



GiGL

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

H003GiGL Data Guide

Guide to datasets managed and provided by GiGL. Dataset descriptions and attribute information.

Related documents:

- P003Access - Access to data policy. Covers all GiGL datasets.

Data use licences:

- L017Partner.doc
- L016OneOff
- L018PartnerContractor
- L018SLAContract

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Overview

This document gives a brief description of the data managed and provided by GiGL.

Available Data Formats

Different datasets and formats are available to GiGL partners, customers, students and academic researchers as in the table below.

Dataset format	GiGL partners (SLA/data exchange agreement)	Students/ researchers	Clients (e.g. commercial consultancies)
GIS data (TAB or SHP)	✓	✓	
Recorder 6	✓	✓	
Spreadsheet (XLS, CSV)	✓	✓	
Database (MDB, SQL server)	✓	✓	
TXT files	✓	✓	
Raster maps (JPG, PDF)	✓	✓	✓
Report (DOC)	✓	✓	
Report (PDF)	✓	✓	✓

Standard and Bespoke datasets

The overviews and attribute descriptions provided in this document are of the standard versions of GiGL datasets. Depending on your project, you may receive a standard dataset with the original file name and attributes, or we may send you a tailored extract from one or more of these tables. Many tailored products will include the same columns/ attributes as described below.

Feedback

We welcome feedback on both the content and structure of GiGL data tables as we are constantly striving to improve the integrity of the data and want to make sure that it is delivered in formats that meet your needs.

Use of data

Data is provided for use under a GiGL Data Use Licence and in accordance with GiGL's Data Access policy. Please refer to these documents for full terms and conditions.

Species

GiGL manage species records in a Recorder 6 database which is updated on an on-going basis. Subsets of the database are extracted periodically (usually quarterly). These extracts are provided as several datasets to aid interpretation.

GiGL classifies the spatial accuracy of records using the standard NBN categories (100m², 1km², 2km² or 10km²) and use an additional 10m² category to accommodate very accurate records.

Point Species Records

All Taxa Records

TABLE NAME: GiGL_AllTaxa_Point
Or GiGL_Birds_Point, GiGL_Plants_Point, GiGL_OtherTaxa_Point,
GiGL_HistoricSpp_Point *

* due to the size of the GiGL species dataset (c. 3 Million records) it is not possible to provide all species records in a single GIS file for areas larger than a borough. Regional and London-wide datasets and therefore split into taxonomic subsets and historic records (before 1985).

DESCRIPTION: This is a dataset of all species records that have been recorded to a fine accuracy (10m or 100m). They are mapped as points, where each point represents the 10m or 100m grid square in which the species was observed. Points may overlap, if 2 or more records have been made at the same location.

COPYRIGHT: The overall GiGL species dataset, of which this file is a part, is a collated dataset which has been compiled from a wide range of sources. Data providers retain copyright on their data and GiGL have the copyright of the overall dataset. Please refer to the Data Use Agreement for conditions of supply, use and publication.

Designated Species Records

TABLE NAME: GiGL_DesignatedSpp_Point

DESCRIPTION: Some species are afforded protection through international, national or regional designations. Other designations indicate a species' rarity or conservation importance.

The GiGL Recorders Advisory Group decides which designations are most important in London.

The dataset represents all species listed under selected international, national and London designations (see *Appendix A.I*) and recorded to fine accuracy. The data is a subset of the GiGL All Taxa dataset (see above).

Please note there are also designated species records in the GiGL All Taxa Polygon dataset.

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LISI Species Records

TABLE NAME: GiGL_LISISpp_Point

DESCRIPTION: London Invasive Species Initiative has identified species of concern for London - see *Appendix A.II* and recorded to fine accuracy. The data is a subset of the GiGL All Taxa dataset (see above).

Please note there are also LISI species records in the GiGL All Taxa Polygon dataset.

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Absent Species Records

TABLE NAME: GiGL_SppAbsence_Point

DESCRIPTION: A point dataset of all negative species records (records where a species was looked for but not seen). It includes records of all accuracy categories. Points may overlap, if two or more records have been made at the same location. These records are not found in any other dataset.

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Polygon Species Records

All Taxa

TABLE NAME: GiGL_AllTaxa_Polygon

DESCRIPTION: This is a dataset of all species records that have been recorded to a coarse accuracy (1km, 2km or 10km). They are mapped as squares, where the size of the square represents the recording accuracy. Squares may overlap, if 2 or more records have been made at the same location.

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Absent Species Records

TABLE NAME: GiGL_SppAbsence_Polygon

DESCRIPTION: This is a dataset of all negatives species records (records where a species was looked for but not seen) that have been recorded to a coarse accuracy (1km, 2km or 10km). They are mapped as squares, where the size of the square represents the recording accuracy. Squares may overlap, if 2 or more records have been made at the same location.

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Species table data attributes

All species tables described above have the same data structure which is set out in the table below.

Field name	Description	Examples
TaxonName	Latin name of the species.	Hyacinthoides non-scripta
CommonName	Common name of the species, where one exists.	Bluebell
TaxonRank	Level to which species was identified/ recorded.	(sub)Species or Genus or Order
TaxonGroup	Taxonomic group.	Flowering plant or mammal or amphibian
SortOrder	A number that can be used to create a taxonomically sorted species list.	2400010280
Abundance	Qualifiers relating to the species record, usually describing abundance.	Abundance – frequent; Count 3; DAFOR scale measurement
RecDate	The date or time span during which the observation was made. (Record Date).	01/02/2003 - 04/05/2003
RecYear	Year record was seen. (Record Year).	2002
Recorder	Name of recorder/observer.	Matt Davies
Determiner	Name of person who has verified the original record from observation/specimen.	Robert Smith
GridRef	Ordnance Survey grid reference location of record.	TQ4379179737
GRPrec	Estimate of the grid reference accuracy (metres) of the record. (Grid Reference Precision).	100
GRQual	Indicates the position of the grid reference relative to the site. (Grid Reference Qualifier).	Centroid
Easting	Easting location of the record.	543791
Northing	Northing location of the record.	179737
Location	Name of place where record was seen.	Smith's Square
BreedStat	Indication of nesting, home, breeding – based on terms in comments (Breeding Status).	Y
StatusLeg	Abbreviated list of legislation protecting the species in the planning system. For a full list	WCA8, PBA

	see Appendix A.I. (Status: Legal).	
StatusOth	Abbreviated list of additional (conservation) designations for the species. For a full list see Appendix A.I. (Status: Other).	LSOCC, Bird-Red
StatusLISI	London Invasive Species Initiative category abbreviation, if one applies to the species. See Appendix A.II for list of categories.	LISlcat2
SurveyName	Name of Recorder database survey to which the record belongs.	Habitat Survey of the LB Greenwich
Comment	Comments associated with the record.	Seen for third year running at this location
Confident	Those records identified by GiGL's Recorder Advisory Group as being confidential. See 'Accessing data policy' for further details. (Confidential).	Y
Sensitive	Those records identified by GiGL's Recorder Advisory Group as being sensitive. It includes all species of interest to planners (as in GiGL_DesignatedSpp_Point).	Y
Verified	Statement of verification status (see Data Validation and verification policy)	Correct or incorrect or, if null, record is assumed correct
VerifCom	Any comment associated with the verification status. (Verification Comment).	"All records from LNHS are considered correct"
RecOccKey	Recorder database Taxon Occurrence Key, (the unique identifier for this record).	THU00003000A0QSF
VersionDt	The date this extract was created. (Version Date).	05/06/2017

Habitats

Habitat Data

TABLE NAME: GiGL_Habitats

DESCRIPTION: The most recent habitat survey information for a given area, mapped as polygons. The data includes information collected using different habitat surveying methodologies. Depending on the methodology, a polygon may represent one habitat type or a habitat 'parcel', which may contain multiple habitat types. More information about habitat survey methodologies and habitat types are provided in *Appendix B*. The layer is updated on an on-going basis as new survey information becomes available.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
HabitatShortName	Abbreviated habitat name(s)	AMNG (96%, 6.44ha); SCTR (2%, 0.13ha); NNHD (1%, 0.07ha); NVHD (1%, 0.07ha)
HabitatLongName	Longer descriptions of habitat names.	Amn grass (96%, 6.44ha); Scat trees (2%, 0.13ha); Non-native hedge (1%, 0.07ha); Native hedge (1%, 0.07ha)
HabitatClassification	Type of survey used	Lon(P1) or Phase 1 or NVC
ClassificationVersion	Habitat survey classification version	2005
NBN_biotope	NBN biotope code, if relevant	NBNSYS0000004551
SiteName	Name of site	Recreation Ground south-east of Wembley Town Centre
SiteNameOther	Additional information relating to the site's name	Recreation Ground south-east of Wembley Town Centre - 28345; Recreation Ground south-east of Wembley Town Centre 28345/001 - 01/09/2005
SiteRef	Unique code of land parcel created during survey (where applicable)	28345/01 NOTE: site references like this example were created for the London Survey Method habitat survey

		programme (1984-2009) and often form the baseline of site referencing and naming
Borough	London borough(s) containing the site	Brent
NBN_Loc	NBN location code, if relevant	SR000118000004SS
PolygonID	Unique GiGL habitat polygon ID	GiGL_HAB_13287
GISlinkID	Sequential number to identify polygon in SQL server	13287
OriginalPolygonRef	Polygon reference from survey/ data provider	28345/01
AreaHa	Given in hectares. Measured from GIS.	7.02 NOTE: for areas less than 1m2, this may appear as 0.00 ha. To determine the area, consult your GIS polygon, changing the map units to m2.
CentroidX	X coordinate of site centroid (Easting)	518772
CentroidY	Y coordinate of site centroid (Northing)	184858
GridRef	Full grid reference of centre point	TQ2804887729
SurveyDate		01/09/2005
Surveyor		LWT staff
DataCreatedDate		2005
DataCreatedUser		CDR Group staff
DataCreatedComment		Digitised from survey maps
LastModifiedDate		2005
LastModifiedUser		GiGL staff
LastModifiedComment		Collated to GiGL habitat layer
BaseMap	Maps used during survey	OS 1:10,000
Digitisation	Maps used to create GIS information	MasterMap
FurtherInfo		

BAP Habitat Condition and Suitability Mapping

TABLE NAME: GiGL_BAP_CA_S

DESCRIPTION: Launched in 2010, this dataset is based on methods developed with the London Biodiversity Partnership's Habitat Action Plan (HAP) groups. GiGL mapped Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat distribution using information from London Survey Method surveys, and assessed their condition using species records and other datasets. Further to this work, GiGL created a predictive GIS model of areas suitable for either maintaining existing BAP habitat, expanding areas of BAP habitat or creating new BAP habitats. Again, the methodology was designed in partnership with the HAP groups, and includes factors such as soil type.

The data is mapped as polygons of London Survey Method survey parcels with areas of BAP habitat and their condition as well as areas suitable for maintaining, expanding or creating new BAP habitats. This dataset is a one-off project and is not updated.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
ConditionShort	A short description of BAP habitat condition in the parcel	SAG_CATC (74.39ha); WOD_MNNK (3.92ha)
ConditionLong	A long description of BAP habitat condition in the parcel	Species Rich Acid grass CAT C (74.39 ha); Wood Unknown condition (management not known, 3.92 ha)
SuitabilityShort	A short description of the BAP habitat suitability in the parcel	AG_CNRR (78.31ha); PD_CNRR (3.92ha); HE_CNRR (3.92ha)
SuitabilityLong	A long description of the BAP habitat suitability in the parcel	Create new/restore relict acid grass (78.31 ha); Create new/restore relict heath (3.92 ha); Create new/restore relict pond (3.92 ha)
OriginalHabShort	A short description of the habitats originally recorded in the parcel (according to survey classification)	ACDG (95%, 74.39ha); NVBW (5%, 3.92ha)
OriginalHabLong	A long description of the	Acid grass (95%, 74.39ha); Native wood (5%, 3.92ha)

	habitats originally recorded on the parcel (according to the survey classification)	
SiteName	Name of site	Hampton Court Park, Hampton Court Park Golf Course
SiteNameOther	Other information relating to the site's name	Hampton Court Park - 24032; Hampton Court Park Golf Course 24032/014 - 26/09/1984
SiteRef	Survey parcel reference number	24032/14
Borough	London borough(s) containing the site	Richmond upon Thames
PolygonID	Unique GiGL polygon ID	GiGL_HAB_10809
GISlinkID	Sequential number to link data to SQLserver	10809
OriginalPolygonRef	Polygon reference from survey/ data provider	28345/01
PolygonAreaHa	Polygon area in hectares	78.55
CentroidX	X coordinate of site centroid (Easting)	518772
CentroidY	Y coordinate of site centroid (Northing)	184858
GridRef	Full grid reference of centre point	TQ2804887729
DataCreatedDate		1984
DataCreatedUser		CDR Group staff
DataCreatedComment		Digitised from survey maps
BaseMap	Map used during survey	OS 1:10,000
Digitisation	Maps used to create GIS information	OS MasterMap
FurtherInfo		

Urban Greening

Urban Greening Features

TABLE NAME: GiGL_UrbanGreening

DESCRIPTION: Created in 2013, this dataset collates information about Urban Greening Features. It includes features that enhance nature conservation and green infrastructure, either by design or unintended consequence - for example, living roofs installed on buildings or river jetties being used as bird roosts. The dataset includes potential or planned features as well as existing, active features.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
UGF_Name	Name (official or allocated) of the feature	KENTISH TOWN CITY FARM
UGF_Other_Name	Alternative or locally given name	
UGF_Type	Type of feature	Living Roof
UGF_SubType		
FeatureComment		
MeasurementType	Appropriate measurement for this feature	Area
Area	Metres squared	45
Number	Count of features described in this entry	1
Status	Feature could be present and active, or proposed	Active
InstallDate	Date of installation (if appropriate)	26/08/2012
DueDate	If a proposed feature, anticipated date of installation	26/11/2020
SpeciesComment	Comment about the species using this feature or that the feature is designed for	Nesting box for barn owl; black redstart observed on living roof June 2011
SpeciesCommentDate	Date of species comment	06/2011
OriginalRef	Unique reference from original dataset, if appropriate	GR421

Easting	X coordinate of site centroid (Easting)	528400
Northing	Y coordinate of site centroid (Northing)	185300
GridRefAccuracy	Estimate of the grid reference accuracy (metres)	1000
GridRefAccuracyComment	Any comment on the positional accuracy	Estimated from postcode
LocationType	Description of the location	School
Address_Number		
Address_Name		KENTISH TOWN CITY FARM
Address_Street		KENTISH TOWN
Address_Area		
Postcode		NW54BN
Borough		Camden
BuildingType		Office
PrimaryDataSource	Original source of data	LivingRoofs.org
PrimarySourceComment		
PrimarySourceDate		
ScndryDataSource	If another source of information is used to verify this feature, or to improve the accuracy	LB Camden
ScndrySourceComment		
ScndrySourceDate		
CreatedDate	Date feature added to dataset	
CreatedUser	Name of person who added the feature to the dataset	
CreatedComment		
LastModifiedDate	Date this feature was last modified in the dataset	
LastModifiedUser	Person who last modified this feature in the dataset	
LastModifiedComment		
BaseMap	Map used in the field (if applicable)	OS Master Map
Digitisation	Maps used to create GIS information	Master Map
GISlinkID	Sequential number to link GIS data to SQL server	123487
FeatureID	Unique ID, allocated	

Borough Trees and Street Trees

TABLE NAME: GiGL_Trees

DESCRIPTION: In 2008, GiGL collected tree data from London boroughs for use in the Mayor of London's street tree project and, realising the potential usefulness for other projects, in 2011 created a bespoke Data Exchange Agreement with the London Tree Officer's Association. This facilitated the on-going, two-way exchange of tree data between London boroughs and GiGL. Only data for boroughs who have signed this agreement is included in this dataset. The data coverage and completeness of the attributes reflects what has been provided by the boroughs.

Location of and information known about street and park trees in this dataset are as provided by London boroughs. It is a point dataset where each point represents one tree record. The data is updated on an on-going basis as new information is provided.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
DataProvider	London Borough that provided the data	Lambeth
Species	Tree species name, mix of common and scientific names	Sorbus aucuparia
Age	Age of tree	Mature
Canopy	Canopy size at time of inspection	Medium
Height	Height at time of inspection	Between 5m and 10m
Girth	GBH	Between 20cm and 35c
Condition	Condition from inspection	Fair
Date	Date of tree assessment	24/10/1998
OrgBorRef	Database reference number provided by borough	56
StreetTree	Whether or not the tree is a street tree (Yes or No)	Y

Open Space

Open Space Sites

TABLE NAME: GiGL_OpenSpace_Sites

DESCRIPTION: This dataset is a combination of information collected during the London Survey Method habitat survey programme, information provided to GiGL by the London boroughs and data sourced through other means, e.g. volunteer surveys.

Open space is defined as:

undeveloped land which has an amenity value, or has potential for an amenity value. The value could be visual, derive from a site's historical or cultural interest or from the enjoyment of facilities which it provides. It includes both public and private spaces, but excludes private gardens.

This dataset provides descriptive information about each open space including name, type, ownership and access information. It also includes summaries of designations applying to the site. It is a polygon dataset where one polygon represents one open space. The dataset is updated on an on-going basis as information becomes available. Further site information may be available on request.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
SiteName	Name of the site	Battersea Park
SiteID	A unique identifying code	OS_Wa_0025
PPG17	Main land use typology of the site. See appendix.	Parks and Gardens (see Appendix C for list of PPG17 categories)
PrimaryUse	Primary land use type.	Park (see Appendix C for list of land use categories)
OtherUses	Other land use types.	nature reserve; playing fields

Borough	London borough(s) containing the site.	Wandsworth
AreaHa	Area of site given in hectares. Measured from GIS.	80.7
Easting	X coordinate of site centroid	528,048
Northing	Y coordinate of site centroid	177,197
Qualifier	Qualifier for Easting and Northing location.	Centroid
GridRef	Ordnance Survey grid reference for the centre of the site.	TQ2804877197
Postcode	Nearest postcode to the site.	SW11 4NJ
OwnerType	Type of site ownership. See appendix C.ii	Local Authority
Owner	Name of site owner.	London Borough of Wandsworth
Manager	Name of site manager.	
Access	Accessibility of the site to the general public. See appendix C.iii.	Free
Restricted	Details of any access restrictions.	e.g. only open Wednesdays
OpenTimes	Site opening times. (First 254 characters only)	Dawn till dusk
SiteDesc	Short description of the site. (First 254 characters only).	A large, popular Victorian park, built between 1854 and 1870, with a range of facilities and events.
Website	Web page of the site, if applicable.	www.batterseapark.org
FriendsGrp	Name of any site Friends Groups	Friends of Battersea Park
SurveyName	Name of last site survey from which GiGL received information for this site.	Habitat Survey of LB Wandsworth
SurveyDate	Date of last site survey from which GiGL received information for this site.	18/08/1999
SurveyRef	Site reference ID from last site survey (as allocating by those conducting the survey).	24031/45
ModDate	Date site entry was last modified.	07/01/2017
ModUser	Name of user to make last modification.	GiGL staff
ModComm	Comment regarding changes made in last modification.	Boundary changed according to new information from site owner.
StatDes	List of statutory site designations.	e.g. SSSI, LNR, SPA, SCA, Ramsar
NonStatDes	List of non-statutory site designations.	SINC, POS (Metropolitan Park)

LandscDes	List of other landscape designations.	MOL, English Heritage Registered Parks and Gardens, Green Flag Award (2011-2012), Conservation Area
Features	List of facilities and features at the site.	Car park; fishing; golf course; tennis courts; toilets; play area; bandstand

Open Space Features

TABLE NAME: GiGL_OpenSpace_Features

DESCRIPTION: This is a point and polygon dataset of features and facilities within open spaces. Dataset is updated on an on-going basis as information becomes available.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
Feature_Type	What the feature or facility is	E.g. Basketball court, walking route
Feature_Name	Name of the feature, where applicable	E.g. Thames Path
Feature_Category	Either 'feature' or 'facility'	Feature
Feature_ID	Unique ID allocated by GiGL	OSF_1
Eastings	X coordinate of site centroid (Easting)	528,048
Northings	Y coordinate of site centroid (Northing)	177,197
Precision	Accuracy of point's location, in metres	100
Qualifier	What the eastings and northings are based upon	E.g. centroid, point, line centroid
Feature_Condition	Information about the condition of the feature/facility	
Further_Information		
Source	Source of information about the feature/facility	GLA,1999
Open_Space_Site_ID	Open space site feature/facility is located in	OS__Wa_0004

Protected Areas

Protected area boundaries for London are provided in several GIS files, relating to the different levels of designation.

Statutory Site Designations and LNRs

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

TABLE NAME: SACLondon

DESCRIPTION: Land designated as a SAC. It is a polygon dataset, provided by GiGL but managed by Natural England.

SACs are areas designated under European law and are the most important sites for wildlife in the UK. They are designated under the European Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC), which provides for the creation of a network of protected wildlife areas across the EU, to be known as “Natura 2000”. The designations aim to conserve important or threatened species and habitats and provide them with increased protection and management.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
SAC_Name	Name of the site	Wimbledon Common
SAC_Code	Site code	UK0030301
SAC_Area	Area of the site	351.38306561531
SAC_Grid_Ref	Grid Reference	tq226722
SAC_Eastings	Eastings of the centre of the site	519,833.56
SAC_Northings	Northings of the centre of the site	198,197.52
Component_Name		
Designation_Status	Stage of site designation	Candidate

Component_ID		0
_Object	GIS typology	Region

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

TABLE NAME: SPALondon

DESCRIPTION: Land designated as a SPA. It is a polygon dataset, provided by GiGL but managed by Natural England.

SPAs are areas designated under European law and are the most important sites for wildlife in the UK. They are designated under the European Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC), which provides for the creation of a network of protected wildlife areas across the EU, to be known as “Natura 2000”. The designations aim to conserve important or threatened species and habitats and provide them with increased protection and management.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
SPA_Name	Name of the site	North West London Waterbodies
SPA_Code	Site code	UK9012171
SPA_Area	Area of the site	829.69077390661
SPA_Grid_Ref	Grid Reference	tq024745
SPA_Eastings	Eastings of the centre of the site	502,458.81
SPA_Northings	Northings of the centre of the site	174,570.25
Component_Name		
Designation_Status	Stage of site designation	Candidate
_Object	GIS typology	Region

RAMSAR Sites

TABLE NAME: RAMSARLondon

DESCRIPTION: Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention. The initial emphasis was on selecting sites of importance to water birds within the UK, and consequently many Ramsar sites are also Special Protection Areas

(SPAs) classified under the Birds Directive. Non-bird features are now increasingly taken into account, both in the selection of new sites and when reviewing existing sites.

It is a polygon dataset, provided by GiGL but owned and maintained by Natural England.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
Ramsar_Name	Name of the site	Lee Valley
Ramsar_Code	Site code	UK11034
Ramsar_Area	Area of the site	451.29623145481
Ramsar_Grid_Ref	Grid Reference	tq351886
Ramsar_Eastings	Eastings of the centre of the site	535,153.81
Ramsar_Northings	Northings of the centre of the site	188,669.34
Component_Name		
Designation_Status	Stage of site designation	Listed
_Object	GIS typology	Region

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

TABLE NAME: **SSSILondon**

DESCRIPTION: This dataset represents areas notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, by Natural England, the Countryside Council for Wales or Scottish Natural Heritage as being of special interest for nature conservation.

Sites are selected in such a way that the protection of each site, and hence the network, aims to conserve the minimum area of wildlife habitat necessary to maintain the natural diversity and distribution of Britain’s native flora and fauna and the communities they comprise. Geological SSSIs—more correctly termed Earth Science SSSIs—are the best sites chosen for their research value, the criterion being that they are of national or international importance.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
SSSI_Name	Name of the site	Epping Forest(SSSI)
SSSI_Area	Area of the site	1,790.0718369552
SSSI_Eastings	Eastings of the centre of the site	541,152.81
SSSI_Northings	Northings of the centre of the site	198,197.52
SSSI_Map_Reference	Grid reference	tq411981
Designation_Status	Stage of site designation	Notified
Object	GIS typology	Region

National Nature Reserves (NNRs)

TABLE NAME: NNRLondon

DESCRIPTION: Dataset of land designated as National Nature Reserves. NNRs are statutory reserves established for the nation under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981. NNRs may be owned by a relevant national body (e.g. Natural England) or by established agreement; a few are owned and managed by non-statutory bodies. NNRs cover a selection of the most important sites for nature conservation in the UK.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
NNR_Name	Name of the site	Richmond Park
NNR_Area	Area of the site	846.6210919769
NNR_Eastings	Eastings of the centre of the site	519,833.56
NNR_Northings	Northings of the centre of the site	198,197.52
NNR_Map_Reference	Grid reference	tq198726
Designation_Status	Stage of site designation	Declared
Declaration_Number		
Polygon_Area		846.6210919769
Polygon_Easting		519,833.56
Polygon_Northing		198,197.52
_Object	GIS typology	Region

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)

TABLE NAME: LNR

DESCRIPTION: LNRs are land owned, leased or managed by Local Authorities and designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act. They are sites of some nature conservation value managed for educational objectives — no need for SSSI status. In some cases they are managed by a non-statutory body (e.g. London Wildlife Trust). Local Authorities have the power to pass bylaws controlling (e.g.) access, special protection measures.

It is a polygon dataset of land designated as a LNR

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
Sitename	Name of the site	Camley Street Nature Park
Eastings	Six figure eastings of the centre of the site	529,977
Northings	Six figure northings of the centre of the site	183,455
AreaHa	Area of the site, given in hectares	0.82088

Non-Statutory Site Designations

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)

TABLE NAME: GiGL_SINCs

DESCRIPTION: London's important wildlife sites are recognised by the Greater London Authority and London borough councils as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). SINCs are London's equivalent of Local Wildlife Sites. There are three tiers of sites: Metropolitan, Borough (Grade 1 and 2) and Local. More information is provided in *Appendix D.1*, along with information about SINC data management.

This dataset represents sites designated as a SINC. It is a polygon dataset that is updated when London boroughs inform GiGL of changes made to their SINCs in their Local Development Frameworks. Any SINCs that are lost are removed from the dataset as soon as GiGL is informed by the London Boroughs.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
SiteName	Name of the site	Oasis Children's Nature Garden
SiteRef	Unique site code	LaB08
Grade	Grade of site designation. See Appendix D.1 for hierarchy of site designations.	B
Borough	Borough(s) containing the site	Lambeth
AreaHa	Area of the site in hectares	0.21
Easting	Eastings of the centre of the site	530,120
Northing	Northings of the centre of the site	176,565
LastModDat	Year the SINC boundary was last edited (Last Modified Date)	2006
Access	Site accessibility information	Access at limited times
OtherRefs	Any previous codes applied by the London boroughs	SINC08, formerly LaBII07
Qualifier	Explains the position of the grid reference relative to the site. Grid references are given	Centroid

	for the site centroid for all SINC in the GiGL database.	
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Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature

TABLE NAME: GiGL_SINC_AoD

DESCRIPTION: Areas of Deficiency are defined as built-up areas more than one kilometre actual walking distance from an accessible Metropolitan or Borough SINC.

This is a polygon dataset that GiGL update via GIS modelling following SINC changes.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
Number	Unique AoD area number	AODLa01
Borough	Borough(s) containing the site	Lambeth
AreaHa	Area of the site in hectares	791.91
CentroidX	Eastings of the centre of the site	531,180.85970786
CentroidY	Northings of the centre of the site	180,380.45588683
Date	Date AoD calculated	01/07/2003

Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites

TABLE NAME: RIGSandLIGS

DESCRIPTION: Regionally Important Geology Sites (RIGS) are the most important designated places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSIs. They are equivalent to Sites of Metropolitan importance for nature conservation.

Locally Important Geology Sites (LIGS) may also be designated by London boroughs in recognition of local interest for geodiversity. These are equivalent to Sites of Borough or Local importance for nature conservation, which are accorded protection commensurate with their borough or local significance.

The designation of RIGS and LIGS in London is coordinated by the London Geodiversity Partnership. More information is available in *Appendix D.II*.

This is a polygon dataset, which is updated on an on-going basis as changes are recommended by the London Geodiversity Partnership or formalised by the London boroughs.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
GLA_ID	Unique ID in GLA document 'London's foundations'	GLA 6
Name	Site name	Croham Hurst
Grid_Ref	Six figure northings of the centre of the site	TQ 33814 63200
Area_ha	Area of the site, given in hectares	34.57
Designation	Designation level. See Appendix D.II for categories.	recommended RIGS
Documentation	Link to London Borough document where site is designated	
Borough	London Borough(s) containing the site	London Borough of Croydon
Site_Ownership	Name of site owner	London Borough of Croydon
Site_Type	Type of geodiversity	Natural exposure
Current_Use	Current use of the site	Recreational land
Date_LastSurvey	Date the site was last surveyed for geodiversity	April 2010
Comments_and_Stratigraphy	Further geodiversity information	Harwich Formation, Eocene; Lambeth Group, Palaeocene – Eocene; Thanet Sand Formation, Palaeocene; Chalk Group, Late Cretaceous
Geodiversity_Topic	Geodiversity topic(s)	sedimentology; lithostratigraphy; geomorphology
Access	Site accessibility information	Open access, check with local

		borough for organised visits
Geodiversity_Value	Information about why the site is important	Small exposures of a range of lithologies in woodland with adequate access.
London_Foundations	Link to Supplementary Planning Guidance document	Small exposures of a range of lithologies in woodland with adequate access.
Website	Link to London Geodiversity Partnership website	www.londongeopartnership.org.uk

Green Belt

TABLE NAME: GreenBelt_London

DESCRIPTION: This dataset represents areas designated as Green Belt. It is a polygon dataset comprising of data collated from two collated sources.

Note that attribute fields are populated only where the information is provided by the source.

Primary source is data collated and updated by GiGL from London boroughs regarding the status and changes to Green Belt in their Local Development Frameworks. Any areas of Green Belt that are lost are removed from the dataset as soon as GiGL is informed by the London Boroughs.

Secondary source is data collated by Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and made available via the London Data Store <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/area-designated-green-belt-land>. These data were released (2011) under an Open Government Licence <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>. This dataset is only incorporated into the GreenBelt_London dataset for boroughs that have presently not provided Green Belt data directly to GiGL for inclusion. GiGL are not responsible for any updates to this data.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
ID	Unique site ID	GB_BD_1
Name	Area name, when given by designating authority	
AreaHa	Polygon area, in hectares	531.25
Borough	London Borough in which the area is located	Barking and Dagenham
PolicyNumber	Number of policy under which the area is designated	CM3
Policies	Policies under which the area is designated	LDF - Planning for the Future of Barking and Dagenham - Core Strategy
URL	Link to policy online or DCLG dataset where appropriate	http://www.lbbd.gov.uk/Environment/Documents/LDF/core-strategy-development-plan-jul-2010.pdf
DateDesignated	Date the area was designated	July 2010
DesignationChanges	Any changes to the designated area	
Source	Source of the data	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
SourceDate	Date of the data	provided September 2016
SourceID	ID of the original source data	
LastModifiedDate	Date the data was last modified	September 2012
LastModifiedUser	Who made the modification	GiGL staff
LastModifiedComment	Details of the modification	Removed excess nodes within polygon
DataLicence	The data use licence type for the specified data	GiGL shared licence (named access) 2017, or, Open Government Licence v3.0

Metropolitan Open Land

TABLE NAME: MOL_London (see also MOL_PresentButNoData)

DESCRIPTION: This dataset represents areas designated as Metropolitan Open Land (MOL). It is a polygon dataset that is updated when London boroughs inform GiGL of changes made to MOL in their Local Development Frameworks. Any areas of MOL that are lost are removed from the dataset as soon as GiGL is informed by the London Boroughs.

Note that if MOL data are not present for a borough this may be because data have not been provided, rather than lack of designated MOL designated within Local Development Frameworks. Please cross-reference with MOL_PresentButNoData to establish presence/absence of MOL.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
ID	Unique site ID	MOL_Wa_9
Name	Area name, when given by designating authority	St Mary's Cemetery
AreaHa	Polygon area, in hectares	3.15
Borough	London Borough in which the area is located	Wandsworth
PolicyNumber	Number of policy under which the area is designated	CS Policy PL4; DMDP Policy DMO1
Policies	Policies under which the area is designated	Core Strategy adopted version October 2010; Development Management Policies Document dmpd adopted version February 2012
URL	Link to policy online	
DateDesignated	Date the area was	

	designated	
DesignationChanges	Any changes to the designated area	
Source	Source of the data	London Borough of Wandsworth
SourceDate	Date of the data	provided October 2016
SourceID	ID of the original source data	83
LastModifiedDate	Date the data was last modified	
LastModifiedUser	Who made the modification	
LastModifiedComment	Details of the modification	

TABLE NAME: MOL_PresentButNoData (cross-reference with MOL_London)

DESCRIPTION: This dataset represents boroughs which have land designated as Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) according to published documentation, but which have not provided spatial data regarding these areas to GiGL for inclusion in the London dataset presently.

It is a polygon dataset based on documentation research that is updated when London boroughs provide GiGL with spatial data to update MOL_London.

Please use this dataset to cross-reference with MOL_London to establish presence or absence of MOL.

COPYRIGHT: The MOL_PresentButNoData dataset is a reference dataset created by GiGL based on Ordnance Survey boundaries and documentation research. Please refer to the Data Use Agreement for conditions of supply, use and publication.

ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
BoroughName	Name of borough with MOL but no spatial MOL data within MOL_London	Hillingdon

Comment	Descriptive comment	Borough documentation indicates presence of MOL but no data currently supplied to GiGL for incorporation into the London dataset
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Public Open Spaces

TABLE NAME: GiGL_POS

DESCRIPTION: The Public Open Space hierarchy provides a benchmark for the provision of publicly accessible open space in London; categorising spaces according to their size, facilities and local importance. Public Open Spaces are categorised according to a site hierarchy documented in *The London Plan* (Table 7.2). More information on the source and management of Public Open Space data is available in *Appendix D.III*.

This dataset represents sites designated as Public Open Space. It is a polygon dataset, updated on an on-going basis.

Please note that this layer is a subset of the Open Space Sites dataset (GiGL_OpenSpace_Sites: see the NonStatDes attribute column for POS designations). It is therefore not usually included in the Data Exchange, to avoid duplication of information, but is available on request if needed.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
Open_Space_Site_ID	ID of open space site	OS_Wa_0075
Designation		Public Open Space
Designation_Grade	Designation within the Public Open Space hierarchy.	Metropolitan Park
Name_of_Designated_Site	Name applied to Public Open Space. Multiple open space sites may make up one designated Public Open Space.	Battersea Park

Designation_Source	Source of Public Open Space information	Wandsworth Open Space Study,2007
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Areas of Deficiency in Access to Public Open Space

TABLE NAME: GiGL_AoDPOS_Local,Small,Pocket, GiGL_AoDPOS_District, GiGL_AoDPOS_Metropolitan, GiGL_AoDPOS_Regional

DESCRIPTION: *The London Plan* (Table 7.2) sets out a maximum distance that London residents should travel in order to access public open spaces. Areas outside of these distances are areas of deficiency in the provision of public open space.

GiGL uses GIS modelling to map these areas for each type of public open space in the POS hierarchy. See *Appendix D.III*.

The AoD to POS tables are polygon datasets, which GiGL update periodically to reflect changes to open spaces.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Field name	Description	Example
ID	Type of area of deficiency	District Park AoD

Appendix A: Species Information

i. Species Designations

The GiGL Recorders Advisory Group decides which species designations are most important in London and highlighted in the GiGL datasets; these are listed in the table below.

Type	Full name	Short name	Column
National Legislation	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 2)	HabRegs2	StatusLeg
National Legislation	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 5)	HabRegs5	StatusLeg
International	Birds Directive Annex 1	BD1	StatusLeg
International	Habitats Directive Annex 2 - priority species	HSD2p	StatusLeg
International	Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species	HSD2np	StatusLeg
International	Habitats Directive Annex 4	HSD4	StatusLeg
International	Habitats Directive Annex 5	HSD5	StatusLeg
National Legislation	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41)	Sect.41	StatusLeg
National Legislation	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)	WCA1i	StatusLeg
National Legislation	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring))	WCA5/9.1k/l	StatusLeg
National Legislation	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (taking))	WCA5/9.1t	StatusLeg
National Legislation	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4a)	WCA5/9.4a	StatusLeg
National Legislation	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4b)	WCA5/9.4b	StatusLeg
National Legislation	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5)	WCA5/9.4c	StatusLeg
National Legislation	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8)	WCA8	StatusLeg
National Legislation	Protection of Badgers Act (1992)	PBA	StatusLeg
UK BAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species	UKBAP	StatusOth
LBAP	London BAP Priority species	LBAP	StatusOth
Red Data List	Bird Population Status - red	BRed	StatusOth
Red Data List	IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered	RLGB.CR	StatusOth
Red Data List	IUCN (2001) - Data Deficient	RLGB.DD	StatusOth
Red Data List	IUCN (2001) - Endangered	RLGB.EN	StatusOth
Red Data List	IUCN (2001) - Extinct	RLGB.EX	StatusOth
Red Data List	IUCN (2001) - Extinct in the wild	RLGB.EW	StatusOth
Red Data List	IUCN (2001) - Regionally Extinct	RLGB.RE	StatusOth
Red Data List	IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened	RLGB.Lr(NT)	StatusOth



Type	Full name	Short name	Column
Red Data List	IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable	RLGB.VU	StatusOth
Other rare/scarce	Nationally Rare. Excludes Red Listed taxa	NR-excludes	StatusOth
Other rare/scarce	Nationally rare	NR-excludes	StatusOth
Other rare/scarce	Nationally rare marine species	NRMar	StatusOth
Other rare/scarce	Nationally Scarce. Excludes Red Listed taxa	NS-excludes	StatusOth
Other rare/scarce	Nationally rare	NS-excludes	StatusOth
Other rare/scarce	Nationally scarce marine species	NSMar	StatusOth
Local	London Species of Conservation Concern	LSOCC	StatusOth

Further Information:

- National BAP priority species can be found on the UKBAP website - <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5717>
- London BAP priority species can be found on the London Biodiversity Partnership website - <http://www.lbp.org.uk/londonpriority.html>
- NERC Act Section 41 species, see more on the Natural England website - <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

ii. London Invasive Species Initiative Information

The LISI species layer is based on the following status information:

- Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The UK Water Framework Directive Technical Advisory Group's invasive species list
- LISI knowledge, which assigns the following categories:

Category	Description
1	Species not currently present in London but present nearby or of concern because of the high risk of negative impacts should they arrive. Should any species listed in this category appear in London, this should be reported to GIGL or LISI to ensure that action is taken rapidly.
2	Species of high impact or concern present at specific sites that require attention (control, management, eradication etc.). Such species are priority species for action in London and LISI encourages this wherever possible.
3	Species of high impact or concern which are widespread in London and require concerted, coordinated and extensive action to control/eradicate. These species are species currently causing large scale impacts across London and LISI supports area or catchment wide partnership working to ensure this.
4	Species which are widespread for which eradication is not feasible but where avoiding spread to other sites may be required. Appropriate biosecurity is required for sites where these species are found.
5	Species for which insufficient data or evidence was available from those present to be able to prioritise.
6	Species that were not currently considered to pose a threat or have the potential to cause problems in London.

Appendix B: Habitat Information

i. Habitat Types (London Phase 1 method)

Habitat survey classification	Habitat survey category	Abbreviated name	Short name	Description
London Survey Method (Phase I)	Woodland			Stands of trees forming at least 75% cover, including coppice and trees of shrub size, but excluding fen carr (19). Includes stands of willow except <i>Salix cinerea</i> , <i>caprea</i> and <i>viminialis</i> , but excludes hawthorn, hazel (except hazel coppice with standards), elder, juniper and the three willow species listed above, which are always scrub (06) regardless of height. Where the species composition does not fulfil any of 01, 02 or 03 below, code as a mixture. Always record % shrub layer under the qualifiers.
	Native broadleaved woodland	Native wood	NVBW	Woodland (see above) with native broadleaved species (i.e. excluding sycamore and sweet chestnut) comprising at least 75% of the canopy.
	Non-native broadleaved woodland	Non- native wood	NNBW	Woodland (see above) with non-native broadleaved species (including sycamore and sweet chestnut) comprising 75% of the canopy.
	Coniferous woodland	Conifer wood	CONW	Woodland (see above) with coniferous species (including yew) comprising 75% of the canopy.
	Recently felled woodland	Felled wood	RFDW	Does not include coppice, which is coded as woodland.
	Scrub	Scrub	SCRB	Dominated (at least 75% cover) by shrubs (usually less than 5 metres tall), excluding fen carr (19), heathland (15), young

				woodland, coppice, hedges (25, 34) and planted shrubberies (38). Includes stands of hawthorn, hazel (except coppice with standards), elder and <i>Salix cinerea</i> , <i>caprea</i> and <i>viminalis</i> regardless of height.
	Amenity grassland	Amn grass	AMNG	Usually frequently mown, species-poor mesotrophic grassland characteristic of parks and sports pitches, containing similar species to 11. Scattered trees and shrubberies in parks should be coded separately.
	Acid grassland	Acid grass	ACDG	Un- or semi-improved grassland on acidic soils, with less than 25% cover of heather or dwarf gorse. Excludes reedswamp (17). Usually with one or more of <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> , <i>Molinia caerulea</i> , <i>Nardus stricta</i> , <i>Juncus squarrosus</i> , <i>Galium saxatile</i> , <i>Potentilla erecta</i> or <i>Rumex acetosella</i> in abundance.
	Neutral grassland (semi-improved)	Semi-imp grass	NSIG	Mesotrophic grassland usually with one or more of <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> or <i>F.pratensis</i> . Contains more than just <i>Lolium perenne</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Taraxacum</i> , <i>Bellis perennis</i> and <i>Ranunculus</i> species (see 07 and 11), but lacks the characteristic forbs of 35. Excludes reedswamp (17).
	Basic grassland	Chalk grass	BASG	Un- or semi-improved grassland containing calcicoles. Usually with some of <i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> , <i>Bromopsis erecta</i> , <i>Helictotrichon pratense</i> , <i>Thymus polytrichus</i> , <i>Sanguisorba minor</i> , <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> or <i>Origanum vulgare</i> in some abundance.

Improved or re-seeded agricultural grassland	Imp-agri grass	IRAG	Species-poor mesotrophic grassland containing little but <i>Lolium perenne</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i> , <i>Agrostis</i> species, <i>Bellis perennis</i> , <i>Taraxacum</i> and <i>Ranunculus</i> species. Distinguished from 07 by its agricultural use and hence usually less frequent mowing.
Ruderal or ephemeral	Ruderal	RDEP	Communities composed of pioneer species such as occur in early succession of heavily modified substrates. Typical species include <i>Senecio squalidus</i> , <i>S. vulgaris</i> , <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> , <i>Poa annua</i> , <i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> and species of <i>Polygonum</i> , <i>Persicaria</i> , <i>Melilotus</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Medicago</i> , <i>Vulpia</i> , <i>Picris</i> , <i>Lactuca</i> , <i>Diploaxis</i> , <i>Conyza</i> and <i>Reseda</i> .
Bracken	Bracken	BRAK	Stands where bracken is dominant. Also used with other habitat codes to indicate scattered bracken.
tall herbs	Tall herb	TLHB	Stands of tall non-grass herbaceous species, often rhizomatous perennials, such as <i>Fallopia japonica</i> , <i>Conium maculatum</i> , <i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> , <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> , <i>Solidago canadensis</i> and species of <i>Aster</i> and <i>Heracleum</i> . Excludes herbaceous fen vegetation 32).
Heathland	Heath	HTHL	Dwarf-shrub cover greater than 25% of species such as heathers and <i>Ulex minor</i> , with less than 50% cover of <i>Sphagnum</i> . May include a large amount of acid grassland (06) in a close mosaic, but code as a mixture if grassland areas are large.
Bog	Bog	BOGG	Dominated by <i>Sphagnum</i> mosses (greater than 50% cover) with water table at or just below the surface.

	Reedswamp	Reed	RDSW	Stands of <i>Phragmites australis</i> with at least 75% cover of reeds. Includes dry and tidal stands.
	Wet marginal vegetation	Wet marginal	WTMV	Emergent vegetation with a permanently high water table in strips less than five metres wide on the margins of water bodies. Contains species such as <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> , <i>Apium nodiflorum</i> , <i>Acorus calamus</i> and species of <i>Rorippa</i> , <i>Alisma</i> and <i>Juncus</i> . May include <i>Phragmites</i> , <i>Typha</i> and <i>Glyceria maxima</i> , but where these form single-species stands code as 17 or 40 respectively. Usually too small to map but must always be coded if present.
	Fen carr (woodland or scrub over fen)	Carr	FNCR	Woodland or scrub over herbaceous vegetation with the water table above ground for most of the year.
	Standing water (includes canals)	Still water	STWC	Lakes, reservoirs, pools, wet gravel pits, ponds, canals, docks and brackish lagoons beyond the limit of swamp or wet marginal vegetation. Always code vegetated margins separately and note trophic status and whether saline or tidal.
	Ditches (water filled)	Ditch	DTWF	Distinguished from 20 and 22 by their (often agricultural) drainage role. Always code vegetated margins separately and note trophic status and whether saline or tidal.
	Running water (rivers and streams)	River	RWRS	Rivers and streams. Always code vegetated margins separately and note trophic status and whether saline or tidal.
	Intertidal mud, sand, shingle etc	Intertidal	IMSS	Intertidal areas without significant vegetation of higher plants. Try to record the extent at low tide.
	Saltmarsh	Saltmarsh	STMS	Intertidal areas appreciably vegetated with

			higher plants, excluding reedswamp (17).
Native hedge	Native hedge	NVHD	Line of shrubs, with or without treeline, one or two mature shrubs wide (wider belts should be coded as scrub or woodland), with native species comprising at least 75% of the shrubs.
Bare soil and rock	Bare ground	BSAR	Includes active quarries, fresh road workings, spoil or tipping and earth banks of water habitats, where these are minimally vegetated. Excludes arable land (28).
Bare artificial habitat	Bare artificial	BATH	Includes tarmac, concrete, railway ballast, gravel paths, buildings and artificial margins to aquatic habitats, where these are minimally vegetated.
Arable	Arable	ARBL	Cropland, horticultural land (excluding allotments), freshly ploughed land and livestock paddocks stocked so heavily as to have little vegetation.
Other	Other	OTHR	To be avoided if possible. Must be specified if used.
Habitat information not available	Not available	HINA	Areas which cannot be observed due to restricted access, etc.
Orchard	Orchard	ORCH	Planted fruit or nut trees forming at least 50% canopy cover.
Species-rich herbaceous fen	Species-rich fen	SRFN	Stands of herbaceous vegetation where the water table is above ground for most of the year, with less than 75% dominance of Phragmites, Typha, Glyceria and Phalaris arundinacea. Distinguished by width from 18. So rare in London that it is not on the survey form; write in under "Other" if required.
Roughland (intimate mix of 9, 14 and 6)	Roughland	RGHL	An intimate mix of semi-improved neutral grassland (09), tall herbs (14) and scrub (06). If these occur in large enough patches they

				should be coded separately. Usually the next successional stage after 12.
Non-native hedge	Non-native hedge	NNHD		As above but with non-native species comprising at least 75% of the shrubs. If neither 25 nor 34 apply, code as a mixture.
Neutral grassland (herb-rich)	Herb rich grass	NHRG		Mesotrophic grassland with more forbs typical of old grassland than 09. Likely to contain one or more of <i>Primula veris</i> , <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> , <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> , <i>Silaum silaus</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> , <i>Stachys officinalis</i> , <i>Serratula tinctoria</i> , <i>Ophioglossum</i> , <i>Gensita tinctoria</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> or <i>Caltha palustris</i> , or an abundance of <i>Carex ovalis</i> , <i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> , <i>Conopodium majus</i> , <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> , <i>Knautia</i> or <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> .
Vegetated walls, tombstones etc.	Veg walls	VEGW		Includes ruins, fences and other artificial structures with an appreciable amount of vegetation (including mosses and lichens) but excluding artificial water margins, which should be coded as wet marginal vegetation (18) if vegetated.
Scattered trees	Scat trees	SCTR		Trees forming less than 75% canopy cover over another habitat (excluding coppice with standards, which is coded as woodland). Record percentage tree cover here, and the rest of the area under the appropriate habitat.
Planted shrubbery	Shrubbery	PLSH		Dominated (at least 75% cover) by shrubs, usually non-native species, the majority of which have clearly been planted. Excludes hedges (25, 34).
Allotments (active)	Allotments	ALTA		Communal allotment gardens which are under cultivation. Code disused plots under other habitats as appropriate.
Typha etc.	Swamp	TYSW		Stands of <i>Glyceria maxima</i> , <i>Typha</i> species or

	swamp			Phalaris arundinacea where these species form at least 75% cover.
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ii. Habitat Classifications

For further information on the recognised habitat classification systems and survey methods that may be represented within the GiGL data, please visit the following links:

National Vegetation Classification (NVC) - <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4259>

Phase I and Extended Phase I Habitat Assessment - <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4258>

Biodiversity Action Plan Broad Habitat classification - <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4261>

London Survey Method (Phase I) – <http://www.gigl.org.uk/our-data-holdings/habitat-data/londonsurvey/>

iii. BAP Condition Assessments and BAP habitat suitability

The table below provides the full names of condition assessment and suitability categories used in the dataset. The full details of methodology and definitions are available in the document *London BAP Habitat Suitability Maps* available to download on our website www.gigl.org.uk

Category	Short name
BAP condition assessment	
Floodplain GRAZING MARSH condition Average	FGM_AVRG
Floodplain GRAZING MARSH condition Poor	FGM_POOR
Meadow condition Good	MED_GOOD
Meadow condition Poor	MED_POOR

Pond condition Average	PND_AVRG
Pond condition Good	PND_GOOD
Pond condition Poor	PND_POOR
Reed condition Average	RED_AVRG
Reed condition Excellent	RED_EXLT
Reed condition Good	RED_GOOD
Reed condition Poor	RED_POOR
Species Rich Acid grass CAT A	SAG_CATA
Species Rich Acid grass CAT B	SAG_CATB
Species Rich Acid grass CAT C	SAG_CATC
Species Rich Chalk grass CAT A	SCG_CATA
Species Rich Chalk grass CAT B	SCG_CATB
Species Rich Chalk grass CAT C	SCG_CATC
Species Rich Heath CAT A	SHE_CATA
Species Rich Heath CAT B	SHE_CATB
Species Rich Heath CAT C	SHE_CATC
Wood Good condition (under active management)	WOD_ACMN
Wood Unknown condition (management not known)	WOD_MNNK

BAP Suitability	
Create new/restore relict acid grass	AG_CNRR
Create new/restore relict chalk grass	CG_CNRR
Create new/restore relict floodplain GM	FG_CNRR
Create new/restore relict heath	HE_CNRR
Create new/restore relict meadow	MD_CNRR
Create new/restore relict pond	PD_CNRR
Create new/restore relict reed	RD_CNRR
Create new/restore relict wood	WD_CNRR
Expand existing acid grass	AG_EXPE
Expand existing chalk grass	CG_EXPE
Expand existing floodplain GM	FG_EXPE
Expand existing heath	HE_EXPE
Expand existing meadow	MD_EXPE

Expand existing pond	PD_EXPE
Expand existing reed	RD_EXPE
Expand existing wood	WD_EXPE
Maintain existing acid grass	AG_EXPE
Maintain existing chalk grass	CG_EXPE
Maintain existing floodplain GM	FG_MNTE
Maintain existing heath	HE_MNTE
Maintain existing pond	PD_MNTE
Maintain existing reed	RD_MNTE
Maintain existing wood	WD_MNTE

Appendix C: Open Space Information

i. Open Space Site Typologies

The main site typologies are based upon previous *Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation* categories.

PPG17	Space Typologies	Description
Parks and Gardens	Park	This refers to traditional public open spaces laid out formally for leisure and recreation. They usually include a mixture of lakes, ponds, lidos, woodland, flower beds, shrubs, ornamental trees, play spaces, formal and informal pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts, golf pitch & put, footpaths, bandstands, toilets, cafes and car parks - but not necessarily all of these. Parts of some parks might be managed as so-called natural areas. Examples of parks include the Royal Parks, municipal parks such as Battersea and Victoria, and wilder places such as Hampstead Heath which, although having distinctly informal qualities, are maintained predominantly for the same purpose, and include the usual swings and roundabouts and playing pitches. Many parks are enclosed by walls or railings, although some parks that began as common land may not be enclosed.
	Formal garden	This refers to spaces with well-defined boundaries that display high standards of horticulture with intricate and detailed landscaping. It includes the London squares common to central London, which are typically square areas of grass with some shrub borders, bounded by railings, and surrounded by buildings. Examples include Belgrave Square and Soho Square.
Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	Common	This is a formal designation. They are publicly accessible open spaces with few if any 'facilities'. They will typically be mainly open rough grassland (not mown playing field or recreation ground type grass) and/or woodland. Commons are much less formal than parks or parkland. Examples include Wimbledon Common and Clapham Common.

	Country Parks	These are large areas set aside for informal countryside recreation near or within towns and cities. A list of sites that call themselves Country Parks is available on the Natural England website.
	Private woodland	This refers to woodland which is not accessible for recreational use, nor managed for nature conservation.
	Public woodland	This refers to woodland which is accessible for recreational use, but not managed for nature conservation.
	Nature reserve	This is a category reserved for an open space that is managed primarily for nature conservation.
Green Corridors	River	This should only be used for rivers and streams that do not form part of another land use, such as park, common or nature reserve.
	Canal	This implies an artificial waterway which is navigable. Docks are included in this category.
	Railway cutting and railway embankment	
	Disused railway trackbed	This is usually obvious, with some traces of its former use. Where disused trackbeds are specifically managed for nature conservation record as nature reserve.
	Road island/verge	
	Walking/cycling route	
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Recreation ground	This is an area of mown grass used primarily for informal, unorganised ball games and similar activities (including dog walking). Not to be confused with playing fields, below.
	Playing field	This is a site comprising playing pitches, usually for football, but also for rugby and hockey and, in the summer, for cricket. They often have changing rooms and pavilions. Almost always, playing fields consist only of pitches; but they will sometimes have other bits of open land around the edges. Pitches are often to be found in parks and commons, but the type here is concerned with sites that are exclusively or predominantly reserved for organised team sports.
	Golf course	
	Other recreational	This is used for sites that are used exclusively or predominantly for other organised sports such as bowls or tennis.

Amenity	Amenity green space	This is an expanse of grass used for information recreation. There will be few, if any, facilities.
	Village green	This is a formal designation. It is usually an expanse of grass in the centre of old villages, often used in the summer for cricket.
	Hospital	This includes the grounds of any clinic or health centre.
	Educational	This refers to school or college grounds and field study centres where school education is the primary function.
	Landscaping around premises	This includes communal amenity space around housing estates and community centres, and also landscaping around industrial premises.
	Reservoir	This includes covered reservoirs unless these form part of a park.
Children and Teenagers	Play space	This is a site set aside mainly for children. It will contain the usual paraphernalia of swings, slides and roundabouts.
	Adventure playground	This is a defined play area for children in a supervised environment. Boundaries and entrances are secure.
	Youth area	This is a defined area for teenagers including skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops and other more informal areas such as 'hanging out' areas and teenage shelters.
Allotments, Community gardens and City Farms	Allotments	
	Community garden	This includes an area that is generally managed and maintained by the local population as a garden and/or for food growing and are normally restricted in their access. For examples Phoenix Garden in Holborn.
	City farm	This includes areas that are generally managed and maintained as a small farm by the local population. They contain livestock and planting and are normally restricted in their access. For example Freightliners Farm in Islington.
Cemeteries and Churchyards	Cemetery/churchyard	This includes burial grounds, graveyards, crematorium grounds and memorial gardens, and gardens or grounds of non-Christian places of worship.
Other Urban Fringe	Equestrian centre	This includes any land used for intensive horse keeping and riding, but not extensive horse grazing, which should be recorded as agriculture.

	Agriculture	This includes arable and grazing land, including horse grazing, and market gardening (such as vegetables, often grown under cloches, etc.).
	Nursery/horticulture	This does not include commercial retail nurseries (although these might legitimately form a part of a park or common, etc.). Horticulture includes areas of permanent glasshouses.
Civic Spaces	Civic/market square	This includes tarmac areas or paved open spaces, which may or may not include planting. They do not necessarily have seats and may just be a plaza area. They often provide a setting for civic buildings and opportunities for open air markets, demonstrations and civic events. Examples include the area in front of the jubilee line station at Canary Wharf, and the plaza in front of Westminster Cathedral.
	Other hard surfaced areas	This includes other areas designed for pedestrians. These typically are used as 'sitting out' areas, where workers can enjoy the sun and eat their sandwiches, and as such usually have seats or benches. For example, Emma Cons Gardens opposite the Old Vic Theatre. This category excludes pedestrianised streets, car parks, servicing areas to buildings, and housing amenity space such as communal courtyards.
Other	Sewage/water works	This includes extensive sludge drying areas, filter beds, etc.
	Disused quarry/gravel pit	This may be water-filled, but is not necessarily so.
	Vacant land	This is land with no formal land use. This includes many "urban commons" which are used by people for informal recreation and which may be very valuable for nature conservation. If sites have formalised access and management for nature conservation, record as commons or nature reserves as appropriate.
	Land reclamation	This is land recently decontaminated or reclaimed from disuse, which has not yet been redeveloped.
	Other	This could be anything that does not fit any of the above categories, such as airfields.

i. Ownership Typologies

Ownership Types				
Local Authority	Government/Crown	Health	Education	Religious

Voluntary Organisation	Charity	Rail Company	London Regional Transport	Gas Company
Water Company	Electric Company	Other Private		

ii. Access Typologies

Access Type	Description
Free	
De Facto	...sites are readily accessible and clearly used by the public.
Restricted	...access includes sites where time restrictions apply such as open days (but not parks that close at night), are only accessible to certain people, such as club members, where there is a financial charge for access, or if there is access only to parts of the site, such as on footpaths.
None	

iii. Verification Status Typologies

Verification Status	Description
Verified by Borough	...indicates that the information shown has been approved as accurate by the corresponding local authority.
Ready for Verification by Borough	...indicates that the information shown is a combination of Greater London Authority and borough surveys. GiGL aims to verify all of the information with local authority officers so as to ensure the data actually reflects the situation on the ground. This verification process has not yet been completed for this information.
May Require Update from Borough	...indicates that the information shown originates from a Greater London Authority Survey and will be updated with information from borough surveys as and when data becomes available. GiGL is working to update information on a continuous basis.

Appendix D: Protected Areas Information

i. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature

London's important wildlife sites are recognised by the Greater London Authority and London borough councils as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). The process of designation is overseen by the London Wildlife Sites Board, chaired by the GLA. Further information can be found at -

<http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/environment/greening-london/biodiversity/sites-importance-nature-conservation>

The following summary of the three designation tiers of SINC sites is adapted from the above webpage:

1. The top tier, Sites of Metropolitan Importance, includes the best sites in London. They include nationally important wildlife sites such as Richmond Park, Epping Forest and Rainham Marshes, and places such as Sydenham Hill Woods, Eastbrookend Country Park and Hounslow Heath where Londoners can discover natural environment that belie their urban setting.
2. The second tier comprises Sites of Borough Importance. They include woodlands, rivers, grasslands and parks where nature conservation is a primary objective of land management.
3. The third tier comprises Sites of Local Importance, which provide people with access to nature close to home. They are those parks and green spaces where there is some intrinsic nature conservation value.

i. Regionally and Locally Important Geological Sites

GiGL has worked with London Geodiversity Partnership to make available boundaries and detailed information about geological/geomorphological sites within Greater London.

Sites should be protected as set out in Policy 3D.16 of the London Plan. In London,

RIG Sites have been selected by South London RIGS, North West London RIGS and GeoEssex (voluntary organisations) but have yet to be fully formally designated in Greater London. The designation in Development Plan Documents of local geological sites is one way of recognising and protecting important geodiversity and landscape features for future generations to enjoy.

Geodiversity is defined as:

‘the variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms, soils and natural processes, such as weathering, erosion and sedimentation, that underlie and determine the character of our natural landscape and environment’ (London Plan).

RIGS/LIGS Typologies

Designation	Description
Potential RIGS/LIGS	These are those recommended by the London Geodiversity Partnership and identified in London’s foundations
Recommended RIGS/LIGS	These are those recommended by the London Geodiversity Partnership, identified in London’s foundations and have been through a consultation process with the London boroughs and relevant landowners
Proposed RIGS/LIGS	These are those included as proposals in Borough Development Plan Documents
Adopted RIGS/LIGS	These are those identified in adopted Borough Development Plan Documents

The boundaries and site grades reflect the most recent consideration of each site. Details may change as new information becomes available. Accompanying citations are also currently available. The content of RIGS and LIGS citations is reviewed periodically by the London Geodiversity Partnership.

Further information:

- London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance *London’s foundations* (March 2012) - <http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/publications/londons-foundations-spg>

- London Geodiversity Action Plan – available from

www.londongeopartnership.org.uk

- Guidance on RIGS is available on the GeoconservationUK website - www.geoconservationuk.org.uk

- Defra have published detailed guidance on identification, selection and management of local sites (DEFRA, 2006) - <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/rural/documents/protected/localsites.pdf>

ii. Public Open Spaces and Areas of Deficiency in Access to Public Open Space

Public Open Spaces are categorised according to a site hierarchy documented in *The London Plan* (Table 7.2).

Public Open Space Category	Description	Size guideline	Distances from homes
Regional Parks	Large areas, corridors or networks of open space, the majority of which will be publicly accessible and provide a range of facilities and features offering recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural or green infrastructure benefits. Offer a combination of facilities and features that are unique within London, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards.	400 hectares	3.2 to 8 km
Metropolitan Parks	Large areas of open space that provide a similar range of benefits to Regional Parks and offer a combination of facilities at a sub-regional level, are readily accessible by public transport and are managed to meet best practice quality standards.	60 hectares	3.2 km

District Parks	Large areas of open space that provide a landscape setting with a variety of natural features providing a wide range of activities, including outdoor sports facilities and playing fields, children's play for different age groups and informal recreation pursuits.	20 hectares	1.2 km
Local Parks and Open Spaces	Providing for court games, children's play, sitting out areas and nature conservation areas.	2 hectares	400 m
Small Open Spaces	Gardens, sitting out areas, children's play spaces or other areas of a specialist nature, including nature conservation areas.	Under 2 hectares	Less than 400 m
Pocket Parks	Small areas of open space that provide natural surfaces and shaded areas for informal play and passive recreation that sometimes have seating and play equipment.	Under 0.4 hectares	Less than 400 m
Linear Open Spaces	Open spaces and towpaths alongside the Thames, canals and other waterways; paths, disused railways; nature conservation areas; and other routes that provide opportunities for informal recreation. Often characterised by features or attractive areas which are not fully accessible to the public but contribute to the enjoyment of the space.	Variable	Wherever feasible

The draft dataset of public open space designations was sourced from published borough documents, and by liaising with some borough officers. It is a dynamic dataset and will be updated on an on-going basis.

In cases where designations are unclear, information from the Sub-Regional Development Frameworks (2006) has been used for Regional, Metropolitan and

District Park designations. Where information is not yet available on the designation of smaller public open spaces, or where data is yet to be included due to time restraints, GiGL has derived designations according to other information in the GiGL Open Space Dataset. More information is available from www.gigl.org.uk.

The London Plan (Table 7.2) also sets out a maximum desirable distance which London residents should travel in order to access public open spaces. By mapping areas outside of these distances for each public open space category (areas of deficiency) the provision of public open space across Greater London can be analysed and open spaces planned and managed accordingly. GiGL has developed a new method for accurately mapping areas of deficiency based on actual walking distances along roads and paths from open space access points.

As precise survey data on public open space access points was unavailable for the whole of Greater London at the time of processing, GiGL has modelled access point locations based on GiGL public open space data, Ordnance Survey's Integrated Transport Network information and existing access point data. This dataset is dynamic and will be improved through ongoing collaboration with GiGL's partners.

Areas within acceptable distances to public open space are calculated via Network Analysis using the Ordnance Survey's Integrated Transport Network. Areas outside of these calculated spaces are classified as areas of deficiency to public open space. Linear open spaces are excluded from the methodology. More information is available from www.gigl.org.uk.