Geographic position; Access; Use	A local park supporting diverse habitats of value to wildlife, including a pond, species-rich hedges, standing deadwood, dense shrubbery and mixed scrub. The park offers great access to nature being located near to a school and providing play areas and lawns. Bat and bird boxes, and fallen deadwood are also present. Due to its limited size, this park is of value to nature conservation at the local level.	Remove Japanese knotweed and Virginia creeper; relax management of amenity grassland in targeted areas e.g., habitat borders, alongside scrub and footpaths; plant trees to encourage song thrush and other birds; manage pond habitats for wildlife and consider installing a platform to allow children to pond dip. Habitats: Pond; Hedgerows; Neutral grassland. Species: finches; song thrush; slow worm; butterflies and moths (gatekeeper, peacock, garden tiger); common frog.
PROPOSED North Acton Playing Fields TQ 20050 81684	Yes	Yes	Free	Low	None Starling; Stag beetle	Bats; Invertebrates; Fungi	Modified grassland; Scattered trees	None	None No Change	Species rarity (notable species); Geographic	A public park dominated by modified grassland and low in species and habitat diversity. Some mature oaks with deadwood and cavities are present which are good for stag beetle and bats. Notable species stag beetle and house sparrow have been recorded on the site. The site is open access and lies within an AoD. However due to the low species and habitat	Provide grassland buffer alongside hedgerow to encourage greater plant diversity and habitat for wildlife; relax management of amenity grassland in targeted areas e.g., habitat

None/Proposed					Ring-necked parakeet*					position; Use	diversity, the site has importance for nature at the site-level only and should not be designated as a SINC.	borders, alongside scrub and footpaths; plant trees to encourage song thrush and other birds. Habitats: Hedgerows; Neutral grassland. Species: finches; song thrush; slow worm; butterflies and moths (gatekeeper, peacock, garden tiger); bats.
PROPOSED Acton Green Common TQ 20710 78813 None/Proposed	No	No	Free	Average	None Stag beetle Cherry laurel; False acacia; Buddleia; Cotoneaster*	Bats; Invertebrates; Birds; Fungi	Modified grassland, scattered trees	Occasional soil erosion due to heavy footfall; Occasional litter / pet fouling; Occasional road / rail noise	A small area of hardstanding used as a car park in the southwest could be excluded. There is a church which lies outside the boundary and could be included within the designation for SINC to add cultural/historical value and may have value for roosting bats.	Species rarity (notable species); Species richness; Geographic position; Access; Use	Due to its extent and ecological connectivity to adjacent railway line corridors. It lies within close proximity to Gunnersbury Triangle Local Nature Reserve, reducing visitor impacts on this site. It contains species-rich hedges, areas of flowering meadow and scattered trees. Dead standing trees also provide opportunities for fungi and invertebrates. Stag beetle have been recorded at the site. The site is open access and regularly used therefore provides valuable access to nature for local people. The site is considered to have importance to nature conservation at the local level.	Planting to fill in gaps in the hedgerows and widen them slightly; Provide grassland buffer alongside hedgerow to encourage greater plant diversity and habitat for wildlife; relax management of amenity grassland in targeted areas e.g., habitat borders, alongside scrub and footpaths. Habitats: Hedgerows; Neutral grassland. Species: finches; song thrush; hedgehog; bats; butterflies and moths (gatekeeper, peacock, garden tiger); slow worm.

									Upgrade to site of Local importance			
<p>PROPOSED St. Dunstons Allotment</p> <p>TQ 21166 80756</p> <p>None/Proposed</p>	Yes	Yes	Restricted to plot holders only	Average	None Starling None	Invertebrates; Amphibians; Birds; Fungi	Allotment plots	Rat poison used on site	None No Change	Species rarity (notable species); Geographic position; Use	The site is small in extent but has connectivity to surrounding gardens. Wildlife features are present including a small pond, bug hotels and deadwood features. Notable species starling has been recorded on the site. The site is restricted access to plot holders; however, it is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it in an AoD. The site is considered to be of importance at the site-level only.	Add extra hedges at the boundaries with grassland buffer alongside hedgerow to encourage greater plant diversity and habitat for wildlife; allotment policy could encourage reduction or elimination in use of chemicals and slug pellets which can be poisonous to hedgehogs; create log and stone piles for invertebrates, toads and slow worms; provide a compost heap for detritivore insects; feed birds through the winter and supply nesting boxes; Reduce wildlife predation from cats by supplying signage informing local residents to fit their cats with bell collars and avoid letting them out after dusk. Habitats: Allotments. Species: hedgehog; song thrush; finches; slow worm.
<p>PROPOSED St. Andrews Allotment</p> <p>TQ 21418 81236</p>	Yes	No	Restricted to plot holders only	Average	None Small white butterfly	Amphibians; Birds; Invertebrates: Mammals	Allotment plots	Occasional boundary treatment (garden extension)	None	Access; Use	A secluded and isolated allotment surrounded by back gardens with approximately ten plots and an access track which is lined by bramble scrub. Between the plots are grassy pathways and a pond. The plot holders have recorded newts in the pond. Butterflies and bees were in abundance here, and the plot holders have a sense of caring for wildlife, with bird	Allotment policy could encourage reduction or elimination in use of chemicals and slug pellets which can be poisonous to hedgehogs; create log and stone piles for invertebrates,

None/proposed					None				No change		boxes fixed to trees and the edges left to go wild. Site access is restricted to plot holders only but does provide some valuable access to nature for those who use it. However due to its small size and isolated nature, the site has importance for nature at the site-level only and should not be designated as a SINC.	toads and slow worms; provide a compost heap for detritivore insects; feed birds through the winter and supply nesting boxes; Reduce wildlife predation from cats by supplying signage informing local residents to fit their cats with bell collars and avoid letting them out after dusk. Habitats: Neutral grassland; ponds. Species: common frog; hedgehog; finches.
PROPOSED The Crescent Allotment TQ2103581228 None/Proposed	Yes	No	Restricted to plot holders only	Average	None Large white butterfly Butterfly bush; Least duckweed; Green alkanet	Invertebrates; Amphibians; Birds	Allotment plots; hedgerow (priority habitat)	None	None No Change	Species rarity (notable species); Use	An isolated and small site, but with good boundary hedges and a fair mix of native trees, shrubs and ephemeral herbs at the boundaries and grassy paths between the plots. As newts have been recorded here, it is likely to be of value for wildlife at the local level. Site access is restricted to plot holders only but does provide some valuable access to nature for those who use it. The site is considered to be of importance at the site-level only and should not be designated as a SINC.	Allotment policy could encourage reduction or elimination in use of chemicals and slug pellets which can be poisonous to hedgehogs; create log and stone piles for invertebrates, toads and slow worms; provide a compost heap for detritivore insects; feed birds through the winter and supply nesting boxes; Reduce wildlife predation from cats by supplying signage informing local residents to fit their cats with bell collars and avoid letting them out after dusk; provision of pond habitat to encourage newts and frogs. Habitats: Allotments; Hedgerows. Species: finches; slow worm;

												common frog; great crested newt.
<p>PROPOSED South Acton Allotments</p> <p>TQ 20112 79241</p> <p>None/Proposed</p>	Yes	Yes	Restricted to plot holders only	Average	<p>None</p> <p>House sparrow; Kestrel; Painted lady</p> <p>Virginia creeper*; Japanese rose*</p>	Invertebrates; Reptiles; Birds	Allotment plots	<p>Occasional invasive plants (Virginia creeper and Japanese rose); Occasional risks to personal safety (illegal entry point); Frequent noise from adjacent railway line</p>	<p>None</p> <p>No Change</p>	<p>Species rarity (notable species); Geographic position; Use</p>	<p>These two allotment plots are small and largely isolated from other areas of semi-natural habitat, albeit are connected by the adjacent railway line and are likely to act as important steppingstones for wildlife. The allotments have won awards for being exemplar, and numerous plots have been managed using permaculture methods or with wildlife in mind. The hedgerow around the west allotment supports house sparrow, and many other birds and insects were noted during the survey. Due to the location of the adjacent railway, it is possible that reptiles may utilise the allotments. The site is restricted access to plot holders; however, it is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it in an AoD for nature conservation. The site is considered to have importance to nature at the site-level only and therefore should not be designated as a SINC.</p>	<p>Creation of ponds to increase value for wildlife; A disused area in the west could be made into a 'wild area' with log piles, a pond and fruit trees; removal of invasive species; Allotment policy could encourage reduction or elimination in use of chemicals and slug pellets which can be poisonous to hedgehogs; create log and stone piles for invertebrates, toads and slow worms; provide a compost heap for detritivore insects; feed birds through the winter and supply nesting boxes; Reduce wildlife predation from cats by supplying signage informing local residents to fit their cats with bell collars and avoid letting them out after dusk;</p> <p>Habitats: Allotments; Neutral grassland. Species: stag beetle; house sparrow; finches; slow worm.</p>
<p>PROPOSED Great Western Allotment</p> <p>TQ 19926 81250</p>	Yes	Yes	Restricted to plot holders only	Average	<p>None</p> <p>Common blue;</p>	Invertebrates; Amphibians; Reptiles; Fungi	Allotment plots, mature trees	<p>Occasional noise from railway along southern boundary</p>	<p>None</p> <p>No change</p>	<p>Species rarity (notable species); Habitat richness; Size;</p>	<p>The site is in an important location to contribute to the local greenspace network. It is a relatively large allotment site and supports five ponds and rough areas of grassland. There are incidental records of amphibians, reptiles, birds and invertebrates. Stag beetle, newts, slow worm and song thrush are all likely to use the site. The site is restricted access to plot</p>	<p>Recreating a boundary hedge along the north of the site with grassland buffer strip along its edge; Creating a bug hotel; Affixing bat boxes to the poplar trees; Allotment</p>

None/Proposed					Cinnabar moth None					Geographic position; Use	holders; however, it is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it in an AoD. The site is considered to be of value to nature conservation at the site-level only and therefore should not be designated as a SINC.	policy could encourage reduction or elimination in use of chemicals and slug pellets which can be poisonous to hedgehogs; create log and stone piles for invertebrates, toads and slow worms; provide a compost heap for detrivore insects; feed birds through the winter and supply nesting boxes; Reduce wildlife predation from cats by supplying signage informing local residents to fit their cats with bell collars and avoid letting them out after dusk; ponds managed sympathetically for wildlife. Habitats: Allotments; Ponds; Hedgerow. Species: bats; house sparrow; Hedgehog; cinnabar moth.
PROPOSED Chesnuts, Perryn, Bromyard and The Vale Allotments TQ2138980592 (Chesnuts and Perryn, TQ2122780267 (The Vale), TQ2142780314 (Bromyard) None/Proposed	Yes	Yes	Restricted to plot holders only	Average	None Common frog Three-cornered garlic*, black locust	Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Allotment plots; scattered trees	Invasive plants: three-cornered garlic, black locust; occasional road traffic	None No Change	Size; Geographic position; Use	These allotment sites were less tidy/managed than other sites in the Borough which increased their biodiversity value. Both the chesnuts plot and the Vale supported frequent patches of ruderal vegetation and scrub were present and scattered mature trees including fruit trees. Two small ponds were present on the Chesnuts plot which supported native plant species and frog spawn. The plot holder advised that foxes were present on the site and potentially breeding underneath the sheds on site. The small square plot known as Bromyard was dominated by allotment plots and was less diverse than the other plots, however together they all provide important green spaces for plot holders within an AoD which is surrounded by urban development. The site is considered to be of	A wildlife area could be created in a corner of the site and planted with a wildflower meadow to increase pollinator habitat; allotment policy could encourage reduction or elimination in use of chemicals and slug pellets which can be poisonous to hedgehogs; create log and stone piles for invertebrates, toads and slow worms; provide a compost heap for detrivore insects; feed birds through the winter and supply nesting boxes. The

											importance at the site-level only and therefore should not be designated as a SINC.	hedgerow along the eastern site boundary could be supplemented with more diverse native shrub species and extended to other areas of the site boundary. Reduce wildlife predation from cats by supplying signage informing local residents to fit their cats with bell collars and avoid letting them out after dusk. Habitats: Allotments; Hedgerows; Ponds. Species: stag beetle, house sparrow; finches; bats; common frog; great crested newt; slow worm.
PROPOSED Springfield Gardens TQ 20021 80587 None/Proposed	Yes	Yes	Free	Poor	None None Cherry laurel; False acacia; Hybrid bluebell*; black locust	Invertebrates; Birds; Higher plants (English bluebell)	Modified grassland; scattered trees	Invasive plants: Hybrid bluebell and black locust; soil erosion in north of park; high-rise buildings to south are intrusive; occasional litter; road traffic noise from nearby road and industry noise from local shops	None No Change	Geographic position; Access; Use	The site provides a small area of open green space within a densely urban area. The habitats are highly managed and species-poor. Some mature native and ornamental species of tree are likely to be of value for local bird populations. Discrete areas of long-sward grassland supported common wildflower species. Native English bluebell is present around the site boundaries. The site is not considered to qualify as a site of importance for nature conservation, however with the suggested improvements, may qualify in the future.	Wildflower seed could be added to the areas of grassland along boundaries (avoiding bluebell areas underneath trees); Area of eroded grassland could be re-seeded with a diverse grassland mix which is tolerant of heavy mowing and disturbance; Bird boxes suitable for use by house sparrow could be installed on trees. Species: house sparrow, song thrush, starling.
PROPOSED Twyford Crescent Gardens	Yes	Yes	Free	Poor	None	Invertebrates; birds; higher	Modified grassland;	Invasive species: three-cornered garlic, hybrid bluebell and black	None	Species rarity (notable species);	The site provides a small area of open green space within a densely urban area. Mature native and ornamental species of tree are likely to be of value for local bird populations. Discrete areas of long-sward	Wildflower seed could be added to the wild areas of longer sward grassland (avoiding bluebell areas

TQ 19371 80282					None	plants (English bluebell)	scattered trees	locust; Soil erosion in places; Occasional litter around boundaries; Noise pollution from busy Uxbridge Road, adjacent an industry noise from local shops	No Change	Geographic position; Access; Use	grassland supported common wildflower species. Native English bluebell is present around the site boundaries. The site is not considered to qualify as a site of importance for nature conservation, however with the suggested improvements below, may qualify in the future.	under trees); Removal of invasive species; bird boxes could be added to existing trees and native scrub planted around the boundaries. Species: house sparrow, song thrush, starling.
None/Proposed					Three-cornered garlic*, hybrid bluebell* and black locust;							
*Schedule 9 invasive species for which it is illegal to cause to spread in the wild												

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Ealing SINCs: Group 3 / Ealing

Results and Recommendations Summary

London Borough of Ealing

Job Number	6058.3			
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1 Introduction

BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Ecology Consultancy (now Temple Group) was commissioned in September 2020 by London Borough of Ealing to carry out a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Ealing, London. The assessment highlights any changes at the SINCs since the last review was completed (GLA and Ealing Council, 2008), positive or negative, due to management, external influences and wider species population changes in abundance and distribution.
- 1.2 The first two survey Groups of the SINC review were completed in 2018/2019 and have been reported on separately (The Ecology Consultancy, 2018;2019).

SCOPE

- 1.3 This report focuses on Group 3 of the SINC review, comprised an additional 135 SINC sites, as well as re-visits to sites within the first two Groups where access was not permitted on the first round of surveys. Due to the large number of sites in Group 3, these were split across four separate reports for each District of Ealing: Ealing, Acton, Northolt & Greenford, and Southall. This report focuses on sites within the Ealing district.
- 1.4 The sites listed in Table 1, collectively named 'Ealing'. There were 37 SINC sites, including 12 proposed sites, within the Group 3 Ealing District review as well as 1 site which was re-visited from Groups 1 and 2. The surveys of Group 3 were completed between September 2020 and July 2021, with minor access restrictions.

TABLE 1: Survey information for Group 3 Ealing SINCs

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
Sites in Group 3			
EaL11	Cuckoo Park	02/09/2020	Yes
EaL12	Northfield Avenue (allotment) - Private - Pathways	24/09/2020	Yes
EaL13	The Grange Estate Pond	21/04/2021	Yes
EaL15	St Mary's Churchyard, Ealing	03/09/2021	Yes
EaL17	Hanger Lane Gyrotory	21/08/2020	Yes, except construction site
EaL18	Connell Crescent Allotments	08/10/2020	Yes (No formal access available)
EaL27	Walmer Gardens Open Space	01/09/2020 & 15/04/2021	Yes

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
EaL28	Haslemere Wildlife Reserve	01/09/2020	Yes
EaL29	Blondin Park Nature Area + Allotments	03/09/2020	Yes
EaL36	Ealing Central Sports Ground	15/04/2021	Yes
EaL42	Carbery Avenue Allotments	10/09/2020	Yes
EaL43	Framfield Allotments	08/09/2021	Yes
EaL47	Brentside (High School)	27/10/2020	Yes
EaL50	Beekeepers	20/04/2021	Yes
EaL51	Argyle Road Hedge	02/09/2020, 19/04/2021	Yes
EaL52	Ascott Allotments	16/04/2021	Yes
EaL53	Boundary Nature Area	01/09/2020	Yes
EaBI13	Hanwell (City of Westminster) Cemetery	26/08/2020	Yes
EaBI109	Kensington & Chelsea (Hanwell) Cemetery	26/08/2020	Yes
EaBI110	Gurnell Grove & Castlebar Park	28/10/2020	Yes
EaBI112	South Ealing Cemetery	01/09/2020	Yes
EaBI113	Ealing Reservoir	26/04/2021	Yes
EaBI122	River Brent at Hanger Lane	31/08/2020	Partially
EaBI125	St Bernard's Hospital walls	07/04/2021	No – Survey incomplete due to access issues
EaBI127	St Augustine's Priory	26/10/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Pitshanger Park	19/04/2021	Yes - Except tennis and bowls court
PROPOSED	Brentham Allotment	10/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Cleveland Park	02/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Fielding Walk Verges	03/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Haslemere Allotment	24/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	High Lane Allotment	02/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Montpelier Formal Park	11/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Perivale West Allotment	23/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Pitshanger Allotment	02/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Village Park Allotment	03/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Walpole Park	24/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	South Road Allotment (North and south)	16/04/2021	No - Only southern section surveyed
Re-visits to sites from Groups 1 + 2			
SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
EaBI14A	Brent River Park North: Ealing Golf Course, Pitshanger Park, Argyle Road & Brentham Meadow (area south of the river and area west of Argyle Road only)	29/04/2021	Yes

1.5 This report will be accompanied by raw survey data forms and Habitat maps, surveyed using the methodology set out in the Open pace and habitat survey for Greater London (GLA, 2004).

2 Methodology

FIELD SURVEY

- 2.1 All existing and proposed SINCs, as listed in the spreadsheet provided by the London Borough of Ealing, were visited and surveyed using the Greater London Authority (GLA) methodology (GLA, 2014). The revised GLA methodology requires a survey form to be completed for each parcel, each being of similar habitat type and conservation value, ownership and public access. This ensures a good level of detail is captured across large sites with a variety of habitats. Survey proformas were designed to record a variety of site attributes, such as a description of the nature conservation value of the site, habitat types, species richness, potential value for a range of faunal species, maintenance and management.
- 2.2 Where we considered it necessary, GLA revised methodology was amended to account for the nature of habitats found in the borough. This could include recently created wildflower areas, sedum and biodiverse green roofs, green walls and herbaceous planting. The methodology was also extended to collect habitat condition assessments using the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain methodology (2021). The results of this are not reported within this document but will be published in the form of ‘biodiversity heat maps’ submitted to the client separately.
- 2.3 Vascular plants were recorded for all sites (dominant plant species for each habitat were be recorded as a minimum in line with GLA methodology). The species recording form adapted to the London area will be used to ensure efficient and accurate data capture of vascular plant species. Plant species abundance was recorded using the DAFOR1 scale with qualifiers to record additional botanical/habitat information (e.g., if a species is locally abundant, or planted rather than naturally present). Nomenclature follows Stace (2019) ‘Notable’ species are defined as those that are:
- species listed on Schedule 5 and/or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended).
 - Species of Principal Importance²;
 - notable plant species for the Greater London Area (Burton 1983); and

¹ The DAFOR scale works on % cover. Dominant = >75%, Abundant = 75 - 51%, Frequent = 50 - 26%, Occasional = 25 - 11%, Rare 10 - 1 %

² JNCC (undated). *Conservation designations for UK taxa* [on-line] <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3408> (accessed January 2019)

- species identified as notable in Greater London by the London Biodiversity Partnership (GLA, 2019).

2.4 The raw data for each existing and proposed SINC will be collated on GLA forms and provided to the client in digital format separately.

HABITAT MAPPING

2.5 For each site, a field survey map (produced in GIS) was generated in order to illustrate the findings of the survey and to show the extent and location of habitats of relevance to the sites' designation. Target notes were used to pinpoint features of particular interest such as notable or invasive plants.

2.6 Habitats were classified and mapped using UK Habitat Classification (2022) to ensure that the habitat information is suitable for use in the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain Metric 3.0 (2021).

SINC REVIEW/ASSESSMENT

2.7 The results of the desk study and field survey for each site were reviewed to establish the sites' value for nature conservation. This provided justification for any revision to the SINC series as well as recommendations for enhancement and management for biodiversity value of each site. This information was recorded in the field survey proforma and is summarised in Section 3 of this document. The assessment included a review of:

- the type, extent, distribution and condition of habitats present at each site;
- dominant and notable species, any notable records from the data search and target notes;
- species richness and general wildlife interest (e.g., mammals, invertebrates, birds);
- brief information on habitat enhancement and creation, the latter taking account of BAP targets in consultation with the borough;
- key threats or disturbances and ways to resolve them;
- justification of current SINC status and proposed changes;
- review of proposed SINC sites; and
- any proposed boundary changes.

2.8 The information described above provided the context for any proposals for regarding a SINC and are based on criteria provided by the London Local Wildlife Sites Board (2019). Depending on the level of SINC or proposed site, a combination of field work (collecting the information outlined above), professional judgement, local knowledge

and liaison with the London Borough of Ealing was used to provide justifications and refine recommendations for each site.

3 Survey Results & Recommendations

- 3.1 A summary of the results of the surveys of Group 3 Southall SINC completed in 2020 and 2021 is provided in Table 2 below. Information on the overall floristic species richness, interest for different taxa, dominant habitats and threats and disturbance are largely based on the field survey results. Presence of protected and notable species has been informed both by the desk study records and the field survey. An evaluation of the nature conservation value and changes since the last SINC review surveys (GLA and Ealing Council (2008)), including any potential boundary and status changes has been given. Finally, brief recommendations for enhancement have been provided for each SINC, informed by the desk and field survey data, existing Citations and Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (London Borough of Ealing, 1999).
- 3.2 The recommendations below contain twelve allotment or open green spaces which have been put forward for designation. Where these sites have not been recommended for upgrade to SINC level designation, it is considered their value should be protected through policy 5.4 *'Protect the Natural Environment – Biodiversity and Geodiversity'* of the Ealing Core Strategy (2012), which seeks to protect biodiversity in green spaces across the borough.

TABLE 2: Results and recommendations summary for Group 3 (Ealing) SINCs

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
EaL11 Cuckoo Park TQ 15590 81475 Local			Yes	Yes	Free	Average	None	Hedgehog; house sparrow; herring gull; starling; common frog; Cherry laurel; evergreen oak; snowberry		Invertebrates; mammals; birds; reptiles	Modified grassland; hedgerows; semi improved grassland; dense scrub; neutral grassland; woodland; tall ruderal	Occasional INNS; occasional dog fouling	None No change		Habit richness; cultural or historic character; geographic position; access; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	The site comprises a mosaic of habitats including woodland, semi-improved neutral grassland, dense scrub, tall ruderal vegetation, amenity grassland and hedgerow habitats. The majority of the site is dominated by amenity grassland which has limited value to a small range of species, however, has potential to be of greater value if management was relaxed in some areas. The amenity grassland is bounded by hedgerows and dense scrub on all aspects with woodland within the east of the site which were left unmanaged to benefit wildlife.	Relax management of grassland around boundaries, allowing flowers to set seed and provide habitat for wildlife. These areas can be supplementary planted with native wildflower seed; create log piles; carry out hedge laying; canopy infill planting within woodland using fruit and nut forage species; cut and remove ruderal arisings during management of grassland; eliminate snowberry and replace with native scrub species. Habitats: neutral grassland, hedgerows, woodland. Species: song thrush, finches, house sparrow, stag beetle, hedgehog, bats, slow worm.	
EaL12 Northfield Avenue TQ 16845 80286 (Northern most point of Hedge); TQ 16774 80126 centre of allotment. Local			Yes	Yes	Accessible along pathway. Allotments restricted to plot holders only.	Average	None	Stag beetle; house sparrow Butterfly bush		Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; fungi;	Allotment plots; hedgerow	Occasional INNS; back gates access to residential properties; occasional noise from roads and rail; occasional noise from nearby construction site	None No change		Size; historical character; geographic position; use; potential	The site supports a relatively large allotment that is a valuable community site, sympathetic to biodiversity which actively promotes wildlife enhancement and education, with well-established historical land use as an allotment. The allotment section of the site is restricted access for plot holders only but is likely to be valuable access to nature for those who use which lies in an AoD. The hedgerow on the opposite side of Northfield Avenue is freely accessible by the public. A section of the hedgerow was removed as part of a new development, and this should be	The section of hedgerow lost to development could be replanted with native species not currently well represented (e.g. field maple, hazel, guelder rose, spindle); allow more of a buffer to hedges to allow grass to grow, creation of additional hedges in the centre of the site; removal of invasive plants; stag beetle pyramids ⁴ could be provided at the allotment site; encourage wildlife-friendly practices by sharing of biodiversity information. Habitats: allotments, hedgerows.	

³ Area of Deficiency for Access to Nature (AoD)

⁴ PTES. Build a log pyramid for stag beetles. Available from: <https://ptes.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Build-a-log-pyramid-for-stag-beetles.pdf>

			Survey Results										Evaluation		Recommendations			
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
EaL13 The Grange Estate pond TQ 17102 81434 Local			Yes	No	Restricted to residents only	Average	None	Grey heron; house Sparrow Snowberry; Spanish bluebell		Invertebrates; fish; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; fungi	Pond; broadleaved woodland.	Occasional INNS; Occasional Road traffic noise; Occasional pond bank erosion caused by wildfowl	Currently the designation includes a small managed garden along the western boundary, however this is no bearing on the site designation and can be excluded from the site boundary, or management could be improved to warrant inclusion.		Habitat rarity; size; geographic position; use; potential.	replaced using a range of typical native hedgerow species. The site supports a large body of freshwater which is uncommon in the landscape. The site is therefore likely to provide important stepping-stone habitat for local wildlife. The habitats are highly managed, however a good proportion of these are native and/or wildlife friendly. The mature trees provide structural diversity and have intrinsic ecological value for local wildlife. The areas of grassland were heavily managed, however supported a moderate diversity of wildflowers including red deadnettle, violet, common mouse-ear and English bluebell. The water quality of the pond appeared poor and marginal vegetation was restricted to discrete locations around the perimeter of the pond.	Species: stag beetle; house sparrow; dunnock, slow worm.	Enhancements could be made to the pond including removal of fish, planting of marginal and emergent vegetation and desilting to improve water quality; relaxed management of designated grassland areas within the enclosed pond area to allow grassland and wildflowers to develop and provide habitat for wildlife. Habitats: pond, neutral grassland. Species: song thrush, yellow wagtail, slow worm.
EaL15 St Mary's Churchyard, Ealing TQ 17751 79749 Local			Yes	No	Free	Average	None	None recorded Variegated yellow archangel; Virginia creeper; false acacia; snowberry; cherry laurel		Invertebrates; mammals; birds; lichen; fungi	Scattered trees	Occasional INNS	None No change		Ancient character; cultural or historic character; geographic position; access; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	The site supports some locally rare species and ancient features such as yew trees. The site has long been established, therefore has importance to cultural heritage. It is well linked to allotments and a railway line to the South with potential bat roosting and foraging opportunities, which could be enhanced. It is freely accessible for the public therefore provides access to nature. It provides a calm area for the local community.	Removal or management of invasive species; creation of a hedge along the Southern boundary with wildflower strip alongside it to provide structural diversity and habitat for wildlife; investigate further options to connect this with other local habitats such as the allotment complex immediately to the Southeast, which is connected in the wider landscape via the railway; installation of bat boxes and stag beetle pyramids. Species: stag beetle, song thrush, slow worm, bats.	

			Survey Results									Evaluation				Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
EaL17 Hanger Lane Gyratory TQ 18453 82688 Local			No	No	Restricted to rail personnel	Poor	None None Japanese knotweed			Birds; mammals	Developed land; broadleaved woodland	Development; occasional graffiti; severe noise disturbance for roads	Exclude construction site and re-designate woodland part of the EaBII16 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch SINC As above		Habitat rarity; geographic position; access; use	Due to the construction site in the centre of the gyratory, only the cycle track and footpaths, modified grassland, woodland on the railway bank, and planted trees remain, as well as a defunct hedge around the boundary. The site supports a small section of woodland along the railway embankment which is rare habitat across the borough. Due to its nature as a traffic island, it is highly disturbed by the traffic noise and pollutants. The adjacent railway contributes to an ecological corridor for wildlife. Access is free in the north but restricted along the railway embankment, however this is likely to be of value to wildlife, being less disturbed.	Include dense and wide hedgerows to act as screening and noise buffer, and grassland, or green roof habitats wherever possible. Habitats: woodland. Species: bats, slow worm.	
EaL18 Connell Crescent Allotments TQ 18911 82273 Local			No	No	Restricted	Poor	None None Ring-necked Parakeet			Invertebrates; mammals; birds; fungi	Allotment plots	Boundary encroachment by residential garden; frequent fly-tipping; health and safety considerations; unstable ground conditions	None No change		Habitat rarity; geographic position; use; potential	This historic allotment site has been disused for over 10 years and has since succeeded to secondary woodland. Due to its undisturbed nature, this woodland is a secluded area for birds and other wildlife. However, due to the lack of management and the abundant waste material being fly tipped, the woodland is in poor condition. It is a species poor, secondary woodland dominated by ash and ivy, with frequent sycamore, occasional hawthorn and oak, and rare holly and elder in the understorey. Lots of fallen deadwood is also present beneath the ivy which may provide opportunities to deadwood invertebrates and fungi.	Manage woodland sympathetically for wildlife including removal of fly tipped waste; create glades; install bat boxes; provide stag beetle pyramid. Habitats: woodland. Species: bats, stag beetle, song thrush.	
EaL27 Walmer Gardens Open Space TQ 16306 79479 Local			Yes	No	Restricted to residential use.	Average	None House sparrow; dunnock			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Orchards; modified grassland; tall herbs; scrub; pond;	None	None No change		Geographic position; access; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	The site comprises a mosaic of habitats including semi-improved neutral grassland, dense scrub, amenity grassland and hedgerow habitats. The majority of the site is dominated by amenity grassland in	Relax hedgerow management to allow greater structural diversity and fruits and flowers to develop, encouraging more wildlife; provide bat and bird boxes; create sand mound for	

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						Green alkanet; ring-necked parakeet					scattered trees					the south, which has potential to be of greater value if management was relaxed in some areas. The area within the north is managed for nature conservation. This area contains an orchard comprising predominantly apple trees and a native hedgerow along the northern boundary. A small pond is present at the western end of the nature area which is planted with marsh marigold and reedmace. Elsewhere the nature area supports a mix of rough grassland grading into tall herbs towards the boundaries and native scrub. Several beehives and woodpiles are present here and offer shelter for a variety of wildlife.	nesting pollinators; wildflower cultivation in a designated section of grassland habitat and supplemented with native wildflower seed; plant marginal native plants around pond. Habitats: hedgerow. Species: house sparrow dunnock, slow worm; common toad, bat species such as soprano pipistrelle.	
EaL28 Haslemere Wildlife Reserve TQ 16235 79149 Local	Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None None Tree of heaven; firethorn; cotoneaster species; butterfly bush; least duckweed	Invertebrates; reptiles; amphibians; mammals; birds; higher plants; bryophyte	Semi-improved neutral grassland, dense scrub, hedgerow, broadleaved woodland; lowland meadow; scrub; orchard	Frequent INNS; Occasional dog fouling	None No change	Habit richness; size; geographic position; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	The site comprises a mosaic of habitats, including a pond in the north-eastern corner which was dry at the time of survey. The scrub has no signs of recent management and has colonised the northern, southern and western boundaries of the site. The grassland has no signs of recent management and is becoming encroached by bramble scrub and tree saplings. The grassland was species-rich in the south of the site. The site was bounded by species-rich hedgerows with trees. The habitats present on site were different from the ones given in the citation. Much of the ephemeral species which had colonised the old tennis courts had been succeeded by semi-improved neutral grassland species at the time of survey with many of the species, including Michaelmas daisy not being present within the site boundary. The site supports fruit trees including cherry and apple. The eastern boundary of the	Manage or eliminate INNS where possible to be replaced with native scrub species; maintain grassland as native species meadow for wildlife (through mowing or by introducing grazing); maintain patchwork of scrub within grassland; manage ivy in woodland to allow a more diverse ground flora; Install bat and bird boxes. Habitats: neutral grassland, allotments, ponds. Species: house sparrow, song thrush, bats.						

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EaL36 Ealing Central Sports Ground	TQ 16322 83285 (Northern most point of Hedge)	Local	Yes	No	Restricted temporarily due to construction activities, but otherwise free.	Average	None	None		Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds;	Hedgerow; mixed Scrub; mixed lowland deciduous woodland; modified grassland; other neutral grassland; buildings; bare Ground; ruderal/Ephe meral; stream and ditches	Occasional INNS; occasional soil erosion; escaped garden plants from adjacent properties to north; adjacent groundworks; occasional litter in stream; road traffic disturbance.	None	No change	Geographical position; potential; aesthetic appeal	site was dominated by semi-mature trees. The site forms the boundary of the Ealing Central Sports Ground. The woodland strip along the south of the site is an old hedge line, well established with mature trees throughout and a good mixture of native species and provides an important wildlife corridor in the local landscape which links to the railway line north of the site. There is a narrow ditch/stream along the north and west boundaries of the site which supports more diverse wildflowers on its banks. The grassland areas elsewhere showed a greater sign of improvement and were dominated by wall barley, perennial ryegrass and meadow foxtail, with sparse wildflowers including dandelion, cow parsley and docks. The hedgerows bordering the site to the east were highly managed and defunct, featuring gaps in places. The ground flora was limited to a thin strip of vegetation beneath the hedgerow. Mature poplar trees were present lining the entrance and provided amenity value to the site.	Create a buffer strip of semi-natural vegetation to link up hedgerow, edge habitats and woodland to allowing greater connectivity; fill in gaps in hedgerow with native trees and shrubs and relax management of hedgerow; allow marginal vegetation to develop alongside the hedgerow where management is relaxed so that flowers can set seed. Habitats: hedgerow, woodland, neutral grassland. Species: house sparrow, song thrush, yellow wagtail, slow worm, grass snake, common lizard, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle bat.	
EaL42 Carbery Avenue Allotments	TQ 18908 79767	Local	Yes	Yes	Restricted	Average	None	None		Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; fungi	Allotments; orchards; rank grassland; ponds	Occasional INNS	None	No change	Cultural or historic character; use; potential	A secluded allotment with areas of rank grassland and bramble scrub at the boundaries. Two small ponds were noted, and beehives were present. Deadwood features and mature fruit trees also added interest. Between the plots were grassy pathways which contained colourful flowering herbs including scarlet pimpernel, speedwell, spurge and nipplewort.	Species-rich, native hedgerow creation for boundaries with buffer of semi-natural grassland alongside it with relaxed management so that flowers can set seed; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information. Habitats: neutral grassland, ponds, allotments.	

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EaL43 Framfield Allotments TQ 15777 81088 Local			Yes	Yes	Restricted	Rich	Slow worm (2005) None Butterfly bush; orange blossom; Japanese Rose; curly waterweed			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds;	Allotments; semi-improved neutral grassland; orchard; scattered trees; dense scrub; hedgerows	Occasional INNS	None No change		Habitat richness; species richness; size; cultural or historic character; geographic position; access; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	The site comprises a rich mosaic of habitats including bare ground with ephemeral short perennial species typical of arable habitats, semi-improved neutral grassland, orchard, scattered trees, dense scrub and hedgerow habitats. The plots are under different degrees of management. Some plots have become fallow due to lack of cultivation and comprise semi-improved neutral grassland dominated by false oat grass. There is a pond within the south-west of the site which was dry at the time of survey which is surrounded by native shrub planting including willows, hazel and dogwood. There are several scattered semi-mature trees throughout the site some with signs of bark stripping by grey squirrels. There are areas of dense bramble scrub on the boundaries and within the west of the site which has no signs of recent management. There was a small orchard area within the centre of the site dominated by plum trees.	Species: house sparrow, starling, slow worm Encourage plot holders to leave wild areas; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders; rejuvenate the pond and thin scrub, using site won material for habitat piles and pyramids; consider controlling squirrel population to reduce bird egg predation and tree damage. Habitats: allotments, hedgerow, ponds, orchard. Species: slow worm; song thrush.	
EaL47 Brentside (High School) TQ 15166 82224 Local			Yes	No	Restricted to school	Average	None Frogbit Turkey oak; goat's rue; water fern			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; fungi	Scattered trees; hedgerows; rough grassland; scrub;	Abundant Littering	Include green roof shelter and exclude sports pitch. No change		Habitat richness; cultural or historic character; geographic position; access; use; potential	A fenced off conservation area to the north of the school is left fairly unmanaged for nature. It may have been cleared and replanted when the new school buildings were built in the last 5 years. This is dominated by grassland with ruderal plants and scattered scrub and trees. A small pond is present, completely surrounded by saplings and scrub, with one stand of rush. Notable species frogbit has been recorded here previously. A swale runs through which may become seasonally wet. Recently planted	Manage grassland to keep coarse grasses cover and occurrence of undesirable ruderal plants low, through twice yearly cut in early spring and late summer/autumn; create stag beetle pyramids. Habitats: neutral grassland, ponds, hedgerow. Species: bats, stag beetle, butterflies and moths, song thrush.	

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																native hedges are present at the boundaries, with older hedges along the road. The site is close to other large areas of semi-natural habitat and has good connectivity to the wider ecological network.		
EaL50 Beekeepers TQ 15913 82866 Local			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None None None			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; fungi;	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland; neutral grassland	Abundant littering in stream and throughout woodland; road traffic disturbance north of site.	None No change		Habitat rarity; geographic position; access; use	Habitat features lowland deciduous woodland, which is rare within the borough. The site is well positioned close to linear highways habitat, and linear belt of grassland habitat which extends to the west and is inaccessible to the public.	Selective thinning of woodland and scrub habitats to create a more diverse mosaic of woodland, scrub and grassland; selective thinning of trees to allow more light to penetrate woodland understory and decrease growth of ivy; creation of invertebrate habitat piles/log piles; remove litter and brash from stream and thin trees along the banks to allow herbaceous vegetation; consider allowing public access to provide access to nature. This may discourage dumping of waste if used by public; provide information board on biodiversity for public education. Habitats: woodland, rivers and streams, neutral grassland. Species: stag beetle; house sparrow; bats, song thrush, slow worm.	
EaL51 Argyle Road Hedge TQ 16412 81788 Local			Yes	No	Free	Average	None None None			Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds	Hedgerow priority habitat; tall ruderal	Occasional informal access points created through the western hedge of Cleveland Park; frequent road and rail noise.	Combine with Cleveland Park (Proposed site below) to form one site of Local importance. No change		Geographic position; access; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	An established hedgerow of moderate density and species richness, which would benefit from some additional infill planting to bolster diversity. It provides important screening for park users and acts as an important wildlife corridor for local wildlife which bounds the two parks, therefore is likely to be of significance to wildlife in the wider habitat network.	The section of hedgerow along the southern boundary of Cleveland Park could be enhanced by replacing non-native species with native planting. The hedge to the south of Pitshanger park is thinner and leggy in places and could be bolstered with a mix of scrub species, such as guelder rose, blackthorn and elder to both widen the hedge and increase its diversity;	

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																	introduce hedge laying management to defunct sections of hedgerow, to thicken habitat; late/rotational hedge maintenance to ensure winter berries are available. Habitat: hedgerows. Species: hedgehogs, stag beetle, slow worm.	
EaL52 Ascott Allotments TQ 17953 79673 Local			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	Slow worm Stag beetle; slow worm; house sparrow; dunnock Butterfly bush; snow berry			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Allotments; orchards; scattered trees; scrub; ruderal; hedgerow; modified grassland; orchards; pond	Occasional INNS; rail fencing restrictive for wildlife; occasional pollution: rat poison; rail disturbance	None No change		Habit richness; size; cultural or historic character; geographic position; use; potential	A good variety of habitats albeit man made; Large enough to support diverse species; well established as a community hub where green classrooms are held; Connected well in the landscape by the railway to the South; Accessible by a large number of plot holders, many of whom adopt wildlife friendly practices	Plant a species-rich hedge alongside rail fencing with grassland buffer alongside it with relaxed management so that flowers can set seed; bat and bird box installation on appropriate trees; standing deadwood/log pyramids; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders; request installation of badger gates and hedgehog highway gaps with TFL. Habitats: allotments, hedgerow, orchard, ponds. Species: house sparrow, dunnock, bats, slow worm, common toad, hedgehog.	
EaB13 Hanwell (City of Westminster) Cemetery TQ 15955 80045 Borough (I-II)			Yes	No	Free (locked at night)	Rich	None Mistle thrush; starling; swift; goldcrest; mistletoe Tree-of-heaven; Virginia creeper; turkey oak; false-acacia; hybrid bluebell; green alkanet; rhododendron			Invertebrates; mammals; birds; bryophyte; fungi	Mixed parkland/ scattered trees; deciduous woodland; orchard	Occasional INNS; occasional health and safety considerations unstable ground conditions.	None No change		Habit richness; species richness; size; ancient character; cultural or historic character; geographic position; access; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	The cemetery is largely dominated by short grassland and a large number and range of trees, including occasional fruit and nut trees and some mature specimens. the grassland includes flowering herbs such as frequent cats' ear, mouse ear hawkweed and violets. an area of woodland comprising Turkey oak, sycamore, bramble and holly was present to the east of the site. Small formal planted beds and ornamental perennials add further interest. The mature trees,	Remove false acacia, rhododendron, tree of heaven, and all INNS; pond feature creation; include native pollinator plants within existing bed planting plan; relax management of grassland in designated areas or around boundaries to allow flowers to set seed and provide habitat for wildlife. Habitats: woodland, hedgerow.	

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							ponticum; ring-necked parakeet									standing and fallen deadwood all provide opportunities for deadwood invertebrates, such as stag beetle, and bracket fungus was noted. The older gravestones support sedums, mosses and liverworts. Overall, the site is fairly large and diverse with some clear attempts to create habitats, including bat boxes. Being close to other similar habitats in Kensington and Chelsea cemetery means that the site contributes to an important local network.		Species: bats, hedgehog, stag beetle, common toad, slow worm.
EaBII09 Kensington & Chelsea Cemetery TQ 15889 80486 Borough (I-II)	Yes	No	Free	Average	None	None	Mistle thrush; Ring-necked parakeet; butterfly bush; green alkanet	Invertebrates; mammals; birds;	Mixed parkland/ scattered trees	None	None	None	No change	Habitat rarity; size; ancient character; cultural or historic character; geographic position; access; use; potential.	The cemetery is largely dominated by mown grassland. The grassland includes flowering herbs such as dove's-foot cranesbill, red clover, autumn hawkbit and lady's bedstraw. A small area of yew dominated woodland is present in the central north part of the site and a strip of mixed woodland lines the northern boundary. The mature trees, standing and fallen deadwood all provide opportunities for deadwood invertebrates, such as stag beetle. Overall, the site is fairly large and diverse with some clear attempts to create habitats, including bat boxes. The site is situated directly south of the EaBII17 Ealing Broadway to Hanwell Rainside SINC and the semi-natural habitat on site means that it contributes to the wider ecological network. The site is free to the public, therefore provides access to nature to those who use it which is likely to be less disturbed than a formal park, thereby creating a refuge for wildlife.	Create a wildlife pond with native marginal pond plants to attract amphibians and invertebrates; include native pollinator plants within existing bed planting plan; relax management of grassland around habitat boundaries to allow flowers to set seed and encourage pollinators; consider providing an area dedicated as a wildflower meadow and supplement with native plug plants. Habitats: woodland, hedgerow. Species: bats, slow worm, song thrush.		
EaBII20 Gurnell Grove & Castlebar Park	Yes	No	Gurnell Grove is private land, Castlebar	Average	Slow worm (2004)		Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals;	Broadleaved woodland; amenity grassland;	None	None	None	Update to include the following areas (south	Habit richness; size; cultural or historic character;	Gurnell grove is an amenity field with flowering meadow strips and a children's playground. Woodlands school contains amenity grassland	Create a pond in the forest school area in woodlands school grounds; provide additional areas of long			

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TQ 15822 82038 (Gurnell Grove) TQ 15912 81736 (Castlebar Park) Borough (I-II) & proposed extension (between existing areas)					park is freely accessible.		Starling; bluebell; stag beetle; hedgehog; house sparrow Cherry laurel; Spanish bluebell; green alkanet			birds; fungi;	modified grassland; species rich grassland; orchards; mixed scrub; mature oaks		to north): fit boundary around school buildings (Spring hollow); include green space west of Wenman alley; include hedgerow border along railway west of Woodlands Academy to link up parcels; include band of scrub along South of Gurnell Grove. No change		geographic position; access; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	and a forest school area in mixed woodland. Springhollow school contains species-rich amenity grassland, hedges, a fenced area of scrub and recently planted fruit trees. The railway line running along the west of these parcels has woodland edges including some mature oak trees. Areas of dense mixed shrub separate the fields. Both parcels are also well connected to railway embankment habitats and habitats to the North.	grassland at the edges of fields where management is relaxed, and flowers allowed to set seed; create stag beetle log pyramids. Habitats: woodland, hedgerows, neutral grassland, orchard. Species: common toad, bats, hedgehog, stag beetle, slow-worm, song thrush.	
EaBII12 South Ealing Cemetery TQ 18039 78972 Borough (I-II)			Yes	No	Free	Rich	None Goldcrest; house sparrow; stag beetle Wall cotoneaster; tree-of-heaven; cherry laurel; evergreen oak; ring necked parakeet			Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds; lichen	Mixed parkland/ scattered trees	Occasional INNS; frequent litter; frequent squirrel and parakeet presence	None No change		Size; geographic position; access; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	The site comprises a mosaic of parkland habitats including mature trees, species-rich semi-improved neutral grassland, and vegetated tombstone habitats. The site is subject to regular maintenance. The grassland contains a variety of wildflowers including lady's bedstraw, bird's-foot trefoil, oxeye daisy, black knapweed and rough hawkbit. Grey sedge was recorded as abundant in the south-western aspect of the site in the grassland areas, on the tombstones and graves. The site supports a moderate bird diversity. Bat and bird boxes seen throughout site. Heavy shading under some trees. There was standing dead wood and log piles along the	Collect arisings during vegetation maintenance to avoid accumulation of nitrates; Increase standing deadwood and hibernacula; remove INNS including non-native trees, manage grassland to habitat specifications; increase wildflower diversity where appropriate through supplementary planting; include bird feeders protected by cages to ensure they are unsuitable to parakeets, bat, and bird boxes with small entry holes to exclude parakeets. Habitats: neutral grassland, woodland.	

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																southwestern boundary. The site is large enough site to support complex ecology. Historic and ancient landmarks, with cultural and historic significance. In close proximity to other available habitats. Used by the public, as a calm place for reflection within natural surroundings, where wildlife can exist relatively undisturbed.		Species: butterflies and moths, stag beetle, finches, song thrush, bats, slow worm.
EaBII13 Ealing Reservoir TQ 18193 81848 Borough (I-II)			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None None Three cornered Garlic			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Neutral grassland; scrub	Occasional INNS; heavily managed grassland 0.6cm; (potential for soil erosion); frequent noise disturbance from road traffic; occasional; low level noise from reservoir.	None No change		Geographic position; use; potential	The site has considerable value to biodiversity. The conditions are unique within the local area as the wildlife are relatively undisturbed due to access being restricted to the public. With small changes to maintenance, diverse invertebrate assemblages and bird life are likely to colonise the grassland, especially as grass cuttings have been repeatedly removed allowing for a nutrient poor soil, ideal for succession to species rich grassland.		Opportunity to relax management of grassland in key areas (along bank margins) to allow wildflowers to set seed and provide habitat for wildlife; removal of white poplar which is spreading in the south-east of the site along the boundary. Habitats: neutral grassland. Species: butterflies and moths, slow worm.
EaBII22 River Brent at Hanger Lane TQ 18800 83300 Borough (I-II)			Yes	Yes	Restricted	Poor	None Grey wagtail Butterfly-bush; Japanese knotweed; goat's rue; giant hogweed; cotoneaster; Indian balsam; cherry laurel			Birds	Priority habitat: river; canals	Frequent INNS; occasional dog fouling; fly tipping; pollution from road runoff.	None No change		Size; ancient character; cultural or historic character; geographic position; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	A large SINC site stretching a section of the River Brent which provides an important wildlife corridor within the landscape and is likely to be of importance to local fish populations. The site provides aesthetic appeal to the public utilising footpaths adjacent to the river. However, the site is subject to multiple threats and is in poor condition and would benefit from management to improve its value to biodiversity. A long-established river with connectivity throughout the landscape including canal and railway sidings.		De-channelising the river on at least one side or for sections would radically improve the value for biodiversity and may even increase ecosystem service function; targeted removal of adjacent sycamore trees may provide important light to the channel; pre planted coir rolls with native aquatic species would also be of benefit both stabilizing banks and enhancing diversity. Habitats: river. Species: bats, slow worm, water vole, mute swan, song thrush, finches.
EaBII27 St Augustine's Priory			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None			Invertebrates; amphibians; mammals;	Amenity grassland; species rich	Occasional INNS	None No change		Habit richness; size; geographic	Good species richness including all fundamental elements to promote healthy ecosystem large enough to		Erect bat boxes and bug hotels; improve management of woodland along eastern

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TQ 18504 81828 Borough (I-II)						None found	Japanese Knotweed; snowberry		birds; bryophytes	grassland; pond; native hedgerows; woodland				position; use; potential	support diverse species. It is well connected in the landscape via road-side habitat and provides a good opportunity to enhance for biodiversity whilst promoting as educational resource.	boundary; remove Japanese knotweed and snowberry. Habitats: neutral grassland, woodland, hedgerows, allotments, orchard. Species: butterflies and moths, stag beetle, song thrush, finches, slow worm, bats.		
PROPOSED Pitshanger Park TQ 16672 82345 Proposed	Yes	No	Free	Average	Noctule (2011) Early meadow-grass; marbled white butterfly; brown argus; stag beetle; starling; house sparrow; mistle thrush; kingfisher; grey wagtail; redwing; herring gull; dunnock; hedgehog; English bluebell Ring-necked parakeet; giant hogweed; Japanese knotweed; Indian balsam; butterfly-bush; Spanish bluebell	Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants; fungi;	Modified grassland; scattered trees; mixed scrub	Occasional INNS; soil erosion; dog fouling and litter; road traffic noise and disturbance from nearby primary school.	Include the semi-natural scrub and woodland alongside the Brent River in the boundary. Designate as site of Local importance	Size; cultural or historic character; geographic position; access; use; potential	The site comprises a large area of open green space within an urban area. Mature native and naturalised species of tree are frequent across the park, some of which could be veteran trees. Standing and fallen deadwood was also scattered around the park which is of importance to saproxylic insects. Many notable species of bat, bird and invertebrates have been recorded at the site. The habitats on site are contiguous with the Brent River that runs parallel to the northern site boundary and is surrounded by semi-natural woodland and scrub and forms a green corridor for wildlife moving across the landscape. The site is well-linked to a network of SINC sites to the south, north and west and likely acts as a buffer from public recreational use due to the wide availability of recreational facilities. Discrete areas of wildflower meadow and shallow scrapes are present in the park which support a more diverse wildflower community including germander speedwell, oxeye daisy, yarrow, greater knapweed, vetches and red clover. The park supports frequent deadwood, including standing and fallen deadwood which has value for local invertebrates including stag beetle.	A nature trail could be plotted along the existing footpaths inside the woodland habitat alongside the Brent River; the South-Western extent of the park could be enhanced for wildlife as this area is less frequently used for recreation purposes. Enhancements could include creation of a pond, management of woodland/scrub/grassland borders to enhance edge diversity and management of planting up of boundary vegetation to include shade-tolerant native wildflowers; maintain shallow scrapes as these are likely to provide good habitat for invertebrates. Habitats: hedgerows, woodland. Species: house sparrow, song thrush, yellow wagtail, slow worm, grass snake, common lizard, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle bat.						

			Survey Results										Evaluation		Recommendations			
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																The site has potential for enhancement due to its size and connectivity to the River Brent, which could provide wider landscape benefits.		
PROPOSED Brentham Allotment TQ 17726 82629 Proposed			No	No	Restricted	Rich	None	Linnet; house sparrow	Indian balsam; montbretia	Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds; fungi	Allotments; hedgerows; orchards; scattered trees	None	Northeast corner boundary incorrect and needs extending. Recommend inclusion within EaBI14A Brent River Park Borough level SINC. Include within EaBI14A site of Borough importance		Habitat richness; species richness; size; ancient character; geographic position; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	A large allotment with a diverse range of plots, some of which were overgrown and unkempt and many supporting ephemeral weeds beneath the crops. Some plots had been turned into chicken coops, some were managed as orchards, and some comprised raised beds. The plots were mostly surrounded by grassy paths which contained frequent flowering herbs including spurge, speedwell, clover and dandelions. The hedges surrounding the northern and western boundaries were mature, species rich, dense and contained a rich mix of native species. These hedges were of great value to birds including song thrush and house sparrow which were both recorded during the survey. Due to the site's connectivity to the Brent valley park and the railway, it is highly likely to support reptiles such as slow worm. Some mature oak trees were present providing additional opportunities for bats and birds. It is considered that this allotment, in combination with the adjacent habitat network, is of value to nature conservation at the Borough Level and could be included within the existing adjacent SINC designation.	Create a pond in the common area, currently dominated by hardstanding and amenity grassland, would be of benefit to all wildlife, including amphibians. Consider including within adjacent SINC site designation; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders. Habitats: allotments, hedgerows. Species: common toad; grass snake; slow worm.	
PROPOSED Cleveland Park TQ 16483 81788 Proposed			Yes	No	Free	Average	None	None	None	Invertebrates; mammals; birds; fungi	Modified grassland; scattered trees; mixed scrub	Frequent traffic noise from adjacent roads.	None	Designate to site of Local importance and include	Geographic position; access; use	This park is dominated by species poor grassland but has some features of value to biodiversity, most notably the numerous scattered trees. Some of the mature oaks have deadwood	Native pollinator friendly planting for flower beds; wildflower meadow creation; leave areas of grassland around mature oaks unmanaged to allow flowers to	

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
													Argyle Road Hedge EaL51			features suitable for roosting bats. The areas beneath the trees and at the park boundaries have been left uncut, with tussocky grass, tall ruderal and scrub developing. Along the western boundary the vegetation mimics woodland. The site is likely to contribute to the network of green spaces adjacent albeit it is separated from Pitshanger park by Scotch Common road. The site has free access and is regularly used by local people for recreational purposes so is likely to provide valuable access to nature for local people. Together with Argyle Road Hedge which borders the site, the site has importance at the Local level.	set seed; stag beetle pyramids; scrub infill planting for defunct areas; to exclude those species which are already present; include winter berries and manage in rotation/ late ensuring winter berries are available for species such as redwing. Habitats: hedgerows, neutral grassland. Species: butterflies and moths, bats.	
PROPOSED Fielding Walk Verges TQ 16751 79263 Proposed	Yes	No	Free	Average	None	Starling Tree-of-heaven; Virginia Creeper	Invertebrates; mammals; birds; fungi	Scattered trees; amenity grassland; introduced shrub	Occasional INNS; soil erosion	None	None/no change	Geographic position; access; use; potential	This site is essentially a footpath lined on both sides with amenity grassland. Scattered planted trees and small areas of shrubbery are also present, and a hedge dominated with non-native shrubs marks the boundary to the school to the north. Efforts have been made to increase the opportunities for wildlife in the former of two dead tree trunk left in situ, and a small strip of grassland seeded with a flowering perennial mix, however the site is of little value to nature conservation and would require further enhancement to be designated at local level.	Eliminate Virginia Creeper and other INNS; replace hedges with species rich- native scrub mixture; install bat and bird boxes; sympathetic management of grassland for to benefit wildlife with relaxed management to allow flowers to set seed and removal of cuttings after late autumnal cut to avoid nitrogen built-up; consider application of Biochar soil conditioner to areas of erosion. Habitats: hedgerow. Species: bats, hedgehog, house sparrow, song thrush, dunnock.				
PROPOSED Haslemere Allotment	Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None	Starling	Invertebrates; amphibians; mammals; birds	Allotment plots	None	None	Size; cultural or historic character;	A large allotment of important historical and cultural value to local residents. There are occasional semi-mature fruit trees, some small	Stag beetle pyramids; additional pond creation; install bat and bird boxes; species-rich hedgerow and grassland					

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
TQ 1650679118 Proposed						None							None/no change		geographic position; use	ponds and beds that have been cultivated with companion plants and flowering herbaceous plants of value to pollinators.	creation and maintenance; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders.	Habitats: allotments, ponds. Species: stag beetle; house sparrow, bats, slow worm.
PROPOSED High Lane Allotment TQ 14661 81550 Proposed	Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None None Goat's rue. piant hogweed; Parrots feather;	None	Invertebrates; reptiles; amphibians; mammals; birds;	Allotments;	Occasional INNS	None None/no change	Geographic position; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	Current site use and ecological findings are proportionate with status. Small allotment with species poor amenity grassland between plots and at the edges of the allotment. Lack of hedges, scrub and water bodies accessible for wildlife. Evidence for sustainable practises including encouraging inverts (bug hotel) and solar powered water pump. Due to the large number of other allotments in Ealing and the relative lack of features for wildlife, this site is unlikely to be of importance to nature conservation at the Local level.	Additional pond creation; remove INNS; include species-rich hedgerows planting to boundary; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders.	Habitats: allotments. Species: slow worm.				
PROPOSED Montpelier Formal Park TQ 1766481810 Proposed	Yes	No	Free	Average	None None Cotoneaster	Invertebrates; mammals; birds; fungi	Modified grassland; scattered trees	Occasional INNS	None Combine with EaBII11 Motnpelier Park to form one site of importance at Borough level (Grade 2)	Species richness; size; cultural or historic character; geographic position; access; use	A large diversity of planted trees gives the site historical and cultural value, including strawberry tree, river birch, red oak, silver birch, weeping ash, poplar, Indian bean tree and different species of maple. These have a good age range with some large oak specimens. In the northern corner is an area dominated by planted conifers, including coastal redwood, Austrian pine, western red cedar, Scot's pine and wellingtonia, creating a closed canopy with bare ground beneath. Tucked behind is a children's play area containing	Allow for grassland habitats to grow long within tree driplines; introduce native shrubs and perennials to border planting; create native species rich hedgerows where appropriate. remove all cotoneaster and INNS.	Habitats: woodland. Species: song thrush, finches, hedgehog, bats.					

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																natural materials and large deadwood features, which may be of value to invertebrates like stag beetle. The site has value as a wildlife education resource for children. It is freely accessible to the public and regularly used by local people therefore valuable access to nature at the local level. The site provides important steppingstone habitat for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development.		
PROPOSED Perivale West Allotment TQ 1578882737 Proposed	Yes	No	Restricted	Average	Slow worm (anecdotal record) Starlings None	Invertebrates; reptiles; amphibians; mammals; birds	Allotment plots	None	None	Designate as Site of Local importance	Geographic position; use	This is a small allotment which contains a mixture of plots cultivating food and flowers, and with small areas at the edges which are overgrown and left for wildlife. Fruit trees are frequent. The southern boundary is formed by the river Brent and the allotment is bound to the west by public open space, providing good connectivity for wildlife to colonise and pass through the site. The site is restricted access to plot holders however is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it.	Creation of a hedge along the fence line along the northern boundary; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders. Habitats: neutral grassland, allotments. Species: hedgehog, slow worm, butterflies and moths.					
PROPOSED Pitshanger Allotment TQ 1637082350 Proposed	No	No	Restricted	Rich	Common pipistrelle (2011) Stag beetle; Starling Japanese knotweed; Virginia creeper; Cotoneaster; Japanese rose	Invertebrates; reptiles; amphibians; mammals; birds; fungi	Allotment plots	Occasional INNS	Extend the boundary to match the southern allotment boundary Designate as site of Local importance	Representation; species richness; size; ancient character; cultural or historic character; geographic position; Use	Large allotment which has significant cultural and historical value being in use for 100 years. It supports some old hedges and fruit trees, including veteran trees. Some standing and fallen deadwood, areas of scrub, flower beds and small ponds are present. Between the plots are grassy, herb rich pathways containing abundant creeping cinquefoil, plantain and fat hen. Irrigation ditches and ephemeral areas provide opportunities for amphibians, birds have a diversity of seeds, fruits and berries to feed on and the log piles	Creation of native species rich boundary hedgerows to replace missing fences with adjacent strip of long grassland where management is relaxed to allow flowers to set seed and provide habitat for wildlife; manage or eliminate INNS; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders; preventing the use of chemical herbicides, pesticides, slug pellets to protect wildlife.						

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																and compost heaps may be suitable for slow worm. Due to its connectivity to the Brent River Park, the site is likely to be an important resource for wildlife. The site is restricted access to plot holders only.	Habitats: allotments Species: stag beetle, slow worm.	
PROPOSED Village Park Allotment TQ 17998 79295 Proposed			No	No	Restricted	Poor	None Common frog Japanese knotweed; Virginia Creeper			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Allotments; orchards; scattered trees; scrub; ruderal	Occasional INNS; occasional encroachment and access from third party	Boundary not aligned with master map correctly. None/no change		Size; geographic position; use; potential	The site is situated on the boundary of a significant collection of greenspaces and habitats within the immediate landscape and would be a useful steppingstone for mobile species.	Remove Virginia creeper; plant native species rich hedges, and appropriate native wildflower species; encourage local residents to participate in hedgehog highways project; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders; log piles and dug in hibernacula from site won materials will encourage herpetofauna. Habitats: allotments, woodland. Species: hedgehog, song thrush; common toad, slow worm, bats, butterflies and moths..	
Walpole Park TQ 17370 80272 Proposed			Yes	Yes	Free	Average	Common pipistrelle (2017); Nathusius's pipistrelle (2016); Soprano pipistrelle (2016); Daubenton's bat (2017); Lesser noctule (2014); Pipistrelle bat (2016) Turkey oak; horse chestnut; 26 notable bird species; 24 notable insect			Invertebrates; amphibians; mammals; birds; higher plants; fungi;	Scattered trees, standing water; semi-improved grassland; amenity grassland; planted shrubs; willow scrub	Occasional INNS	None Designate as site of Borough importance (grade 2)		Representation; habitat rarity; habitat richness; species richness; size; ancient character; cultural or historic character; geographic position; access; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	Three considerable parcels of land with good diversity of habitats and species; Veteran trees indicate long historic use and cultural relevance as a community park and open green space; Potentially acts as a hub for wildlife, where a considerable patchwork of habitats extends to the Southeast and Southwest. A network of ponds is present which would likely be utilised by birds and other wildlife.	Consider reducing management of grasslands to benefit native wildflowers and pollinators; allow grass within driplines of trees to grow long, avoiding root impaction and promote diverse invertebrate and wildlife assemblages. Habitats: neutral grassland, ponds, woodland. Species: knot grass moth; bats, song thrush, finches, stag beetle, house sparrow.	

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
						species; house sparrow; dunnock; knot grass moth; Oak processional moth; Ring-necked parakeet; Japanese rose; Parrots feather												
South Road Allotment (South section only) TQ 17932 78934 Proposed			Yes	No	Restricted	Poor	None None Shaggy soldier			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Orchards; allotments; modified grassland; scattered trees	Occasional littering in Western section	None No change		Geographic position; potential	This small site is located on the boundary of the South Ealing Cemetery but is too small and requires considerable work to increase its biodiversity.	Pond creation; Invertebrate panels; log pyramids; manage grassland as wildflower meadow; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders. Habitats: allotments. Species: stag beetle; hedgehog, slow worm	
EaBI14A Brent River Park North: [Hanger Lane to Great Western Railway] Ealing Golf Course, Pitshanger Park, Argyle Road & Brentham Meadow - area west of Argyle Road (TQ 15783 82635) and north of Brentham Football Club (TQ 17194 82568) only Borough (I-II)			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None Dunnock. Parrot's feather; giant hogweed; Japanese hogweed; ring-necked parakeet			Invertebrates; fish; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Modified trassland; Tall herb; hedgerows; introduced shrubs; scattered trees; other broadleaved woodland	Occasional INNS; occasional Litter	None It is recommended that the boundary is extended further to include Brentham Allotments		Habitat rarity; geographic position; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	Area west of Argyle Road: This section comprises mixed broad-leaved woodland flanking the River Brent, predominantly willow, sycamore and poplar, with scattered scrub comprising abundant hawthorn and bramble, and tall herbs/ruderals such as nettle, hedge mustard and cow parsley, and patches of invasive giant hogweed and a single stand of Japanese knotweed on the riverbanks. A section of the woodland adjacent to Stockdove Way has restricted access and is being used by local beekeepers to house their hives. This area contains an overgrown pond with abundant reedmace, surrounded by dense scrub (largely hawthorn & bramble) and a fairly closed canopy woodland with abundant willow and sycamore, frequent hornbeam and	Clear litter from river; control/eradicate giant hogweed; manage edges of sports field to encourage broader diversity of wildflowers; provide roosting opportunities for bats; consider rejuvenating pond and thinning canopy scrub as well as small trees to permit light for ground flora. Habitats: woodland, hedgerow, neutral grassland Species: butterflies and moths, song thrush, finches, slow worm, bats.	

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																lime and occasional cherry, ash and field maple. Area north of Brentham football club: This section comprised mixed broad-leaved woodland flanking the River Brent, predominantly willow, sycamore and poplar, with frequent ash, oak and horse chestnut. The understorey comprised abundant bramble, with frequent hawthorn and elder, and occasional blackthorn and dog rose. Patches of tall herbs flanking the woodland included abundant nettle and hedge mustard and occasional scattered patches of bluebells. Clumps of invasive giant hogweed were present on the riverbanks. The central area of grassland was a sports field that was frequently mown and species-poor, with a patch of introduced shrubs to the north and mixed species hedge to the south.		

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Ealing SINCS:

Group 3 / Northolt & Greenford

Results and Recommendations Summary

London Borough of Ealing

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1 Introduction

BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Ecology Consultancy (now Temple Group) was commissioned in September 2020 by London Borough of Ealing to carry out a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Ealing, London. The assessment highlights any changes at the SINCs since the last review was completed (GLA and Ealing Council, 2008), positive or negative, due to management, external influences and changes in wider species population changes in abundance and distribution.
- 1.2 The first two survey Groups of the SINC review were completed in 2018/2019 and have been reported on separately (The Ecology Consultancy, 2018;2019).

SCOPE

- 1.3 This report focuses on Group 3 of the SINC review, comprised an additional 135 SINC sites, as well as re-visits to sites within the first two Groups where access was not permitted on the first round of surveys. Due to the large number of sites in Group 3, these were split across four separate reports for each District of Ealing: Ealing, Acton, Northolt & Greenford, and Southall. This report focuses on sites within the Northolt and Greenford district.
- 1.4 The sites listed in Table 1, collectively named 'Group 3 Northolt & Greenford'. There were 41 SINC sites within the Group 3 Northolt & Greenford District review, as well as 3 sites which were re-visited from Groups 1 and 2. The surveys of Group 3 were completed between September 2020 and July 2021, with minor access restrictions.

TABLE 1: Survey information for Group 3 Northolt & Greenford SINCs

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
Sites in Group 3			
EaL03	Islip Manor Park	27/08/2021	Yes
EaL05	Norwood Hall woodland	08/04/2021	Yes
EaL07	Ravenor Park nature area & stream	04/09/2020	Yes
EaL08	Holy Cross Churchyard Greenford	15/09/2020	Yes
EaL10	Sudbury Lane	27/10/2020	Yes
EaL32	The West London Academy nature area	28/10/2020	Yes
EaL35	Ridding Lane Open Space	09/10/2020	Yes

EaL40	Down Way Park	25/08/2020	Yes
EaL45	Oldfield Primary School	29/10/2020	Yes
EaL46	Northolt Meadow	16/09/2020	Yes
EaL48	Cayton Road Hedge	12/04/2020	Yes
EaL49	Rosewood	27/10/2020	Yes
EaBI01	West London Shooting Grounds & Downe Barn Moat	25/08/2020	Yes
EaBI06	Greenford Birchwood	13/04/2021 and 27/07/2021	Yes
EaBI08	Halsbury Road Cutting	08/04/2021	Yes
EaBII01A	Lime Trees Golf Course	10/02/2020	Yes
EaBII02	Hayes By-Pass Roughs	07/04/2021	Yes
EaBII04	Northolt Manor & Belvue Park	27/08/2020	Yes
EaBII21	Perivale Community Centre	09/09/2020	Yes
EaBII24	Greenford Park Cemetery	02/09/2020 and 09/09/2020	Yes
EaBII28	Lyons tree belt	14/04/2021	Yes
PROPOSED	Ravenor Park	04/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Stanhope Park Allotment	04/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Windmill Lane Allotment	09/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Brighton Drive Allotment	11/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Dabbs Hill Allotment	16/08/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Cayton Green Park	16/08/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Greenford Hall Allotment	16/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Ravenor Park Allotment	30/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Costons Lane Allotment	30/09/2020	No - partially accessed
PROPOSED	Lime Trees 2 Allotment	02/10/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Horsenden Allotment	08/10/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Lime Trees 1 Allotment	08/10/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Whitton Drive Allotment	08/10/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Oldfield Allotment	09/10/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Whitton Place Allotment	08/10/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Mansell Road Allotment	28/10/2020	No - partially accessed
PROPOSED	Carr Road Open Space	09/10/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Stanley Avenue Allotment	20/04/2021	Yes
PROPOSED	Jubilee Road Allotment	20/04/2021	Yes
PROPOSED	Braund Avenue Allotment	15/09/2020	Yes
Re-visits from Groups 1 + 2			
SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
EaBII28	Northolt/Greenford Countryside Park [Golf Club Section Only]	27/07/2021	No - partly accessed
EaBI03	Smith's Farm, Marnham Fields, Bridge Farm Open Space & Greenford [Greenford Lagoons Section Only]	13/04/2021	No - partly accessed

1.5 This report will be accompanied by raw survey data forms and Habitat maps, surveyed using the methodology set out in the Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London (GLA, 2004).

2 Methodology

FIELD SURVEY

- 2.1 All existing and proposed SINCs, as listed in the spreadsheet provided by the London Borough of Ealing, were visited and surveyed using the Greater London Authority (GLA) methodology (GLA, 2004). The revised GLA methodology requires a survey form to be completed for each parcel, each being of similar habitat type and conservation value, ownership and public access. This ensures a good level of detail is captured across large sites with a variety of habitats. Survey proformas were designed to record a variety of site attributes, such as a description of the nature conservation value of the site, habitat types, species richness, potential value for a range of faunal species, maintenance and management.
- 2.2 Where we considered it necessary, GLA revised methodology was amended to account for the nature of habitats found in the borough. This could include recently created wildflower areas, sedum and biodiverse green roofs, green walls and herbaceous planting. The methodology was also extended to collect habitat condition assessments using the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain methodology (2021). The results of this are not reported within this document but will be published in the form of ‘biodiversity heat maps’ submitted to the client separately.
- 2.3 Vascular plants were recorded for all sites (dominant plant species for each habitat were recorded as a minimum in line with GLA methodology). The species recording form adapted to the London area will be used to ensure efficient and accurate data capture of vascular plant species. Plant species abundance was recorded using the DAFOR1 scale with qualifiers to record additional botanical/habitat information (e.g., if a species is locally abundant, or planted rather than naturally present). Nomenclature follows Stace (2019) ‘Notable’ species are defined as those that are:
- species listed on Schedule 5 and/or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended).
 - Species of Principal Importance³;
 - notable plant species for the Greater London Area (Burton 1983); and

¹ The DAFOR scale works on % cover. Dominant = >75%, Abundant = 75 - 51%, Frequent = 50 - 26%, Occasional = 25 - 11%, Rare 10 - 1 %

³ JNCC (undated). *Conservation designations for UK taxa* [on-line] <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3408> (accessed January 2019)

- species identified as notable in Greater London by the London Biodiversity Partnership (GLA, 2019).

2.4 The raw data for each existing and proposed SINC will be collated on GLA forms and provided to the client in digital format separately.

HABITAT MAPPING

2.5 For each site, a field survey map (produced in GIS) was generated in order to illustrate the findings of the survey and to show the extent and location of habitats of relevance to the sites' designation. Target notes were used to pinpoint features of particular interest such as notable or invasive plants.

2.6 Habitats were classified and mapped using UK Habitat Classification (2022) to ensure that the habitat information is suitable for use in the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain Metric 3.0 (2021).

SINC REVIEW/ASSESSMENT

2.7 The results of the desk study and field survey for each site were reviewed to establish the sites' value for nature conservation. This provided justification for any revision to the SINC series as well as recommendations for enhancement and management for biodiversity value of each site. This information was recorded in the field survey proforma and is summarised in Section 3 of this document. The assessment included a review of:

- the type, extent, distribution and condition of habitats present at each site;
- dominant and notable species, any notable records from the data search and target notes;
- species richness and wildlife interest (e.g., mammals, invertebrates, birds);
- brief information on habitat enhancement and creation, the latter taking account of BAP targets, in consultation with the borough; and
- key threats or disturbances.

2.8 The information described above provided the context for any proposals for re-grading a SINC and are based on criteria provided by the London Local Wildlife Sites Board (2019). A combination of field work (collecting the information outlined above), professional judgement, local knowledge and liaison with the London Borough of Ealing was used to provide justifications and refine recommendations for each site.

3 Survey Results & Recommendations

- 3.1 A summary of the results of the surveys of Group 3 SINC's completed in 2020 and 2021 is provided in Table 2 below. Information on the overall floristic species richness, interest for different taxa, dominant habitats and threats and disturbance are largely based on the field survey results. Potential presence of protected and notable species has been informed both by the desk study records and the suitability of habitat for different species groups. An evaluation of the nature conservation value and changes since the last SINC review surveys (predominately completed in 2006), including any potential boundary and status changes has also been carried out. Finally, brief recommendations for enhancement have been provided for each SINC, informed by the desk and field survey data, existing Citations and Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (London Borough of Ealing, 1999).
- 3.2 The recommendations below contain 20 allotment or open green space sites which have been put forward for designation. Where these sites have not been recommended for upgrade to SINC level designation, it is considered their value should be protected through policy 5.4 'Protect the Natural Environment – Biodiversity and Geodiversity' of the Ealing Core Strategy (2012), which seeks to protect biodiversity in green spaces across the borough.

TABLE 2: Results and recommendations summary for Group 3 (Northolt & Greenford) SINCs

			Survey Results									Evaluation			Recommendations			
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
EaL03 Islip Manor Park (wildlife area)	TQ 12730 84375	Local	Yes	No	Free	Average	Slow worm (2012)	Stag beetle; brown argus		Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds	Modified grassland; scattered trees; built-up areas; line of trees	Frequent invasive plant within woodland (Snowberry); frequent litter/pet fouling within woodland	To include wider park area – see recommendations for Islip Manor Park (proposed) below.	No change	Geographic position; access; use; potential	This western section of Islip Manor Park forms a designated wildlife area. The grassland was dominated by grasses with occasional herbs including ox-eye daisy and black knapweed which were frequent on the eastern boundary of the grassland. The area of woodland on the three boundaries of the site was in poor condition with large gaps in the canopy due to overthinning. The ground layer is dominated by snowberry on the southern and western aspects with dense mats of horticultural species of ivy with very little cover by other ground flora. The woodland has a good age structure with mature, semi-mature and young trees with signs of natural regeneration. There is a good amount of standing and dead wood within the site for invertebrate interest. There are several bird boxes and a bat box installed at an appropriate height throughout the habitat. The site is located close approximately 350m from Islip Manor Meadows site of Metropolitan Importance and several other designated sites for nature conservation are present within 1km. The park is open access and regularly used by local people therefore provides good access to nature.	The grassland could be enhanced with native hay meadow indicator species through plug planting at an appropriate time of year. Alternatively, the species diversity of the grassland could be increased through the use of yellow rattle; the boundaries of the grassland within the centre of the site which are mown as paths could be left to grow to join up the grassland, scrub and woodland habitats. This could be implemented on the southern boundary of the site to create a ecotone habitat which could be used as a habitat corridor by a range of species; the snowberry which is abundant within the shrub layer should be removed from the woodland due to its invasive tendencies and non-native status; the woodland could be enhanced post-remediation through native tree and shrub planting within the understorey to provide an increase of food sources for a range of birds and to increase the invertebrate diversity of the site to benefit bat species.	Habitats: woodland, neutral grassland Species: slow worm, finches, house sparrow, bats
EaL05 Norwood Hall woodland			Yes	No	Restricted	Rich	None			Invertebrates; reptiles;	Scattered trees,	Occasional INNS; occasional rail noise;	None		Habitat rarity; geographic	Overall, the Site is considered to be species-rich. Access is restricted	Creation of pond/wetland to increase value for wildlife;	

⁴ Area of Deficiency for Access to Nature (AoD)

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
TQ 13394 78609 Local						House sparrow Variegated yellow archangel; cotoneaster				mammals; birds; fungi	modified grassland; broadleaved woodland; developed land; hedgerows	occasional Aircraft noise	No change		position; use; potential	but the site provides access to nature for Khalsa primary schoolchildren and members of Sikh temple/Mael Gael community project. The woodland has undergone some minor management to create clearings for school children to access the site more easily. Otherwise, the woodland remains much as described in the SINC citation. Together with the surrounding supporting habitats, which are fairly typical of urban greenspaces in the area, the site is considered to still have nature conservation value at the local level.	Create log piles/standing dead wood in woodland; Reduce mowing in area(s) of grassland and create a wildflower meadow; Thin woodland to allow more light for greater diversity of ground flora to regenerate. Habitats: woodland, hedgerows Species: bats, dunnoek, finches, house sparrow, slow worm.	
EaL07 Ravenor Park nature area & stream TQ 14017 82429 Local			Yes	Yes	Free	Average	None None Ring-necked parakeet			Invertebrates; amphibians; mammals; birds; fungi	Broadleaved woodland; scrub; grassland	Occasional risks to personal safety; frequent litter; Occasional fly tipping	None No change		Habitat rarity; geographic position; access; use; potential	An area of secondary broadleaved woodland which is an uncommon habitat across the borough. Standing and fallen dead elm trees are occasional. Footpaths create glades and in combination with dense wild plum scrub and an area of secluded grassland it is likely to be an important refuge for birds and small mammals. The stream was dry at the time of survey and due to the lack of riparian or aquatic vegetation it is likely to be dry for most of the year but has potential for enhancement. The hedgerow that bounds the north of the park is likely to be ancient, containing mature oak trees. It is species rich and used by a large number of birds. The site is free access to the public and lies within an AoD, therefore provides valuable access to nature for local people who use it.	Remove litter from site; deadheading at the boundaries; sowing a woodland ground flora seed mix and spring flowering bulbs in the grassy glade. Habitats: woodland Species: slow worm, bats, finches, house sparrow, butterflies and moths.	
EaL08 Holy Cross Churchyard, Greenford			Yes	No	Free	Rich	None			Invertebrates; mammals; birds;	Neutral grassland;	None	Minor - Possibly exclude area		Cultural or historical character;	A small but longstanding open space with flower rich grassland, a mixture of semi mature trees and	Creation of additional boundary hedges and deadwood habitats; leave grassland areas	

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
TQ 14532 83145 Local						Starling; mistle thrush Ring-necked parakeet				bryophytes; lichens	scattered trees		used as pre-school. No change		geographic position; access; use	opportunities for a range of wildlife. It has historical and cultural interest in being a church and is likely to support a good seedbank due to its long history. Notable species including house sparrow and mistle thrush have been recorded there. The site is freely accessible to the public and is likely used by people visiting the church, providing access to nature, with low levels of disturbance. Due to the diversity of habitats present, the undisturbed nature of the site and its age, the site is of importance for nature conservation at the Local level.	unmanaged surrounding trees and along boundaries to allow flowers to set seed and provide refuge for wildlife. Habitats: woodland, hedgerows. Starling; House sparrow; Stag beetle	
EaL10 Sudbury Lane TQ 14646 85489 Local			Yes	No	Free	Average	None None Butterfly-bush			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptile; mammal; bird; higher plant; bryophyte; lichen; fungi; geology	Modified grassland; scrub; scattered trees	Occasional boundary treatment (some garden waste and escapee horticultural plants); occasional minor littering.	None No change		Access; use; potential	Mature lines of trees include some large mature specimens with a nice, scattered scrub layer creating some structural diversity in the immediate area. Intervening grassland habitat is dominated by perennial rye grass with large patches of common nettle. Scrub encroaching in areas but this creates nice ecotones and is not excessive. The site is freely accessible to the public, therefore provides access to nature.	Further tree planting along lines of trees to encourage a more continuous canopy if desired; log piles scattered through grassland; some controlled mowing to help reduce frequency of nettles; bat boxes would be very beneficial in the mature oaks; ensure removal of grass cuttings when grassland is mowed to reduce nitrogen accumulation. Habitats: neutral grassland, hedgerows (line of trees) Species: bats, slow worm, house sparrow	
EaL32 The West London Academy nature area [Now Alec Reed Academy] TQ 12272 84039 Borough			Yes	No	None	Average	Great crested newt Kestrel; red kite Butterfly-bush; Turkey oak			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptile; mammal; bird; fungi	Rough grassland, priority habitat-pond, scrub, woodland, standing water-ditches	Occasional invasive plants (goats rue, giant hogweed, and suspected Japanese knotweed next to pond in west); Occasional litter. frequent background traffic noise from A40.	None No change		Species rarity (great crested newt); habitat richness geographic position; potential; aesthetic appeal	A mixture of semi-natural habitats is present including rough grassland, scrub and broadleaved woodland and ditches. The woodland was dense with few mature trees and no ground flora except for where the grassland and brambles encroached. The western parcel comprised educational land with raised planted allotment beds, a grassland field and a pond with raised decking. The pond in particular is likely to be of value to	Rotational clearance of scrub; removal of goat's rue and management of grassland to increase species diversity through twice yearly cut (early spring and late autumn) with all cuttings removed to avoid build-up of nitrogen in soil; monitoring of Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed; repair decking around pond and plant additional aquatic/marginal vegetation;	

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																wildlife, such as great crested newt, which has previously been recorded in nearby sites. The site is separated from the Lime Trees golf course by a band of mixed scrub. Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed are known to be present on the other side of this band of scrub and may be present around the pond out of sight. Overall, due to the mixture of habitats present and the potential for the site to support scarce species such as great crested newt, the site is likely to be of importance at the Borough level.	replant and repair raised allotment beds and plant fruit trees to add diversity to allotment area.	Habitats: neutral grassland, pond, woodland Species: great crested newt, slow worm, song thrush, bats
EaL35 Ridding Lane Open Space TQ 15705 85374 Local			No	No	Free	Average	None Starling; house sparrow	None		Invertebrates; mammals; birds; higher plants; fungi	Amenity grassland, adjacent woodland,	Redevelopment (Linear section is positioned between gardens and may be at risk of loss), occasional noise from railway to northern boundary	Exclude new housing development in northern site extent. No change		Geographic position; access; use	This site is split into two separate parcels. The northern parcel comprises an area of open space dominated by modified grassland but containing mature oak trees and a mix of younger planted trees, an area of flowering meadow and shrubbery. The mature oak trees in particular are likely to provide opportunities for a range of wildlife. The southern parcel comprises a linear strip situated between residential gardens which was inaccessible. It is likely to contain unmanaged woodland alongside a stream, providing a secluded corridor for wildlife. Notable species including house sparrow and starling have been recorded on the site. The site is freely accessible to the public and provides valuable access to nature. Due to the small size of this site, it is of importance for nature conservation at Local level.	Allowing areas of grassland to grow to allow flowers to set seed and provide habitat for wildlife; create native species-rich boundary hedges.	Habitats: none recorded Species: bats, house sparrow, dunnock.
EaL40 Down Way Park TQ 10766 82989 Local			Yes	No	Free	Average	None House sparrow	None		Invertebrates; bats; hedgehogs; birds; higher plants; fungi	Hedgerow	Occasional litter	None No change		Access; use; potential	The site comprises a linear strip of hedgerow and boundary habitat within a wider park area. The hedgerows are bushy, dense and comprise native species. They are	Allow ground flora and tussocky grass edge habitat to develop to provide habitat for small mammal such as hedgehog and foraging bats.	

			Survey Results										Evaluation		Recommendations			
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																in fairly good condition, with gaps only present at the park entry points. The hedge provides important habitat for house sparrows and other birds, but in isolation only provides opportunities for wildlife at the local level. The site has easy potential for enhancement. The hedgerow and surrounding wider park are open to the public and regularly used, therefore, provides good access to nature. The wider park itself is currently outside the designation boundary, being of low nature conservation importance. However could be considered for SINC designation with small changes in management.		Habitats: hedgerow Species: house sparrow; hedgehog; bats
EaL45 Oldfield Primary School TQ 14704 83331 Local			Yes	No	Restricted	Rich	None Stag beetle None			Invertebrates; fish; amphibians; mammals; birds; fungi	Priority Habitat- Ponds,	Constant traffic noise from the A40. Potential invasive species (ring-necked parakeet)	Realign boundary to exclude buildings. No change		Habitat richness; species richness; geographic position; use; potential	A fairly small and isolated site which contains a good diversity of habitats. A relatively diverse flora present, especially in the hedges and fruit trees are present in the south. Two ponds are present which provide opportunities for a range of wildlife. It is accessed by the school only but provides valuable access to nature and an educational resource for school children, including the scouts club which was noted on site. Therefore, the site is of importance for nature conservation at the local level.	Creation of tussocky grassland and seeding with wildflowers, close to pond in scouts' site or close to fruit trees in the south of the school; planted beds could be improved with a greater mix of flowering shrubs and perennials; bat and bird boxes could be installed on existing trees or buildings on site and feeding and water stations provided for birds. Habitats: pond, woodland, orchard Species: bats; stag beetle, common toad, butterflies and moths, house sparrow, song thrush	
EaL46 Northolt Meadow TQ 13105 84972 Local			No	Yes	Restricted	Average	Slow worm (2015); Common pipistrelle (2015) Common blue butterfly; small white butterfly; house sparrow			Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds	Neutral grassland; bramble scrub; mixed scrub	Severe redevelopment (Appears that the SINC is being lost to a proposed development project)	Extend to north to include adjacent band of mixed scrub and flowering meadow in Northolt Park.		Species rarity (protected species); geographic position; potential	The grassland within the site appears to be in poor condition and recently disturbed by machinery, although it's tussock nature and uneven ground beneath creates an optimal habitat for common reptiles. At the northern boundary is a bank with mixed scrub and a	Better grassland management to encourage a greater species diversity through a timed mowing regime and removal of grass cuttings to avoid nitrogen build-up; there is scope to provide increased access to nature within an AoD	

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
							Goat's rue						Follow up visit recommended to inform status change after re-development.		line of poplar trees. Standing and fallen deadwood is frequent here, and the scrub contains a good mix of native species. This band of scrub is approximately 20m wide and extends into Northolt Park. The scrub is species rich and in good condition, containing rowan, field maple, silver birch, cherry, blackthorn, hawthorn, dog rose, elm, hornbeam and ash growing over tussocky grassland. The site supports a range of protected and notable species. The site is within an AoD, however access is currently restricted. It has potential to provide valuable access to nature for local people. The site is of importance for nature conservation at the local level however the designation is under threat as a consequence of proposed development at the site.	by improving public accessibility which is currently restricted.	Habitats: neutral grassland Species: slow worm, house sparrow, bats, butterflies and moths	
EaL48 Cayton Road Hedge TQ1516283384 Local			Yes	No	Free	Poor	None None Three-cornered garlic		Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; lichens	Hedgerow	Occasional INNS; occasional aircraft noise; occasional road traffic noise	Include Cayton Park (proposed) site within designation As above	Size; use; potential	A relatively long strip of native hedgerow (Priority Habitat) dominated by blackthorn scrub. It is heavily managed to a short height and lacks diversity. It provides a possible corridor for wildlife but is lacking notable wildlife conservation interest at present. Access to the site is free and the hedge provides important screening from the railway line to the east. The hedgerow has easy potential to be enhanced for wildlife with correct management. Current designation is inappropriate as a conservation feature in its own right but in conjunction with Cayton Green Park to the west may provide importance at the Local level.	Increase species diversity by selective thinning of blackthorn, replacing with suitable native scrub species; manage or eliminate INNS; introduce rotational management to hedgerow to allow some sections to grow fruit in any given year to provide food for birds and small mammals. Habitats: hedgerow Species: house sparrow, butterflies and moths			
EaL49 Rosewood TQ 16057 85025			Yes	No	Restricted (40% open access)	Rich	None		Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles;	Neutral grassland, scattered	Occasional boundary treatment (encroachment of	None No change	Geographic position;	The site features a mosaic of habitats including relatively species rich grasslands supporting frequent	Targeted removal of encroaching scrub, particularly in the north; thinning of dense			

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
Local							Starling; house sparrow. Ring-necked parakeet; cotoneaster; false-acacia; butterfly-bush;			mammals; birds; higher plants; bryophytes; lichens; fungi	trees; scrub; broadleaved woodland	garden vegetation); occasional litter; occasional garden waste			access; use; potential	wild carrot, birds-foot trefoil and occasional wild strawberry. Other habitats include mixed scrub, mature trees and woodland. The grassland in the north is particularly species-rich, the southern stands may benefit from mowing (see recommendations in column to right). The site is partially open to the public therefore provides some valuable access to nature, however there is potential for this to be improved to incorporate larger areas of the site. It lies within close proximity to Horsenden Hill Metropolitan Site, therefore acts as steppingstone habitat for wildlife supported here.	scrub areas and woodland area to create 'glades' and increase the number of ecotones present, creation of log piles within scrub and woodland, installation of bird and/or bat boxes; management of grassland to increase species diversity to include timed mowing (early spring and late autumn) and removal of cuttings to avoid build-up of nitrogen in soil. Habitats: neutral grassland, woodland. Species: house sparrow, bats, slow worm	
EaBI01 West London Shooting Grounds & Downe Barn Moat TQ 10725 83507 Borough I			No	No	None	Rich	Great crested newt (2012) Skylark; kestrel; green hellebore. Goat's rue		Invertebrates; fish; amphibian; reptiles; mammals; birds; fungi	Modified grassland, broadleaved woodland; neutral grassland; ephemeral vegetation; eutrophic standing water; scattered trees	Occasional soil erosion; occasional fly tipping	The boundary in the east of the site is incorrect boundary as not clipped to the actual fence line No change		Habitat rarity; species rarity (protected species); habitat richness; Species richness; size; important populations of species; geographic position	The site supports notable and rare species, including great crested newts. It is rich in semi-natural habitats and high in species diversity. The site supports areas of broadleaved woodland which is rare across the borough.	Produce site-wide ecological management regime for semi-natural habitats; manage hedgerows for wildlife on a rotational basis to allow berries and fruits to set seed and provide a foraging resource for birds; promote ecotone habitats between areas of woodland and grassland to increase species diversity; manage pond to encourage great crested newt. Habitats: neutral grassland, woodland, pond, hedgerows Species: kestrel, house sparrow, song thrush, finches, bats, slow worm, great crested newt, butterflies and moths		
EaBI03 Smith's Farm, Marnham Fields, Bridge Farm Open Space & Greenford [Lagoons only] TQ 13965 83409 Borough Grade II			Yes	No	None	Average	Slow worm (2012) Marsh dock; greater pond - sedge; bluebell; marbled white butterfly;		Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Mixed scrub; bramble scrub; reedbeds	Occasional dog fouling along path; frequent road traffic from Western Avenue	None No change		Species rarity (protected species); habitat rarity; habitat richness; species richness;	The lagoons provide aquatic habitat for invertebrates which is an uncommon habitat across the borough. The presence of three separate waterbodies which are closely linked via semi-natural habitats provides a valuable structure suitable for species which	Manage lagoon to increase water levels by reducing cover of common reed; Manage surrounding scrub to ensure it does not encroach lagoons over time; Creation of a mosaic of grassland and scrub surrounding the lagoons to		

			Survey Results										Evaluation		Recommendations			
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
						dittander; hedgehog; song thrush; swift; swallow; house sparrow; linnets; starling; kestrel Snowberry; goat's rue; yellow archangel; snowberry; giant hogweed; butterfly-bush; Japanese knotweed; New Zealand pigmy weed; orange balsam									geographic position; access; potential;	thrive in metapopulations such as great crested newt. They are closely linked to further areas of semi-natural habitat and farmland to the west and east and the large areas of common reed may provide suitable habitat for notable birds including marsh tit and reed bunting. The lagoons are not accessible themselves but are viewed from a footpath that runs parallel to them, providing valuable access to nature for local people. The lagoons have great potential for enhancement with appropriate management of the reed. This parcel of the site forms part of the wider-site designation of EaBI03 and should remain designated.	provide cover and foraging habitats for invertebrates, mammals, reptiles and amphibians. Habitats: ponds Species: marsh tit; reed bunting; great crested newt; grass snake; scarce emerald damselfly	
EaBI06 Greenford Birchwood TQ 14121 83543 Brough Grade I			Yes	No	Mixed: woodland is open access; London Marathon Playing Fields has restricted access	Average	None None	Butterfly-bush; goat's rue; giant hogweed; snowberry; cherry laurel	Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants; bryophytes; lichens; fungi; geology	Broadleaved woodland; hedgerow with trees	Occasional INNS; occasional vandalism; occasional litter; occasional aircraft noise; frequent road noise	Include further areas of hedgerow surrounding the London Marathon Playing Fields and unmanaged grassland adjacent (east) to the wood No change	Habitat rarity; habitat richness; species richness; size; geographic position; access; use; potential		The western extent of the site supports a 2.6ha triangular plot of semi-natural woodland, which is one of the largest parcels of woodland in the Borough. The woodland supports a variety of native species, and well-developed understory, however over-shading means that a lot of the ground flora is covered with ivy. A small waterbody choked with common reed was present in the far east of the woodland which could have potential to increase in biodiversity with appropriate management. The pond to the north was fenced-off from the public and the surrounding habitat was heavily managed on the northern side. The water quality of the pond appeared good but was quite shaded from mature trees/woodland along the southern boundary. The eastern site extent supports mature hedgerows with trees which border the London Marathon Playing fields. These are large and unmanaged and support	Selective thinning of trees to promote ground flora growth; creation of hibernacula and log piles; manage or eradicate INNS; rejuvenate pond and thin scrub to promote diverse marginal vegetation. Habitats: woodland, hedgerow, neutral grassland Species: stag beetle; house sparrow; common toad; great crested newt; common lizard; grass snake; slow worm; hedgehog; bats; cuckoo; song thrush, yellow wagtail		

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																a good diversity of native trees and shrubs. The borders are lined with scrub and neutral grassland which provides good habitat for invertebrates. The site lies on the opposite side of the A40 to the Smith's Farm SINC site and therefore provides stepping-stone habitat for wildlife in the landscape. There are semi-natural habitats contiguous with the existing SINC boundary which could be included within the designation including further areas of hedgerow and an unmanaged field supporting semi-improved grassland interspersed with tall ruderal vegetation.		
EaBI08 Halsbury Road Cutting TQ 14264 85667 Borough Grade I			Yes	Yes	Restricted	Average	None None	Butterfly-bush; Japanese knotweed	Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds; bryophyte; fungi	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland; mixed scrub; dense scrub	Occasional INNS; frequent railway noise; frequent road noise;	None No change		Habitat rarity; size; geographic position; access; use; potential; aesthetic appeal	The site forms a fairly large area of undisturbed (from public) semi-natural habitat, predominantly secondary woodland and scrub. The site is positioned mainly alongside the railway line, providing urban character to the site. Native trees and shrubs dominate including ash, hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble, oak and hornbeam. The scrub and woodland forms an important green corridor for wildlife dispersal across the landscape and is well connected to further areas of green space north and east of the site. The site supports several mature oak trees which are likely to be of value to bats. The site provides aesthetic value in a landscape dominated by road and rail infrastructure and the trees and scrub act as a buffer to noise pollution from the railway line. A small area of semi-natural grassland which is relatively diverse and supports a high proportion of wildflowers is present along the bridge via Wood End Ave.	Large parts of the railway embankment had been recently strimmed (thought to be scrub previously). These areas could be planted with native shrubs to extend this habitat and provide a more diverse array of species; removal of Japanese knotweed from known locations; provision of signage on railway boundaries where residential properties are nearby to increase awareness about impacts of fly-tipping and littering and the importance of maintaining healthy ecosystems. Habitats: woodland, neutral grassland Species: slow worm, bats, song thrush, finches		

			Survey Results										Evaluation		Recommendations			
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																Wildflower species recorded here include common knapweed, red dead nettle, ribwort plantain, yarrow and field speedwell. Due to its size and situation in the landscape it is thought to be of importance at the borough level.		
EaBII01A Lime Trees Golf Course TQ 11624 84027 Borough Grade II			Yes	Yes	Restricted	Average	Great crested newt (2009) Red kite; little ringed plover; skylark; starling; linnet; house sparrow; red-eye damselfly; small heath butterfly; common darter; ruddy sympatric	Japanese knotweed; giant hogweed; goat's rue; gallant soldier;	Invertebrate; amphibian; reptile; mammal; bird;	Modified grassland; neutral grassland; ponds; broadleaved woodland	Occasional invasive plants (Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed noted on Northern Woodland parcel); occasional litter in scrub adjacent to lime trees park; noise disturbance from traffic.	None No change	Species rarity (protected species); size; important populations of species; geographic position; access; use	A large SINC site comprising a typical golf course with lawns, rough grassland, dense scrub, woodland, ponds and planted trees. The scrub is species rich and well developed. The woodland is not particularly old but has a mixture of native trees, a dense understorey layer and some standing deadwood. Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed was present along the northern edge of the site, in places forming dense standing in the woodland. The combination of habitats and the location of the site provide a fairly important component to the local network, and the site is likely to support some protected species such as grass snakes, newts and a range of nesting birds. The network of ponds on site are of particular value to great crested newt and invertebrates and may support important populations of these species. The site is within an AoD, and access is restricted to golf-members only, however, does provide valuable access nature for those people who use it. The fact it is not open to the public may increase its value to nature due to lower levels of disturbance and vandalism.	Improved management of the rough grassland could encourage a larger diversity of flowering herbs to develop, including a scheduled mowing regime (spring and late autumn) and removal of cuttings to avoid nutrient build-up in soil; install bat boxes and create deadwood features for stag beetle; management of woodland, scrub and grassland edge to promote grading ecotone habitat which is inherently high in biodiversity; sympathetic management of ponds to encourage great crested newt. Habitats: neutral grassland, ponds, reedbed, woodland stag beetle; bats; reptiles; great crested newt; linnet			
EaBII02 Hayes By-Pass Roughs TQ 11701 82917			Yes	Yes	Free	Average	None Starling; house sparrow; linnet; large-leaved lime		Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds; lichens	Mixed scrub; lowland mixed deciduous woodland;	Occasional boundary encroachment clearances for third party access; frequent Road noise	Yes, exclude areas of managed grassland in the south-east	Habitat rarity	A relatively large SINC site supporting semi-natural habitats which are species-rich in places, including areas of neutral grassland and scrub and woodland. The	Manage or eradicate any INNS; Selective thinning of woodland and scrub habitats to create a more diverse mosaic of woodland, scrub and			

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Borough Grade II							Cherry laurel; false-acacia; goat's rue; butterfly-bush; Japanese knotweed; snowberry				neutral grassland		No change		habitats provide good habitat for birds and reptiles within an area dominated by urban development. The site forms an important green corridor for wildlife dispersal across the landscape being located alongside the by-pass and is well connected to further areas of green space south of the parcel. Access is free for most parts of the site and the site lies within an AoD therefore provides valuable access to nature. A small, wooded section of the site is used by Forest School, therefore provides a good educational resource for local school children. Due to the size and quality of habitats present, the site as importance at the Borough scale and should remain designated as such, however the areas of managed grassland in the south-east corner of the site bear no importance to the site designation and could be excluded from the boundary.	grassland; selective thinning of trees to allow more light to penetrate woodland understory and decrease growth of ivy; creation of invertebrate habitat piles/log piles; construction of pond habitat to provide an additional educational resource for children and provide breeding habitat for amphibians and invertebrate species. Habitats: neutral grassland, woodland Species: stag beetle; house sparrow, finches, song thrush.		
EaBII04 Northolt Manor & Belvue Park TQ 13219 83980 Borough II			Yes	No	Free	Rich	None Hawfinch; grey wagtail; common darter; brown argus; hedgehog Snowberry; cherry laurel; Virginia creeper; variegated yellow archangel; wall cotoneaster		Invertebrates; fish; reptiles; bats; birds; higher plant; fungi	Modified grassland; scattered trees; scrub; cemetery; neutral grassland	Frequent invasive plants (Virginia creeper, variegated yellow archangel and wall cotoneaster); frequent litter	None No change		Species richness; size; cultural or historical value; geographic position; access; use	Relatively large SINC site, which supports semi-natural habitats. The extent of species-rich grassland and age of some of the trees on the site are uncommon features in the local area, and the site is likely to support a range of common wildlife as well as some scarce species. A good network of native hedgerows and lines of trees are present around the boundaries of the site and habitats. The site contains Northolt Manor and church and cemetery which has cultural and historical interest. The cemetery is likely to have a good seedbank due to its historical nature. The site is free access around the grounds so provides good access to nature for	Remove invasive plants; manage woodland to remove some areas of ivy which dominated the ground layer; replant woodland understorey with native tree and shrub species; allow grass edges along hedgerows and paths to grow long and set seed, providing a refuge for wildlife; manage hedgerows on rotational basis to allow sections to fruit and set seed, providing a foraging resource for birds and small mammals; retain fallen and standing deadwood. Habitats: neutral grassland, woodland, hedgerows,		

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																people visiting which could be people from across the borough.	Species: slow worm, bats; kestrel; stag beetle, butterflies and moths	
EaBII08 Lyons tree belt TQ 14487 84606 Borough II			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None None Cherry laurel			Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds	Broadleaved woodland; mixed scrub; neutral grassland; introduced shrub	Occasional INNS; occasional litter; occasional Road and rail traffic noise; frequent noise from adjacent distribution centre	None No change		Habitat rarity; geographic position; potential;	The site forms a linear strip of semi-natural woodland, grassland and scrub habitat behind the two distribution centres and is likely to provide a green corridor for wildlife moving across the landscape and important steppingstone habitat to further SINCS including Horsenden Hill Metropolitan site to the east. The area is secluded, with little disturbance, therefore provides a small haven for wildlife which is protected from the public. The areas of grassland supports a moderate diversity of wildflowers, particularly towards the eastern extent of the site. Areas of dense bramble scrub had developed, particularly in the western half of the site owned by the Tesco building, likely as a result of lack of management in recent years, therefore the site appears to be degrading in quality. The site has great potential for enhancement and would benefit from management being introduced, including planting to increase the extent of woodland present. The site lies within an AoD therefore with improved access could provide valuable access to nature for staff at the distribution centres or members of the public.	Consider acoustic fencing, with dense scrub planting to reduce industry and infrastructure related noise; expand the woodland extents by increasing native tree species planting; cut back scrub and promote a mosaic of grassland and scrub, with a 80:20 ratio to increase species diversity and provide a mixture of basking and foraging habitat for slow worm and other reptiles. Habitats: woodland, neutral grassland, hedgerow Species: house sparrow; song thrush; yellow wagtail; slow worm, grass snake, common lizard; common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle;.	
EaBII21 Perivale Community Centre TQ 16153 83864 Borough II			Yes	No	Free	Average	Noctule (1986) pipistrelle bat (1993); slow worm (2020) White letter hairstreak			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; bats; birds; higher plants	Neutral grassland; broadleaved woodland; hedgerow	Frequent litter and human waste; occasional fly tipping	None No change		Habitat rarity; species rarity (protected species); habitat richness; species richness; size; geographic	The site supports a rich diversity of habitats including broadleaved woodland, neutral grassland and species-rich hedges. The grassland in the north of the site was left uncut and comprised semi-improved neutral grassland with a good mix of wildflowers present. However, the grassland had	Sympathetic management of grassland to include removal of arisings and seeding with native neutral grassland seed mix to include species present within the adjacent Horsenden Hill SINC; rotational coppice of woodland in the west of the site; management of hedgerow	

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							Goat's rue; Japanese knotweed								position; access; use	become encroached by frequent noxious weeds including ragwort, creeping and spear thistles and curled dock, there was also occasional blackthorn scrub from the adjacent hedgerow on the western boundary. The site supported broadleaved woodland to the south which is an uncommon habitat within the borough. The site is freely accessible to the public and regularly used by local people, therefore provides good access to nature. It is connected to other SINC sites adjacent and the River Brent to the north therefore contributes to a contiguous network of green infrastructure in the landscape.	in western boundary including hedge laying; native tree and shrub planting of woodland in the north; retention of standing deadwood; protection of mature oak trees with fencing; removal of litter and waste and provision of legal signage to deter fly tipping. Habitats: woodland, hedgerow, neutral grassland Species: butterflies and moths slow worm, bats, finches, song thrush	
EaBII24 Greenford Park Cemetery TQ 13995 81670 Borough II			Yes	Yes	Free	Rich	None	Stag beetle; Small heath butterfly Japanese knotweed	Invertebrates; amphibians; bats; birds; higher plants; lichens	Neutral grassland; pond; hedgerow	Occasional invasive plants (Wall cotoneaster and Canadian waterweed); occasional soil erosion; occasional litter; occasional invasive animals (ring-necked parakeet and grey squirrel)	None	No change	Size; cultural or historical value; geographic position; access; use	A relatively large cemetery with cultural and historical interest, featuring densely packed graves surrounded by semi-improved neutral grassland which is subject to regular mowing. There are scattered trees throughout the site including a few mature oaks on the boundary of the Windmill Allotments and a group of dead elms which provide habitat for saproxylic insects such as stag beetle, which have been recorded at the site. There is a small strip of wildflower mix to the east of the chapel which contained native species including wild carrot, oxeye daisy, common toadflax and viper's bugloss. There was a small ornamental pond to the east of the site which contained invasive waterweed. There were several changes to the layout of the cemetery since the original citation including new paths, a seating area and a structure which houses ashes to the east and areas of bare	Seeding of an area of grassland in the south-eastern corner with a wildflower mix; restocking of site with native tree species; planting of additional native tree and shrubs; planting of native species-rich hedgerows; management of grassland reduced to allow flowering plants to have a longer flowering period during summer months; removal of non-native plant species; planting the pond with native submerged aquatic species such as water starwort once Canadian waterweed removed. Habitats: neutral grassland, pond Species: small heath; stag beetle; bats; song thrush; house sparrow		

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																ground from previous earth works along the eastern boundary. The site is accessed freely however is likely only used by people visiting graves, therefore provides some valuable access to nature for those who use it. It is within close proximity to other SINC sites and provides steppingstone habitat for wildlife across the borough.		
EaBII28 Northolt/Greenford Countryside Park [Golf Club section only] TQ 12485 83329 Borough Grade II			Yes	No	None	Rich	None 32 species of notable birds; 8 species of notable invertebrates		False-acacia; snowberry; Japanese knotweed; butterfly-bush; goat's rue	Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants; bryophytes; lichens; fungi; geology	Neutral grassland; scattered scrub; scattered trees; hedgerow	Boundary treatment (fence broken in places); occasional litter; fly tipping in car park; low levels of road traffic from nearby A40	None No change		Species rarity (protected species); habitat richness; species richness; size; geographic position; potential	The site forms a disused golf course which is closed from public use and attractive for wildlife due to the low levels of disturbance. A diversity of semi-natural habitats are present including species-rich hedgerows, false oatgrass-dominated grassland, scrub, scattered trees, ditch and bioswales. Scattered trees are present across the site, including a mixture of native and non-native mature trees, and a small oak plantation in the south. There were several grass mounds, brash piles and areas of tall herb grassland which offered good sheltering habitat for amphibians and reptiles. The grassland supported a good mixture of wildflowers including species selfheal, common knapweed, yarrow, common storks-bill and cat's-ear, and was dominated by a mixture of grasses including creeping bent, Yorkshire fog, perennial rye-grass and meadow foxtail. The scattered scrub and areas of grassland together form good habitat to support notable bird species, including red kite. The site is part of the Northolt & Greenford Countryside Park and adds to the corridor of semi-natural habitat this site provides in the local landscape. The site has great potential for	The bioswales in the western corner of the site could be improved by re-profiling the scrapes to make them deeper, or create a series of ponds here instead as this would enhance the site for amphibians; the grassland would benefit from being managed as a meadow (if not currently already) with a single cut being carried out in autumn and optional second cut in early spring (if required), and all cuttings removed from the site; the scrub along the site boundaries should be managed to avoid the site being scrubbed over.	

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M051 Ea Yeading Brook Fields TQ 10121 83357 Metropolitan			Yes	No	Restricted in Gun Club section.	Average	Great crested newt (2009); Grass snake (2005)	Skylark; michaelmas daisy; primrose; sneezewort; common blue butterfly; gatekeeper butterfly; peacock butterfly; holly blue butterfly; ringlet butterfly	Himalayan balsam, Canadian waterweed, cotoneaster; giant hogweed; narrow-leaved water dropwort	Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; bats; birds; higher plants	Broadleaved woodland, neutral grassland, scrub	Frequent invasive plants (Michaelmas daisy); frequent soil erosion from motorised vehicles; occasional risk to personal safety (Clay shooting) occasional vandalism and graffiti	None No change		Size; rare species (protected species); important populations of species; geographic position; potential	The site has gone through significant changes since the last survey. Areas of grassland were in poor condition. A majority of the unimproved meadow species listed within the citation were not present within the site during the survey. The area of woodland accessed was also in poor condition, with ground flora largely absent and abundant fragments of clay throughout. The site supports notable and protected species and due to its extent, these could be important populations. Its location is significant being connected to the Yeading Brook to the west and West London Shooting Grounds SINC to the east, adding to the ecological network. The site requires management to improve the quality of grassland.	Management of scrub encroachment; Management Plan to restore grassland to typical unimproved MG4 floodplain meadow community once scrub has been managed; Management Plan to include a late annual hay cut followed by grazing by a low number of cattle; Management of hedgerows to reduce size and suckering blackthorn and hawthorn; Protective measures such as installation of fine mesh and monitoring of the woodland to stop clay particles from adjacent shooting school. Removal of existing clay particles within the woodland. Habitats: neutral grassland Species: great crested newt; pipistrelle bat; grass snake; slow worm; common lizard; kestrel and other birds of prey, butterflies and moths	
PROPOSED Carr Road Open Space TQ 14095 84233 Currently included within designation for MO 06 London's Canals and EaBII16 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch SINC site			No	Yes	Restricted, however - due to be public open space (POS) in future	Rich	Water vole (2005); Slow worm (2002); Grass snake (2002)	Linnet; Snipe; Reed bunting; Common toad; 11 notable invertebrate species; house sparrow; starlings Ring-necked parakeet;		Invertebrates; fish; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Reedbed; broadleaved woodland; mixed scrub; neutral grassland; wet ditch	Japanese knotweed stand in woodland; reedbeds pose a health and safety risk to the public	Extend MO 06 London Canal boundary to include this site. Recommendation above suggested open for discussion		Habitat richness; Habitat rarity; Species rarity (protected species); Species richness; Geographic position; Access; Use; Potential; Typical Urban character	This site is a very secluded area which is inundated by water frequently from the canal. It supports a diverse mixture of semi-natural habitats including reedbeds and areas of woodland which are uncommon habitats in the borough. The site's location adjacent to the allotments and canal make this a well-connected site which could be colonised by an abundance of wildlife. A large dead tree was noted in the centre of the reed bed, providing additional interest. The site is currently restricted access, however, has great potential for enhancement as it is being proposed as an area of Public	Rotational clearance of the scrub every five years to ensure areas of grassland and glades are sustained; removal of Japanese knotweed; management of reedbeds to control drying-out and build-up of nutrients in soil. Habitats: reedbeds Species: starling, dunnock, grass snake, common lizard, slow worm	

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							Japanese rose; goat's rue; orange balsam;									Open Space. It provides valuable access to nature which is in an AoD. The site currently forms part of the London Canals MO 06 and EaBII16 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch SINC site. Functionally, this designation fits well with the London canal SINC due to the supporting wetland habitats present, therefore the boundary of this SINC could be extended to cover the whole area of open space.		
PROPOSED Ravenor Park TQ 14006 82602 Proposed	No	Yes	Free	Average	None	None	Virginia creeper; ring-necked parakeet	Invertebrates; amphibians; mammals; fungi	Modified grassland; scattered trees	Occasional invasive species (Virginia creeper); occasional litter; frequent noise from a parakeet colony"	The boundary could be extended to include the orchard and the parkland directly north of the nature area. As above. Combine this section with EaL42 Ravenor Park Nature Area and Stream and designate as a Site of Local Importance	Cultural or historical character; geographic position; access; use; potential	The park contains a large number of scattered trees of different ages, including oak, poplar, weeping willow, pines and cherry. The grass beneath the trees has been left to grow long, but the majority of the rest of the site is dominated by amenity lawn. An ancient, outgrown hedge is present in the north-east, running south to north through the fields. A small nature area is present in the south of the park which is currently designated as a Site of Local Importance (EaL42 Ravenor Park Nature Area) and is dominated by broadleaved woodland. A recently planted orchard is present in the south-east, in a field adjacent to the nature area. This contains a mixture of different apple and pear varieties, and beneath the grass has been left to grow long. It has potential to provide a great enhancement to biodiversity if it is managed traditionally in order for it to qualify as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI). The area of parkland north of the nature area has also been seeded with a flowering meadow mix, providing further opportunities for invertebrates. Dead trees are present providing opportunities for	Create a wildlife pond or water feature; introduced traditional management of orchard in line with HPI standards; manage hedgerow on rotation to encourage diversity and allow fruits to develop all year round; manage woodland in nature area to Habitats: neutral grassland, hedgerows Species: house sparrow; starling, butterflies and moths				

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																bats, woodpeckers, stag beetle and fungi. Access to the site is free and it is likely to be used regularly by local people. It is within an AoD therefore it provides valuable access to nature for local people. The southern half of the park is of higher value to nature than the remaining areas of park which are dominated by highly managed habitats		
PROPOSED Stanhope Park Allotment TQ 14331 82541 Proposed			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None None Japanese knotweed			Invertebrates; birds	Allotment plots	Frequent invasive plants (Japanese knotweed)	None Not proposed for designation		Access; use	The site is fairly diverse but lacks ponds and old trees. Due to its size and poor connectivity, it is unlikely to be of nature conservation value at the local level. It is accessed by plot holders only therefore is likely to provide some valuable access to nature for those who use it, however there are a good network of green spaces in the wider surrounds that are of better quality.	Create wildlife ponds; remove Japanese knotweed, allow grass borders to grow long and set seed to provide foraging resource and refuge for wildlife, including slow worm. Habitats: allotments Species: slow worm,	
PROPOSED Windmill Lane Allotment TQ 14115 81820 Proposed			Yes	Yes	Restricted	Average	None None Variegated yellow archangel; orange blossom; goat's rue; false-acacia			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants	Allotment plots	Occasional invasive plants (variegated yellow archangel, montbretia and goat's rue)	None Designate as a Site Local Importance		Habitat richness; geographic position; use	This site includes semi-natural habitats including hedgerows, scattered trees, scrub and neutral grassland. A small pond is present and supported native pond plants. The site is contiguous with the EaB1124 Greenford Park Cemetery Site of Borough Importance located immediately south and provides some supporting habitat for wildlife here. It is within an AoD and therefore it is considered to be of importance for nature conservation at local level.	Removal of invasive plant species; Infill planting of hedgerows; Planting and encouraging wildflowers for pollinators within plots and shared spaces; Creation of stag beetle loggeries; Installation of bat boxes Habitats: allotments, pond Species: stag beetle; bats; hedgehog; house sparrow; dunnock	
PROPOSED Brighton Drive Allotment TQ 13276 84701 Proposed			Yes	No	Restricted	Poor	None None Virginia creeper			Invertebrates; birds	Allotment plots	Occasional invasive plants (Virginia creeper); occasional road / rail noise.	None Not proposed for designation		Access; use	The site has little value for nature conservation due to its small size and being species poor.	Creation of ponds; planting of boundary hedges; allowing grass and weeds to grow between plots. None	
PROPOSED Braund Avenue Allotment TQ 13585 82470			Yes	Yes	Restricted	Poor	None Starling			Invertebrates; amphibians; birds	Allotment plots	Occasional boundary treatment	None Not proposed for designation		Use; potential	The site is accessed by plot holders only therefore provides access to nature for those who use it, particularly as it lies within an AoD.	Creation of boundary hedges and planted beds in the communal areas with flowering perennials to provide additional	

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Proposed							Ring-necked parakeet									However due to its lack of semi-natural habitat, it is unlikely that this site is of value to nature conservation at the local level. It has potential to become a Site of Local Importance if semi-natural habitats were encouraged and managed in a way to promote biodiversity.	opportunities for pollinating insects; tree planting around the site to create structural habitat diversity and encourage birds to use the site	Habitats: allotments, hedgerow, pond Species: slow worm, house sparrow, song thrush
PROPOSED Cayton Green Park TQ 15107 83410 Proposed			N/A	No	Free	Poor	None Starling; house sparrow; goldcrest; small heath butterfly Virginia creeper; Cotoneaster		Invertebrates; mammals; birds;	Modified grassland, neutral grassland, scattered trees, hedgerow	Occasional invasive species (Virginia creeper and cotoneaster) occasional litter	None Designate as a Site of Local Importance and include EaL48 Cayton Road Hedge	Geographic position; access; use		Site has potential to be of benefit to biodiversity with the correct management regimes. The western half of this park comprises a mixture of amenity grassland, neutral species poor grassland which has been left to grow long and areas of planted trees growing over tussocky neutral grassland. The amenity grassland has frequent flowering herbs. Starlings and a mix of other bird species were noted during the survey, foraging on the grassland. The areas of long grassland are dominated by grasses with rare occurrences of herbs. It is likely that the tussocky grassland supports a range of invertebrates including butterflies, bees, grasshoppers and orb spiders, and bats are likely to forage within the park. The site is freely accessible to the public and used regularly for recreation therefore provides valuable access to nature. It is connected to the railway line to the east, therefore contributes to the local network of semi-natural habitat. The eastern boundary of the park is lined with a hedgerow which is currently designated as a Site of Local Importance (EaL48 Cayton Road Hedge) and could be combined to create one single SINC site.	Better management to encourage wildflowers in the meadow area including twice-yearly cut and removal of cuttings to avoid build-up of nutrients in the soil; replant planted beds at western entrance with a mixture of flowering shrubs and perennials	Habitats: neutral grassland, hedgerow, Species: house sparrow; song thrush; linnet; small heath	

			Survey Results									Evaluation			Recommendations			
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
PROPOSED Dabbs Hill Allotment TQ 13095 84953 Proposed			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None House Sparrow; Starling; Small white butterfly None			Amphibian; invertebrate; mammal: birds	Allotment plots	Noise pollution as beneath aircraft flight path	None Not proposed for designation		Size; use	A standard allotment plot which supports all areas of semi-natural habitats including fruit and nut trees, three small ponds and bramble scrub at the edges. Plot holders have seen hedgehogs and newts in the ponds and starlings and house sparrows were recorded during the survey. The site is accessed by plot holders only therefore provides valuable access to nature for those who use it.	Creation of boundary hedges or additional planted beds in communal areas. Habitats: allotments Species: hedgehog; mistle thrush; house sparrow; starling	
PROPOSED Greenford Hall Allotment TQ 14741 82844 Proposed			N/A	No	Restricted	Rich	None Starlings Ring necked parakeet; Virginia creeper; butterfly bush; Cotoneaster			Invertebrate; reptile; birds; fungi	Allotment plots	Occasional invasive plant (Virginia creeper); occasional litter (suspected wildlife conflict of foxes bringing rubbish into the site)	None Not proposed for designation		Geographic position; use	A standard allotment plot with areas of rough grassland, tall ruderal and bramble scrub at the edges and in disused plots. Between the plots the pathways compose tussocky grass, and a single tarmac access track bisects the site. Frequent fig, apple and plum trees of different ages. The long grassland is likely to be used by slow worm, and a range of birds were recorded during the survey, including starling, robin and crows. Deadwood log piles and bird boxes were noted, and evidence of sustainable practices. The site is accessed by plot holders only but provides valuable access to nature for those who use it with low levels of disturbance.	Remove Virginia creeper; encourage adjacent residents to dispose of rubbish properly; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders. Habitats: allotments Species: slow worm, common toad	
PROPOSED Ravenor Park Allotment TQ 14045 82813 Proposed			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None None None			Invertebrates; bats; birds; fungi	Allotment plots	Occasional boundary treatment (garden extensions); occasional litter and compost heaps	None Not proposed for designation		Access; use	The site is accessed by plot holders however is relatively species-poor and dominated by allotment plots. Due to the proximity of other more valuable semi natural habitats, it is unlikely that this allotment site is of importance at the local level. However, with enhancements the site could be designated at the local level.	Create ponds; Create boundary hedges; allow more areas to develop tussocky grass; create a wildflower meadow area; installation of bat and bird boxes; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders. Habitats: allotments Species: bats; house sparrow; common toad	

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
PROPOSED Costons Lane Allotment TQ 14619 82338 Proposed			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None Starling; house sparrow; stag beetle Ring-necked parakeet			Invertebrate; amphibians; reptile; mammal; bird	Bramble scrub, scattered trees	Occasional boundary treatment (encroachment of garden vegetation); abundant garden waste residual from previous allotment use.	Some informal garden extensions noted Not proposed for designation		Geographic position; potential	The site was previously in-use as an allotment site but has been unmanaged for some years and become overgrown with semi-natural habitat. Whilst the site is dominated by bramble scrub and low in habitat diversity, the dense vegetation has become a secluded area for a range of wildlife, which is rare in the surrounding urban landscape. Access is restricted at the site, and it is not in-use, however this contributes to its current importance for wildlife, being less disturbed. The site has good connectivity with adjacent gardens and the proximity to the EaBI14B Brent River Park: Greenford Line to Marnham Fields Site of Borough Importance also means that the site contributes to the local green corridor network of semi-natural habitat. The site has easy potential to be enhanced for biodiversity with the correct management.	Plenty of opportunities to create a range of habitats at the site, including ponds, grassland and boundary hedges; bat and bird boxes could be erected on the trees on site to provide roosting and nesting opportunities respectively; construction of stag beetle pyramids is also encouraged; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders. Habitats: n/a Species: bats; common toad, house sparrow, dunnock, song thrush, stag beetle	
PROPOSED Lime Trees 2 Allotment TQ 11811 83380 Proposed			Yes	No	Restricted	Rich	None House sparrow; starling None			Fungi; bird; mammals; invertebrates	Allotment plots	None identified	None Not proposed for designation		Species richness; use	This is a neat and tidy allotment with mown grassy pathways between the plots. A wild area is present in the east with rough grass between young fruit trees which provides habitat for local wildlife. Smaller areas of scrub are present at other edges of the site, providing shelter for wildlife, and some deadwood logs are present. Notable bird species have been recorded on or flying over the site including house sparrow and starling. Access is restricted for plot holders only; however, it is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it at a local level. Due to the limited extent and diversity of semi-natural habitat on site and distance from Lime trees 1	Create boundary hedges and encourage plot holders to create small ponds, surrounded by unkempt native marginal vegetation; the wild area in the eastern corner could be turned into a wildflower meadow with careful management; install Hedgehog houses within newly created hedgerow corridors; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders. Habitats: allotments Species: slow worm, house sparrow	

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																allotment, it is considered to be of importance to nature conservation at the site level only and does not warrant designation as a SINC site.		
PROPOSED Horsenden Allotment TQ 15828 85082 Proposed			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None None None			Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds; fungi	Scrub, tall ruderal, scattered trees and planted/ introduced horticultural plants	Occasional invasive plants (Virginia creeper growing over garden fences)	Already a parcel within EaL49 Rosewood. Should be separated and designated as its own local level SINC. Designate as a Site of Local Importance		Geographic position; use	A fairly unkempt allotment in the west and a young vineyard, separated by bramble scrub. Multiple fruit trees are present and areas of scrub, woodland and ruderal vegetation in the east provide undisturbed habitats for wildlife. The site is connected to EaL49 Rosewood Site of Local Importance to nature conservation and residential gardens in the vicinity, as well as being close to a number of similar allotments in the local area. The site is accessed by plot holders only and does not lie in an AoD.	Creation of a pond in disused communal areas; Erection of bat boxes on mature trees; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders. Habitats: allotments Species: common toad, slow worm	
PROPOSED Lime Trees 1 Allotment TQ 11995 83565 Proposed			No	No	Restricted	Average	None Red kite; starling None			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Allotment plots, Priority Habitat-Pond, scattered trees, rough grassland.	None	Consider adjacent field to North for SINC designation Not proposed for designation		Species rarity (protected species); species richness; geographic position; use	This is a fairly typical allotment with grassy pathways between plots and ditches filled with rain at the time of survey. A diverse range of fruit trees were present, and areas of scrub provide additional interest for local wildlife. Access is restricted for plot holders only; however, it is likely to provide valuable access to nature for those who use it. There was a rough grassland field and ephemeral pond adjacent to the north of the allotment which provided additional habitat diversity and opportunities for wildlife such as amphibians and reptiles.	Creation of stag beetle loggeries; installation of bat boxes; if adjacent field is included, deepen the temporary waterbody and plant with aquatic/marginal vegetation; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders. Habitats: allotments Species: stag beetle; bats, common toad; starling	
PROPOSED Whitton Drive Allotment TQ 16241 84931 Proposed			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None Starling; house sparrow Ring-necked parakeet; butterfly-bush			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants; fungi	Allotment plots; hedgerow; scattered mature trees; bramble scrub; neutral grassland;	Occasional invasive plant species (small stand of snowberry along eastern boundary); presence of ring-necked parakeet; occasional	None Not proposed for designation		Cultural or historical value; geographic position; use	A fairly typical allotment site. Outgrown hedges and historic tree lines including some mature oak trees are present. Two ponds and a variety of fruit trees are present. In addition, wild edges comprising a mixture of scrub, ruderal, rough grass and planted perennials are found, providing habitat for local	Management and infill of hedges would create much more important features for wildlife; area of rough grass at the top of the allotment could be turned into wildflower meadow; Stag beetle pyramids; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through	

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
											Priority habitat-Ponds	background noise from traffic				wildlife. Access to the site is restricted to plot holders only and it does not lie within an AoD. The site lies directly north of M044 Horsenden Hill Site of Metropolitan Importance and contributes to the local network of greenspace.	sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders	
PROPOSED Oldfield Allotments	TQ 14065 84354	Proposed	No	Yes	Restricted	Average	None	House sparrow; bluebell	Ring-necked parakeet; goat's rue	Invertebrate; amphibian; reptile; mammal; bird; higher plant; fungi	Hedgerows, reed beds, ponds, scattered fruit trees	Occasional invasive plant (Japanese rose planted at the edge of a plot); ring necked parakeet noted; occasional rail noise nearby.	The Southern boundary does not appear correct. Potential to extend to include the reed bed to the south, if this area does not get a separate designation (Carr Road Open Space).	Designate as a Site of Local Importance	Geographic position; use	This is a large, neat and tidy allotment, with mown grassy pathways between the plots. Hedgerows in varying condition and age are present along the boundaries, some of which are being used by the notable species house sparrow. A small number of ponds are present and combined with wet ditches and the adjacent reed bed provide opportunities for amphibians and other wildlife. The site supports mature oaks which are likely to support a range of wildlife in their own right. Access is restricted for plot holders only however it is likely to provide a valuable access to nature for those who use it, which is an and AoD. As such, this allotment is of nature conservation value at the local level.	Filling in gaps in boundary hedgerow; Encouraging more plot holders to grow sustainably, create ponds and have plants for pollinators in their plots; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders.	Habitats: allotments, hedgerows Species: house sparrow; slow worm, hedgehog; stag beetle.
PROPOSED Whitton Place Allotment	TQ 15630 85088	Proposed	Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None	Starling; Stag beetle	None	Invertebrate; amphibian; reptile; mammal; bird	Allotment plots, scattered scrub, scattered trees, pond	Occasional traffic noise from Whitton Avenue.	None	Not proposed for designation	Use; species richness; ancient character	A fairly typical allotment with a good diversity of planted food and flower crops, including areas that have been planted with a large mix of flowering nectar plants. A community garden is present in the north which contains a small pond and beds planted with flowering perennials. Most edges of the allotment have been allowed to grow wild, with a mixture of scattered scrub, fruit trees and rough grassland providing shelter for wildlife. A mature mulberry tree, multiple apple, plum, cherry and fig trees were present. Notable species including starling and stag beetle have been recorded on the	Create ponds either in the community garden area or within plots; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders.	Habitats: allotments Species: stag beetle, house sparrow; slow worm, hedgehog.

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
PROPOSED Mansell Road Allotment TQ1365681881 Proposed			Yes	Yes	Restricted	Poor	None House sparrow None			Invertebrates; amphibians; mammals; birds	Dense scrub	Occasional litter; most frequent at the margins of the site. occasional fly tipping from adjacent residential properties.	None Designate as a Site of Local Importance		Size; cultural or historical character; geographic position (AoD); potential	site. Access to the site is restricted and it does not lie within an AoD. This old allotment site is relatively large in size and has been left unmanaged for at least 5 years which adds cultural/historical value. It is now completely dominated by bramble scrub and low in species diversity, however it is likely used by a large number of common nesting birds and notable species house sparrow have been recorded on the site. The site has connectivity to adjacent gardens which may allow other wildlife to take refuge, such as amphibians and small mammals. Despite the low habitat diversity, it is likely to act as a steppingstone habitat for wildlife moving across the local landscape. Access to the site is restricted to the public, however this may add some value to wildlife being less disturbed. The site has easy potential to provide to be enhanced for biodiversity with modest improvements, most notably scrub removal, and access could be improved as the site is within an AoD so would provide valuable access to nature.	Opportunity to diversify habitats and manage for wildlife; scrub could be cut back to allow a mosaic of grassland and scrub habitats to increase habitat/structural diversity; a pond could be created to enhance the site for amphibians and invertebrates; planting of a range of berry and fruit-bearing trees would increase the value of the site for foraging birds; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders. Habitats: n/a Species: house sparrow; song thrush, slow worm	
PROPOSED Stanley Avenue Allotment TQ 14248 83807 Proposed			Yes	No	Restricted	Poor	None Starling; linnet None			Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds	Allotment plots	Occasional aircraft noise; frequent road noise; frequent industrial noise.	None Not proposed for designation		Access; use	A well-kept/tidy allotment site, completely surrounded by urban development (residential), therefore it remains quite isolated from semi-natural habitats in the wider surrounds. There was a limited diversity of habitats compared to other allotment sites in the borough. Allotments cover the majority of the site, with a network of pathways covered in amenity grassland dissecting through the plots. A few plots located in the eastern corner of the site supported wildflowers including groundsel, red	Create a wildlife area to be managed to create a mosaic of habitats such as wildflower meadow; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders; create log and stone piles for invertebrates, toads and slow worms; provide a compost heap for detritivore insects; feed birds through the winter and supply nesting boxes; reduce wildlife predation from cats by supplying signage informing local residents to fit	

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ¹	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																deadnettle, garlic mustard and germander speedwell.	their cats with bell collars and avoid letting them out after dusk.	Habitats: allotments Species: house sparrow; stag beetle
PROPOSED Jubilee Road Allotment TQ 16714 83886 Proposed			Yes	No	Restricted	Poor	None None None		Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds	Allotment plots	Occasional aircraft noise; frequent road noise; frequent industrial noise.	None Not proposed for designation		Access; use	The allotment site is a small triangular-shaped site which is completely surrounded by urban development (residential). Therefore, it remains quite isolated from semi-natural habitats in the wider surrounds. Allotments cover the majority of the site, with a network of pathways covered in amenity grassland dissecting through the sites. A small plot (no.59) was managed for wildlife and supported wildflowers including common vetch, red deadnettle, dove's-foot cranesbill and germander speedwell. Two mature oaks were present on the site which supported bird boxes. It is considered that these allotments are of value to nature conservation at the site level only and does not warrant designation as a SINC.	A corner of the plot could be designated as a wildlife area, providing a wildflower meadow for local pollinator species; create log and stone piles for invertebrates, toads and slow worms; provide a compost heap for detritivore insects; feed birds through the winter and supply nesting boxes; reduce wildlife predation from cats by supplying signage informing local residents to fit their cats with bell collars and avoid letting them out after dusk; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders.	Habitats: allotments, ponds Species: slow worm, house sparrow, stag beetle	

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
Islip Manor Park TQ 12730 84375 Proposed			Yes	No	None	Poor	Slow worm (2012) Stag beetle; brown argus Snowberry; Turkey oak; false-acacia			Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds	Modified grassland; scattered trees; built-up areas; line of trees	Frequent invasive plant within woodland (snowberry); frequent litter/pet fouling within woodland	None Not proposed for designation		Geographic position; access; use; potential	The western section of the park is currently designated as a site of local importance (EaL03). This proposed section features the wider park area, which is highly managed as a recreational facility. The habitats here are not particularly diverse or species-rich, however they do provide 'stepping-stone' habitat for wildlife. Semi-natural habitats include bioswales, pond, mature trees, and 'wild' areas of grassland lining the trees around the site boundaries. The pond and bioswales are in poor condition, being largely dried out at the time of the survey and could be greatly improved for wildlife with better management and design. The Park supports frequent deadwood, including standing and fallen deadwood which has value for local invertebrates including stag beetle. The site is located close approximately 350m from Islip Manor Meadows site of Metropolitan Importance and several other designated sites for nature conservation are present within 1km. The park is open access and regularly used by local people therefore provides good access to nature.	Increase grassland diversity by plug planting native hay indicator meadow species and yellow rattle; leave grass boundaries, mown as paths at the time of the survey, to grow; remove snowberry from woodland; native tree and shrub planting through woodland after snowberry removal; encourage wildlife-friendly practices through sharing of biodiversity information with plot holders. Habitats: neutral grassland, hedgerows, ponds Species: bats, house sparrow, song thrush	

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Ealing SINCs: Group 3 / Southall

Results and Recommendations Summary

London Borough of Ealing

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Introduction

BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Ecology Consultancy (now Temple) was commissioned in September 2020 by London Borough of Ealing to carry out a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Ealing, London. The assessment highlights any positive or negative changes at the SINCs since the last review was completed (GLA and Ealing Council, 2008), due to management, external influences and wider changes in abundance and distribution of species population.
- 1.2 This report presents the findings and recommendation from the third tranche of SINC surveys. The review of the first two groups of the SINCs were completed in 2018/2019 and have been reported on separately (The Ecology Consultancy, 2018;2019).

SCOPE

- 1.3 This report focuses on Group 3 of the SINC review, comprised an additional 135 SINC sites, as well as re-visits to sites within the first two Groups where access was not permitted on the first round of surveys. Due to the large number of sites in Group 3, these were split across four separate reports for each District of Ealing: Ealing, Acton, Northolt & Greenford, and Southall. This report focuses on sites within the Southall district.
- 1.4 There were 26 SINC sites within the Group 3 Southall District review, as well as three sites which were re-visited from Groups 1 and 2. The surveys of Group 3 were completed between September 2020 and July 2021, with minor access restrictions. The sites listed in Table 1, collectively named 'Group 3 Southall', were included in this survey.
- 1.5 These sites were surveyed using the methodology set out in the Open space and habitat survey for Greater London (GLA, 2004). The survey data forms and habitat maps are provided separately from this report.

TABLE 1: Sites included in surveys for Group 3 Southall SINC, and resurveyed sites

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
Sites in Group 3			
EaL04	Avenue Road hedge	01/04/2021	Yes
EaL26	Southall Park Nature Conservation Area	20/08/2020	Yes
EaL37	Cranleigh Park Rough	14/08/2020	Yes
EaL38	Whittle Road Park	17/09/2020	No – party accessed.
EaL44	Hortus Cemetery	19/08/2020	Yes
EaL54	Lady Margaret Road	27/10/2020	No access - surveyed remotely from adjacent school field
EaBI04	Tentelow Lane woodland & meadow		Excluded from survey list
EaBI09	Boundary Stream & The Aviary	15/04/2021	No – partly accessed
EaBI18	St Mary the Virgin Churchyard, Norwood Green	03/09/2020	Yes
EaBII06	Fields & wood between Osterley Lane & St Mary's Avenue South	11/09/2020	No survey carried out
EaBII23	Havelock Cemetery	19/08/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Hayes Bridge Allotment	26/04/2021	Yes
PROPOSED	Jubilee Park	14/08/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	King George's Playing Field	14/08/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Manor Way Allotment	22/04/2021	Yes
PROPOSED	Norwood Green	17/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Southall Park	20/08/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Bixley Fields Allotment	19/08/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Brent Meadow Allotment	07/04/2021	Yes
PROPOSED	Cranleigh Park	14/08/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Dormers Wells Allotment	27/10/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Three Bridges Park	20/08/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Glade Lane Open space	07/04/2021	Yes
PROPOSED	Wolf Fields Allotment	17/09/2020	Yes
PROPOSED	Warren Farm	11/09/2020 and 01/10/2020	Yes
Re-visits to sites in Groups 1 and 2			
EaBI10A	EaB10A - Brent River Park South: Blackberry Corner, Jubilee Meadow, Trumpers Field (Billets heart allotment section only)	01/10/2020	Yes
EaBI12	Brent River Park South: Long Wood and meadow	tbc*	tbc*
EaBI14B	Brent River Park North: [Great Western Railway to Marnham Fields] Perivale Park Meadows to Marnham Fields and Mayfield Meadow [Cardinal Wiseman School section only]	27/10/2020 & 30/04/2021	No – partly accessed
*Data pending from subcontractor who carried out the survey			

2 Methodology

FIELD SURVEY

- 2.1 All existing and proposed SINC^s, as listed in the spreadsheet provided by the London Borough of Ealing, were visited and surveyed using the Greater London Authority (GLA) methodology (GLA, 2014). The revised GLA methodology requires a survey form to be completed for each parcel, each being of similar habitat type and conservation value, ownership and public access. This ensures a good level of detail is captured across large sites with a variety of habitats. Survey proformas were designed to record a variety of site attributes, such as a description of the nature conservation value of the site, habitat types, species richness, potential value for a range of faunal species, maintenance and management.
- 2.2 Where we considered it necessary, we proposed additions to GLA revised methodology to account for the nature of habitats found in the borough. This could include recently created wildflower areas, sedum and biodiverse green roofs, green walls and herbaceous planting. The methodology was also extended to collect habitat condition assessments using the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain methodology (2019). The results of this are not reported within this document, but will be published in the form of 'biodiversity heat maps' submitted to the client separately.
- 2.3 Vascular plants were recorded for all sites (dominant plant species for each habitat will be recorded as a minimum in line with GLA methodology). The species recording form adapted to the London area will be used to ensure efficient and accurate data capture of vascular plant species. Plant species abundance was recorded using the DAFOR¹ scale with qualifiers to record additional botanical/habitat information (e.g. if a species is locally abundant or planted rather than naturalised). Plant species and notable species were target noted and photographed and all Latin nomenclature follows Stace (2019). 'Notable' species are defined as those that are:
- species listed on Schedule 5 and/or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended);

¹ The DAFOR scale works on % cover. Dominant = >75%, Abundant = 75 - 51%, Frequent = 50 - 26%, Occasional = 25 - 11%, Rare 10 - 1 %

- Species of Principal Importance²;
- notable plant species for the Greater London Area (Burton 1983); and
- species identified as notable in Greater London by the London Biodiversity Partnership (GLA, 2019).

2.4 The raw data for each existing and proposed SINC will be collated on GLA forms and provided to the client in digital format separately.

HABITAT MAPPING

2.5 For each site, a field survey map (produced in GIS) was generated in order to support the site and habitat assessment. A GIS generated site map provides useful visual information on habitat type, extent and location. Target notes were used to pinpoint features of particular interest.

2.6 Habitats were classified and mapped using UK Habitat Classification (2022) categories to enable assessments are consistent with the SINC review methodology but also ensure that the habitat information is suitable for use in the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain Metric 3.0 (2021). Mobile mapping using tablets will be employed to allocate habitat codes to each polygon, to be transferred into attribute tables in GIS layers.

SINC REVIEW/ASSESSMENT

2.7 The context for any proposals for regrading a SINC will be based on criteria provided by the London Local Wildlife Sites Board (2019).

2.8 On the basis of the desk study and field survey we assessed each site on its value to nature conservation and provided justification for any revision to the SINC series as well as recommendations for enhancement and management for enhancing biodiversity value of each site. This information was been recorded within the field survey proforma and is summarised in the results section of this document. The assessment included a review of:

- The type, extent, distribution and condition of habitats present at each site;
- Dominant and notable species, any notable records from the data search and target notes;
- species richness and general wildlife interest (e.g. mammals, invertebrates, birds);

² JNCC (undated). *Conservation designations for UK taxa* [on-line] <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3408> (accessed January 2019)

- brief information on habitat enhancement and creation, the latter taking account of BAP targets in consultation with the borough;
- key threats or disturbances and ways to resolve them;
- justification of current SINC status and and proposed changes ;
- review of proposed SINC sites;
- any proposed boundary changes.

3 Survey Results & Recommendations

- 2.1 A summary of the results of the surveys of Group 3 Southall SINC completed in 2020 and 2021 is provided in Table 2 below. Information on the overall floristic species richness, interest for different taxa, dominant habitats and threats and disturbance are largely based on the field survey results. Presence of protected and notable species has been informed both by the desk study records and the field survey. An evaluation of the nature conservation value and changes since the last SINC review surveys (predominately completed in 2006), including any potential boundary and status changes has been provided. These have been based on a review of the findings of these surveys and any changes caused by subsequent development. Finally, brief recommendations for enhancement have been provided for each SINC, informed by the desk and field survey data, existing citations and Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (London Borough of Ealing, 1999).
- 2.2 The recommendations below contain ten allotment or other green spaces that have been put forward for designation as possible additional SINC. In cases where these sites have not been recommended for upgrade to SINC level designation, it is considered their value should be protected through policy 5.4 *'Protect the Natural Environment – Biodiversity and Geodiversity'* of the Ealing Core Strategy (2012), which seeks to protect biodiversity in green spaces across the borough.

TABLE 2: Results and recommendations summary for Group 3 (Southall) SINCs

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
EaL04 Avenue Road hedge TQ 12835 80103 Local			Yes	Yes	Free	Average	None	Bluebell; House sparrow None recorded		Invertebrates; mammals; birds	Hardstanding, scrub (hedgerow fragments); modified grassland; Scattered trees;	Hedgerow sections lost to make way for parking areas; occasional litter; dog fouling; occasional fly tipping; likely pollution (particulate matter deposition) from traffic	None No change		Cultural or historic character; Geographic position (AoD); Access; Potential	The site supports fragments of ancient hedgerow which is an important historic natural feature in an otherwise highly urbanised area. It is not clear how extensive the former hedgerow was, however much of the ancient hedgerow appears to have been lost to hardstanding for parking and the remaining patches are small in extent, highly fragmented, and are degrading in quality due to the invasion of rank species and disturbance from littering and erosion. The individual fragments no longer qualify as a hedgerow, according to UK Habitat classification guidelines.	Management of remaining hedgerow; infilling of gaps with new hedge planting; signage/interpretation boards or a local awareness-raising campaign may help the public understand the ecological value of the site; replace planted beds Habitats: hedgerow Species: finches, song thrush, stag beetle	
EaL26 Southall Park Nature Conservation Area TQ 13257 80136 Local			Yes	Yes	Free	Average	None	Large white butterfly; Dunnock; Mistle thrush; Linnet; Common darter; Starling; Fieldfare; Redwing; Mistle thrush; Goldcrest; Stock dove Ring necked parakeet; Tree of heaven; Grey squirrel; butterfly-bush; Goat's-rue; Curly waterweed; Least duckweed; Cherry laurel; Evergreen oak		Birds; Bats; Invertebrates; Fungi	Neutral grassland scattered trees, hedgerows	Occasional invasive species (tree of heaven seedlings); Occasional soil erosion	Yes - wider park to be combined with the existing designation for Southall park nature area EaL26 No change		Size; Access; Use; Geographic location (AoD)	Small area of neutral grassland managed as a nature conservation area, Access is free and used frequently by the public for recreation. It lies within an AoD therefore provides valuable access to nature for local residents. The flowering meadow provides a good nectar source for pollinators and is likely to support healthy invertebrate populations. There are many notable species that have been recorded on the site, particularly bird species, which are likely to be supported by the availability of prey provided by the site.	The neutral grassland can be managed as a wildflower meadow, involving a single cut in late autumn, and possible cut early spring (if required) with cuttings removed to avoid build-up of nutrients in the soil. This will encourage greater wildflower diversity; log piles can be created to provide hibernacula for amphibians and reptiles. Habitats: hedgerow, neutral grassland. Species: butterflies and moths, slow worm, common toad	
EaL37 Cranleigh Park Rough			Yes	No	Free	Average	None	None		Birds; Invertebrates; Bryophytes	Neutral grassland; Native species	Frequent litter / pet fouling in meadow and hedge	None No change		Geographic position; Access; Use;	No apparent change since last survey. Meadow is diverse and in good condition. Areas appear to be	Hedge laying; deadwood piles; areas of wildflower meadow can be created and managed,	

³ Area of Deficiency for Access to Nature (AoD)

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
TQ 12695 81458 Local							Evergreen oak			rich hedgerow with trees;					Potential; Aesthetic appeal	on shallow substrate and bare patches provide opportunities for burrowing inverts. The sward is varied and has edge habitat adjacent to hedges. The hedges themselves are gappy and could be improved. Size of site and relative isolation limits its value. Overall, the site is of value to nature conservation at the Local level.	involving a single cut in late autumn, and possible cut early spring (if required) with cuttings removed to avoid build-up of nutrients in the soil. This will encourage greater wildflower diversity. Habitats: hedgerow, neutral grassland. Species: stag beetle, song thrush, common toad	
EaL38 Whittle Road Park TQ 13480 79573 Local			No	No	Free	Poor	Slow worm (2019) Common toad; Common shrew Butterfly-bush; Goat's rue		Bats; Birds; Invertebrates	Building and hardstanding	Re-development	The park no longer exists and has been lost to a new build housing development. Only small areas still present at the boundaries of the site. Remove designation			N/A	Due to redevelopment of the site. The small remaining areas of habitats may provide a stepping-stone for wildlife moving from glade lane canal side park to habitat in the local vicinity, but they are unlikely to be of value to nature conservation at the local level.	N/A - Not possible to advise due to limited SINC area and inaccessibility during survey. Habitats: hedgerow. Species: common toad; reptiles	
EaL44 Hortus Cemetery TQ 12933 79517 Local			Yes	No	Free (locked at night)	Average	None Rock stonecrop. Foxglove tree; Virginia creeper; green alkanet; butterfly-bush; shaggy soldier		Birds; Invertebrates	Cultivated disturbed land; amenity grassland; Neutral Grassland-semi improved;	Invasive plant species; Occasional light pollution from adjacent flood lit sport pitches	None Remains Local			Typical urban character; Cultural or historic character; Geographic position; Access; Use; Potential	The majority of the grassland in the site is dominated by grasses typical of improved soils and flowering herbs were occasional throughout. Recently planted and mature trees were present providing additional interest. The graves supported common sedum species. New graves are still being dug, creation regular disturbance for ruderal plants to colonise. The cemetery includes a rose garden and some other areas of planted shrubs, but these could be improved by more diverse planting. Overall, due to the urban nature of the local surroundings this cemetery is likely to be of value to nature conservation at the local level.	Enhance planted beds; create additional hedge planting or native climbers at boundaries; plant flowers for pollinators along boundaries; creation and maintenance of a pond or water feature in the rose garden; creation of deadwood features Habitats: neutral grassland. Species: butterflies and moths, finches, song thrush, house sparrow, dunnock, stag beetle, common toad	

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
EaL54 Lady Margaret Road TQ 12683 81646 Local			Yes	No	Site Inaccessible	N/A	None None None			Mammal; Birds; Invertebrates; Amphibian; Reptiles; Higher plants; Bryophytes; Lichens; Fungi	Ash dominated woodland	Frequent pet fouling; Occasional pollution; Occasional aircraft noise; Frequent road/rail noise; Occasional industry noise	None No change		Typical urban character; Geographic position; Use; Potential; Aesthetic appeal	Although limited in extent, provides structural, mature undisturbed habitat in an urban setting. The site contributes to network of habitat along the canal to the west. Inherent value in being a relatively undisturbed area of woodland in an urban setting (albeit a small patch).	Litter picking; addition of deadwood piles for invertebrate species; thinning of understorey to encourage a more diverse structure and allow more light to penetrate to ground level, or alternatively long-term re-wilding (no intervention) to give the same result. Habitats: woodland. Species: Finches, bats, slow worm, song thrush	
EaBI09 Boundary Stream & The Aviary TQ 14372 79027 Middle of linear habitat. Borough Grade I			Yes	No	Access restricted (Some areas inaccessible)	Average	Great crested newt (2005) Pochard; mute swan; dunnoek, linnnet, song thrush, starling; bluebell; Devil's bit scabious. Japanese knotweed; Giant hogweed; Rhododendron ponticum; False acacia;			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; birds; mammals (bats)	River; Scrub; Arrhenatherum grassland; Modified grassland; Wet woodland	Chemical run-off into river from adjacent agricultural fields	None No change		Species rarity (great crested newt); Habit richness; Size; Geographic position; Potential.	The stream and woodland still appear similar to the description in the citation. The stream has natural banks, but the ground flora is not particularly species-rich with few marginal or riparian species. Some sections the stream water cloudy or discoloured (near the stone bridge) indicating poor water quality, perhaps some pollutant run-off from the adjacent fields. The grasslands at the western end of the site supported a limited range of wildflowers, although one patch in the agricultural field was slightly more species rich. Species recorded on site include singing dunnoek, linnnet, song thrush, starling, blue tit, wood pigeon, blackcap, wren, great tit, long-tailed tit, greater-spotted woodpecker, chiffchaff, willow warbler, jack dawn, buzzard, stock dove, green woodpecker heard/seen on site, and skylark and meadow pipit heard adjacent fields.	Creating some diverse wildflower strips at the edges of the pastures to encourage pollinators and range of other insects; measures could be implemented to reduce potential run-off from adjacent fields which could be adding pollutants/effluent to the stream. This could include the provision of a reedbed or strip of grassland; management to encourage greater diversity of ground flora and marginal vegetation along the stream. Habitats: Woodland, neutral grassland, rivers and streams, hedgerow. Species: Song thrush, starling, dunnoek, linnnet, grass snake, common toad, bat species such as noctule, soprano pipistrelle.	
EaBI10A Brent River Park South; Blackberry Corner, Jubilee Meadow, Trumpers Field (Billets Hart Allotment section only) TQ 15020 79751 Borough Grade I			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None None None			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Allotments; Orchard; neutral grassland, woodland, hedgerow	Schedule 9 invasive plants (variegated yellow archangel, parrot's feather and Himalayan balsam); small amounts of litter in woodland	None No change		Representation; Habitat rarity; Habit richness; Size; Ancient character; Recreatability; Typical urban character; Cultural or	The site forms part of the EaBI10A SINC site and should remain within the designation due to its diverse fruit and vegetable flora, presence of semi-natural habitat including orchard, species-rich hedges, small area of woodland and habitat for sheltering amphibians, reptiles and small mammals.	Removal of Schedule 9 invasive plants; Infill gaps in hedge along eastern boundary. Habitats: Allotments, neutral grassland, woodland, hedgerow. Species: Hedgehog, house sparrow, dunnoek, bats, reptiles, stag beetle, great crested newt	

			Survey Results											Evaluation			Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
															historic character; Geographic position; Use; Potential; Aesthetic appeal			
EaBI14B Brent River Park North; Great Western Railway to Marnham Fields (Cardinal Wiseman School section only) TQ 14550 81976 Borough Grade I			Yes	No	Restricted to School	Poor	None None None			Bats; birds	Buildings, hardstanding, hedgerow	None	Exclude from EaBI14B Remove from SINC designation		N/A	This site forms part of the EaBI14B SINC site and should be excluded from this designation. The site is dominated by buildings and hardstanding and the small areas of vegetated habitats are highly managed and low in diversity.	Leave a larger unmown strip at the edge of grasslands and encourage more wildflowers in grassland edges/at the base of the hedgerow; provide house sparrow boxes on school building. Habitats: Hedgerow. Species: slow worm, butterflies and moths	
EaBI18 St Mary the Virgin Churchyard, Norwood Green TQ 13490 78627 Borough (I-II)			Yes	No	Gated and walled churchyard, freely accessible	Rich	None N/A Cherry laurel; false acacia; snowberry			Birds; Bats; Invertebrates; Higher plants; Bryophytes; Lichens	Neutral grassland; Buildings	Occasional invasive plant species (snowberry in north of churchyard); Occasional risk to personal safety (major slip of roof tiles on adjacent building to north)	None No change		Representation; Species richness; Ancient character; Recreatability; Typical urban character; Cultural or historic character; Geographic position; Access; Use; Potential; Aesthetic appeal	The churchyard contained some herb rich grassland with including violets, lady's bedstraw, mouse-ear hawkweed and self-heal. The walls around the church supported frequent harts' tongue, black spleenwort and wall rue ferns which are uncommon in the Borough, and the tombstones support lichens and mosses. The church and surroundings are likely to support roosting bats. Some yew trees were present which along with the other trees at the back of the church created a woodland habitat, with ivy, snowberry and violets beneath. Due to the presence of ancient yew trees, locally rare plants and possible presence of large bat roosts this site is fairly unique in the Borough, despite being so small. The site also bordered an extensive habitat network to the South which is includes connectivity to planting along the M4. As such, this site is of value to nature conservation at the Borough level.	Remove snowberry to prevent further spread and increase diversity to wooded area; Add swift boxes to the top of the church tower. Habitats: neutral grassland. Species: bats; swifts; song thrush	
EaBI23 Havelock Cemetery			Yes	No	Free (locked at night)	Rich	None			Birds; Bats; Higher plant	Neutral Grassland,	Invasive plant species (Virginia creeper on	None		Typical urban character;	On first appearance looks to be dominated by amenity grassland but	Bird and bat boxes; relax mowing regime in some areas of	

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
TQ 12585 79283 Borough (I-II)							Dunnoch; starling; kestrel. Ring-necked parakeet; Virginia creeper; wall cotoneaster				semi-improved; Developed land sealed surface	wall, Cotoneaster horizontalis on graves)	No change		Cultural or historic character; Geographic position; Species richness; Access; Use; Potential	the grassland is herb rich and other species of interest, such as sedum and mature yew and Holly trees are present. The site is likely to be an important resource for wildlife in an otherwise densely urban landscape. However, the habitats are frequently found in other SINCs in the borough, and the cemetery is unlikely to support large populations or assemblages of rare or declining species. The site is of value to nature conservation at the local level.	grassland to allow flowers to set seed and provide refuge for wildlife; Creation of hedge along fenced boundaries. Habitats: Neutral grassland. Species: Bats; starling; kestrel, butterflies and moths, slow worm.	
PROPOSED Cranleigh Park TQ 12687 81399 None			Yes	No	Free	Poor	None N/A Cherry laurel; evergreen oak		Birds; Invertebrates	Modified Grassland: Non-native planted hedgerow; Hard standing	Soil erosion at edges of footpath; Graffiti on basketball court wall; Occasional litter / pet fouling"	None No change		Geographic position; Access; Use; Potential	The park is small and dominated by hard standing and amenity grassland, with areas of shrubbery. It is not currently providing local value to nature conservation due to its lack of semi natural habitats in good condition. Enhancements would be required to justify designation. The amenity grassland is however herb-rich and if management was relaxed slightly to encourage a 'daisy-lawn' this would help maintain value. Good connectivity for mobile species as near to canal.	Hedge laying; Improved grassland management; creation of diverse planted beds, wildflower meadow; create or pond. Habitats: hedgerow. Species: slow worm, butterflies and moths.		
PROPOSED Jubilee Park TQ1339081643 None			Yes	Yes	Free	Rich	None House sparrow; starling Ring-necked parakeet		Birds; Bats; Invertebrates; Amphibians; Higher plants	Modified grassland, scattered trees; wildflower meadow; Scrub; Ephemeral swales; Pond; Orchard	Occasional risk to personal safety from antisocial behaviour; Minor littering	None Upgrade to Site of Local Importance		Size; Geographic position (AoD); Access; Use	Relatively large area of green space which support habitat diversity including wildflower meadow strips, scrub, ephemeral swales and orchard habitat providing valuable opportunities for birds, invertebrates, bats and amphibians. Notable species have been recorded on the site including starling. It is isolated but likely to function as an important steppingstone between habitats along the canal to the west and the cemetery to the east. Access is free, used frequently by local people for recreation and it lies within an AoD to nature, therefore is likely to provide valuable access to nature within the local area.	Regular management of orchard habitat to bring it up to Habitat or Principal Importance (HPI) standards, through annual (meadow) cut of grassland and pruning of trees to maintain fruit productivity and structural diversity; planting of dense native hedges. Habitats: Neutral grassland, ponds, Species: butterflies and moths, house sparrow; common linnet; finches, bats.		

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
PROPOSED King George's Playing Field TQ1280782158 None			Yes	No	Free	Rich	None None None			Birds; Bats; Invertebrates; Amphibians; Reptiles; Higher plants	Modified grassland, neutral grassland, mixed scrub, hedgerow (Priority Habitat)	Occasional soil erosion in amenity grass; Occasional litter throughout.	None Upgrade to Site of Local Importance		Size; Species richness; Access; Use; Typical Urban character; Aesthetic appeal	Relatively large area of green open space supporting good habitat diversity including semi-improved herb rich grassland providing opportunities for invertebrates, as well as hedge and mixed scrub. The hedge adjacent to canal is dense, wide and species-rich. Recently created flowering meadow with many ornamental flowering species including cosmos and cornflower, providing visual appeal. It is connected to other nearby open spaces. The site is free access to the public and is likely regularly used for recreation by local residents. It lies adjacent to a canal therefore has urban character and aesthetic appeal.	Targeted removal of negative indicators (nettle, common hogweed, common ragwort, bristly oxtongue, spear thistle and creeping thistle) in flowering meadow; creation of glades in scrub, allowing more edge grasses to develop alongside hedgerows; sympathetic management of hedgerow for wildlife; provision of deadwood features; bat boxes; owl box; swale/pond creation. Habitats: neutral grassland, hedgerow. Species: kestrel, common toad, house sparrow, bats, butterflies and moths.	
PROPOSED Bixley Fields Allotment TQ1286979066 None			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None None Butterfly-bush			Birds; Bats; Invertebrates; Amphibians; Reptiles; Hedgehogs	Allotment plots; scattered trees; bramble scrub; pond	Occasional invasive species in disused plots; Potential for use of pesticides in allotments	None No change		Size; Use; Geographic location	Relatively large allotment plot. Due to diversity of habitats including a pond and a good mixture of crop plants, fruit trees and flowering herbs to provide opportunities for wildlife. It has connectivity to adjacent open space and gardens. Access is restricted by local plot holders, however, provides valuable access to nature for those who use it at a local-level.	Planting of additional hedges at the eastern and southern boundaries; management of hedgerow and scrub to increase biodiversity; sharing of biodiversity information to plot holders to encourage wildlife-friendly practices. Habitats: allotments, hedgerow. Species: song thrush, house sparrow, bats; common toad; hedgehog	
PROPOSED Southall Park TQ1328880232 None			Yes	Yes	Free	Average	None Large white butterfly; dunnoek; mistle thrush; linnet; common darter; starling; fieldfare; redwing; goldcrest; stock dove Ring necked parakeet; tree of			Birds; Bats; Invertebrates; Fungi	Modified grassland, scattered trees, hedgerows	Occasional invasive species (tree of heaven seedlings); Occasional soil erosion	Yes - to be combined with the existing designation for Southall Park nature area Upgrade to Site of Local Importance		Size; Access; Use; Geographic location (AoD)	Relatively large area of open space. Access is free and used frequently by the public for recreation. It lies within an AoD therefore provides valuable access to nature for local residents. Semi-natural habitats are present as well as areas of standing and fallen deadwood features and opportunities for fungi and invertebrates. Some very old holly and hawthorn trees present. Areas of flowering meadow provide a nectar source.	Creation of swale or bunds in underused lawn in north; Allowing more areas at edges of lawns and around trees to grow Habitats: neutral grassland, hedgerow. Species: butterflies and moths, song thrush, bats, finches, slow worm.	

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
							heaven; grey squirrel; butterfly-bush; goat's-rue; curly waterweed; least duckweed; cherry laurel; evergreen oak											
PROPOSED Glade Lane Open space TQ1398479566 Local			Yes	No	Free	Average	None None None			Invertebrate; reptile; mammal; bird; fungi	Neutral grassland; mixed scrub; blackthorn scrub; hedgerow (Priority Habitat)	Snowberry (Cat 4, LISI) within scrub; occasional litter in scrub habitat, particularly towards western site extent; garden waste from neighbouring properties; occasional road noise from nearby roads	Include within boundary for EaBI10C		Size; Geographic position (AoD); Typical Urban Character; Access; Use	Relatively large area of open space supporting semi-natural habitats which are contiguous with the EaBI10C Glade Lane Canalside Park SINC site and adjacent railway, contributing to the local ecological network. There are typical urban features present adjacent to the site including the canal and railway siding.	Manage areas of grassland as a wildflower meadow involving a cut in late autumn, and possible cut early spring (if required) with cuttings removed to avoid build-up of nutrients in the soil; management of scrub/grassland borders to enhance edge diversity; planting up of boundary vegetation to include shade-tolerant native wildflowers; removal of snowberry from scrub and replace with planting of native shrubs Species: house sparrow, song thrush, yellow wagtail, slow worm, grass snake.	
PROPOSED Three Bridges Park TQ1421479628 None			Yes	No	Free	Rich	None None None			Birds; Bats; Invertebrates; Amphibians	Modified grassland, scattered trees, hedgerow (Priority Habitat)	Occasional road noise	None No change		Access; Use; Habitat richness; Species richness; Geographic location; Cultural or historical character	The site is relatively small but supports a good mixture of habitats including a small area of wildflower meadow, mature trees, a species-rich native hedge and planted shrubbery. The site is free access to the public and provides valuable access to nature to local residents. It is within close proximity to other SINC sites which adds to the local ecological network. The site is located adjacent to Three Bridges which has historical value which adds interest to the site. However, on its own, the site is not valuable enough to warrant designation as a SINC site as it does not fall within an AoD.	Provide bird and bat boxes on mature trees. Habitats: neutral grassland, hedgerow. Species: house sparrow; bats, butterflies and moths.	
PROPOSED Norwood Green			Yes	No	Free-accessible	Average	None Swallow			Birds; Bats; Invertebrates; Fungi	Broadleaved Parkland/Scattered trees	Occasional litter / pet fouling; Frequent road/rail noise	None No change		Size; Typical urban character; Geographic	Due to the presence of wildflower bunds of value to birds and pollinating insects. Dead tree trunks	Improve management of the wildflower bunds to encourage greater wildflower diversity	

			Survey Results											Evaluation			Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
TQ 13283 78485 None					from all sides		None								position; Access; Use; Potential; Aesthetic appeal	of potential value to stag beetle were also present. The site bordered a considerable network of habitats extending South to the M4 motorway.	involving a cut in late autumn, and possible cut early spring (if required) with cuttings removed to avoid build-up of nutrients in the soil. Habitats: woodland, neutral grassland. Species: Bats, finches, starling, song thrush, slow worm, butterflies and moths.	
PROPOSED Wolf Fields Allotment TQ 12858 78659 None			Yes	No	Restricted to plot holders only 5/7 days. 2/7 days open to public and school groups.	Rich	None Starling Bamboo		Bats; Birds; Invertebrates; Amphibian; Reptiles; Fungi	Allotments; Mixed scrub; Eutrophic standing water; Intensive orchard; Modified grassland; Built up areas and gardens.	Occasional invasive plants (bamboo); Fly tipping along footpath in the south of site	None No change		Size; Habitat richness; Use; Geographic position	The site has a good mixture of habitats and is well connected to other green spaces in the local area. It has potential to support many different species groups. The site is open to the public and school groups access the site twice a week, therefore serves as an educational resource for children. However, as the site does not lie within an AoD and access is restricted to the public, it does not warrant designation as a SINC.	Create dead hedge from site won vegetation cuttings, build stag beetle log pyramids; monitor and cut back bamboo; careful management of long grassland to avoid nutrient enrichment. Habitats: allotments, woodland, neutral grassland, ponds. Species: stag beetle; grass snake, slow worm, starling, finches, song thrush, butterflies and moths, bats.		
PROPOSED Dormers Wells Allotment TQ 13781 80894 None			No ⁴	No	Restricted	Average	None Starling None		Invertebrates; reptiles, hedgehog; birds	Allotments; Modified grassland; ruderal ephemeral vegetation	None	None No change		Size; Use; Potential	The site is an allotment with grassy pathways and hedges. The site is located directly adjacent (north) of the EaB114C Brent River Park North: Brent Valley Golf Club to Uxbridge Road SINC site and therefore is likely this allotment contributes to the local ecological network, but itself is of limited value to nature conservation without creation of some features and habitats for wildlife, therefore does not warrant designation as a SINC.	Create a wildlife pond in communal space; Erect bat boxes; share biodiversity information to plot holders to encourage wildlife-friendly practices. Habitats: allotments, neutral grassland. Species: hedgehogs, starling, song thrush, slow worm.		
PROPOSED Brent Meadow Allotment TQ 14944 80260 None			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None Common darter Butterfly-bush		Invertebrates; mammals; reptiles; amphibians; birds; lichens	Allotment plots; Dense Scrub; Other neutral grassland; Orchard	Noise pollution from adjacent railway and Uxbridge Road and Industry noise from nearby Hospital	None No change		Use; Geographic position	The allotment plot is adjacent to the EaB114C Brent River Park North: Brent Valley Golf Club to Uxbridge Road SINC site and is also well-linked to semi-natural habitats alongside the nearby railway line	Create a wildlife area in disused north-west corner; create log and stone piles for invertebrates, toads and slow worms; provide a compost heap for detritivore insects; plant late, mid-season		

⁴ GIS boundary slightly mis-aligned with allotment boundary

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																<p>which acts as a wildlife corridor. Semi-natural habitats are supported with a moderate level of plant diversity, including a native hedgerow which bounds the site and native trees, and shrubs are present around the site boundaries including sycamore, English oak, cherry and elder. A small orchard is present in the northeast corner of the site which supports a diverse mix of fruit and ornamental trees. Notable species common darter has been recorded on the site. Access is restricted to plot holders only however is likely to provide a valuable access to nature for those who use it. However, as it does not fall within an AoD and access is restricted it is unlikely to warrant designation as a SINC site.</p>	<p>and early blooming nectar rich flowers along northern strip of hedgerow (south-facing) to attract pollinators and beneficial insects all year round; feed birds through the winter and supply nesting boxes; relax management of hedgerow during summer months to allow fruits to develop; supplement hedgerow with more diverse native shrub species; create a wildlife pond to encourage breeding of Priority Species common darter which has been recorded on the site previously; share biodiversity information to plot holders to encourage wildlife-friendly practices.</p> <p>Habitats: allotments, orchard, neutral grassland, hedgerows. Species: stag beetle, butterflies and moths, house sparrow, song thrush, finches, common darter, slow worm.</p>	
<p>PROPOSED Durdans Park Allotment</p> <p>TQ 1268981790</p> <p>None</p>	Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None	None	House sparrow; dunnock	Snowberry	Invertebrates; reptiles; amphibians; birds; mammals	Allotment plots; scattered scrub; tall herb vegetation; pond.	Invasive plants: variegated yellow archangel (Schedule 9) and snowberry (Cat 4, LISI)	None	No change	Use; Geographic position; Potential	<p>Approximately 60% of the site is being actively used to grow food in allotment plots and the remaining areas support semi-natural vegetation that offer shelter and resources for a variety of wildlife. The allotment holders are trying to work sensitively and in harmony with local wildlife. Notable species recorded on site include singing dunnock (SPI), house sparrow. Lichens were recorded on the fruit trees which may indicate good air quality and healthy ecosystems. The site is well connected to King George's Field which is also being proposed for Local designation status and a canal adjacent to the east, contributing to the local green infrastructure and green corridor network. Access is</p>	<p>The boundaries could be visually improved by planting a native hedgerow or climbers. The southern end 'wildlife sanctuary' area could be managed to create a mosaic of habitats such as wildflower meadow for pollinators and other invertebrates, rough grassland and scrub for nesting birds and include features such as brash/rubble mound for sheltering reptiles/amphibians/invertebrates, and vegetation piles for nesting hedgehogs. The site would benefit from adding some nest posts/habitat panels/sand pile for nesting wild bees. Bat roosting and bird nesting boxes</p>		

			Survey Results											Evaluation			Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																restricted to plot holders only however is likely to provide a valuable access to nature for those who use it. The site has great potential for enhancements in biodiversity. However, the site does not fall within an AoD, and on its own does not warrant designation as a SINC site.	could also be installed on site. The aspect of the site may lend itself to the inclusion of SuDS features, to increase habitat diversity and potentially retain water on site for sustainable crop irrigation; the small pond could be extended, or a larger wildlife pond added to the site in the wildlife sanctuary area; share biodiversity information to plot holders to encourage wildlife-friendly practices. Habitats: allotments, ponds. Species: house sparrow, dunnock, song thrush, slow worm, grass snake, common toad, bat species such as soprano pipistrelle.	
PROPOSED Hayes Bridge Allotment TQ 11744 80230 None			Yes	No	Plot holders only	Poor	None	House sparrow; dunnock	None	Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Allotments; Scattered trees; tall herb; Orchards; Modified grassland;	Visibly harsh fencing around boundaries; occasional litter and fly-tipping by entrance gate	None	No change	Typical urban character; Cultural or historic character; Geographic position; Use; Potential; Aesthetic appeal	The allotment site had limited diversity of habitats compared to others in the borough. A section of the site along the southern boundary supported semi-natural habitats of rough grassland and ruderals and there were some patches of scattered scrub at the boundaries that offered wilder habitat for biodiversity. The site supported a variety of fruit trees and a single semi-mature ash tree in the north-west corner, however overall, the site was open and structurally homogenous. Litter and fly-tipping was occasional around the site which diminished its aesthetic appeal. There were no obvious signs that the site was being managed to encourage wildlife, nonetheless some of the unmanaged rough land areas and plots, plus the scattered scrub at the boundaries means the site has some wildlife value, at the site-level only. House sparrow and dunnock were recorded in scrub on the western	The boundaries could be visually improved by planting a native hedgerow or climbers, and this would benefit local birds and a range of other wildlife. The southern end of the site appears unmanaged currently and part of this could be converted into a 'wildlife sanctuary' area and managed to create a mosaic of habitats such as wildflower meadow for pollinators and beneficial invertebrates (adding low-nutrient aggregates, sand piles to encourage flower diversity), rough grassland and scrub for nesting birds and include features such as brash/rubble mound for sheltering reptiles/ amphibians/invertebrates, and vegetation piles for nesting hedgehogs. A wildlife pond could also be added to this area; the site would benefit from adding some nest posts/habitat	

			Survey Results											Evaluation			Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																boundary. Good connectivity to London Canal on the Western boundary.	panels/sand piles for nesting wild bees; bat roosting and bird nesting boxes could also be installed on site, including house sparrow terraces on the boundary fence lines. Habitats: allotments, orchard. Species: house sparrow, dunnock, song thrush, slow worm.	
PROPOSED Manor Way Allotment TQ 1152478820 None			Yes	No	Restricted	Average	None House sparrow; dunnock None			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds	Allotment plots; scattered scrub; tall herb	Invasive plants: Russian vine; butterfly-bush and cherry laurel (Cat 3, LISI); occasional litter; unattractive boundaries (breezeblock walls)	None No change		Species rarity (notable); Geographic position; Use; Potential	A standard allotment plot with most active plots used for food growing, interspersed with some small areas of rough grassland and ruderals. The easternmost end of the site is a 'wilder' area comprising a mound covered with bramble scrub, tall herbs/ruderals, with a stand of mostly young cherry trees. Scattered patches of scrub along the northern-western boundary were used by house sparrows. A wildlife pond was under construction in the south-western corner of the site. Notable species recorded on site include house sparrow, dunnock (singing). Access is restricted to plot holders only however is likely to provide a valuable access to nature for those who use it at a local level as the site is surrounded by urban development. Although it is not particularly diverse, it has potential for significant improvement and is likely to act as steppingstone site for wildlife. However, as it does not fall within an AoD and access is restricted it does not warrant designation as a SINC site.	The southern boundaries could be improved by planting a native hedgerow or climbers, and this would benefit local birds and a range of other wildlife. The wilder eastern tip of the site could be specifically managed as a 'wildlife sanctuary' area - the bramble covered mound could be retained for sheltering for reptiles, hedgehogs and nesting birds; the western side of this triangle could be managed as a wildflower meadow to encourage wild pollinators and other beneficial insects to the site to improve crop yields; the small rubble mound in this area could be expanded to provide a refuge/hibernaculum for reptiles/amphibians/insects; the site would benefit from adding some nest posts/habitat panels/sand pile for nesting wild bees; bat roosting and bird nesting boxes could also be installed on taller trees or taller walls; the partially constructed pond could be planted with a diverse range of native marginal and emergent plants; share biodiversity information to plot holders to encourage wildlife-friendly practices.	

			Survey Results										Evaluation			Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ³	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
PROPOSED Warren Farm TQ 14909 79290 None			Yes	No	Free	High	None Data missing from GiGL None			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; fungi	Neutral grassland; arrhenatherum grassland; buildings	Potential for abandoned buildings to attract antisocial behaviour; Occasional litter; Traffic noise, particularly along south-west of site; Model aeroplane club and any intensive informal use fo the site may disturb skylark nests.	Include in designation for EaBI12 Long Wood and Meadow Upgrade to Borough Grade I		Species rarity (skylark); Geographic position; Access; Potential	The majority of the site is dominated by semi-improved grassland which has value to ground nesting birds and hunting birds of prey. In between the grassland were six long jump sand pits, some of which were supporting colonies of mining bees at the time of survey. The site is currently open access therefore provides valuable access to nature, and is well-linked to adjacent SINC sites including EaBI12 Long Wood and Meadow and EaBI10A. Due to the nesting skylarks and invertebrates found at the site which are uncommon in the Borough, this site is of value to nature conservation at the Borough level.		Better management of the grassland to reduce nutrient input and encourage a greater diversity of flowering herbs; additional planted trees, including fruit trees; infrequent management of the mosaic of scrub and creation of ephemeral waterbodies could keep typically transient habitat present at the site and retain opportunities for invertebrates; if the site is to be returned to use for recreation, careful management of public use will be important to ensure habitat for nesting skylark is retained; the sowing of annual seed mix strips in the rough grassland would add to the productivity of the grassland for foraging skylark; any new development should fit within he footprint of the existing hardstanding in the south east, and roof-level greening could compensate for the loss of microhabitats. Habitats: neutral grassland, acid grassland, hedgerows. Species: skylark, slow worm, butterflies and moths, finches, birds of prey, bats.

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Ealing SINCS

Group 4 Non-Railway Sites: Acton

Results and Recommendations Summary

London Borough of Ealing

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1 Introduction

BACKGROUND TO COMMISSION

- 1.1 Temple (formerly The Ecology Consultancy Ltd) was commissioned in September 2020 by London Borough of Ealing to carry out a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Ealing, London. The assessment highlights: changes to the SINCs since the last review was completed (GLA and Ealing Council, 2008); whether they are positive or negative; and relates these to management activities and any identified external influences. The assessment also evaluates the potential for species groups to be present and, where required, provides recommendations for changes in habitat management (adaptive management). This report is intended to provide the evidence base supporting recommendations for retaining or re-grading designations as Local, Borough Grade I, Borough Grade II and for proposing new sites.
- 1.2 The first three groups of the SINC review (Groups 1-3) were completed between 2018 and 2022 and have been reported on separately (The Ecology Consultancy, 2018; 2019; 2021; 2022a-d).
- 1.3 The Group 4 Railway site reviews were completed in October 2022 and have been reported on separately (Temple Group, 2023).

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

- 1.4 This report focuses on Group 4 of the SINC review, which comprised an additional 33 SINC sites, as well as visits to three SINC sites that were suspected by London Borough of Ealing as to no longer exist, to advise on potential de-designation. Due to the large number of sites in Group 4, these were split across three separate reports across the different Districts of Ealing: Acton, Ealing and Southall, and Northolt and Greenford. This report focuses on sites within the Acton district.

1.5 The sites are listed in Table 1, collectively named 'Group 4: Acton Non-Railway Sites'. There were six SINC sites and five proposed SINC sites within the Group 4: Acton review. The surveys of these sites were completed in March and April 2023.

TABLE 1: Survey information for Group 4: Acton Non-Railway Site SINCs

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
M115	Gunnersbury Triangle	22/04/2023	Yes
EaBII14	Twyford Abbey Grounds	30/03/2023	Yes
EaBII15	Former Guinness Mounds	25/04/2023	No – partly accessed
EaBII26	Mason's Green Lane	18/04/2023	No – partly accessed
EaL21	North Acton Cemetery	06/03/2023	Yes
EaL39	Wesley Playing Fields	21/04/2023	Yes
PROPOSED	Beaconsfield Road Open Space	14/03/2023	Yes
PROPOSED	Crown Street Open Space	14/03/2023	Yes
PROPOSED	South Acton Recreation Ground	14/03/2023	Yes
PROPOSED	Southfield Recreation Ground	08/03/2023	Yes
PROPOSED	Wilkinson Way Conservation Area	10/03/2023	Yes

1.6 This report will be accompanied by raw survey data forms and habitat maps, surveyed using the methodology set out in the Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London (GLA, 2004).

2 Methodology

DESK STUDY

- 2.1 Records provided by the Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) were reviewed to provide information on the location of legally protected species¹, species of Principal Importance², and other notable species³ as well as Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) that have been recorded within the SINCs.
- 2.2 A summary of key records of protected, notable and invasive non-native species with potential to be present on site (based on suitability of habitats present for different species groups), provided by the desk study is presented in Section 3 of this report.

FIELD SURVEY

- 2.3 All existing and proposed SINCs, as listed in Table 1, were visited and surveyed using the Greater London Authority (GLA) methodology (GLA, 2004). The revised GLA methodology requires a survey form to be completed for each parcel, each being of similar habitat type and conservation value, ownership and public access. This ensures a good level of detail is captured across large sites with a variety of habitats. Survey proformas were designed to record a variety of site attributes, such as a description of the nature conservation value of the site, habitat types, species richness, potential value for a range of faunal species, maintenance and management.

¹ **Legally protected species** include those listed in Schedules 1, 5 or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended); or in the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

² **Species/Habitats of Principal Importance** are those defined by Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006.

³ **Notable species** include Species of Principal Importance under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) species; Birds of Conservation Concern (Stanbury et al. 2021); and/or Red Data Book/nationally notable species (JNCC, undated).

2.4 Where considered necessary, GLA revised methodology was amended to account for the nature of habitats found in the Borough. This could include recently created wildflower areas, sedum and biodiverse green roofs, green walls and herbaceous planting. The methodology was also extended to collect habitat condition assessments using the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain methodology (2021). These results are not reported here, but will be published in the form of 'biodiversity heat maps'.

2.5 Vascular plants were recorded for all sites (dominant plant species for each habitat were recorded as a minimum in line with GLA methodology). The species recording form adapted to the London area was used to ensure efficient and accurate data capture of vascular plant species. Plant species abundance was recorded using the DAFOR⁴ scale with qualifiers to record additional botanical/habitat information (e.g., if a species is locally abundant, or planted rather than naturally present). Nomenclature follows Stace (2019) 'Notable' species are defined as those that are:

- species listed on Schedule 5 and/or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended).
- Species of Principal Importance⁵;
- notable plant species for the Greater London Area (Burton 1983); and
- species identified as notable in Greater London by the London Biodiversity Partnership (GLA, 2019).

2.6 The raw data for each existing and proposed SINC was collated on GLA forms and provided separately in digital format.

HABITAT MAPPING

2.7 For each site, a field survey map (produced in GIS) was generated to illustrate the findings of the survey and to show the extent and location of habitats of relevance

4 **DAFOR scale** works on % cover. Dominant = >75%, Abundant = 75 - 51%, Frequent = 50 - 26%, Occasional = 25 - 11%, Rare 10 - 1 %

5 **Species of Principal Importance** JNCC (undated). Conservation designations for UK taxa [on-line] <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3408> (accessed May 2023)

to the sites' designation. Target notes were used to pinpoint features of particular interest such as notable or invasive plants.

2.8 Habitats were classified and mapped using UK Habitat Classification (2022) to ensure that the habitat information collated is suitable for use in the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain Metric 3.0 (2022). Fine-scale minimum mapping unit (MMU) requiring a 25m², 5m length resolution was used.

SINC REVIEW/ASSESSMENT

2.9 The results of the desk study and field survey for each site were reviewed to establish the sites' importance for nature conservation. This provided justification for any revision to the SINC series as well as recommendations for enhancement and management for each site. This information was recorded in the field survey proforma and is summarised in Section 3 of this document. The assessment included a review of:

- the type, extent, distribution and condition of habitats present at each site;
- dominant and notable species, any notable records from the data search and target notes;
- species richness and wildlife interest (e.g., mammals, invertebrates, birds);
- brief information on habitat enhancement and creation, the latter taking account of BAP targets, in consultation with the borough; and
- key threats or disturbances.

2.10 The information described above provided the context for any proposals for re-grading a SINC and is based on criteria provided by the London Local Wildlife Sites Board (2019). A combination of field work (collecting the information outlined above), professional judgement, local knowledge and liaison with the London Borough of Ealing was used to provide justifications and refine recommendations for each site.

PERSONNEL

2.11 The survey and assessment were conducted by Tamzin Davis BSc, MSc, a principal ecologist with 15 years' experience, Vic Standing BSc (Hons), MSc, ACIEEM, an ecologist with five years' experience, and Beverley Rhodes BSc, MCIEEM, an ecologist with over 40 years' experience, all of whom are trained and competent in carrying out UKHab surveys and habitat condition assessments.

LIMITATIONS

2.18 Every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of each SINC/potential SINC; however, the following limitations apply to this assessment.

- Due to access restrictions, it was not possible to access the entirety of the Former Guinness Mounds and Mason's Green Lane SINCS. Any inaccessible sections were viewed from adjacent accessible land where possible and information on the nature of habitats present was collected searching systematically Ordnance Survey mapping and publicly available aerial photography. This was considered sufficient to collect detailed information on the type, extent and distribution of habitats present as well as estimate the condition of the habitats to establish the sites' importance for nature conservation and inform the review of the sites using the criteria under the procedures detailed in the policy, criteria and procedures adopted by the Mayor of London in the London Environment Strategy (GLA, 2018);
- A proportion of the survey visits were undertaken outside of the core season for habitat surveys. It is, therefore, possible that later flowering species may have been missed. However, dominant and abundant species were recorded for each habitat and given the urban location, it is considered this limitation does not affect the classification of habitats present within the sites.
- Even where data for a particular species group are provided in the desk study, a lack of records for a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that there is a lack of ecological interest, the area may simply be under-recorded.

- Where only four figure grid references are provided for protected species by third parties, the precise location of species records can be difficult to determine and they could potentially be present anywhere within the given 1km x 1km square. Equally, two figure grid references are accurate to the nearest 10k only and six figure grid references are accurate to the nearest 100m only.
- The UK Habitat survey does not constitute a full botanical survey or provide accurate mapping of invasive plant species.

2.19 Despite these limitations, it is considered that this report accurately reflects the habitats present, their biodiversity importance and the data collected is sufficient to inform the assessment.

3 Survey Results and Recommendations

3.1 A summary of the results of the surveys of Group 4: Acton SINC and proposed SINC completed in 2023 is provided in Table 2 below. Information on the overall floristic species richness, interest for different taxa, dominant habitats and threats and disturbance are largely based on the field survey results. Potential presence of protected and notable species has been informed both by the desk study records and the suitability of habitat for different species groups. An evaluation of the nature conservation importance and changes since the last SINC review surveys (predominately completed in 2006), including any potential boundary and status changes has also been carried out. Finally, brief recommendations for enhancement have been provided for each SINC, informed by the desk and field survey data, existing citations and Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (London Borough of Ealing, 2022).

TABLE 2: Results and recommendations summary for Group 4: Acton Non-Railway SINCs

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>SINC Name: EaBII14 Twyford Abbey Grounds.</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 19030 83164</p> <p>Current designation: Borough II</p>												
Yes	No	Restricted	Poor	<p>Desk study records: house sparrow; dunnoek; starling; mistle thrush; butterflies and moths (26 species including London Priority List species); common pipistrelle; soprano pipistrelle.</p> <p>Desk study records: ring-necked parakeet. Cotoneaster species; Japanese knotweed; Himalayan balsam; rhododendron ponticum; cherry laurel; giant hogweed; green alkanet; montbretia; snowberry; Turkey oak; Canadian waterweed; goat's rue; Johnson-grass; orange balsam; pink purslane; shaggy soldier; small balsam; Spanish bluebell; tree of heaven.</p>	Invertebrates; birds.	Amenity grassland, scattered trees, broadleaved woodland.	Invasive species: hybrid bluebell, Leyland cypress, cherry laurel; redevelopment: notices to indicate redevelopment is imminent; Frequent risks to personal safety: unstable structures and uneven surfaces; occasional graffiti on walls; frequent noise from adjacent A406 road; occasional noise from industry located to the north of the A406.	None No change	Species rarity (notable species); Geographic position.			
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>A large area of green space, important in both the local and wider landscape context. A strip of mixed woodland along the western boundary contains a variety of tree, shrub and ground flora species, providing habitat for birds, insects, and bats. Amenity grassland, scattered trees and hedgerows are also present. Dead standing trees- provide opportunities for fungi and invertebrates. Previous invertebrate records include small heath and wall butterflies, both Species of Principal Importance.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Reduce management of grassland to allow areas of grass to grow long, with the aim of restoring historical meadows. Planting to fill in gaps in the hedgerows with a mix of native woody species. Manage encroaching cherry laurel and rhododendron in woodland to increase light to ground flora.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan (Woodlands)</p> <p>Species: All bats, house sparrow, pollinators and invertebrates, hedgehog</p>												

⁶ Area of Deficiency for Access to Nature (AoD)

⁷ Species included in the London Priority List are italicised

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>SINC Name: EaBII15 Former Guinness Mounds</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 19074 82419</p> <p>Current designation: Borough II</p>												
Yes	No	Restricted to 15% of the site	Average	<p>Desk study records: dunnock;; mistle thrush; butterflies and moths (22 species including London Priority List species)</p> <p>Desk study records: ring-necked parakeet. Buddleia; cherry laurel; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant's hogweed; goat's-rue; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; pink purslane; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak; cotoneaster species.</p>	Invertebrates; birds; higher plants.	Broadleaved woodland; introduced shrub.	Occasional invasive species (buddleia); Frequent intrusive buildings; Occasional graffiti; Frequent litter; Occasional fly tipping in western section; severe pollution and road/rail noise from adjacent railways and main roads.	None No change	Habitat richness; Geographic position.			
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>A small site providing green space in an intensely urban setting, providing an important link between the multiple open spaces of adjacent SINCs. The woodland habitat has a good diversity of tree and shrub species, and provides habitat for invertebrates, birds, and bats.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Scrub management to reduce encroaching and invasive species. Tree management to increase light reaching the woodland floor.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Woodland Action Plan</p> <p>Species: Pollinators and invertebrates; bats</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>SINC Name: EaBII26 Mason's Green Lane</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 19338 81690</p> <p>Current Designation: Borough II</p>												
Yes	No	Restricted	Average	<p>Desk study records: redwing; invertebrates including stag beetle; butterflies and moths (22 species including London Priority List species)</p> <p>Records from survey: stag beetle recorded on site; bats and hedgehog recorded in woodland in northern section as confirmed by and Educational Officer</p> <p>Desk study records: Cotoneaster species; cherry laurel; false acacia; buddleia; Canadian waterweed; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak</p>	Invertebrates; amphibians; mammals; birds; fungi	Broadleaved woodland; neutral grassland; scrub	Occasional invasive plants (cherry laurel).	None No change	Species rarity; Species richness; Geographic position; Use			
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>Three areas of land connected via their habitats to provide a continued canopy across the three sites. The site provides a substantial stretch of diverse habitats to support a number of species in a heavily urban environment. The woodland, grassland, and scrub provide habitat for pollinating invertebrates, birds and bats. The wildlife habitats within the school have been enhanced and a small pond has been created, to provide nesting, foraging and hibernating opportunities for bats, birds, invertebrates and amphibians.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Scrub management to reduce encroaching cherry laurel; woodland management to allow light to reach woodland floor, followed by underplanting of native woodland species. Creation of log piles to further enhance the site for stag beetle.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Woodland Action Plan</p> <p>Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates including stag beetle; bats; hedgehogs.</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
SINC Name: EaL21 North Acton Cemetery Grid reference: TQ 20629 82046 Current designation: Local												
Yes	Yes	Free	Good	Desk study records: mistle thrush; redwing; starling; invertebrates including stag beetle; moths and butterflies (5 species including garden tiger); brown long-eared bat; common pipistrelle; Daubenton's bat; lesser noctule; myotis bat species; Natterer's bat; soprano pipistrelle. Desk study records: ring-necked parakeet. Cotoneaster species; buddleia; foxglove-tree; snowberry; cherry-laurel; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; ; pale galingale; perfoliate alexander; pink purslane; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell. Records form survey: ring-necked parakeet recorded on site.	Invertebrates; reptiles; bats; birds; higher plants; bryophytes, lichens, fungi	Broadleaved woodland; amenity grassland; neutral grassland; scattered trees; scrub; hedgerows	Occasional road/rail noise.	None No change	Species richness; Geographic position; Access			
Status justification: Important habitats including woodland, grasslands, scrub, and hedgerows within an intensely urban setting. The species-rich neutral grassland supports a wide variety of species including pollinating invertebrates, bats, and birds. The site is located within an Area of Deficiency and therefore provides valuable access to nature.												
Habitat Management/ Enhancement Following soil preparation (including soil disturbance through scarification) seeding amenity grassland with a suitable seed mix and reduced management of all grassland to allow grass to grow long; woodland management to remove conifers to allow light to reach woodland floor management of trees to reduce shading of species rich grassland.												
Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan (woodlands, meadows and pastures, hedgerows). Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates; bats; reptiles; birds (house sparrow and swift).												
SINC Name: EaL39 Wesley Playing Fields Grid reference: TQ 20858 82919 Current designation: Local												
Yes	No	Free	Average	Desk study records: house sparrow; starling;; butterflies and moths (5 species including garden tiger); brown long-eared bat; common pipistrelle; Daubenton's bat; lesser noctule; myotis bat species; Natterer's bat; soprano pipistrelle. Records from survey: starling and house sparrow recorded on site. Desk study records: buddleia; cherry laurel; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; Nuttall's waterweed; pale galingale; perfoliate alexander; pink purslane; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell.	Invertebrates; amphibians; birds.	Amenity grassland; neutral grassland; woodland; scattered trees; mixed scrub; pond; introduced shrub; hedgerow.	Occasional invasive plants (hybrid bluebell); frequent intrusive buildings and boundary treatment from adjacent industrial buildings; occasional road/rail and industry noise.	None No change	Geographic position; Access.;			
Status justification: Important area of green space in a highly urbanised location. Although small in extent the habitats provide habitats to support invertebrates and birds. A small pond and seasonal pool provide Additional habitats with potential to support amphibians and aquatic invertebrates. The reduced mowing regime allows for herb rich meadows to develop during the summer months, providing important habitat for pollinating invertebrates and foraging habitat for birds.												
Habitat Management/ Enhancement Underplanting in areas of woodland and lines of trees using native seeds and plug plants to improve ground flora and enhance the site for pollinating invertebrates, birds and bats; following soil preparation (including soil disturbance through scarification) seeding amenity grassland with a suitable seed mix and reduced management of all grassland to allow areas to grow long; planting to fill in gaps in the hedgerows with a mix of native woody species; Reduce shading of pond and plant marginal vegetation; Creation of log piles.												
Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan (woodlands).												
Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates; bats; house sparrow; starling.												
SINC Name: M115 Gunnersbury Triangle												
Grid reference: TQ 20112 78667												
Current designation: Metropolitan												
Yes	No	Free	Good	<p>Desk study records: birds (16 species including; dunnock; house sparrow; lesser whitethroat; linnet; mistle thrush; song thrush; spotted flycatcher; tawny owl); slow-worm; invertebrates including stag beetle; common darter; butterflies and moths (53 species including London Priority List species); common frog; common toad; hedgehog; common pipistrelle; soprano pipistrelle</p> <p>Desk study records: Chinese muntjac deer; ring-necked parakeet; cotoneaster species; buddleia; waterweed species; cherry laurel; holm oak; green alkanet; Spanish bluebell; Turkey oak; false-acacia; floating pennywort; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; least duckweed; new-Zealand pygmyweed; orange balsam; pale galangal; perfoliate alexander; ragweed; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; three-cornered garlic; tree-of-heaven.</p> <p>Records from survey: ring-necked parakeet recorded on site.</p>	<p>Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants; bryophytes; lichen; fungi.</p>	<p>Broadleaved woodland; standing open water; neutral grassland; lowland dry acid grassland.</p>	<p>Occasional boundary treatment from fences; frequent road/rail noise; occasional invasive species (ring-necked parakeet).</p>	<p>None No change</p>	<p>Habitat richness ; Geographic position ; Access ; Use.</p>			

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>Status justification: Relatively undisturbed site with dry acid grassland of metropolitan importance. The woodland, grassland and aquatic habitats provide suitable habitat for a wide range of protected species. The site is managed for biodiversity and provides an important education resource within the local area.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement Continue current management and monitoring activities.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan (Woodlands, acid grassland, standing water). Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates; reptiles; amphibians; bats; hedgehog; starling.</p>												
<p>SINC Name: Beaconsfield Road Open Space Grid reference: TQ 20618 79031 Current designation: Proposed</p>												
Yes	No	Free	Poor	Desk study records: invertebrates including stag beetle; butterflies and moths (16 species including London Priority List species); bat species. Desk study records: false-acacia; buddleia; cherry laurel; cotoneaster species; holm oak; gallant soldier; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; orange balsam; pale galingale; perfoliate alexander; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; three-cornered garlic; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.	Invertebrates; birds.	Amenity grassland; scattered trees.	Occasional litter; frequent road noise.			None	Not proposed for designation	N/A
<p>Status justification: A strip of amenity grassland alongside a main road, with mature scattered trees present around the boundaries of the site and juvenile trees planted in open spaces. The grassland is managed regularly and is relatively species poor. The mature trees provide limited nesting habitat for common bird species. Due to the limited extent and diversity of habitats, these are considered to be important at site level only and the site does not warrant designation as a SINC.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>Reduced management to allow areas of the sward to grow- long and encourage wildflowers; removal of encroaching bamboo; creation of log piles in suitable areas for invertebrates and hedgehog.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan (Parks and open spaces) Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates; hedgehog; house sparrow.</p> <p>SINC Name: Crown Street Open Space Grid reference: TQ 19854 80037 Current designation: Proposed</p>												
Yes	Yes	Free	Poor	<p>Desk study records: moths (21 species including London Priority List species); pipistrelle bat.</p> <p>Desk study records: buddleia; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey-oak.</p>	Invertebrates; birds.	Amenity grassland; scattered trees; introduced shrub; ruderal/ephemeral vegetation.	Occasional soil erosion from unofficial pathways; occasional graffiti; occasional litter; frequent road noise.	Removal of pavement areas within the boundary Not proposed for designation	N/A			
<p>Status justification The western half of the site contains a relatively rich diversity of plant species, some of which are of importance to pollinators. The eastern half contained amenity grassland with mature scattered trees. The site provides a wildlife stepping stone between surrounding residential gardens and the non-designated Woodlands Park to the north. Scattered trees provide nesting opportunities for common bird species. The site is located within an Area of Deficiency and therefore provides valuable access to nature. However, due to the limited extent and diversity of habitats, these are considered to be important at site level only and the site does not warrant designation as a SINC.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement Reduce management of grassland to allow areas of grass to grow long and encourage wildflowers. Replanting of trees on eastern boundary. Planting of native species of wildlife value. Rubbish bins in western half.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan (Parks and open spaces). Species: Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates; stag beetle; hedgehog; house sparrow.</p>												
<p>SINC name: Southfield Recreation Ground Grid reference: TQ 20752 79729 Current designation: Proposed</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
Yes	Yes	Free	Average	Desk study records: invertebrates including stag beetle; butterflies and moths (15 species including London Priority List species) Records from survey: Starling and herring gull recorded on site. Desk study records: buddleia; waterweed species; cherry laurel; cotoneaster species; holm oak; false-acacia; floating pennywort; gallant soldier; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Highclere holly; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; New Zealand pygmyweed; perfoliate alexander; small balsam; snowberry; three-cornered garlic; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; bats; birds; higher plants; fungi	Species rich neutral grassland; amenity grassland; scattered trees; broadleaved woodland; pond; tree lines; introduced shrub.	Invasive Virginia creeper from adjacent gardens; occasional intrusive buildings; frequent litter; occasional road noise.	Extend EaL31 Southfields Recreation Ground Nature Area to include this site		Habitat richness; Species rarity; Geographic position; Access.
<p>Status justification</p> <p>A large park containing areas of species rich grassland, with woodland, hedgerows, several scattered mature trees and tree lines. A large area of amenity grassland is present within the centre of the park in use for recreation. A small, lined pond is also present within the woodland. The site is known to support a population of stag beetles and it is managed for this species. The habitats on site have also the potential support a range of protected species including birds and bats. The site is located within an Area of Deficiency, it is regularly used and provides valuable access to nature. The boundary of the EaL31 Southfields Recreation Ground Nature Area SINC, which already forms part of Southfield Recreation Ground, should be extended to include the wider park as this provides additional habitats and features of interest for wildlife.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Reduced management of species-rich grassland to allow areas of the sward to grow long and encourage wildflowers; following soil preparation (including soil disturbance through scarification) seeding of amenity grassland around the playground and reduced management to extend species-rich grassland areas; woodland management to coppice some trees and shrubs to allow light to reach woodland floor; planting to fill in gaps in the hedgerows with a mix of native woody species; restore lined pond using bentonite clay and with addition of an area of marsh planting; continue use of logs and wood chippings for stag beetles and extend this.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitat: Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan (Meadows and pastures, Woodland)</p> <p>Species: Stag beetle; bats; starling.</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
SINC name: South Acton Recreation Ground Grid reference: TQ 20208 79463 Current designation: Proposed												
No	Yes	Free	Poor	Desk study records: butterflies and moths (15 species including London Priority List species) Desk study records: buddleia; cherry laurel; cotoneaster species; holm oak; false-acacia; gallant soldier; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Highclere holly; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; perfoliate alexander; small balsam; snowberry; three-cornered garlic; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.	Invertebrates; bats; birds	Amenity grassland, scattered trees, scrub	Occasional litter; occasional road noise	Areas along western and southern boundaries should be included in the site. Not proposed for designation.	N/A			
Status justification Area of open amenity grassland with mature scattered trees along the boundaries. A small clump of unmanaged bramble scrub is present along the boundary with the adjacent Silverlink SINC site. The mature trees comprise the majority of the ecological value, providing habitat for birds and bats. The grassland is species poor with a very short sward. The site is located within an Area of Deficiency and therefore provides valuable access to nature. This site currently does not warrant designation, however with appropriate management and enhancements it could be designated in the future.												
Habitat Management/ Enhancement Following soil preparation (including soil disturbance through scarification) seeding the grassland with a more diverse species mix and reduced management to leave areas to grow long; planting of native species of wildlife value; creation of log piles for invertebrates.												
Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan (Parks and Open Spaces) Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates; stag beetle. hedgehog; house sparrow.												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>SINC Name: Wilkinson Way Conservation Area</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 20555 79655</p> <p>Current designation: Proposed</p>												
No	Yes	Free	Poor	<p>Desk study records: invertebrates including stag beetle; butterflies and moths (15 species including London Priority List species).</p> <p>Desk study records: buddleia; cherry laurel; cotoneaster species; holm oak; false-acacia; gallant soldier; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Highclere holly; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; perfoliate alexander; small balsam; snowberry; three-cornered garlic; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.</p> <p>Records from survey: ring-necked parakeet recorded on site.</p>	Invertebrates; reptiles; bats; birds; higher plants; fungi.	Broadleaved woodland; species rich neutral grassland	Occasional boundary treatment from adjacent gardens; occasional redevelopment on sites surrounding the site; occasional road/rail noise.	<p>Realign site boundary and exclude developed area in the north of the site.</p> <p>Not proposed for designation.</p>	Habitat richness; Geographic position; Access.			
<p>Status justification</p> <p>The site comprises a small area of broadleaved woodland with mature trees. although in poor condition, and species rich neutral grassland. These provide opportunities for bats and birds. Due to the limited extent and diversity of habitats, these are considered to be important at site level only and the site does not warrant designation as a SINC.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Continued reduced management of grassland, with cutting and removal once a year. Education boards for local residents on importance of protecting biodiversity at the site.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitat: Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan (Woodland, meadows and pastures)</p> <p>Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates; bats; starling</p>												

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Ealing SINCS

Group 4 Non-Railway Sites: Ealing and Southall

Results and Recommendations Summary

London Borough of Ealing

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1 Introduction

BACKGROUND TO COMMISSION

- 1.1 Temple (formerly The Ecology Consultancy Ltd) was commissioned in September 2020 by London Borough of Ealing to carry out a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Ealing, London. The assessment highlights: changes to the SINCs since the last review was completed (GLA and Ealing Council, 2008); whether they are positive or negative; and relates these to management activities and any identified external influences. The assessment also evaluates the potential for species groups to be present and, where required, provides recommendations for changes in habitat management (adaptive management). This report is intended to provide the evidence base supporting recommendations for retaining or re-grading designations as Local, Borough Grade I, Borough Grade II and for proposing new sites.
- 1.2 The first three groups of the SINC review (Groups 1-3) were completed between 2018 and 2022 and have been reported on separately (The Ecology Consultancy, 2018; 2019; 2021; 2022a-d).
- 1.3 The Group 4 Railway site reviews were completed in October 2022 and have been reported on separately (Temple Group, 2023).

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

- 1.4 This report focuses on Group 4 of the SINC review, which comprised an additional 33 SINC sites, as well as visits to three SINC sites that were indicated by London Borough of Ealing as suspected to be no longer existing, to advise on potential de-designation. Due to the large number of sites in Group 4, these are split across three separate reports across the different Districts of Ealing: Acton, Ealing and Southall, and Northolt and Greenford. This report focuses on sites within the Ealing and Southall districts.

1.5 The sites are listed in Table 1, collectively named 'Group 4: Ealing and Southall Non-Railway Sites'. There was five existing SINC sites and five proposed SINC sites within the Group 4: Ealing and Southall review. The surveys of these sites were completed in March and April 2023. Two of the existing SINC sites, EaL33 Wall at Factory Yard and EaL24 Christ Church School Nature Area, suspected to have been redeveloped were subject to a walkover survey to advise on retention or de-designation.

Table 1: Survey information for Group 4: Ealing and Southall SINC sites

District	SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
EALING	EaL24	Christ Church School Nature Area	21/04/2023	Yes
EALING	EaL33	Wall at Factory Yard	15/03/2023	Yes – partially accessed
EALING	EaL55	Mount Carmel School Nature Area	19/04/2023	Yes – partially accessed
EALING	EaL34	Popefield Playing Fields	25/04/2023	Yes
EALING	PROPOSED	Bramley Conservation Strip	07/03/2023	Yes
EALING	PROPOSED	Conolly Dell	15/03/2023	Yes
EALING	PROPOSED	Ealing Common additional areas: A406 between Hamilton Rd & North Common Rd.	19/04/2023	Yes
EALING	PROPOSED	Green Lane Open Space (Katherine Buchan Meadow)	15/05/2023	Yes
EALING	PROPOSED	Lammas Park	09/03/2023	Yes – partially accessed
SOUTHALL	EaBI20	Wyncote Farm	21/04/2023	No – no access

1.6 This report will be accompanied by raw survey data forms and habitat maps, surveyed using the methodology set out in the Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London (GLA, 2004).

2 Methodology

DESK STUDY

- 2.1 Records provided by the Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) were reviewed to provide information on the location of legally protected species¹, species of Principal Importance², and other notable species³ as well as Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) that have been recorded within the SINCs.
- 2.2 Aerial imagery was reviewed to provide information on the nature of habitats present at EaBI20 Wyncote Farm as the site was not accessible for survey.
- 2.3 A summary of key records of protected, notable and invasive non-native species with potential to be present on site based on suitability of habitats present for different species groups, is provided by the desk study is presented in Section 3 of this report.

FIELD SURVEY

- 2.4 Two existing SINCs suspected to have been redeveloped, EaL33 Wall at Factory Yard and EaL24 Christ Church School Nature Area, were subject to a walkover visit to inform removal from the SINC network. Photos were taken as evidence and recommendations on retention/removal are provided in Table 3 of this report.
- 2.5 Two existing SINC sites and five proposed SINC sites, as listed in Table 1, were visited and surveyed using the Greater London Authority (GLA) methodology (GLA, 2004). The revised GLA methodology requires a survey form to be completed for each parcel, each being of similar habitat type and conservation value, ownership and public access. This ensures a good level of detail is captured across large sites with

¹ **Legally protected species** include those listed in Schedules 1, 5 or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended); or in the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

² **Species/Habitats of Principal Importance** are those defined by Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006.

³ **Notable species** include Species of Principal Importance under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) species; Birds of Conservation Concern (Stanbury *et al.* 2021); and/or Red Data Book/nationally notable species (JNCC, undated).

a variety of habitats. Survey proformas were designed to record a variety of site attributes, such as a description of the nature conservation value of the site, habitat types, species richness, potential value for a range of faunal species, maintenance and management.

2.6 Where considered necessary, GLA revised methodology was amended to account for the nature of habitats found in the Borough. This could include recently created wildflower areas, sedum and biodiverse green roofs, green walls and herbaceous planting. The methodology was also extended to collect habitat condition assessments using the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain methodology (2021). These results are not reported here, but will be published in the form of 'biodiversity heat maps'.

2.7 Vascular plants were recorded for all sites (dominant plant species for each habitat were recorded as a minimum in line with GLA methodology The species recording form adapted to the London area was used to ensure efficient and accurate data capture of vascular plant species. Plant species abundance was recorded using the DAFOR⁴ scale with qualifiers to record additional botanical/habitat information (e.g., if a species is locally abundant, or planted rather than naturally present). Nomenclature follows Stace (2019) 'Notable' species are defined as those that are:

- species listed on Schedule 5 and/or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended).
- Species of Principal Importance⁵;
- notable plant species for the Greater London Area (Burton 1983); and
- species identified as notable in Greater London by the London Biodiversity Partnership (GLA, 2019).

⁴ **DAFOR scale** works on % cover. Dominant = >75%, Abundant = 75 - 51%, Frequent = 50 - 26%, Occasional = 25 - 11%, Rare 10 - 1 %

⁵ **Species of Principal Importance** JNCC (undated). Conservation designations for UK taxa [on-line] <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3408> (accessed May 2023)

2.8 The raw data for each existing and proposed SINC was collated on GLA forms and provided separately in digital format.

HABITAT MAPPING

2.9 For each site, a field survey map (produced in GIS) was generated to illustrate the findings of the survey and to show the extent and location of habitats of relevance to the sites' designation. Target notes were used to pinpoint features of particular interest such as notable or invasive plants.

2.10 Habitats were classified and mapped using UK Habitat Classification (2022) to ensure that the habitat information collected is suitable for use in the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain Metric 3.0 (2022). Fine-scale minimum mapping unit (MMU) requiring a 25m², 5m length resolution was used.

SINC REVIEW/ASSESSMENT

2.11 The results of the desk study and field survey for each site were reviewed to establish the sites' importance for nature conservation. This provided justification for any revision to the SINC series as well as recommendations for enhancement and management for each site. This information was recorded in the field survey proforma and is summarised in Section 3 of this document. The assessment included a review of:

- the type, extent, distribution and condition of habitats present at each site;
- dominant and notable species, any notable records from the data search and target notes;
- species richness and wildlife interest (e.g., mammals, invertebrates, birds);
- brief information on habitat enhancement and creation, the latter taking account of BAP targets, in consultation with the borough; and
- key threats or pressures and ways to resolve them;
- justification of current SINC status and proposed changes;
- review of proposed SINC sites; and

- any proposed boundary changes.

2.12 The information described above provided the context for any proposals for re-grading a SINC and is based on criteria provided by the London Local Wildlife Sites Board (2019). A combination of field work (collecting the information outlined above), professional judgement, local knowledge and liaison with the London Borough of Ealing was used to provide justifications and refine recommendations for each site.

PERSONNEL

2.13 The survey and assessment were conducted by Tamzin Davis BSc, MSc, a principal ecologist with 15 years' experience, Vic Standing BSc (Hons), MSc, ACIEEM, an ecologist with five years' experience, and Beverley Rhodes BSc, MCIEEM, an ecologist with over 40 years' experience, all of whom are trained and competent in carrying out UKHab surveys and habitat condition assessments).

LIMITATIONS

2.14 Every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of each SINC site; however, the following limitations apply to this assessment.

- Due to access restrictions, it was not possible to access the entirety of EaL33 Wall at Factory Yard, EaL55 Mount Carmel School Nature Area and proposed Lamma Park. Any inaccessible sections were viewed from adjacent accessible land where possible and information on the nature of habitats present was collected searching systematically Ordnance Survey mapping and publicly available aerial photography. This was considered sufficient to collect detailed information on the type, extent and distribution of habitats present as well as estimate the condition of the habitats to establish the sites' importance for nature conservation and inform the review of the sites using the criteria under the procedures detailed in the policy, criteria and procedures adopted by the Mayor of London in the London Environment Strategy (GLA, 2018);

- No access was granted by the landowner at EaBI20 Wyncote Farm, therefore it was not possible to survey this site. Instead, desk-study information such as aerial imagery and biological records was used alongside the existing citation and professional judgement to support the assessment of this site.
- A proportion of the survey visits were undertaken at the sub-optimal time of year for plant growth (March). It is, therefore, possible that later flowering species may have been missed.
- Even where data for a particular species group are provided in the desk study, a lack of records for a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that there is a lack of ecological interest, the area may simply be under-recorded.
- Where only four figure grid references are provided for protected species by third parties, the precise location of species records can be difficult to determine and they could potentially be present anywhere within the given 1km x 1km square. Equally, two figure grid references are accurate to the nearest 10k only and six figure grid references are accurate to the nearest 100m only.
- The UK Habitat survey does not constitute a full botanical survey or provide accurate mapping of invasive plant species.

2.15 Despite these limitations, it is considered that this report accurately reflects the habitats present, their biodiversity importance and the data collected is sufficient to inform the assessment.

3 Survey Results and Recommendations

3.1 A summary of the results of the surveys of Group 4: Ealing and Southall SINC and proposed SINC completed in 2023 is provided in Table 2 below. Information on the overall floristic species richness, interest for different taxa, dominant habitats and threats and disturbance are largely based on the field survey results. Potential presence of protected and notable species has been informed both by the desk study records and the suitability of habitat for different species groups. An evaluation of the nature conservation importance and changes since the last SINC review surveys (predominately completed in 2006), including any potential boundary and status changes has also been carried out. Finally, brief recommendations for enhancement have been provided for each SINC, informed by the desk and field survey data, existing Citations and Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (London Borough of Ealing, 2022).

3.2 Results of the walkover completed in 2023 to inform removal of SINC designation of two existing SINC is provided in Table 3 below.

TABLE 2: Results and recommendations summary for Group 4: Ealing and Southall Non-Railway SINCs

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>SINC Name: EaL34 Popefield Playing Fields</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 18672 79697</p> <p>Current designation: Local</p>												
Yes	No	Restricted	Average	<p>Desk study records: butterflies and moths (49 species including London Priority List species').</p> <p>Desk study records: buddleia; Canadian waterweed; cotoneaster species'; false-acacia; few-flowered garlic; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; orange balsam; perfoliate alexanders; ragweed; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak</p> <p>Records from survey: green alkanet; Spanish bluebell</p>	Invertebrates; mammals; birds; higher plants.	Amenity grassland, semi-improved neutral grassland, scattered trees.	Occasional invasive species (green alkanet and Spanish bluebell); Occasional risks to personal safety from tractors/machinery; Occasional litter; Occasional road/rail noise from adjacent railway and main road.	None	No change	Geographic location; Potential.		
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>A well-maintained sports field containing a large area of amenity grassland within the centre of the park in use for recreation surrounded by a strip of grassland around the perimeter with a reduced mowing regime and a diversity of taller herbs with scattered trees and shrubs. The vegetation along the perimeter provides opportunities for pollinators, starling, hedgehog and house sparrow, which are Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan species. Ivy clad trees with crevices provide roosting opportunities for bat species. There is potential for the site to be enhanced with changes to management practices. The site provides connectivity to multiple green spaces in the borough including Ealing Common to the north and M115 Gunnersbury Park to the south.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Management of areas of tall grassland as a meadow; creation of a pond in the east of the site; retention and inclusion of standing deadwood; creation of nature trails, a sensory space and/or wildlife garden with associated interpretation in the east of the site.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (Meadows and pastures)</p>												

⁶ Area of Deficiency for Access to Nature (AoD)

⁷ Species included in the London Priority List are italicised

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
Species: house sparrow, hedgehog, pollinators and other invertebrates, stag beetle, bats												
SINC Name: EaL55 Mount Carmel School Nature Area												
Grid reference: TQ 17337 79002												
Current designation: Local												
Yes	No	Restricted	Average	Desk study records: butterflies and moths (51 species including London Priority List species'). Desk study records: buddleia; Canadian waterweed; cotoneaster species; false-acacia; few-flowered garlic; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green; green alkanet; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; least duckweed; orange balsam; parrot's-feather; perfoliate alexanders; ragweed; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak	Invertebrates; fish; mammals; birds.	Semi-improved neutral grassland, tree line, running water, scattered trees.	Occasional boundary treatment from adjacent fence lines and roads; occasional litter in the stream; occasional noise from adjacent roads.	None No change	Recreatability; Use.			
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>A small site providing valuable habitat in an urban setting. The range of trees of different ages, associated scrub and ground flora habitats create roosting, nesting and pollinating opportunities for birds, bats and invertebrates and a stream provides additional interest. The site is located within the playground space of a primary school resulting in low level disturbance and offers opportunities to use by Mount Carmel School as an educational resource.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Planting of fruit trees to extend the tree line; re-planting of areas of grassland mixed with bare ground in poor condition with native wildflower seeding and plug planting; pond creation; creation of deadwood piles; installation of raised beds with native herb gardens and/or sensory gardens to provide aesthetical and educational interest; management of scrub along stream banks to prevent encroachment onto ground flora.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Wetlands and Waterways (Ponds; streams)</p> <p>Species: house sparrow; hedgehog; bats; pollinators and other invertebrates.</p>												
SINC Name: Bramley Conservation Strip												
Grid reference: TQ 17205 79151												
Current: Proposed												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
Yes	No	Restricted to 50% of the site	Average	Desk study records: butterfly and moths (49 species including London Priority List species'). Desk study records: buddleia; cotoneaster species; false-acacia; few-flowered garlic; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; orange balsam; perfoliate alexanders; ragweed; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.			Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants; bryophytes.	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland, semi-natural mixed woodland, tree lines.	Occasional soil erosion; occasional intrusive buildings; occasional litter; occasional pollution; occasional noise from adjacent railway and roads.	None	Designate as Site of Local Importance	Recreatability; Potential.
<p>Status justification: A small site providing valuable habitat in an urban setting including an area of broadleaved woodland, although in poor condition. There is potential to enhance the site by restoring the woodland and linking this to the adjacent SINC of Borough Importance EaBII19 Piccadilly and District Lines in Ealing. The site offers opportunities to be used as an educational resource by the adjacent school.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement Removal of litter from woodland; native woodland species seeding and bulb planting within semi-natural mixed woodland and planting of understorey with native shrubs; installation of bird and bat boxes on mature trees</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets Habitats: Woodland (mixed deciduous woodland; secondary woodland) Species: Birds; pollinators and other invertebrates.</p>												
<p>SINC Name: Conolly Dell Grid reference: TQ 15192 80400 Current designation: Proposed</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
No	No	Free	Average	Desk study records: greenfinch; invertebrates including common darter; butterflies and moths (19 species including London Priority List species). Desk study records: Rhododendron ponticum; buddleia; Canadian waterweed; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; montbretia; New Zealand pigmyweed; Nuttall's waterweed; ragweed; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.			Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds.	Semi-improved neutral grassland; standing water, swamp, dense scrub, introduced shrub.	Frequent litter; occasional fly tipping; frequent noise from adjacent main road and rail line.	Update boundary to include additional areas of dell on southern boundary and to exclude areas in the north outside of the boundary fencing. Designate as Site of Local Importance		Representation; Geographic position.
<p>Status justification: The site comprises a dell with a variety of different habitats including standing water and reedbeds within an urban area and provides opportunities for invertebrates, including stag beetle, amphibians, birds and bats. The site is connected to the adjacent EaB114c Brent River Park North (Brent Valley Golf Club to Uxbridge Road) SINC and lies near the EaB1117 Ealing Broadway to Hanwell Railsides green corridor, with further SINC and green spaces within 500m.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement Reduced mowing of boundary sward within the south-facing open grassland; supplementary wildlife planting in the flower beds with shade-tolerant native pollinator-friendly species, following soil preparation (including soil disturbance through scarification) seeding of grassland with flower-rich mixes suitable for each area; removal of the bamboo stands and the common duckweed in the eastern pond; creation of microhabitats in the ponds with additional aquatic and marginal planting, creating log piles and/or pyramids for invertebrates, creation of a nesting island in the largest pond for wading birds.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets Habitats: Wetlands and Waterways (Ponds; Reedbed) Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates including stag beetle, hedgehog, house sparrow, common toad, great crested newt</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>SINC Name: Ealing Common additional areas: A406 between Hamilton Rd & North Common Rd.</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 18599 80749</p> <p>Current designation: Proposed</p>												
Yes	No	Free	Average	No records from desk study.			Invertebrates; amphibians; mammals; higher plants.	Semi-improved neutral grassland; ditch, tree lines.	Occasional boundary treatment from A406; Occasional risk to personal safety; Occasional litter; Occasional fly tipping. Frequent noise from adjacent road.	Extend EaL25 Ealing Common boundary to include this site.	Combine with EaL25 Ealing Common and designate as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	Geographic position; Use; Aesthetic appeal.
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>Although this site is small in size, it is in close proximity to EaL25 Ealing Common and provides supporting habitats including neutral grassland, tall herbs and lines of semi-mature and mature trees. The lines of trees of this site connect to similar habitat running both north-south and east-west providing a continuation of valuable roosting and foraging opportunities for bat species, and nesting and foraging opportunities for birds and invertebrates. The trees provide a 'green' aesthetically pleasing buffer for the local residents. Access to the site is possible at either end of the site as well as in the middle of the site. A central, narrow, hard-surfaced path restricts the impact of public footfall.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Managing scrub encroachment and following soil preparation (including soil disturbance through scarification) native wildflower seeding and plug planting within grassland; planting of additional fruit trees; creation of a 'nature trail' area with potential to include a 'sensory area' with herbs and scented plant; planting of marginal vegetation along the edges of ditches; installation of bird and bat boxes on mature trees; installation of piles of dead wood and retention of leaf litter piles for invertebrates.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (Parks and open spaces)</p> <p>Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates; stag beetle; house sparrow, starling; bats</p>												
<p>SINC Name: Green Lane Open Space (Katherine Buchan Meadow)</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 15278 79940</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
Current designation: Proposed												
Yes	No	Free	Average	Desk study records: butterflies and moths (46 species including London Priority List species). Desk study records: buddleia; cotoneaster species; false-acacia; few-flowered garlic; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; orange balsam; perfoliate alexanders; ragweed; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.	Invertebrates; mammals; birds; higher plants	Semi-improved neutral grassland; bare ground		Occasional invasive plants (hybrid bluebell); Occasional vandalism and graffiti; occasional noise from adjacent road.	None	Designate as Site of Local Importance	Representation; Use	
<p>Status justification: A small wildflower meadow actively managed for biodiversity within an urban area. Suitable habitat for stag beetle, an Ealing BAP species, is present in the log pyramid within the flower beds on the eastern boundary. The species-rich meadow is of value to pollinators. Mature trees with bird and bat boxes provide additional opportunities for bats and birds. The proximity of this site to a local school means it provides opportunities for engagement and education in addition to green space access.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement Regular disturbance of soil within the meadow on a rotational basis to increase the amount of bare soil for colonizing wildflower species; raking and removal of fallen leaves to avoid nutrient build-up; additional wildlife planting.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (Meadows and pastures) Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates; hedgehog; house sparrow</p>												
<p>SINC Name: Lammas Park Grid reference: TQ 17270 79668 Current designation: Proposed</p>												
Yes	Yes	Free	Average	Desk study records: mistle thrush; spotted flycatcher; swift; invertebrates including stag beetle; butterflies and moths (51 species including London Priority List species)	Invertebrates; amphibians; mammals; birds; higher plants;	Amenity grassland; semi-improved neutral grassland; broadleaved semi-natural woodland; running water; standing water; hedgerows		Occasional intrusive buildings; Occasional vandalism and graffiti; Occasional pet fouling. Occasional noise from adjacent road	Extend EaL14 Lammas Park Enclosure and Nature Area to		Size; Representation; Habitat richness; Access; Use; Aesthetic appeal	

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
				Desk study records: buddleia; Canadian waterweed; cotoneaster species; false-acacia; few-flowered garlic; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; least duckweed; orange balsam; parrot's-feather; perfoliate alexanders; ragweed; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak. Records from survey: ring-necked parakeet			bryophytes; fungi			include site	this	
<p>Status justification: A large and busy park used for a range of recreational activities. In the north-west the site has a stream running through a rich wild flower grassland with two ponds, one of which is fenced inside a small undisturbed nature area for educational activities. It is located within an Area of Deficiency in Access to nature and therefore provides valuable access to nature. The boundary of the EaL14 Lammas Park Enclosure and Nature Area SINC, a section of which is already located within Lammas Park, should be extended to include the wider park as this provides additional habitats and features of interest for wildlife.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement Increase extent of boundary shrubs and semi-improved grassland; management of semi-improved grassland by cutting once a year in autumn and removing arisings; enhance privet hedgerow with mixed species planting of native shrubs inside or alongside the existing hedgerow; retain leaf litter under trees; retention and creation of dead wood and log piles within woodland; native woodland planting to improve structure and diversity.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (Meadows and pastures; woodland; hedgerows) Species: Bats; pollinators and other invertebrates; reptiles; starling;</p> <p>SINC name: EaBI20 Wyncote Farm Grid reference: TQ 15712 78838 Current designation: Borough Level I</p>												
Yes	No	None	Rich based on existing citation	Desk study records: greenfinch; grey partridge; butterflies and moths (46 species including London Priority List species) Desk study records: buddleia; Canadian waterweed; cotoneaster species; false-acacia;			Birds; mammals; higher plants	Calcareous grassland; dense scrub	N/A – no access to site	None	No change	Habitat rarity; Size

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
				few-flowered garlic; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Himalayan balsam; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; least duckweed; orange balsam; perfoliate alexanders; ragweed; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak								
<p>Status justification: Based on current designation of the site, information provided by existing citation and a review of aerial imagery data; a precautionary approach should be taken and the current level of designation retained.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement N/A (No access to site).</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets Habitats: N/A (No access to site). Species: N/A (No access to site).</p>												

TABLE 3: Walkover Results

SINC name, GRID reference and current designation	Status Decision	Status Justification
EaL24 Christ Church School Nature Area TQ 17679 80795 Local	Remove designation	The site was originally designated due to its educational resource for children attending Christ Church School. The site has been turned into a building with pathway, with a few lavender shrubs and olive trees retained in the south-west.
EaL33 Wall at Factory Yard TQ 15248 80090 Local	Remove designation	The site was originally designated due to the vegetated wall supporting populations of two fern species (black spleenwort and maidenhair spleenwort). This wall was demolished during construction of new residential units to the east, with no evidence of these species found anywhere on site, therefore the designation of this site should be removed.

References

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Ealing SINCS

Group 4 Non-Railway Sites: Northolt and Greenford

Results and Recommendations Summary

London Borough of Ealing

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1 Introduction

BACKGROUND TO COMMISSION

- 1.1 Temple (formerly the Ecology Consultancy Ltd) was commissioned in September 2020 by London Borough of Ealing to carry out a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Ealing, London. The assessment highlights: changes to the SINCs since the last review was completed (GLA and Ealing Council, 2008); whether they are positive or negative; and relates these to management activities and any identified external influences. The assessment also evaluates the potential for species groups to be present and where required provides recommendations for changes in habitat management (adaptive management). This report is intended to provide the evidence base supporting recommendations for retaining or re-grading designations as Local, Borough Grade I, Borough Grade II and for proposing new sites.
- 1.2 The first three groups of the SINC review (Groups 1-3) were completed between 2018 and 2022 and have been reported on separately (The Ecology Consultancy, 2018; 2019; 2021; 2022a-d).
- 1.3 The Group 4 Railway site reviews were completed in October 2022 and have been reported on separately (Temple Group, 2023).

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

- 1.4 This report focuses on Group 4 of the SINC review, which comprised an additional 33 SINC sites, as well as visits to three SINC sites that were indicated by London Borough of Ealing as suspected to be no longer existing to advise on potential de-designation. Due to the large number of sites in Group 4, these are split across three separate reports across the different Districts of Ealing: Acton, Ealing and Southall, and Northolt and Greenford. This report focuses on sites within the Northolt and Greenford district.

1.5 The sites are listed in Table 1, collectively named 'Group 4: Northolt and Greenford Non-Railway Sites'. There were three existing and 11 proposed SINCs within the Group 4: Northolt and Greenford review. The surveys of these sites were completed in March, April and June 2023.

Table 1: Survey information for Group 4: Northolt and Greenford SINCs

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC Accessed?
EaL01	Rectory Park	12/04/23 and 13/04/23	Yes
EaL06	Wood End Wireless Station (R.A.F.) Open Space	20/04/2023	Yes
EaL46	Northolt Meadow	20/04/2023	No – viewed from adjacent road
PROPOSED	A40 Islip Manor Road verges	20/04/2023 and 07/06/2023	Yes
PROPOSED	A40 Land west of GU Canal & north of A40	20/04/2023	No– viewed from adjacent land
PROPOSED	A40 Verge Between Central Line West Ruislip Branch and Argyle Road	20/04/2023	Yes
PROPOSED	A40 Verges at Target Roundabout	20/04/2023	No – partly accessed
PROPOSED	A40 Verges East of Target Roundabout	20/04/2023	Yes
PROPOSED	A40 Verges West of Target Roundabout	20/04/2023	No – partly accessed
PROPOSED	Cranleigh Gardens (Housing)	18/04/2023	No – partly accessed
PROPOSED	Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (Woods & overgrown meadow)	18/04/2023	No – partly accessed
PROPOSED	Lord Halsbury's Memorial Playing Field Hedge	06/03/2023	Yes
PROPOSED	Northolt Park	18/04/2023	Yes
PROPOSED	Willow Tree Primary School Grounds	12/04/2023	Yes

1.6 This report will be accompanied by raw survey data forms and habitat maps, surveyed using the methodology set out in the Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London (GLA, 2004).

2 Methodology

DESK STUDY

- 2.1 Records provided by the Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) were reviewed to provide information on the location of legally protected species¹, species of Principal Importance², and other notable species³ as well as Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) that have been recorded within the SINC.
- 2.2 A summary of key records of protected, notable and invasive non-native species with potential to be present on site based on suitability of habitats present for different species groups, is provided by the desk study is presented in Section 3 of this report.

FIELD SURVEY

- 2.1 One existing SINC suspected to have been redeveloped, EaL46 Northolt Meadow, was subject to a walkover visit to inform removal from the SINC network. Photos were taken as evidence and recommendations for retention/removal are provided in Table 3 of this report.
- 2.2 Three existing SINC sites and 11 proposed SINC sites, as listed in Table 1, were visited and surveyed using the Greater London Authority (GLA) methodology (GLA, 2004). The revised GLA methodology requires a survey form to be completed for each parcel, each being of similar habitat type and conservation value, ownership and public access. This ensures a good level of detail is captured across large sites with a variety of habitats. Survey proformas were designed to record a variety of site attributes, such as a description of the nature conservation value of the site, habitat

¹ **Legally protected species** include those listed in Schedules 1, 5 or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended); or in the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

² **Species/Habitats of Principal Importance** are those defined by Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006.

³ **Notable species** include Species of Principal Importance under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) species; Birds of Conservation Concern (Stanbury *et al.* 2021); and/or Red Data Book/nationally notable species (JNCC, undated).

types, species richness, potential value for a range of faunal species, maintenance and management.

2.3 Where necessary, GLA revised methodology was amended to account for the nature of habitats found in the Borough. This could include recently created wildflower areas, sedum and biodiverse green roofs, green walls and herbaceous planting. The methodology was also extended to collect habitat condition assessments using the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain methodology (2021). These results are not reported here but will be published in the form of 'biodiversity heat maps'.

2.4 Vascular plants were recorded for all sites (dominant plant species for each habitat were recorded as a minimum in line with GLA methodology). The species recording form adapted to the London area was used to ensure efficient and accurate data capture of vascular plant species. Plant species abundance was recorded using the DAFOR⁴ scale with qualifiers to record additional botanical/habitat information (e.g., if a species is locally abundant, or planted rather than naturally present). Nomenclature follows Stace (2019) 'Notable' species are defined as those that are:

- species listed on Schedule 5 and/or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended).
- Species of Principal Importance⁵;
- notable plant species for the Greater London Area (Burton 1983); and
- species identified as notable in Greater London by the London Biodiversity Partnership (GLA, 2019).

2.5 The raw data for each existing and proposed SINC was collated on GLA forms and provided separately in digital format.

4 **DAFOR scale** works on % cover. Dominant = >75%, Abundant = 75 - 51%, Frequent = 50 - 26%, Occasional = 25 - 11%, Rare 10 - 1 %

5 **Species of Principal Importance** JNCC (undated). Conservation designations for UK taxa [on-line] <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3408> (accessed May 2023)

HABITAT MAPPING

- 2.6 For each site, a field survey map (produced in GIS) was generated to illustrate the findings of the survey and to show the extent and location of habitats of relevance to the sites' designation. Target notes were used to pinpoint features of particular interest such as notable or invasive plants.
- 2.7 Habitats were classified and mapped using UK Habitat Classification (2022) to ensure that the habitat information collected is suitable for use in the Defra Biodiversity Net Gain Metric 3.0 (2022). Fine-scale minimum mapping unit (MMU) requiring a 25m², 5m length resolution was used.

SINC REVIEW/ASSESSMENT

- 2.8 The results of the desk study and field survey for each site were reviewed to establish the sites' importance for nature conservation. This provided justification for any revision to the SINC series as well as recommendations for enhancement and management for each site. This information was recorded in the field survey proforma and is summarised in Section 3 of this document. The assessment included a review of:
- the type, extent, distribution and condition of habitats present at each site;
 - dominant and notable species, any notable records from the data search and target notes;
 - species richness and wildlife interest (e.g., mammals, invertebrates, birds);
 - brief information on habitat enhancement and creation, the latter taking account of BAP targets, in consultation with the borough; and
 - key threats or pressures and ways to resolve them;
 - justification of current SINC status and proposed changes;
 - review of proposed SINC sites; and
 - any proposed boundary changes.

2.9 The information described above provided the context for any proposals for re-grading a SINC and is based on criteria provided by the London Local Wildlife Sites Board (2019). A combination of field work (collecting the information outlined above), professional judgement, local knowledge and liaison with the London Borough of Ealing was used to provide justifications and refine recommendations for each site.

PERSONNEL

2.10 The survey and assessment were conducted by Tamzin Davis BSc, MSc, a principal ecologist with 15 years' experience, and Beverley Rhodes BSc, MCIEEM, an ecologist with over 40 years' experience, both of whom are trained and competent in carrying out UKHab surveys and habitat condition assessments.

LIMITATIONS

2.11 Every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of each SINC site; however, the following limitations apply to this assessment.

- Due to health and safety reasons, access to some SINC sites comprising road verges was limited, including A40 Verges East of Target Roundabout, and A40 Verges West of Target Roundabout, and the entirety A40 Land west of GU Canal and north of A40. Any inaccessible sections and sites were viewed from adjacent accessible land and this was considered sufficient to collect detailed information on the type, extent, condition and distribution of habitats present to establish the sites' importance for nature conservation. It was also considered sufficient to inform the review of the sites using the criteria under the procedures detailed in the policy, criteria and procedures adopted by the Mayor of London in the London Environment Strategy (GLA, 2018);
- A section of Cranleigh Gardens (Housing) was inaccessible as it comprised private properties and gardens, and it was not possible to view this from adjacent land. Therefore, it was not possible to collect detailed information on the type, extent, condition and distribution of habitats present in this section.

However, based on information available Ordnance Survey mapping and publicly available aerial photography, it is recommended that the boundary of the SINC is amended to exclude this area as it comprises private gardens and properties.

- Due to impenetrable scrub and fencing, a section of Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (woods and overgrown meadow) was inaccessible. This section was viewed from adjacent accessible land and Ordnance Survey mapping and publicly available aerial photography have been systematically searched to provide information on the nature of habitats present on these sites. This was considered sufficient to collect detailed information on the type, extent and distribution of habitats present as well as estimate the condition of the habitats to establish the sites' importance for nature conservation. It was also considered sufficiently robust to inform the review of the sites using the criteria under the procedures detailed in the policy, criteria and procedures adopted by the Mayor of London in the London Environment Strategy (GLA, 2018);
- A small section (c. 0.2ha) located in the north-west of the EaL01 Rectory Park was not accessible or visible from adjacent land due to fencing. Therefore, it was not possible to collect detailed information on the type, extent, condition and distribution of habitats present in this section.
- A proportion of the survey visits were undertaken at the sub-optimal time of year for plant growth (March) so it is possible that later flowering species could have been missed.
- Even where data for a particular species group are provided in the desk study, a lack of records for a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that there is a lack of ecological interest, the area may simply be under-recorded.
- Where only four figure grid references are provided for protected species by third parties, the precise location of species records can be difficult to determine and they could potentially be present anywhere within the given

1km x 1km square. Equally, two figure grid references are accurate to the nearest 10k only and six figure grid references are accurate to the nearest 100m only.

- The UK Habitat survey does not constitute a full botanical survey or provide accurate mapping of invasive plant species.

2.12 Despite these limitations, it is considered that this report accurately reflects the habitats present, their biodiversity importance and the data collected is sufficient to inform the assessment.

3 Survey Results and Recommendations

3.1 A summary of the results of the surveys of Group 4: Northolt and Greenford SINC and proposed SINC completed in 2023 is provided in Table 2 below. Information on the overall floristic species richness, interest for different taxa, dominant habitats and threats and disturbance are largely based on the field survey results. Potential presence of protected and notable species has been informed both by the desk study records and the suitability of habitat for different species groups. An evaluation of the nature conservation importance and changes since the last SINC review surveys (predominately completed in 2006), including any potential boundary and status changes has also been carried out. Finally, brief recommendations for enhancement have been provided for each SINC, informed by the desk and field survey data, existing Citations and Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (London Borough of Ealing, 2022).

3.2 Results of the walkover completed in 2023 to inform removal of SINC designation of one existing SINC is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 2: Results and recommendations summary for Group 4: Northolt and Greenford Non-Railway SINCs

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>SINC Name: EaL01 Rectory Park</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 12230 83049</p> <p>Current designation: Local</p>												
Yes	No	Free	Average	<p>Desk study records: greenfinch; linnet; redwing; ; song thrush; slow-worm; invertebrates including butterflies and moths (24 species including London Priority List species).</p> <p>Records from survey: starling; dunnock and mistle thrush.</p> <p>Desk study records: ring-necked parakeet; buddleia; Canadian waterweed; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; orange balsam; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak; water-hyacinth.</p>	<p>Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants.</p>	<p>Semi-improved neutral grassland; amenity grassland; semi-natural mixed woodland; standing water; introduced shrub; hedgerows.</p>	<p>Occasional boundary treatment from adjacent housing to east, west and south and roads to south although mostly already screened by vegetation; occasional noise from adjacent road along southern boundary.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>No change</p>	<p>Habitat richness; Size; Access; Use.</p>			
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>This large and habitat-diverse green space provides an important space for sports, nature and play in an otherwise urban area in west London. It provides an important stepping-stone out of London to the larger expanses of green space found west of Northolt. The northern boundary joins EaBII28 Northolt and Greenford Countryside Park SINC. A number of other SINCs also lie within 200m of the site. The habitats on site provide nesting, foraging and roosting habitats for Ealing BAP species including starling, which was recorded on site during the survey, bats, and hedgehog. The longer areas of grassland have the potential to provide a rich diversity of plants for pollinators and other invertebrates. The ponds provide loafing, foraging and breeding habitats for birds, bats and invertebrates respectively. The native species-rich hedgerows with mature trees provide nesting opportunities for a number of notable species including dunnock and mistle thrush, which have been recorded during the survey. Access to the site is excellent with a total of 11 access points linking into the adjacent housing estates and from Ruislip Road along the southern boundary.</p>												

⁶ Area of Deficiency for Access to Nature (AoD)

⁷ Species included in the London Priority List are italicised

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Following soil preparation (soil disturbance through scarification), native seeding and plug planting of currently uncut grassland, maintain a reduced mowing regime. Management of scrub encroachment into grassland; regular coppicing of trees to encourage good health of the tree. Native scrub planting within woodland to create another canopy layer and provide additional nesting opportunities for birds and a food source for birds, invertebrates and mammals. Creation of some open areas to allow the light to reach the floor and woodland flora to grow and native bulb and plug planting to enhance woodland flora. Retention and creation of piles of deadwood or standing deadwood. Planting of additional native marginal vegetation within ponds. Creation of SuDS within areas of grassland adjacent to paths that were shown to hold excessive rain water. Creation of a wildlife garden, nature trail and sensory gardens with interpretation panels to benefit local schools and both the local and wider community.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (meadows and pastures; woodland; standing water).</p> <p>Species: Starling, bats, pollinators and other invertebrates, stag beetle, amphibians, reptiles, hedgehog.</p>												
<p>SINC Name: EaL06 Wood End Wireless Station (R.A.F.) Open Space</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 13984 84858</p> <p>Current designation: Proposed</p>												
Yes	Yes	Free	Rich	Desk study records: butterflies and moths (22 species including London Priority List species). Desk study records: buddleia; Canadian waterweed; cherry laurel; cotoneaster species; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; New Zealand pigmyweed; orange balsam; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.	Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants.	Unimproved neutral grassland; semi-improved neutral grassland; amenity grassland; orchard; standing water; introduced shrub; hedgerows; treelines.		Occasional vandalism and graffiti; occasional litter and pet fouling; occasional aircraft noise; occasional noise from adjacent roads.	None No change	Habitat rarity; Size; Potential.		
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>A site with a mixture frequently mown grass and unimproved grassland, which has been improved for wildlife with the addition of a young orchard, trees avenues and hedgerows. There is potential to enhance the site by reviewing the management regime to restore meadow areas and improve the orchard area. The site falls within an Area of Deficiency in Access to nature and therefore provides access to nature.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Change management of meadow to include cuts and removal of arising in the late summer and extend these areas; improve orchard by individually pruning trees; installation of swift and bat boxes on the wireless station; planting of a mixed native species hedge along site boundaries.</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (meadows and pastures; hedgerows) and Woodland (orchards)</p> <p>Species: skylark; swift; starling; house sparrow; bats; pollinators and other invertebrates</p>												
<p>SINC Name: A40 Islip Manor Road verges</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 12439 84072</p> <p>Current Designation: Proposed</p>												
No	No	Free	Rich	<p>Desk study records: house sparrow; swift; invertebrates including butterflies and moths (21 species including London Priority List species).</p> <p>Desk study records: buddleia; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.</p>	<p>Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants; bryophytes; lichens; fungi.</p>	<p>semi-improved neutral grassland; semi-natural broadleaved woodland; hedgerow; treeline.</p>	<p>Frequent pollution; severe noise from adjacent road.</p>	<p>The site boundary requires reviewing and amending as it includes private properties with gardens in the north and does not cover the full extent of the road verge.</p> <p>Designate as Site of Local Importance.</p>	<p>Species richness.</p>			
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>Although the site is small in size, the verges have a diverse floral interest, including the occurrence of key indicator species and rare orchids, combined with the need to retain a good view for oncoming traffic, makes this site both valuable and unusual in the landscape. A hedgerow, next to neighbouring housing, provides an effective screen and connectivity between different habitat areas including local gardens. Scattered trees including potentially native black poplar, which is an Ealing BAP species; and a treeline are also present providing additional habitat diversity and foraging for birds and invertebrates. The habitats within the site provide a wildlife corridor in an urban setting.</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Manage grassland habitat by cutting at least annually with arisings removed to allow plant species and likely interest for invertebrates to be retained, with the most appropriate time to cut the verges being early September due to the presence of orchids. replacement and additional tree planting in areas of grassland of lower diversity, retain any native black poplars; no tree planting to be undertaken in the vicinity of orchid colonies, where crown reduction or other tree management could be considered if necessary to reduce the level of shade and retain and enhance the interest of the grassland.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (meadow and pastures).</p> <p>Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates; native black poplar.</p>												
<p>SINC Name: A40 Land west of GU Canal & north of A40</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 13449 83724</p> <p>Current designation: Proposed</p>												
Yes	No	None	Average	Desk study records: redwing; mistle thrush; invertebrates including Adonis' ladybird; spined hylaeus; butterflies and moths (20 species including London Priority List species).	Desk study records: buddleia;; cotoneaster species; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass;; orange balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.	Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants; bryophytes; lichens; fungi.	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	Frequent fly tipping; frequent noise from adjacent road.	No change	Designate as Site of Local Importance	Potential; Recreatability.	
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>An area of secondary woodland on a disused and inaccessible part of the canal towpath, the area is fenced off and has wooded over. Its proximity to the canal increases the value of this woodland site for nesting birds and roosting bats. The site provides a wildlife corridor in combination with the adjacent canal and vegetated areas along the road network. The woodland is in poor condition, however there is potential to improve its condition with appropriate management.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Installation of bird and bat boxes; coppicing of a proportion of trees and shrubs to improve the structure of the woodland; planting native spring flowering bulbs; providing log piles would improve the site's value for invertebrates; creation of open areas to allow the light to reach the floor and woodland flora to grow.</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Woodland (Secondary woodland)</p> <p>Species: bats; pollinators and other invertebrates; birds</p>												
<p>SINC Name: A40 Verge Between Central Line West Ruislip Branch and Argyle Road</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 15597 82985</p> <p>Current designation: Proposed</p>												
Yes	No	Free	Poor	<p>Desk study records: invertebrates including butterflies and moths (36 species including London Priority List species)</p> <p>Desk study records: . buddleia; cherry laurel; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Himalayan balsam; cotoneaster species; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; orange balsam; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.</p> <p>Records from survey: three-cornered leek.</p>	Invertebrates; birds; higher plants.	Dense continuous scrub; semi-improved neutral grassland; scattered trees.	Occasional invasive plants (three-cornered leek within grassland); severe litter; severe fly tipping; severe pollution; severe noise from adjacent road.	No change	Not proposed for designation	N/A		
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>The site comprises two verges with a mixture of scrub, trees and semi-improved neutral grassland. The verges are narrow and limited in extent and are both subject to severe fly tipping and littering. The northernmost one is species-poor and isolated by roads and housing. The southernmost one is species-rich and has connectivity to EaBli16 Central Line west Ruislip Branch SINC, however the grassland within this verge is in poor condition. This site currently does not warrant designation, however with appropriate management and enhancements it could be designated in the future, given its position next to the railway line and potential for enhancements.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Implement grassland management by mowing once a year with arisings removed; removal of invasive plants (three-cornered garlic) within grassland; removal of litter, tents and rubbish from the area called the Medway planter in the northern verge.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (meadows and pastures).</p> <p>Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates.</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
SINC Name: A40 Verges at Target Roundabout Grid reference: TQ 12605 83942 Current designation: Proposed												
Yes	No	Free	Poor	Desk study records: invertebrates including butterflies and moths (21 species including London Priority List species). Desk study records: buddleia; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.	Birds.	Dense continuous scrub.	Occasional invasive plants; frequent vandalism and graffiti; frequent fly tipping frequent pollution; severe noise from adjacent road.	No change Not proposed for designation	N/A			
Status justification: The site consists of two roundabout island verges. The verges were dominated by dense continuous scrub with some suitable habitat for birds. However, they are limited in extent and are isolated by roads. Therefore the site does not warrant designation.												
Habitat Management/ Enhancement No opportunities identified for habitat management or enhancement.												
Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets Habitats: N/A Species: N/A												
SINC Name: A40 Verges East of Target Roundabout Grid reference: TQ 12895 83821 Current designation: Proposed												
Yes	No	Free to majority of site, restricted to section owned by	Average	Desk study records: mistle thrush; redwing; invertebrates including Adonis ladybird; spined hyaelus; butterflies and moths (20 species including London Priority List species). Desk study records: buddleia; cotoneaster species; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant	Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants;	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland; dense continuous scrub; semi-improved neutral grassland; scattered scrub; scattered trees.	Occasional invasive plants (giant hogweed); frequent fly tipping; frequent pollution; severe noise from adjacent road.	No change Designate as Site of Local Importance.	Habitat rarity.			

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
		Belvue High School		hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass;; orange balsam; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak. Records from survey: giant hogweed.			bryophytes; lichens; fungi.					
<p>Status justification: The site comprises a series of verges along the A40 road; with species-rich semi-improved neutral grassland, woodland and scrub providing suitable habitats for birds, mammals, reptiles and invertebrates. The verges are not continuous along their full length but there is a level of connectivity through the site and they are connected to a school area with open playing fields and fields for permanent grazing. An area of woodland is managed for nature by Belvue High School and is used for education and play providing a valuable resource for the school.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement Management of grassland within the verges changed to once year cut with removal of arising; management of scrub encroachment within grassland; removal of giant hogweed from woodland within road verge; native scrub and wildflower planting within woodland at Belvue High School.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (meadows and pastures; woodland) Species: Pollinators and other invertebrates; bats; birds; hedgehog</p> <p>SINC Name: A40 Verges West of Target Roundabout Grid reference: TQ 12423 84038 Current designation: Proposed</p>												
Yes	No	Restricted	Average	Desk study records: butterflies and moths (22 species including London Priority List species). Desk study records: buddleia; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.			Invertebrates; mammals; birds; higher plants.	Dense continuous scrub, semi-natural broadleaved woodland.	Frequent fly tipping; frequent pollution; occasional aircraft noise; severe noise from road.	No change	Not proposed for designation	N/A

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>The site comprises a narrow verge with scrub, regenerated and planted woodland, on a very steep and in some parts vertical bank. It has some connectivity with habitats that neighbour the road network, however it remains an isolated habitat within the road network due to the proximity of roads and a roundabout and is subject to high levels of disturbance from traffic.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>No opportunities identified for habitat management or enhancement.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: N/A</p> <p>Species: N/A</p> <p>SINC name: Cranleigh Gardens (Housing)</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 12591 81418</p> <p>Current designation: Proposed</p>												
No	No	Free	Poor	Desk study records; bat species; moths (21 species including London Priority List species). Desk study records: buddleia; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; orange balsam; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak. Records from survey: cotoneaster species; Japanese rose.	Invertebrates; mammals; birds.	Amenity grassland; semi-natural mixed woodland; scattered trees; hedgerows.		Occasional invasive species (cotoneaster species and Japanese rose within ornamental hedge); occasional intrusive buildings; occasional boundary treatment from adjacent housing and industrial buildings; occasional risks to personal safety; occasional vandalism and graffiti; occasional litter; occasional noise from road.	Minor -	Access; Potential.	exclude area in the south-west comprising private gardens and properties. Designate as Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation combined with Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (Woods & overgrown meadow)	

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>The site is small in size and comprises habitats that are found in the local and wider area and could be easily recreated. However, the woodland area contains mature willow trees which hold value in terms of providing nesting, roosting and feeding opportunities for a variety of wildlife species. The hedgerows also provide nesting and foraging opportunities for birds as well as a nectar source for pollinating invertebrates. The site also provides a valuable link to other open spaces, including the adjacent proposed SINC Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (Woods and overgrown meadow) and forms part of an almost continuous green corridor leading out of London to the west towards the Green Belt. This site should be designated as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation in combination with the adjacent proposed site Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (woods and overgrown meadows) as in combination they provide an important extension of woodland, scrub and meadow habitat in the area and there is potential to benefit wildlife and the local community with improved management.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Reduce mowing regime in grassland areas with paths mown through this area to allow for and encourage access; , following soil preparation (soil disturbance through scarification) re-seeding with native wildlife seed mixes and plug planting to create a herb rich meadow; underplanting of native shrubs and planting of native flora in woodland area; infill gaps within hedgerows with native species and coppice sections; management to include raising cutting height and width with each cut, and trimming on a two or three year rotation; retention and installation of piles of deadwood or standing deadwood; additional planting of fruit trees; creation of a pond; creation of a nature area within the woodland area; opportunities to include raised sensory, herb or vegetable growing beds, a 'green gym' or exercise apparatus for the local residents.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (meadows and pastures; woodland; hedgerows).</p> <p>Species: House sparrow; swift; linnet; stag beetle; hedgehog; pollinators and other invertebrates; bats.</p>												
<p>SINC name: Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (Woods and overgrown meadow)</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 12530 81442</p> <p>Current designation: Proposed</p>												
Yes	No	Free	Average	Desk study records: linnet; bat species; moths (21 species including London Priority List species). Desk study records: buddleia; Canadian waterweed; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; orange balsam; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.	Invertebrates; amphibians; mammals; birds	Semi-natural mixed woodland; dense continuous scrub; semi-natural neutral grassland; standing water; hedgerows	Occasional soil erosion; occasional risk to personal safety.	None	Designate as Local Importance for Nature Conservation combined with Cranleigh Gardens Open Space (Housing)	Access; Potential; Habitat rarity; Aesthetic appeal.		

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>Although small in size, the site includes predominately woodland with a good diversity of trees of differing age ranges potentially supporting a number of species. The scrub habitats are mixed and dense in places providing excellent cover for birds and some mammals, as well as foraging opportunities for birds and a source of nectar for a number of invertebrates. More mature trees contain cracks and fissures for roosting bats. The hedges that border the site on three sides are in good condition and managed well. The southern section was not accessible at the time of the survey; however it was possible to see from adjacent land that scrub dominates this section with a central grassland habitat which has the potential to support a species-rich meadow. The habitats within the site are well represented to the east and south in extensive open spaces, as well as more locally within the adjacent proposed SINC Cranleigh Gardens (Housing) and they provide a 'green' stepping stone linking a number of larger open spaces to the west out of London to reach the Green Belt and beyond. This site should be designated as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation in combination with the adjacent proposed site Cranleigh Gardens (Housing) as in combination they provide an important extension of woodland, scrub and meadow habitat in the area and there is potential to benefit wildlife and the local community with improved management.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Within woodland coppicing or pollarding trees on rotation and cutting back discrete areas scrub to prevent encroachment and create glades to allow light to reach the woodland floor; sensitive clearance of areas of scrub to allow access to the southern section and improve safety for the public by opening up the vistas in and around the site; reduction of scrub in this area and depending on condition of the meadow currently not accessible there might be opportunities to enhance this area; continued management of the hedgerows bordering the site; enhance existing pond within the woodland by increasing its size and planting marginal vegetation so as to encourage aquatic invertebrates and amphibians. Opportunities for management to be carried out by local resident groups and for nature trail to be created with interpretation panels where appropriate and seating in the southern section.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (Meadows and pastures; Woodland; Hedgerows)</p> <p>Species: Bats, house sparrow, linnet, amphibians, pollinators and other invertebrates.</p>												
<p>SINC Name: Lord Halsbury's Memorial Playing Field Hedge</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 12120 84762</p> <p>Current designation: Proposed</p>												
Yes	No	Free	Average	Desk study records: house sparrow; mistle thrush; hedgehog; moths (22 species including London Priority List species)	Desk study records: buddleia; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.	Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants; bryophytes; lichens; fungi.	Amenity grassland; semi-natural broadleaved woodland; dense continuous scrub; hedgerows; treeline.	Frequent litter and pet fouling; frequent fly tipping; occasional noise from adjacent road and railway line.	None	Designate as Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	Representation; Species rarity; Recreatability; Access; Use.	

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>A large recreational ground with mown amenity grassland surrounded by hedgerows and scrub, with an area of woodland in the north-west. The hedgerows and woodland and contain mature English elm trees. The site and particularly the hedgerows are of importance as a foraging area for birds and bats, and the large extent of amenity grassland is a valuable foraging resource for some species of birds such as thrush, yellow hammer and starling. The site is connected to adjacent SINC sites including EaBII16 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch; M037 Islip Manor Meadows and Proposed SINC Willow Tree Primary School Grounds. There are opportunities for a community project engaging with the school and local residents as well as opportunities for the school to use the site as a resource for environmental education.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Extension of summer meadows to encourage bird species including linnet as well as pollinators; opportunities for a community project engaging with the school and local residents to install swift boxes in the local area; installation of bird and bat boxes on mature trees within site; removal and control of litter; creation of nature trails.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (meadows and pastures; woodland; hedgerows)</p> <p>Species: Bats; linnet; swift; pollinators and other invertebrates.</p>												
<p>SINC Name: Northolt Park</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 13223 8509</p> <p>Current designation: Proposed</p>												
No	Yes	Free	Rich	Desk study records: starling; butterflies and moths (33 species including London Priority List species). Records from survey: slow worm. Desk study records: buddleia; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.	Invertebrates; amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants; bryophytes; lichens; fungi.	Amenity grassland; species-rich semi-natural neutral grassland; semi-natural broadleaved woodland; dense continuous scrub; orchard; scattered trees; hedgerows.		Occasional re-development including cycle and skateboard facilities; frequent vandalism and graffiti; occasional litter; occasional fly tipping; frequent noise from adjacent road.	Minor –	exclude north-western section, this is fenced off and comprises amenity grassland and a building.	Designate as Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation	Size; Habitat richness; Access; Use; Important populations of species.

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>The site comprises a large park with a variety of habitats including woodland, scrub, hedgerows, a small orchard and remnants of a species-rich meadow and other areas of species-rich semi-improved grassland providing opportunities to a wide range of wildlife. The habitats within the site support a population of slow worm, an Ealing BAP species. The site falls within an Area of Deficiency in Access to nature and therefore provides access to nature.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Change management of remnant of species-rich meadow area to an annual cut with arisings removed; extend areas of scrub, meadow and species-rich semi-improved grassland; installation of wood and rubble piles to provide refugia for slow worms; installation of bat boxes on mature trees; updating interpretation panels.</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (Meadow and pastures).</p> <p>Species: Bats; birds; slow worm; pollinators and other invertebrates.</p>												
<p>SINC Name: Willow Tree Primary School Grounds</p> <p>Grid reference: TQ 12398 84745</p> <p>Current designation: Proposed</p>												
Yes	No	Restricted	Average	Desk study records: butterflies and moths (21 species including London Priority List species). Desk study records: buddleia; false-acacia; gallant soldier; giant hogweed; goat's-rue; green alkanet; Japanese knotweed; Johnson-grass; shaggy soldier; small balsam; snowberry; Spanish bluebell; tree-of-heaven; Turkey oak.	Invertebrates; reptiles; mammals; birds; higher plants.	Amenity grassland; semi-improved neutral grassland; semi-natural mixed woodland; scattered trees; scattered scrub; hedgerow.	Occasional invasive species (Cotoneaster within hedgerow); occasional boundary treatment; occasional noise from adjacent railway line.	None	Not proposed for designation.	N/A		
<p>Status justification:</p> <p>The habitats and species found on this site are not rare in the local and wider context. The areas of woodland found on the site are limited in extent and are likely to provide the most value due to a rich diversity of species including the ground flora and particularly the flora found in the edge habitat, which is rich in herbs and wild flower species in general planted by the school. These areas provide hibernating, foraging and roosting habitats for birds, a number of invertebrates, hedgehogs and potentially bats. The site provides an important educational resource for the pupils that attend the school and an ecological link to other SINCS and green spaces in both the local and wider area In the wider context, including the proposed SINC Lord Halsbury's Memorial Ground SINC and EaBII16 Central Line, West Ruislip Branch SINC. The areas of scrub, which are dense in places, and their vegetated verges, provide continuity, in the wider context, of habitats providing shelter, refuge and a food resource for</p>												

Survey Results										Evaluation		
Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁶	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records ⁷	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria
<p>invertebrates and birds. The site benefits from being relatively undisturbed for most of the day, however, the playing field and areas of woodland including the 'outdoor classroom' area, raised beds and play apparatus experience periods of intense use during school hours. The habitats present on site and the populations of species likely to be supported by the site are considered to be important only a site level, and therefore this site is not proposed to be designated as a SINC.</p> <p>Habitat Management/ Enhancement</p> <p>Continue with native wildflower seeding and plug-planting within the grassland found at the edges of the woodland; continue with native plug and bulb planting within the woodland to replace non-native species as appropriate; management of scrub to prevent encroachment on grassland and infill of gaps with further native species to provide a winter food resource and nesting opportunities for birds; retention of leaf litter, standing and fallen deadwood; planting of wetter areas with more naturally water-loving willow species, creating a wet, willow carr woodland which can be coppiced regularly; or alternatively creation of a seasonal pond or SuDS in these areas' provision of interpretation panels</p> <p>Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets</p> <p>Habitats: Parks and Open Spaces (Woodland)</p> <p>Species: Bats, starling, linnets, pollinators and other invertebrates including stag beetle; hedgehogs.</p>												

Table 3: Walkover Results

SINC name, GRID reference and current designation	Status Decision	Status Justification
EaL46 Northolt Meadow TQ 13105 84960	Remove designation.	The site was originally designated due to the presence of a meadow with a mix of damp and dry grassland communities. The site has been fully developed as a site of liveable flats.

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Ealing SINCS:

Group 4 Railway Sites

Results and Recommendations Summary

London Borough of Ealing

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1 Introduction

BACKGROUND TO COMMISSION

- 1.1 The Ecology Consultancy (now Temple Group) was commissioned in September 2020 by London Borough of Ealing to carry out a review of the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Ealing, London. The assessment highlights changes to the SINCs since the last review was completed (GLA and Ealing Council, 2008), whether they are positive or negative, and relates these to management and external influences. The assessment also evaluates the potential for species groups and where required provides recommendations for changes in habitat management. This report is intended to provide the evidence base supporting recommendations for retaining or re-grading designations as Local, Borough Grade I, Borough Grade II and for proposing new sites.
- 1.2 The first three survey Groups of the SINC review were completed between 2018 and 2022 and have been reported on separately (The Ecology Consultancy, 2018; 2019; 2021; 2022a-d).

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

- 1.3 This report focuses on the Group 4 railway sites of the SINC review. The surveys of the SINC review were completed in October 2022. Due to lineside access restrictions, Sites were surveyed via train and from viewpoints such as station platforms and bridges. Site specific limitations are presented in Table 1.
- 1.4 A combination of field work (collecting the information outlined above), professional judgement, local knowledge and liaison with the London Borough of Ealing was used to provide justifications and refine recommendations for each site.
- 1.5 The sites are listed in Table 1, collectively named 'Group 4 Railway Sites'. There are six SINC sites within the Group 4 review.. All sites are designated at Borough level Grade I or Grade II due to their function as a wildlife corridor, as well as the mix of

habitats present and their potential to support Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species. While habitat surveys can be undertaken at any time of year, it is easiest to undertake surveys during the flowering season. The timing of the surveys, while late in the season, is not considered to have introduced a limitation to the surveys.

TABLE 1: Survey information for Group 4 Railway Site SINCS

SINC Reference	SINC Name	Survey Date	Entire SINC viewed?
EaBI19	Acton Railsides	06/10/2022	Yes
EaBI16	Central Line and Castle Bar Branch Railsides	18/10/2022	Yes
EaBI17	Ealing Broadway to Hanwell Railsides	06/10/2022	Yes
EaBI18	Southall Railsides	06/10/2022	Yes
EaBI19	Piccadilly and District Lines in Ealing	28/10/2022	Yes
EaBI20	Silverlink Metro and Dudding Hill Loop Railsides in Ealing	28/10/2022	No – partially viewed

- 1.6 This report is accompanied by raw survey data forms and Habitat maps, and these surveys used the methodology set out in the Open Space and Habitat Survey for Greater London (GLA, 2004).

2 Methodology

DESK STUDY AND HABITAT MAPPING

- 2.1 A desk-based review of biological records from GiGL was undertaken for each site.
- 2.2 Aerial imagery and the following data sources were systematically searched to provide information on the nature of habitats present on the railway sites:
- MAGIC (<http://www.magic.gov.uk/>) - the Government's on-line mapping service; and
 - Ordnance Survey mapping and publicly available aerial photography.
- 2.3 The existing information was processed before the field surveys and pre-survey maps were compiled by interpreting the data from the desk study. Ground truthing of the habitats for each site was undertaken by the surveyors and a field map (produced in GIS) was generated for each site in order to illustrate the findings of the survey and to show the extent and location of habitats of relevance to the sites' designation. Habitats were classified and mapped using UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) (2022). Fine-scale minimum mapping unit (MMU) requiring a 25m², 5m length resolution was used.

FIELD SURVEY

- 2.4 All existing SINCs, as listed in the spreadsheet provided by the London Borough of Ealing, were visited and surveyed using the Greater London Authority (GLA) methodology (GLA, 2004). The revised GLA methodology requires a survey form to be completed for each parcel, each being of similar habitat type and conservation value, ownership and public access. This ensures a good level of detail is captured across large sites with a variety of habitats. Survey proformas were designed to record a variety of site attributes, such as a description of the nature conservation value of the site, habitat types, species richness, potential value for a range of faunal species, maintenance and management.

- 2.5 The survey and assessment of the SINCs were carried out by Andrew Lewis BSc MSc ACIEEM and Kalia Symeonidou BSc MSc QCIEEM, both ecologists with collectively six years' experience, who are trained and competent in carrying out surveys according to the UK Habitats methodology and classification (UK Habitat Classification Working Group, 2018).
- 2.6 Where considered necessary, GLA revised methodology was amended to account for the nature of habitats found in the borough. This could include recently created wildflower areas, sedum and biodiverse green roofs, green walls and herbaceous planting. The surveys methodology was amended, given access restriction, relying on visual survey completed via train supplemented by stops to record habitats and gather notes from station platforms and bridges. This approach supported ground truthing the data available from the desktop study and was devised to address access restrictions and safety considerations.
- 2.7 Vascular plants were recorded for all sites (dominant plant species for each habitat were recorded as a minimum in line with GLA methodology). The species recording form adapted to the London area was used to ensure efficient and accurate data capture of vascular plant species. Plant species abundance was recorded using the DAFOR¹ scale with qualifiers to record additional botanical/habitat information (e.g., if a species is locally abundant, or planted rather than naturally present). Nomenclature follows Stace (2019) 'Notable' species are defined as those that are:
- species listed on Schedule 5 and/or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended).
 - Species of Principal Importance²;
 - notable plant species for the Greater London Area (Burton 1983); and
 - species identified as notable in Greater London by the London Biodiversity Partnership (GLA, 2019).

1 The DAFOR scale works on % cover. Dominant = >75%, Abundant = 75 - 51%, Frequent = 50 - 26%, Occasional = 25 - 11%, Rare 10 - 1 %

² JNCC (undated). Conservation designations for UK taxa [on-line] <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3408> (accessed January 2019)

- The raw data for each existing and proposed SINC will be collated on GLA forms and provided to the client in digital format separately.

HABITAT MAPPING

- 2.8 For each site, the baseline field survey maps produced prior to survey were updated to take account of the findings of the survey and any changes in extent, location and type of habitats of relevance to the sites' designation. Target notes were used to pinpoint features of particular interest such as notable or invasive plants.
- 2.9 Habitats were classified and mapped using UK Habitat Classification (2022).

SINC REVIEW/ASSESSMENT

- 2.10 The results of the desk study and field survey for each site were reviewed to establish the sites' value for nature conservation. This provided justification for any revision to the SINC series as well as recommendations for enhancement and management for biodiversity value of each site. This information was recorded in the field survey proforma and is summarised in Section 3 of this document. The assessment included a review of:

- the type, extent and distribution of habitats present at each site;
- dominant and notable species, any notable records from the data search and target notes;
- species richness and wildlife interest (e.g., mammals, invertebrates, birds);
- brief information on habitat enhancement and creation, the latter taking account of BAP targets, in consultation with the borough;
- key threats or pressures and ways to resolve them;
- justification of current SINC status and proposed changes;
- review of proposed SINC sites; and
 - any proposed boundary changes.

- 2.11 The information described above provided the context for any proposals for re-grading a SINC and are based on criteria provided by the London Local Wildlife Sites Board and adopted by the Mayor of London in the London Environment Strategy (GLA, 2018). A combination of field work (collecting the information outlined above),

professional judgement, local knowledge and liaison with the London Borough of Ealing was used to provide justifications and refine recommendations for each site.

DATA VALIDITY AND LIMITATIONS

2.12 Every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the SINCs; however, the following limitations apply to this assessment:

- surveys of the trackside SINCs were limited by access restrictions and safety considerations;
- a proportion of the habitats were limited to mapping at level 2, or 3 of the UKHab classification (2022). The available information was considered to provide sufficient detail on the type, extent and distribution of habitats present at each site to establish the sites' value for nature conservation and inform the review of the sites using the criteria under the procedures detailed in the policy, criteria and procedures adopted by the Mayor of London in the London Environment Strategy (GLA, 2018);
- the northern-most section of the EaBII20 Silverlink Metro and Dudding Hill Loop Railsides in Ealing was inaccessible and it was not possible to survey this section from train or from viewpoints. Instead, desk-study information such as aerial imagery and Ordnance Survey mapping was used alongside professional judgement to support the reported level of survey information;
- it was not possible to provide a full species lists. However, dominant and abundant species were recorded for each habitat and given the urban location and the nature of the sites under consideration comprising railway sides, it is considered this limitation does not affect the classification of habitats present within the sites; and
- the survey was undertaken in part, outside of the core season for habitat surveys so it is possible that species that flower earlier in the year may have been missed. However, dominant and abundant species were recorded for each habitat and given the urban location, it is considered this limitation does not affect the classification of habitats present within the sites.

3 Survey Results and Recommendations

3.1 A summary of the results of the surveys of Group 4 SINC^s completed in 2022 is provided in Table 2 below. Information on the overall plant species richness, interest for different taxa, dominant habitats and threats and disturbance are largely based on the field survey results. Potential presence of protected and notable species has been informed both by the desk study records and the suitability of habitat for different species groups. The current extent of habitats that meet criteria for designation have been compared with existing boundary that is based on the previous SINC review surveys (predominately completed in 2006). Finally, brief recommendations for management have been provided for each SINC, informed by the desk study and field survey data, existing Citations and Ealing Biodiversity Action Plan (London Borough of Ealing, 2022).

3.2 The nature, conservation value and use of the SINC^s under consideration is similar as they all comprise railway sides with dominant woodland and dense scrub habitats providing a corridor for wildlife.

3.3 Given the location and use of the sites, some of the threats and pressures associated with rail side habitats are likely to be limited and in particular it is considered that they are unlikely to intrude on or detract use of a park or nature reserve.

3.4 In addition to site-specific recommendations provided in Table 2 below, opportunities to work with current line operators, rail and transport authorities should be sought to influence habitat management in line with TfL Managing our green infrastructure - Transport for London³ and Network Rail Biodiversity Action Plan (Network Rail, 2020).

3.5 An evaluation of any potential boundary and status changes was carried out. Considering the continuous nature of habitats along the sites within a mostly urban

³ <https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/about-tfl/green-infrastructure>

landscape, some boundary changes were recommended. No changes are proposed to the current level of designation of any of the SINCs under consideration.

TABLE 2: Results and recommendations summary for Group 4 Railway SINCs

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
EaBI19 Acton Railsides TQ 195 815 Borough I			Yes	No	No	Average	Desk study records: Starling; swift; house sparrow; song thrush; peregrine; stag beetle; Daubenton's bat; Nathusius' bat, common and soprano pipistrelle; brown long-eared bat; <i>Myotis</i> species; Natterer's bat. Desk study records: Japanese knotweed; giant hogweed; cotoneaster species; false acacia; snowberry; Himalayan balsam; ring-necked parakeet; Turkey oak; processionary moth. Records from survey: cotoneaster species; false acacia; snowberry.			Invertebrates; reptiles; bats; birds.	Broadleaved woodland; neutral grassland; dense scrub	Frequent invasive plants (Buddleia, two cotoneaster sp., snowberry, false acacia); occasional aircraft noise; severe road/rail noise; occasional industry noise; area adjacent to northern survey boundary of North Acton station has been cleared for HS2.	None. No change.		Aesthetic appeal; geographical position; typical urban character; size; habitat richness.	Much of the rail side habitats comprise secondary woodland dominated by sycamore or scrub. Other woodland species included ash, cherry, oak, crab apple, field maple and hornbeam. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia, hawthorn, ivy, Canadian fleabane, holly and bindweed. Two areas of grassland were present on site and included Michaelmas daisy, nettle, ribwort plantain and wild carrot. Two small patches of the common thallose liverwort were located along the North Action Station southern wall. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, and their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a corridor for local wildlife in of urban development.	Manage or eliminate INNS where possible, particularly snowberry, false acacia and cotoneaster which encroached sections of scrub habitat. Identify opportunities for implementing changes to woodland management regimes in particular those that support: improved age distribution and/or woodland regeneration, including through introduction of additional tree age-classes; increases in the number and canopy cover of native tree or shrub species within the woodland parcel; increases in the amount of retained standing or retained deadwood. Identify opportunities for implementing changes to grassland management regimes in particular those that support improved variation in sward height. Identify opportunities for implementing changes to scrub management regimes in particular those that support: improved age	

⁴ Area of Deficiency for Access to Nature (AoD)

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations		
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets	
																		<p>distribution and/or regeneration (seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature shrubs); improved habitat edge with transition between scrub and adjacent habitat managed to support scattered scrub and tallgrass/forb presence; habitat diversity including clearings, glades or rides providing sheltered edge features.</p> <p>Habitats: woodland, neutral grassland; scrub</p>	
EaBII16 Central Line and Castle Bar Branch Railsides TQ 155 828 Borough II			Yes	No	No	Average	Desk study records: Grass snake; common lizard; slow worm; common pipistrelle; soprano pipistrelle; Daubenton's bat; <i>Myotis</i> species; brown long-eared bat; Natterer's bat; Leisler's bat; starling; white-letter hairstreak moth.			Invertebrates; reptiles; bats; birds.	Broadleaved woodland; neutral grassland; dense scrub;	Frequent invasive plants (cotoneaster species, buddleia); occasional litter; occasional aircraft noise; severe road/rail noise; occasional industry noise; appears that a section of the SINC has been lost and now forms part of the HS2 Mandeville Vent Shaft Site.	Removal of areas of concrete hardstanding car park near Northolt Community Centre. Removal of HS2 construction site near A312 - Mandeville Road. Addition of		Aesthetic appeal; potential; geographical position; typical urban character; size; habitat richness.	Habitats on site included woodland, scrub and grassland. Woodland species included oak, sycamore, horse chestnut, ash and willow species. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia and hawthorn. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, and their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a corridor for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development.	Removal of litter and waste; monitoring and manage or eliminate INNS where possible.	Identify opportunities for implementing changes to woodland management regimes in particular those that support: improved age distribution and/or woodland regeneration, including through introduction of additional tree age-classes; increases in the number and canopy cover of native tree or shrub species within the woodland parcel; increases in the amount of retained standing or retained deadwood.	

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
						parakeet; Turkey oak; processionary moth. Records from survey: buddleia; cotoneaster species.							small band of woodland north of Hanger Lane Station. No change.				Identify opportunities for implementing changes to grassland management regimes in particular those that support improved variation in sward height. Identify opportunities for implementing changes to scrub management regimes in particular those that support: improved age distribution and/or regeneration (seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature shrubs); improved habitat edge with transition between scrub and adjacent habitat managed to support scattered scrub and tallgrass/forb presence; habitat diversity including clearings, glades or rides providing sheltered edge features. Habitats: woodland, neutral grassland; scrub	
EaBII17 Ealing Broadway to Hanwell Railsides TQ 161 806 Borough II	Yes	No	No	Average	Desk study records: Common lizard; Nathusius' bat, common and soprano pipistrelle; swift; starling; house sparrow; song thrush;	Invertebrates; reptiles; bats; birds.	Broadleaved woodland; modified grassland; dense scrub.	Frequent invasive plants (Virginia creeper, buddleia); occasional litter; occasional aircraft noise; severe road/rail	Potential addition of small band of woodland west of Hanwell Station known as	Potential; geographical position; typical urban character; size.	A section of railway with two predominant widespread habitats including woodland, scrub and a small pocket of modified grassland. Much of the rail side habitats comprise semi-natural woodland or scrub transitioning to woodland.	Removal of litter and waste; manage or eliminate INNS where possible , particularly Virginia creeper which encroached sections of woodland and scrub habitats surrounding Hanwell station.						

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
							<p>peregrine falcon; stag beetle.</p> <p>Desk study records: Japanese knotweed; giant hogweed; cotoneaster species; false acacia; snowberry; Himalayan balsam; ring-necked parakeet; Turkey oak; processionary moth.</p> <p>Records from survey: Virginia creeper; buddleia.</p>					noise; occasional industry noise;	Conolly Dell Ponds, subject to findings of survey to be conducted in 2023.			Woodland species largely included ash, sycamore, oak rowan and wild cherry. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia, hawthorn and Virginia creeper. Grassland species included ribwort plantain and perennial ryegrass. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, and their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a corridor for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development.	<p>Identify opportunities for implementing changes to woodland management regimes in particular those that support: improved age distribution and/or woodland regeneration, including through introduction of additional tree age-classes; increases in the number and canopy cover of native tree or shrub species within the woodland parcel; increases in the amount of retained standing or retained deadwood.</p> <p>Identify opportunities for implementing changes to grassland management regimes in particular those that support improved variation in sward height.</p> <p>Identify opportunities for implementing changes to scrub management regimes in particular those that support: improved age distribution and/or regeneration (seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature shrubs); improved habitat edge with transition between scrub and adjacent habitat managed to support scattered scrub and tallgrass/forb presence; habitat diversity including clearings, glades</p>	

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																	or rides providing sheltered edge features.	Habitats: woodland; grassland; scrub
EaBII18 Southall Railsides TQ 132 789 Borough II			Yes	No	No	Average	Desk study records: Noctule; common pipistrelle. Desk study records: Japanese knotweed; giant hogweed; cotoneaster species; false acacia; snowberry; Himalayan balsam; ring-necked parakeet. Records from survey: buddleia.		Invertebrates; reptiles; bats; birds.		Broadleaved woodland; tall ruderal vegetation; dense scrub	Frequent invasive plants (buddleia); occasional litter; occasional aircraft noise; severe road/rail noise; occasional industry noise; Large portion of habitats within the adjacent Canalside Park SBINC I have been removed to make way for re-development.	Expansion of boundary to include entirety of tree line along Park Avenue. Addition of grassland and scattered trees located east of West London Mental Health NHS to the south east of the site. No change.		Aesthetic appeal; geographical position; typical urban character; size.	Two sections of railway with two predominant widespread habitats including woodland, tall ruderal vegetation and scrub. Woodland species largely included hawthorn, ash, sycamore, poplar and oak. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia, hawthorn, blackthorn and holly. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, connectivity to adjacent SBINC sites such as EaB110C Brent River Park: Glade Lane Canalside Park and EaB114C Brent River Park North: Brent Valley Golf Club to Uxbridge Road as well as their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a corridor for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development.	Removal of litter and waste; manage or eliminate INNS where possible. Identify opportunities for implementing changes to woodland management regimes in particular those that support: improved age distribution and/or woodland regeneration, including through introduction of additional tree age-classes; increases in the number and canopy cover of native tree or shrub species within the woodland parcel; increases in the amount of retained standing or retained deadwood. Identify opportunities for implementing changes to scrub management regimes in particular those that support: improved age distribution and/or regeneration (seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature shrubs); improved habitat edge with transition between scrub and adjacent habitat managed to support scattered scrub and tallgrass/forb presence; habitat	

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																	diversity including clearings, glades or rides providing sheltered edge features. Habitats: woodland; scrub	
EaBII19 Piccadilly and District Lines in Ealing TQ 179 796 Borough II			Yes	No	No	Average	Desk study records: Stag beetle; starling; common pipistrelle. Desk study records: Japanese knotweed; giant hogweed; cotoneaster species; false acacia; snowberry; Himalayan balsam; ring-necked parakeet. Records from survey: buddleia, cotoneaster species; snowberry; false acacia; Virginia creeper.			Invertebrates; reptiles; bats; birds.	Broadleaved woodland; neutral and acid grassland; dense scrub	Frequent invasive plants (buddleia, two cotoneaster species, snowberry, false acacia, Virginia creeper); occasional litter; occasional aircraft noise; severe road/rail noise; occasional industry noise.	Removal of areas of cleared scrub adjacent to Acton Green Common and Chiswick Back Common. Addition of a small band of woodland near EaL16 Cleveley Crescent Allotments. No change.		Aesthetic appeal; geographical position; typical urban character; size; habitat richness.	Habitat diversity varied across the site, but woodland species largely included sycamore, ash, hawthorn, cherry, field maple. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia, hawthorn, blackthorn, dogwood and firethorn. Patches of snowberry, Spanish broom, cotoneaster species and false acacia were present growing in places, particularly near South Ealing Station and North Ealing Station. Patches of neutral and acid grassland were located near Ealing Common Park, South Ealing and Boston Manor stations. Grassland species included fescue species, ribwort plantain, perennial ryegrass, oxeye daisy, green alkanet, nettle, cleaver. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, and their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a	Removal of litter and waste; manage or eliminate INNS where possible, snowberry and Virginia creeper which encroached sections of woodland and scrub habitats near South Ealing station and North Ealing Station. Identify opportunities for implementing changes to woodland management regimes in particular those that support: improved age distribution and/or woodland regeneration, including through introduction of additional tree age-classes; increases in the number and canopy cover of native tree or shrub species within the woodland parcel; increases in the amount of retained standing or retained deadwood. Identify opportunities for implementing changes to grassland management regimes in particular	

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
																corridor for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development.	those that support improved variation in sward height. Identify opportunities for implementing changes to scrub management regimes in particular those that support : improved age distribution and/or regeneration (seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature shrubs); improved habitat edge with transition between scrub and adjacent habitat managed to support scattered scrub and tallgrass/forb presence; habitat diversity including clearings, glades or rides providing sheltered edge features. Habitats: woodland, neutral grassland, acid grassland; scrub	
EaBII20 Silverlink Metro and Dudding Hill Loop Railsides in Ealing TQ 206 802 Borough II			Yes	No	No	Average	Desk study records: House sparrow; swift; starling; song thrush; common pipistrelle; soprano pipistrelle; Daubenton's; myotis species; brown long- eared; Natterer's bat; Leisler's bat.			Invertebrates; reptiles; bats; birds.	Secondary woodland; dense scrub.	Frequent invasive plants (Japanese knotweed, buddleia); occasional litter; occasional aircraft noise; severe road/rail noise; occasional industry noise; appears that a section of the SINC west of Old Oak Common Road has been	Expansion of boundary to include strips of woodland leading to Willesden Junction station.		Potential; geographical position; typical urban character; recreatability; size.	Much of the rail side habitats comprise secondary woodland dominated by sycamore or scrub. Woodland species largely included sycamore, ash, lime, oak, alder and London plane. Scrub species included bramble, buddleia, ivy and nettle. Patches of Japanese Knotweed were present growing in places, particularly between Acton	Removal of litter and waste; manage or eliminate INNS where possible, particularly Japanese knotweed which was prevalent between Acton Central and Willesden Junction stations. Identify opportunities for implementing changes to woodland management regimes in particular those that support: improved age	

			Survey Results										Evaluation				Recommendations	
SINC Name	Grid reference	Current Designations	Boundaries Correct	Area of Deficiency ⁴	Public Accessibility	Species Richness	Protected Species Records	Notable Species Records	Invasive Species Records	Interest	Dominant Habitats	Threats and Disturbance	Boundary Changes	Status Decision	Important SINC selection criteria	Status Justification	Habitat Management/ Enhancement/ Creation	Ealing BAP Species and Habitat Targets
							Desk study records: Japanese knotweed; giant hogweed; cotoneaster species; false acacia; snowberry; Himalayan balsam; ring-necked parakeet. Records from survey: Japanese knotweed; buddleia.					cleared in connection with Hs2 works.				Central and Willesden Junction stations. Due to the mix and continuous nature of habitats present, and their potential to support Ealing BAP species, the site provides a corridor for local wildlife in an area surrounded by urban development..	distribution and/or woodland regeneration, including through introduction of additional tree age-classes; increases in the number and canopy cover of native tree or shrub species within the woodland parcel; increases in the amount of retained standing or retained deadwood. Identify opportunities for implementing changes to scrub management regimes in particular those that support: improved age distribution and/or regeneration (seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature shrubs); improved habitat edge with transition between scrub and adjacent habitat managed to support scattered scrub and tallgrass/forb presence; habitat diversity including clearings, glades or rides providing sheltered edge features. Habitats: woodland; scrub	

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