



GiGL Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC
the capital's environmental records centre

SINCs Data Standards Citation template



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Introduction

GiGL is the official custodian for the London wide Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) dataset on behalf of London Wildlife Sites Board. London's equivalent of Local wildlife sites, these sites are recognised for the important habitats they support.

A SINC record includes a GIS site boundary and a citation. A SINC citation holds information on the site, with information on its designation, grade, habitats, accessibility and ownership.

Citations

Wrentham Gravel Pit
 Site Reference: 8425603
 Site Name: Dagenham Brook and the lower Beem River in Dagenham
 Summary: A pollution arising site in a region historically subject to flooding, and a section of the River Thames between the Pool and the River.

Metropolitan: M111
Site Reference: Dagenham Brook and Foster's Wood
Summary: An historic landscaped park with many high-quality wildlife habitats, including ancient woodland, a variety of grasslands and ponds.
Grid ref: TQ 880 850
Area (ha): 74.84
borough(s): Havering
Habitat(s): Acid grassland, Ancient woodland, Hedge, Floodplain, Secondary woodland, Scrubland, Broad grassland, Fenland, Heath, Tree grassland
Access: Free public access (subject to UK)
Ownership: London Borough of Havering

Site Description:
 Dagenham Park, a historic landscape designed by Humphry Repton, is comprised of a variety of habitats including woodland, grassland, woodland, hedge and ponds.
 The grasslands form a mosaic of acid to neutral, free-draining wet heath. Several locally uncommon plants include common heath orchid (Cephaelis furtiva), square stemmed St Johnswort (Hypericum tetragonum) and wood-ranunculus (Caltha arvensis).
 Wooded areas are typically dominated by pedunculate oak (Quercus robur) and hornbeam (Carpinus betulus). The oak is one of the habitat trees in the woodlands at the rear of the park, and there is a considerable ground floor of broadleaf (pedunculate oak) and small leaved (hornbeam) woodland. The site also has a number of species rich patches of trees (predominantly large and specialist woodlands).
 Ponds in more open situations support a diverse aquatic flora, including free-living water snail (Planorbis planorbis) which is rare in London. The ponds support important populations of amphibians, including the nationally protected great crested newt.

This site is a priority for its breeding and wintering birds, including skylark, yellowhammer, larkspur, golden and common thrushes.

Site First notified: 21/03/2002 **Boundary last changed:** 21/03/2002
Citation last added: 05/03/2009 **Mayor Agreed:** 25/11/2002
Current: 6
Last updated: 25/03/2024

Boundaries

SINC citations should be reviewed, updated and adopted at the same time as the site boundary by Local Planning Authorities, and any updates provided to GiGL to update the London wide dataset.





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SINC citation template

Grade
Site Reference:
Site Name:
Summary:
Grid ref:
Area (ha):
Borough(s):
Habitat(s):
Access:
Ownership:
Reason for designation:.

Site Description:

Site first notified:
Citation last edited:
Defunct:
Last Updated:

Boundary last changed:
LWSB Agreed:

Terminology

Borough grade: Grade of site designation.

Site Reference: Unique site code. These consist of a borough name code, the SINC grade, and a unique number.

Site Name: Name of the site.

Summary: A short summary not more than 2-3 sentences and based on the description text.

Grid ref: The grid reference of the centre of the site.

Area (ha): Area of the site in hectares.

Borough(s): Borough(s) containing the site. Multiple boroughs should be delineated with a comma.

Habitat(s): A list of habitats found within the site. See Annex 3 of GiGL's [SINC Data Standards](#) guidance for habitat descriptions.

Access: Site accessibility information, following the categories: Free public access (all/most of site), free public access (part of site), access on public footpaths only, no public access, can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only, public access (entry fee), access at limited times, access by prior arrangement, access to residents only, restricted (other).

Ownership: A list of site owners.

Reason for designation: The main reason for a site designation (e.g. for a specific habitat, species, or aggregate).





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Description: Text describing the main characteristics of the site and its importance, significant species/habitat present, history, access, current uses, potential threats and other relevant details. Avoid identifying specific people or contact details.

Site first notified: Date when the local authority first designated the site as a SINC (dd/mm/yyyy)

Citation last edited: Date when the citation was last edited by the local authority (dd/mm/yyyy)

Defunct: Indicates if the site is an ex-SINC (Y/N)

Boundary last changed: Date when the site boundary was last modified by the local authority (dd/mm/yyyy)

LWSB Agreed: Indicates if the designation has been approved by the London Wildlife Sites Board (Yes/No/Partly reviewed/Unknown).

Last Updated: Date when the record was last edited by GiGL (dd/mm/yyyy)





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Example citation

Borough Grade I

Site Reference: BaBI03

Site Name: Monken Hadley Common

Summary: A large wooded common with areas of acid grassland and several ponds.

Grid ref: TQ 264 971

Area (ha): 72.16

Borough(s): Barnet

Habitat(s): Acid grassland, Marsh/swamp, Pond/lake, Secondary woodland, Semi-improved neutral grassland

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

Ownership: Trustees of Monken Hadley Common

Reason for designation: In area of deficiency to access to nature; important habitat for foraging mammals; an excellent pond, important for breeding common frog.

Site Description:

This large common is the last remaining fragment of the former Enfield Chase. It is mostly wooded, with small areas of grassland, a large artificial lake and two ponds.

The woodland is dominated by pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), with hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) locally abundant, and a few fine old field maples (*Acer campestre*). Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) forms a dense understory in places, while elsewhere a more diverse shrub layer includes Midland hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*), field maple, hazel (*Corylus avellana*), crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*), elm (*Ulmus sp.*) and rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*). The ground flora includes wood speedwell (*Veronica montana*), stinking iris (*Iris foetidissima*), wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), goldilocks buttercup (*Ranunculus auricomus*), dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*), wood melick (*Melica uniflora*), bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) and broad buckler-fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*). Several of these are ancient woodland indicators, suggesting that fragments of the woodland have survived from before the time when the common was managed as wood-pasture. Butterflies occurring in the woodland include white-letter and purple hairstreaks. Breeding birds include sparrowhawk, tawny owl, cuckoo, stock dove, willow warbler, nuthatch and treecreeper.

Several clearings support acid grassland. The sward is dominated by red fescues (*Festuca rubra*) or wavy hair-grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*), with a little mat-grass (*Nardus stricta*) in places, the latter rather rare in London. Typical wild flowers of acid soils can be seen, such as harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), mouse-ear hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), heath groundsel (*Senecio sylvatica*) and common sedge (*Carex nigra*).

The largest of the three water bodies, known as Jack's Lake or Beech Hill Lake, is managed for angling, but contains some wetland vegetation and supports common waterfowl. It is





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used for feeding by Daubenton's bats, which forage low over the water. The two smaller ponds have a much richer flora, including broad-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*), water-starwort (*Callitriche sp.*), lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), water forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*), common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*), nodding bur-marigold (*Bidens cernua*) and branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*). The ponds support large populations of amphibians, which attract grass snakes.

Site first notified: 01/01/1997
Citation last edited: 28/11/2005
Defunct: N
Last Updated: 05/04/2006

Boundary last changed: 01/01/1997
LWSB Agreed: Unknown

