

SINC Name	SINC Grade	SINC Code	Reason for SINC designation	Owned By	Managed By	Area in hectares
Abney Park Cemetery	Metropolitan	M099	Secondary Woodland, neutral grassland. Hackney's largest area of woodland with many mature trees including some unusual specimen trees. Its flora is diverse and includes wood spurge ( <i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> ), a rare plant in north London, normally associated with ancient woodland. Grassy clearings support the locally uncommon plants meadow crane's-bill ( <i>Geranium pratense</i> ) and deadly nightshade ( <i>Atropa belladonna</i> ). A diverse breeding avifauna includes sparrowhawk and tawny owl. The invertebrate fauna also includes several species more usually associated with ancient woodland.	London Borough of Hackney	Abney Park Trust	12.53
Allen's Gardens	Local	HcL11	This small park, adjacent to Holmleigh railway cutting, is much loved by local residents who are closely involved in its management. Parts of the park are managed with nature conservation, and people's contact with nature, very much in mind. One of the most attractive features is a 'wild woodland walk'.	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney and Growing Communities	0.88
Ancient Mother Church	Local	HcL01	Trees and shrubs include some fine mature London plane ( <i>Platanus x hispanica</i> ), common lime ( <i>Tilia x europaea</i> ). These provide habitat for birds and invertebrates, including the holly blue butterfly. Glades support wild flowers such as cow parsley ( <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> ), bittersweet ( <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> ) and enchanter's nightshade ( <i>Circaea lutetiana</i> ). There are good moss communities on the walls and tombstones.	Diocese of London	Diocese of London and London Borough of Hackney	0.31
Butterfield Green & Shakespeare Walk	Local	HcL06	Situated in an area lacking accessible wildlife sites. It is divided into three sections by roads. All three parts contain several areas where recent enhancements have produced valuable wildlife habitats. The main, eastern part of the green is mostly amenity grassland with scattered trees and a few shrubberies. A small nature area provides the best wildlife habitat on the site. This is mostly young woodland. A variety of native trees and shrubs have been planted, including elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ), ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ), hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ), sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ), hornbeam ( <i>Carpinus betulus</i> ) and rowan ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> ), beneath which is a dense ground flora of ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> ). A glade in the middle of the nature area contains rough grassland and tall herbs with couch ( <i>Elytrigia repens</i> ), stinging nettle ( <i>Urtica dioica</i> ), black horehound ( <i>Balota nigra</i> ), bittersweet ( <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> ) and bristly oxtongue ( <i>Picris echioides</i> ). The middle section of the green is occupied by the well-used Shakespeare Walk Adventure Playground. The play equipment sits among rough grassland and tall herbs, with scattered elder scrub. The western part of the green is mostly amenity grassland, with scattered trees and a few shrubberies.	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney	1.71
Clapton Common Pond	Local	HcL10	Pond has quite good wetland vegetation, particularly at the southern end. Here, common reed ( <i>Phragmites australis</i> ), common club-rush ( <i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i> ), yellow iris ( <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> ) and soft rush ( <i>Juncus effusus</i> ) provide cover for nesting waterfowl. These include coots and mallards. The surface of the pond is covered by a large population of greater duckweed ( <i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i> ), which is rare in London	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney	0.32

Clapton Square & St John's Churchyard	Local	HcL08	St John's is a large churchyard with good cover of trees and shrubs, providing habitat for birds. Mature trees include London plane ( <i>Platanus x hispanica</i> ), small-leaved lime ( <i>Tilia cordata</i> ), horse chestnut ( <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> ) and hybrid black-poplar ( <i>Populus x canadensis</i> ). The gravestones support ferns, including black spleenwort ( <i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i> ) and maidenhair spleenwort ( <i>A. trichomanes</i> ), both of which are scarce in London. Clapton Square, to the north of the churchyard, contains attractive ornamental gardens and further mature trees, including copper beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> var. <i>purpurea</i> ), sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ) and false-acacia ( <i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> ).	London Borough of Hackney and Diocese of London	London Borough of Hackney and Diocese of London	3.72
Clissold Park	Borough Grade I	HcBI03	Comprising extensive areas of grassland and trees, including a woodland edge & meadow habitat created along the park's northern boundary. large number of mature and specimen trees, areas of scrub and neutral grassland, and two large lakes with a good range of marginal vegetation, areas of scrub, neutral grassland and some fine mature trees	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney	22.57
Daubeny Recreation Ground	Borough Grade 2	HcBII03	Considerable areas of scrub, a scarce habitat in Hackney, as a result of recent habitat creation schemes. Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ), elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) and poplar ( <i>Populus</i> sp.) are the dominant species. This provides good habitat for common birds. Some of the grassland within the park, though close mown, contains sheep's sorrel ( <i>Rumex acetosella</i> ), indicating acid soil.	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney	3.33
Hackney Downs	Local	HcL07	This is the only large open space in the middle of Hackney. It contains some fine mature trees, mostly London plane ( <i>Platanus x hispanica</i> ) and sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ). A hedge of hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) and rose ( <i>Rosa</i> sp.) provides nesting habitat for common birds. There is great potential for habitat enhancements, which would add to the aesthetic appeal of this well used open space	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney	16.05
Haggerston Park & Hackney City Farm	Borough Grade I	HcBI04	Extensive shrub planting, woodland, a wildflower grassland and pond which forms a distinctive feature of the park. Haggerston Park contains probably the best pond in Hackney. This has dense marginal vegetation, including galingale ( <i>Cyperus longus</i> ), and supports a good invertebrate fauna. Further habitat creation within the park includes planting of mixed native woodland and scrub	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney and Hackney City Farm	8.33

Holmleigh Railway Cutting	Borough Grade I	HcBI02	<p>Operational rail site which is managed in partnership with local community</p> <p>The fairly broad railway cutting between Stoke Newington and Stamford Hill stations contains one of the largest areas of self-established vegetation in Hackney. The site has good diversity of habitats, from grassland through the successional stages to ash/sycamore woodland. This, coupled with the lack of disturbance, is likely to support good populations of birds and other animals.</p> <p>There is no public access, but the cutting provides an attractive view for rail travellers, and for local residents, many of whom show a keen interest in the site and are trying to establish it as a nature reserve.</p>	Network Rail	Network Rail	3.51
Lea Valley	Metropolitan	M071	<p>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.</p> <p>The watercourses support a diverse aquatic flora including many regionally uncommon species; river water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>), tubular water-dropwort (<i>O. fistulosa</i>), whorl-grass (<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>), arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>), flowering-rush (<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>) and stream water-crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i>). A population of the nationally rare and specially-protected creeping marshwort (<i>Apium repens</i>) has recently been discovered beside a ditch on Walthamstow Marshes, the second of only two sites remaining in the country. Brookweed (<i>Samolus valerandi</i>) and blunt-flowered rush (<i>Juncus subnodulosus</i>), both very rare in London, grow nearby.</p> <p>Wet marshy grassland supports marsh arrowgrass (<i>Triglochin palustre</i>), marsh-marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>). The site is immensely important for its avifauna; the valley holds internationally important numbers of waterfowl.</p> <p>The site is very important for the specially-protected water vole, which is locally abundant. The species is also found in the River Lea.</p>	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney, Lee Valley Park and British Waterways	
London Fields	Local	HcL02	<p>One of the largest open spaces in southern part of Hackney. Small wildlife area in north with scrub, tall herbs and grassland, and mature trees. Potential for further habitat creation</p> <p>This is one of the largest open spaces in the densely built-up southern half of Hackney, an area lacking in accessible wildlife sites. The main feature of nature conservation interest is a small wildlife area in the north of the park. This contains scrub of hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) and elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>). Rough grassland contains wild flowers such as chicory (<i>Cicorium intybus</i>), and supports a fair diversity of butterflies and other invertebrates.</p> <p>The rest of the park contains good numbers of mature trees, including London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>), hybrid black poplar (<i>Populus x canadensis</i>) and various maples (<i>Acer</i> spp.). The grassland is generally species-poor, but contains a large population of buck's-horn plantain (<i>Platanus coronopus</i>). There is considerable potential for further habitat enhancements. The site is very popular for active and passive recreation.</p>	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney	11.43

London's Canals	Metropolitan	M006	London's canals support a wide range of aquatic flora, amongst which are found a number of locally uncommon species. These include narrow-leaved water plantain ( <i>Alisma lanceolatum</i> ), rigid hornwort ( <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> ) and shining pondweed ( <i>Potamogeton lucens</i> ), all species of clean, clear waters. Many waterside plants, including several London rarities, also grow on the brickwork and banks of the canal. The canals also support an important invertebrate fauna (including several species of dragon/damselflies), a diverse fish community, and breeding waterfowl. London's network of canals fulfill an important function in allowing nature into heavily built-up environments. The towpath and associated areas of waste ground, especially in East London, support a number of uncommon species of disturbed ground. The whole of the Grand Union Canal system in London, including the Regent's and Hertford Union Canals, is included in this single Metropolitan site.	British Waterways		188.52
Millfields	Borough Grade 2	HcBII04	Area of Common Land north and south of Lea Bridge Road. Rows of fine mature trees, including elms, and more recent planting, areas of scrubland and longer grass as well as amenity grassland Scrub, neutral grassland, tall herbs, amenity grassland	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney	23.61
Napoleon Road Railway Cutting	Borough Grade 2	HcBII05	Largely vegetated with scrub and young woodland of regenerating sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ), with ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ), elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ) and false-acacia ( <i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> ). There are also areas of bracken ( <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> ) and bramble ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.). More open areas have tall herbaceous vegetation, with alexanders ( <i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i> ) locally abundant. Alexanders is a scarce plant in London This mix of habitats provides habitat for common birds and other animals.	Network Rail	Network Rail	0.76
Red Path Wood	Borough Grade 2	HcBII02	Scrub, secondary woodland - One of the largest areas of woodland in Hackney - composed of mature hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) scrub with a partial canopy of ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ), crack willow ( <i>Salix fragilis</i> ) and sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	London Borough of Hackney	Transport for London	0.85
Rushmore Primary School	Local	HcL04	The main wildlife area is centred on a pond. This has dense marginal vegetation, including hemp agrimony ( <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> ), fool's watercress ( <i>Apium nodiflorum</i> ) and sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.). Water-milfoil ( <i>Myriophyllum</i> sp.) provides shelter for amphibians and aquatic invertebrates. Other areas of interest include a herb garden, an 'environmental courtyard' growing plants reflecting the multicultural make up of the school, and areas where the children can grow their own flowers and vegetables.	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney and School	0.67

Shacklewell Primary School	Local	HcL05	A woodland has been planted with London plane ( <i>Platanus x hispanica</i> ), willow ( <i>Salix</i> sp.), hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> ) and hornbeam ( <i>Carpinus betulus</i> ), and contains a nature trail. A pond has been planted with yellow water-lily ( <i>Nuphar lutea</i> ), and the adjacent marshy area contains purple loosestrife ( <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> ) and yellow iris ( <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> ). There is also a herb garden. There is a good selection of scattered trees, with sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ) the most common species, mainly distributed towards the school boundaries, as well as shrubberies around the school.	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney and School	0.43
Shoreditch Park	Local	HcL03	The nearest large open space to the City of London, this is a vital green oasis in a densely built-up area which lacks accessible wildlife sites. The park contains plenty of mature trees, including silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> ), horse chestnut ( <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> ), sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ) and Norway maple ( <i>A. platanoides</i> ). There is a substantial area of planted scrub around the adventure playground, including hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ), elder ( <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ), field maple ( <i>Acer campestre</i> ), dog-rose ( <i>Rosa canina</i> ), hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> ), blackthorn ( <i>Prunus spinosa</i> ) and holly ( <i>Ilex aquilifolium</i> ), as well as exotic species. This, and the various smaller shrubberies, provide habitat for common birds. There is considerable potential for habitat enhancements. The park is popular for formal and informal recreation.	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney	7.49
Spring Hill Playing Fields	Local	HcL09	Spring Hill Playing Fields The grassland on this disused playing field, on the edge of the Lea Valley, is somewhat more species-rich than most of the grassland in Hackney. Wild flowers include bird's-foot trefoil ( <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> ), lesser stitchwort ( <i>Stellaria graminea</i> ), yarrow ( <i>Achillea millefolium</i> ), dove's-foot cranesbill ( <i>Geranium molle</i> ) and creeping cinquefoil ( <i>Potentilla reptans</i> ). The grassland supports a good range of invertebrates, including common blue, meadow brown and gatekeeper butterflies. A damp area near the old pavilion, perhaps an old pond or a springline, supports a wetland flora including yellow iris ( <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> ), great willowherb ( <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> ), soft rush ( <i>Juncus effusus</i> ) and a couple of crack willows ( <i>Salix fragilis</i> ). A colourful wasteland flora has developed on the site of former buildings and tennis courts.	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney	3.75

Springfield Park	Borough Grade I	HcBI01	<p>Springfield Park</p> <p>The lake has good marginal vegetation and supports populations of common waterfowl. Parts of the grassland are acidic, with sheep's sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>) locally frequent. Other areas, where springs emerge from the boundary between gravels and the underlying London Clay, are damp, supporting sweet vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>) and marsh foxtail (<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>). These are all rare habitats in Hackney, while the springlines, which give the park its name, are of considerable geological interest.</p> <p>There are many fine mature trees, including a few native black poplars (<i>Populus nigra</i> spp. <i>betulifolia</i>), a nationally uncommon tree and a priority species in the London Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney	13.8
Stoke Newington Reservoirs	Metropolitan	M073	<p>Two small reservoirs surrounded by built-up areas, being fed by the New River from chalk springs. Of interest mainly as a haven for waterfowl. Wintering tufted duck numbers reach national significance at times, particularly in cold weather when the high thoughflow of water ensures ice-free conditions. Substantial numbers of moulting tufted duck also spend the summer here. The reservoirs have formerly held important numbers of wintering pochard and smew, but these have since declined. They still attract significant numbers of gadwall, and small numbers of mallard and other waterfowl throughout the year, while regular passage species include common waders. The east basin, an operational water supply reservoir, is the most important of the two for waterfowl, being less disturbed than the west reservoir, which is used for water sports. The reservoirs are also valuable for amphibians, supporting substantial populations of smooth newt and common toad</p>	London Borough of Hackney	London Borough of Hackney, Thames Water and Greenwich Leisure	21.25
The New River	Metropolitan	M096	<p>The river supports a diverse aquatic and marginal flora, including the London rarities lesser water-parsnip (<i>Berula erecta</i>), unbranched bur-reed (<i>Sparganium emersum</i>), stream water-crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i>) and the nationally declining river water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>). 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.</p>	London Borough of Hackney British Waterways	London Borough of Hackney British Waterways	30.41