

Greenwich Green Infrastructure Study – Policy context

Policy document	Page/policy reference (Please provide hyperlink)	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Greenwich Green Infrastructure Study (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.)
NPPF	Paras 73, 74, 77 and 114 Duty to cooperate: Paras 156 and 178-181	<p>Para 73 essentially provides the rationale for the study, what the study should comprise of and how it feeds into the strategic allocations of new GI as well as managing existing GI. It states that:</p> <p>“Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.”</p> <p>Para 74 sets out the only circumstances in which an open space can be developed for different uses. It clarifies that existing open space should not be built on unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or • the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or • the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss. <p>Para 77 describes the Local Green Space designation requirements, this could inform the audit and perhaps used to</p>	<p>Rationale</p> <p>Open Space method</p> <p>Open Space</p> <p>Policy and proposals</p> <p>Designation Policy</p>

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		<p>help designate new Local Green Spaces.</p> <p>Para 114 explains how GI should be addressed in Local Plans and this in turn could inform this study on how it can best provide evidence for the Local Plan.</p> <p>The 'duty to cooperate' is a legal requirement of the plan preparation process and is set out in Section 110 of the Localism Act. It is also outlined in the NPPF including para 156 which sets out the strategic issues where co-operation might be appropriate. Paragraphs 178-181 provides further guidance on 'planning strategically across local boundaries'. The duty to cooperate recognises linkages between neighbouring authorities and that development requirements cannot be wholly met by one single authority, so a joint up approach is required including joint evidence to inform key issues, and aligned plans across a series of authorities that include complementary policies that address key issues. Non-statutory approaches such as non-statutory local investment plans or local strategic statements are not required but are regarded to be useful to fulfil the 'duty to cooperate'.</p>	
Natural Environment Planning Practice Guidance	Green Infrastructure	The GI PPG calls for GI to be a key consideration in Local Plans and in relevant planning decisions. From a strategic perspective, Local Authorities are encouraged to plan positively for GI by preparing an authority wide (including crossing administrative borders) GI framework or strategy comprising of an audit of current GI that also identifies gaps and areas of where GI can be improved. This will in turn contribute to neighbourhood plans, infrastructure delivery plans and CIL schedules. Whereas Local Plans are to locate existing and proposed green infrastructure networks, SPDs can define the planning, design and management	Policy

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		components of the GI strategy.	
London Plan	March 2015 Policy 2.18 GI: The Multi-Functional Network of Green and Open Spaces Policy 3.5: Quality and Design of Housing Developments Policy 3.6: Children and Young People’s Play and Informal Recreation Facilities Policy 5.10 Urban Greening Policy 7.1: Lifetime Neighbourhoods Policy 7.18 Protecting Open Space and Addressing Deficiency Policy 7.19: Biodiversity and	<p>Policy 2.18: The policy lays out the strategic approach to GI (partnership and addressing deficiencies), how GI should be incorporated into planning decisions and LDF preparation. LDF Preparation should support the creation, protection and enhancement of GI and open spaces which include linking local BAPS to these strategies. GI and open spaces should be optimised for both their environmental and social qualities.</p> <p>Policy 3.5: The policy requires housing developments to display high design standards which should consider the relationship and the provision of open spaces for public and communal access that also addresses the needs of the elderly and children. Policy 3.6: Housing developments should include provide areas for children’s formal and informal play which should reflect the predicted child population of the scheme and future needs. This addresses the policy’s strategic objective to ensure that children and young people have access to high quality recreational facilities which includes trees and greenery wherever possible.</p> <p>Policy 5.10: The policy promotes urban greening to ensure that London increases the amount of green surface area by 5% by 2030 and further 5% by 2050. Development proposals are to incorporate GI and LDFs are to identify areas where GI can be integrated. This will provide the rational for the implanting new GI in the borough.</p> <p>Policy 7.1: The policy encourages resilient neighbourhoods which include enabling communities to have access to community infrastructure and open spaces. To achieve this, boroughs are encouraged to plan these services and work alongside</p>	Policy Rationale for urban greening Open Space proposals Trees

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	<p>Access To Nature</p> <p>Policy 7.21 Trees and Woodlands</p> <p>Policy 7.27: Blue Ribbon Network: Supporting Infrastructure and Recreational Use</p>	<p>neighbouring boroughs as well as at a regional level.</p> <p>Policy 7.18: Concerns the protection and creation of open spaces. Open spaces can only be lost if an equal or better open space can be provided elsewhere within the local catchment area. Areas of open space deficiency are to be identified and new open space areas are to be provided in places that are likely to experience substantial development – however they must conform to GI strategies and deliver multiple benefits. This ensures that there are satisfactory levels of open spaces across London.</p> <p>Policy 7.19: The policy aims to promote a proactive approach to the protection, enhancement, creation, promotion and management of biodiversity through ensuring that nature is considered at the beginning of development proposals. The policy reasons this maximises nature gains through the layout, design and use of materials in a scheme. To achieve this, it is highly likely that GI will be needed.</p> <p>Policy 7.21: Existing trees should be maintained and preserved – any loss of tree due to development should be replaced using the ‘right tree, right place’ principle and each borough is produce a Tree Strategy. The study’s audit should therefore take into account the Tree Strategy and explain how existing GI that includes trees in Greenwich reflect the strategy. Additionally, the strategy should inform the planting of trees in new areas of the borough.</p> <p>Policy 7.27: Requires development proposals to enhance the Blue Ribbon Network by refusing schemes that result in loss of waterborne sport and leisure activities and supporting schemes that protect access points to the Blue Ribbon Network such as slipways and steps. Developments must also protect and enhance</p>	

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		waterway support infrastructure including boatyards, moorings, jetties and safety equipment. The LDF should also identify the location of waterway facilities and any opportunities for enhancing or extending facilities.	
All London Green Grid (ALGG)	SPG Implementation Point 1: Protecting the Network of GI Implementation Point 2: Green Grid Area partnership working Implementation Point 3: Governance and Delivery Implementation Point 4: Integrating the ALGG Implementation point 5: Delivery Plan Implementation Point 6: Creation, Improvement and Management Implementation	<p>The ALGG seeks to promote a shift from grey to green and blue infrastructure and to make it part of the cities fundamental infrastructure. The SPG document aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, conserve and enhance London’s strategic network of green and open natural and cultural spaces and to connect them to the everyday life of the city. • Encourage greater use of, and engagement with, London’s green infrastructure and popularising key destinations within the network. • Securing a network of high quality, well designed and multifunctional green and open spaces to establish a crucial component of urban infrastructure. <p>The SPG provides guidance of all the relevant policies in the London Plan and is achieved through seven implementation points:</p> <p>Point 1: States that GI is protected, enhanced and managed to ensure that its social an environmental benefits are recognised in London and elsewhere,</p> <p>Point 2: Identifies 11 Partnership Areas which should Prepare Green Grid Area (GGA) Frameworks that sets out objectives and projects, taking into account cross boundary integration. Greenwich is in the GGA6 South East London Green Chain Plus Partnership Area and Greenwich plans and polices are to reflect the aims and objectives set out in this GGA such as the strategic</p>	Implementation of GI

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	Point 7: Achieving the Benefits of GI	<p>links of Greenwich to Eltham Link, Kidbrook Link.</p> <p>Point 3: Outlines that the Mayor will support to the local boroughs and stakeholders by implementing the necessary governance structures.</p> <p>Point 4: Requires all boroughs and relevant bodies to incorporate these implementation points, the strategic opportunities set out in Chapter 5 and appropriate area frameworks into policies, plans, proposals and projects into their plans and policies including into cross boundary working. In addition, it requires development and regeneration proposals to have integrated and improved GI.</p> <p>Point 5: Details that a delivery plan will be prepared that sets out key Green Grid Projects for investment and an associated delivery programme outlining a phased approach to its implementation.</p> <p>Point 6: Alongside GI improvement and enhancement schemes, development and regeneration proposals should include long term funding and management strategy for the GIs maintenance.</p> <p>Point 7: Opportunities for GI in London and its wider social and environmental benefits should be developed in partnership between the Mayor, boroughs and other stakeholders.</p>	
Natural Capital - report of the London Green Infrastructure Task Force	P35 Borough Level Governance	The report states that the London Boroughs are to plan and manage GI due to their roles in land use planning, management of public areas and implantation of measures to promote public health. The report calls for the boroughs to be placemakers in which GI is central to the agenda.	Role in placemaking, interaction with development proposals
Greenwich Local	Core Strategy	The Vision seeks to improve low quality environments in Greenwich and aims for a cleaner and greener Greenwich.	Air pollution

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Plan	<p>July 2014</p> <p>Vision</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Detailed Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DH1 Design • Policy OS1 Open Space • Policy OS3 South East London Green Chain • Policy OS4 Biodiversity • Policy OS(a) Development in Metropolitan Open Land • Policy OS(c) Public Open Space Deficiency Areas • Policy OS(d) Sportsgrounds and Playing Fields • Policy OS(e) Wildlife Deficiency Areas • Policy OS(f) 	<p>The Vision also envisages open spaces to be linked, improved and protected.</p> <p>The Spatial Strategy identifies the protection and enhancement of Royal Greenwich’s open spaces and the creation of new open spaces. The rationale for the creation of new infrastructure could be derived from the Design and Heritage sections of the spatial strategy that calls for high quality of design that contributes to a high quality, safe environment, a sense of place – in particular for housing developments. The Environment and Climate Change section also echoes the Vision, stating that “New open spaces will be integrated with future developments, particularly on the waterfront, and the links between open spaces will be improved.” Furthermore, air pollution is aimed to be reduced in the borough and the justification for the enhancement of GI could be used through this. GI can help to improve Cohesive and Healthy Communities - an element of the Spatial Strategy which calls for a healthy urban environment.</p> <p>Policy DH1 highlights the need for high quality design that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance biodiversity consistent with the Greenwich Biodiversity Action Plan; • incorporate living roofs and/or walls in line with Policy; and • demonstrate measures that reduce surface water flood risk and landscape the environment in a way that provides for permeable surfaces. <p>This criteria promotes the benefits of GI thus providing a justification for retaining and enhancing new GI schemes.</p> <p>Policy OS1 encourages the safeguarding, enhancement and</p>	<p>Green corridors network</p> <p>Rationale</p> <p>Role in placemaking, interaction with development proposals</p> <p>GI functions</p> <p>Design</p>

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	<p>Ecological Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy OS(g) Green and River Corridors 	<p>improving access to existing public and private open space, including Metropolitan Open Land, Green Belt, Green Chain and Community Open Space, as defined on the policies map, and other small open spaces such as Local Green Spaces.</p> <p>Policy OS3 outlines areas of MOL which also form part of the South East London Green Chain, that will be promoted and enhanced, therefore this GI study can improve GI in these areas to be in line with this policy.</p> <p>Policy OS4 states that, “biodiversity enhancements will be encouraged particularly in areas that are currently deficient in accessible wildlife sites.” The study will identify the potential creation of SINCs, and therefore contribute to this policy.</p> <p>Policy OS(a) promotes green corridors and/or creating new access points into or between open land areas.</p> <p>Policy OS(c) aims to increase the provision of open space including stating that 50 new residential developments in deficiency areas are to incorporate public open space.</p> <p>Policy OS(d) seeks to protect sports grounds and playing fields which will incorporate the findings of the work already completed on the Borough’s playing pitches.</p> <p>Policy OS(e) seeks to maximise opportunities for wildlife habitats and for their management. GI can help achieve this.</p> <p>Policy OS(f) calls for developments to consider the onsite biodiversity and geological features in their proposals in way that they are protected in enhanced. Furthermore the policy outlines that trees should be protected and only native species should be planted. Policy OS(g) green corridors will be protected and</p>	<p>Open Spaces</p> <p>Open space, Green Chain interaction</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Green corridors</p> <p>Open Space around development</p> <p>Recreational</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Green corridors</p>

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		enhanced in the borough.	
London Wildlife Sites Board	Advice Note June 2011	<p>“Recommended SINC Selection Process</p> <p>A. Roles and responsibilities of London Boroughs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is the responsibility of London Boroughs to obtain and maintain up to date data on all land of nature conservation interest that is located within the administrative borough boundary, irrespective of land ownership. The borough also needs to be aware of the distribution of priority habitats and priority species of wildlife, especially those species that are legally protected. 2. The Borough must have access to a current evidence base relating to habitats, species, etc. from which to support site selection, de-selection or changes to boundaries. <p>NB Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL) is the primary data holder in London. Boroughs are strongly recommended to enter into data exchange agreements with GIGL.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The Borough should secure the services of qualified ecologists to survey relevant land within the borough boundary, evaluate this land against the criteria set out in Appendix 1 of this document and provide a set of recommendations on which sites should be accorded SINC status (and at which grade). 4. The Borough should submit the survey data and recommendations to a local Site Selection Panel whose responsibility it is to provide independent, expert advice on the approach to surveys and evaluation and to validate any recommendations on SINC status. The Site Selection Panel should 	Biodiversity

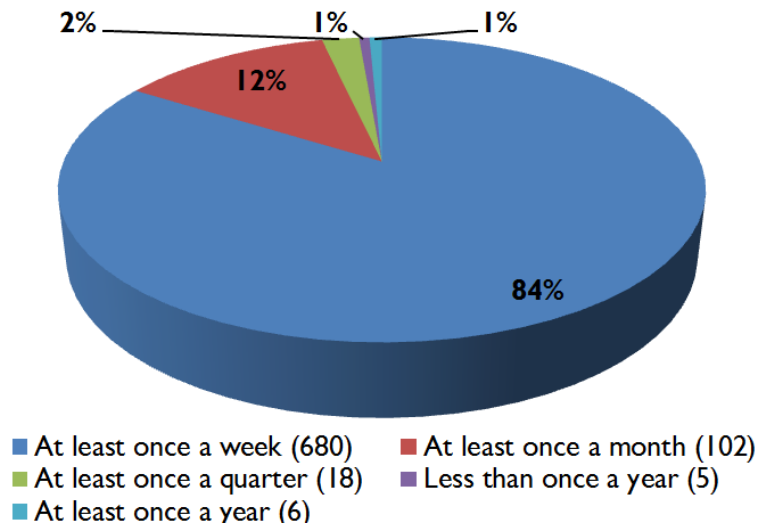
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		<p>consist of a mix of local natural history experts and representatives of "Friends of..." groups and other local groups with an interest in land management; representatives of statutory agencies such as Natural England and/or Environment Agency and relevant NGOs such as London Wildlife Trust; and, other relevant Borough officers from planning and parks/greenspace teams.</p> <p>5. On the basis of survey data and other relevant evidence and the advice provided by the local Site Selection Panel, the relevant Borough Officer should produce a schedule of proposed SINCs or changes to SINCs.</p> <p>6. If an external validation of the process undertaken is required the Borough Officer should supply the schedule and supporting information to the LWSB for consideration at an LWSB meeting. [The LWSB will meet three times per year – see below].</p> <p>7. Following steps 1-5 above (or steps 1-6 if validation by the LWSB is required), the Borough Officer will use appropriate internal Borough processes, primarily those linked to the development of its Local Development Framework (LDF), to approve the Borough's SINCs. It is recommended that GIGL is notified of any changes or additions to the status or boundaries of SINC to ensure the maintenance of a comprehensive London-wide dataset.</p> <p>Changes to Sites of Metropolitan Importance</p> <p>To obtain advice from the LSWB regarding SMIs, the relevant Borough Officers should supply the following information to the Chair of the LWSB at least three weeks prior to an LWSB meeting [NB Dates of meetings will be posted on the Biodiversity pages of the Greater London Authority web-site].</p>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a map showing the new site boundary or alterations to the boundary • the reasons for the selection or proposed change • evidence including summary details of what surveys were undertaken and by whom • composition and qualifications the local Site Selection Panel which is making the recommendation” 	
Greener Greenwich SPD	2014	The Greener Greenwich Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance on how new development in Royal Greenwich should be designed and built so that it has a positive impact on the environment and achieves the highest standards of sustainable design and construction. Developers should refer to Section 2, which includes a checklist of climate adaptation and mitigation considerations when designing proposed developments.	GI, policy recommendations – NB. COULD BE UPDATED IN LIGHT OF EVIDENCE BASE FINDINGS
Greenwich Biodiversity Action Pan	March 2010	<p>Action 15 states “Management of every SINC and other key sites should be subject to a management plan with ecological objectives.”</p> <p>Action 16 states “Identify and approach current land owners of key sites (SINCs/greengrid) to discuss and agree management objectives relating to improving key habitats for biodiversity.”</p> <p>Both the above actions will help with the SINC audits.</p>	Biodiversity Audit
The Greenwich Open Space Study	Amended April 2013	<p>The Study found that the needs and the priorities of open spaces are diverse throughout the borough, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of high population density including areas with 	

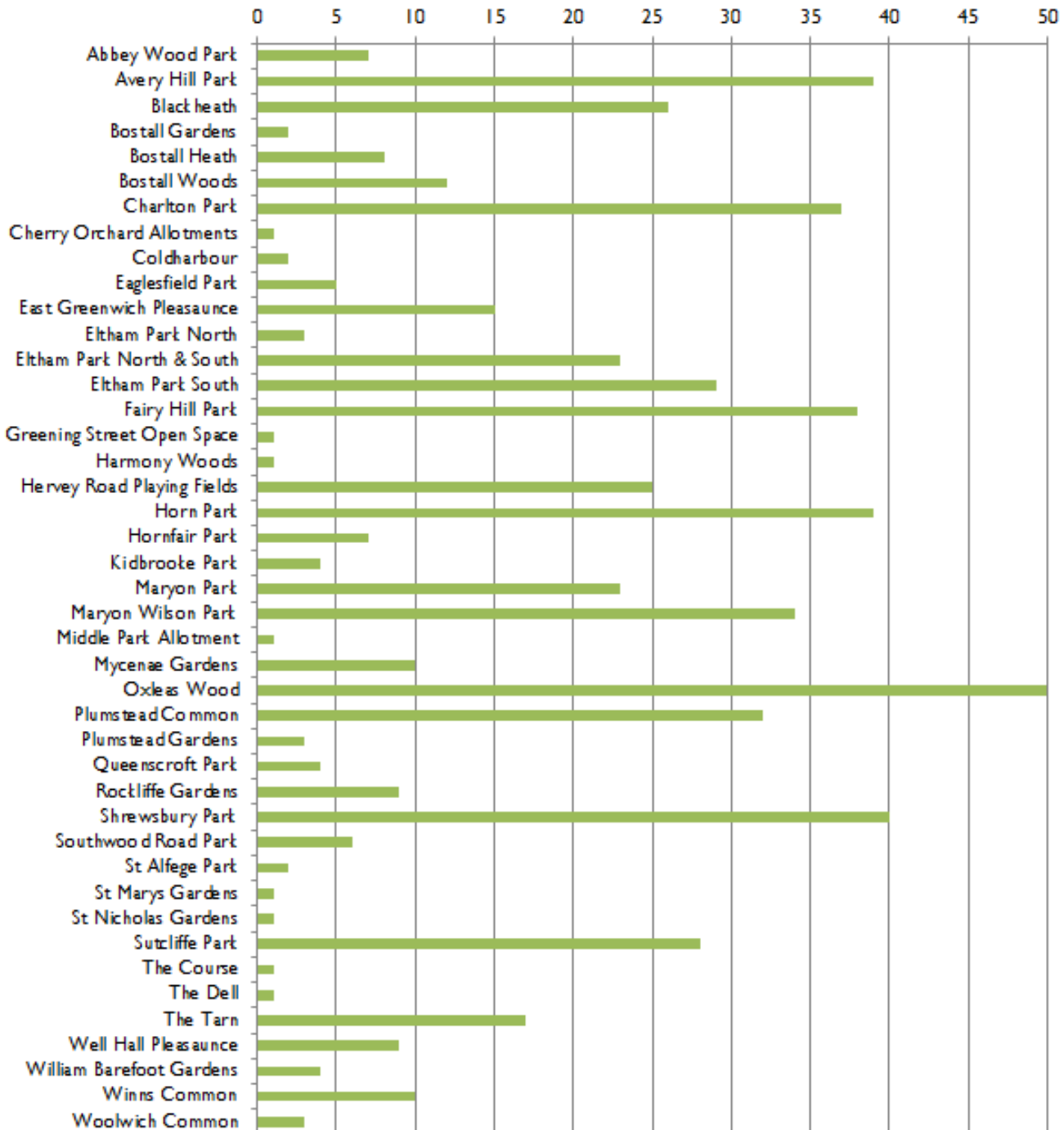
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		<p>high proportion of flats and / or terraced dwellings require spaces with a range of functions that would emulate the function of a garden, which comprises of children’s play, informal games, sitting out, picnics, gardening, and community/family gatherings. High density population areas in Greenwich are Woolwich Common, south Glyndon, Plumstead, northern Shooters Hill, east Thamesmead Moorings, central Abbey Wood, northern and Western Greenwich West and Eastern Middle Park and Sutcliffe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Woolwich Common, eastern Thomasmead Moorings, Abbey Wood, Plymstead, Eltham West and southern Middle Park and Sutcliffe and north west Greenwich West have areas of high child density. These areas should prioritise spaces for children’s play. • Of the 17 wards in the borough, nine contain areas where a significantly high proportion of the population are ‘not in good health’. Open spaces in these areas should include formal and informal opportunities for physical exercise in a range of environments, reflecting the specific needs of those populations. • The northern, north east, and south western wards generally experience high levels of deprivation. It is recommended that open spaces in these areas provide attractive and safe environments, create a sense of place and enhance the image and community identity. 	<p>Recreational</p> <p>Recreational</p> <p>Play</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Design</p>

Parks, Estates & Open Spaces Consultation Results 2016

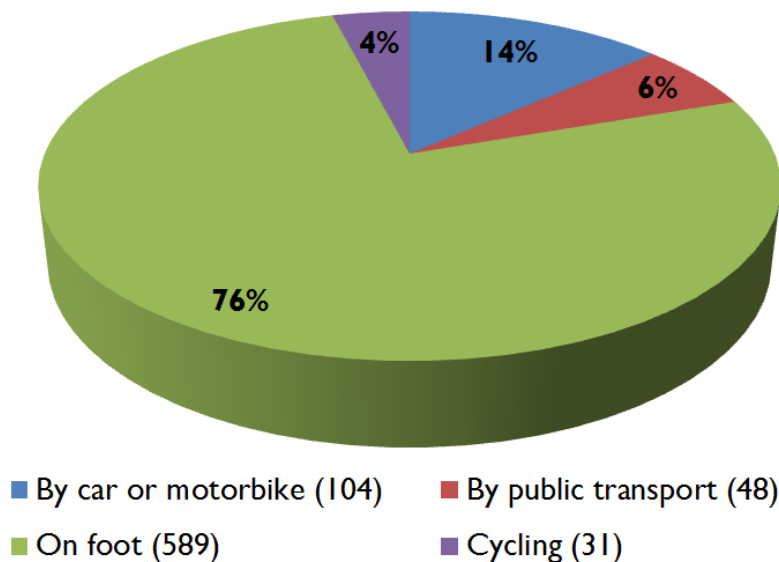
How often do you visit a park or open space?



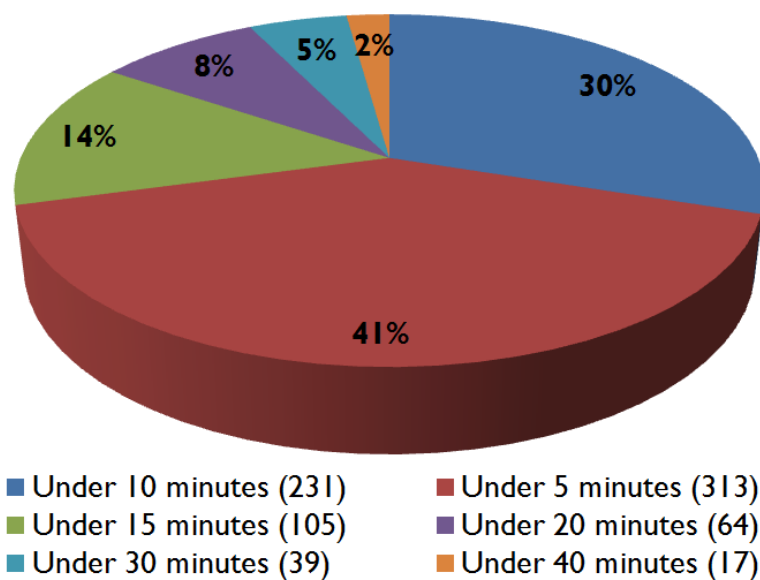
Which park or open space do you use most often?



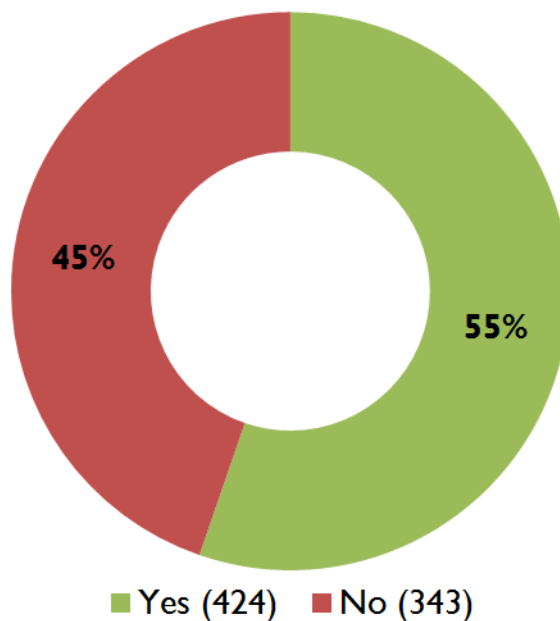
What mode of transport do you take for the majority of your journeys when going to your local park or open space?



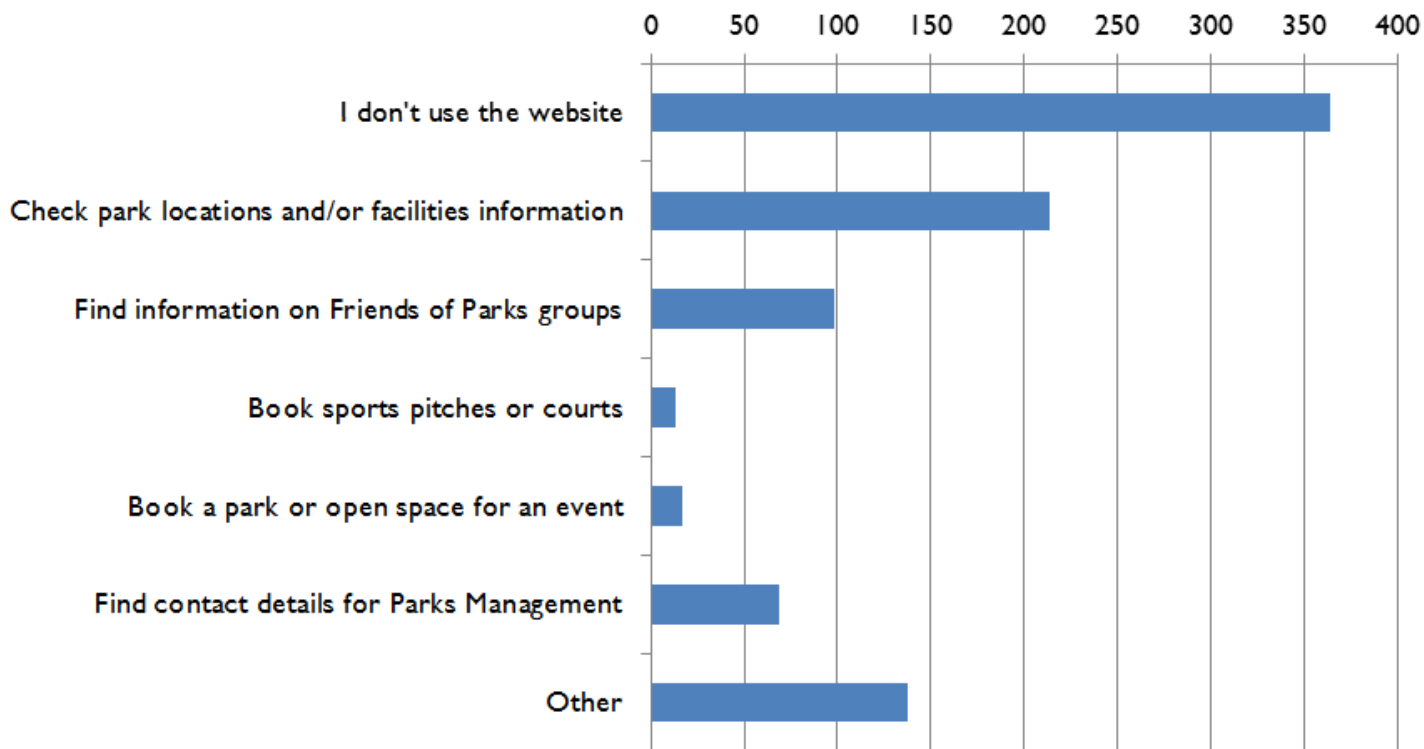
How long does it take to travel to the park or open space you visit the most?



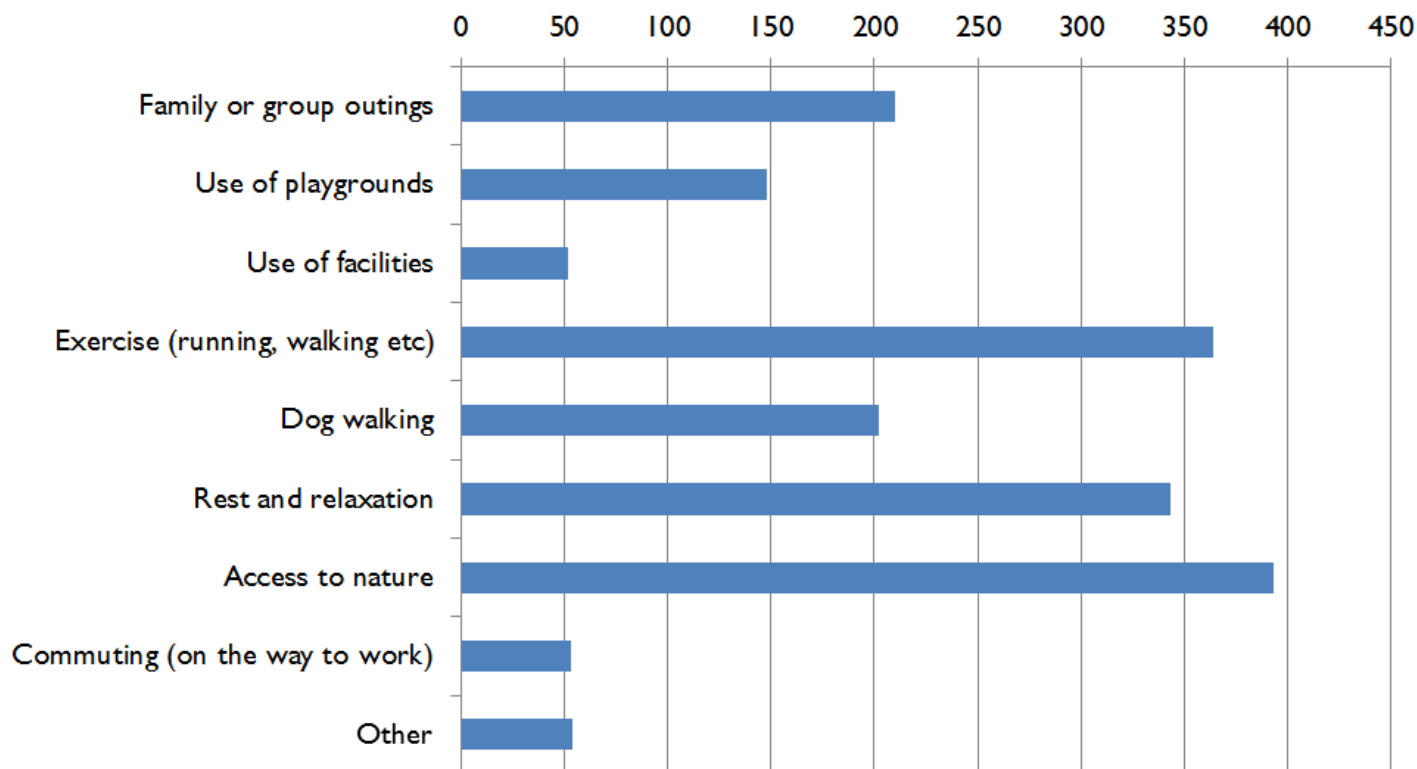
Is the route you take green and pleasant?



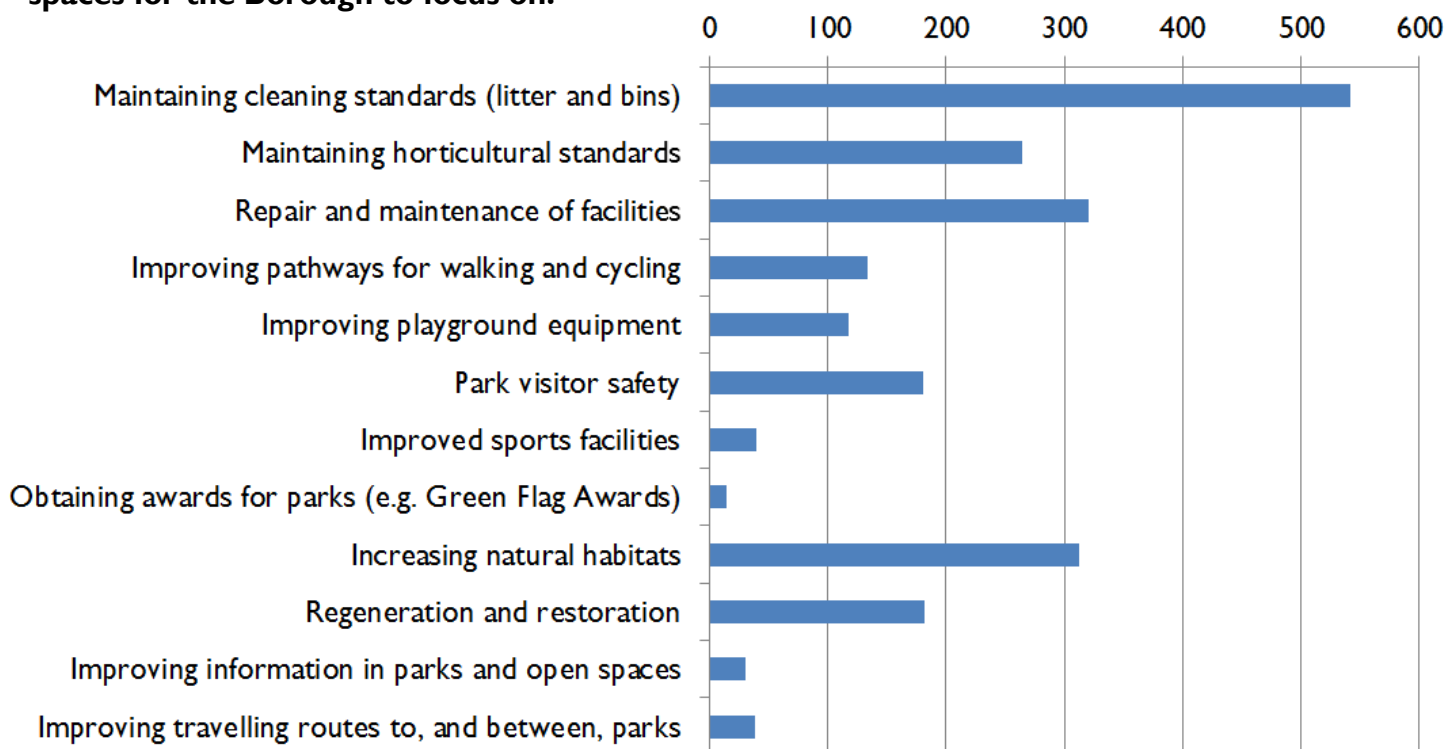
Which of the following do you do on the Royal Borough of Greenwich's website?



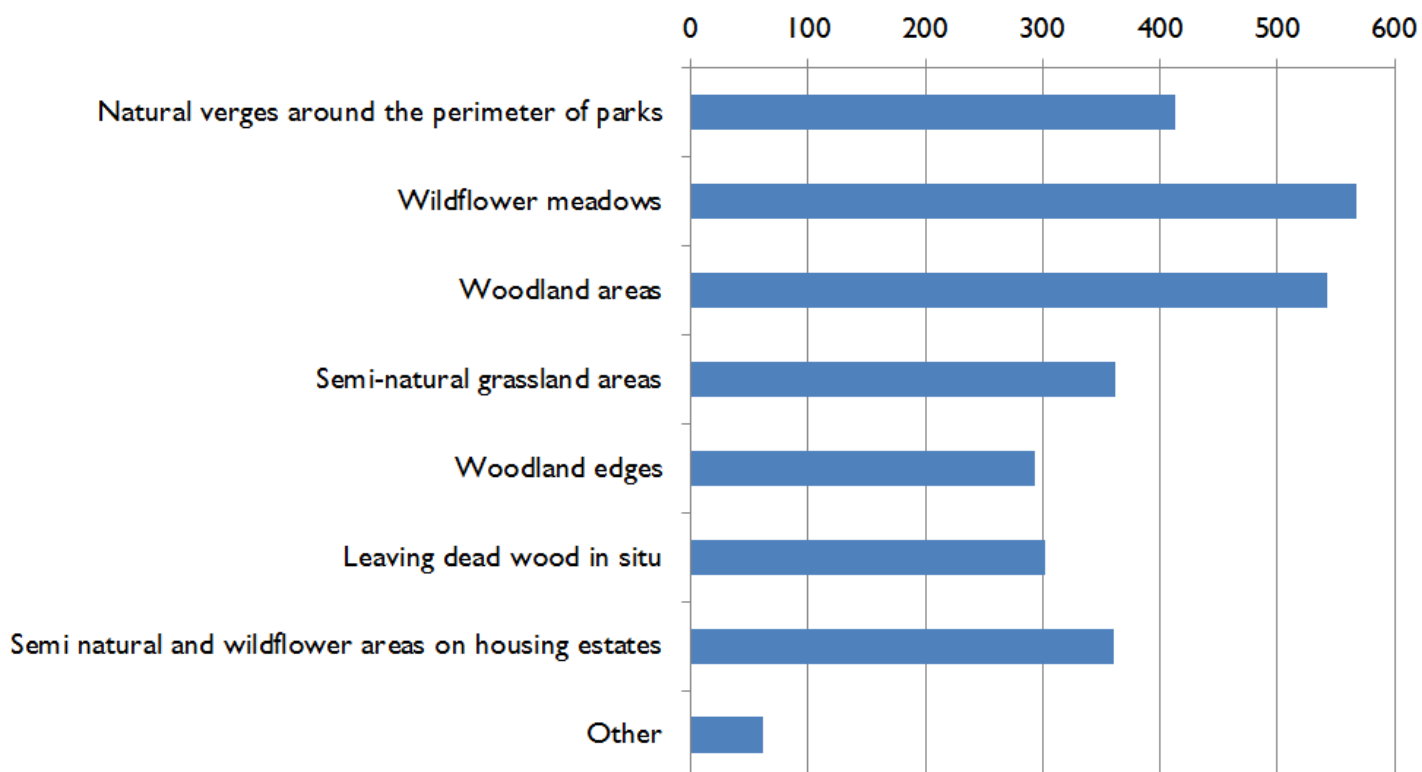
What is your main reason for visiting a park or open space?



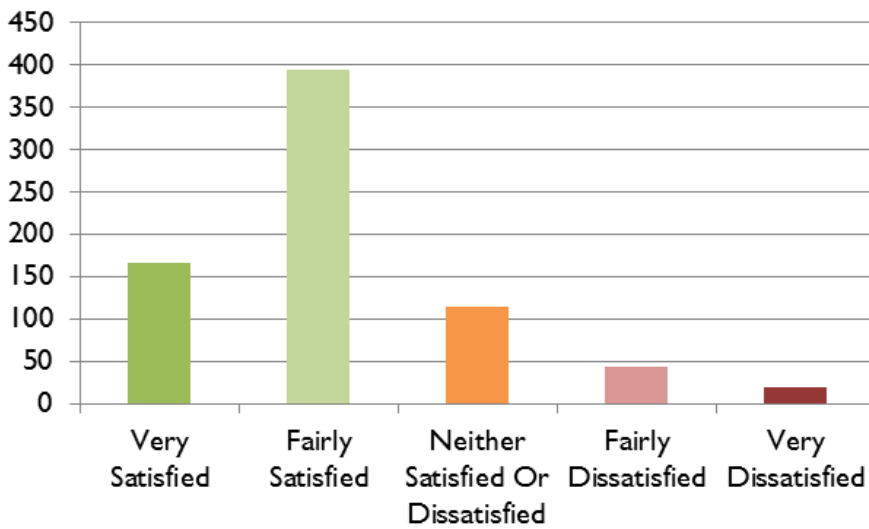
Looking to the future let us know what are the most important aspects of parks and open spaces for the Borough to focus on.



We would like to increase opportunities for people to experience nature at close hand please tell us the best way to increase biodiversity in our parks.

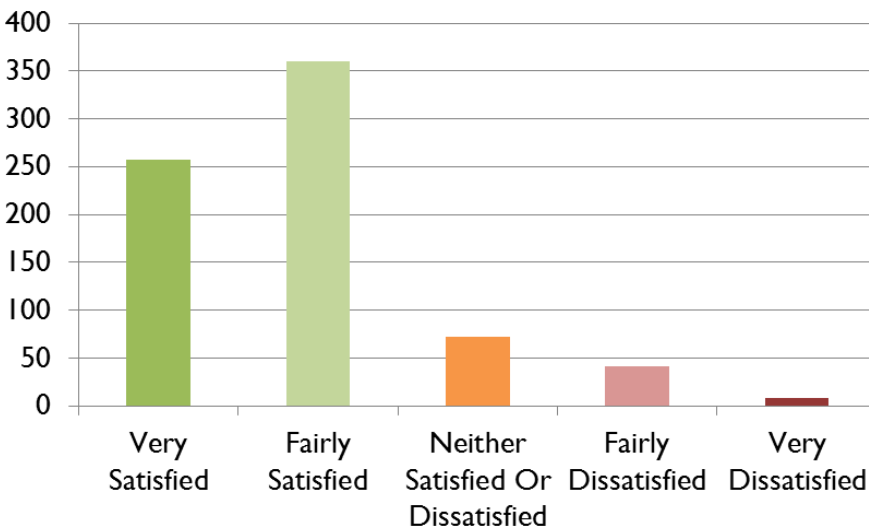


How would you rate your overall satisfaction with the Parks, Estates & Open Spaces service?



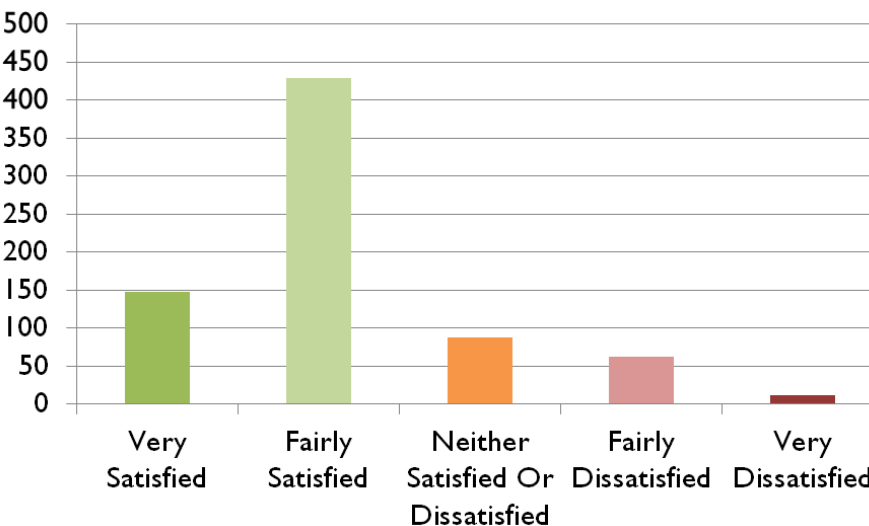
Very Satisfied	23%
Fairly Satisfied	53%
Neither Satisfied Or Dissatisfied	15%
Fairly Dissatisfied	6%
Very Dissatisfied	3%

How would you rate your overall satisfaction with the quantity of parks and open spaces?



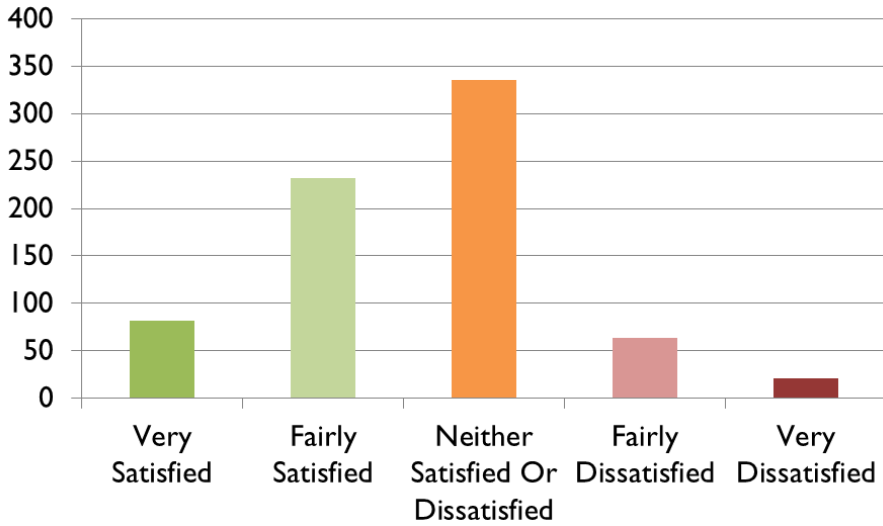
Very Satisfied	35%
Fairly Satisfied	49%
Neither Satisfied Or Dissatisfied	10%
Fairly Dissatisfied	5%
Very Dissatisfied	1%

How would you rate your overall satisfaction with the quantity / condition of parks & open spaces?



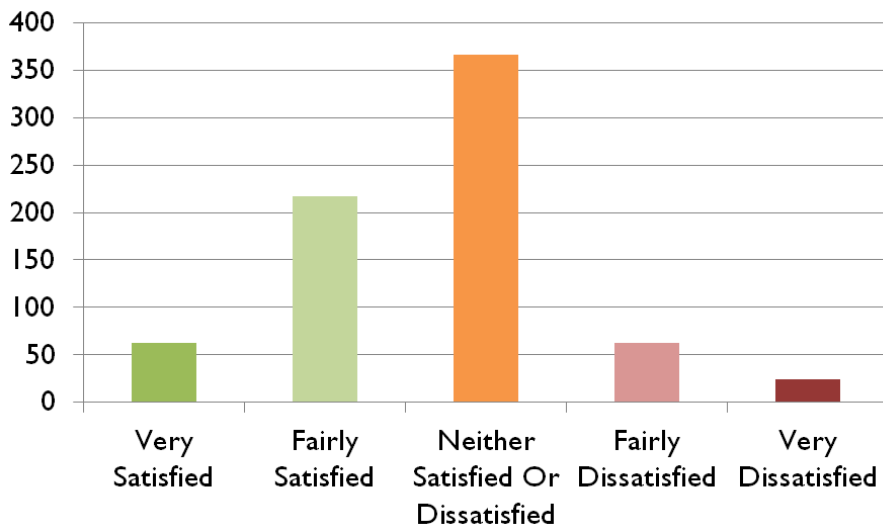
Very Satisfied	20%
Fairly Satisfied	58%
Neither Satisfied Or Dissatisfied	12%
Fairly Dissatisfied	8%
Very Dissatisfied	2%

How would you rate your overall satisfaction with the quantity of play spaces for 0 to 5 year olds?



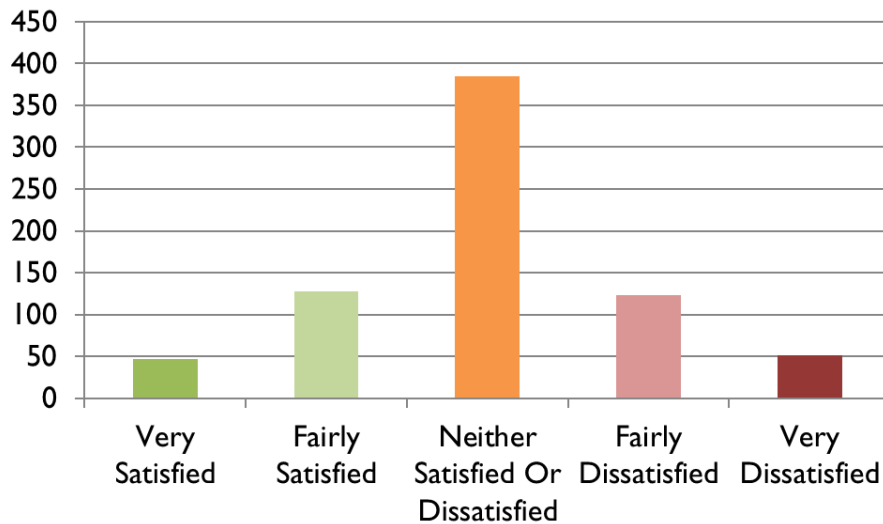
Very Satisfied	11%
Fairly Satisfied	31%
Neither Satisfied Or Dissatisfied	46%
Fairly Dissatisfied	9%
Very Dissatisfied	3%

How would you rate your overall satisfaction with the quantity of play spaces for 5 to 10 year olds?



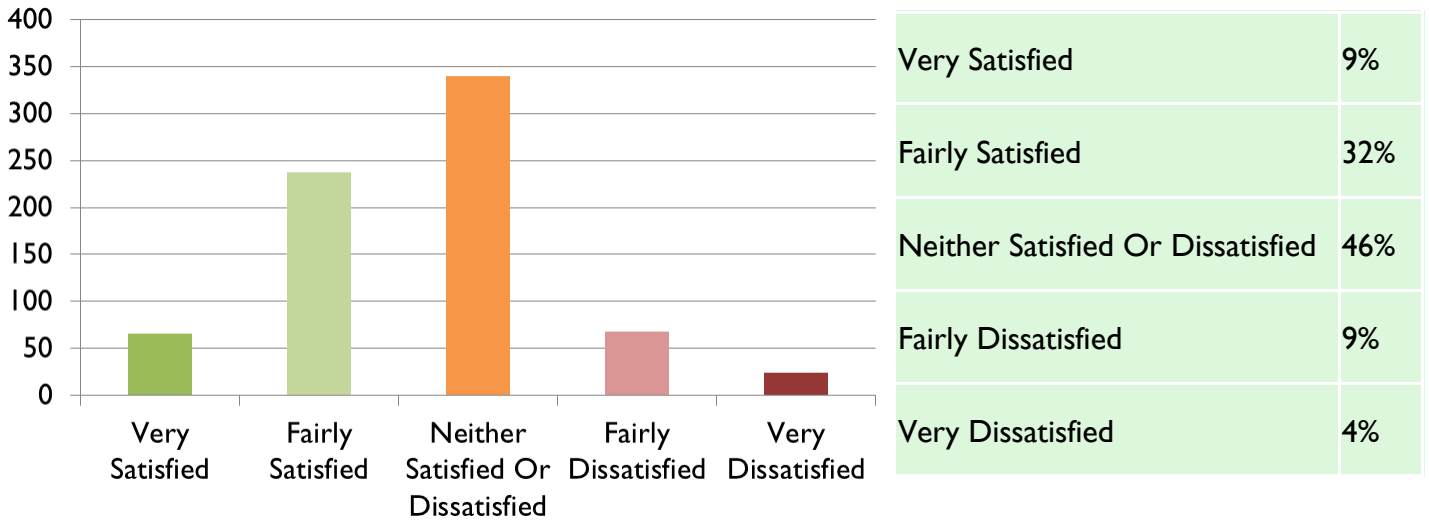
Very Satisfied	9%
Fairly Satisfied	29%
Neither Satisfied Or Dissatisfied	50%
Fairly Dissatisfied	9%
Very Dissatisfied	3%

How would you rate your overall satisfaction with the quantity of play spaces for 11+ year olds?

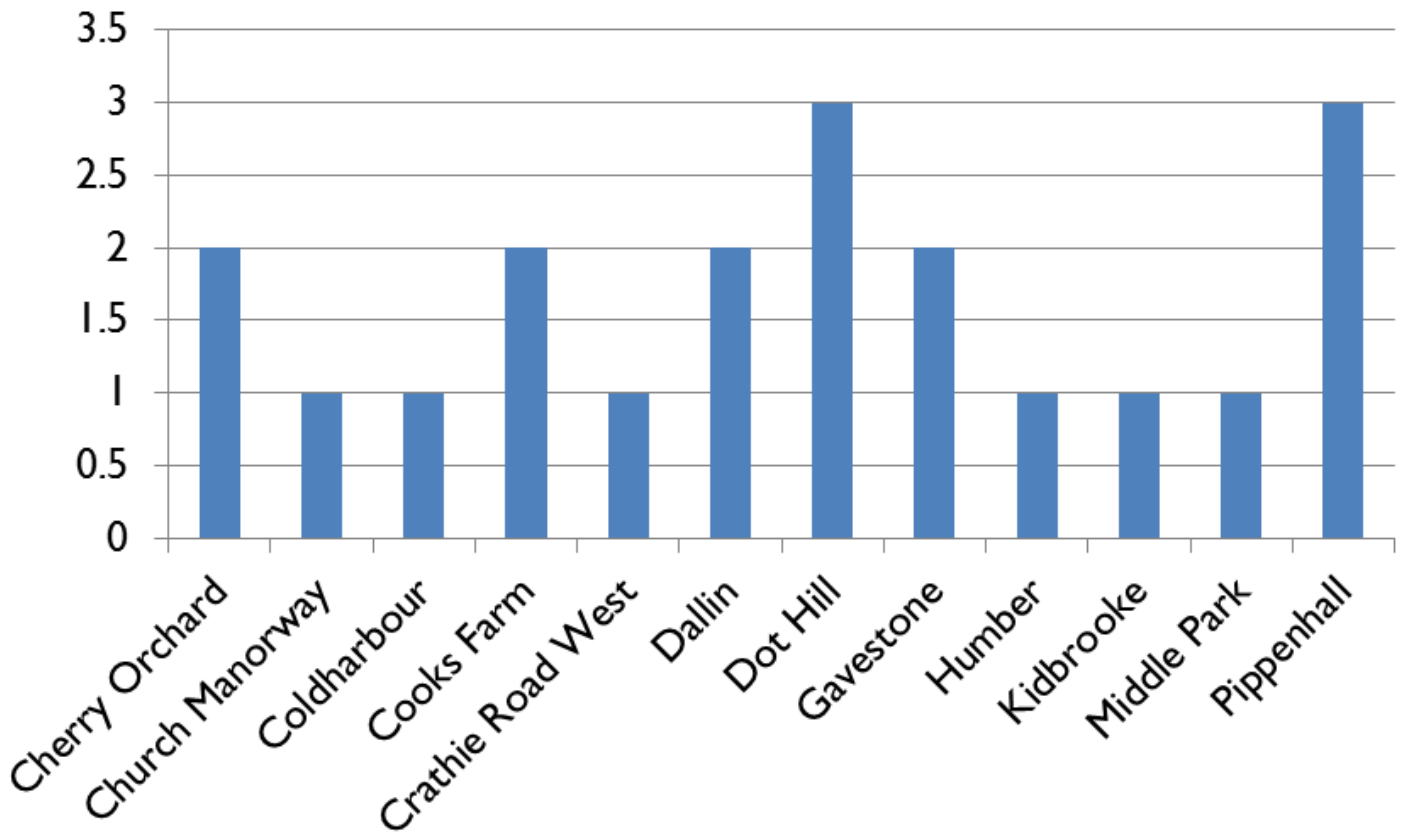


Very Satisfied	6%
Fairly Satisfied	17%
Neither Satisfied Or Dissatisfied	53%
Fairly Dissatisfied	17%
Very Dissatisfied	7%

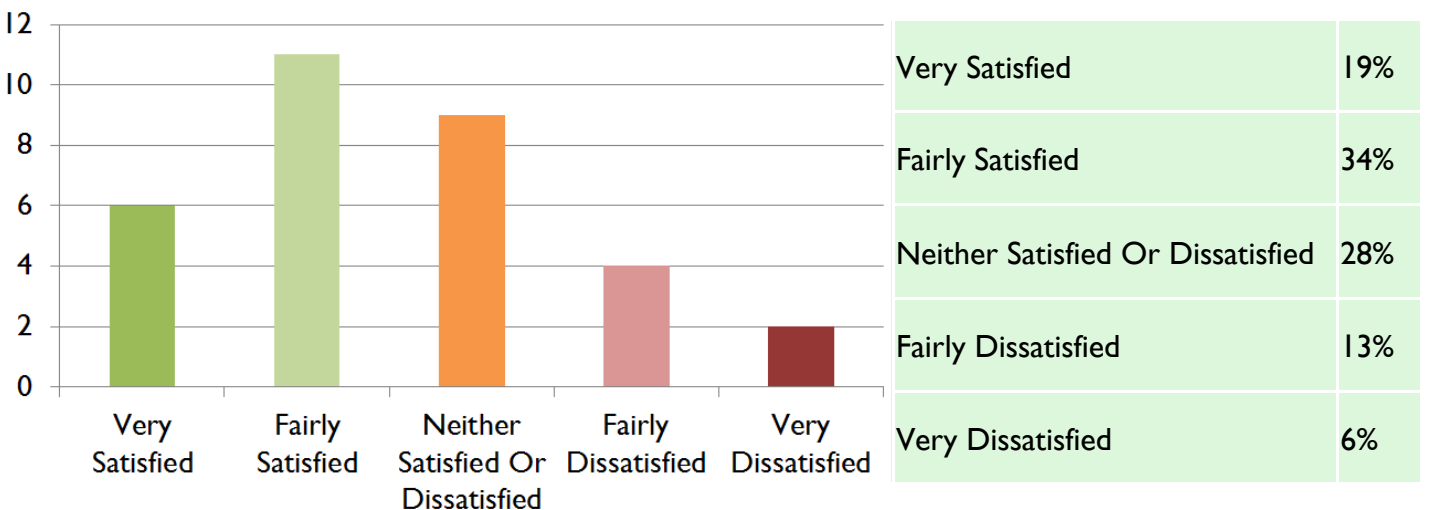
How would you rate your overall satisfaction with the quality and condition of play facilities?



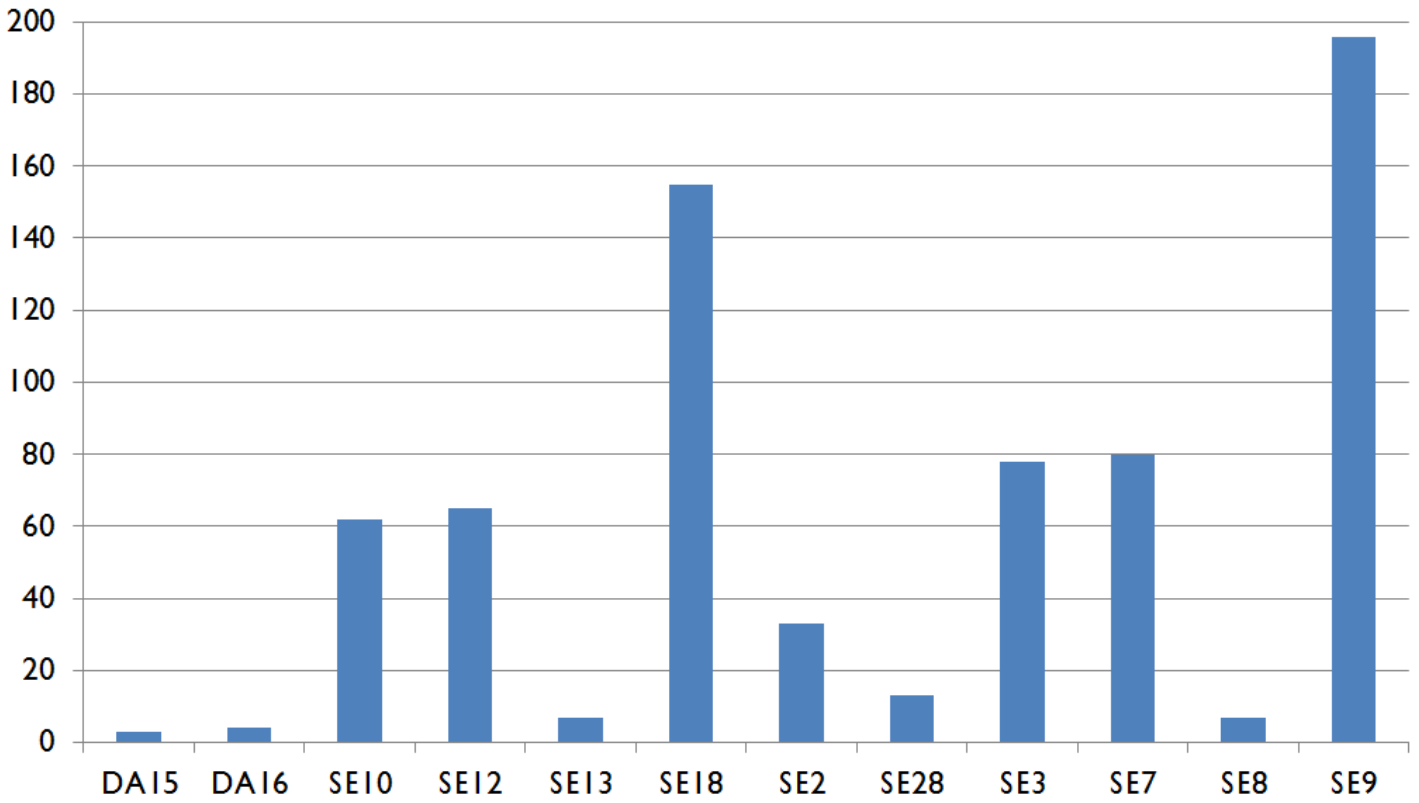
Allotment sites



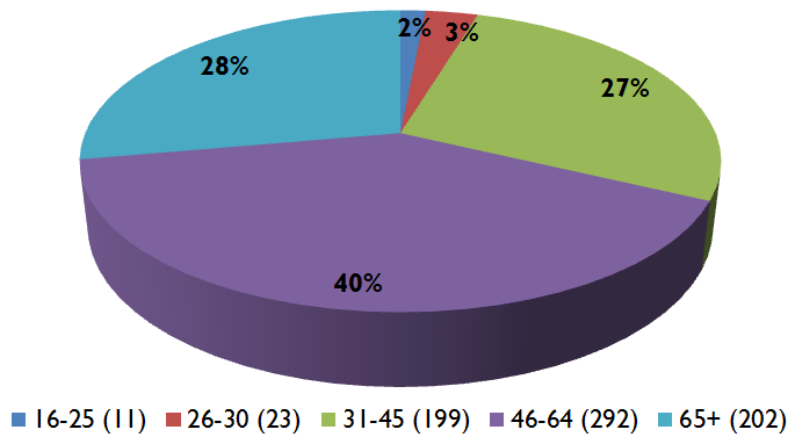
How would you rate your overall satisfaction with the quantity of allotments?



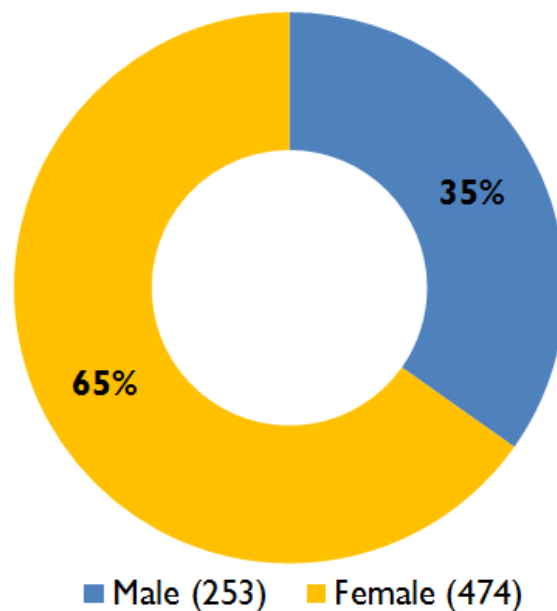
Please state your home postcode.



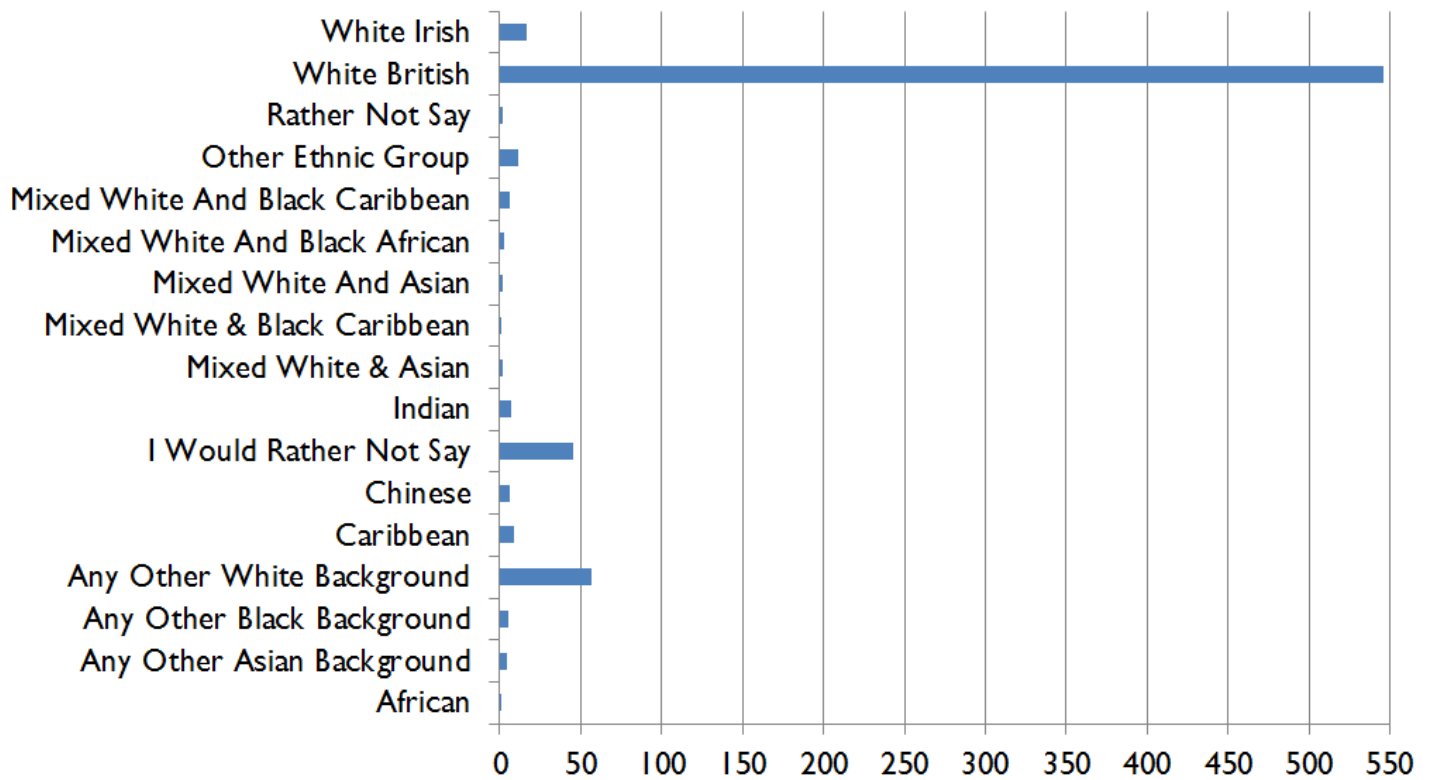
What age are you?



What is your gender?



How would you describe your ethnic origin?



Accessibility standards adopted by nearby local authorities

Typology	Bexley ¹	Bromley	Newham	Barking and Dagenham	Lewisham ²	Tower Hamlets ³
Parks and gardens	<p>All residents should have access to a Metropolitan Park within 3200m from home;</p> <p>All residents should have access to a District Park within 1200m from home;</p> <p>All residents should have access to a Local Park within 400m (10 minutes walk) from home.</p>	<p>All residents should have access to a Regional Park (over 400ha) within 8000m of home;</p> <p>All residents within the Borough should have access to a Metropolitan Park within 3200m from home;</p> <p>All residents within the Borough should have access to a District Park within 1200m from home;</p> <p>All residents within the Borough should have access to a Local Park/Small Local Park/Pocket Park within 400m from home.</p>	<p>Regional: N/A (out of Borough only)</p> <p>Metropolitan: N/A (out of Borough only)</p> <p>District: 1.2km (extended by 400m close to transport corridors)</p> <p>Local, Small Open Spaces, Pocket Parks and Linear Open Spaces: 400m</p>	No data available	<p>All residents within the Borough should have access to a Metropolitan Park within 3200m from home;</p> <p>All residents within the Borough should have access to a District Park within 1200m from home;</p> <p>All residents within the Borough should have access to a Local Park within 400m from home.</p>	<p>All residents should have access to a Regional Park (over 400ha) within 8000m of home;</p> <p>All residents within the Borough should have access to a Metropolitan Park within 3200m from home;</p> <p>All residents within the Borough should have access to a District Park within 1200m from home;</p> <p>All residents within the Borough should have access to a Local Park/Small Local Park/Pocket Park within 400m from home.</p>
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	All residents should have access to natural/semi-natural	No data available	Green space of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than	No data available	All residents should have access to a natural or semi-	All residents should have access to a natural or semi-

¹ LDF: Bexley Open Space Strategy. London Borough of Bexley. December 2008. Accessible at: <http://www.bexley.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3750&p=0>

² Lewisham Open Space Strategy 2012-2017. London Borough of Lewisham. Accessible at: <https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/strategies/Documents/OpenSpaceStrategy2012.pdf>

³ An Open Spaces Strategy for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets 2006 – 2016. Accessible at: <http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Leisure-and-culture/Parks-and-open-spaces/Open-space-strategy.pdf>

	green space ewithin 720m (15 minutes walk) of home		300m (5 minutes walk) from home At least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home One hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population		natural greenspace or Local Nature Reserve within 1 km of home.	natural greenspace within 1 km of home.
Green Corridors	No standard set	No data available	No data available	No data available	The standards for natural and semi-natural greenspaces include green corridors: residents should have access within 1km of home.	No data available
Outdoor sports facilities	Pitches and tennis courts: 768 m (16 minutes walk) Bowling greens and synthetic pitches: 20 minute drive	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Amenity Green Space	All residents should have access to amenity greenspace within 400m of home.	No data available	No data available	No data available	All residents in the Borough should have access to amenity greenspace within 400m of home.	No data available
Children and young peoples' space	Provision for children under 12: 480 m (10 minute walk) Provision for children	No data available	All residents within the Borough should have access to areas of formal and informal play	No data available	No data available	No data available

	over 12: 720 m (15 minute walk)		provision for children and teenagers within 400m of home			
Allotments	All residents should have access to allotments within 720 m of home.	No data available	Within 1.2km of an allotment	No data available	All residents in the Borough should have access to allotments within 1200m of home.	No data available
Cemeteries and churchyards	No standard set	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Civic spaces	No standard set	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Agricultural land	No standard set	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available

Quantity standards adopted by nearby local authorities

Typology	Quantity standards by comparable Local Authority (ha per 1000 head of population)					
	Bexley	Bromley	Newham	Barking and Dagenham	Lewisham	Tower Hamlets
Parks and gardens	Metropolitan Park: 1.12 ha District Park: 0.38 ha Local Park: 0.58 ha Small local parks: 0.03 ha	No quantity standard	Public Parks: 0.78 ha District parks: 0.28 ha Local Parks: 0.44 ha Pocket parks: 0.006 ha	No quantity standard	Metropolitan parks and gardens: 1.41ha District parks and gardens: 1.41ha Local parks and gardens: 1.41ha	No quantity standard

Typology	Quantity standards by comparable Local Authority (ha per 1000 head of population)					
	Bexley	Bromley	Newham	Barking and Dagenham	Lewisham	Tower Hamlets
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	2.58 ha	No quantity standard	1.00 ha	No quantity standard	Natural and semi natural greenspace – including green corridors: 2.44ha Local Nature Reserves – including green corridors: 2.44ha	No quantity standard
Green Corridors	No standard set.	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	The standards for green corridors are included with the natural and semi-natural greenspaces standards – 2.44ha.	No quantity standard
Outdoor sports facilities	1.30 ha (of which 0.52 is community accessible sports pitches)	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard
Amenity Green Space	0.16 ha	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	0.12ha	No quantity standard
Children and young peoples' space	Provision for children under 12: 1.43 facilities Provision for children over 12: 1.15 facilities	No quantity standard	10sqm of dedicated play space per child	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard
Allotments	0.22 ha	No quantity standard	0.125 ha	No quantity standard	0.9ha	No quantity standard

Typology	Quantity standards by comparable Local Authority (ha per 1000 head of population)					
	Bexley	Bromley	Newham	Barking and Dagenham	Lewisham	Tower Hamlets
Cemeteries and churchyards	2.16 plots	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard
Civic spaces	No standard set	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard
Agricultural land	No standard set	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard
Total open space provision per 1000 head of population	Current total open space provision: 6.37 ha.	Current total open space provision: 4 ha.			Current total open space provision: 2.74 ha.	Current total open space provision: 1.2 ha.

ID	Name	Primary typology	Hierarchy	Site access	Area (ha)	Quality threshold	Quality Score	Value Threshold	Value Score	QV Rating	Exemplar	
119	Greenwich Park	Parks and gardens	Metropolitan	Opening hours	76.83	140	140	129	129	++	Q	V
4	Avery Hill Park	Parks and gardens	District	Freely accessible	31.19	81	110	90	114	++		
56	Charlton Park	Parks and gardens	District	Freely accessible	21.3	81	94	90	102	++		
405	Winn's Common	Parks and gardens	District	Freely accessible	26.03	81	81	90	90	++	Q	V
254	Well Hall Pleasaunce	Parks and gardens	Local	Opening hours	4.5	71	112	76	77	++		
98	Eltham Park South	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	16.79	71	105	76	102	++		
160	Maryon Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Opening hours	12.43	71	93	76	87	++		
134	Hornfair Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Opening hours	9.93	71	92	76	84	++		
188	Plumstead Common	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	15.73	71	92	76	92	++		
133	Horn Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Opening hours	6.72	71	91	76	79	++		
84	East Greenwich Pleasaunce	Parks and gardens	Local	Opening hours	2.35	71	86	76	76	++		
1	Abbey Wood Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	7.21	71	85	76	76	++		
15	Birchmere Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	18.62	71	84	76	79	++		
232	Sutcliffe Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	14.23	71	81	76	96	++		
102	Fairy Hill Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Opening hours	4.65	71	76	76	76	++		V
108	Gallions Hill	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	18.06	71	75	76	85	++		
194	Queenscroft Recreational Ground	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	5.18	71	71	76	80	++		
83	Eaglesfield Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	3.65	71	71	76	78	++	Q	
94	Eltham Palace	Parks and gardens	Local	Opening hours	7.95	71	90	76	63	+-		
189	Plumstead Gardens	Parks and gardens	Local	Opening hours	2.48	71	79	76	64	+-		
509	Cator Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Restricted access	6.75	71	78	76	52	+-		
158	Manorway Green	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	2.36	71	75	76	64	+-		
109	Gallions Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	5.21	71	73	76	51	+-		
161	Maryon Wilson Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	12.49	71	71	76	58	+-		
508	Cator Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	3.22	71	69	76	53	--		
219	Southwood Playing Field	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	4.81	71	69	76	68	--		
49	Central Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	3.08	71	66	76	37	--		
141	Kidbrooke Green Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	2.3	71	66	76	43	--		
85	Southern Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	2.64	71	66	76	59	--		
235	The Course	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	3.85	71	64	76	70	--		

ID	Name	Primary typology	Hierarchy	Site access	Area (ha)	Quality threshold	Quality Score	Value Threshold	Value Score	QV Rating	Exemplar
202	Rockliffe Gardens	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	2.78	71	62	76	48	--	
215	Shrewsbury Park	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	14.43	71	60	76	42	--	
65	Coldharbour Unleased Open Space	Parks and gardens	Local	Freely accessible	3.66	71	46	76	31	--	
205	Royal Arsenal Gardens	Parks and gardens	Local	Restricted access	2.28	71	40	76	29	--	
233	Thames Barrier Gardens	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	1.82	73	89	40	65	++	
27	Bostall Gardens	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	1.1	73	87	40	76	++	
78	Royal Arsenal Riverside	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	0.21	73	86	40	46	++	
51	Charlotte Turner Gardens	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	1.24	73	73	40	74	++	Q
2	Altash Gardens	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	0.76	73	71	40	69	+	
81	Duke of Wellington Gardens	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	0.85	73	66	40	45	+	
36	Briset Road Park	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	0.67	73	65	40	55	+	
244	Twinkle Park	Parks and gardens	Small local	Opening hours	0.39	73	63	40	40	+	V
38	Broadwater Green	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	1.95	73	63	40	68	+	
226	St Nicholas Gardens	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	1.14	73	62	40	40	+	
221b	St Alfeges Churchyard	Parks and gardens	Small local	Opening hours	0.89	73	58	40	68	+	
10	Barrier Park	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	1.85	73	53	40	45	+	
111	Gloucester Circus	Parks and gardens	Small local	Restricted access	0.39	73	62	40	33	--	
48	Catherine Grove Pocket Park	Parks and gardens	Small local	Opening hours	0.08	73	61	40	31	--	
11	Batley Park	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	0.37	73	61	40	39	--	
225	St Mary's Gardens	Parks and gardens	Small local	Opening hours	1.93	73	61	40	38	--	
12	Beaconsfield Road / Hardy Road	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	0.14	73	54	40	29	--	
193	Queens Gardens	Parks and gardens	Small local	Freely accessible	0.41	73	52	40	34	--	
3	Anglesea Road	Parks and gardens	Small local	No public access	0.37	73	0	40	1	--	
17	Blackheath Park	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Metropolitan	Freely accessible	25.3	74	74	67	67	++	Q V
30	Bostall Woods	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Metropolitan	Freely accessible	64.75	74	81	67	58	+-	

ID	Name	Primary typology	Hierarchy	Site access	Area (ha)	Quality threshold	Quality Score	Value Threshold	Value Score	QV Rating	Exemplar	
181	Oxleas Woods	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	District	Freely accessible	47.12	57	79	45	65	++		
210	Shepherdleas Meadow & Wood	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	District	Freely accessible	20.92	57	58	45	50	++		
266	Woolwich Common	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	District	Freely accessible	42.78	57	57	45	45	++	Q	V
192	Tripcock Park	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	District	No public access	22.17	57	0	45	7	--		
407	Ecology Park	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Restricted access	2.39	74	102	51	63	++		
136	Oxleas Woodlands (Jack Wood)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Freely accessible	19.53	74	77	51	57	++		
180	Oxleas Meadows	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Freely accessible	10.74	74	77	51	56	++		
28	Bostall Heath (incl Clam Field Open Space)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Freely accessible	13.38	74	76	51	55	++		
97	Eltham Park North/Shepherds Woods	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Freely accessible	8.58	74	74	51	51	++		V
239	The Tarn	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Opening hours	3.61	74	74	51	53	++	Q	
47	Castle Wood	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Freely accessible	13.47	74	69	51	57	+		
118	Wide Horizons Environment Centre	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Restricted access	3.77	74	67	51	56	+		
43	Tump 53 Nature Park	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Other	6.03	74	61	51	44	--		
89	Eltham Common	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Freely accessible	13.17	74	54	51	40	--		
80	Dothill	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Restricted access	5.42	74	51	51	45	--		
103	Falconwood Field	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Freely accessible	6.42	74	48	51	39	--		

ID	Name	Primary typology	Hierarchy	Site access	Area (ha)	Quality threshold	Quality Score	Value Threshold	Value Score	QV Rating	Exemplar
62	Clothworkers Wood	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Restricted access	4.07	74	39	51	33	--	
168	Middle Park Field	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Restricted access	2.88	74	38	51	28	--	
127	Harmony Wood	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Freely accessible	7.72	74	29	51	32	--	
157	Manor Way	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	Other	3.85	74	26	51	19	--	
251	Villacourt Rovers SG	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	No public access	3.32	74	25	51	21	--	
37	Erebus Drive	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	No public access	3.73	74	0	51	6	--	
243	Twin Tumps and Thamesmere	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Local	No public access	10.24	74	0	51	5	--	
263	Woodland Dell	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	Opening hours	1.27	63	63	38	38	++	Q V
174	Mulgrave Pond	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	Restricted access	1.65	63	57	38	44	+	
229	Station Crescent	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	No public access	0.53	63	57	38	33	--	
104	Footscray Road	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	Freely accessible	0.49	63	49	38	34	--	
131	High Grove (former Allotments)	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	No public access	0.88	63	48	38	17	--	
16	Birdbrook Road Nature Reserve	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	Restricted access	1.13	63	45	38	34	--	
170	Mill Lane	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	Restricted access	1.76	63	44	38	20	--	
211	Sherard Road	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	No public access	0.59	63	37	38	21	--	
227	Woodbrooke Road Playing Field	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	Freely accessible	0.57	63	36	38	31	--	

ID	Name	Primary typology	Hierarchy	Site access	Area (ha)	Quality threshold	Quality Score	Value Threshold	Value Score	QV Rating	Exemplar	
86	Eglington Hill Bird Sanctuary	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	No public access	0.12	63	36	38	17	--		
34	Bramshot Avenue	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	No public access	0.54	63	33	38	17	--		
142	Kidbrooke Nature Reserve	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	No public access	0.86	63	0	38	8	--		
5	Avery Hill Road	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	No public access	1.14	63	0	38	6	--		
256	Westcombe Woodlands	Natural and semi-natural greenspace	Small local	No public access	1.71	63	0	38	6	--		
183	Peninsula Riverside Walkway	Green corridor	N/A	Freely accessible	0.97	73	73	55	55	++	Q	V
204	front)	Green corridor	N/A	Freely accessible	1.84	73	61	55	40	--		
255	Railsides	Green corridor	N/A	Freely accessible	4.32	73	52	55	31	--		
199	Ridgeway	Green corridor	N/A	Freely accessible	10.85	73	50	55	39	--		
259	Will Crooks Gardens	Green corridor	N/A	Freely accessible	0.86	73	44	55	30	--		
21	Blackheath to Falconwood Railsides 1	Green corridor	N/A	No public access	2.22	73	39	55	21	--		
23	Blackheath to Falconwood Railsides 3	Green corridor	N/A	No public access	1.88	73	33	55	24	--		
25	Blackheath to Falconwood Railsides 5	Green corridor	N/A	No public access	5.32	73	33	55	23	--		
22	Blackheath to Falconwood Railsides 2	Green corridor	N/A	No public access	1.43	73	23	55	19	--		
24	Blackheath to Falconwood Railsides 4	Green corridor	N/A	No public access	2.72	73	22	55	17	--		
217	Sidcup Road	Green corridor	N/A	No public access	2.06	73	0	55	11	--		
190	Cutting	Green corridor	N/A	No public access	2.54	73	0	55	7	--		
234	Thamesmead Canal	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	3.32	54	66	39	51	++		
112a	Glyndon Open Space	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	3.86	54	62	39	63	++		
143	King George's Field	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	2	54	60	39	41	++		
201	Rochester Way	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	2	54	58	39	73	++		

ID	Name	Primary typology	Hierarchy	Site access	Area (ha)	Quality threshold	Quality Score	Value Threshold	Value Score	QV Rating	Exemplar
175	Napier Lines	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Restricted access	4.3	54	57	39	52	++	
90	Eltham Green	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	1.98	54	56	39	39	++	V
240	The Vista	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	2.96	54	54	39	40	++	
171	Morden College	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	1.92	54	83	39	27	+-	
121	Grounds of Memorial Hospital	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	4.75	54	62	39	38	+-	
270	Wynford Way PF	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	3	54	62	39	37	+-	
406	Harrow Canal	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	1.07	54	61	39	37	+-	
198	Crescent/Alderwood Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	1.13	54	61	39	38	+-	
169	Miles Drive	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.31	54	59	39	29	+-	
46	Casterbridge Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	1.47	54	58	39	32	+-	
250	Vicarage Avenue	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.32	54	56	39	31	+-	
248	University of Greenwich, Reinkendorf Avenue	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Restricted access	1.72	54	56	39	32	+-	
162	Maxey Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.43	54	55	39	29	+-	
124	Grounds of Royal Herbert Pavilions	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	3.67	54	54	39	23	+-	
216	Shrewsbury Tumulus	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Restricted access	0.07	54	54	39	34	+-	
237	The Oaks	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.72	54	54	39	31	+-	
115	Greenhaven Drive	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.49	54	54	39	30	+-	Q
218	South East London Aquatic Centre (Leda Road Play Area)	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.85	54	48	39	52	-+	
197	Repository Woods	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Restricted access	12.08	54	48	39	46	-+	
106	Former Royal Military Academy	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	8.66	54	37	39	39	-+	
14	Bertrand Way	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.42	54	53	39	33	--	
79	Domonic Drive	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.34	54	53	39	28	--	
101	Fairoak Drive	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.62	54	52	39	26	--	
67	Combwell Crescent	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	1.28	54	52	39	32	--	
401	Greenspace	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.11	54	51	39	24	--	

ID	Name	Primary typology	Hierarchy	Site access	Area (ha)	Quality threshold	Quality Score	Value Threshold	Value Score	QV Rating	Exemplar
149	Kingsman Parade	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.69	54	50	39	32	--	
33	Bracondale Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.28	54	50	39	30	--	
148	Kingsley Wood Drive	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.27	54	49	39	29	--	
253	Vincent Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	1.16	54	49	39	32	--	
503	Woolwich Common Triangle	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.11	54	49	39	35	--	
236	The Hall	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.81	54	49	39	24	--	
238	The Paragon	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	0.65	54	49	39	20	--	
191	Pond Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.99	54	49	39	26	--	
261	Witherston Way	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	1.07	54	48	39	34	--	
510	Riverdale Road adj Winns Common	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.7	54	48	39	30	--	
506	Wellington Grove	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.2	54	48	39	28	--	
125	Grounds of Stonefields	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	0.65	54	48	39	17	--	
138	Joan Crescent	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.35	54	48	39	32	--	
137	Jason Walk	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.79	54	47	39	26	--	
262	Woodcroft	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.3	54	47	39	25	--	
156	Lovelace Green	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.56	54	47	39	27	--	
184	Pettman Crescent	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.55	54	47	39	28	--	
70	Court Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Restricted access	0.47	54	46	39	26	--	
130	High Grove	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.1	54	46	39	24	--	
39	Bromholm Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	1.54	54	46	39	28	--	
128	Harvey Gardens	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.18	54	45	39	29	--	
214	Shooters Hill Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Restricted access	1.16	54	44	39	17	--	
153	Leverholme Gardens	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.34	54	43	39	24	--	
29	Bostall Manorway	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.17	54	43	39	25	--	
113	Goldfinch Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.87	54	42	39	27	--	
260	Winchcomb Gardens	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.46	54	42	39	27	--	
120	Grosmont Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	1.34	54	42	39	25	--	
507	Kingsground Triangle	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.03	54	42	39	21	--	
167	Middle Park Avenue	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.45	54	41	39	27	--	
154	Littlemede	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.21	54	41	39	21	--	

ID	Name	Primary typology	Hierarchy	Site access	Area (ha)	Quality threshold	Quality Score	Value Threshold	Value Score	QV Rating	Exemplar	
100	Eynsham Drive	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.18	54	41	39	25	--		
139	Katherine Gardens	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.26	54	40	39	23	--		
31	Bournbrook Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.16	54	39	39	24	--		
87	Elmbrook Gardens	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.28	54	39	39	20	--		
511	Revell Rise	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Other	0.64	54	36	39	26	--		
35	Brenley Gardens	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.15	54	36	39	26	--		
147	Kingsholm Gardens	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.21	54	36	39	30	--		
209	Samuel Street	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.83	54	35	39	15	--		
196	Rancliffe Gardens	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.29	54	35	39	22	--		
112b	Glyndon Open Space	Amenity greenspace	N/A	Freely accessible	0.27	54	34	39	31	--		
116	Greening Street	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	0.77	54	3	39	3	--		
265	Woodlands Grove	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	0.19	54	0	39	2	--		
41	Brookhill	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	0.32	54	0	39	2	--		
176b	Nightingale Place	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	0.04	54	0	39	-1	--		
13	Belson Road	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	0.23	54	0	39	-1	--		
126	Grounds of Trinity Hospital	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	0.88	54	0	39	13	--		
176a	Nightingale Place	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	1.81	54	0	39	2	--		
404	Brook Village Gated Community	Amenity greenspace	N/A	No public access	1.67	54	0	39	8	--		
166	Middle Park Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	2.03	49	53	31	36	++		
69	Cooks Farm Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	1.78	49	51	31	32	++		
63	Coldharbour Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	1.31	49	51	31	35	++		
96	Eltham Palace Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	0.63	49	50	31	35	++		
132	Highcombe Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	0.26	49	50	31	32	++		
185	Pippenhall Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	1.86	49	50	31	35	++		
140	Kidbrooke Park Road Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	1.89	49	50	31	37	++		
400	Dothill Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	0.9	49	49	31	37	++		
114	Gavestone Crescent Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	0.9	49	49	31	31	++	Q	V
72	Crathie Rd W Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	1.15	49	52	31	24	+-		

ID	Name	Primary typology	Hierarchy	Site access	Area (ha)	Quality threshold	Quality Score	Value Threshold	Value Score	QV Rating	Exemplar
76	Dallin Road Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	0.37	49	50	31	25	+-	
71	Crathie Rd E Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	0.45	49	49	31	28	+-	
182	Parkview Road/New Eltham Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	1.62	49	43	31	34	+	
60	Church Manorway Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	2.99	49	48	31	30	--	
50	Charldane Road Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	0.44	49	46	31	27	--	
135	Humber Road Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	0.35	49	45	31	19	--	
59	Cherry Orchard Allotments	Allotments	N/A	Restricted access	0.29	49	43	31	27	--	
88	Eltham Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A	Opening hours	10.48	68	79	41	47	++	
187	Plumstead Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A	Opening hours	12.77	68	76	41	48	++	
231	St Nicholas C of E Churchyard	Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A	Opening hours	0.31	68	68	41	44	++	
117	Greenwich Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A	Opening hours	9.11	68	68	41	38	+-	Q
55	Charlton Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A	Opening hours	5.87	68	65	41	52	+	
268	Woolwich Old Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A	Opening hours	5.14	68	65	41	41	+	V
221a	St Alfeges Churchyard	Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A	Opening hours	0.44	68	48	41	46	+	
267	Woolwich New Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A	Opening hours	8.36	68	55	41	39	--	
224	St John the Baptist Churchyard	Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A	Freely accessible	1.64	68	54	41	39	--	
403	St Nicolas Church	Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A	Freely accessible	0.32	68	51	41	40	--	

ID	Name	Primary typology	Hierarchy	Site access	Area (ha)	Quality threshold	Quality Score	Value Threshold	Value Score	QV Rating	Exemplar	
123	Grounds of Old Royal Naval College	Civic Space	N/A	Opening hours	2.88	73	99	40	69	++		
122	Grounds of National Maritime Museum	Civic Space	N/A	Opening hours	3.02	73	81	40	49	++		
75	Cutty Sark Gardens	Civic Space	N/A	Freely accessible	1.24	73	77	40	50	++		
110	General Gordon Square	Civic Space	N/A	Freely accessible	0.45	73	73	40	40	++	Q	V
249	Venus Road Riverside Footpath	Civic Space	N/A	Freely accessible	0.24	73	56	40	48	-+		

MOL ID number	Area (ha)	1. Contribute to the physical structure of London by being clearly distinguishable from the built up area?	2. Include open air facilities, especially for leisure, recreation, sport, the arts and cultural activities, which serve either the whole or significant parts of London?	3. Contain features or landscapes (historic, recreational, biodiversity) of either national or metropolitan value?	4. Form part of a green chain or a link in the network of green infrastructure and meet one of the above criteria?	potential for amendment	Notes
1	32.30						Potential for extension of the MOL to include greenspace to the south east.
2	30.93						
3	12.15						
4	1.17						
5	59.18						
6	0.08						
7	0.05						
8	8.30						
9	3.10						
10	7.25						
11	0.64						
12	0.70						
13	18.09						
14	0.16						
15	0.76						
16	6.10						Potential to include wooded dip at northern edge of MOL within the designation.
17	5.26						
18	2.14						
19	0.96						
20	6.31						
21	5.83						Potential to include the woodland to the east which is designated as Natural/Semi-natural and a SINC.
22	90.46						
23	2.47						
24	0.61						Potential inclusion of green space to the north.

MOL ID number	Area (ha)	1. Contribute to the physical structure of London by being clearly distinguishable from the built up area?	2. Include open air facilities, especially for leisure, recreation, sport, the arts and cultural activities, which serve either the whole or significant parts of London?	3. Contain features or landscapes (historic, recreational, biodiversity) of either national or metropolitan value?	4. Form part of a green chain or a link in the network of green infrastructure and meet one of the above criteria?	potential for amendment	Notes
25	18.30						
26	3.73						
27	0.11						
28	3.14						
29	5.51						
30	45.45						
31	16.82						
32	21.58						
33	19.60						Potential inclusion of green space to the north.
34	4.09						Potential inclusion of greenspace up to buildings at the eastern edge of the pocket of MOL.
35	12.51						
36	12.63						
37	2.07						
38	5.04						
39	4.64						
40	8.36						
41	84.28						
42	0.20						
43	1.54						
44	0.19						
45	1.11						
46	0.22						
47	1.18						
48	2.14						
49	7.06						
50	2.19						

MOL ID number	Area (ha)	1. Contribute to the physical structure of London by being clearly distinguishable from the built up area?	2. Include open air facilities, especially for leisure, recreation, sport, the arts and cultural activities, which serve either the whole or significant parts of London?	3. Contain features or landscapes (historic, recreational, biodiversity) of either national or metropolitan value?	4. Form part of a green chain or a link in the network of green infrastructure and meet one of the above criteria?	potential for amendment	Notes
51	2.51						
52	3.81						
53	0.65						
54	1.27						
55	10.71						
56	5.13						Potential to redraw northern boundary around Gilbert Close.
57	11.19						
58	111.11						
59	8.56						Potential to exclude Substation to the south of Falconwood Fields. Large substation with pylons owned by UK Power Networks. No possibility of any other type of use in the foreseeable future.
60	29.49						
61	0.35						
62	10.62						
63	46.93						
64	118.90						
65	0.62						
66	6.38						
67	3.83						
68	2.41						
69	5.10						
70	17.58						
71	4.66						
72	54.61						
73	0.11						
74	40.11						

MOL ID number	Area (ha)	1. Contribute to the physical structure of London by being clearly distinguishable from the built up area?	2. Include open air facilities, especially for leisure, recreation, sport, the arts and cultural activities, which serve either the whole or significant parts of London?	3. Contain features or landscapes (historic, recreational, biodiversity) of either national or metropolitan value?	4. Form part of a green chain or a link in the network of green infrastructure and meet one of the above criteria?	potential for amendment	Notes
75	0.35						
76	0.11						Potential to remove designation. Represents a tarmaced road and a triangle of greenspace at a road junction. Not clearly distinguishable from the urban area, no facilities, significant designations and is not considered to form part of a green chain. Could be re-designated community open space. Very small grassed area not consistent with MOL designation.
77	5.96						
78	5.37						
79	7.71						
80	2.16						
81	12.49						
82	3.43						
83	0.06						
84	7.67						
85	1.40						
86	0.28						
87	0.24						
88	16.92						
89	4.67						
90	13.72						
91	2.12						
92	14.20						
93	3.61						

Summary of the SINC survey and assessment (2016)

To navigate the table the following colour coding has been used:

- SINC is unchanged;
- Extension/Upgrade of SINC recommended;
- Management required to maintain qualifying features;
- At risk, urgent action required; no action will result in the removal or alteration of SINC classification;
- No access to SINC.

					2016 Survey and Assessment	
Map ID	Name	Ref.	Grade	SINC Citation	Grade	Discussion
1.	Plumstead Common (Winn's Common, Bleak Hill, and The Slade)	GrBI01	Grade 1	Extensive areas of acid grassland are dominated by common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i> , and wavy hair-grass <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> , with typical acid grassland forbs such as sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i> , and cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> ,. Scattered scrub of gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> , occurs throughout the grassland. Areas of woodland are dominated by pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i> , and downy birch <i>Betula pubescens</i> , with a varied shrub layer and ground flora including bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> , and wood sage <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> . A small pond at the northern end of The Slade is fringed with poplars. There is free public access to the common, which lies on the Green Chain Walk.	Grade 1	A large open space with acid grassland, woodland and a small pond, similar as previously described in the SINC citation. The habitats present were not unusual in their own right but the mosaic of habitats is likely to support a range of wildlife. Recommend that Workhouse Wood to the North of Winn's Common is included. The woodland is well-connected to the site and as a result of appropriate management provides suitable habitat for a range of species.
2.	Tump 53 Nature Park	GrBI02	Grade 1	The reed beds are among the most extensive in Greenwich, and support a large population of reed warblers. While dominated by common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> , they also contain glaucous sweet-grass <i>Glyceria declinata</i> , which is scarce in London, and several species of sedge <i>Carex spp.</i> More open areas of water contain a diverse aquatic flora, including spiked water-milfoil <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> , brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> , and water-starwort <i>Callitriche sp.</i> A rich assemblage of aquatic invertebrates includes the water stick-insect <i>Ranatra linearis</i> . Water voles, a Priority species in the UK and London Biodiversity Action Plans, occur here. Grassland on the central island contains a good diversity of common wild flowers, and there are extensive areas of scrub of hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , and elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> . There is free access to the site, which is well used for environmental education.	Grade 1	A former munitions site with extensive reed beds and known to support water vole. The site is largely unchanged from previous survey and assessment.
3.	Eltham Warren Golf Course, Gravel Pit Lane, and the Nature Study Centre	GrBI03	Grade 1	Eltham Warren Golf Course includes some fine areas of acid grassland in the roughs, where heath bedstraw <i>Galium saxatile</i> , and harebell <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> , both scarce in London, occur. More extensive areas of semi-improved neutral grassland contain a good diversity including oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> . Some fine old hedges cross the golf course, and there are areas of broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> and gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> scrub and secondary woodland. Gravel Pit Lane is a wonderful expample of an ancient green lane, flanked by species-rich hedges which	Grade 1	As described previously in the SINC citation, the site comprises a golf course with old hedges and acid grassland; an ancient green lane; and an educational centre with a range of habitats. The site is largely unchanged from previous survey and assessment. Potential enhancements include the relaxation of grassland management in an area of ridge and furrow to the north of the golfcourse.

					2016 Survey and Assessment	
Map ID	Name	Ref.	Grade	SINC Citation	Grade	Discussion
				include field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> , hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , crab apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i> , and holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> . The Green Chain Walk runs along Gravel Pit Lane. The Nature Study Centre is a very important educational site, and its grounds contain a good range of habitats including woodland, ponds, a stream and meadows		
4.	Eltham Palace Fields	GrBI04	Grade 1	A series of horse-grazed pastures to the south of Eltham Palace. Three fields on the eastern side are very species-rich, with a good diversity of grasses including much crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , and sweet vernal-grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> , and an abundance of common wild flowers, particularly common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> . Wetter areas contain much tall fescue <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> , and hairy sedge <i>Carex hirta</i> , and an old farm pond contains the London rarity thread-leaved water-crowfoot <i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i> . The fields are surrounded by fine old hedgerows. The remaining fields also contain mature hedges, but the grassland is generally much less diverse. The moat in the grounds of Eltham Palace adds to the habitat diversity of the site. It supports populations of amphibians. The Green Chain Walk passes through the site, and the palace grounds are open to the public.	Grade 1	<p>Eltham Palace itself remains unchanged from the SINC citation. However, the fields surrounding the Palace were found to have minor changes. The grassland was not as species-rich as it was previously found and there was evidence of over grazing and poaching.</p> <p>Recommend that the grassland is managed more appropriately to improve species-richness and diversity, particularly in wetter areas of the site. Other enhancements include the provision for native species in Eltham Palace's gardens.</p> <p>Also recommend extension to include field in the north (open space site 146) which is continuous with the designated site and comprises a similar horse grazed paddock.</p>
5.	Maryon Park, Gilbert's Pit and Maryon Wilson Park	GrBI05	Grade 1	Maryon Park contains a mix of acid grassland, with abundant mouse-ear hawkweed <i>Pilosella officinalis</i> , and a good assemblage of burrowing hymenoptera, scrub of gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> , and broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> , and secondary woodland. Gilbert's Pit is a Geological Site of Special Scientific Interest, with an excellent exposure of the Lower Tertiary Sequence. Maryon Wilson Park, to the south, is more formal, but contains interesting areas of scrub, woodland and grassland. A small stream and associated area of wet grassland support a number of locally rare plants, including bristle club-rush <i>Isolepis setacea</i> , and bog stitchwort <i>Stellaria</i>	Grade 1	<p>No significant change from the last survey was recorded during the audit. The site presents a well-managed mosaic of habitats including woodland, grassland and scrub. No acid grassland was recorded during the survey, however this does not necessarily mean it has been lost.</p> <p>Recommend that a more comprehensive survey is undertaken in order to establish the location and extent of any acid grassland, and that measures are put in place for its conservation.</p>

					2016 Survey and Assessment	
Map ID	Name	Ref.	Grade	SINC Citation	Grade	Discussion
				<i>alsine</i> , both very rare in London. Both parks are freely accessible, and the Green Chain Walk runs through the site. Maryon Wilson Park and Gilbert's Pit were declared a statutory Local Nature Reserve in 2005.		
6.	Shrewsbury Park, Shooters Hill Golf Course, Dothill Allotments and Woodlands Farm	GrBI06	Grade 1	An extensive mosaic of habitats linking Shooters Hill Woodlands to the commons further north. Shrewsbury Park contains a small area of ancient woodland known as High Grove, dominated by pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i> , with silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> , ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , with areas of outgrown hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> , and hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , coppice. The shrub layer is diverse and includes wild service-tree <i>Sorbus torminalis</i> , field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> , and Midland hawthorn <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> , but the ground flora is rather poor. Shrewsbury Park also contains areas of secondary woodland with fine old oaks. Clothworkers Wood, part of Woodlands Farm, is very similar. Shooters Hill Golf Course contains further fragments of ancient woodland in the roughs. They have similar woody components to High Grove and Clothworkers Wood, but a more diverse ground flora includes abundant yellow archangel <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> , bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> , wood millet <i>Millium effusum</i> , and wood melick <i>Melica uniflora</i> . The largely abandoned Dothill Allotments contain rough	Grade 1	<p>The site comprises of Shrewsbury Park, golf course, allotments and a working farm as described previously in the SINC citation. The site is likely to be important connective habitat, forming a green corridor between much larger areas of woodland to the north and south of the site. The site is largely unchanged from previous survey and assessment, however some minor changes have occurred in the golf course area, in relation to management. There is evidence of relaxed management and planting of some grassland areas outside of the fairways and a range of grass and wildflower planting presents opportunities for pollinators and other invertebrates. Invasive species, such as Japanese knotweed were recorded.</p> <p>Recommend that management of the working farm should include coppicing and thinning of hedgerows to maintain structure and that vegetation in ponds is reduced, and that management to eradicate invasive species is continued. There is also potential to enhance woodland ground flora in Shrewsbury Park.</p>

					2016 Survey and Assessment	
Map ID	Name	Ref.	Grade	SINC Citation	Grade	Discussion
				<p>grassland, tall herbs and scrub, the latter with an ancient woodland element to its ground flora. Woodlands Farm is one of the closest working farms to central London, and is managed by a charitable trust for environmental education. It contains excellent hedges, which include wild service-tree. The farm has been well surveyed, and consequently is known to support long lists of invertebrates. Its ponds and ditches support a good wetland flora. A stream in the north-east of the site runs through an area of willow carr, a rare habitat in London. Much of the site is accessible to the public. The Green Chain Walk runs through the site.</p>		

					2016 Survey and Assessment	
Map ID	Name	Ref.	Grade	SINC Citation	Grade	Discussion
7.	Greenwich Cemetery	GrBI07	Grade 1	<p>This large cemetery contains some of the best neutral grassland in Greenwich. The sward contains a good range of grasses, including meadow barley <i>Hordeum secalinum</i>, sweet vernal-grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>, and crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>. Wild flowers include pignut <i>Conopodium majus</i>, which is scarce in the borough, and commoner species such as oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>, lady's bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i>, meadow vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>, common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, and hoary ragwort <i>Senecio erucifolius</i>. Primrose <i>Primula vulgaris</i>, and creeping-jenny <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>, are both found in the east of the cemetery, probably as a result of planting. Several springs form damp areas where fool's watercress <i>Apium nodiflorum</i>, can be found. There is free public access.</p>	Grade 1	The site comprises cemetery features such as tombstones and grassland with scattered trees throughout. The site is largely unchanged from previous survey and assessment.
8.	Avery Hill Fields	GrBI08	Grade 1	<p>This large expanse of playing fields contains some of the finest hedgerows in Greenwich. Many of the hedges are very old, and contain shrubs such as Midland hawthorn <i>Crataegus laevigata</i>, hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>, and dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>, as well as some fine emergent oak <i>Quercus robur</i>, and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>. The hedge bottom flora includes bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>, and lords-and-ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i>. Purple hairstreak butterflies can be found on some of the oaks, and breeding birds include blackcap and whitethroat. The River Shuttle runs across the site and there are a number of wet ditches. These support brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i>, fool's watercress <i>Apium nodiflorum</i>, and water figwort <i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>. The LESSA pond, on the western edge of the site, is of considerable age and supports a diverse flora and fauna, including frogs, toads and smooth newts. The pond is managed as a nature reserve by the London Wildlife Trust.</p> <p>Areas of scrub and secondary woodland add to the habitat diversity of the site. The Green Chain Walk passes through the site, and most of the site is accessible to the public.</p>	Grade 1	The habitats recorded on the site and were noted in the SINC citation were common and widespread. The site remains largely unchanged, although a number of ditches were found to be dry, which were previously recorded as wet. There may be opportunities to manage surface water to increase wetting.

					2016 Survey and Assessment	
Map ID	Name	Ref.	Grade	SINC Citation	Grade	Discussion
9.	Sidcup Road Grassland and Harmony Wood	GrBI10	Grade 1	<p>This site is divided by the A20 Sidcup Road. To the north is an area of mostly neutral grassland which supports a sizeable population of the nationally scarce corky-fruited water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>, as well as fairy flax <i>Linum catharticum</i>, wild onion <i>Allium vineale</i>, and rough hawkbit <i>Leontodon hispidus</i>, which are scarce in Greenwich, and numerous commoner wild flowers, including an unusual abundance of common knapweed <i>Centuarea nigra</i>. Small areas of acid grassland contain sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i>, and common cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>. The grassland supports large populations of grasshoppers and butterflies, including common blue and meadow brown. An area of mixed native woodland was planted over part of this area in 1986, and further tree planting in 2002 threatened to damage the important grassland. It has recently been agreed to limit tree planting to belts on the edges of the site.</p> <p>The grassland to the south of the A20 is much less diverse, but the Little Quaggy stream flows through it, forming the borough boundary with Bromley. One of the few sections of river with natural banks in Greenwich borough, it supports wetland vegetation including hairy sedge <i>Carex hirta</i>, marsh foxtail <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>, gipsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i>, floating sweet-grass <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> and water figwort <i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>. The Green Chain Walk runs along the eastern edge of the site, and there is free public access to the part of the site north of the A20.</p>	Grade 1	<p>The habitats noted in the SINC citation, such as flower-rich grassland and natural bank of the River Quaggy remain largely unchanged.</p> <p>There is however evidence of anti-social behaviour in the north of the site. To combat this issue, there may be opportunities to increase involvement of local groups/people in the management of the site, with encouragement of greater, more positive use.</p>
10.	Twin Tumps and Thamesmere	GrBI11	Grade 1	<p>The Twin Tumps are two mounds surrounded by moats, a remnant of the former Woolwich Arsenal. The moats are fringed with reeds and, until recent decontamination work, supported water voles and important native fish populations, including rudd and tench. The water voles are to be returned once the decontamination is complete. The moats still support a good range of dragonflies, including emperor, common darter, black-tailed skimmer and common blue damselfly. The mounds and surrounds to the moats are dominated by tall</p>		No access.

					2016 Survey and Assessment	
Map ID	Name	Ref.	Grade	SINC Citation	Grade	Discussion
				<p>herbs and scattered scrub.</p> <p>Thamesmere comprises two more recent, larger water bodies which support good populations of common waterfowl. Grass snakes occur here.</p> <p>Areas of wasteland to the north of the lakes have a very diverse flora, and support good populations of invertebrates, including the nationally significant "Thames Terrace" assemblage of burrowing hymenoptera. This wasteland is, however, zoned for housing, and will be lost to redevelopment within the next few years. It is consequently excluded from the site.</p>		
11.	Woolwich Common	GrBI12	Grade 1	<p>A large expanse of grassland, much of it acidic, with areas of scrub and woodland near the edges. The sward is dominated by common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, with sheep's fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>, crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>, and meadow-grasses <i>Poa spp.</i>, frequent. Typical acid grassland flowers include sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i>, bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> and cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>. Knotted clover <i>Trifolium striatum</i>, which is scarce in London, occurs in one area. Bulbous buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>, and oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemium vulgare</i>, can be found in more neutral areas, along with smooth tare <i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>, which is scarce in Greenwich. The whole common is managed as a meadow, encouraging large populations of butterflies, grasshoppers and other invertebrates. There is free public access to the whole common, and the Green Chain Walk crosses the site.</p>	Grade 1	<p>The site is as described in the SINC citation. Grassland is present across a majority of the site, with woodland and scrub areas around the edges and in patches throughout. The mosaic of habitats is likely to support a range of wildlife.</p> <p>Vandalism and signs of inappropriate use were recorded during the survey. Recommend that efforts to control this are put in place. Additionally, the site could be improved with interpretation and information boards to inform users of the importance of the site for nature conservation.</p> <p>Alongside this, it is recommended that the site boundary is enlarged slightly given a change of land use. An area to the far north-west of the site (along with an area in the north-east which is currently within the boundary) no longer has temporary buildings present. It is all currently grassland similar to much of the site.</p>
12.	Greenwich Ecology Park and Southern Park	GrBI13	Grade 1	<p>Greenwich Ecology Park is a fairly recent habitat creation scheme, containing a wide range of habitats and managed for environmental education by the Trust for Urban Ecology. The ponds have been planted with a good diversity of aquatic and marginal plants, and common stonewort <i>Chara vulgaris</i>, has colonised naturally. A good range of</p>	Grade 1	<p>There is no apparent change in the site since the last survey. The site comprises ponds with reed bed habitat and wet woodland / scrub. There is amenity grassland with play areas in the southern part of the site, with sections of wild flower planting providing for pollinators and other invertebrates.</p>

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				<p>dragonflies and other aquatic invertebrates has colonised, and reed warblers nest in the reed beds. The Ecology Park, which includes a classroom, exhibition and bird hides, is open from Wednesday to Sunday inclusive.</p> <p>The adjacent Southern Park has extensive plantings of native trees and areas of wildflower meadows around its edges. The middle of Southern Park is amenity grassland used for sports. There is free public access to the site. The Ecology Park is a very valuable educational resource.</p>		<p>Major redevelopment is occurring adjacent to the ecology park, which may present a threat to the site.</p> <p>Although some habitats and species found on the site are rare for the borough, they are not of a size or quality to be of [particular note in a London context. Therefore the current designated grade is recommended to remain unchanged for this site.</p>
13.	Charlton House Lawn	GrBI14	Grade 1	The lawns of Charlton House are closely mown acid grassland containing a large population of the nationally scarce clustered clover <i>Trifolium glomeratum</i> , as well as knotted clover <i>T. striatum</i> , and slender trefoil <i>T. micranthum</i> , both scarce in London. Commoner plants typical of acid grassland include cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> , sheeps' sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i> , spotted medick <i>Medicago arabica</i> , buck's-horn plantain <i>Plantago coronopus</i> and lady's bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> .	Grade 1	<p>A closely mown acid grassland lawn supporting large populations of rare clover species. The site remains largely unchanged from the SINC citation.</p> <p>The short sward height of the grassland does not affect clover species; however a more relaxed management of the lawn would allow the public to appreciate them.</p>
14.	Birchmere	GrBI15	Grade 1	Birchmere is a fairly recently created lake with good marginal vegetation. Much of this has been planted, and includes extensive beds of common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> , with great reedmace <i>Typha latifolia</i> , common club-rush <i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i> , and galingale <i>Cyperus longus</i> . Several other species have probably colonised naturally, including lesser water-parsnip <i>Berula erecta</i> , and round-fruited rush <i>Juncus compressus</i> , both rare in London. The lake supports breeding mute swan, mallard and moorhen, and common terns regularly feed here, and would probably nest if rafts were provided. Reed warblers nest in the reeds, and a good range of dragonflies includes black-tailed skimmer, emperor, brown hawk and common blue damselfly. The lake is popular for angling, and presumably contains a good population of fish. There is free public access.	Grade 1	<p>The habitats recorded are present and widespread. The site remains largely unchanged from SINC citation.</p> <p>Improvements to the site were recorded, including the provision of tern rafts.</p> <p>It is recommended that the designation is extended to include the two waterways extending north and north east from the lake which support a mosaic of open water, grassland, scrub/trees, with areas of marginal planting, and provide natural continuations of the Birchmere habitats. Potential to enhance these areas would include reduced area of hardstanding, encouragement of rough/meadow grassland and increased marginal planting.</p>
15.	Oxleas Meadow	GrBI16	Grade 1	A sizeable meadow separating the ancient	Grade 1	The site remains true to the SINC citation.

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Map ID	Name	Ref.	Grade	SINC Citation	Grade	Discussion
				<p>woodlands of Oxleas Wood and Jackwood (see Shooters Hill Woodlands). It slopes steeply to the south. The most diverse grassland is towards the south-west of the site. Here, common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>, and lesser stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i>, are abundant among a sward of meadow-grasses <i>Poa spp.</i>, crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>, meadow barley <i>Hordeum secalinum</i>, and red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>. Grass vetchling <i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>, which is scarce in London, occurs here. The rest of the grassland is less herb-rich, though there is a good diversity of grasses throughout. There are small areas of acid grassland, dominated by red fescue, early hair-grass <i>Aira praecox</i>, and sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i>, near the top of the slope. An old but very straggly hedge of common and Midland hawthorns <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, and <i>C.laevigata</i>, runs through the southern part of the meadow. There are plans to restore this, using local stock to fill the gaps. The meadow is included within a Local Nature Reserve. There is free public access.</p>		<p>Comprising grassland with a hedgerow running vertically down the centre of the site to the south. The hedgerow has improved since the previous survey as it is described as sparse; the hedgerow is now well established and likely to support a range of wildlife.</p> <p>There was a mixture of grassland management with areas of short grassland and areas with more relaxed management. Enhancements include an increase in wildflower planting and more relaxed management although this should not compromise public use.</p> <p>Evidence of vandalism in the form of fly tipping was identified on the borders of the site during the survey which could impact upon the site. It is recommended this issue is addressed through education.</p>
16.	Thamesmead Historic Area and Wetlands	GrBI17	Grade 1	<p>A series of wetlands recently created to treat water leaching from contaminated soil from the Thamesmead redevelopment. The four lagoons provide a range of wetland habitats, from reed beds to deep water. The surrounding area contains scrub and tall herbs, with a steep south-facing bank which has been landscaped to encourage colonisation by burrowing hymenoptera. Ploughman's-spikenard <i>Inula conyzae</i>, a scarce plant in London, occurs on the bank.</p> <p>A ditch to the south of the licensed facility supports an interesting flora indicative of brackish influence, and including several species scarce in London, such as horned pondweed <i>Zanichellia palustris</i>, brackish water-crowfoot <i>Ranunculus baudotii</i>, grey club-rush <i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>, narrow-leaved water-plantain <i>Alisma lanceolata</i>, and sea club-rush <i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>. There is currently no public access.</p>		No access.
17.	Repository Wood	GrBII01	Grade 2	Repository Wood contains mainly secondary	Grade 2	Partial access.

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	and Charlton Cemetery			<p>woodland with birch <i>Betula pendula</i>, and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, and some large oak <i>Quercus sp.</i>, and sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>, which may be relics of ancient woodland. The ground flora includes bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>, and wood anemone <i>Anemone nemorosa</i>, suggesting ancient woodland.</p> <p>The woodland contains three ponds, the northernmost one very large and perhaps best regarded as a small lake. This has a reasonable flora, including hornwort <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>, yellow iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i>, and yellow water-lily <i>Nuphar lutea</i>. It supports common waterfowl such as coot and mallard, and is used by anglers, so presumably contains fish. The two smaller ponds have little vegetation. There is a small area of scrub and neutral grassland at the northern end of the wood. Charlton Cemetery, to the south of the wood, contains substantial areas of acid grassland, dominated by common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, and fescues <i>Festuca spp.</i> Sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i>, and mouse-ear hawkweed <i>Pilosella officinarum</i>, are abundant, as is prickly sedge <i>Carex muricata ssp. lamprocarpa</i>, which is scarce in London. There is free public access to the cemetery, but no access to Repository Wood.</p>		<p>The wood was inaccessible therefore assessment was of the cemetery section only.</p> <p>The cemetery was largely unchanged from the last survey. It comprised of buildings and hard standing of the cemetery, along with scattered trees and acid grassland.</p> <p>It is recommended that areas of acid grassland which present the best examples in the site, and are rare for the borough, be identified and protected.</p> <p>Further assessment is required of the woodland, although there is no reason to consider that it may have changed notably in its character.</p>
18.	Plumstead Cemetery	GrBII03	Grade 2	<p>Much of this large cemetery is close-mown grassland between carefully tended graves. However, much of the grassland is acidic, and sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i>, cat's-ear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>, and mouse-ear hawkweed <i>Pilosella officinarum</i>, grow among a sward of common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>, and sheep's fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>. Other grasses found in the acid grassland are early hair-grass <i>Aira praecox</i>, and heath-grass <i>Danthonia decumbens</i>, the latter rare in London and known nowhere else in Greenwich.</p> <p>In one part of the cemetery, the grassland appears to have a chalk influence, with fairy flax <i>Linum catharticum</i>, common centaury <i>Centaureum erythraeum</i>, and rough hawkbit <i>Leontodon</i></p>	Grade 2	<p>A cemetery with relatively short sward height with areas of more relaxed managed. The site remains largely unchanged from the SINC citation.</p> <p>Improvements to the site included the provision of a Nature Reserve in the south.</p>

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				<i>hispidus</i> , all rather scarce in London and more commonly found on the chalk. Chalk grassland is a very rare habitat in Greenwich. There is free public access to the cemetery, and the Green Chain Walk passes the entrance to the site.		
19.	St Nicholas Churchyard, Deptford	GrBII05	Grade 2	An attractive churchyard with numerous mature trees, mostly London planes. This is one of the best sites for ferns in the borough, with sizeable populations of two uncommon species, rustyback <i>Ceterarch officinarum</i> , which is particularly rare in London, and maidenhair spleenwort <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> . A valuable green oasis in a heavily built up part of the Borough. There is free public access.	Grade 2	The site remains largely the same, however a minor change was recorded with a lack of the fern species previously identified (presumably as a result of management and 'tidying up'). The site comprises the church building and associated hard standing, along with vegetated walls and tomb stones, amenity grassland and planted shrubbery and trees. The site manager could be encouraged to relax management in an attempt to encourage the ferns to return, as well as other flora.
20.	Ridgeway in Greenwich	GrBII06	Grade 2	The bank covering the Southern Outfall Sewer forms a popular green walkway in the north-east of the borough, and extending across the boundary into Bexley. The banks are covered with a mosaic of rough grassland, tall herbs and scattered scrub. This provides valuable habitat for common birds (including flocks of linnets, a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species), butterflies and other invertebrates, and is an important green corridor. There is free public access.	Grade 2	The site is an important green corridor with a mosaic of common and widespread habitat in a heavily urbanised area. The site remains largely unchanged from the SINC citation. There is evidence of anti-social behaviour, such as graffiti, litter and fly-tipping. An enhancement to the site would be to remove and minimise the level of anti-social behaviour.
21.	Eastmoor Street Park	GrBII07	Grade 2	A fairly recently created park with a good range of habitats. The northern section of the park is managed for nature conservation. The grassland is quite diverse, perhaps as a result of sowing a wildflower seed mix, and appears to be calcareous in places, with typical chalk grassland plants such as bee orchid <i>Ophrys apifera</i> , yellow-wort <i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> , purple fleabane <i>Erigeron acer</i> , and common centaury <i>Centaureum erythraea</i> , all rare in Greenwich and uncommon in London: at least the orchid has colonised naturally. The grasslands support large populations of common butterflies and other invertebrates. A small pond has sea club-rush <i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> , in the margins and supports dragonflies including common darter and common blue damselfly. The southern section of the park is more formally managed, but has substantial plantings of native	Grade 2	The site is largely unchanged from previous survey and assessment. Comprising a variety of habitats including herb rich grassland, wildflowers and scrub, with a pond in the north-east corner. The site is well managed for nature conservation. Dog fouling was identified during the survey; it is recommended this issue be addressed. The pond had limited marginal vegetation and as an enhancement it is recommended that planting is included to improve the pond for ecology. The addition of interpretation boards would also improve the site.

					2016 Survey and Assessment	
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				shrubs and trees. There is free public access and the pond is used by local schools for environmental education. The Green Chain Walk passes through the site.		
22.	Belmarsh Ditches	GrBII08	Grade 2	A series of former grazing marsh ditches, now much modified. They have some emergent vegetation, mostly common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> , great reedmace <i>Typha latifolia</i> , and great willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> , with a little water plantain <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> . Water voles, a priority species in UK and London Biodiversity Action Plans, occur here. Adjacent grassland supports a large population of knotted hedge-parsley <i>Torilis nodosa</i> , and several species associated with chalk grassland, including musk mallow <i>Malva moschata</i> , marjoram <i>Origanum vulgare</i> , and wild basil <i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> , all of which are rare in Greenwich, though they may possibly have been sown here. The grassland and associated scrub supports good populations of common birds and invertebrates. There is no public access to the site.		No access.
23.	Deansfield	GrBII09	Grade 2	<p>A former playing field surrounded on two sides by the ancient woodland of Shepherdleas Wood (see Shooters Hill Woodlands), now rough grassland with scattered scrub and numerous young trees colonising from the adjacent woodland.</p> <p>The grassland is moderately diverse, the sward consisting of false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>, red fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>, creeping bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>, lop-grass <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>, and crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>, with common wild flowers such as bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>, agrimony <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>, lesser stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i>, and zigzag clover <i>Trifolium medium</i>. It is intended to allow some of the area to succeed to woodland. The site forms a valuable part of the complex of habitats around the Shooters Hill Woodlands. There is free public access.</p>	Grade 2	<p>The site is largely unchanged from previous survey and assessment. The site comprises herb rich grassland with early stage woodland / scrub.</p> <p>Forming a connective role with the valuable surrounding habitats, the site is an important part of local green space available for wildlife.</p> <p>It is recommended that some management is introduced to maximise species diversity in this habitat mosaic.</p>
24.	Eltham Park North	GrBII10	Grade 2	This park, surrounded on three sides by the ancient woodland of Shepherdleas Wood, adds to the complex of habitats of the Shooters Hill	Grade 2	The site is largely unchanged from previous survey and assessment. There is a large wild flower meadow to the east of the site, and the

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				Woodlands. Much of the grassland is managed as meadow. The sward is dominated by false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , perennial rye-grass <i>Lolium perenne</i> , and crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , with several other grasses also present. A fair number of common wild flowers occur, including common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> , oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> and several species of clovers <i>Trifolium spp.</i> , and buttercups <i>Ranunculus spp.</i> A small lake supports common waterfowl, but contains little vegetation. There is free public access.		park to the west comprises a more urban environment with a path and maintained grassland. Some scattered trees are present in the western part of the site, and a pond lies centrally between the meadow and park area. Improvements to the pond such as planting of marginal vegetation would improve overall ecology of the site.
25.	Woolwich Cemeteries & Rockliffe Gardens	GrBII11	Grade 2	The western cemetery contains quite herb-rich grassland. The sward contains a wide variety of grasses and common wild flowers, including common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> , oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> , and bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> . Parts have a distinct acid influence, with species such as sheep's fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i> , early hair-grass <i>Aira praecox</i> , small crane's-bill <i>Geranium pusillum</i> , sheep's sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i> , and mouse-ear hawkweed <i>Pilosella officinarum</i> . Black spleenwort <i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i> , a scarce fern in London, grows on some of the gravestones. The eastern cemetery contains similar grassland, and also areas of scrub and secondary woodland dominated by birch and ash. Between the two cemeteries is Rockliffe Gardens, a small park with dense shrubberies and a small pond, where celery-leaved buttercup <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> , grows. There is free public access.	Grade 2	The site comprises two cemeteries and a small park, which remain largely unchanged from SINC citation. There are a mosaic of habitats, which are likely to support a range of flora and fauna. Recommend that the management of the site has greater focus on nature conservation. For example, creation of areas of rough/meadow grassland in the cemeteries through the relaxation of grassland management.
26.	Quaggy River at Blackheath Park	GrBII12	Grade 2	A section of the River Quaggy (and the Kyd Brook joining it at the eastern end) with more or less natural banks, though with little aquatic vegetation. Surrounded by a mosaic of bramble scrub, nettle beds and rough grassland, with a small wetland component in places, including hard and soft rushes <i>Juncus inflexus</i> , and <i>J. effusus</i> , pendulous sedge <i>Carex pendula</i> , and remote sedge <i>C. remota</i> , and greater bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> . A fine old hedge runs alongside the river.	Grade 2	The site is largely unchanged from previous survey and assessment. The site comprises the river itself and steep sparsely vegetated banks, with scrub and trees running alongside them. It is not accessible for the public. The river habitat on site is likely to support several riparian species and form an important connective role. Some evidence of litter was identified during the survey, which could be damaging to this sensitive habitat. Particularly as a river corridor which can

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				Proposed river enhancements to be undertaken in the near future by the Environment Agency will increase the value of this site. There is no public access.		spread pollutants very quickly and be hard to control. It is recommended that the issue be addressed.
27.	Royal Blackheath Golf Course South	GrBII13	Grade2	<p>The southern part of the Royal Blackheath Golf Course contains a similar mosaic of different grassland types, with areas of developing oak/birch woodland, and small wetland features including further ponds and ditches. The northern half of the course is a Site of Metropolitan Importance for the large population of great crested newts which breeds in the northernmost pond.</p> <p>The eastern edge of The Tarn lies within this site. Its muddy edge supports a range of wetland plants, including brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i>, celery-leaved buttercup <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>, and several species of rush <i>Juncus spp.</i> It is not known how important these wetlands are for amphibians. The dry habitats on the site are not of great botanical diversity, but support a good range of common birds and other animals. There is no public access.</p>	Metropolitan	<p>A golf course comprising a mosaic of habitats which are likely to support a range of species. The site remains unchanged from the SINC citation.</p> <p>Although, there are no recommendations directly relating to the site, there is potential to combine this SINC with a Site of Metropolitan Importance (site 54), which is designated for its large population of great crested newts. Although, only a 500m buffer zone from an area with suitability for GCN is required, due to proximity and similarity in habitats, there is potential that this site also provides important habitat for GCN identified.</p>
28.	Gallions Reach Park	GrBII14	Grade 2	<p>A fairly recently landscaped park with a good range of habitats, including flower-rich grassland, scrub and wetlands. The grassland is dominated by Yorkshire-fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i>, and creeping bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>, with a good range of wild flowers, including a large population of narrow-leaved birdsfoot-trefoil <i>Lotus glaber</i>, which is rare in London.</p> <p>Patches of naturally developed hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, and grey willow <i>Salix cinerea</i>, scrub and planted woodland of alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>, and birch <i>Betula sp.</i>, add variety and provide nest sites for common birds, including the declining song thrush, a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.</p> <p>A water-filled ditch on the eastern edge of the site</p>	Grade 2	<p>A park with a variety of habitats. Since the SINC citation, there is evidence of changes in species distribution and a decline in species diversity.</p> <p>Recommend that improvements are made to species diversity through appropriate management and that polluted waterways running through the site are cleaned.</p>

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				has good marginal vegetation, mostly common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> , with some great reedmace <i>Typha latifolia</i> , great willowherb <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> , gypsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> , and hemlock water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe crocata</i> . This supports breeding reed warbler, coot and moorhen, several species of dragonflies, and may well provide habitat for water voles. There is free public access to the park.		
29.	Plumstead Railway Cutting	GrBII15	Grade 2	<p>A fairly wide railway cutting with sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, woodland, scrub of bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>, regenerating elm <i>Ulmus sp.</i>, and Duke of Argyll's teapant <i>Lycium barbarum</i>, and grassland dominated by false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>. There are also patches of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>, and tall herbs, mainly Canadian goldenrod <i>Solidago canadensis</i>. The cutting supports good populations of common birds, butterflies and other animals. This is part of an important green corridor, linking to The Ridgeway.</p> <p>There is, of course, no public access to the railsides, but the cutting forms a pleasant view for train travellers.</p>	Grade 2	<p>No access.</p> <p>An important green corridor, the site was not accessible to the public, and only viewable through small sections of fence. The site appeared unchanged from previous survey and assessment.</p> <p>Recommend that litter is removed from the site. Enhancements to the site include the improvement of structural diversity of sycamore woodland.</p>
30.	Westcombe Park Railsides	GrBII16	Grade 2	<p>The cutting west of Westcombe Park station contains woodland of sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, and oak <i>Quercus robur</i>, with smaller areas of rough grassland and bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>. East of the station is an 'island' of habitat surrounded by railways at Angerstein's Junction. Here the habitats are a mix of tall herbs, bracken and rough grassland, with sycamore woodland at the eastern end. The steep embankment leading north from Angerstein's junction is covered in a mix of bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>, tall herbs and rough grassland, with scattered birch <i>Betula pendula</i>, and sycamore trees. The whole comprises a sizeable area of undisturbed habitats and is likely to support populations of birds and other animals. There is, of course, no public access to the railsides, but the vegetation forms a pleasant view for train travellers.</p>	Grade 2	<p>No access.</p> <p>The site was not accessible to the public, and only viewable through small sections of fence. The site appeared unchanged from previous survey and assessment.</p> <p>As the site is undisturbed it is likely that the habitats provide an important haven for wildlife and perform a connective role.</p>

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31.	Blackheath to Falconwood Railsides	GrBII17	Grade 2	A valuable green corridor, broken only by stations and the short tunnel under Blackheath Park. A series of cuttings and embankments with a mix of sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , and oak <i>Quercus robur</i> , woodland, scrub of hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , and bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> , and rough grassland dominated by false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , providing habitats for a wide range of common birds and other animals. There is, of course, no public access to the railsides, but the vegetation forms a pleasant view for train travellers.	Grade 2	No access. A majority of the site was not viewable; therefore the survey is based on a small area which was visible from the road. The site comprised embankments with woodland, scrub and ruderal tall herb vegetation. It is likely this habitat forms an important connective role and is a rare area of undisturbed habitat.
32.	Mottingham and New Eltham Railsides	GrBII18	Grade 2	A valuable green corridor, broken only by stations. A series of cuttings and embankments with a mix of sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , and oak <i>Quercus robur</i> , woodland, scrub of hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , and bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> , and rough grassland dominated by false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , providing habitats for a wide range of common birds and other animals. The uncommon tuberous pea <i>Lathyrus tuberosus</i> , occurs near New Eltham station; though not a native plant, it is of considerable botanical interest. There is, of course, no public access to the railsides, but the vegetation forms a pleasant view for train travellers.	Grade 2	No access. An important green corridor that remains unchanged from SINC citation. Recommend that litter is removed from the site.
33.	River Ravensbourne in Greenwich	GrBII19	Grade 2	For a short section between Deptford Bridge and the weir at the head of Deptford Creek, the borough boundary between Greenwich and Lewisham runs down the middle of the river, with the eastern half in Greenwich. The river here is in a vertical concrete channel, but is still of importance for fish, including eels, flounders and sand gobies, which pass through between the Creek and the naturalised river channel just upstream in Brookmill Park. These fish attract birds such as gret herons and kingfishers. Black redstarts breed in industrial buildings beside the river, and may feed on insects at the water's edge.	Grade 2	No access. The site is unchanged from previous survey and assessment. Comprising a section of river corridor, concrete in structure, with slightly vegetated mud/shingle flats which are assumed to be intertidal. However some litter was identified which could be damaging to the wildlife.
34.	Sutcliffe Park Flood Alleviation Scheme	GrBII20	Grade 2	A recently-completed Environment Agency flood alleviation scheme. The Quaggy has been restored	Grade 1	Sutcliffe park has altered since the last survey. The site has all the features the original survey

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				<p>to the surface in a natural-looking, meandering channel, flowing through a flood plain with a mosaic of damp grassland and wetlands. A sizeable lake had extensive reed beds around its margins, and other marginal and emergent vegetation includes purple-loosestrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>, and flowering rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i>. There are several smaller, permanent ponds, as well as temporary wetlands. Kingfishers are regularly seen. Facilities include a boardwalk and pond-dipping platform, outdoor classroom, seats and interpretative signs.</p> <p>The scheme won the prestigious RSPB/CIWEM Living Wetlands Award for 2007.</p>		<p>identified, however vegetation is well established and there are several areas of wildflower meadow. Reed beds extend around all of the waterbodies. There is a high floral diversity amongst a mosaic of several habitats which is likely to support an array of species.</p> <p>The site also provides one of the larger expanses of natural habitat for the area, particularly rare is the wetland features.</p> <p>It is recommended that the site is upgraded to Grade 1 borough due to the presence of good size habitats rare in Greenwich such as reed beds. Also as it supports several notable and protected species, particularly invertebrates and birds.</p>
35.	St John the Baptist Churchyard, Eltham	GrL01	Local	<p>A green oasis in the centre of Eltham, this churchyard has been managed for nature conservation for several years. The grassland between the graves is surprisingly diverse, with common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i>, oxeye daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>, hairy sedge <i>Carex hirta</i>, and meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i>, growing among a sward with a large proportion of sweet vernal-grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>. The churchyard contains several large yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>, trees and young sycamores <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, threaten to swamp some of the grassland. The gravestones support numerous lichens, though these have not been studied in any detail.</p>	Grade 2	<p>The churchyard is largely unchanged since the SINC citation. The site is managed for the benefit of nature conservation and is likely to provide valuable habitat for a variety of species in a heavily urbanised area.</p>
36.	The Oaks, Plumstead	GrL03	Local	<p>Woodland of sessile oak <i>Quercus petraea</i>, and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, with an understorey of holly <i>Ilex aquilifolium</i>, lines the steep banks of a flat bottomed gully. The ground flora includes bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>, and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>. This is possibly a fragment of ancient woodland, though it has been much altered.</p> <p>There is free public access, and the area is popular for informal recreation, especially with children.</p>	Local	<p>A small pocket of woodland with ancient woodland indicators on the steep banks of a gully. The site remains largely unchanged since the SINC citation.</p>
37.	Southwood	GrL05	Local	<p>This sports field is surrounded by tall grassland and</p>	At risk	<p>The site has significantly changed from the SINC</p>

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	Recreation Ground, New Eltham			<p>scrub. A tiny stream runs along the eastern and northern edges. The stream has little vegetation, and is mostly surrounded by regenerating elm <i>Ulmus sp.</i>, scrub. In the north-east corner of the site is an area of damp grassland where cuckooflower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i>, typical of undisturbed wet grasslands, occurs among more widespread wild flowers. Drier areas support rough grassland and scrub of hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>, and elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>, with several mature oaks <i>Quercus sp.</i>, in the south. The middle of the site is sports pitches, though these are currently not in use.</p> <p>There is free public access to the site, which lies in an area rather lacking in accessible wild greenspace.</p>		<p>citation. The stream had dried and species, such as the cuckoo flower, were not evident. Bramble/scrub encroachment had also resulted in a significant change in the site. If enhancement works are not undertaken to improve floral diversity, drainage and reduce bramble encroachment, this should be undesignated.</p>
38.	The Tarn	GrL09	Local	<p>This attractive landscaped garden contains many of its original features from the 1930s, as well as an 18th century ice well. The two main features of value to wildlife are a large pond, and an area of woodland set aside as a bird sanctuary. The pond has good marginal vegetation, especially towards the eastern end, where lesser reedmace <i>Typha angustifolia</i>, reed canary-grass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>, and hemlock water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe crocata</i>, occur.</p> <p>There is free public access to the site, which is well used for environmental education by local schools. The extreme eastern end of the pond lies within the Royal Blackheath Golf Course and is included in that site.</p>	Local	<p>A landscaped garden with a large pond and a patch of woodland remains unchanged from the SINC citation. Although, the habitats present are common and widespread there is potential to support a range of species.</p> <p>Enhancements recorded at the site since the SINC citation includes the provision of bat boxes and interpretation boards.</p> <p>Recommend that there is provision for increased native planting alongside the already present ornamental planting.</p>
39.	Westcombe Woodlands	GrL10	Local	<p>This small sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, wood, with a few ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, and other tree species, sits on the steep face of an old sand pit. A dense shrub layer consists of holly <i>Ilex aquilifolium</i>, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, and exotic species, and the ground flora includes cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>, lords-and-ladies <i>Arum maculatum</i>, and male-fern <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>. Breeding birds include tawny owl.</p>	Grade 2	<p>The site comprises entirely woodland, however has undergone changes since the previous survey. Due to improved management, the shrub layer has been reduced to allow greater species diversity, and exotic and alien invasive species have been removed.</p> <p>Enhancement to the site since the previous survey</p>

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				There is restricted access to the site, which is managed as a nature reserve by the Blackheath Preservation Trust. Future access and management is currently under review as a result of a planning application for the adjacent housing estate.		and assessment include encouragement of the breeding tawny owl by installation of species specific nest boxes and addition of a new pond has improved habitat diversity of the site. Recommend upgrade to Grade 2 Borough.
40.	Anglesea Road Open Space & School Wildlife Garden	GrL16	Local	This small wooded open space offers contact with nature in a densely built-up part of Woolwich. The adjacent school nature garden contains a range of habitats, including a pond and associated marshy area, wildflower meadow and scrub. It is well used for environmental education. There is no public access to the school nature garden, but free access to the open space.		No access.
41.	Eaglesfield Wood	GrL17	Local	A small sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , woodland with numerous other tree species, particularly towards the southern end. The shrub layer is dense in places and contains holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> , hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , and goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> . Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> , occurs in the ground flora. Several clearings contain bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> , tall herbs and rough grassland. A pond in the north-east corner of the wood has breeding frogs and smooth newts. The wood and pond are used for environmental education by Eaglesfield School, in whose grounds it lies. Access is restricted to members of the school.	Grade 2	The site has undergone changes since the last survey, including a change in management. The site is now managed by Wide Horizons and has been managed as native woodland to maximise diversity. The structure of the woodland has changed since the last survey; the shrub and bramble layer has been reduced. Additionally management has made attempts to eradicate alien invasive and exotic species. Since the clearance of the site frequent native bluebell, an indicator of ancient woodland has been recorded amongst other ground flora on site. The old pond has been restored as it had been filled in previously, and marginal vegetation planted for nature conservation purposes. The site had an historical fly tipping issue, damaging and polluting the woodland. Although some very small signs of this are still evident in some parts of the site, the issue has been significantly improved since addressed in the current management of the site. It is recommended this site is upgraded to a Grade 2 borough site. This is due to woodland, possibly ancient, habitat being rare in the borough and the presence of rare species such as bluebell

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						<p>and bats. The site now supports a healthy woodland ecosystem.</p> <p>It is also recommended that the site name is changed due to the change in management. Previously named Eaglesfield Wood in association with the school who owned the land. The site is now called the 'Wide Horizons Woodland Centre' which should be reflected in the SINC designation and upgrade.</p>
42.	St Mary Magdalene Churchyard, Woolwich	GrL18	Local	<p>This attractive churchyard commands a fine view over the River Thames. It is situated in the very densely built-up centre of Woolwich. The grassland contains good quantities of common wild flowers, and there are numerous mature trees. A wall supports the locally scarce ferns common polypody <i>Polypodium vulgare</i>, and maidenhair spleenwort <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>. Polypody is particularly rare in London.</p>	Local	<p>The site has undergone minor changes since the previous survey. This is due the named ferns which are the main reason for the sites designation not being identified during the survey.</p> <p>The site comprises the church building and associated gardens which include amenity grassland with planted flowers and shrubbery. It is possible the wall with the ferns present was in an area which was not closely assessed due to a nursery occupying some of the site. The ferns could have also been located under thick shrubbery and not visible during the survey.</p> <p>It is recommended that presence or absence of the notable fern species is determined, and management of the site be adapted to encourage these species.</p>
43.	Academy Place Orchard	GrL19	Local	<p>This recently planted orchard, probably the only one in Greenwich borough, is situated on a covered reservoir. A wide variety of fruit trees have been planted. When mature, these are likely to be of value for specialist invertebrates. The southern boundary is an old hedge and bank, with a sizeable population of bush vetch <i>Vicia sepium</i>, which is very rare in Greenwich.</p> <p>The site has considerable educational potential, and there is free public access.</p>	Local	<p>Although there is no apparent change in the site itself has been identified, the habitat present has increased in size as the trees are of semi-mature / mature size now.</p> <p>The site comprises wet grassland and shrubs of fruiting variety which can provide many opportunities for wildlife. Particularly invertebrates and birds, of which several were recorded during the survey.</p> <p>It is recommended that comprehensive bird and invertebrate surveys are undertaken in order to establish the current state of the habitat on site and diversity. In addition, it is recommended that interpretation boards / signs and facilities to make</p>

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						<p>the site more accessible to the public are installed, such as marked access points and walk ways.</p> <p>If improvements are made the site could be considered for an upgrade due to some of the rare species it does and may support, and its value as an educational resource if this avenue of improvement is developed.</p>
44.	Mycenae House Gardens	GrL20	Local	<p>A mature Victorian garden with large trees, dense shrubberies and long and short grass providing a good diversity of habitats for common birds and other animals.</p> <p>The northern part, known as the 'woodland dell', has free public access. This is largely woodland of ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>, beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>, common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>, London plane <i>Platanus x hispanica</i>, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>, and hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>, with a shrub layer of elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>, and Midland hawthorn <i>C. laevigata</i>. The ground flora comprises nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>, and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>. The southern part is more formal, and is the grounds of a community centre. A grotto in the grounds may possibly be used by bats.</p>	Local	<p>The site is consistent with the SINC citation. Comprising woodland with a dense shrub layer and wide variety of plant and likely animal species.</p> <p>Spanish bluebell hybrids were identified during the survey, presenting a risk to the native British bluebell. It is recommended they are controlled along with any other invasive species.</p> <p>The site is open to the public, and community involvement is apparent with management clearly being undertaken. The site provides a good example of woodland habitat amongst an otherwise urban environment.</p>
45.	Plumstead Common Nature Reserve	GrL21	Local	<p>This small wood in a steep ravine at the edge of Plumstead Common is possibly ancient in origin. The canopy is dominated by sessile oak <i>Quercus petraea</i>, with a dense understorey of holly <i>Ilex aquilifolium</i>. Bluebells <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>, are locally abundant. The site supports good populations of common birds and invertebrates, and is managed as a nature reserve. It is highly valued for its wildlife by the local community.</p>	Local	<p>A small woodland nature reserve with potential to support a range of species, including bats. The site remains largely unchanged from the SINC citation.</p>
46.	East Wickham Open Space (Greenwich section)	GrL22	Local	<p>A small strip of this large informal open space is in Greenwich, the rest of East Wickham Open Space lies in Bexley. Extensive beds of nettles <i>Urtica dioica</i>, may be of value to breeding butterflies, and grade into rough grassland. Several large mature poplars <i>Populus sp.</i>, grow along the edge of the site.</p>	At risk	<p>The site has changed significantly since the SINC citation. The qualifying features, such as the rough grassland and nettles are now encroached by brambles. If management is not implemented the site should be undesignated.</p> <p>Alongside this, the surrounding open space is</p>

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				There is free public access to the site, which is well used for informal recreation. The site won a Green Flag award in 2005, and again in 2006.		likely to be more valuable for supporting wildlife than this site.
47.	Well Hall Pleasaunce	GrL23	Local	<p>The Tudor Barn, dating back to 1568, and associated moat are the surviving structures of Well Hall, built for Margaret Roper, daughter of Sir Thomas More, Henry VIII's chancellor. The Tudor house was demolished in the first half of the 18th century, and the new house built then was subsequently lived in from 1899 to 1922 by Edith Nesbit who wrote 'The Railway Children', although the house she lived in has now also been demolished. The Victorian garden has recently undergone a major restoration. It has plenty of mature trees, shrubbery and herbaceous borders, as well as water features, including the medieval moat, several ponds and a stream, providing additional habitats. A wild area on the western side has good tree cover, with grassland containing bluebells <i>Hyacinthoides sp.</i>, and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>, beneath.</p> <p>There is free public access. Well Hall Pleasaunce won a Green Flag Award again for 2006/7.</p>	Local	<p>The site has not changed since the previous survey. Comprising a mosaic of landscaped habitats the site has a variety of herbaceous borders, wild flower areas, grassland areas and a small area of woodland. Additionally there is a moat providing a unique habitat and feature of interest, and a stream which runs through the site.</p> <p>The site is freely accessible to the public during its opening times, and is a well-managed site for both serving the community and wildlife alike.</p>
48.	Twinkle Park	GrL24	Local	A small park with a very attractive pond. The pond has good marginal vegetation, including a stand of lesser reedmace <i>Typha angustifolia</i> , and scattered gypsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> , and water forget-me-not <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> , while beneath the water is a dense growth of Canadian waterweed <i>Elodea Canadensis</i> , and hornwort <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> . A boardwalk surrounds the pond, facilitating its use for pond-dipping by school groups.	At risk	<p>This has been recorded as having a significant change with the pond having dried and the marginal habitats no longer present. The site managers are aware of the issue and are seeking solutions.</p> <p>Otherwise, the site provides a valuable resource for the local community, in a very built up area and the adjoining green space.</p> <p>However if the pond cannot be restored, the site will no longer meet the criteria for designation as a SINC. It is therefore very important this is dealt with for the site to remain allocated with SINC status, or that other habitat enhancements are implemented if the pond cannot be restored.</p>
49.	Bostall Wood & Heath	M015	Metropolitan	M015 Lesnes Abbey Woods and Bostall Woods: A large complex of ancient and secondary woodland,	Metropolitan	Ancient and secondary woodland with areas of heathland and acid grassland which remain largely

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				with adjacent areas of heathland and acid grassland. Sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i> and sessile oak <i>Quercus oak</i> dominate older woodland, the extent of the latter being particularly unusual in London. Birch <i>Betula spp.</i> and oak woodland on former heathland provides further structural variation. The woodland supports a rich flora, including London rarities spurge laurel <i>Daphne laureola</i> , southern woodrush <i>Luzula forsteri</i> , thin-spiked wood-sedge <i>Carex strigosa</i> and wild daffodil <i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> , the latter at perhaps its only native site in the capital. Small but significant areas of heath and acid grassland contain heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> , with lesser chickweed <i>Stellaria pallida</i> , little mouse-ear <i>Cerastium semidecandrum</i> , subterranean clover <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> and the nationally scarce lesser calamint <i>Clinopodium calamintha</i> . The walls of the ruined abbey support further regionally uncommon plants, including rue-leaved saxifrage <i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i> . The avifauna includes all three British woodpeckers, nuthatch and treecreeper. Reptiles include slow-worm and common lizard. The site also appears important for bats, including rare species. Includes the Abbey Wood Geological Site of Special Scientific Interest. Lesnes Abbey Woods won a Green Flag Award again for 2006/7		unchanged from SINC citation. It is however, recommended that threats including motorbike scrambling and mountain biking (which result in habitat disturbance) are addressed (through prevention or management).
50a.	Shooters Hill Woodlands	M016	Metropolitan	Oxleas, Jack and Shepherdleas Woods together form one of London's most extensive areas of ancient woodland on the London Clay. They display a large variety of stand-types including extensive areas of oak <i>Quercus spp.</i> , and hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> . Several areas are being actively coppiced. A number of plants of restricted distribution in London are present, including wild service-tree <i>Sorbus torminalis</i> , guelder-rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i> , southern woodrush <i>Luzula forsteri</i> , and buckthorn <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> . The woods also contain a wide variety of fungi and a rich invertebrate fauna, which includes several notable beetles and flies. The woodland avifauna includes breeding stock dove and occasional wood warbler. Ponds contain a population of palmate newt, now the rarest native amphibian in London. Free public access; an important site for contact with nature. Part Site of Special Scientific Interest;	Metropolitan	The site has not changed significantly since the previous survey. This extensive site is comprised of woodland only and is well managed. Some evidence of invasive Spanish bluebells was identified towards the south east corner of the woodland. It is recommended this issue is addressed as for such an important woodland site it is essential to prevent reduction and hybridisation of the native bluebell. Litter was also identified within the woodland. It is recommended that bins be installed within the woodland area, particularly on through routes where people walk regularly, to address this issue. Moreover, it would be beneficial to the woodland ecology if improvements were made to the way marked walking to prevent disturbance and

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				a Local Nature Reserve.		<p>damage of the sensitive ground flora.</p> <p>The site is freely open to the public with no time restrictions or opening hours. There was no evidence of community involvement at this site. As this is such an important wildlife site, it is recommended that volunteering or management days are introduced to help maintain the woodland whilst engaging the local community and educating locals.</p>
50b.	Shooters Hill Woodlands	M016b	Metropolitan	See 50a above.	Metropolitan	<p>The parcel of the woodland in this area of Shooters Hill matches the description with no major changes, although is in a poorer condition than the other parcels. This may be due to a lack of management, and possibly the position of the woodland encouraging rough sleeping, litter problems and a slightly less diverse woodland structure in areas.</p> <p>This site is likely to perform an important connective role with the other woodland parcels which form the main site. The parcel also provides a good size area of woodland habitat in and of itself.</p> <p>It is recommended some management of the woodland is undertaken to improve diversity. In addition, signs or action to address the inappropriate use of the site could be beneficial.</p>
50c.	Shooters Hill Woodlands	M016c	Metropolitan	See 50a above.	Metropolitan	<p>This is the smallest parcel of the overall site. This area is unchanged from previous survey and assessment.</p> <p>The site provides no access for the public, and the site is fenced off on all sides. However, the site is likely to act as an important habitat connector, particularly in the wider context of the whole site, and with other areas of habitat in the wider context.</p> <p>The boundary fence of the site is damaged in several areas, which could encourage vandals and fly tipping. It is recommended the fence is fixed in order to protect the site from truant behaviour.</p>

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51.	The River Thames and Tidal Tributaries	M031	Metropolitan	The River Thames and Tidal Tributaries is a large metropolitan site stretching from Hampton to Dartford Creek. The Thames supports habitats, including mudflats, intertidal vegetation and the river channel itself, which are not found elsewhere in London. These habitats support a number of freshwater estuarine and marine communities, including many species which are rare in London. The numbers of fish, shorebird and invertebrate species found along the Thames attest to its great richness as a wildlife sanctuary. The river forms a continuous wildlife corridor stretching through London and linking the capital to the country and open sea. The inner Thames estuary is also of great importance for wintering waterfowl with an excess of 10,000, which makes this an area of international importance.	Metropolitan	The Royal Borough of Greenwich supports a relatively small are of the Thames and tidal tributaries. Alongside this, the qualifying features of the site, such as mudflats, intertidal vegetation and fish populations are unlikely to be affected by changes on a borough scale. The site is therefore unlikely to have changed. Due to this, the site was not surveyed in full.
52.	Pippenhall Meadows	M042	Metropolitan	A mosaic of small meadows and pastures divided by hedges, centred around an important springline. Grassland communities range from dry, close-cropped swards over sand to taller, marshy vegetation in the valley bottom. The overall botanical diversity is high and includes many regionally uncommon species. Damp grassland plants include ragged-robin <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> , lesser spearwort <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> , and square-stemmed St John's-wort <i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i> , while stream margins support common sedge <i>Carex nigra</i> , bog stitchwort <i>Stellaria uliginosa</i> , ivy-leaved crowfoot <i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i> , plicate and small sweet-grasses <i>Glyceria plicata</i> , <i>G. declinata</i> . Drier swards support sand spurrey <i>Spergularia rubra</i> , common centaury <i>Centaureum erythraea</i> , the rare corky-fruited water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i> , and yellow bartsia <i>Parentucellia viscosa</i> , at its only London locality, as well as a colony of several hundred pyramidal orchids <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> . A small area of crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i> , woodland is included in the north-east of the site. The field which contains the pyramidal orchids lies next to Bexley Road and is freely accessible, whilst the rest of the site can only be	Metropolitan	A series of small flower-laden meadows and pastures, rich in plant life largely remains unchanged from the SINC citation with smaller areas within the site, which have undergone significant changes. To maintain status as a Metropolitan Site of Importance, action is required to manage encroachment of scrub and to reduce poaching of ground from horses. Alongside this, due to management practices there was no evidence of ridge and furrow, which have previously been recorded at this site.

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Map ID	Name	Ref.	Grade	SINC Citation	Grade	Discussion
				viewed from the adjacent two branches of the Green Chain Walk.		
53a.	Blackheath and Greenwich Park	M069a	Metropolitan	<p>The largest area of green open space in central south-east London, with considerable potential for nature conservation, lying in what would otherwise be a vast area of deficiency in quality wildlife sites.</p> <p>Greenwich Park contains many ancient parkland trees, mostly sweet chestnuts <i>Castanea sativa</i>. Other habitats in the park include three small woodlands, managed as bird sanctuaries, and a lake. The toadflax brocade moth, a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, was found breeding in the park in 2004. Blackheath was once renowned for its acid grassland flora, but has been intensively managed for sport and recreation for many years. Several uncommon species survive however, including clustered clover <i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>, and knotted clover <i>T.striatum</i>. The mowing regime has been relaxed over substantial parts of the heath in recent years. Greenwich Park won a Green Flag Award again for 2006/7.</p> <p>Once the haunt of highwaymen, Blackheath has four ponds, one of which supports a diverse and thriving wetland flora, although much of this was planted in the early 1990s. There are also small areas of scrub, of mostly gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i>, and broom <i>Cystisus scoparius</i>. There is free public access.</p>	Metropolitan	<p>This parcel comprises Greenwich Park which is the main part of the site. The site remains unchanged since the previous survey and assessment.</p> <p>The site is freely accessible for all during opening times and has a wealth of facilities for the general public.</p> <p>The site provides a large area of green space and habitat for wildlife amongst and otherwise very urban area. Grassland and woodland is present within this parcel; both managed for wildlife in certain areas. The site is also managed for recreation in other areas. There is also herbaceous borders and a herb garden which provides habitat for wildlife.</p> <p>It is recommended that species specific bird boxes are installed to encourage some of the rarer birds found in the park. In addition it is recommended pollinator friendly wildflower planting be installed in some of the grassland areas which are not regularly managed for recreation and amenity purposes.</p>
53b.	Blackheath and Greenwich Park	M069b	Metropolitan	See 53a above.	Metropolitan	<p>There is no evidence this parcel of the site has changed since the last survey. Comprising grassland and scrub, with a pond in the far west corner.</p> <p>The site is divided by roads and has the A2 trunk road running adjacent to the south. There is also evidence of events taking place on this site, apparent from the erosion of the grassland areas. There is also evidence of motorcycle scrambling and erosion in the areas of scrub.</p> <p>It is recommended that care of the grassland and</p>

					2016 Survey and Assessment	
Map ID	Name	Ref.	Grade	SINC Citation	Grade	Discussion
						efforts to restore it post event is initiated to protect this habitat feature.
53c.	Blackheath and Greenwich Park	M069c	Metropolitan	See 53a above.	Metropolitan	<p>This parcel has not changed significantly since the previous survey and assessment. The site comprises grassland with scrub.</p> <p>It is open access for the public at all times.</p> <p>Natural areas of scrub and grassland with a good diversity of flora would support a range of wildlife in this urban area; particularly invertebrates and birds.</p>
53d.	Blackheath and Greenwich Park	M069d	Metropolitan	See 53a above.	Metropolitan	<p>There is no reason to believe this parcel of the site has changed since the previous survey. It currently comprises amenity grassland and tree lined borders.</p> <p>Not of particular value, however part and parcel of the wider Greenwich park and extension of green space in the locale makes this area beneficial for wildlife.</p> <p>It is recommended that bird boxes are installed to encourage breeding birds and support local populations struggling with reductions in habitat and green space. It would also be beneficial to relax management of at least some areas of grass to allow species to flourish.</p>
53e.	Blackheath and Greenwich Park	M069e	Metropolitan	See 53a above.	Metropolitan	<p>This parcel of land doesn't show signs that it has undergone major changes, however there is no specific information relating to this parcel of land to refer to.</p> <p>Currently the site comprises amenity grassland with a hedgerow on the border and some scattered trees.</p> <p>The parcel is not open to the public as it is labelled as private land.</p> <p>The site has low species diversity and ecological value. It is recommended that management is relaxed to enhance the habitat which is present.</p>

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Map ID	Name	Ref.	Grade	SINC Citation	Grade	Discussion
53f.	Blackheath and Greenwich Park	M069f	Metropolitan	See 53a above.	Metropolitan	The site remains unchanged since previous survey and assessment. The parcel is comprised of grassland, scrub, scattered trees and a vegetated wall; all of which are left natural and are likely to provide habitats for local wildlife.
54.	Royal Blackheath Golf Course	M070	Metropolitan	A small pond in the northern end of the golf course supports one of the largest populations of great crested newts in London, with over 100 individuals having been recorded. The surrounding roughs and woods are used by the newts for feeding and hibernation. This is a specially-protected, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species. The site boundary has been drawn to cover all habitat within 500 metres of the newt breeding pond, to coincide with the area for which English Nature require consultation on any works.	Metropolitan	<p>A golf course known to support a large population of GCN. The ponds, grassland and woodland remain largely unchanged from SINC citation. The survey did however note minor changes to the east of the site, where there was evidence of clearance and reseeding of grassland. This was not considered to directly affect the qualifying features of the site.</p> <p>Although, there are no specific recommendations relating to the site, there is potential to extend the SINC to include site 27. As mentioned above, site 27 adjoins this SINC and due to the proximity and similarity in habitats there is potential that site 27 may provide valuable resources for the GCN population identified in M070. As a result of this, there is potential to combine these two sites.</p>
55.	Kidbrooke Green and Birdbrook Road Nature Reserves	M132	Metropolitan	<p>These two sites, separated by a derelict building, together contain a series of seven ponds presently supporting London's most important assemblage of amphibians. All five widespread native amphibians breed in good numbers; the population of smooth newts is exceptionally large. Other species include the specially-protected great crested newt and the palmate newt, which is now the rarest amphibian in London.</p> <p>The presence of several non-native amphibians casts doubt on the status of some species here, but the site's long history of interest for amphibians is evidence for authenticity. Plants found in the ponds include tubular water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>, which is rare in London. Both sites are under consideration by English Nature for Site of Special Scientific Interest status.</p>	Metropolitan	<p>The site remains largely unchanged from SINC citation. However due to the restricted access, the whole site could not be assessed.</p> <p>Comprising untouched scrub, trees, grassland, wetland and ponds this site provides an important habitat mosaic for nature, particularly in this built up part of London.</p> <p>GWAG recommended extending the SINC to incorporate the patch of woodland to the west. It is recommended this is undertaken. If possible pond creation in the new area would also be of major benefit ecologically.</p>
	Charlotte Turner Gardens	N/A	Not currently designated		Local	Charlotte Turner Gardens is an open space comprising herb rich grassland, trees (mostly native) and a small hedgerow.

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						<p>The site is a good size and connects to Twinkle Park, a current SINC.</p> <p>Freely accessible to the public with no time restrictions, this site is also used for community events and involvement. Additionally being one of just a few green spaces in this area, it is considered to be an important nature site in the local area.</p> <p>It is therefore recommended that Charlotte Turner Garden is added on as an extension of Twinkle Park local SINC.</p>
	Mulgrave Pond in the Grounds of Rushgrove House	N/A	Not currently designated		Grade 2 upwards (subject to access)	<p>No access.</p> <p>Mulgrave Pond is a large pond with well vegetated banks, marginal vegetation and grassland and tall herbs surrounding it.</p> <p>The site is partially visible over a fence, however is not accessible for the public. Therefore the site cannot be designated as a Local grade SINC as it does not fulfil these criteria.</p> <p>Therefore to be eligible for SINC status the site will need to have habitats and species which are rare for Greenwich. This decision will need a more comprehensive survey effort and full access to the site in order to determine if it qualifies for this designation.</p> <p>It is therefore recommended that site access is obtained and a full habitat survey of the site is undertaken to determine if it should be designated SINC status or not.</p>
	Gallions Park, Thamesmead Canal and Gallions Hill	N/A	Not currently designated		Grade 2	<p>These three open spaces provide a continuous area of accessible natural greenspace, with a diverse habitat mosaic (seemingly relatively recently created) likely to be of value to wildlife in</p>

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						<p>the local area and the Borough. Habitats include the lake and associated Thamesmead Canal, both of which include open water and marginal habitats; rough and meadow grassland areas including flower-rich, with the landforms of Gallions Park in particular providing exposed grasslands with varying aspects likely to be of value to a range of invertebrates; and scrub, woodland and scattered tree habitats. The sites are very accessible to the public with interpretation and a range of opportunities to enjoy nature. There are some issues with litter.</p> <p>Recommend designation at Borough Grade 2 (with potential to upgrade to Borough Grade 1 with further maturation of the habitats)</p>