

Enfield's Local Plan

EVIDENCE BASE

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Citations

March 2013



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Background

This document provides citations and maps for The London Borough of Enfield's Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are non-statutory sites that are designated because of their importance for nature conservation. They receive some protection from the adverse impacts of development through Local Planning policy.

In London there are three tiers of such sites:

- Sites of Metropolitan Importance: these are the best examples of wildlife sites in London and are selected by the Mayor of London and his officers at the Greater London Authority.
- Sites of Borough Importance: selected at a borough level these are important wildlife sites for the Borough.
- Sites of Local Importance: selected at a borough level these sites ensure that everyone has easy access to nature close to home.

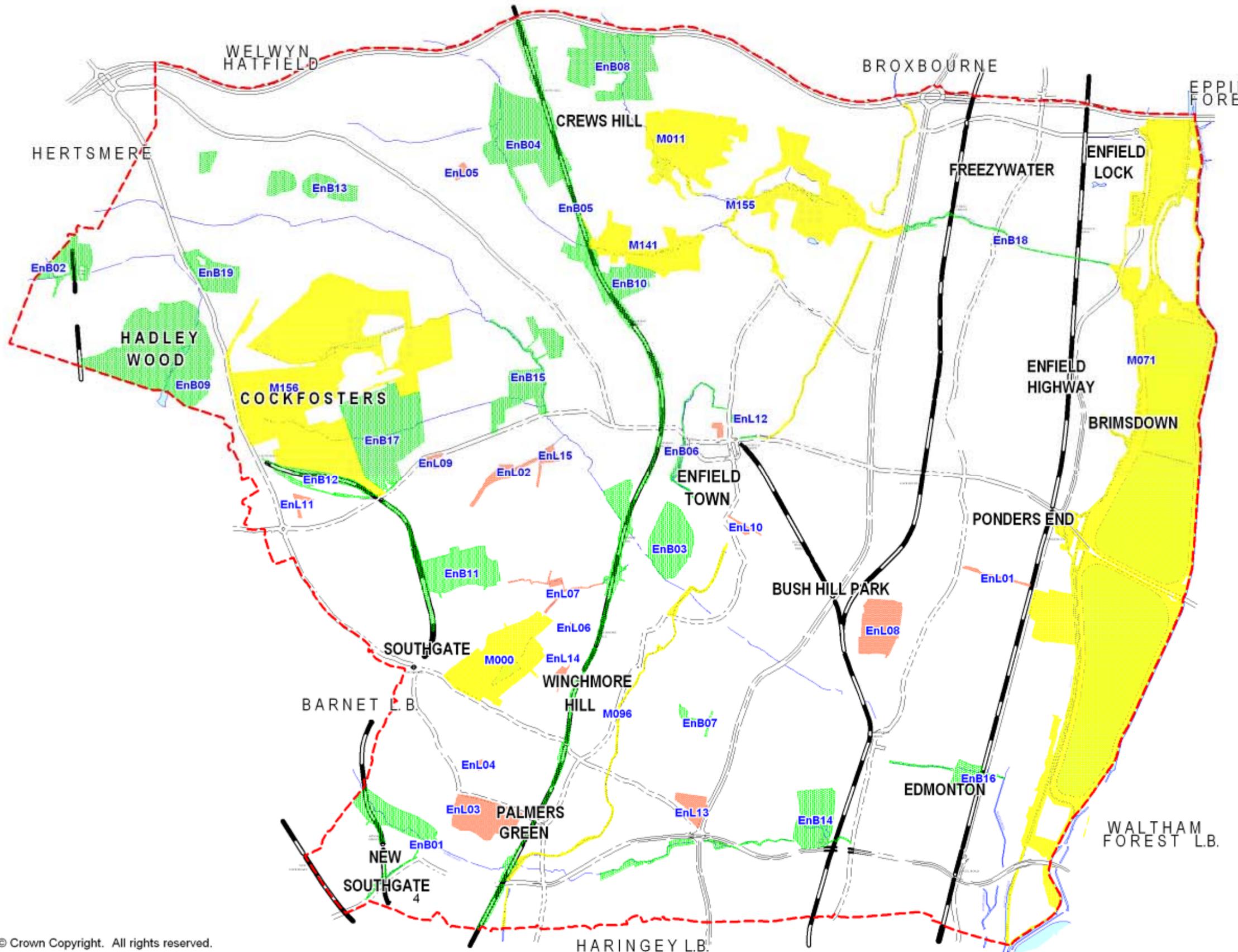
These citations were updated in November 2011 following a review of sites by Enfield's Local Wildlife Site Selection Panel. For more information on the process for designating and de-designating sites see the 'Methodology and Selection Criteria' document which is available from the Council.

The information contained in this report has informed the Proposed Submission DMD and Policies Map designations relating to the DMD. The proposed designations were subject to consultation as part of the publication of the draft DMD May –Aug 2013.

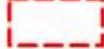
Table and overview map SINCs in Enfield

Name	Grade	New site number	Area (hectares)
Boundary Ditch at Sandhurst Road Boxer's Lake and Lonsdale Drive Woods	Local	EnL01	1.3
Broomfield Park	Local	EnL02	5.0
Conway Recreation Ground	Local	EnL03	21.4
East Lodge Reserve	Local	EnL04	0.6
Friends Meeting House Grounds	Local	EnL05	1.7
Hounsden Road Wood and Hounsden Gutter	Local	EnL06	0.4
Jubilee Park	Local	EnL07	2.2
Lakeside	Local	EnL08	19.9
Riverside Park and Saddler's Mill Stream	Local	EnL09	1.2
Southgate School Nature Areas	Local	EnL10	1.4
St Andrews Churchyard	Local	EnL11	1.1
Tatem Park	Local	EnL12	1.0
Woodcroft Wildspace	Local	EnL13	6.0
World's End Lane	Local	EnL14	2.0
Arnos Park	Local	EnL15	2.6
Broadgates Pastures	Borough	EnB01	20.8
Bush Hill Golf Course	Borough	EnB02	11.5
Crews Hill Golf Course	Borough	EnB03	24.2
Crews Hill to Bowes Park Railsides	Borough	EnB04	47.4
Enfield Loop of the New River	Borough	EnB05	68.2
Firs Farm Wood and Hedgerows	Borough	EnB06	3.5
Glasgow Stud	Borough	EnB07	1.4
Hadley Wood Golf Course and Covert Way Field	Borough	EnB08	44.1
Lavender Hill Cemetery	Borough	EnB09	83.3
Oakwood Park	Borough	EnB10	11.8
Piccadilly Line from Cockfosters Station to Southgate	Borough	EnB11	26.0
Plumridge, Vault Hill and Little Beechill Woods	Borough	EnB12	14.7
Pymme's Park and Pymme's Brook	Borough	EnB13	17.7
Royal Enfield Rifles Site and Woodland at Vicarage Farm	Borough	EnB14	26.9
Salmon's Brook and Montague Road Recreation Ground	Borough	EnB15	25.2
Trent Park Golf Course	Borough	EnB16	8.7
Turkey Brook	Borough	EnB17	57.3
West Lodge Park Hotel Grounds	Borough	EnB18	3.5
Forty Hall Park and Estate	Borough	EnB19	14.0
Forty Hall Park and Estate	Metropolitan	M155	61.4
Grovelands Park and Priory Hospital	Metropolitan	M000	48.8
Hilly Fields Country Park	Metropolitan	M141	34.4
Lea Valley	Metropolitan	M071	536.3
New River	Metropolitan	M096	19.5
Trent Park	Metropolitan	M156	220.3
Whitewebbs Wood	Metropolitan	M011	56.2

**LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD
SITES OF IMPORTANCE
FOR NATURE CONSERVATION**



Legend

-  Borough Boundary
- Category**
-  Local (15)
-  Borough (19)
-  Metropolitan (7)

Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Boundary Ditch at Sandhurst Road

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL01

Grid reference

535600, 195200

Size:

1.3 hectares

Access:

Adjacent footpath

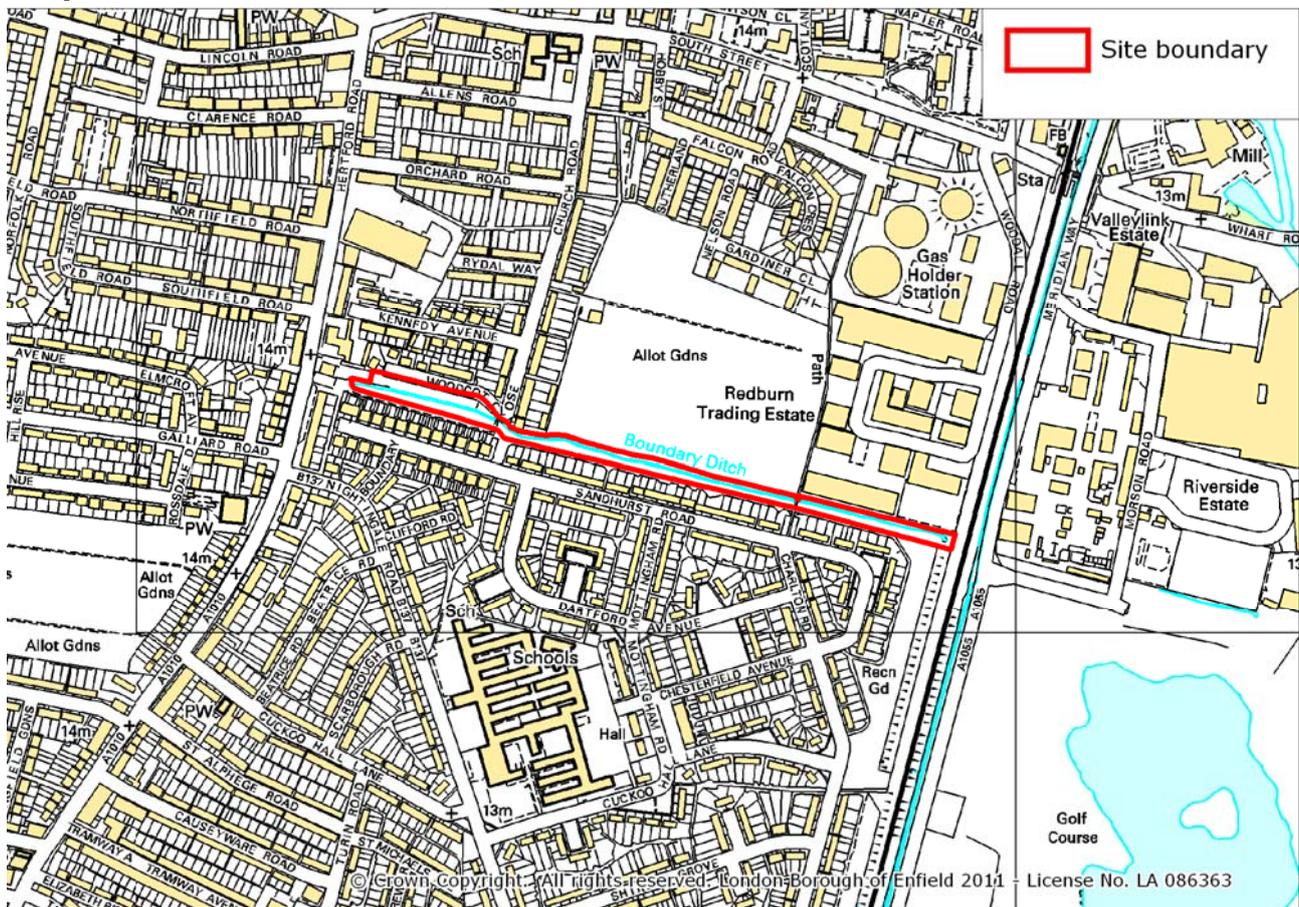
Main habitats:

Running water, scrub, semi-improved grassland

Citation

A shallow brook well vegetated with common water-starwort (*Callitriche stagnalis*), branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*) and fool's water-cress (*Apium nodiflorum*) with smaller amounts of water-pepper (*Persicaria hydropiper*) running through a deprived urban area lacking green space. The brook provides good habitat for dragonflies including the common darter (*Sympetrum striolatum*). The good semi-improved riparian habitats include a mature hedge of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and wild plum (*Prunus domestica*) with a scattering of trees. There are also locally significantly areas of semi-improved neutral grassland and tall herb stands that attract a diversity of butterflies and other invertebrates.

Map



Boxer's Lake and Lonsdale Drive Woods

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL02

Grid reference:

530700, 196300

Size:

5.0 hectares

Access:

Free public access

Main habitats:

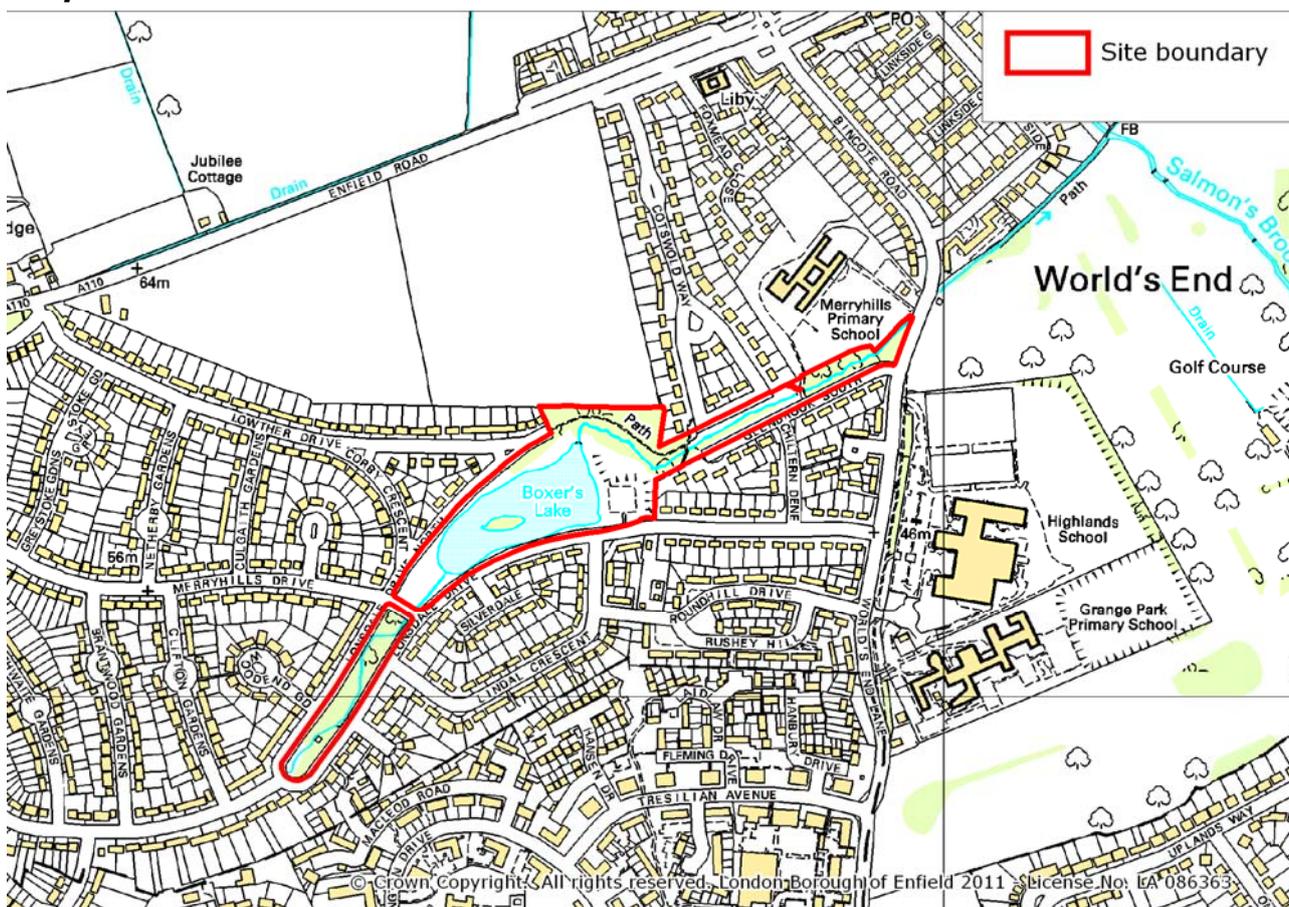
Deciduous Woodland, pond/lake, running water

Citation

Woodland with a stream running through it and a large ornamental lake. The lake has tree-lined margins of willow (*Salix spp.*) and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) with marginal flora including yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), water mint (*Mentha aquatica*) and the water dock (*Rumex hydrolapathum*). Breeding wildfowl includes mallard, moorhen and great crested grebe.

The woodland canopy is dominated by pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) (including a large specimen oak with several veteran features south of the playground), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). The woodland understorey includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). The herb and ground layers are dominated by common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and ivy (*Hedera helix*). Pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and wood melick (*Melica uniflora*) are present. There is a small stand of reed sweet-grass (*Glyceria maxima*) in the stream and a moderately sized stand of the invasive Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*).

Map



Broomfield Park

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL03

Grid reference:

530400, 192800

Size:

21.4 hectares

Access:

Free public access

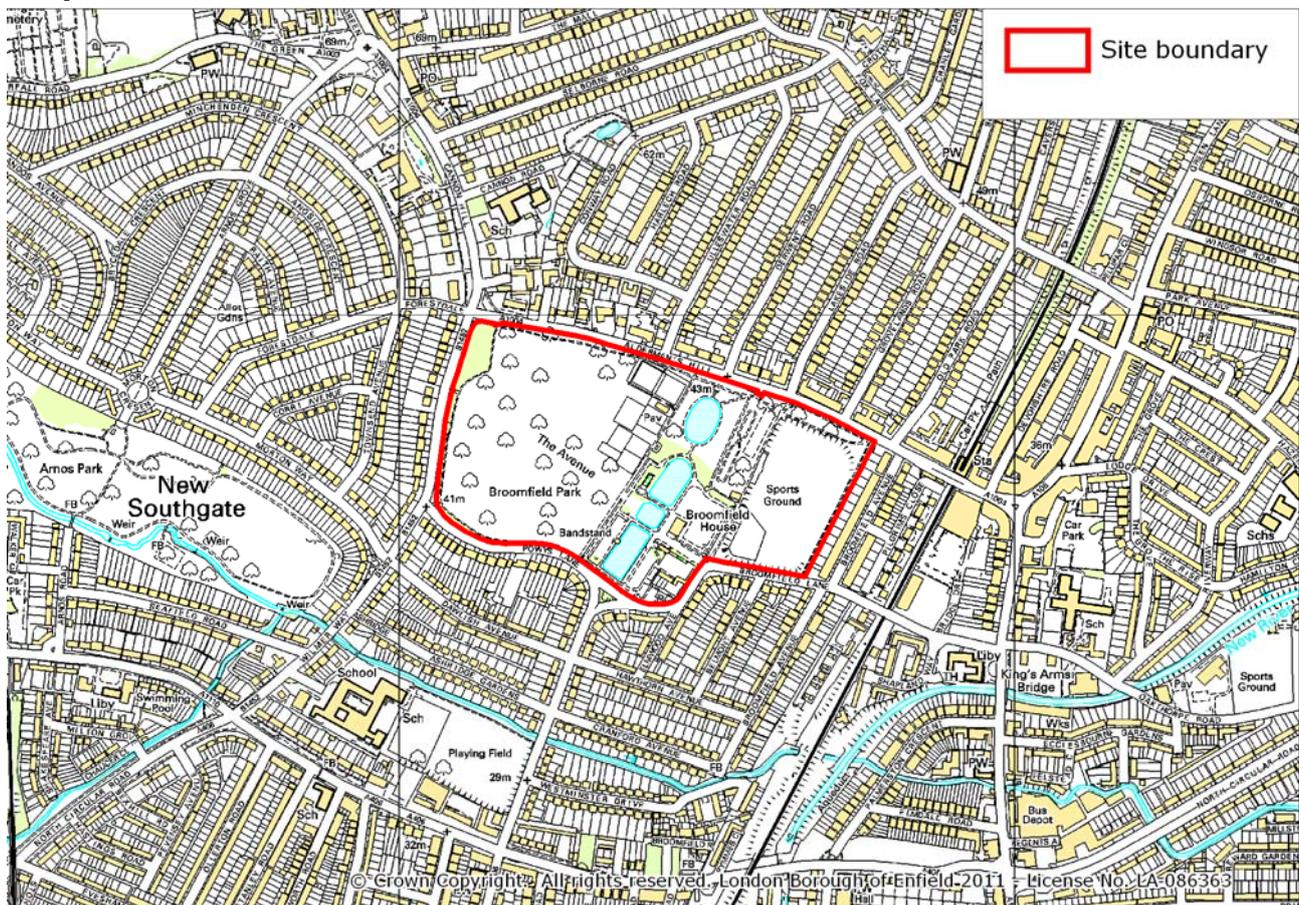
Main habitats:

Pond/lake, veteran trees, broadleaved woodland

Citation

Formerly the grounds of Broomfield House with several features of wildlife interest, including a series of connected lakes, small pockets of planted birch (*Betula pendula*), woodland and large parkland oak (*Quercus robur*) trees. The lakes contain rigid hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), which is scarce in London. Marginal vegetation includes gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*) and planted yellow loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*). Mallard, tufted duck, coot and moorhen breed. Emperor dragonfly has been recorded here.

Map



Conway Recreation Ground

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL04

Grid reference:

530300, 193300

Size:

0.5 hectares

Access:

Free public access

Main habitats:

Pond, semi improved grassland, scattered trees

Citation

This small park is dotted with scattered trees including pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), lime (*Tilia sp.*) and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). The park hosts a large, spring fed, but concrete-lined pond. The pond has recently been de-silted and the pond and adjacent areas have been planted with native species by residents and parks staff and it supports the common darter dragonfly (*Sympetrum striolatum*) and common newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*). The former breeding population of toads (*Bufo bufo*) has now gone but following the recent restoration the pond is once again suitable for the species. Some areas of semi-improved grassland are now being cut, with arisings removed annually, which will enhance its botanical diversity over time.

Map



East Lodge Reserve

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL05

Grid reference:

530100, 199300

Size:

1.7 hectares

Access:

Free public access from footpath off East Lodge Lane

Main habitats:

Pond/ lake, semi-natural broadleaved woodland

Citation

A small woodland with a pond that once formed part of the grounds of East Lodge. Native species include wood forget-me-not (*Myosotis sylvatica*), soft shield-fern (*Polystichum setiferum*), lesser periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) and wood sedge (*Carex sylvatica*). The remnants of the former garden are apparent in species such as bullace (*Prunus domestica*), a hard shield fern cultivar (*Polystichum sp.*), and trees such as cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*). The former ornamental pond suffers from polluted water entering from the northwest, however yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) survives here. The site is likely to support a variety of bird and invertebrate species.

Map



Friends Meeting House Grounds

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL06

Grid reference:

531300, 194700

Size:

0.4 hectares

Access:

Free public access

Main habitats:

Semi-improved grassland, scrub, scattered trees, vegetated walls and tombstones.

Citation

The Friends' Meeting House at Winchmore Hill is one of the oldest Quaker properties in the country, with the original building being built in 1688. The site hosts a disused burial ground in a 300 year old walled garden, and contains sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) and stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), a UK BAP species, which is seen here most years. The grassland is relatively species rich and the margins include broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) and rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*). The site is important for stag beetle, and probably a range of other invertebrates, and provides good habitat for nesting and foraging birds.

Map



Hounsden Road Wood and Hounsden Gutter

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL07

Grid reference:

531200, 195000

Size:

2.2 hectares

Access:

Free public access to most of Hounsden Wood. Hounsden Gutter and tributary can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only.

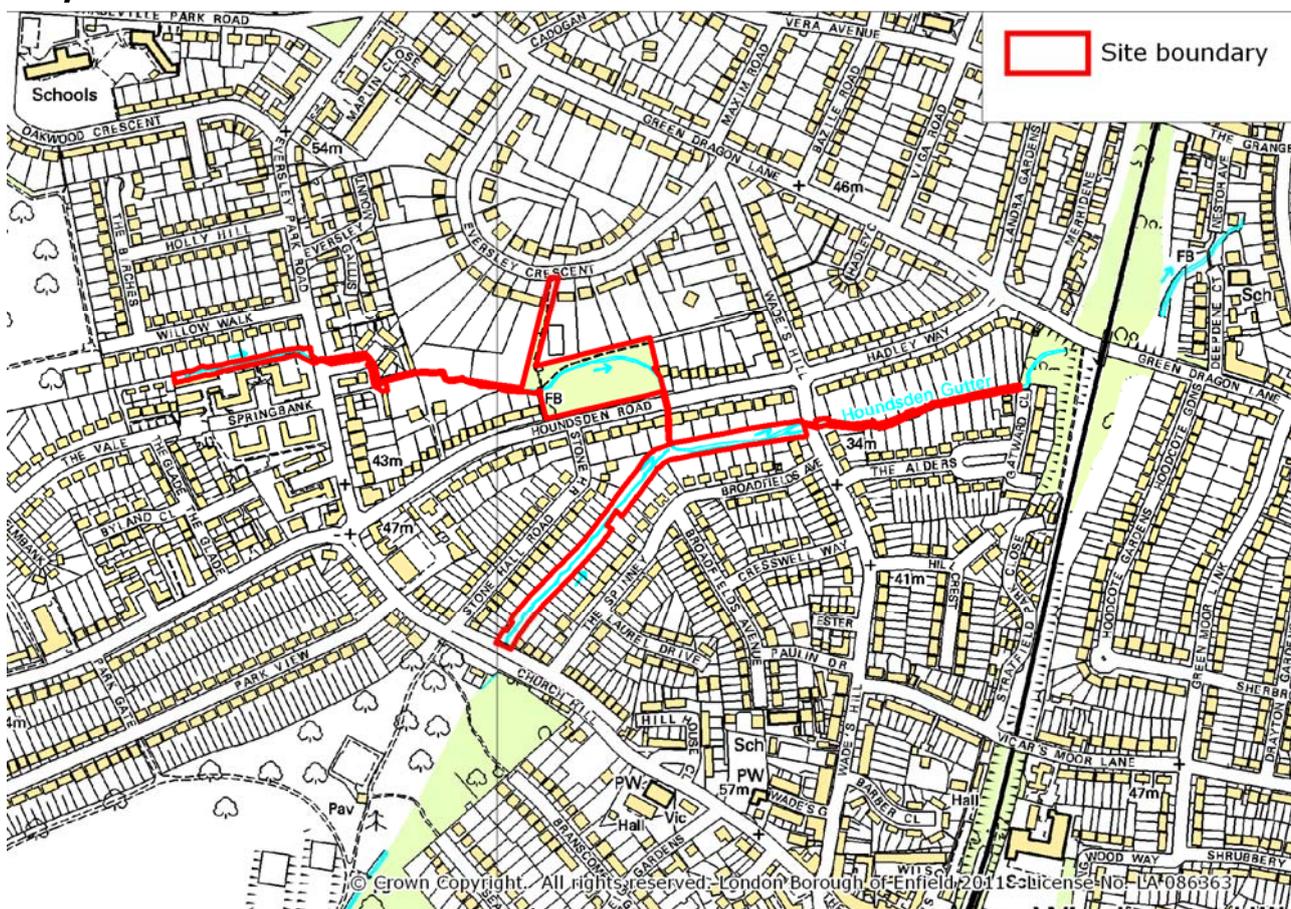
Main habitats:

Running water, wet woodland

Citation

The site comprises the Hounsden Gutter, a stream, its tributary and adjacent vegetation, and a small mainly wet woodland, Hounsden Wood. The woodland canopy is dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) with occasional sessile oak (*Q. petraea*). The ground flora includes pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*), ramsons (*Allium ursinum*) and tall tutsan (*Hypericum x inodorum*). The revetments of the culverted shaded watercourse are heavily vegetated and simulate natural banks in places.

Map



Jubilee Park

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL08

Grid reference:

534400, 194700

Size:

19.9 hectares

Access:

Free public access

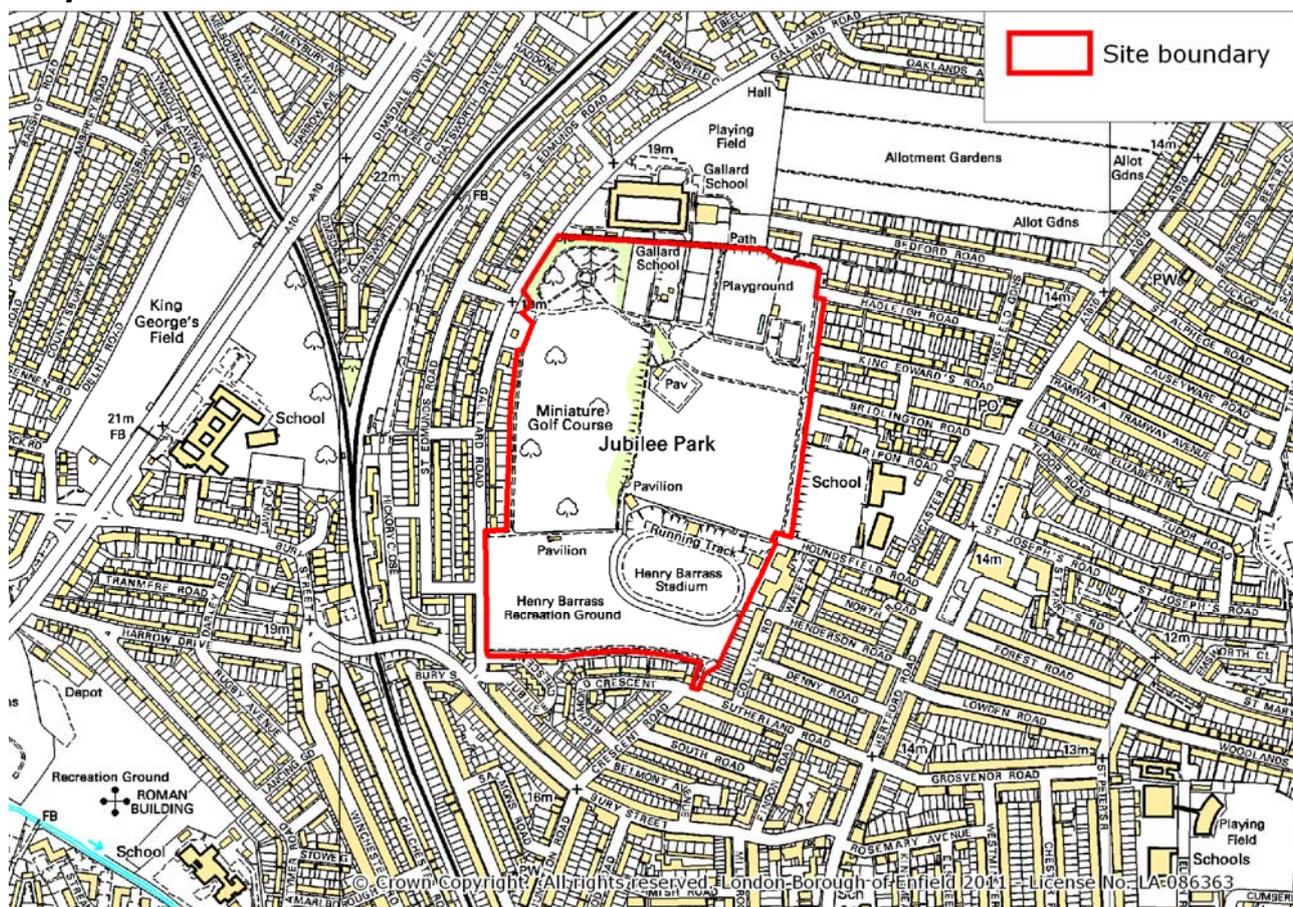
Main habitats:

Native hedgerow, scattered trees, amenity and semi-improved neutral grassland

Citation

A public park located in an area of deficiency in accessible natural space. There are some significant areas of semi-improved grassland around the perimeter of the mini golf course, and along the bank north of the athletics track. Plant species in these grasslands include the London notables; meadow crane's-bill (*Geranium pratense*), musk mallow (*Malva moschata*), salad burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*) and sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*), along with wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), alsike clover (*Trifolium hybridum*) and small amounts of Sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*). A designated wildlife area to the north of the park has a scattering of trees and some large patches of tall herbs, fallen decaying timber and semi-improved grassland. It attracts a variety of woodland birds and invertebrates. Several mature trees are located throughout the park including attractive white poplars (*Populus alba*).

Map



Lakeside

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL09

Grid reference:

529900, 196400

Size:

1.2 hectares

Access:

Free public access

Main habitats:

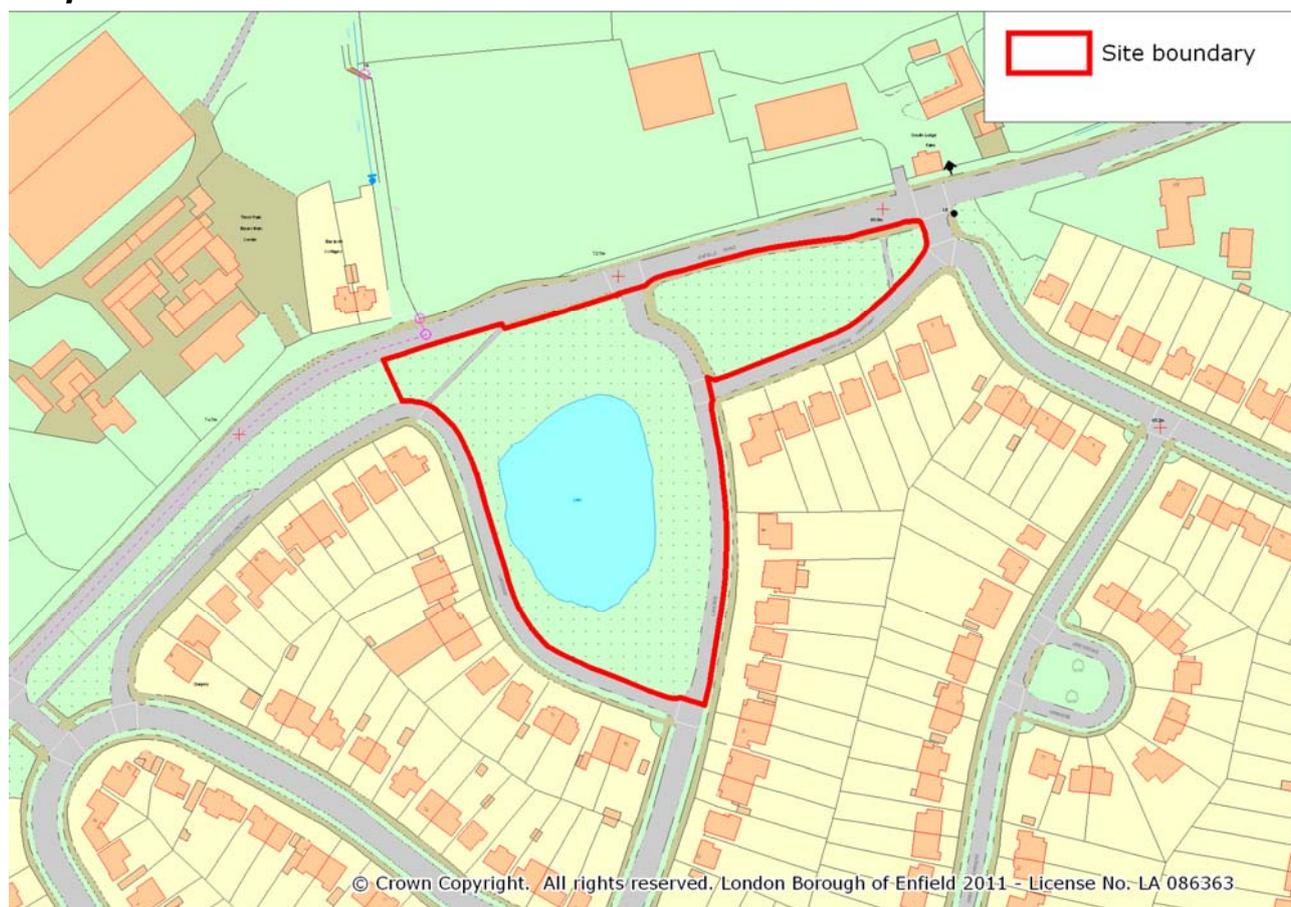
Lake, broadleaved woodland

Citation

A small popular open space comprising mature woodland surrounding an artificial lake. The lake has a diverse marginal flora, including trifold bur-marigold (*Bidens tripartita*), yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) and branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*), pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*). White water-lily (*Nymphaea alba*) is also present. There are historic records of great crested newts but due to the presence of wildfowl and fish the lake is unlikely to still support the species.

The woodland has a dense canopy of pedunculate (*Quercus robur*) and Turkey oaks (*Quercus cerris*), with crack willow (*Salix fragilis*) and horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) also present. Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) is abundant in the understorey over a ground flora of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and ivy (*Hedera helix*).

Map



Riverside Park and Saddler's Mill Stream

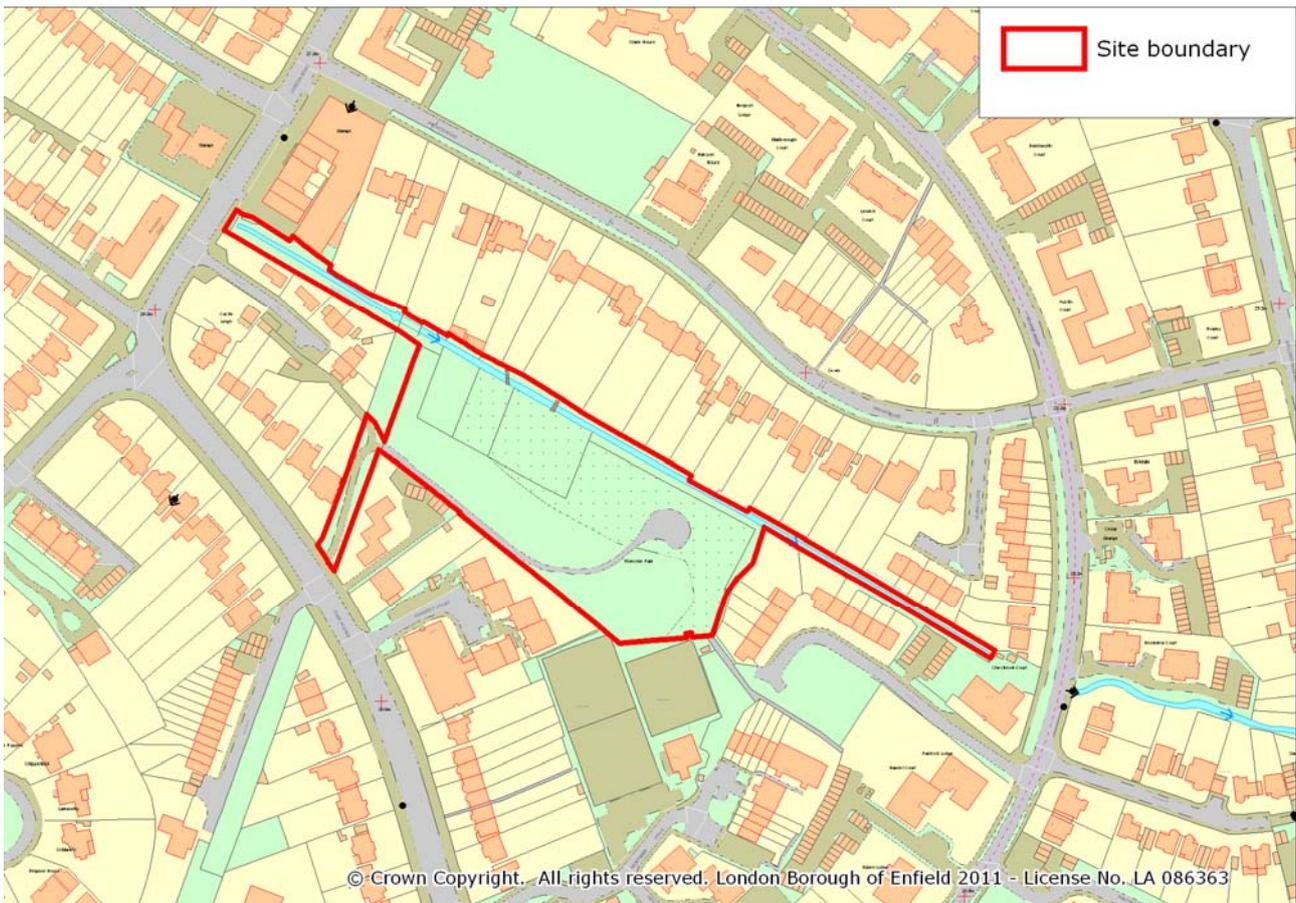
Grade:	Local	Reference	EnL10
Grid reference:	533000, 195700		
Size:	1.4 hectares		
Access:	Free public access to most of the site		
Main habitats:	Running water, broadleaved woodland, semi-improved neutral and amenity grassland		

Citation

A peaceful park surrounded by houses, comprising the Saddler's Mill Stream and adjacent woodland and a semi-improved and amenity grassland area. The majority of the park is accessible during daylight hours, but with some areas, adjacent to the stream are privately owned.

The site has a diverse mix of mature trees including ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). Ground flora includes extensive patches of false brome grassland (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) and stands of cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*) interspersed with wood dock (*Rumex sanguineus*) and hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*). This flora is likely to attract a wide range of invertebrates. A wild plum (*Prunus domestica*) dominated native hedgerow runs along the southern perimeter. The adjacent private woodland and natural-banked watercourse has a similar species composition, male-fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) is also present.

Map



Southgate School Nature Areas

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL11

Grid reference:

528500, 195900

Size:

1.1 hectares

Access:

No public access

Main habitats:

Secondary woodland, scattered trees, semi-improved grassland, pond.

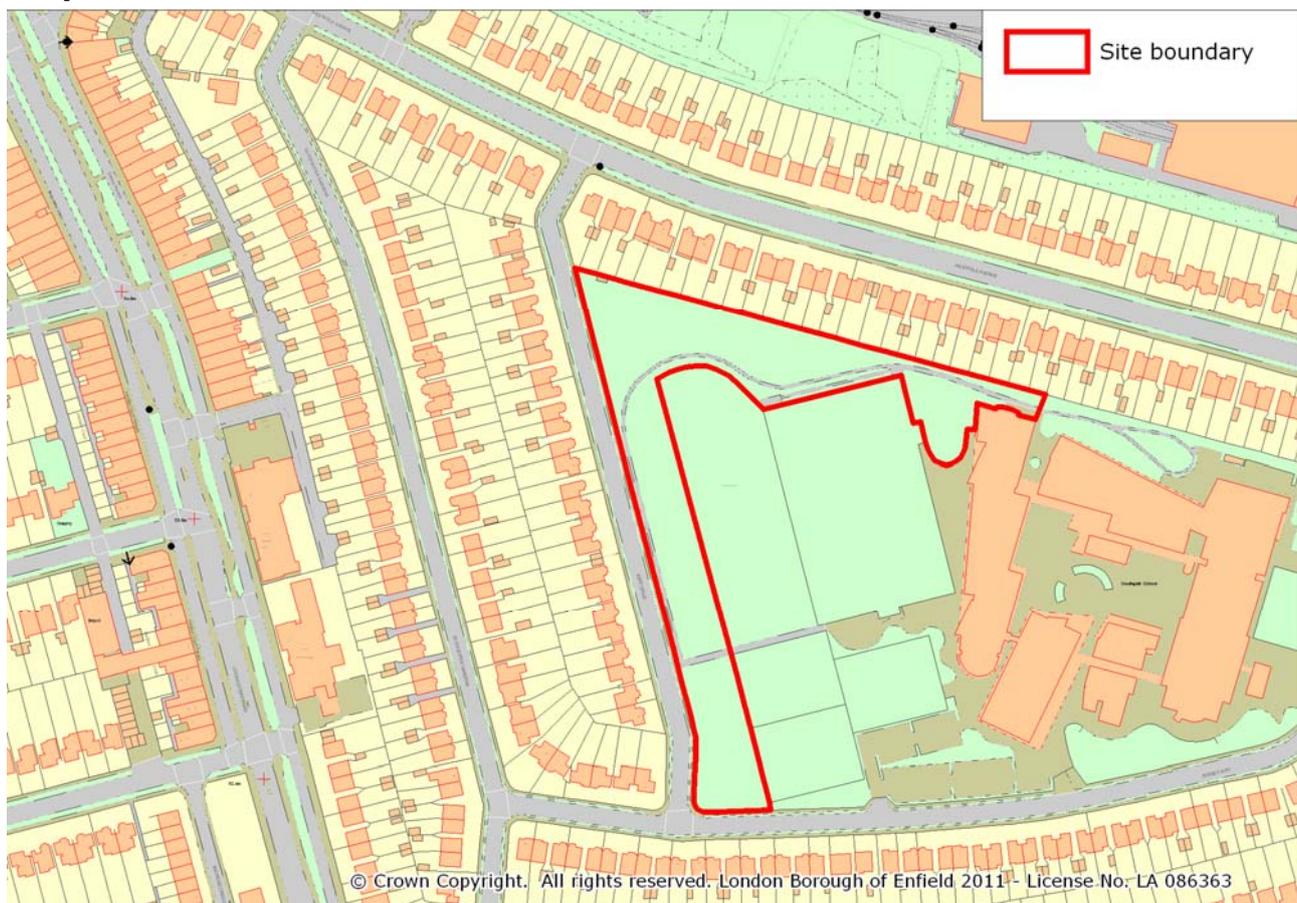
Citation

The site comprises an area of seasonally damp grassland, semi-improved neutral grassland, secondary woodland and a pond.

The damp grassland contains marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*), which is uncommon in Enfield, purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), and great reedmace (*Typha latifolia*). The secondary woodland comprises young trees including lime (*Tilia sp.*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*) with an understorey of blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). A wide variety of native wetland plants have been introduced to the pond, including water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), curled pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*) and frogbit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*) and the pond is likely to support a range of water insects such as water-beetles and mayflies.

The site is likely to support a range of birds and insects, and the gatekeeper butterfly has been recorded here.

Map



St Andrews Churchyard

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL12

Grid reference:

532800, 196700

Size:

1.0 hectares

Access:

Full public access

Main habitats:

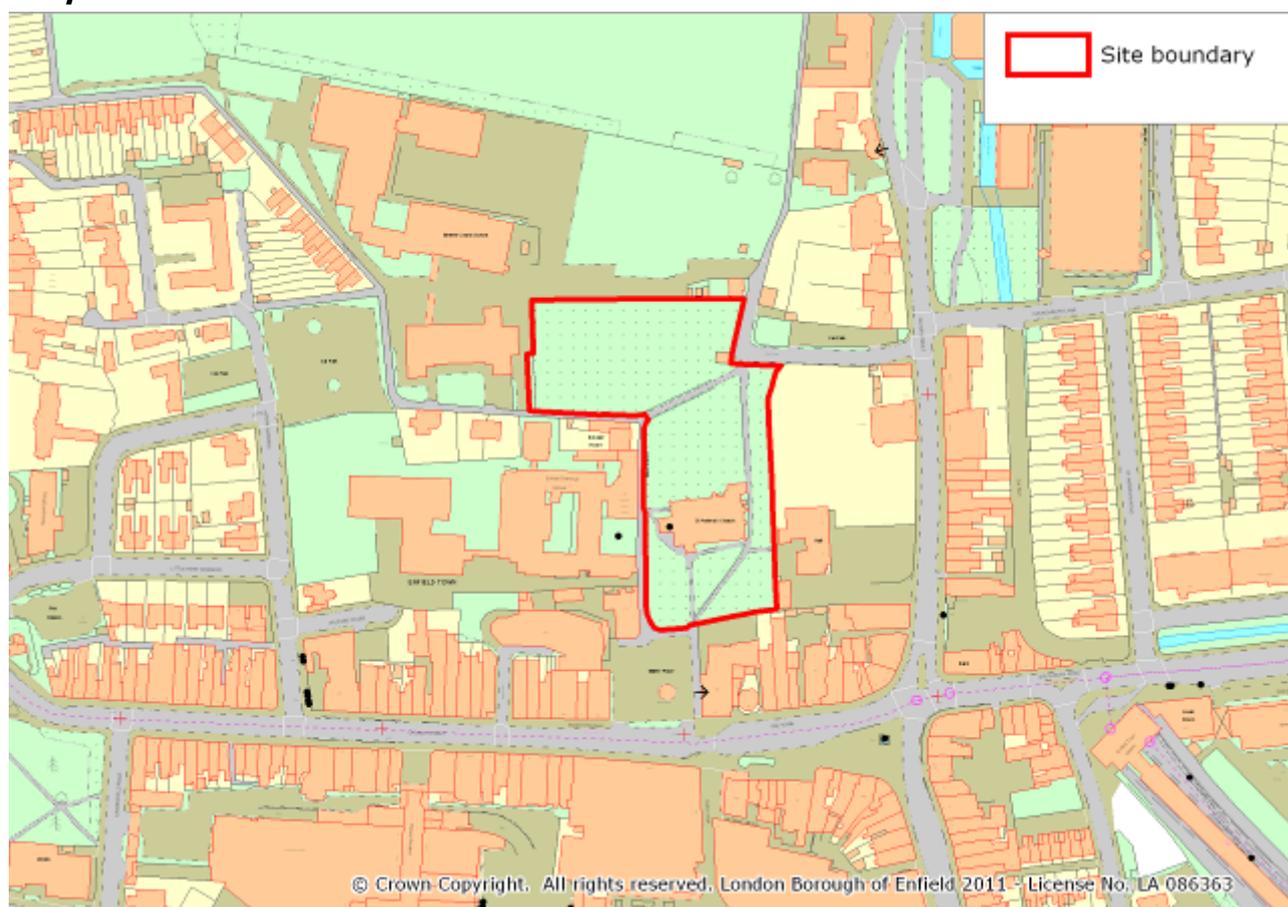
Scattered trees, semi-improved neutral grassland

Citation

A large churchyard hosting mature yew (*Taxus baccata*) trees and other conifers which in places are almost dense enough to constitute woodland. There is a shaded wall at the western edge with fern flora of interest including the uncommon maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*) as well as hart's-tongue (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*) and male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*). The site is almost enclosed by yew hedges. There are more formal areas with flowerbeds and regularly cut grassland which has an unusually high proportion of red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) present

There is a good bird population, with jay, robin, wren, chaffinch, blackbird and goldcrest present. Butterflies recorded include holly blue, speckled wood and small white.

Map



Tatem Park

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL13

Grid reference:

532500, 192800

Size:

6.0 hectares

Access:

Full public access

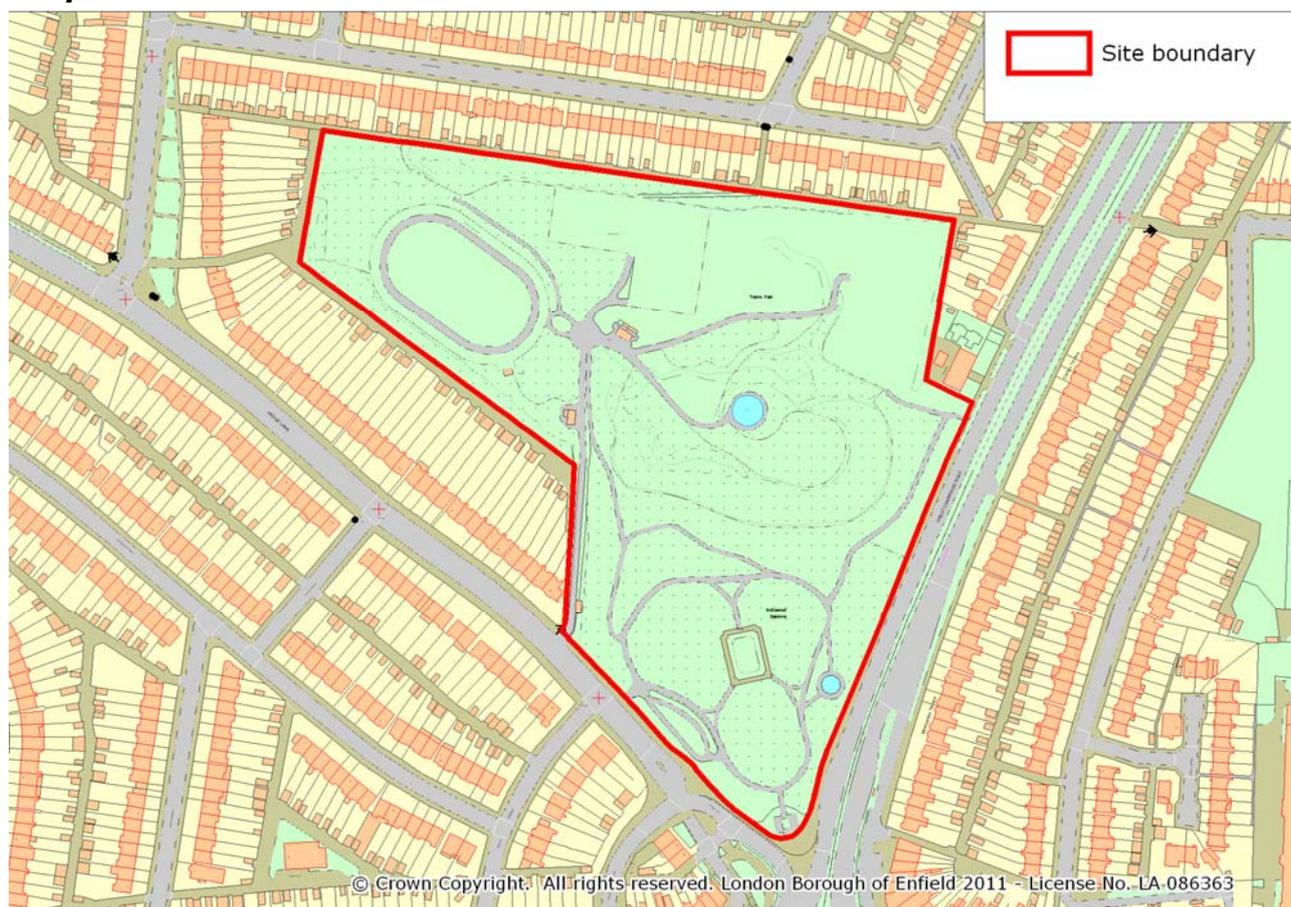
Main habitats:

Pond, scattered trees, secondary woodland, semi improved neutral grassland

Citation

A popular small park adjacent to a large busy roundabout, including a nature area established in the mid-1980s has developed into interesting native woodland. Species include ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), birch (*Betula pendula*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) with cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) and white bryony (*Bryonia dioica*) in the field layer. A small artificial pond has a reasonably diverse vegetation, including yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), rigid hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), white water-lily (*Nymphaea alba*) and Canadian and Nuttall's waterweeds (*Elodea canadensis* and *E. nuttallii*).

Map



Woodcroft Wildspace

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL14

Grid reference:

531100, 194200

Size:

1.3 hectares

Access:

Public access at certain times during the week

Main habitats:

Broadleaved woodland, ponds, semi-improved grassland, scrub

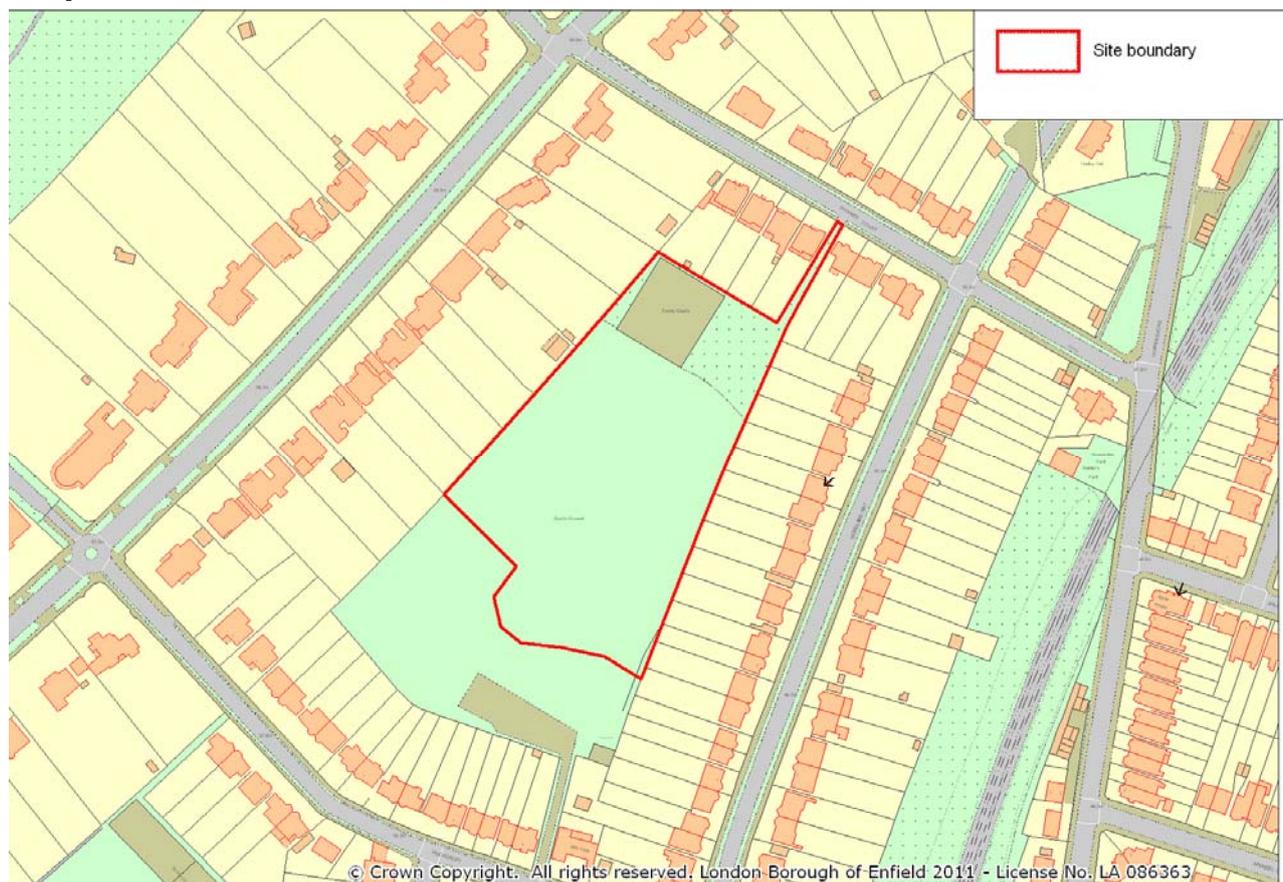
Citation

A former sports ground, comprising broadleaved woodland and scrub, semi-improved grassland, several recently constructed ponds and a recently planted orchard. The site is managed by a Friends Group and over recent years they have planted an orchard, a number of native trees, and a native hedgerow, dug several wildlife ponds and built an apiary.

The woodland to the north, which has developed over an area of hardstanding, and around the perimeters of the site is dominated by sessile (*Quercus petraea*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and has a relatively diverse range of shrub species including goat willow (*Salix caprea*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and buddleja (*Buddleja davidii*). There are several patches of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*).

The grassland has a few seasonally wet patches where hard rush (*Juncus conglomeratus*) grows, and a relatively diverse range of flowers including buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) and common cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*). The site is likely to be of importance for invertebrates and birds.

Map



World's End Lane

Grade: Local

Reference: EnL15

Grid reference:

531100, 196400

Size:

2.6 hectares

Access:

Unrestricted public access

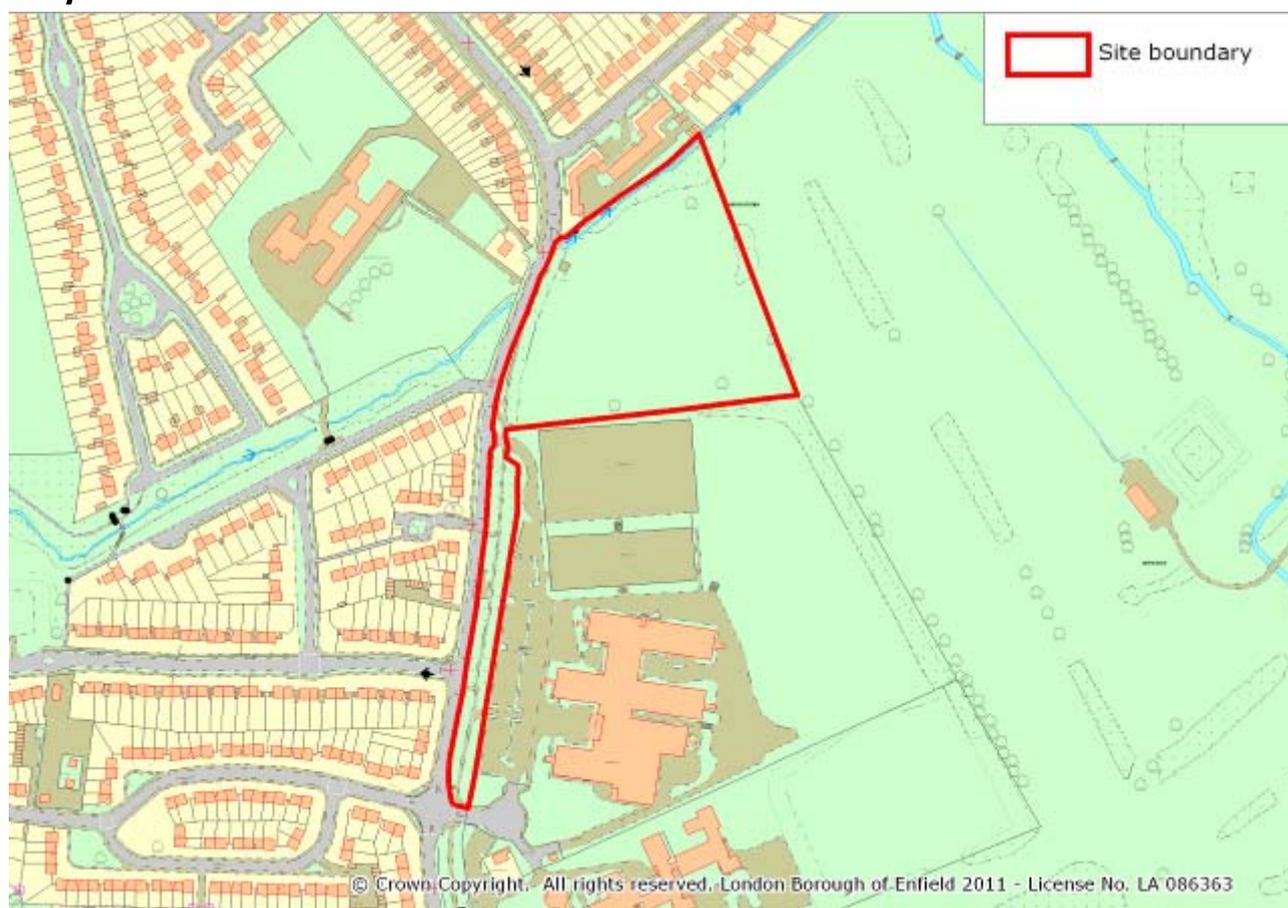
Main habitats:

Broadleaved woodland, semi-improved grassland, running water

Citation

A publicly accessible area of semi-improved neutral grassland, native scrub and trees, sloping from east to west. Trees include hornbeam and a 'staghorn' oak, likely to provide habitat for saproxylic invertebrates. The semi-improved grassland is relatively diverse and contains common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). A small shady watercourse runs through the woodland strip along the northern boundary. The site includes the strip of woodland adjacent to World's End Lane which comprises a broad band of mature pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), along with native scrub including elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).

Map



Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation

Arnos Park

Grade: Borough	Reference: EnB01
Grid reference:	529800, 192500
Size:	20.8 hectares
Access:	Public access to majority of site
Main habitats:	Broadleaved woodland, semi-improved grassland, running water

Citation

A small but varied park with a range of habitats including the Pymme's Brook which flows through the park. The park's woodland has a diverse range of tree species including sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), wild service tree (*Sorbus torminalis*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). The ground flora includes wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), wood millet (*Milium effusum*), red campion (*Silene dioica*), bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) and honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*). To the northeast of the park is an extensive area has been allowed to revert to rough grassland. Grasses include creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) and Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*). Floral species includes bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and goat's-beard (*Tragopogon pratensis*).

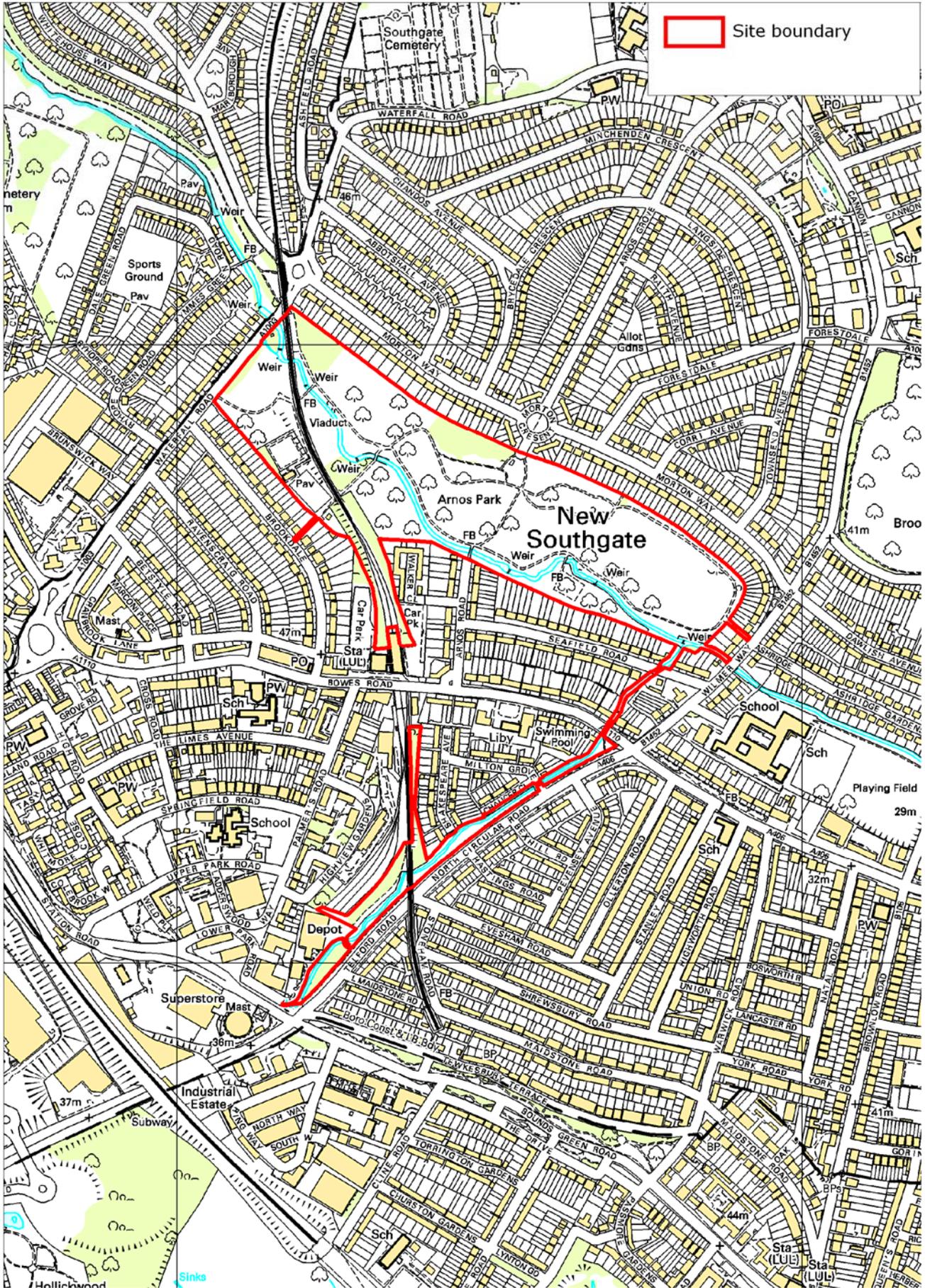
The Pymme's Brook is largely channelled and of limited ecological value, but fiddle dock (*Rumex pulcher*), marsh yellow-cress (*Rorippa palustris*), and pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) grow nearby. An area of damp amenity grassland retains marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*) and cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*).

The Piccadilly line crosses the park on a viaduct at its western end and the site is extended to include its railsides, and the Bounds Green Brook running south from the park. The steep scrub-covered rail embankments which are contiguous with Arnos Park are vegetated with field maple (*Acer campestre*), hazel, common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and cherry (*Prunus avium*). In contrast railsides further south adjacent to the sidings are sheltered and shaded by ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and common hawthorn.

The course of Bounds Green Brook immediately to the south of the park runs through a narrow concrete culvert with vegetated bank including hazel, common hawthorn and wild rose (*Rosa* sp.). Further south the site broadens as the watercourse runs alongside an avenue of mature horse chestnuts (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). Sections of the brook have natural banks with broad-buckler fen (*Dryopteris dilatata*), pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and ivy (*Hedera helix*). To the south of this is a grassy clearing by the brook.

Avifauna includes grey heron, grey wagtail, mistle thrush, blackcap and willow warbler.

Map



Broadgate Pastures

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB02

Grid reference:

526000, 198300

Size:

11.4 hectares

Access:

Public access to majority of site

Main habitats:

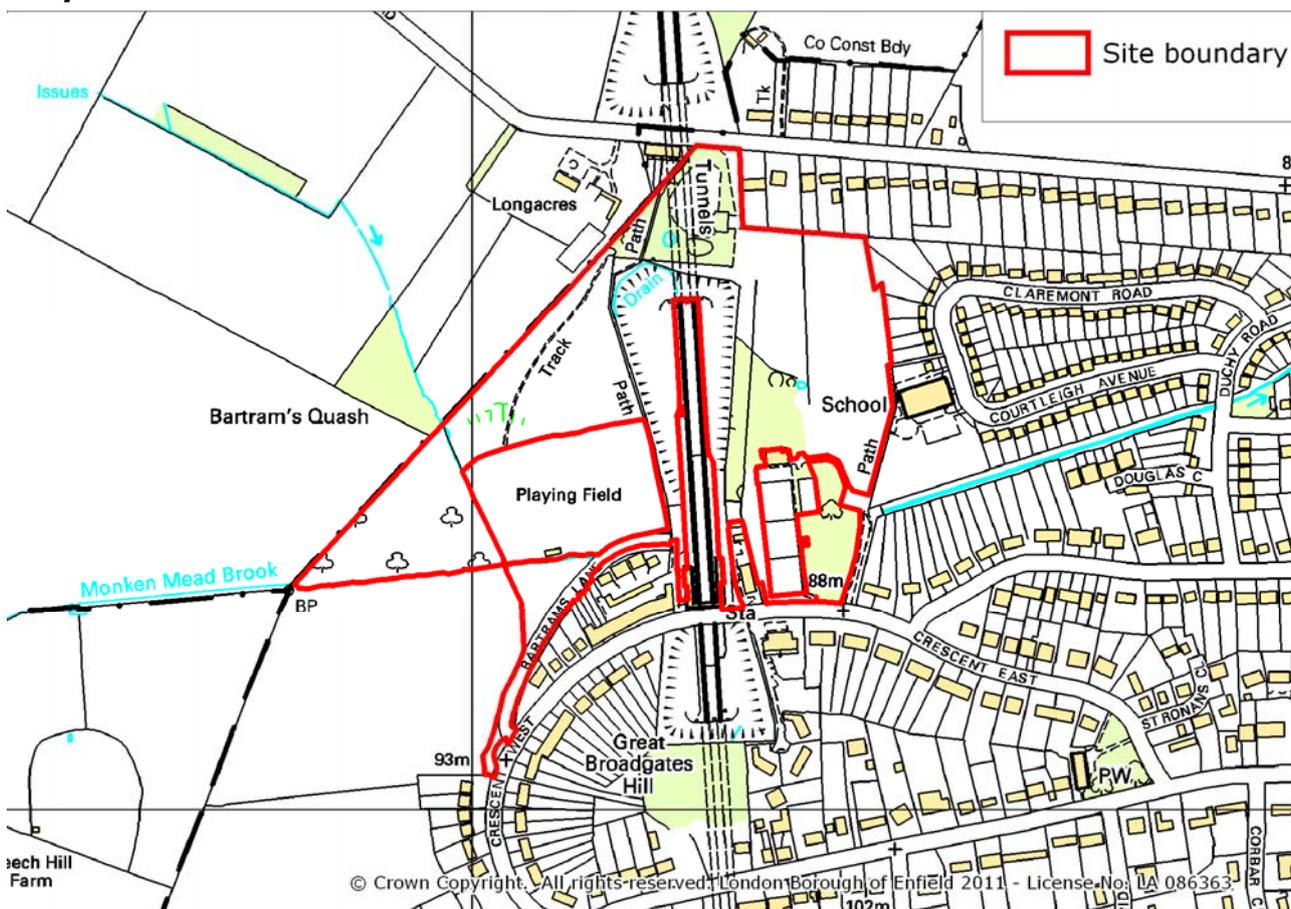
Broadleaved woodland, semi-improved grassland, native hedgerows and scrub

Citation

A habitat mosaic of wooded railway embankment, relict meadows, partially scrub-invaded and bounded by old, diverse hedgerows. Areas of grassland contain common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.), common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*) and common fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*). Native hedgerows have spread outwards to form blocks of scrub containing hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

Bartrams Lane supports a diverse hedgerow, with ruderal vegetation including hybrid hawthorn (*Crataegus x macrocarpa*), meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*). The site is likely to be of value for birds, invertebrates and reptiles and is used by the adjacent school for environmental education.

Map



Bush Hill Golf Course

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB03

Grid reference:

532300, 195500

Size:

24.2 hectares

Access:

No public access

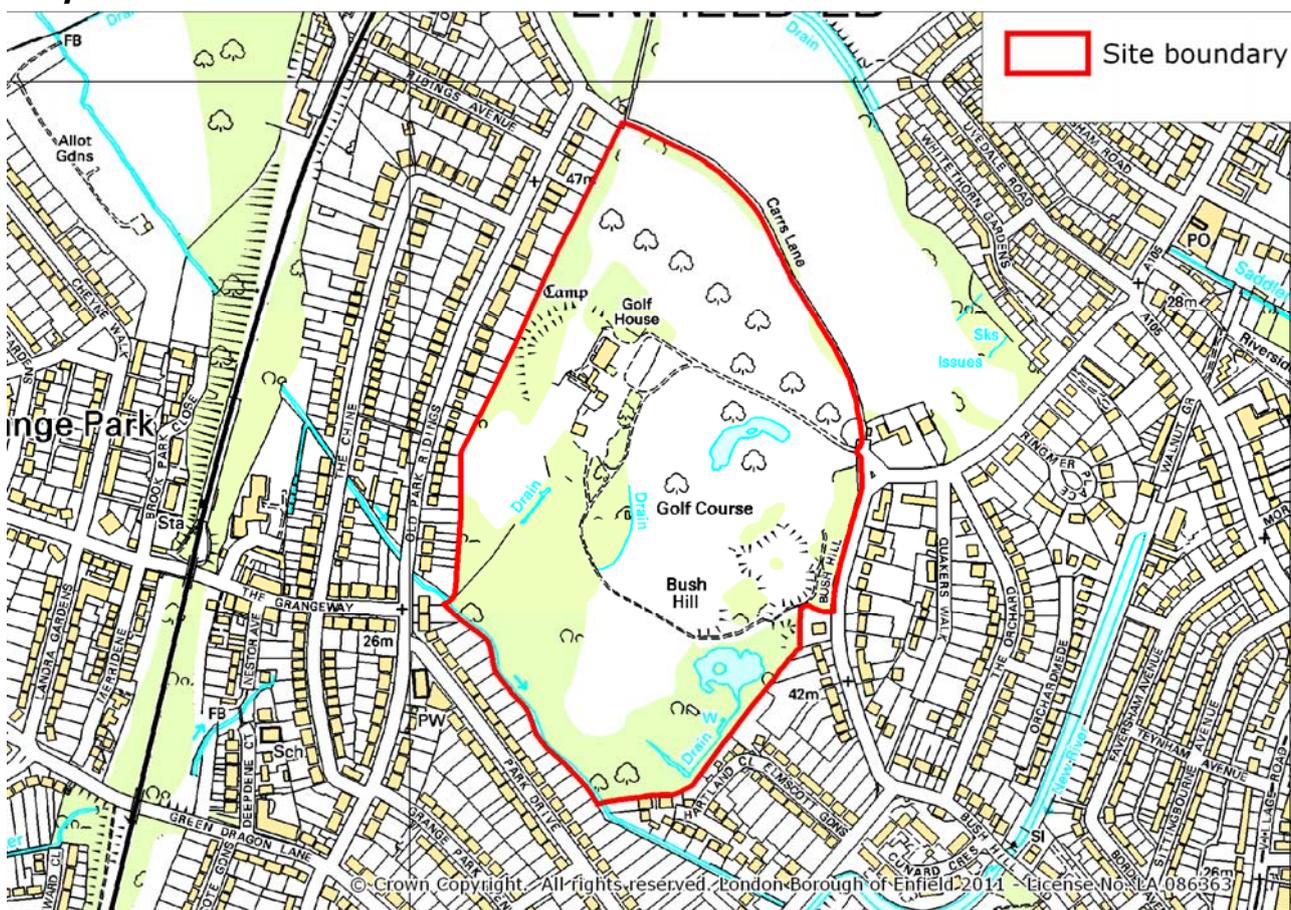
Main habitats:

Broadleaved woodland, semi-improved grassland, scrub, pond/ lake

Citation

A private golf course which includes some undisturbed, well-structured high forest woodland of oak (*Quercus* spp.), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), which is likely to have invertebrate interest. There are two ponds: the southern pond is largely dry but the marginal communities are intact and, the northern pond contains a small bed of common reed (*Phragmites australis*) which is likely to support breeding warblers. Birds recorded include green woodpecker, great spotted woodpecker, nuthatch, long-tailed tit.

Map



Crews Hill Golf Course

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB04

Grid reference:

530800, 199600

Size:

47.4 hectares

Access:

Public access on footpaths only

Main habitats:

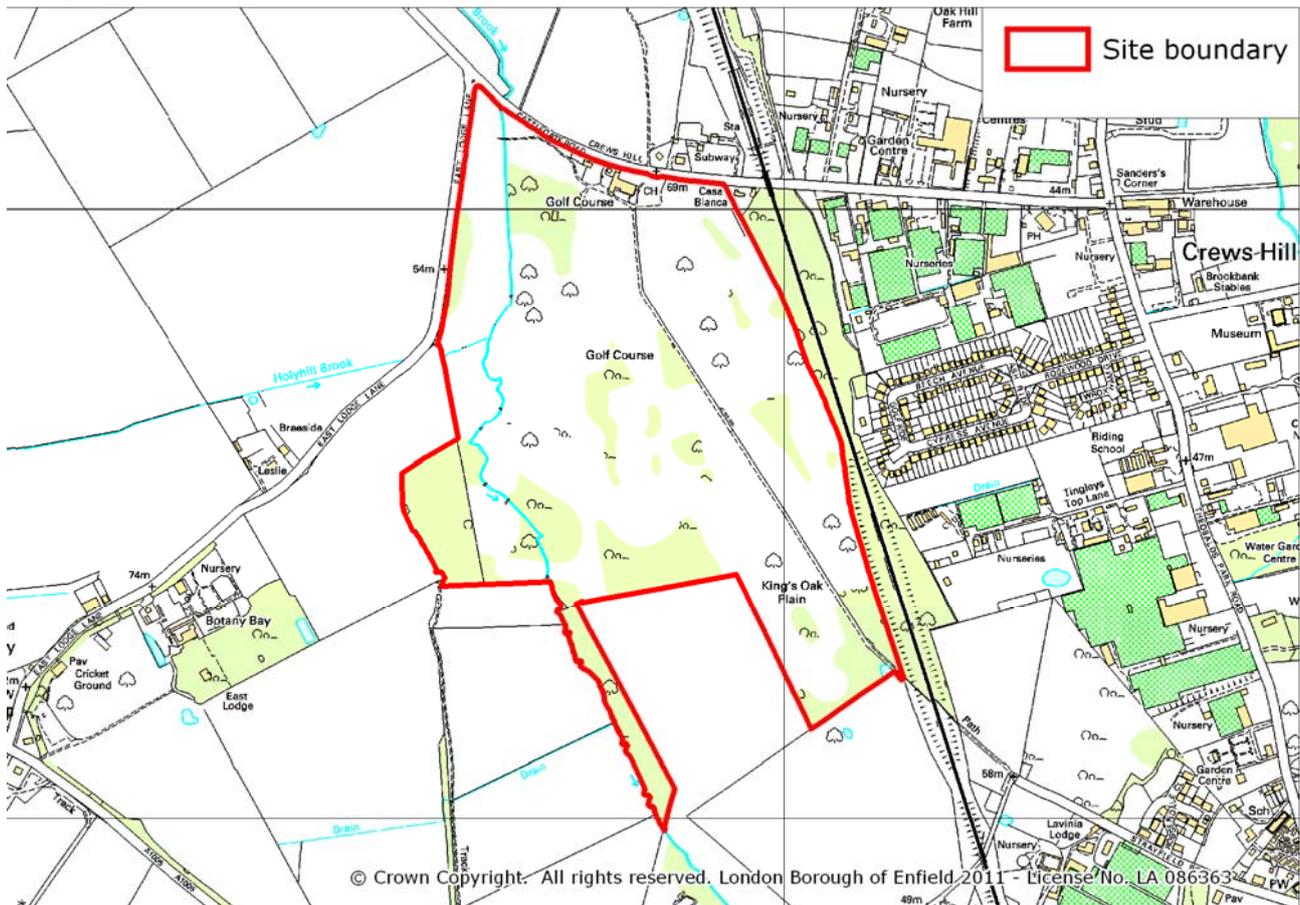
Acid grassland, running water, scrub, wet woodland/carr

Citation

A habitat mosaic which includes some of the best relict acid grassland habitat in the Borough of Enfield. The fairways support spiny restharrow (*Ononis spinosa*), harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), sheep's-sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*) and burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*). Some extensive stands of gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and broom (*Cystisus scoparius*) are also present.

There is riparian woodland which includes London rarity greater burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella major*), as well as pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*). The site is likely to be of interest for invertebrates and amphibians.

Map



Crews Hill to Bowes Park Railsides

Grade: Borough	Reference: EnB05
Grid reference:	531300, 199000
Size:	68.2 hectares
Access:	No public access
Main habitats:	Scrub, secondary woodland, scattered trees, tall herbs, semi-improved neutral grassland, ruderal herbs, running water

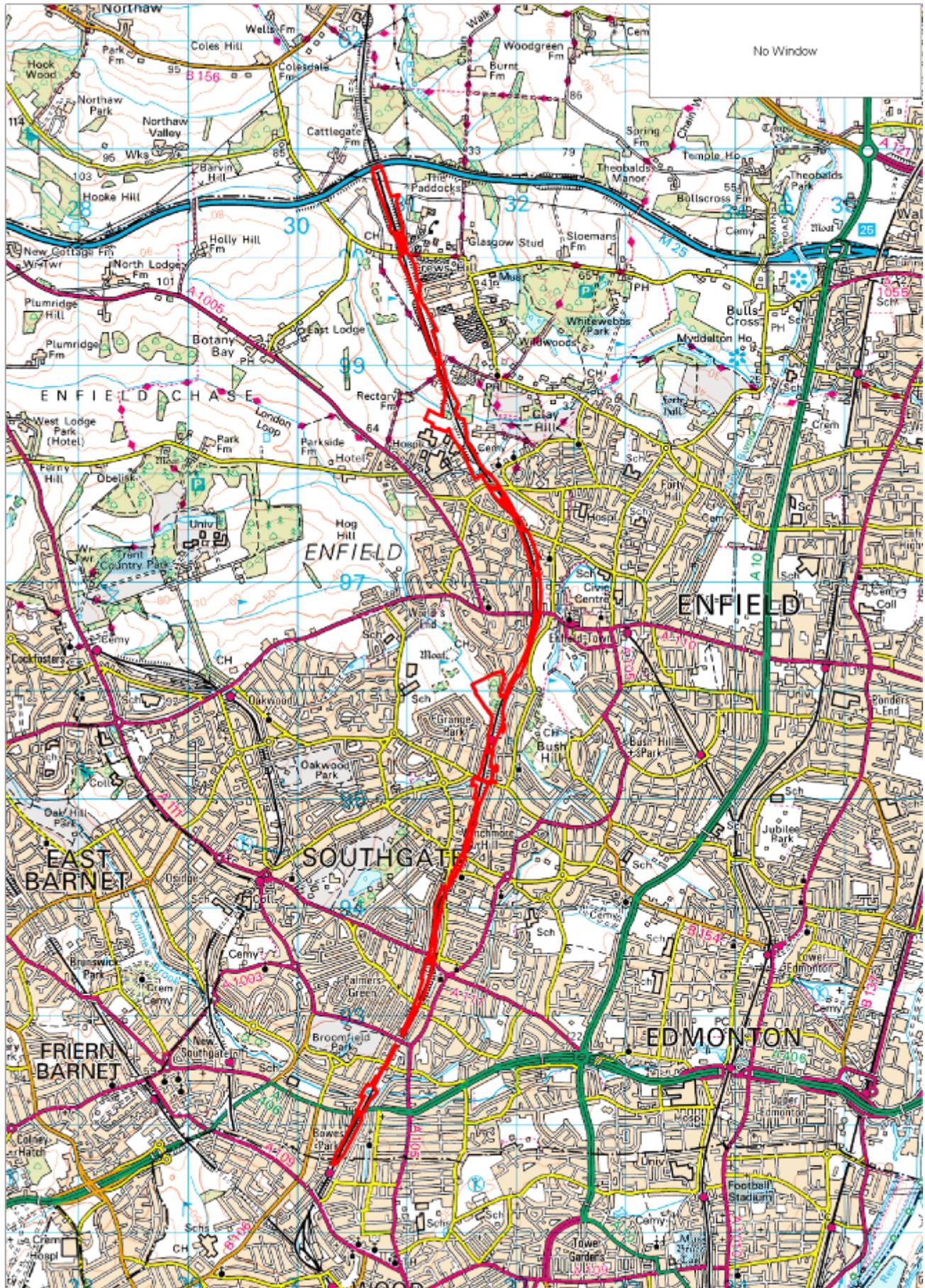
Citation

This site consists of a continuous and well-vegetated section of railside land that runs almost the entire length of the borough. It contains examples of all successional stages from grassland to secondary woodland, and includes the Council-owned Cheyne Walk Open Space. It forms an important green corridor through more urbanised parts of the Borough. The site hosts zig-zag clover (*Trifolium medium*) and is likely to host reptiles. Cheyne Walk Open Space has free public access, and this well-wooded park has a real sense of space. A short path can be followed to the south of Green Dragon Lane though part of the site adjacent to the railway embankment.

The site includes Chaselands Allotments, woodland and grassland in the grounds of Chase Farm Mental Health Unit, Salmon's Brook tributary at Deepdene Court and a small area of vacant Land north of Homewillow House. Chaselands Allotments are unusual in that they combine high usage with a highly naturalised habitat. Along the eastern boundary of the allotments pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and native scrub such as elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) grow around a broad gully. The allotments are interspersed with native scrub, and there is a small flushed area within scrub near the south end of the site. The site is a haven for birds and insects, and the flora includes male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and abundant honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*). The private grounds of Chase Farm Mental Health Unit include an area of seasonally damp grassland with soft rush, hard rush (*Juncus conglomeratus*), bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and gorse (*Ulex europaeus*). The adjacent secondary woodland is dominated by young pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). Salmon's Brook tributary at Deepdene Court is a small shady publicly accessible area where a footbridge connects cul-de-sacs to the north and south. Pedunculate oak and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) shade the watercourse, where broad banks support enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), hazel, hart's-tongue fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*) and sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). To the north of the grounds to Homewillow House is a small area of inaccessible vacant land contiguous with the railsides. The vegetation includes mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), apple (*Malus domestica*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and ash saplings (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

The site includes the railsides to the south as far as the borough boundary. The railway runs through broad cuttings as far as Palmers Green Station. Here, there is a good structural mosaic of scrub, tall herbs and semi-improved neutral grassland, including grey willow (*Salix cinerea*), crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), bramble, rosebay willow-herb (*Chamerion angustifolium*) and false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*). A similar patchwork continues on the embankments south of Palmers Green which include occasional pedunculate oaks and a variety of herbs such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and tall melilot (*Mellilotus officinalis*).

Map



Firs Farm Wood and Hedgerows

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB07

Grid reference:

532600, 193700

Size:

1.4 hectares

Access:

Free public access

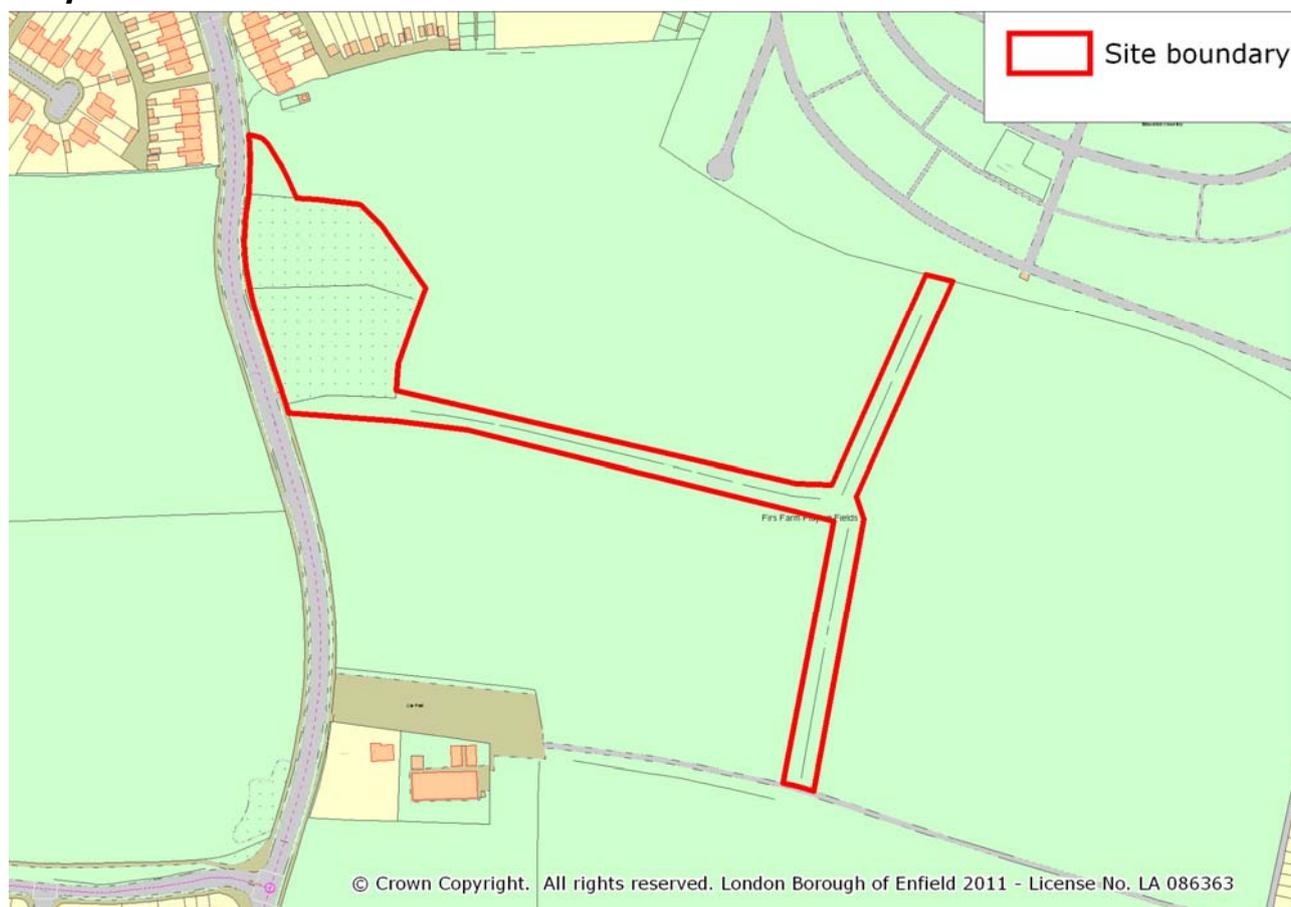
Main habitats:

Broadleaved woodland, scrub, native hedgerow

Citation

The site comprises a small relict fragment of broadleaved woodland adjacent to Firs Lane, and a series of outgrown native hedgerows. Rarer species include meadow thistle (*Cirsium dissectum*), which is normally associated with open damp habitats, along with several ancient woodland indicators including wood sedge (*Carex sylvatica*), tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*), lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) and lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*). The wood also hosts a couple of veteran pedunculate oaks (*Quercus robur*). To the east of the small wood and dividing the sports pitches are a series of outgrown native hedges comprising pedunculate oak, elder (*Sambucus nigra*), common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).

Map



Glasgow Stud

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB08

Grid reference:

531700, 200400

Size:

44.1 hectares

Access:

Access on Public Footpaths only

Main habitats:

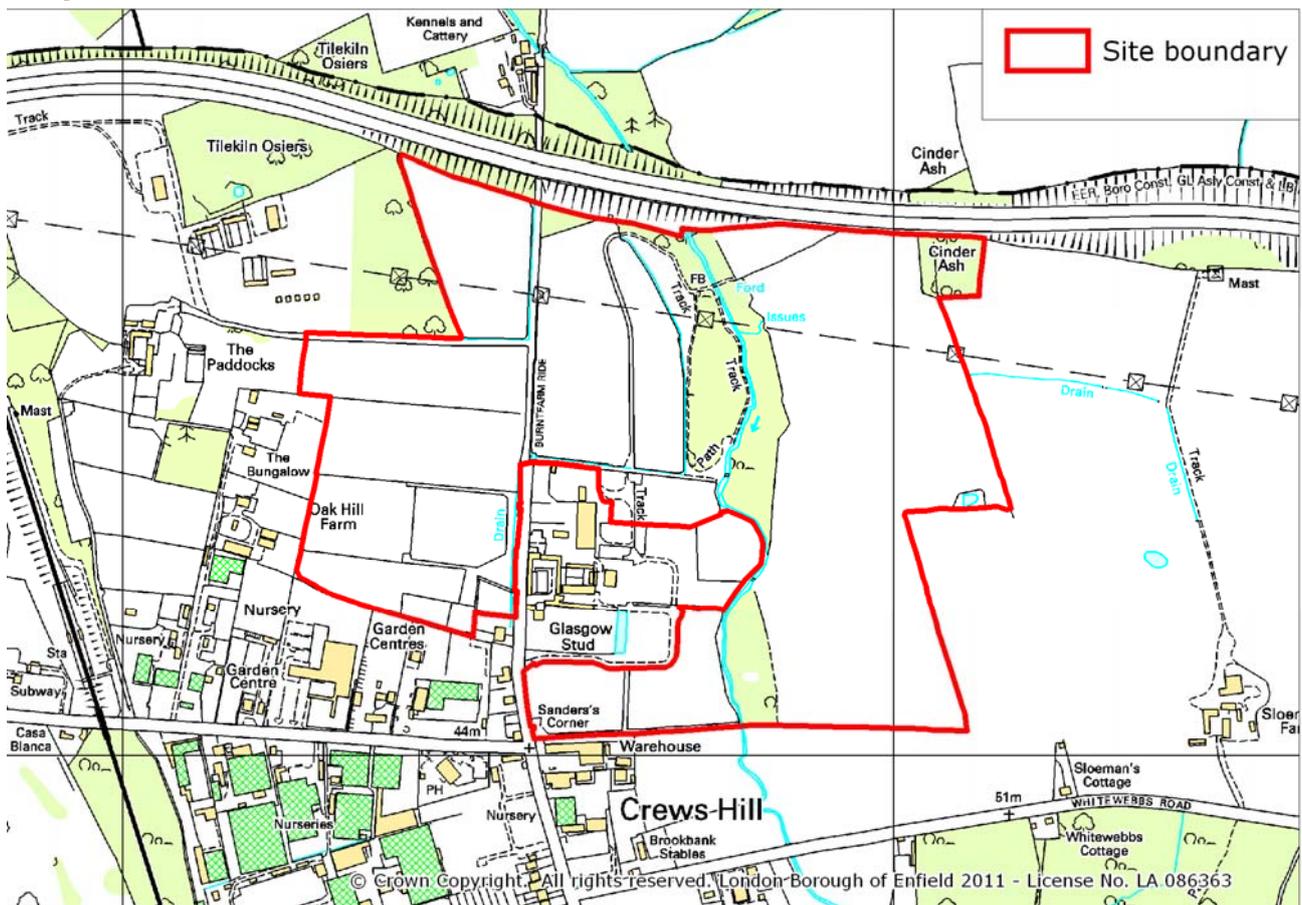
Broadleaved woodland, semi-improved neutral grassland, ponds, running water

Citation

The site contains several horse grazed paddocks which have developed into extensive areas of semi-improved grassland where patches of common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and ruderal herbs provide good habitat for grassland butterflies such as the meadow brown and common blue, small mammals and possibly reptiles.

The fields are divided by mature species rich native hedgerows comprising English elm (*Ulmus procera*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The structurally diverse secondary woodlands are dominated by pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) with patches of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) in the herb layer and a well vegetated brook runs through the woodland. Plant species include red campion (*Silene dioica*), wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*) and water-pepper (*Persicaria hydropiper*). Two overgrown ponds are located within the site, one overgrown with Willows (*Salix* sp.) and scrub, whilst the other has recently been de-silted. A diverse range of bird species have been recorded at the site.

Map



Hadley Wood Golf Course and Covert Way Field

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB09

Grid reference:

527000, 197500

Size:

83.3 hectares

Access:

Free public access, golf course not publically accessible

Main habitats:

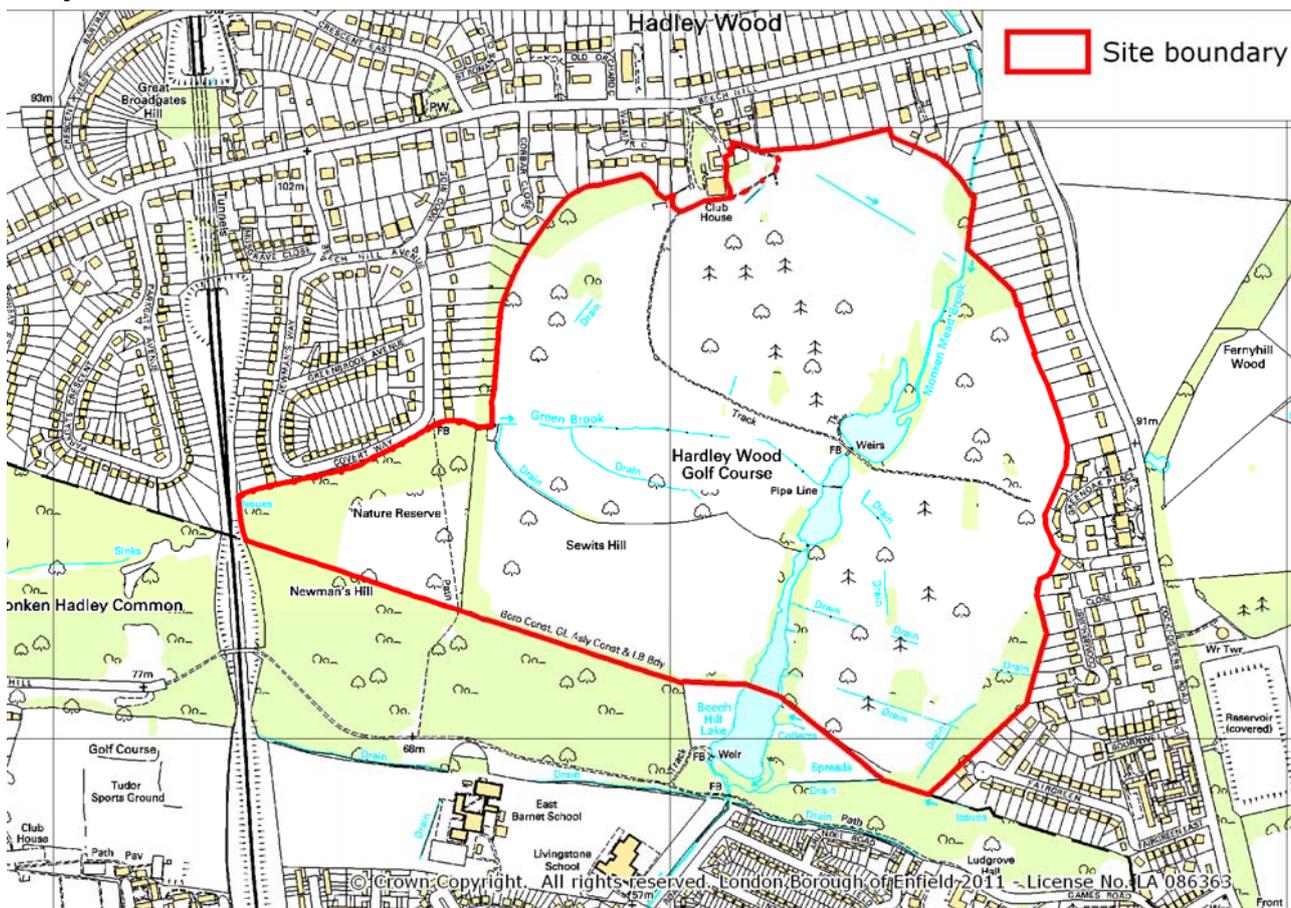
Acid grassland, ponds, running water, broadleaved woodland

Citation

Hadley Wood Golf Course (privately-owned with no public access) contains acid grassland and woodland with pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), birch (*Betula* sp.) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The woodland supports breeding sparrowhawk, nuthatch, great spotted woodpecker and purple hairstreak butterfly. There are several ponds with diverse marginal vegetation including reed sweet-grass (*Glyceria maxima*), water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*) and gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*). Birds in the wetland areas include coot and moorhen, and there are records of great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) at the site.

Covert Way Field is a Council-owned public open space and is a statutory Local Nature Reserve. Grassland here supports the London notable adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) and a locally scarce spider (*Araneus quadratus*).

Map



Lavender Hill Cemetery

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB10

Grid reference:

531800, 198200

Size:

11.8 hectares

Access:

Free public access

Main habitats:

Mixed woodland, scattered trees, semi-improved neutral grassland

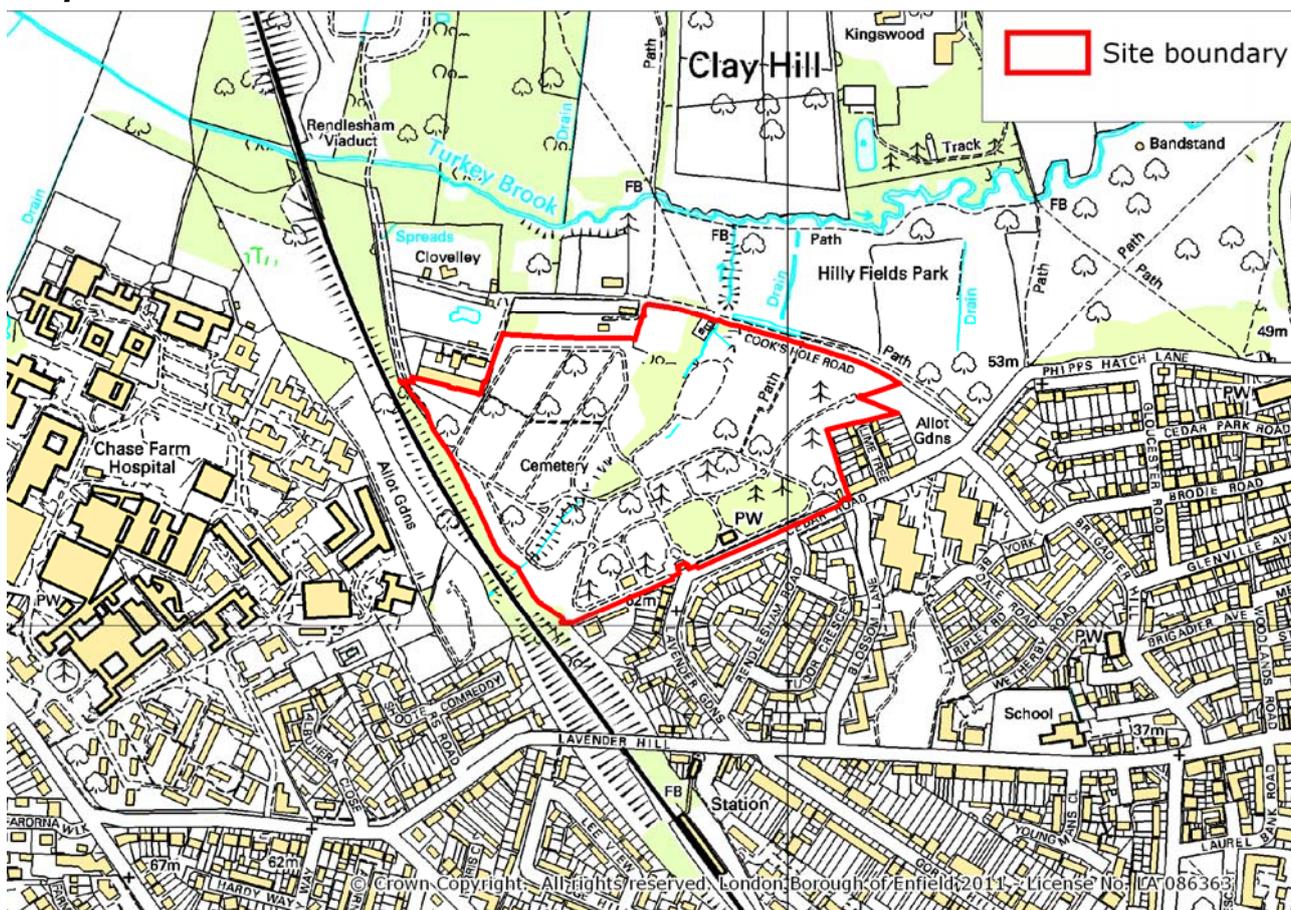
Citation

A large cemetery site with a range of mature scattered trees including native and non-native, deciduous and evergreen species such as pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), yew (*Taxus baccata*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and Wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*). The grassland is a mosaic of amenity, semi-improved neutral and acid types. The last example, which is uncommon in Greater London, contains sheep's-sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) and common mouse-ear (*Pilosella officinarum*).

Diagonally across the centre of the site is a band of scattered trees and scrub which almost constitutes woodland. Through its centre runs a narrow stream. This area includes hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), ash, plum (*Prunus domestica*), pedunculate oak and elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

Avifauna includes wren, great tit, blue tit, blackcap, starling, chiffchaff, house sparrow, whitethroat, chiffchaff, song thrush and green woodpecker. A good range of butterflies have been recorded at the site.

Map



Oakwood Park

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB11

Grid reference:

530200, 195200

Size:

26.0 hectares

Access:

Free public access

Main habitats:

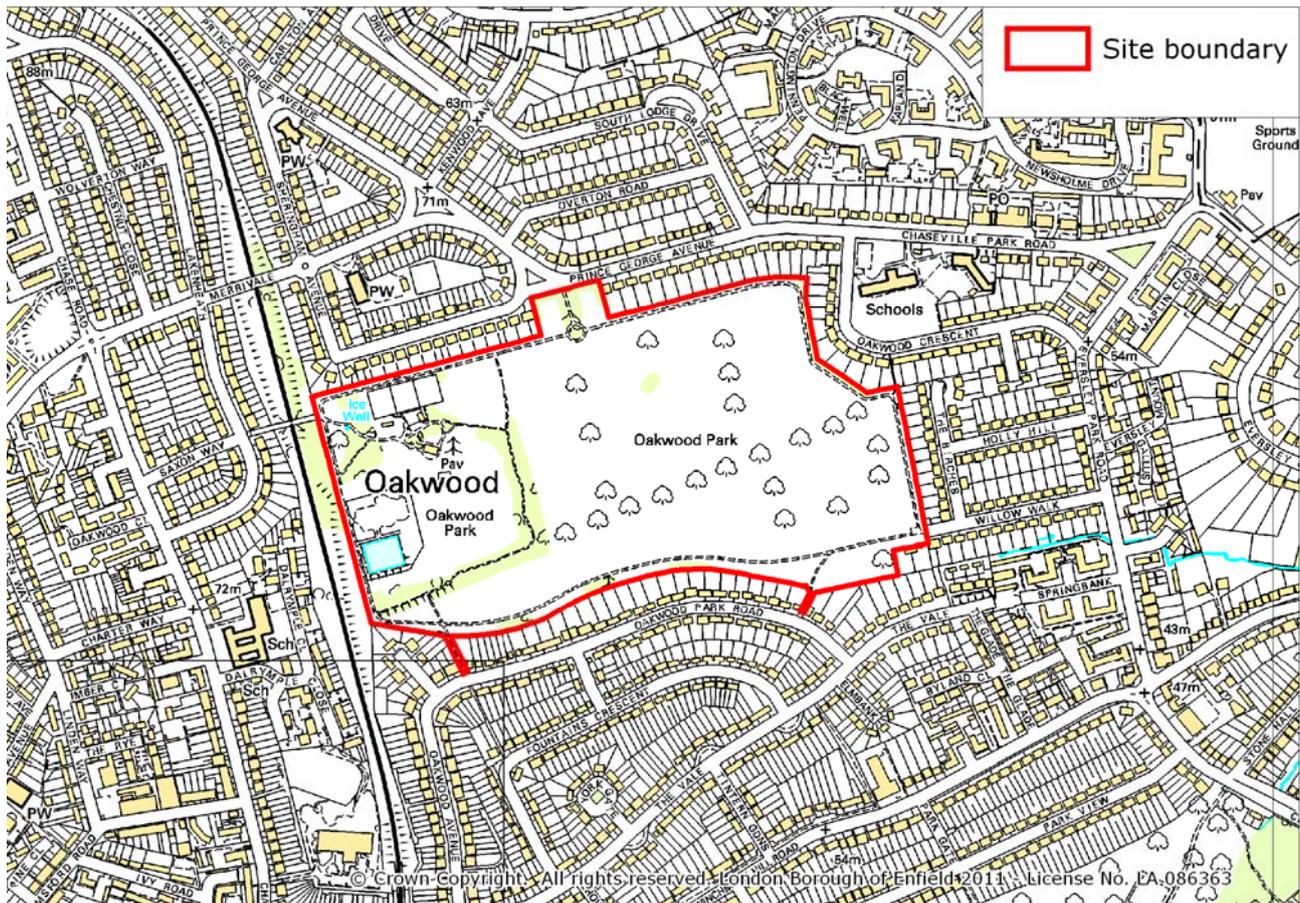
Semi-improved neutral grassland, scattered trees, broadleaved woodland, native hedge, pond

Citation

Large park comprising a small woodland, two large fields of semi-improved neutral grassland (one of which is currently used as a public golf course), scattered large parkland oaks, a overgrown native hedge running the length of the park from north to south, and a concrete lined pond.

The overgrown hedgerow is a significant feature in the park and contains a mix of species including several mature oaks. The woodland canopy is dominated by pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), and ground flora includes cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*). Breeding birds include greater spotted woodpecker, long-tailed tit and nuthatch. The grassland is relatively diverse with a mix of lowland meadow and acid grassland indicators, including red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*), sweet vernal-grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) and, on drier soils, pignut (*Conopodium majus*) and oval sedge (*Carex ovalis*).

Map



Piccadilly Line from Cockfosters Station to Southgate

Grade: Borough	Reference: EnB12
Grid reference:	528700, 196200
Size:	14.7 hectares
Access:	No public access
Ownership:	Transport for London
Main habitats:	Scattered trees, scrub, tall ruderal herbs, semi-improved neutral grassland

Citation

Cockfosters depot is an extensive site with broad margins of scattered trees and scrub (some contiguous with Trent Park), and a range of line-side ruderal and scrub habitats. Silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) are common at the margins, along with hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). Line-side habitats are vegetated with buddleja (*Buddleja davidii*), common toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), common fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*) and false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*).

To the south, the track passes through broad cuttings dominated by pedunculate oak, other species include wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). In the herb layer honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), black horehound (*Ballota nigra*) and gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) grow alongside false oat-grass, Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*).

A detailed survey of Cockfosters Depot was commissioned by London Wildlife Trust in 2006. Grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) was observed at the site, as well as great horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*) and broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*) were also recorded and the site is likely to host a range of birds, insects and mammals.

Plumridge, Vault Hill and Little Beechill Woods

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB13

Grid reference:

528800, 199100

Size:

17.7 hectares

Access:

No public access

Main habitats:

Broadleaved woodland

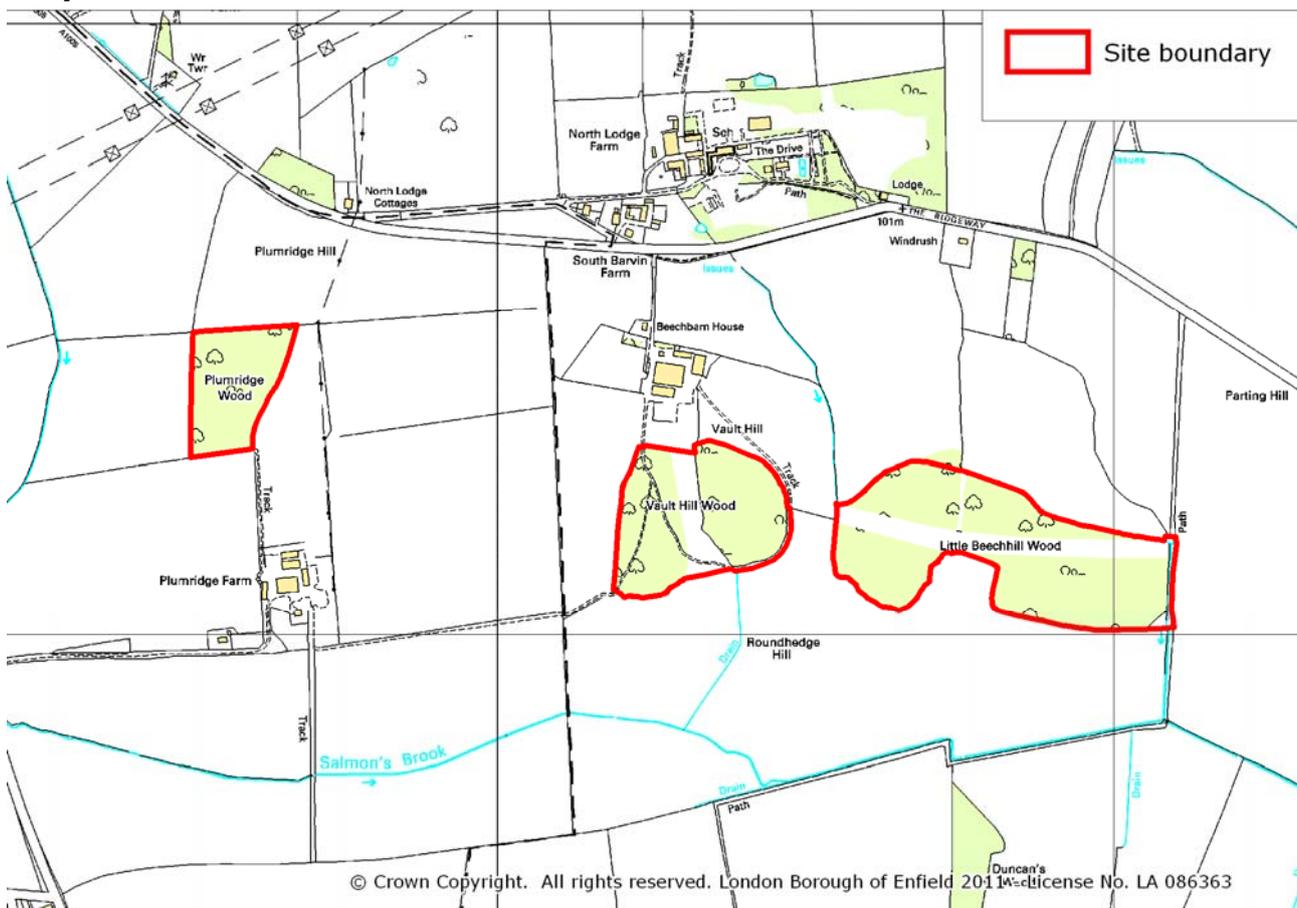
Citation

Three small blocks of broadleaved woodland dominated by pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) standards with old hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) coppice, ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) and elm (*Ulmus* sp.) in the understorey.

The west of Vault Hill Wood has been grazed by livestock, but the remainder of Vault Hill Wood and Little Beechill Wood has a good covering of bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*). Plumridge Wood has been extensively storm-damaged and re-planted. Birds include great spotted woodpecker, jackdaw, cuckoo, hobby and whitethroat. The site is likely to host interesting bryophytes and invertebrates.

Vault Hill and Little Beechill Woods are listed on Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory.

Map



Pymme's Park and Pymme's Brook

Grade: Borough	Reference: EnB14
Grid reference:	533700, 192700
Size:	26.9 hectares
Access:	Public access to the majority of the site
Main habitats:	Amenity and semi-improved neutral grassland, broadleaved woodland, scattered trees, pond, lake, running water

Citation

The site comprises Pymme's Park and the Pymme's Brook. The park contains a large lake with islands which has an interesting marginal flora, including water figwort (*Scrophularia auriculata*), remote sedge (*Carex remota*), gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*) and moth mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*). The lake hosts mallard, tufted duck, coot, moorhen, mute swan and Canada goose.

A smaller pond has smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*) and a variety of water invertebrates such as pond skaters and water beetles.

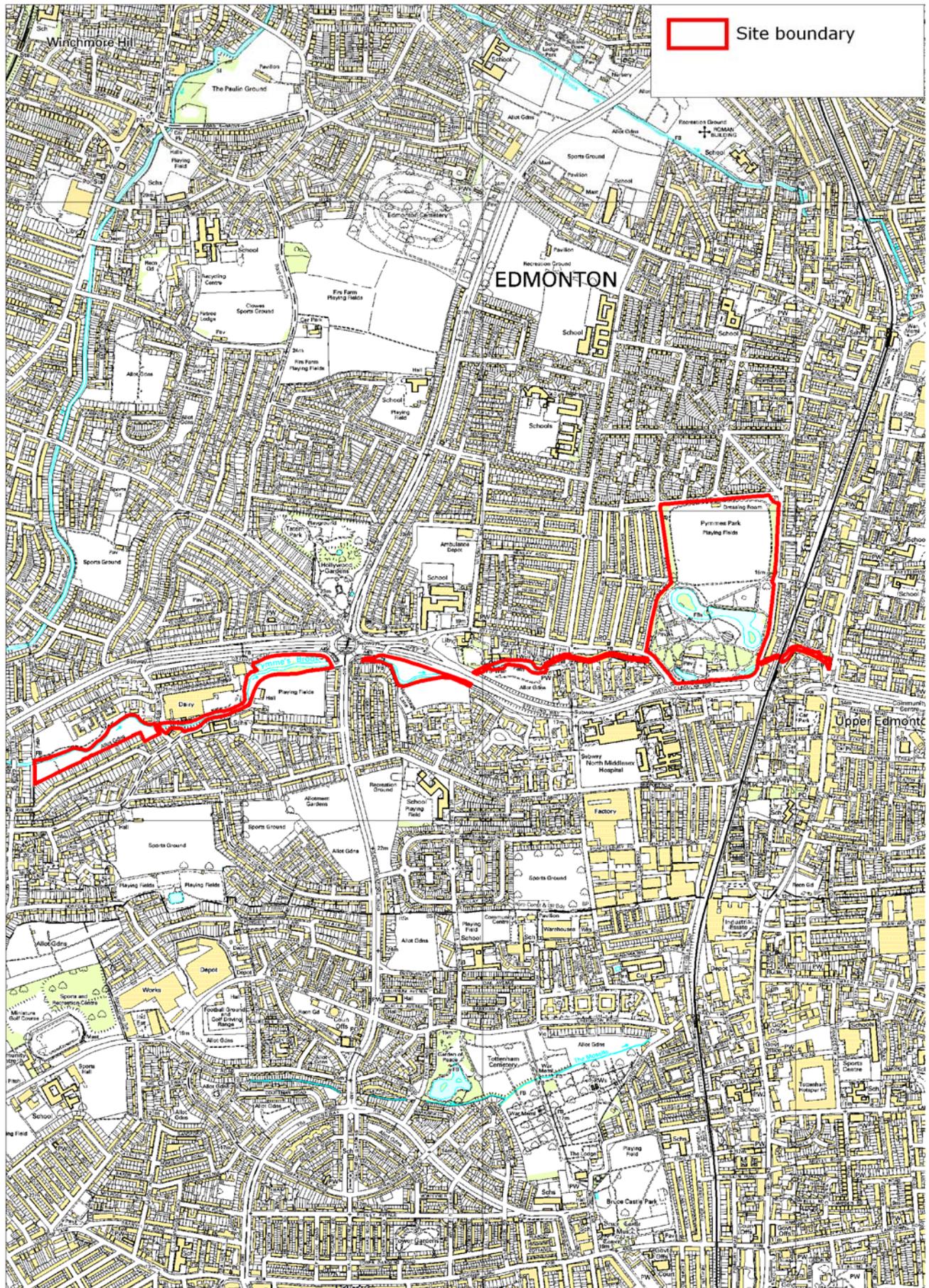
Pymmes Brook runs between residential areas and the naturalised bank hosts scattered trees, woodland and tall herb stands that support populations of bryophytes and common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*). Water plants include reed canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and waterweed (*Elodea sp.*).

The Pymmes Brook Trail follows the southern bank of the watercourse, whilst to the north is a wide south-facing semi-improved grassy bank which appears to have been sown with wildflowers at some time in the past (possibly by the highways authority). The diverse flora includes common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*) and red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), and planted shrubs and trees include Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*) and native species such as hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

Pymme's brook is quite heavily shaded in places by common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), apple (*Malus domestica*). There are a few unshaded sections where greater pond-sedge (*Carex riparia*) grows and elsewhere Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) is abundant.

Fairbrook allotments forms part of the site where there is plentiful false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) around the allotments, as well as common hawthorn, cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*) common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) and germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*).

Map



Royal Enfield Rifles Site and Woodland at Vicarage Farm

Grade: Borough	Reference: EnB15
Grid reference:	530800, 197200
Size:	25.2 hectares
Access:	Free public access (part of site)
Main habitats:	Scrub, semi-improved neutral grassland, broadleaved woodland, running water

Citation

The site comprises a former military camp from the Second World War, semi-improved grassland, the Salmon's Brook and associated vegetation and two blocks of broadleaved woodland.

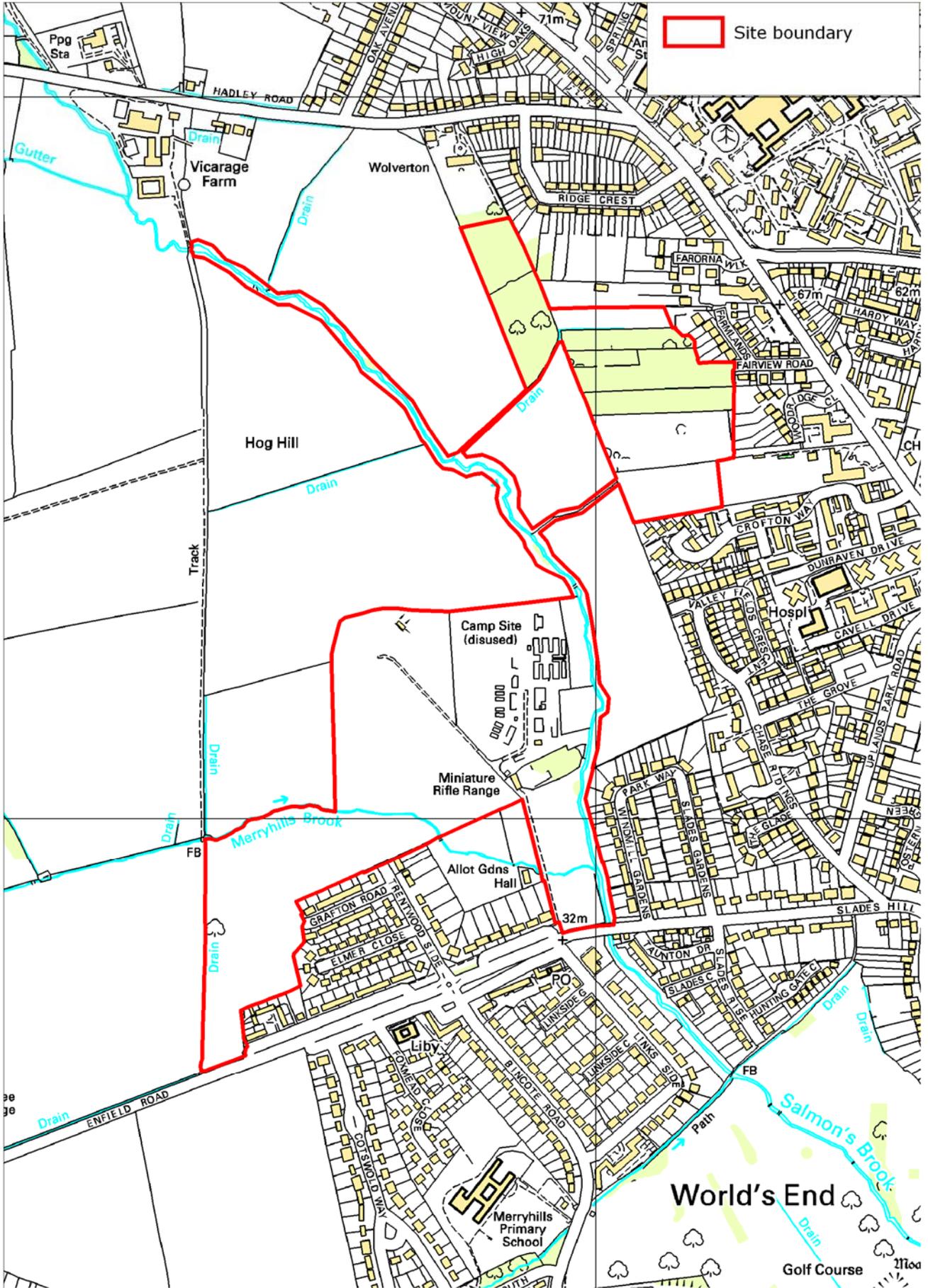
The former military camp was occupied by the army in the Second World War. It is now an extensive area of roughland, with pillboxes and the remnants of military buildings still present. The site has a varied topography and vegetation structure, and flora includes red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), wild roses (*Rosa* sp.), bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and occasional sheep's fescue (*F. ovina*). The area is likely to be particularly important for birds, insects, mammals (including bats) and reptiles.

To the south of the camp are two grazed paddocks bounded by native hedgerows. The hedgerows comprise common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), apple (*Malus domestica*) and crack willow (*Salix fragilis*); male-fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) and ivy (*Hedera helix*) grows in their shade.

The Salmon's Brook runs through the site and is a broad shaded shallow watercourse in this location. Exposed shingles are a feature of the watercourse. Bankside vegetation includes pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) and yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*).

To the east of the farmland are two blocks of woodland. The private grounds of Woolverton Pre-School Nursery, used by the nursery for teaching purposes, contains a dense stand of pedunculate oak / ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) with native scrub understorey. Southeast of the nursery is a block of pedunculate oak and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) with unofficial public access from the road to the east. This woodland suffers from an invasion of cherry laurel (*Prunus lauroceracus*) and fly tipping at the margins, ground flora includes violets (*Viola* sp.), and ferns including the male, and the broad buckler-fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*). To the south of the wood is a semi-improved paddock dominated by Yorkshire fog and common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) with abundant meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*) and hoary ragwort (*Senecio erucifolius*). This paddock hosts a diversity of invertebrates.

Map



Salmon's Brook and Montague Road Recreation Ground

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB16

Grid reference:

535400, 193200

Size:

8.7 hectares

Access:

Free public access

Main habitats:

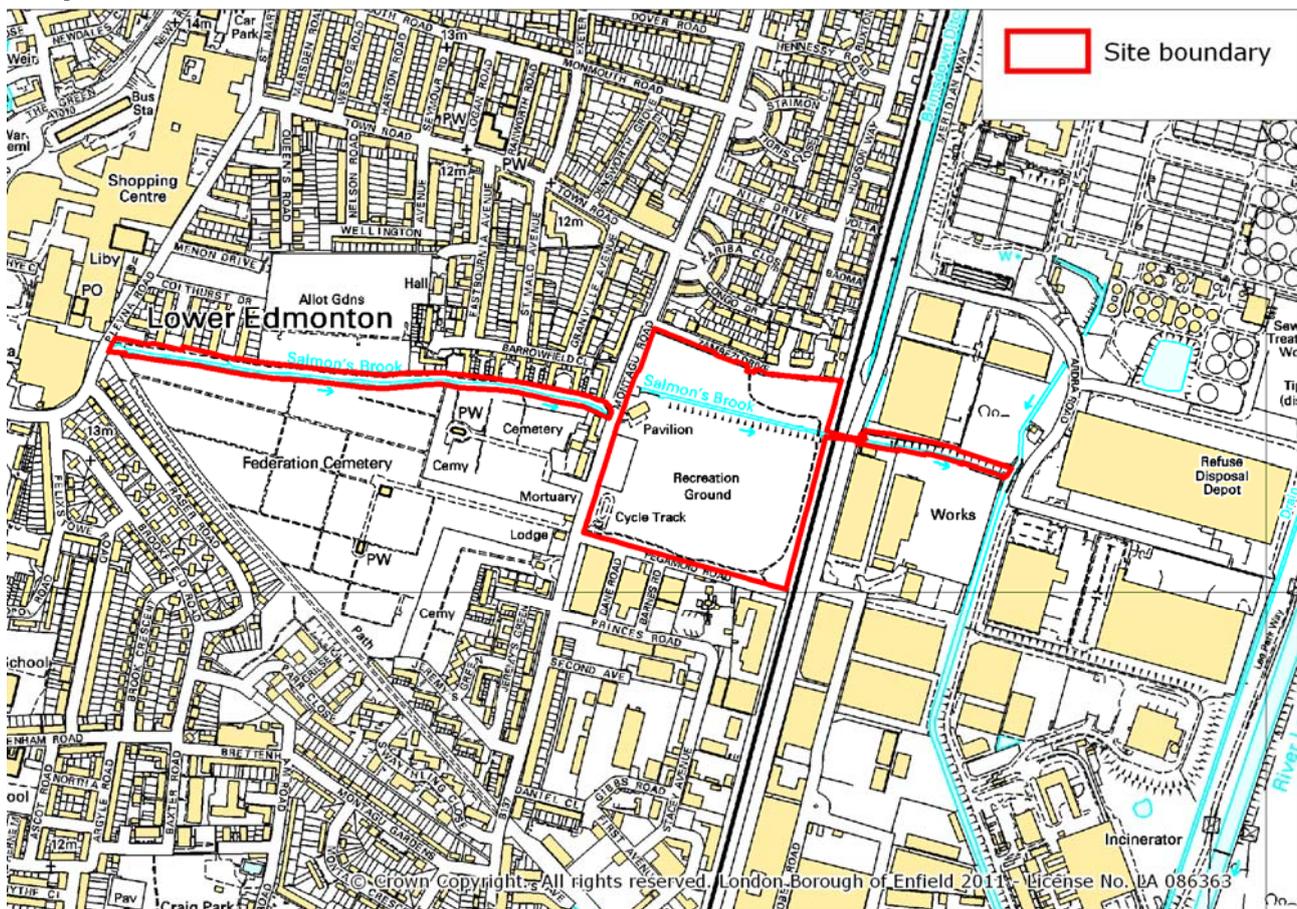
Running water, semi-improved grassland, scattered trees

Citation

An urban brook with patchy vegetation, including amphibious bistort (*Persicaria amphibia*) and curled pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*). These habitats attract dragonflies including the common darter (*Sympetrum striolatum*), and the naturalised banks host grassland, scrub and scattered trees, which provide valuable habitat for bees, hoverflies and other invertebrates.

The recreation ground comprises a mix of amenity grassland and semi-improved neutral grassland, which is uncommon in such an urban landscape. It supports a variety of invertebrates, particularly grasshoppers and crickets. The site also hosts a variety of birds including goldfinch, moorhen and jay.

Map



Trent Park Golf Course

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB17

Grid reference:

529300, 196600

Size:

57.3 hectares

Access:

No public access

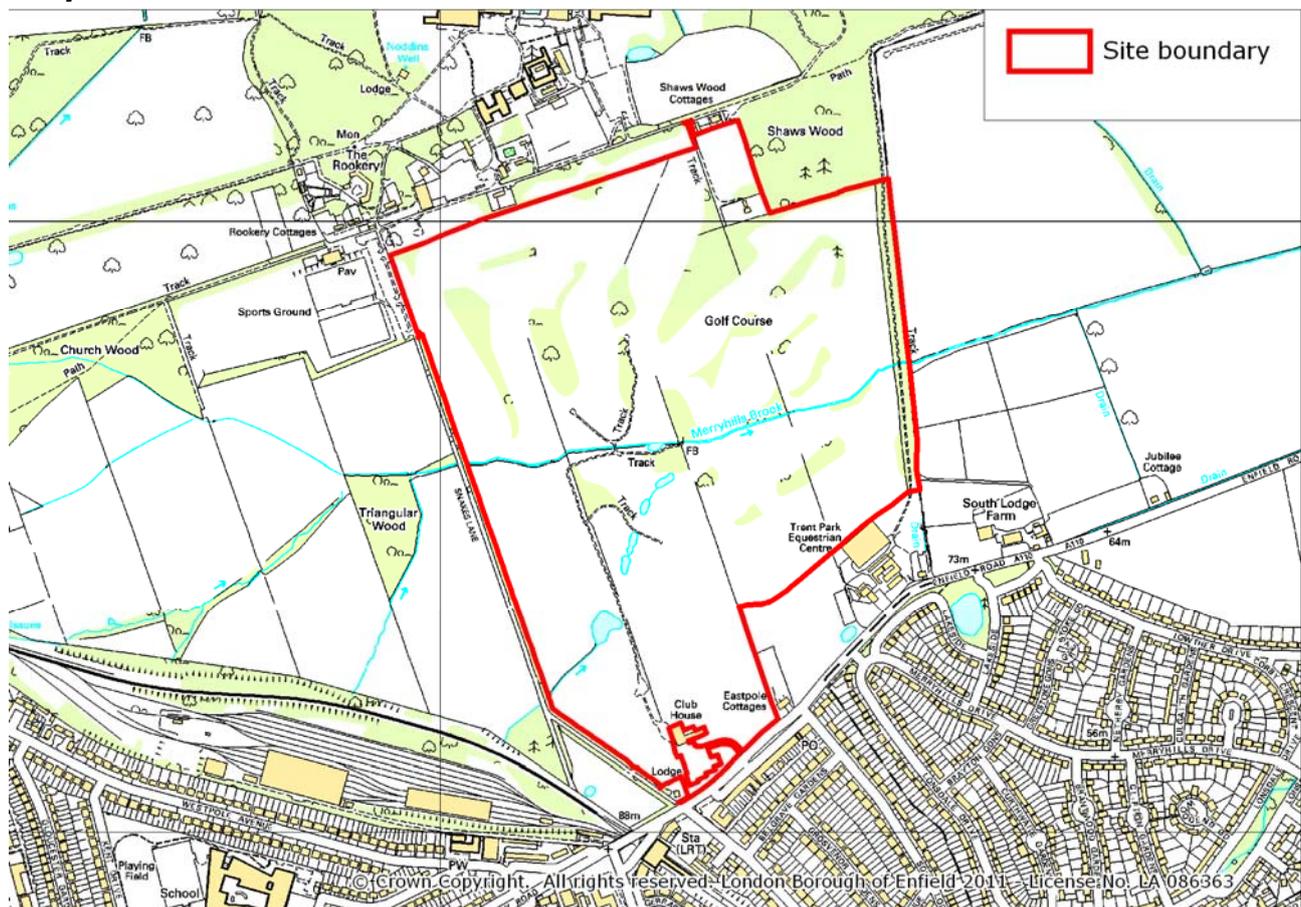
Main habitats:

Pond/lake, running water, semi-improved neutral grassland, mixed woodland

Citation

A large, open golf course comprising mixed woodland, grassland, parkland trees, the Merryhills Brook and three ponds. The fairways and greens support sneezewort (*Achillea ptarmica*), which is uncommon in London, and also support marsh cudweed (*Gnaphalium uliginosum*), which is uncommon in Enfield. Marginal and aquatic flora of the ponds and brook include brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*), sweet-flag (*Acorus calamus*) and flowering-rush (*Butomus umbellatus*), with common water-plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), water mint (*Mentha aquatica*) and white water-lily (*Nymphaea alba*).

Map



Turkey Brook

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB18

Grid reference:

535700, 198600

Size:

3.5 hectares

Access:

Free public access along adjacent footpath

Main habitats:

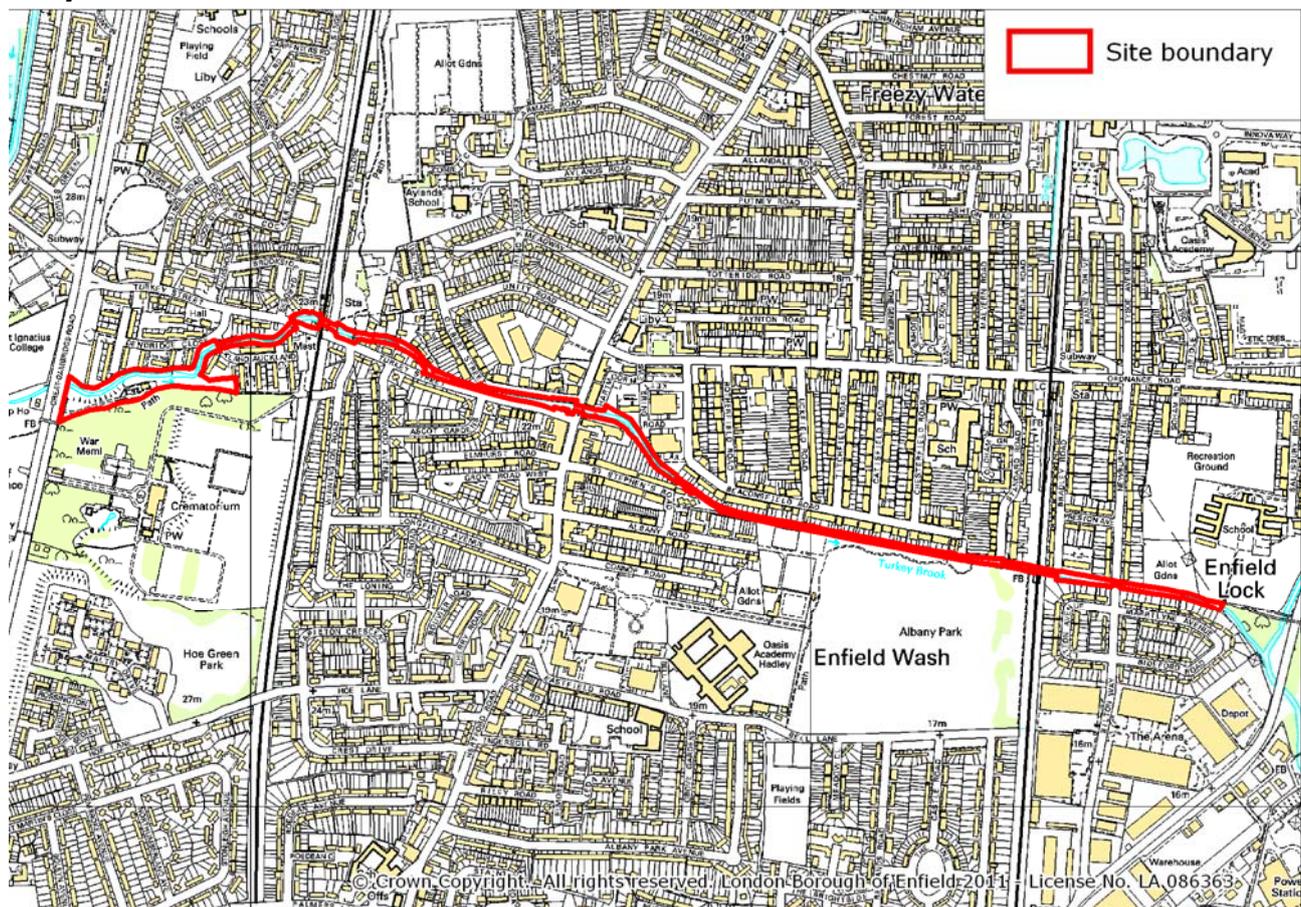
Running water, broadleaved woodland

Citation

A well-vegetated, mostly natural-banked watercourse, running through a heavily urbanised urban area. There are significant stands of common reed (*Phragmites australis*), reed canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and water-pepper (*Persicaria hydropiper*). Riparian habitats are composed of a mosaic of mixed secondary woodland including alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) scrub. At the eastern end there is a population of the rare grey sedge (*Carex divulsa*).

The site provides valuable habitat for birds including kingfisher, and attracts invertebrates such as banded demoiselle damselfly (*Calopteryx splendens*).

Map



West Lodge Park Hotel Grounds

Grade: Borough

Reference: EnB19

Grid reference:

527700, 198300

Size:

14 hectares

Access:

Access at limited times

Main habitats:

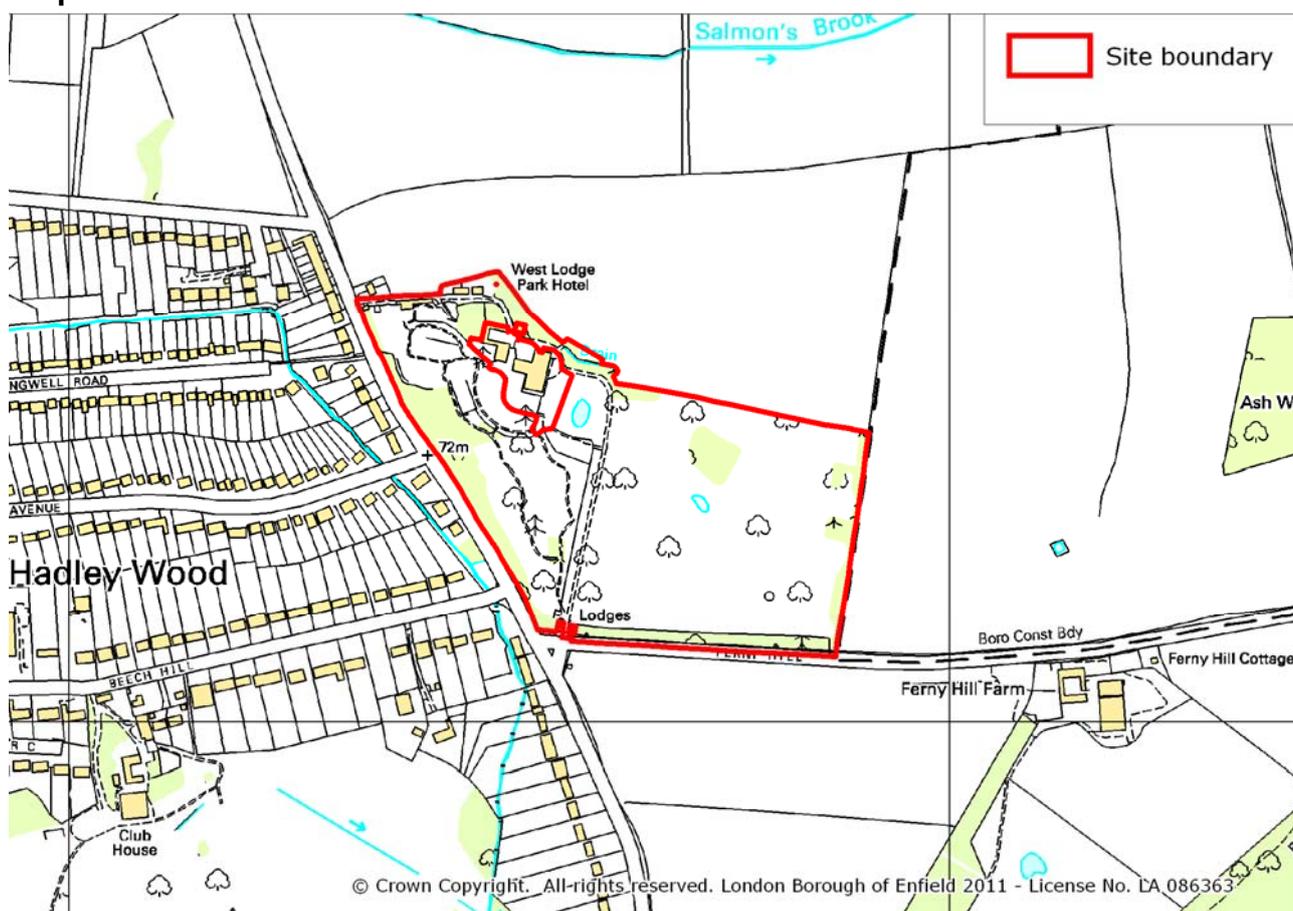
Running water, broadleaved woodland, semi-improved grassland, pond

Citation

The site comprises the grounds to a luxury hotel with broadleaved woodland, two ponds, an arboretum and an area of rough grassland and scrub. The woodland belt to the margins of the site includes pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*). The ground flora includes wood melick (*Melica uniflora*), wood meadow-grass (*Poa nemoralis*), red campion (*Silene dioica*) and lesser periwinkle (*Vinca minor*).

There is a historic arboretum in the grounds, specialising in coniferous trees and includes a young Wollemi pine (*Wollemia nobilis*). There is a large naturally-planted ornamental pond at the front of the hotel, with a strong population of caddis flies, with common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) and broad-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*). There is marsh bedstraw (*Galium palustre*), crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) and cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*) around the pond edges. The golf course and heliport comprises an extensive area of rough grassland and scrub; the flora includes field rose (*Rosa arvensis*), lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*) and marsh thistle (*Cirsium palustre*). A small pond in this area provides hosts water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus peltatus*), spiked sedge (*Carex spicata*), and toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*).

Map



Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

Forty Hall Park and Estate

Grade: Metropolitan	Reference: M155
Grid reference:	532970, 198990
Size:	61.4 hectares
Access:	Free public access to the majority of the site
Main habitats:	Broadleaved woodland, acid grassland, lowland meadow, ponds and lake, rivers and streams, veteran trees

Citation

Forty Hall Estate is a large section of relict countryside, apparently inhabited since the 13th Century, with a 17th Century manor house. The site includes important grassland communities of London-wide significance, hedgerows, scrub, secondary woodland and a number of pedunculate oaks of considerable antiquity.

The most important meadow areas are covered in a mosaic of acid and unimproved grassland. One meadow includes a large population of harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), as well as pignut (*Conopodium majus*), early hair-grass (*Aira praecox*), burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*), cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*) and bird's-foot (*Ornithopus perpusillus*), all of which are scarce in Enfield. Additionally, there is a significant population of heath woodrush (*Luzula multiflora*), which is rare in Greater London. An avenue of ancient trees contains mistletoe (*Viscum album*), a London Biodiversity Action Plan priority species. Musk-mallow (*Malva moschata*), another locally scarce plant, occurs in a meadow to the west of Bull's Cross.

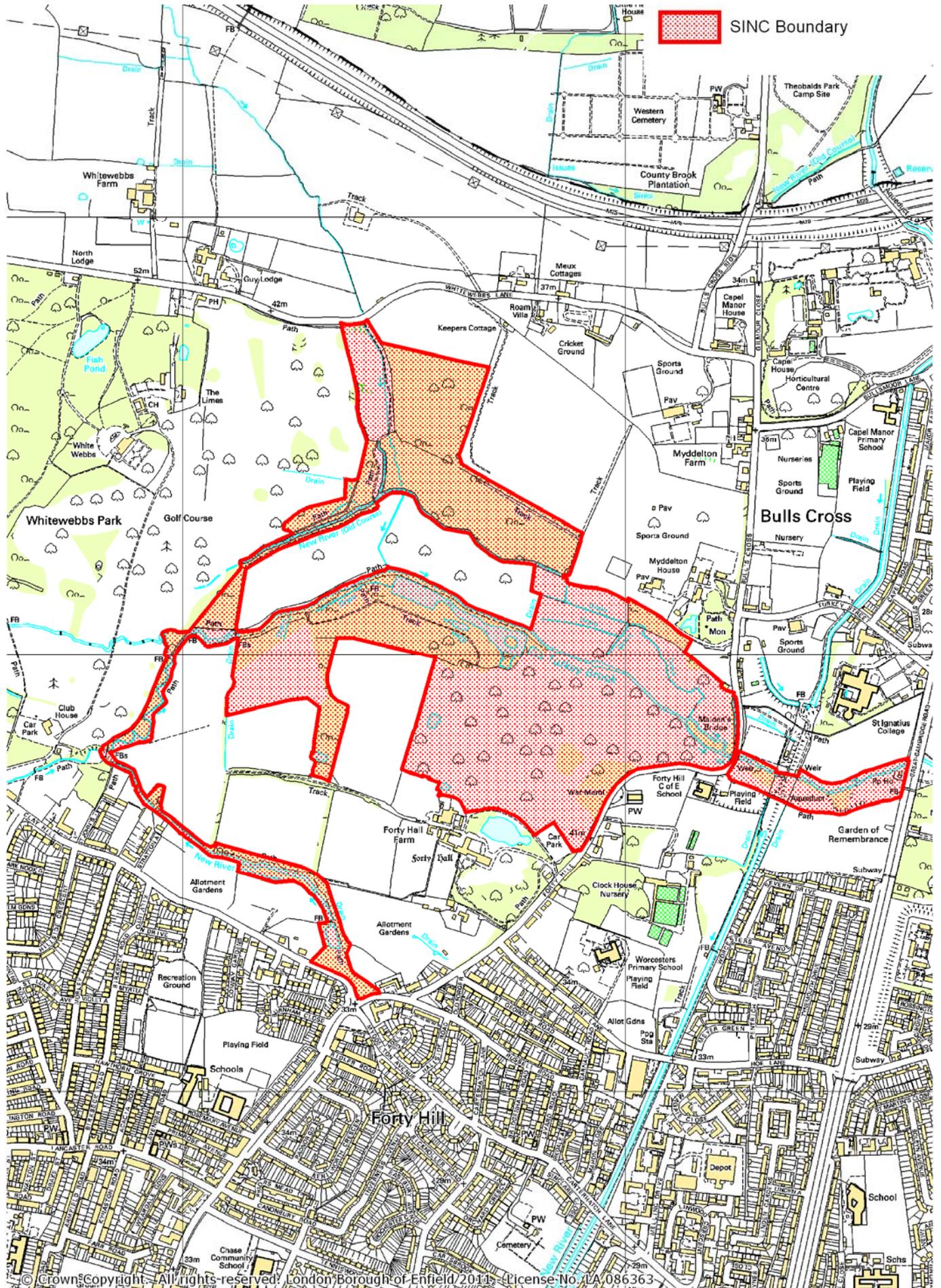
The invertebrate fauna appears to be important, especially in the ancient parkland trees; several nationally scarce species including the jewel beetle (*Agrilus pannonicus*) are found here. The site contains a diverse range of breeding birds, including song thrush, blackcap and garden warbler.

There is an area of largely unmanaged old secondary woodland to the north of the site with significant numbers of ivy-clad trees, as well as standing and lying dead wood. No less than nine species of bats are known to fly in or near this area, including a possible record of the very uncommon Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*). The stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), a UK BAP species, is also known from this area; it is uncommon in north London.

The Turkey Brook here is clean with natural banks and a natural course, and kingfishers probably breed alongside. Some species indicative of ancient woodland are present (and in parts of the adjacent parkland) including bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) and wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*). Ponds within the site support the specially-protected great crested newt.

There is full public access to the parkland but access elsewhere is on footpaths only. The site is managed by Capel Manor College.

Map



Grovelands Park and Priory Hospital

Grade: Metropolitan	Reference: M000
Grid reference:	530530, 194370
Size:	48.8 hectares
Access:	Free public access to the majority of the site
Main habitats:	Broadleaved woodland, acid grassland, lake, stream, veteran trees

Citation

Grovelands Park is an impressive late 18th century park with a lake, landscaped by Humphrey Repton, and focused on its house which is now a hospital. Large deciduous woodland blocks are dominated by London notable sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Some invasive rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) and cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) are also to be found here. Wild service tree (*Sorbus torminalis*) and pill sedge (*Carex pilulifera*), which are London notables, are present. The diverse bird species here include green and great spotted woodpeckers, nuthatch, jay, willow warbler and chiffchaff. Butterflies to be seen in summer include orange tip, holly blue and speckled wood.

The park contains a number of impressive veteran oak trees, and specimen trees from the Repton landscape. The park contains approximately 3 hectares of relatively diverse acid grassland which includes (*Conopodium majus*), early hair-grass (*Aira praecox*), burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*) and bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

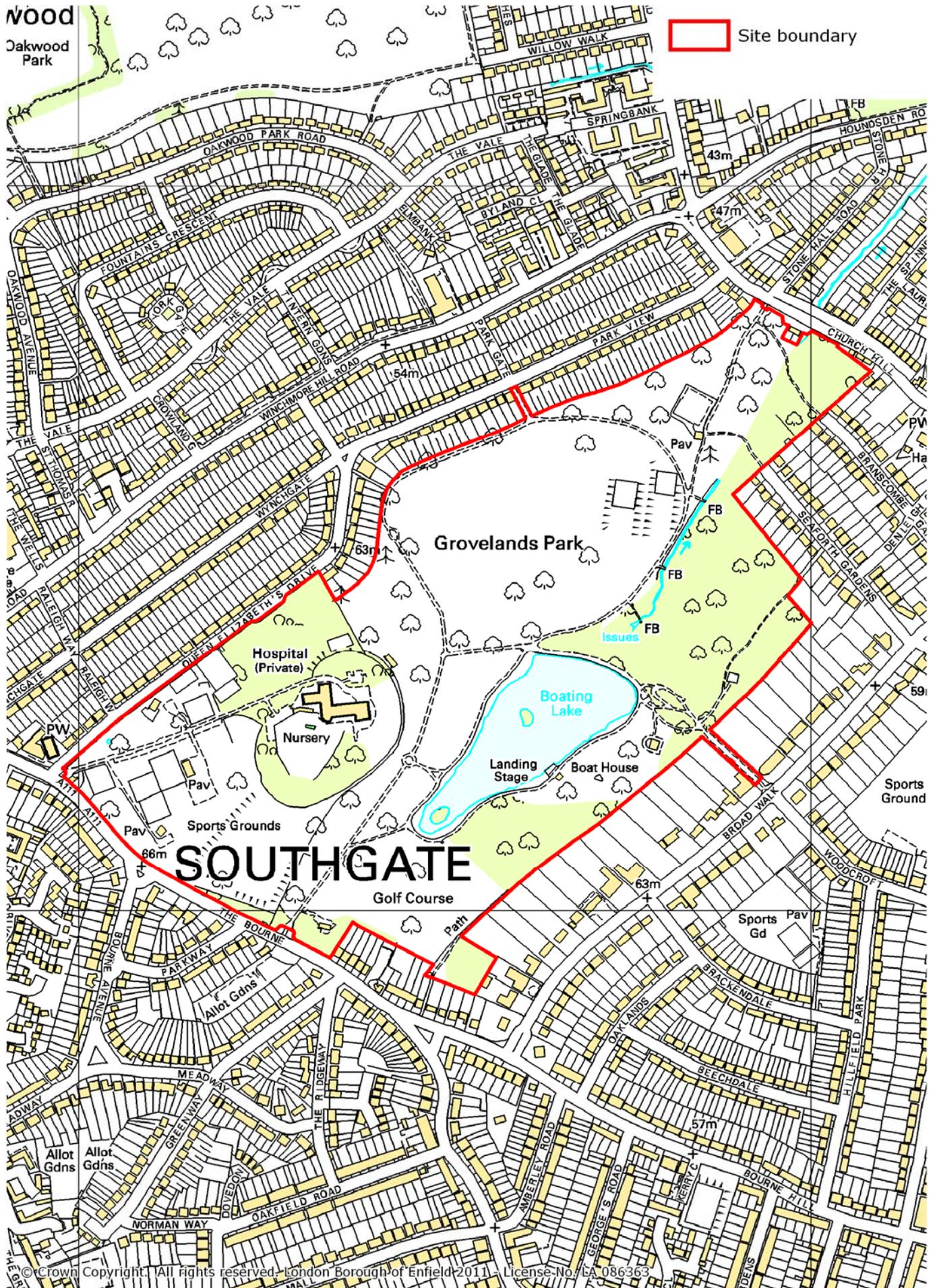
The large lake, a reservoir under the Reservoir Act, was part of the original landscaping, and is ornamental with little vegetation; breeding waterfowl include great crested grebe, mallard, mute swan, coot, moorhen, tufted duck and Canada goose. A sparse stream drains from the lake to the west through the woodland.

The Priory Hospital lies within the Park and was designed by John Nash. Its grounds contain a small area of semi-improved acid grassland with borough notables sheep's-sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), field woodrush (*Luzula campestris*), tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), pignut (*Conopodium majus*), early hair-grass (*Aira praecox*) and the London notable slender trefoil (*Trifolium micranthum*).

Map
WOOD

Oakwood
Park

Site boundary



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Hilly Fields Country Park

Grade: Metropolitan	Reference: M141
Grid reference:	531990, 198570
Size:	34.4 hectares
Access:	Free public access to the majority of the site
Main habitats:	Broadleaved woodland, acid grassland, lowland meadow, rivers and stream, veteran trees, native hedgerows

Citation

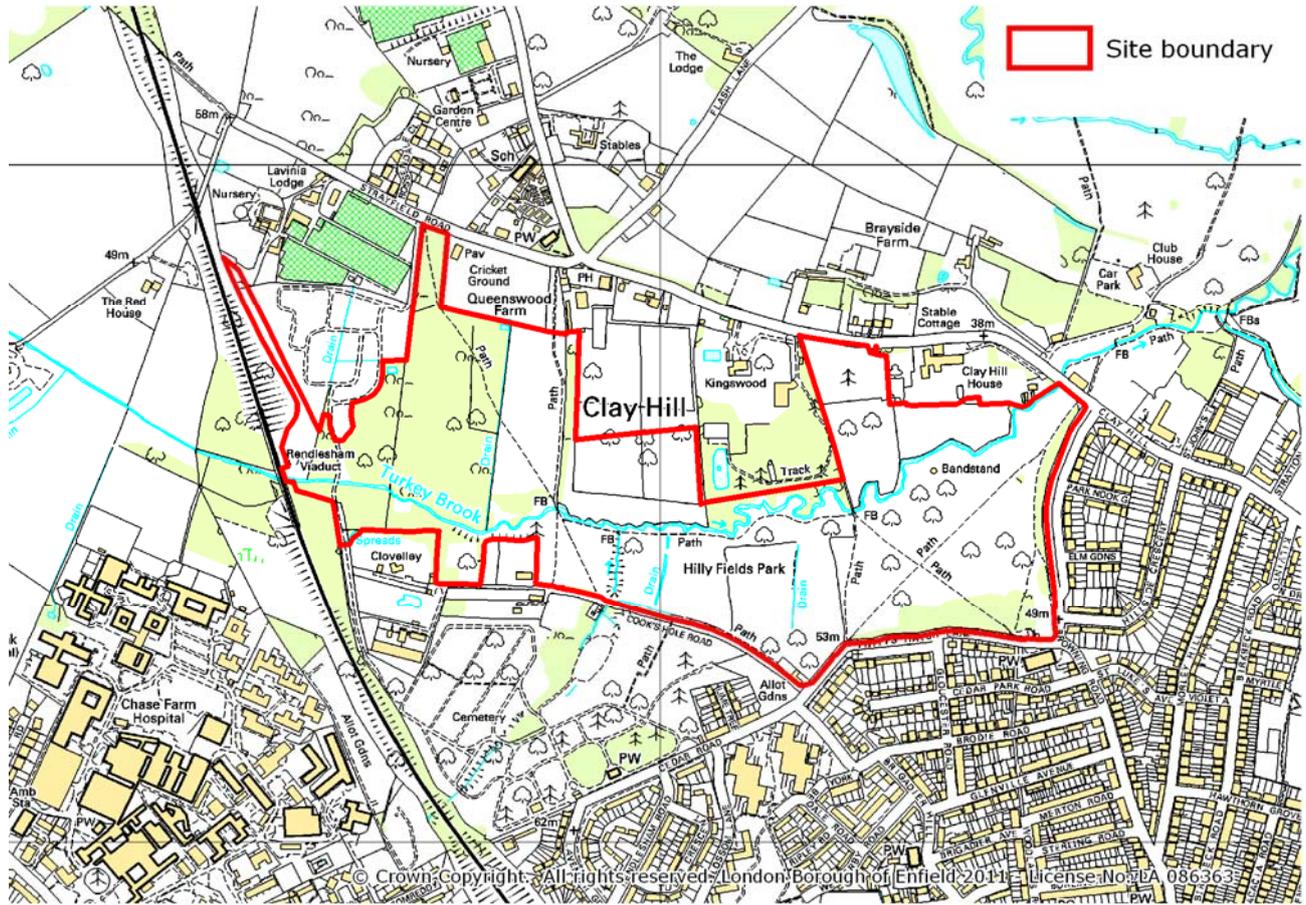
Hilly Fields is a large Country Park, and has historically been farmland used for grazing. The largest area of woodland within the Country Park is well-structured and undisturbed with a diverse ground flora such as lady-fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*), soft shield-fern (*Polystichum setiferum*), heath groundsel (*Senecio sylvestris*) and creeping jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*), all of which are notable in London.

Where it passes through the site, the Turkey Brook is lined by old pedunculate oaks (*Quercus robur*) and other trees.

Large areas of unimproved grassland and acid grassland occur, divided by native hedgerows. These meadows contain a good range of plants including heath woodrush (*Luzula multiflora*), devil's-bit scabious (*Succisa pratensis*), musk-mallow (*Malva moschata*) and harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), which are uncommon in London, along with cuckoo flower (*Cardamine pratensis*), tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), sheep's-sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*), pignut (*Conopodium majus*) and field scabious (*Knautia arvensis*). The last three of these are scarce in Enfield.

Clay Hill Pasture is part of a horse-grazed field containing typical unimproved London Clay grassland. The rich meadow community includes substantial populations of devil's-bit scabious, harebell, betony (*Stachys officinalis*), musk-mallow and pepper-saxifrage (*Silaum silaus*). The invertebrate fauna includes the small heath and common blue butterflies.

Map



Lea Valley

Grade: Metropolitan	Reference: M071
Grid reference:	537040, 197400
Size:	539.3 hectares (within the London Borough of Enfield)
Access:	Public access to some of the site
Main habitats:	Canal, Marsh/swamp, Pond/lake, Reed bed, Ruderal, Running water, Scrub, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Wet ditches, Wet grassland, Wet woodland/carr

Citation

This large site includes the River Lee Navigation, River Lea and associated watercourses downstream to the tidal limit in Tower Hamlets; Rammey Marsh; King George V and William Girling Reservoirs; Walthamstow

Marshes and Reservoirs; and the new Middlesex Filter Beds nature reserve. The river below the tidal limit is included in the River Thames and tidal tributaries Metropolitan Site. The watercourses support a diverse aquatic flora including many regionally uncommon species; river water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fluviatilis*), tubular water-dropwort (*O. fistulosa*), whorl-grass (*Catabrosa aquatica*), arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*), flowering-rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) and stream water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus penicillatus*). A population of the nationally rare and specially-protected creeping marshwort (*Apium repens*) has recently been discovered beside a ditch on Walthamstow Marshes, the second of only two sites remaining in the country. Brookweed (*Samolus valerandi*) and blunt-flowered rush (*Juncus subnodulosus*), both very rare in London, grow nearby. Wet marshy grassland supports marsh arrowgrass (*Triglochin palustre*), marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*), adder's-tongue fern (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) and the hybrid sedge *Carex x subgracilis*. Drier neutral grassland supports bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), grass vetchling (*Lathyrus nissolia*) and the nationally scarce yellow vetchling (*Lathyrus aphaca*).

The site is immensely important for its avifauna; the valley holds internationally important numbers of wintering gadwall and shoveler. Breeding birds include kingfisher, little ringed plover, skylark and yellow wagtail; London's largest heronry is at Walthamstow Reservoirs. The Chingford and Walthamstow Reservoirs are a major refuge for national and regionally important numbers of waterfowl, including tufted duck, great crested grebe, goosander and goldeneye. Nationally rare wintering and passage species are regularly recorded.

The site is very important for the specially-protected water vole, which is locally abundant. The specially-protected great crested newt also occurs; fish include the declining bullhead. The reed beds and other riparian habitats support a nationally important assemblage of invertebrates. This includes several nationally scarce moths, such as the dotted fan-foot, Webb's wainscot and brown-veined wainscot. The red-eyed damselfly (*Erythromma najas*) which is scarce in London, also occurs.

Walthamstow Marshes; Chingford Reservoirs; and Walthamstow Reservoirs are Site of Special Scientific Interest and part of an Important Bird Area. Walthamstow Reservoirs are within the Lea Valley Special Protection Area (EU Birds Directive) and Ramsar Site. Walthamstow Marshes and Waterworks Nature Reserve won Green Flag Awards for 2006/7.

The New River

Grade: Metropolitan	Reference: M096
Grid reference:	531700, 193800
Size:	19.4 hectares (within the London Borough of Enfield)
Access:	Free public access to part of the site
Main habitats:	Running water, Scrub, Semi-improved neutral grassland

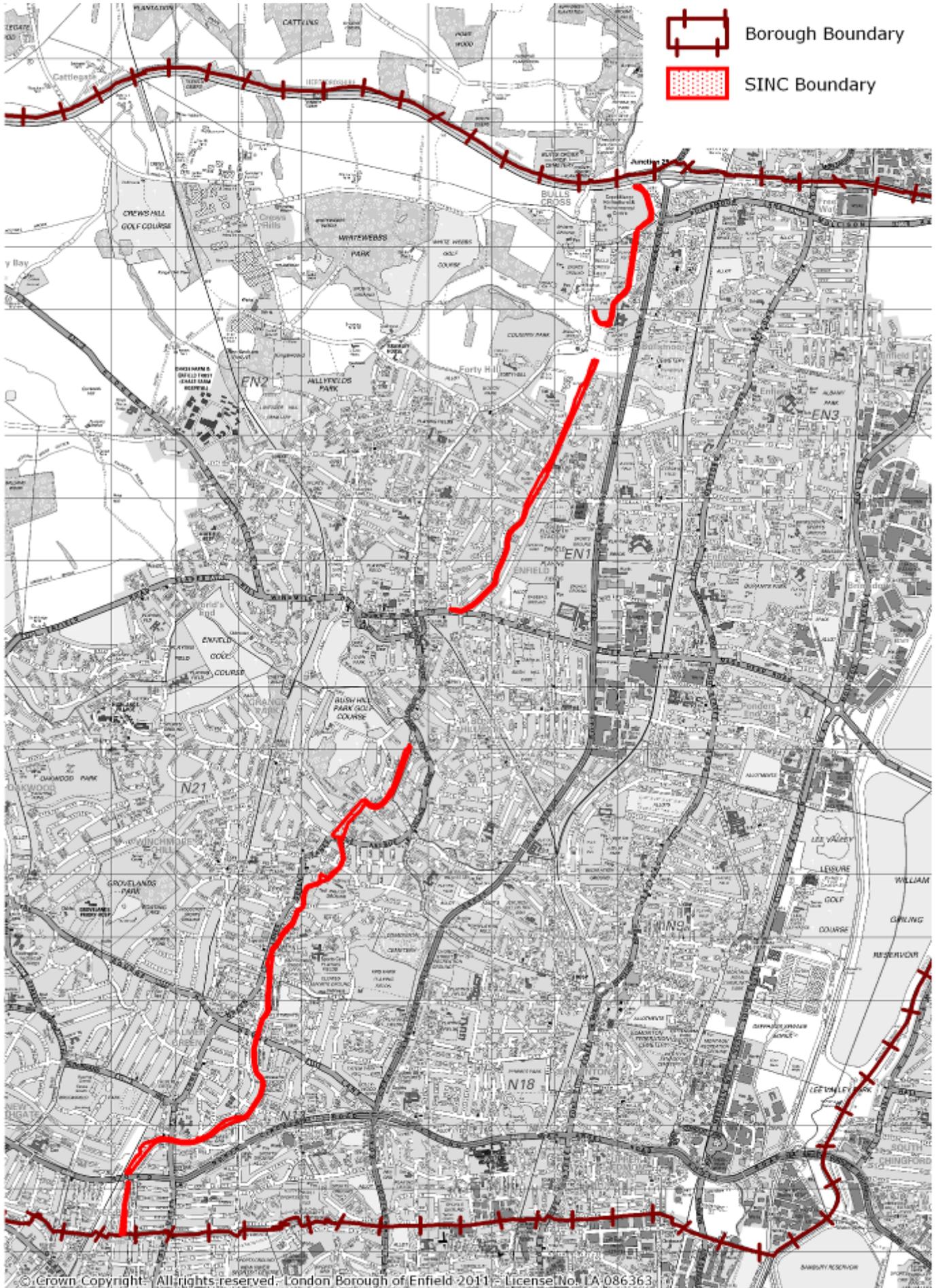
Citation

Probably London's cleanest waterway; the New River was originally constructed in the early 17th century to supply the capital with drinking water from chalk springs in Hertfordshire. The river supports a diverse aquatic and marginal flora, including the London rarities lesser water-parsnip (*Berula erecta*), unbranched bur-reed (*Sparganium emersum*), stream water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus penicillatus*) and the nationally declining river water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fluviatilis*).

Kingfishers are seen regularly and may breed. The aquatic invertebrate fauna is also likely to also be diverse, as indicated by the range of dragon/damselflies present, which include red-eyed damselfly, which is scarce in London, and very large populations of common blue damselfly. The river supports a good range of fish, including pike, perch, roach and carp, and may be of value for amphibians.

The section beside Stoke Newington West Reservoir (west of Lordship Lane) is owned by Hackney Council, while the rest of the New River is owned by Thames Water. There is public access via a footpath along much of its length except between Finsbury Park and Bowes Park, and between Ridge Avenue at Winchmore Hill and Carterhatch Lane to the north of Enfield. Some parts of the original course, such as the New River Walk in Islington and the Enfield Loop, no longer have fresh water flowing along them and these do not form part of this site.

Map



Trent Park

Grade: Metropolitan	Reference: M156
Grid reference:	528350, 197140
Size:	220.3 hectares
Access:	Free public access to all of the site
Main habitats:	Amenity grassland, ancient woodland, pond/lake, scattered trees, scrub, secondary woodland, semi-improved neutral grassland, veteran trees

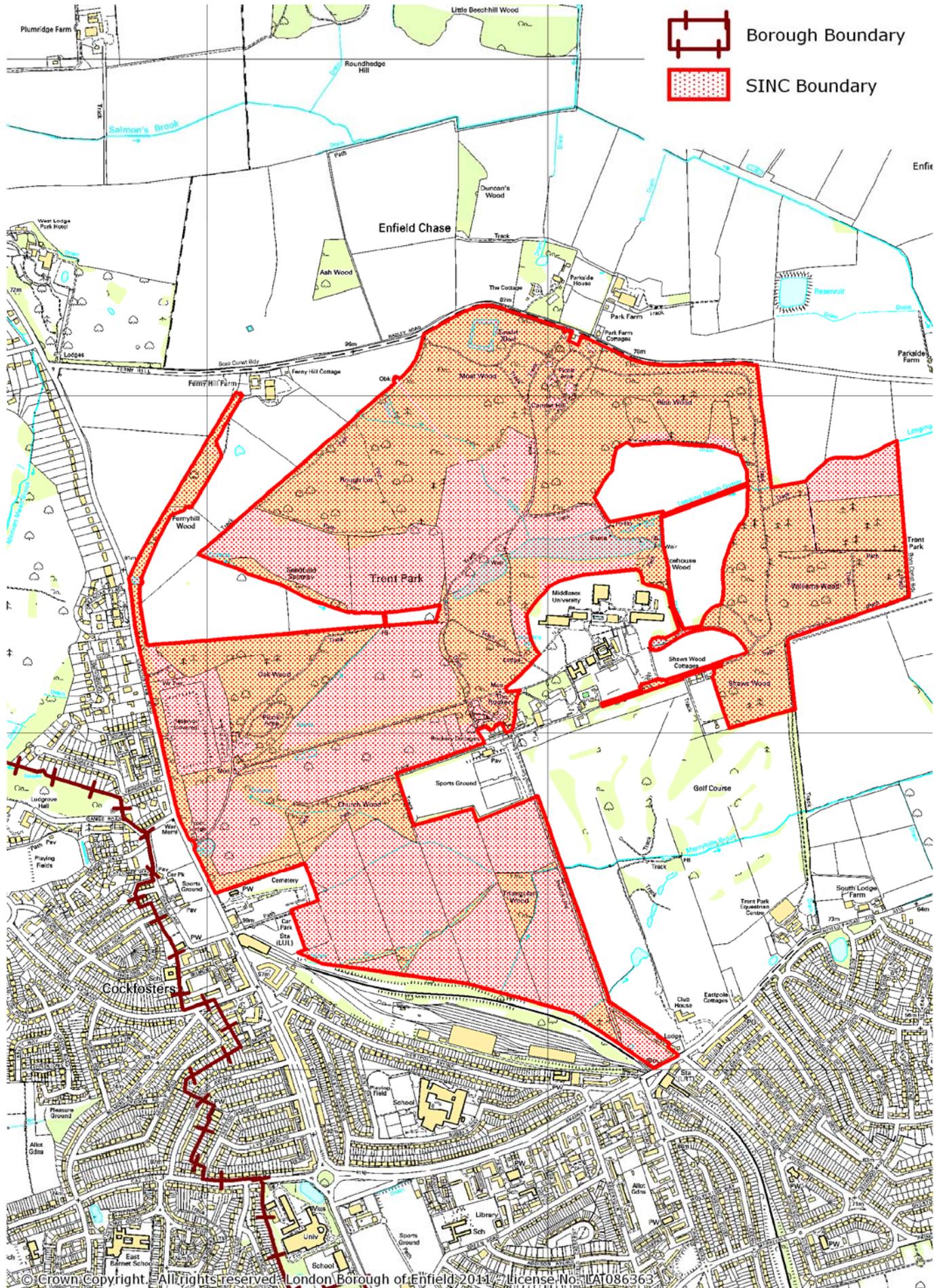
Citation

Trent Park is a complex mosaic of habitats, associated with the grounds of a former country estate (now partly Middlesex University). It consists of mixed woodland of oak (*Quercus robur*, *Q. petraea*), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), with willow (*Salix* spp.), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) in wetter areas; some of these trees may be ancient. There are also substantial plantations of Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), as well as significant quantities of standing decaying timber.

The notable flora of streambanks and damp woodland includes soft shield fern (*Polystichum setiferum*) and bog stitchwort (*Stellaria alsine*). Large areas of semi-improved neutral grassland contrast with the mown grassland of parkland areas where there are also some ancient trees. Acid grassland is also present, with characteristic flora including tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), early hair grass (*Aira praecox*), and sand spurrey (*Spergularia rubra*) on the grassland pathways, which is notable in London.

Two large lakes and a number of ponds have interesting associated vegetation such as broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*), sweet woodruff (*Galium odoratum*), yellow loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*), midland hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*), lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), common water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*) and nodding bur-marigold (*Bidens cernua*). A diverse range of birds are to be found, with great crested grebe, kingfisher, hobby, treecreeper, nuthatch, great spotted woodpecker and bullfinch. Grass snake and great crested newt have also been recorded. The site includes the Council-owned Country Park, and there is extensive public access.

Map



Whitewebbs Wood

Grade: Metropolitan

Reference: M011

Grid reference:

528350, 197140

Size:

56.2 hectares

Access:

Free public access to all of the site

Main habitats:

Amenity grassland, ancient woodland, pond/lake, scattered trees, scrub, secondary woodland, semi-improved neutral grassland, veteran trees

Citation

An extensive ancient woodland which includes uncommon examples of coppiced hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). More mixed stands include ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), elm (*Ulmus* spp.) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). Stands of birch (*Betula* spp.) and willow (*Salix* spp.) provide further structural variation. Also notable are the large beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) trees. Beneath hornbeam the ground flora is typically sparse but elsewhere is dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), with numerous ancient woodland indicators. The London rarities spurge laurel (*Daphne laureola*), broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*) and cyperus sedge (*Carex pseudocyperus*) also occur.

The breeding avifauna includes marsh tit (now very rare in London), and mandarin duck. The specially-protected great crested newt is also present.

Map

