

MKA
ECOLOGY

SINC REVIEW

London Borough of Haringey

Version number	Date of issue	Revisions
5.0	*18 October 2024*	*Mapping amendments to include zone, ward and corridor boundaries*
4.0	*30 September 2024*	*Updates to sites following feedback from London Wildlife Sites Board*
3.0	*29 May 2024*	*Minor updates to sites following feedback from local groups*
2.0	*30 March 2022*	*Addition of Section 3 and appendices 3, 4 and 5*
1.0	*19 October 2021*	*-*

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1 Introduction

1.1 Aims and scope of the report

In April 2021 MKA Ecology were commissioned by Haringey Council to undertake a review of the Borough's 60 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). The last review was conducted in 2014 (LUC, 2014). The present review is part of a wider brief to assess the status and condition of all current SINCs, as well as identifying potential new SINCs. The aims of the overall review are as follows:

1. To undertake a review of the current status [a] and condition [b] of the London Borough of Haringey SINCs;
2. To identify any changes to the condition or content of Haringey SINCs which would affect their current status and/or level of designation, especially any changes from Local to Borough to Metropolitan designation and vice-versa;
3. To assess any new sites, as identified in discussion with the Council, which could merit being designated as a SINC, and at what level of designation;
4. To produce a report with justified recommendations, especially where there are proposed changes to the current designation level of named SINCs.
5. To identify and report on the presence of any non-native invasive plants which would affect their current status and/or level of designation, ecological/environmental and property (civil liability) risks, with a particular focus on The London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI) species of concern categories 2, 3 and 4.
6. The review must record all access points (GPS coordinates) in order to help map areas of deficiency (AOD) across the borough.

The present report concentrates on the review of the status of each SINC (part 1a, above), identifying where changes in status are warranted (part 2), and assess and review new sites as potential SINCs (part 3). Detailed reports (part 4) that will describe the habitats present in each SINC, their condition (part 1b), species recorded during site surveys and available via Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL), including invasive, non-native species (part 5) and recommendations for enhancement and/or management will follow, along with supplementary data to support the review (all parts). The review of SINC status set out below is specifically aimed at assisting with the development of Haringey's New Local Plan.

1.2 Methodology

Site walkover surveys were conducted on 60 SINCS and 11 potential SINCs (Figure 1) in the borough between July and September 2021. Habitats were mapped according to the UK Habitat Classification methodology (v1.1, Butcher *et al,* 2020) and their condition assessed using the recently published

update to the Biodiversity Net Gain Condition Assessment methodology (v3.0; Panks *et al.,* 2021). Incidental plant and animal species lists were gathered for each habitat and distributions of species estimated (using the DAFOR scale; **D**ominant, **A**bundant, **F**requent, **O**ccasional and **R**are). The locations of Invasive non-native species were also recorded.

1.3 Surveyors

The field surveys were conducted by the following ecologists at MKA Ecology Ltd:

- Will O'Connor CEcol MCIEEM, Director and Principal Ecologist. Will has over 15 years' experience as a professional ecologist, with experience in Phase 1 and UK Habitat Classification methodology, as well as regularly undertaking NVC surveys.
- Rory Roche ACIEEM, Senior Ecologist. Rory has over five years' experience as a professional ecologist, with experience in UK Habitat Classification methodology.
- James Heywood ACIEEM, Senior Ecologist. James has five years' experience as a professional ecologist, with experience in UK Habitat Classification methodology.
- Jo Sykes, Graduate Ecologist. Jo has two years' experience as a professional ecologist.

1.4 SINC Selection Criteria

The present status of each SINC or potential new SINC was reviewed against the definitions and criteria set out by the Mayor of London (GLA, 2018) and London Wildlife Sites Board (LWSB, 2019). A summary of the site definitions is presented below, with the full text available in Appendix 1. Site selection criteria are listed in full from LWSB (2019, below).

1.4.1 Site definitions

Sites of Metropolitan Importance:

- Sites that contain the best examples of London's habitats, rare and/or important species/assemblages or populations.
- These are sites of highest priority for protection for nature conservation and access to natural environment.
- Sites may be the best examples of London habitats (e.g., hornbeam woodland) but also assemblages and mosaics of habitats (e.g., The Crane Corridor).
- A small number of sites are selected which are of particular significance within heavily built-up areas of London. Loss or damage would result in the loss of something that is particularly rare within London.

Sites of Borough Importance:

- Sites which are important within the context of the Borough (borough boundaries are used as a guide and for convenience, rather than a rigid framework).
- There will therefore be variation between the type/condition of Borough Grade SINCs between boroughs; the comparison is a relative one.
- Borough Grade I SINCS are considered to be of higher importance than Borough Grade II SINCs.

Sites of Local Importance:

- Sites of Local Importance tend to be of particular value to people within a local community (schools, community groups) and may have an educational role.
- They have particular value in Areas of Deficiency for access to nature (see GLA, 2018).

1.4.2 SINC assessment criteria

- *Representation:* The best examples of each major habitat type are selected. These include typical urban habitats such as abandoned land colonised by nature. Where a habitat is not extensive in a search area it will be appropriate to conserve all or most of it, whereas where it is more extensive a smaller percentage will be conserved.
- *Habitat Rarity:* The presence of a rare habitat makes a site important, because the loss of, or damage to, a few sites threaten the survival of the habitat in the search area.
- *Species Rarity:* The presence of a rare species also makes the site important.
- *Habitat Richness:* Protecting a site with a rich selection of habitat types not only conserves those habitats, but also the wide range of organisms that live within them and the species that require more than one habitat type for their survival. Rich sites also afford more opportunities for enjoyment and educational use.
- *Species Richness:* Generally, sites that are species rich are preferred, as this permits the conservation of a correspondingly large number of species (however, some habitats such as reed beds, heaths and acid woodlands, are intrinsically relatively species poor).
- *Size:* Large sites are generally more important than small sites. They may allow for species with special area requirements. Larger sites may be less vulnerable to small scale disturbance, as recovery is sometimes possible from the undisturbed remainder. They are more able to withstand visitors. Size is also related to the richness of habitat and species. The evaluation of the site's size was based on professional judgement, which was informed by the information on the extent of the site relative to the local area. For those sites of notable size, these were considered to be of particular importance in the local area, for example a large site within an urban area is considered to be of notable size, and which due to its size provides a significant contribution to a strategic wildlife corridor.
- *Important Populations of Species:* Some sites are important because they hold a large proportion of the population of a species for the search area.

- *Ancient Character:* Some sites have valuable ecological characteristics derived from long periods of traditional management, or even continuity in time to woodlands and wetlands that occupied before agriculture. Ancient woodlands, old parkland trees and traditionally managed grasslands tend to have typical species that are rare elsewhere. These habitats deserve protection also because of the ease with which they are damaged by changes in management.
- *Recreatability:* The more difficult it is to recreate a site's habitat the more important it is to retain it. (Ponds can be created from scratch within a few years – whereas woodlands take decades). Certain habitats cannot be recreated because of practical reasons such as land availability and cost.
- *Typical Urban Character:* Features such as canals, walls, bridges, railway sidings colonised by nature often have a juxtaposition of artificial and wild features. Some of these habitats are particularly rich in species/have rare species/communities. Particular physical or chemical substrates may allow rare species to thrive. They may also have particular visual qualities.
- *Cultural and Historic Character:* Sites such as historic gardens with semi-wild areas, garden suburbs, churchyards which have reverted to the wild may have a unique blend of cultural and natural history.
- *Geographic Position:* Considers the site within areas of deficiency in access to nature.
- *Access:* An important consideration – especially in areas where there are limited opportunities for large urban populations to enjoy the natural world. Some access is desirable to all but the most sensitive sites, but direct physical access to all parts of a site may not be desirable.
- *Use:* The current use of the site, relating to how the site is used by people.
- *Potential:* Where a site can be enhanced given modest changes in management practices gives it value. Opportunity exists where a site is likely to become available for nature conservation use, or where there is local enthusiasm.
- *Aesthetic Appeal:* Factors which contribute to the enjoyment of the experience of visiting a site seclusion/views/variety of landscape etc

These criteria may either be used solely (e.g., the presence of a rare assemblage alone) or in combination and are applied to assess a site's status. The emphasis is on the use of professional judgement and the application of a holistic view of the worth of a site, both within its boundaries (e.g., range and quality of habitats) but also within the wider landscape. The criteria are relative, not absolute.

2 SINC Review

Table 1 below lists each of the 60 SINCs and 11 potential new SINCS. The recommended status is presented, along with recommendations and justification. There are three grades of SINC: Metropolitan, Borough and Local, with Borough having two sub categories (I and II, I representing a higher value of SINC). Where relevant, the criteria for selection (GLA, 2018) are referred to when assigning SINC status.

2.1 Summary of changes

The following changes to existing SINCs are proposed:

- *HgBI03 - Coldfall Wood*. Upgrade to Metropolitan grade.
- *HgBII03 - Tottenham Cemetery, All Hallows Churchyard and Bruce Castle Park*: Upgrade to Borough Grade I.
- *HgL03 - Chestnuts Park:* Upgrade to Borough Grade II.
- *HgL04 - Lordship Lane Recreation Ground**: Upgrade to Borough Grade I and extend to the west.
- *HgL09 - Downhills Park**: Extend to west
- *HgL11 - New River sports centre, White Hart Lane Recreation Ground & Woodside Park.* Split into two SINCs:
    - New River sports centre and White Hart Lane Recreation Ground
    - Woodside Park
- *HgL15 - Land beside Fortismere School*: Change boundary and remove northern half (Eden Primary School)
- *HgL18 - North Bank, Pages Lane**: Extend SINC boundary to west and Upgrade to Borough Grade II.
- *HgL19 - Haringey Allotments*: Citation revision to update the fact that not all allotments are Local SINCS or update all non-SINC allotments to this status.

The following potential SINCs and their status were proposed:

- *pHgBI100 - Lordship Recreation Ground*: Include within HgL04; designate as Borough Grade I*.
- *pHgBII101 - North Bank Pages Lane*: Include within HgL18 and designate as Borough Grade II*.
- *pHgL102 - Downhills Recreation Ground:* Include within HgL09 and designate as Local Grade*.
- *pHgL103 - The Westbury Banks Nature Reserve:* Designate as Local Grade.
- *pHgL104 - Duckett's Common:* Designate as Local Grade.
- *pHgL105 - Muswell Hill (aka Golf Course) Allotments:* Designate as Local Grade.
- *pHgL106 - Weir Hall Road Community Open Space:* Designate as Local Grade.

- *pHgL107 - Springfield Community Park:* Designate as Local Grade.
- *pHgL108 - Armadale Green:* Designate as Local Grade.
- *pHgL109 - Brunswick Road Open Space:* Designate as Local Grade.
- *pHgL110 - Stationers Park:* Designate as Local Grade.

* By convention, extensions to SINCs are considered as potential SINCs in the first instance. Proposed site boundaries and grades are included as supplementary data (Appendix 3).

Following a review of the above potential SINCs and subsequent public consultation, these sites have all been designated as SINCs, as is detailed in Table 2 below.

2.2 Table 1: Review of 60 SINCs within Haringey Borough

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
M071 (Metropolitan)	Lea Valley	This large site includes the River Lee Navigation, River Lea and associated watercourses downstream to the tidal limit in Tower Hamlets; Rammey Marsh; King George V and William Girling Reservoirs; Walthamstow Marshes and Reservoirs; and the new Middlesex Filter Beds nature reserve. The river below the tidal limit is included in the River Thames and tidal tributaries Metropolitan Site. The watercourses support a diverse aquatic flora including many regionally uncommon species; river water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fluviatilis*), tubular water-dropwort (*O. fistulosa*), whorl-grass (*Catabrosa aquatica*), arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia)* flowering-rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) and stream water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus penicillatus*). A population of the nationally rare and specially-protected creeping marshwort (*Apium repens*) has recently been discovered beside a ditch on Walthamstow Marshes, the second of only two sites remaining in the country. Brookweed (*Samolus valerandi*) and blunt-flowered rush (*Juncus subnodulosus*), both very rare in London, grow nearby. Wet marshy grassland supports marsh arrowgrass (*Triglochin palustre*), marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*), adder's-tongue fern (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) and the hybrid sedge *Carex x subgracilis*. Drier neutral grassland supports bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), grass vetchling (*Lathyrus nissolia*) and the nationally scarce yellow vetchling (*Lathyrus aphaca*). The site is immensely important for its avifauna; the valley holds internationally important numbers of wintering gadwall and shoveler. Breeding birds include kingfisher, little ringed	A small proportion (21 ha – 2%) of the wider Lea Valley SINC (947 ha) lies within Haringey. The Haringey parts of the SINC primarily comprise the waterways (River Lea and the River Lea Navigation) and associated bankside habitats or grass margins, scrub and narrow strips of woodland. Well-used towpaths provide excellent access for people to nature. Also included within Haringey is The Paddock Community Nature Park with developing mixed woodland, scrub and grasslands habitats. This area has been subject to much positive nature conservation management, including the creation of street side urban wildflower features and scrub/woodland management. This area is being considered for LNR designation. Species records of note within the Haringey sections include a number of native black poplars, numerous bat species as well as aquatic mammals such as otter and water vole. The site is important for its bird populations with species such as kingfisher and grey wagtail recorded in the area. Invertebrates of note include red-eyed damselfly. Being part of a larger whole, this area of the Lea Valley in Haringey contributes to a significant linear biodiversity resource through London which warrants its inclusion as a Metropolitan SINC. The wider site, and the parts within Haringey, contain valuable natural habitats as well as important species populations. Furthermore, the towpaths and proximity to densely urban areas means that the Lea Valley SINC in Haringey provides a high value resource for people to enjoy the natural environment.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
		plover, skylark and yellow wagtail; London's largest heronry is at Walthamstow Reservoirs. The Chingford and Walthamstow Reservoirs are a major refuge for national and regionally important numbers of waterfowl, including tufted duck, great crested grebe, goosander and goldeneye. Nationally rare wintering and passage species are regularly recorded. The site is very important for the specially-protected water vole, which is locally abundant. The specially-protected great crested newt also occurs; fish include the declining bullhead. The reed beds and other riparian habitats support a nationally important assemblage of invertebrates. This includes several nationally scarce moths, such as the dotted fan-foot, Webb's wainscot and brown-veined wainscot. The red-eyed damselfly (*Erythromma najas*) which is scarce in London, also occurs. Walthamstow Marshes; Chingford Reservoirs; and Walthamstow Reservoirs are Site of Special Scientific Interest and part of an Important Bird Area. Walthamstow Reservoirs are within the Lea Valley Special Protection Area (EU Birds Directive) and Ramsar Site. Walthamstow Marshes and Waterworks Nature Reserve won Green Flag Awards for 2006/7.		

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
M096 (Metropolitan)	New River	Probably London's cleanest waterway; the New River was originally constructed in the early 17th century to supply the capital with drinking water from chalk springs in Hertfordshire. The river supports a diverse aquatic and marginal flora, including the London rarities lesser water-parsnip *Berula erecta*, unbranched bur-reed *Sparganium emersum*, stream water-crowfoot *Ranunculus penicillatus* and the nationally declining river water-dropwort *Oenanthe fluviatilis*. Kingfishers *Alcedo atthis* are seen regularly and may breed. The aquatic invertebrate fauna is also likely to also be diverse, as indicated by the range of dragon/damselflies present, which include red-eyed damselfly, which is scarce in London, and very large populations of common blue damselfly. The river supports a good range of fish, including pike, perch, roach and carp, and may be of value for amphibians. The section beside Stoke Newington West Reservoir (west of Lordship Lane) is owned by Hackney Council, while the rest of the New River is owned by Thames Water. There is public access via a footpath along much of its length except between Finsbury Park and Bowes Park, and between Ridge Avenue at Winchmore Hill and Carterhatch Lane to the north of Enfield. Some parts of the original course, such as the New River Walk in Islington and the Enfield Loop, no longer have fresh water flowing along them and these do not form part of this site.	The section of the New River within Haringey is highly canalised with sheet piling along its length and none of the aquatic/marginal plant species were observed during the field survey. Aquatic plants species were represented by abundant Nuttall's waterweed *Elodea nuttallii* and charophytes. Occasional stands of common reed *Phragmites australis* were present in the south-eastern section, giving some variation. Closely mown grass dominates the terrestrial habitats, with some less intensively managed areas south of Turnpike Lane. Scrub is present along the boundaries, especially at the north end within the Bounds Green section. Whilst the New River that flows through Haringey does not hold the same intrinsic biodiversity value as sections in other boroughs might, and is dominated by invasive non-native species, its role as part of a 'Blue Corridor' within and through the borough warrants retention as a Metropolitan Site of Importance.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
M116 (Metropolitan)	Highgate Wood, Queen's Wood and Parkland Walk	An extensive area of woodland in the midst of suburban north London. The various parts of the site have very different origins; Highgate and Queen's Woods are both ancient woodlands, while the Parkland Walk is a former Victorian railway line reclaimed for use as open space. Despite heavy visitor numbers, the ancient woodlands support a diverse flora and fauna, and consist mainly of oak (*Quercus* spp.) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). The ground flora of both woods includes abundant bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) and wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*). Queen's Wood contains several rarer species, including thin-spiked wood-sedge (*Carex strigosa*), hard-fern (*Blechnum spicant*) and broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*). The Parkland Walk consists mainly of secondary woodland dominated by birch (*Betula* spp.) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), with smaller areas of scrub and grassland. Locally uncommon plants here include small toadflax (*Chaenorhinum minus*), black spleenwort (*Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*) and common broomrape (*Orobanche minor*). Breeding birds include tawny owl and spotted flycatcher. Managed by the City of London, Highgate Wood has a ranger team and visitor centre with interpretive facilities, and is an important site for specially-protected bats. Highgate Wood won a Green Flag Award again for 2006/7. Queen's Wood and the Parkland Walk are Local Nature Reserves. The former is owned and managed by London Borough of Haringey, whilst Haringey and Islington Councils each own and manage their own sections of the Parkland Walk.	Whilst the habitats present are largely unchanged, their condition, particularly within woodlands has declined, for the most part due to extremely high visitor pressures, with dog walking (both recreational and professional) likely to be the predominant motivation for increasing numbers. Rarer understorey species are increasingly marginalised to smaller and more isolated pockets. Nevertheless, this continuous swathe of ancient and secondary woodland is extremely rare (both within a City and, increasingly, in a National context) and provides enormous opportunities for conservation of a wide range of taxonomic groups. Queen's Wood, Parkland Walk and Highgate wood from an ecologically contiguous habitat, and these sites should be retained as a single Metropolitan SINC.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBI03 (Borough I)	Coldfall Wood	This is a sizeable area of ancient woodland. The canopy is dominated by hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), with some oak (*Quercus robur*), birch (*Betula pendula*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus).* The understorey includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*) and rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), and also the ancient woodland indicators Midland hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*) and wild service-tree (*Sorbus torminalis*). The ground flora includes the London rarity pale sedge (*Carex pallescens*), as well as trailing St John's-wort (*Hypericum humifusum*) and lady-fern (*Athyrium felix-femina*), which are uncommon in London.	Together with Queen's Wood, Highgate Wood and Bluebell Wood, Coldfall Wood is part of a cluster of ancient oak-hornbeam woodlands. As such, it is a main variant of a listed 'best example' of London's Habitats (hornbeam woodland – GLA, 2018). It is also unique in the Borough in having a significant area of swamp and developing wet woodland habitat. As such it is recommended that Coldfall Wood be upgraded to a Site of Metropolitan Importance. Like its larger neighbours (woodland cover is approximately half that seen in Queen's Wood and Highgate Wood), Coldfall Wood has suffered from significant recreational pressure in 2020 and 2021.	Upgrade to Metropolitan grade
HgBI05 (Borough I)	Railway Fields Local Nature Reserve	The beautiful Railway Fields Nature Reserve is a hidden spot off the bustling Green Lanes, close to Finsbury Park. The site is on former railway land, and is notified as a statutory Local Nature Reserve. The Barking to Gospel Oak Railway Line follows its long southern edge and the New River forms its western boundary. Railway Fields is an educational nature reserve with a mosaic of habitats supporting a diverse flora, and includes an environmental education centre. There are a number of uncommon plants, both native and exotic, which include the 'Haringey knotweed', a hybrid between Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) and Russian-vine (*F. baldschuanica*), which was first described from this site. An on-site classroom and visitor centre makes this a very valuable resource for environmental education. Railway Fields was awarded the prestigious Green Flag Award in November 2004.	The site is primarily woodland, with a good diversity of both upper and lower storey species, with understorey species including common broomrape (*Orobanche minor*), a locally uncommon species, and sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*), Red Listed as Vulnerable. There are small parcels of open grassland and scrub areas which add to the structural diversity of the site. A small fenced-off wildlife pond similarly adds to the overall diversity of the site and could provide habitat for amphibians, with historical records (2010) of common frog *Rana temporaria*. The site remains a good environmental educational source for the local community, with information plaques and leaflets available. The variety of plant species are likely to be a locally important resource for pollinators.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBI06 (Borough I)	Alexandra Park	This is a large park with a good diversity of habitats, lying at the foot of the famous landmark, Alexandra Palace. There are wonderful views over north London. Substantial areas of grassland, scrub and woodland are managed for nature conservation. The park contains several fine old oaks *Quercus robur*. Plants found here include the London rarity imperforate St John's-wort (*Hypericum maculatum*. The park is good for butterflies, including a population of white-letter hairstreak.	Alexandra Palace Park contains a wide diversity of habitats ranging across the grassland-woodland continuum from wet woodland, neutral grassland and the highly valuable wood-pasture/parkland habitat. The mosaic of veteran trees, acid and neutral grassland, and scrub either side of South Terrace is a particularly valuable block of habitat, which, together with the central woodland belt, forms a significant east-west corridor with direct connectivity with a Metropolitan SINC (Parkland Walk) and sites of Borough (Grove Lodge) and Local (Alexandra Palace Allotments) Importance. Whilst the woodland and wood-pasture/parkland habitats are extremely valuable, neither are considered to warrant an upgrade of the site (or parts thereof) to Metropolitan SINC status. The woodlands are not considered as a 'best example' of a London Habitat and there are insufficient numbers of large and over-mature/veteran trees with many veteran features for the areas of wood-pasture/parkland to be considered as such.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBI07 (Borough I)	Former Friern Barnet Sewage Works	A typically diverse 'wasteland' site, with a high botanical diversity. Several uncommon plants include bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*) can be found, and the nationally scarce golden dock (*Rumex maritimus*) has been recorded here in the recent past.	A combination of woodland, grassland and scrub. Surveys conducted in 2013 on a range of taxa identified the grassland and tall herb area to the north as the most ecologically valuable with the presence of breeding slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, Red Data Book, Nationally Scarce, Threatened or Near-threatened invertebrates recorded predominantly in this area. Overall, the invertebrate assemblage was considered to be of low to medium importance for invertebrate conservation within London. Whilst invasive plants are still present, these are in much reduced densities compared with 2013. Bee orchid has been recorded at the site and were again in 2021. The site is presently a valuable site for wildlife conservation and holds considerable potential for further enhancement; that of the current areas of single-species tall-herb to a grass/scrubland mosaic is considered to be a realistic and valuable option. The site therefore deserves at least Borough Grade I SINC status. However, given that the site is a good example of an 'urban-wasteland' or 'brownfield' site with significant potential to accommodate significant populations of a range of taxa, particularly invertebrates, there is clear opportunity for the site to be upgraded to Metropolitan status. This should be reviewed following updated surveys for invertebrates and reptiles.	Re-name site: Pinkham Way

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBI08 (Borough I)	Bluebell Wood and Muswell Hill Golf Course	Bluebell Wood is a small area of ancient woodland covering just over one hectare found towards the eastern edge of Muswell Hill. It is open to the public at all times and is regularly used by local people. There is wild service-tree (*Sorbus torminalis*) and Midland hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*) in the understorey, indicating the ancient origin of the wood. The ground flora includes further ancient woodland indicators, including wood melick (*Melica uniflora)* and pendulous sedge *(Carex pendula)*. It is understood that additional ancient woodland indicators including wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), ransoms (*Allium ursinum)* and wood millet (*Milium effusum*) have previously been recorded at the site, the latter at its only Haringey site. The golf course contains extensive areas of acid and neutral grassland with scattered trees. There is no public access to the golf course.	As for the ancient woodland sites further south, Bluebell Woods – another oak-hornbeam woodland - has suffered within the last 18 months due to excessive visitor pressure. The site has records from at least 1990 to the present day of ancient woodland plants including midland hawthorn, wood anemone and wood melick. Whilst not large, nor in good condition, Bluebell wood is still considered to be a 'best example of a London Habitat' (oak-hornbeam woodland) and contains a number of species rare to London (as above). The golf course is comprised mature trees, woodland, ditches and scrub, although closely mown amenity grassland naturally dominates. The section to the north of the golf course boundary, associated with the railway line possesses woodland and tall herbs, the latter of which is likely to be a locally important resource for pollinators. Areas of acid and neutral grassland are not extensive and opportunities exist to reinstate and increase these areas. The mature boundary woodlands and trees, along with tree lines that divide the fairways are the course's greatest ecological assets. These were similarly identified as important for foraging and commuting bats in 2013 surveys. Three species of reptile have also been recorded. If still present, this would make the site a Key Reptile Register Site. A great deal of the site's value also lies in its large size and therefore potential for connectivity. Together, bluebell Woods and Muswell Hill Golf Course form a contiguous ecological area, and the site should therefore be retained as a Borough Grade 1 SINC.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBI09 (Borough I)	Crouch End Playing Fields Complex	Much of the site is playing fields, and the nature conservation interest is scattered through small patches of other habitats. Areas of woodland contain some fine old pollarded oaks (Quercus robur), which are probably ancient boundary trees, as well as silver birch (Betula pendula), sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), willow (Salix sp.) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). There are also areas of scrub, rough grassland and tall herbs, with a fairly diverse flora, including a large colony of shining crane's-bill (Geranium lucidum), which is rare in London.	The site's current value is largely contained within two larger blocks: The CREOS (Crouch End Open Space) area in the west and Meadow Orchard in the east. The CREOS woodland is continuous with Queen's Wood and supports large mature and veteran trees (mainly pedunculate oak) as well as sections dominated by ash, with the ancient woodland indicators giant fescue *Schedonurus gigantea,* wood meadow-grass *Poa nemoralis,* wood melick *Melica uniflora* and midland hawthorn all recorded in 2021. Meadow Orchard is a former urban site now managed as a traditional orchard with a valuable mosaic of grassland, scrub, fruit trees and woodland. Mature tree lines surrounding the cricket grounds serves to provide some connectivity across the site.	No status change
HgBI10 (Borough I)	Scout Park	A site with a good range of habitats, supporting a high diversity of plants and animals. Two ponds support breeding amphibians; the specially protected crested newt was recorded here up to about 1990, but has not been seen in recent years.	Scout Park supports a mixture of scrub, amenity grassland and woodland, the latter supporting isolated occurrences of ancient woodland indicators such as wood sedge *Carex sylvatica* and pendulous sedge *C. pedula.* The woodlands, especially the northern block contain a number of mature ash, peduculate oak and hornbeam. Two large ponds are present within the woodland areas with historical records (2016) of great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*. Whilst disturbance to the woodland floor is causing considerable understorey damage, the size and variety of habitats present onsite warrant the retention of Borough Grade I SINC status	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBI11 (Borough I)	Wood Green Reservoirs	These abandoned reservoirs have been partly colonised by wet willow woodland, a rare habitat in London. An interesting range of hybrid willows (Salix spp.) occur. The water and woodland support a good diversity of birds. Drier areas support a diverse ruderal flora. The reservoir, and the filter beds to the south (which are not included in the site) are important feeding areas for bats.	The site boundaries as managed by GiGL imply that the area of wet-woodland lies within the Alexandra Palace Park and as such does not appear within the Wood Green Reservoir SINC. The fringes of vegetation, previously described as a diverse ruderal flora are now a more intensively managed bank around the reservoirs. As such, the value of the site is mostly concentrated in its value to birds (particularly wintering wildfowl) and bats. The most recent formal ornithological data available is from 2013, though observations from local groups indicate the site is valuable to grey wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* and kingfisher *Alcedo atthis.*	No status change
HgBI13 (Borough I)	Tottenham Marshes	A large expanse of rough grassland, some of it damp, with smaller areas of scrub and tall herbs. A very diverse flora includes the nationally scarce wall bedstraw (*Galium parisiense*) and yellow vetchling (*Lathyrus aphaca*), as well as several species which are uncommon in London, such as bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), grass vetchling (*Lathyrus. nissolia*), and Babington's poppy (*Papaver dubium ssp lecoquii*). Butterflies include a colony of brown argus, which is rare in Haringey. Skylarks breed here and short-eared owls are occasionally seen in winter. The Pymme's Brook runs through the site. Tottenham Marshes have long been popular for leisure activities. On Bank Holiday Monday in 1877, 20,000 day trippers travelled to Bruce Grove Station to spend the day on the marshes and to go dancing at the Ferry Boat Inn in the evening. Tottenham Hotspur played here in the late 1800s, until they rented their first ground.	This site's value lies in the extensive areas of open rough grassland which is uncommon in the borough. This grassland appears largely unmanaged and contains a good floristic diversity, including notable species such as wall bedstraw and yellow vetchling (both of which have been recorded recently). Set within and around the grassland are areas of scrub with glades and varying age structure which are likely to provide important habitats for invertebrates and birds. Boundary features include hedgerows, trees lines and scrub, with some native black poplar specimens. The large open grasslands with pockets of scrub provide high quality habitats for a wide range of species, as well as having intrinsic ecological value. Furthermore the rarity of such habitats and species within the borough, and its accessibility for public enjoyment, mean that Tottenham Marshes should be retained as a Borough Grade I SINC. More active grassland management of some parts could help to realise opportunities for increasing floristic diversity.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBII01 (Borough II)	Fortis Green Covered Reservoir and Central Foundation Playing Field	This covered reservoir is one of the few grasslands in the borough which is (at least intermittently) grazed. There are mature trees and areas of scrub around the edges, providing valuable habitat for birds. The edges of the former playing field to the east of the reservoir have dense scrub and mature trees. A hedgeline of mature trees, primarily pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), cherry (*Prunus sp*.) and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), with hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) beneath, forms the eastern boundary (separating the site from St Luke's hospital). This tree line (here containing much wild plum (*Prunus domestica*), grey willow (*Salix cinerea*) and buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*) and a fine old, ivy-covered stag-headed oak near the north-eastern corner, is carried round onto the northern boundary, separating the site from Tetherdown School.	The site's value lies within its boundary features, with hedgerows and mature trees, a small woodland and allotments surrounding the covered reservoir on the west, south and east boundaries. The relatively large area of grassland has the potential to offer more with the introduction of a less intensive management regime. The site should be retained as a Borough grade 2 SINC. The eastern half of the site, an approximately 20m wide strip that surrounds the Tree House school is now occupied by Tetherdown Primary School buildings, and landscaping and car parking associated with Tree House School. As such, this section – the eastern boundary of the Fortis Green Community Allotment – no longer warrants inclusion within the SINC.	Retain Borough Grade 2 status. Change boundary of SINC: • Eastern half – remove from SINC. • SINC citation to be updated to remove references to St Luke's Hospital.
HgBII03 (Borough II)	Tottenham Cemetery, All Hallows Churchyard and Bruce Castle Park	This is a large area of open parkland, with some fine old oak trees in the park, churchyard and cemetery. The site attracts numerous migrant birds in spring and autumn. Small areas of grass are managed as meadow. The cemetery contains a large pond with two islands, which provide nest sites for common waterfowl, and a stream, the Moselle Brook, runs across the site. Bruce Castle Park won a Green Flag Award again for 2006/7.	Bruce Castle Park supports an area of open parkland and a large number of mature trees, including a veteran oak (*Quercus petraea*). Areas of unmanaged grassland and scrub are also present within the less formally managed recreational areas and form features of ecological value. Tottenham Cemetery is dominated by areas of frequently managed grassland across the graves. However, given the size of the site, the grassland is managed in rotation, such that there are varying sward lengths present throughout much of the year, which adds to the ecological value of these areas. The site supports a diverse assemblage of mature trees, including a notable wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*), all of which are of	Upgrade to Borough I Grade

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
			value in their own right but also form an extensive network of trees and tree lines likely to be of elevated value to commuting bats. A number of the trees themselves also afford roosting opportunities to this species group. The Moselle Brook runs through the Cemetery, which provides a blue corridor across the site and contributes value to the blue network within the borough, stretching from the Lea Valley to the east across. Of value in its own right, the Brook also provides an aquatic resource for a variety of faunal groups. The lake within the west of the site provides suitable nest sites for common waterfowl, and provides an important aquatic resource within a heavily urban area lacking in blue infrastructure. Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) and cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* sp.), species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended), and false-acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and butterfly-bush (*Buddleja davidii*), species listed as species of concern by the London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI) have all been recorded within the site. It is recommended that these species should be sensitively managed in order to avoid their spread. The large area of allotments within the north east of the site provide ecological benefits in the form a large green space with low levels of disturbance and numerous fruit trees. This area also provides social and health benefits for the local community. The variety of habitats within the site provide significant opportunities to wildlife within an area which, unlike elsewhere within the borough, is largely lacking in significant green infrastructure and is somewhat isolated from the existing green	

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
			network. The site also provides excellent social and health benefits for the local community, with the site being heavily utilised for recreational purposes, including cycling and walking. Accordingly, the site warrants designation as a Borough Grade I Site of Importance.	
HgBII04 (Borough II)	Palace Gates	Situated on part of the old railway line to Palace Gates station, the woodland here is relatively young, and dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with some oak (*Quercus robur*), birch (*Betula pendula*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Holly (Ilex aquilifolium), cherry-laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) form an understorey. There are areas of scrub, mostly goat willow (*Salix caprea*) and buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), and the rest of the site is rough grassland, dominated by false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) with a good population of the uncommon, non-native Hungarian brome (*Bromus inermis*). The site is used as an educational nature reserve by the nearby St Paul's RC School.	With the exception of a small patch of intensively manage grassland at the north-west entrance, the site is comprised entirely of secondary woodland dominated by sycamore. There is considerable incursion from neighbouring properties with significant damage from fly-tipping and use as a play space from the neighbouring school. Cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* dominates at each of the north-western and south-eastern ends, with variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum* also present. Nevertheless, there is significant potential for restoration and enhancement of a valuable linear feature of value to the local community. The high density of sycamore is likely to provide a valuable woodland resource in the future given the wider and significant risks to ash *Fraxinus excelsior* (e.g. Broome & Mitchell, 2017).	No status change
HgBII06 (Borough II)	Grove Lodge, Muswell Hill	An attractive mix of neutral grassland and areas of woodland, some of which have been planted while others are self-established. The woodland, which is in the grounds of a language school, contains some fine mature trees, particularly beech (Fagus sylvatica) and oak (Quercus sp.). The grassland contains grey sedge (Carex divulsa), which is uncommon in London.	Areas of grassland are now only present in the form of an approximately 1,200m^2 area of lawn associated with residential housing association building on Muswell Hill. The site is otherwise a relatively undisturbed woodland with abundant sycamore and ash and occasional oak and hornbeam. A path along the southern boundary supports the majority of the understorey diversity. Elm *Ulmus* is rare, but present along the north-boundary. White-letter hairstreak *Satyrium w-album* was recorded in 2007.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBII07 (Borough II)	Tunnel Gardens	This interesting site is situated over the top of Wood Green Tunnels, giving a strange feeling knowing that high speed trains are thundering beneath your feet. The grassland is dominated by the introduced highland bent (*Agrostis castellana*), but contains yellow oat-grass (*Trisetum flavescens*), an uncommon grass in the borough, and supports good populations of common butterflies. Scrub of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder (Sambucus nigra) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg*.) provides nest sites for birds, and there are several mature trees, including about a dozen fine beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and a holm oak (*Quercus ilex*).	A linear site containing a mosaic of neutral grassland, scrub, and immature ash woodland. Whilst there are threats from garden escapes (Russian-vine *Fallopia baldschuanica*), Michaelmas-daisy *Aster* and Canadian goldenrod *Solidago canadensis*, there is considerable value for a range of taxonomic groups, including habitat for pollinating invertebrates and nesting birds.	No status change
HgBII08 (Borough II)	Highgate Golf Course	The grasslands are only moderately diverse, but contain a few plant species indicative of acid or wet grasslands. There is a small woodland of oak (*Quercus robur*), birch *(Betula pendula*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), and trees scattered throughout the golf course include hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), poplar (*Populus sp.)* and oak.	Since the last review, the course has undergone changes in management, such that, whilst the understorey shrubs below tree lines have been cleared to speed up play, areas surrounding tee-boxes and at fairway edges have been subject to a less intensive management regime and apparently seeded with wildflowers. As with Muswell Hill Golf Course, the main value of the site lies in its size and within the mature trees that divide fairways. Opportunities exist to expand the areas of less intensively managed grassland.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBII09 (Borough II)	Finsbury Park	This large public park which gives the area its name was one of the first of the great London parks that appeared in Victorian times. It is by far the largest open space in a substantial area of central north London. It links with the Parkland Walk which follows the park's south-western edge, before crossing the East Coast Main Line. The current nature conservation of the site is somewhat limited, although there are plenty of mature trees. An area of gravelly grassland on the south-west edge of the park supports an interesting range of spring ephemerals, including lesser chickweed (*Stellaria pallida*) and common whitlow-grass (*Erophila verna*), which are rare in London, and parsley-piert (*Aphanes arvensis*), which is uncommon in Haringey. The New River runs through the park.	Whilst the habitats present at Finsbury Park (mature tree lines, introduced shrubs, amenity grassland and ornamental lakes) are neither unique nor, when viewed in isolation, particularly valuable habitats for wildlife, their size and extent is unique to Haringey and valuable in their ability to provide connectivity within the borough. The size of the site means that any steps to restore or enhance habitats, for example reduction in grassland mowing intensity in certain areas, could lead to significant contributions to biodiversity.	No status change
HgBII11 (Borough II)	Tottenham Railsides	These abandoned reservoirs have been partly colonised by wet willow woodland, a rare habitat in London. An interesting range of hybrid willows (Salix spp.) occur. The water and woodland support a good diversity of birds. Drier areas support a diverse ruderal flora. The reservoir, and the filter beds to the south (which are not included in the site) are important feeding areas for bats.	Regeneration of the grassland and scrub mosaic off Plevna Crescent has taken place since it was damaged in 2016 and again in 2019. Nevertheless, the site continues to act as an important green corridor between numerous other designated sites. This and being relatively undisturbed (notwithstanding the above), therefore warrants the site's retention as a Borough Grade II SINC.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBII14 (Borough II)	Markfield Park	This small park adjacent to the River Lea has a good diversity of self-established habitats at the northern end, where a mosaic of scrub, young woodland, tall herbs, rough grassland and ruderal vegetation can be found. Old walls and other concrete and stone structures, well used by a local youth project for graffiti-style art, support a remarkable range of rare plants: this is one of only two or three London sites for the nationally scarce wall bedstraw (*Galium parisiense*), which grows alongside several locally rare ferns, including rustyback (*Ceterarch officinarum*), common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and maidenhair spleenwort (*A. trichomanes*).	Large areas of the park are dedicated to amenity grassland areas, with lines of mature beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), cooper beech and common lime (*Tilia* × *europaea*) in these areas. Scattered fruit and UK native trees are present throughout the park. Areas of semi-mature woodland, scrub and ruderal mosaic remain in the northern areas of the site. This provides a good diversity of plant species for breeding birds and deadwood features for invertebrates. Its proximity to the wider Lea Valley SINC provides additional buffering and connectivity within this important ecological corridor.	No status change
HgBII15 (Borough II)	Tottenham Hale to Northumberland Park Railsides	This long stretch of vegetated railsides contains a good range of habitats. Much of the site is a mosaic of rough grassland and scrub of bramble, sallows and butterfly-bush, with a scattering of silver birch trees. There are some areas of more mature woodland, dominated by sycamore, and patches of tall herbs. The rare hybrid "Wurzell's wormwood" (*Artemisia vulgaris* x *verlotiorum*) is abundant around Northumberland Park station.	The site forms an extensive length of vegetated railside. There are limited areas of open grassland present, with the majority of the site now comprising dense bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) scrub, with frequent butterfly-bush (*Buddleja davidii*). However, the undisturbed nature of the site is unusual in the borough and adds to the ecological value of the site. Most importantly, the site forms part of an extensive continuous green corridor within the borough, connecting with Tottenham Railsides, Finsbury Park, Markfield Park, Tottenham Marshes and the Lea Valley. The site is a crucial part of the existing green infrastructure in the Borough and is likely to afford commuting opportunities to a range of fauna. As such it warrants retention as a Borough Grade II Site of Importance.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBII16 (Borough II)	Harringay Stadium Slopes	Harringay Stadium was a greyhound and speedway racing venue that was demolished in 1987, along with the ice rink and boxing arena next door. A steep bank remains behind the houses of Finsbury Park Avenue, vegetated with a mosaic of sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus)* woodland, scrub of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg*.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*), rough grassland and tall herbs. Deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*), scarce in London, occurs here at one of very few Haringey sites. The grassland on the south-facing slope is good for butterflies, and supports a colony of common blue.	Since the previous suite of surveys, a perimeter fence has been erected around the site, preventing access. Therefore, a walkover survey was not completed. However, a desk study is considered sufficient to support the SINC review. Prior to the installation of fencing, the site had suffered from frequent fly-tipping. The site is considered to be under threat from development and recent tree felling work prior to the issuing of TPOs is likely to have lessened the value of the site. Nevertheless, based on aerial imagery, areas of open grassland within the woodland remain present, which are likely to support the same species previously recorded. As such, and given the perceived threats, continued designation at Borough Grade II is recommended.	No status change
HgBII17 (Borough II)	Stroud Green Railway Bank	This steep slope above railway sidings is vegetated with scrub and woodland of oak (*Quercus robur*), birch (*Betula pendula*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).	A walkover survey was not completed. However, a desk study is considered sufficient to support the SINC review. Inaccessible to the public, it is likely that the site remains in a similar condition to the citation, updated in 2005. The site is likely to be an important resource for foraging and commuting bats, with records of bats recorded in the local area. As viewed from the adjacent railway bridge, there is still an abundance of woodland. As such, is likely to provide resources to a number of species and, therefore, deserves retention at its current designation.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgBII18 (Borough II)	Holickwood Park	This very attractive park very effectively combines formal and informal areas. It was landscaped by Barnet Council using money provided as compensation for land lost when the nearby North Cirular Road was widened. Extensive meadow areas support swathes of common wild flowers, such as ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), common knapwed (*Centaurea* nigra) and greater bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus pedunculatus*). Dense shrubberies provide nest sites for birds, including a good population of the declining house sparrow. A pond with an island supports nesting moorhens and Canada geese. Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) is abundant in the pond, and cyperus sedge (*Carex pseudocyperus*) and yellow loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*) are among the wetland plants which have been planted in the margins.	The Park supports areas of modified grassland and areas of formal landscaping, which appear to be subject to regular management. The areas of young woodland and tree cover are outstanding features of the park and function to blend the site into the continuous block of green space in this area, providing a link between Former Friern Barnet Sewage Works, Tunnel Gardens, Rhodes Avenue Spinney, Albert Road Recreation Ground, Bluebell Wood and Muswell Hill Golf Course. Whilst the large pond supports ample marginal vegetation, no emergent or aquatic vegetation is present due to the domination of the water surface by duckweed (*Lemna* sp.). The pond is subject to frequent littering. The island within the pond was noted to be overgrown and dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), with some limited willow (*Salix* sp.) scrub. It is recommended that the pond is subject to management to increase the diversity of emergent and aquatic species and that the island is subject to clearance works to open up ground space and to provide increased faunal opportunities. Although the pond is in poor condition, the park's function as part of the continuous block of green space in this area, warranting its retention as a Borough Grade II Site of Importance.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL01 (Local)	Rhodes Avenue Spinney	This small woodland has a canopy dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), with lime (*Tilia* sp.), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and several other introduced species. A large swamp cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) in the middle of the wood indicates the edge of a former ornamental lake, which occupied much of the site in Victorian times. The shrub layer is dominated by hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Hybrid bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica*) occur in the ground flora, which is dominated by bramble *(Rubus fruticosus* agg.). The site is used for environmental education by Rhodes Avenue Primary School.	The site is dominated by a sycamore and ash woodland. The use of the site for environmental education by the adjacent Rhodes Avenue Primary School is limiting the condition of the woodland by way of disturbance. Nevertheless, this site is performing a valuable semi-natural resource to a local community and warrants retention as a Local SINC	No status change
HgL02 (Local)	Albert Road Recreation Ground	Albert Road Recreation Ground is largely short mown, but contains areas of rough grassland and planted birch (*Betula pendula*) woodland. It also contains a few fine mature oak (*Quercus robur*) trees. The main nature conservation interest is a row of old oaks and hornbeams (*Carpinus betulus*), interspersed with hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), along the northern edge of the recreation ground. This is probably a relic of an ancient hedge.	The site closely matches the description from the SINC Citation. However, in addition to the value afforded to the mature row of oak and hornbeam, a 2018 project funded by Froglife sees the addition of an area of area of grassland and a pond in the north-east of the site give added conservation importance. This area, with dipping platform and information boards confirms the site's status as an important educational resource to a local community and therefore warrants retention as a Local SINC.	No status change
HgL03 (Local)	Chestnuts Park	This sizeable park is situated in an area with little accessible natural greenspace. There are plenty of mature trees, mostly London planes (*Platanus* x *hispanica*) with occasional common lime (*Tilia* x *europaea*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and weeping willow (*Salix* x *sepulchralis*). Some areas are managed for nature conservation. The grass is allowed to grow long, encouraging grasshoppers	The site comprises predominantly areas of modified grassland, hardstanding paths and play areas, along with associated introduced shrub planting, a number of public buildings and small areas of scattered scrub. The lines of mature London plane (*Platanus* x *hispanica*) along the paths and western boundary are an outstanding feature of the park. A number of hedgerows within the park are considered	Upgrade to Borough Grade II

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
		and other invertebrates, and native trees and shrubs have been planted, including ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), hazel (*Corylus* avellana) and dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). A scented garden by the south-east entrance provide a good nectar source for bees. Hundreds of bulbs planted by the local community bring added life and colour in the spring. House sparrows can still be found here especially in the dense firethorn (*Pyracantha* sp.) hedge in the north-west corner.	to form ecologically valuable habitats. New hedge planting has been also been carried out by the Friends of Chestnuts Park along the western Park boundary, comprising young whip planting of native species such as beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), which will develop to form a continuous hedgerow feature. The Friends group have also planted a small community orchard and a small wildflower meadow, which comprises a number of native species such as snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), cut-leaved crane's-bill (*Geranium dissectum*) and yellow-rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*), whilst significant numbers of daffodils (*Narcissus* sp.) have been planted along the eastern boundary of the park. The variety of plant species, particularly within the scented garden and community orchard, are likely to be a locally important resource for pollinators, whilst ample opportunities are present for breeding birds. Flood attenuation works are also to be undertaken which will include the creation of a species-rich, wet grassland meadow within the proposed attenuation swale, along with further biodiversity enhancement measures. The site was noted to support small leaved cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster microphyllus*), a species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended), and false-acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), a species listed as species of concern by the London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI). It is recommended that these species should be sensitively managed in order to avoid their spread.	

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
			Given their urban setting, these habitats are considered to be of value and the park forms an important recreational space for local people. The Park also functions as a good community hub, with the local Friends of Chestnut Park group running a number of community events. As such the site support features important for both wildlife and people, warranting its upgraded to a Borough Grade II Site of Importance.	
HgL04 (Local)	Lordship Lane Recreation Ground	The most valuable features for nature conservation in this large park are a short length of stream known as 'The Moselle', and a pond which supports common waterfowl. The stream, which sometimes dries up in summer, is fringed with very large white willows (*Salix alba*), some of which have been pollarded. The pond has vertical concrete sites and holds little aquatic vegetation except duckweed *(Lemna* spp.) and a little square-stalked willowherb (*Epilobium tetragonum*) at the edges. Mallards and moorhens breed on the wooded island. Adjacent damp grassland has a large population of marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*), which is scarce in Haringey. An area of woodland by the access path from Downhills Park Road is known as Lordship Wood. It was planted in the mid-1980s and has matured to provide valuable habitat for birds. A further small plot of native species woodland has been planted in the south east corner which will provide good habitat for birds as it matures.	This is a large area of accessible greenspace in the local area, with a variety of habitats including woodland, streams, grassland, orchard and scrub. The most valuable features of this site remain the section of The Moselle and artificial pond. However, a newly established orchard to the east of the site will provide excellent opportunities for birds and insects once it is better established. This will likely become an important feature of the SINC. The orchard is also a rare example of this habitat in the borough. The various woodland parcels across the site provide excellent habitat for both mammals, including bats, and birds. They are also beneficial to the local community. It is recommended that the site be upgraded to Borough Gerade I due to the diversity of habitats, presence of relatively rare semi-natural bankside vegetation of the Moselle and size of accessible greenspace, particularly in an Area of Deficiency. This upgrade is taken together with a proposed extension to the west as detailed below within the Lordship Lane Recreation Ground potential SINC (Table 2).	• Upgrade to Borough Grade I • Extension to the west (see Table 2)

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL05 (Local)	Harrington Site	The Harrington Project is a community horticulture project, providing support for people with learning disabilities. This site provides valuable contact with nature for its clients. Around the vegetable plots are some attractive ornamental plantings and a number of specimen trees. Greater burdock (*Arctium lappa*), which is uncommon in London, grows on the edge of the site. Beside the Harrington site is a small developing woodland. The young canopy is dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with the odd silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). The ground flora is mostly nettle (*Urtica dioica*), ground elder (*Aegopodium podagraria)* and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*), with male fern (*Dryopteris felix-mas*) and a range of common woodland flowers.	This site is not accessible to the general public; access is only available for members of the Harrington Project or the neighbouring residential developments. The section of the site dedicated to the Harrington Project reflects the existing citation, with the eastern section less maintained, with grassland and open woodland areas present. Fruit trees are present, associated with the vegetable plots. The woodland to the west reflects the citation, with the inclusion of ash, common lime and London plane within the canopy with some evidence of self-regeneration.	No status change
HgL06 (Local)	Southwood Lane Wood	This is a narrow strip of woodland, surrounding a housing estate. It lies on the sands of the Bagshot Beds. The canopy is dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), with pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) also frequent and a range of other trees in small numbers. Ivy (*Hedera helix*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*) and nettle (*Urtica dioica*) are the main constituents of the ground flora.	The woodland remains similar to the existing citation. Small areas of grassland are present to the south, although those are of limited structural diversity, with species including creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), green alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*) and spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*). An area of this grassland had been cultivated, likely by a local resident, as an allotment.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL07 (Local)	Land behind 3 Fairfield Road	This backland site has a mix of habitats, including scattered trees and scrub, areas of ruderal vegetation and rough grassland. Part of the site was been bulldozed in 2002 in preparation for housing development, but planning permission was refused following a Public Inquiry, and the vegetation is now recovering.	A walkover survey was not completed. However, a desk study is considered sufficient to support the SINC review. Aerial imagery of the site taken in March 2021 shows that the Site has been left to re-establish since 2002, with grassland and trees present. A portion of the residential garden appears to have been tarmacked, with evidence of damage from vehicular access to the southern section. The site appears to still provide a block of continuous green space with the surrounding private gardens so deserves continued protection.	No status change
HgL08 (Local)	St Ann's Hospital Wood	This narrow strip of woodland lies on the southern edge of the hospital grounds, alongside the embankment of the Barking to Gospel Oak railway line. The canopy includes ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), beech *(Fagus sylvatica*), oak *(Quercus robur*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and poplars (*Populus* spp.), the latter including a very fine old grey poplar (P. x canescens). There is a single wild service-tree (*Sorbus torminalis*), while true service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*) is becoming naturalised through seedlings from several planted trees. The shrub layer consists largely of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and regenerating elm *(Ulmus* sp.). The ground flora is dominated by nettle *(Urtica dioica*) and large bindweed (*Calyustegia silvatica*), with rough grassland in more open areas.	The western portion of the SINC reflects the citation. However, a large portion of the eastern section has been recently felled, leaving a large clearing. Wood from the recently felled trees has been left on site, which will be beneficial to invertebrates including stag beetle which were been recorded in the local area in 2019. This requires that the timber is retained on site and is appropriately deployed (e.g. providing a mixture of vertical and horizontal deadwood). Whilst the recent tree felling does reduce the overall value of the site, this alone does not warrant a change of status and/or SINC boundary. The site is evidently at risk, particularly if further works of this nature are undertaken across more of the site.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL09 (Local)	Downhills Park	This sizeable park has excellent tree cover, in places forming a woodland structure over dense shrubberies. Native species, including hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), predominate, and there are also some fine specimens of exotic species such as cork oak (*Q. suber*) and cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), all surviving from the original 19th century planting. The park supports good populations of common birds, including song thrush and mistle thrush, and the declining spotted flycatcher has bred in recent years. Downhills Park won a Green Flag Award for 2006/7.	The park retains many of the features described in the citation. There is a wildflower meadow, sown since 2009, which is likely to provide an excellent habitat for invertebrates and foraging bats. The site also supports a small pond within the western woodland area, alongside several piles of deadwood. These areas would be of particular benefit to invertebrates, including stag beetle. An extension to the west is proposed, as detailed below within the Downhills Park potential SINC (Table 2).	• No change in status • Extension to west (see Table 2)
HgL10 (Local)	St Mary's Churchyard, Hornsey	This attractive, well-established churchyard has good tree and shrub cover, including a tiny fragment of hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus)* woodland, which is probably relict ancient woodland. This provides habitat for birds and other animals. Kestrels nest in the church tower, which is the only part now remaining of the former St Mary's Church. The rest of the church was demolished in 1927.	The site is largely ornamental and under relatively intensive management, with the exception of small areas of grassland. The trees forming small pockets or strips of woodland in the south and along the west boundary are the most valuable resource, as too is a larger 'meadow' in the south. This is a relatively quiet site with easy access and important to local people.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL11 (Local)	New River Sports Centre, White Hart Lane Recreation Ground & Woodside Park	These three open spaces together form a substantial area of parkland and amenity grassland in an area deficient in accessible natural greenspace. There are several features of nature conservation interest scattered through the site. New River Sports Centre has two fine ancient pollard oaks (*Quercus robur*) on the edge beside Wolves Lane, while White Hart Lane Recreation Ground has a small lake and an interesting ruderal community on the former nursery. Mature trees, including further fine old oaks, and hedges are scattered throughout. There is free public access to most of the site.	New River Sports Centre and Woodside Park primarily consist of large areas of grassland, with varying levels of management. New River Sports Centre has a large number of scattered trees, including a number of false acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), a LISI species. A portion at the west of White Hart Lane Recreation Ground has been used as construction grounds for Earlham Primary School since 2018, as evidenced by aerial imagery. It has only recently seen less damaging activity, resulting in large areas of ruderal growth. Additionally, the lake is currently dry, with ruderal growth reflecting this to be long standing. To reflect the different regimes, constraints and organisations involved in the management of the site, it is recommended that they be split to form two separate SINCS, both at the new grade.	Split into two SINCS: • New River Sports Centre and White Hart Lane Recreation Ground • Woodside Park

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL12 (Local)	Nightingale Gardens and Avenue Gardens	These two attractive public gardens, with plenty of tree and shrub cover, are linked by a section of former railway embankment. Avenue Gardens and Nightingale Gardens both have good selections of mature trees, including ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), poplars (*Populus* spp.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), oak (*Quercus robur*), false acacia (*Robinia pseudacacia*), whitebeams (*Sorbus* spp.) and lime (*Tilia* sp.). The former railway embankment between the two gardens is wooded with oak and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), with an occasional field maple (*A. campestre*). The shrub layer consists largely of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), with a field layer dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). The embankment continues to the east of Park Avenue, where it is known as Palace Gates.	The Park supports areas of modified grassland and areas of formal landscaping, which are likely to be an important resource locally for pollinators. The areas of young woodland and mature tree cover are outstanding features of the park. Whilst the majority of trees present are UK natives, a number of non-native LISI tree species are present throughout the park, such as false-acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). The areas of formal landscape planting were also noted to support a number of invasive non-native species, including those listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended), and species listed as species of concern by the London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI). The woodland provides ample opportunities for breeding birds and is likely to function as a dark commuting corridor for bats. Indeed, this site forms part of a continuous green corridor within the borough, connecting with Alexandra Park, Thorold Road Allotments and the New River. As such it warrants retention as a Local Site of Importance.	No status change
HgL13 (Local)	The Priory Park	This is a sizeable park with good tree and shrub cover. Until recently, mistletoe (*Viscum album*) grew on one false-acacia (*Robinia pseudacacia*), one of its very few Haringey sites. Unfortunately, the branch on which it grew blew down in gales in December 2006. Other uncommon plants include spiked sedge (*Carex spicata*) in the Philosopher's Garden, where the grassland also supports plentiful bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).	The lines of mature London plane along the paths and eastern boundary are an outstanding feature of the Park. Of relative recent age is also an area of apparently seeded grassland on the Priory Road boundary. Mature birch trees are also present within the ornamental eastern section of the park.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL14 (Local)	Paignton Road Open Space	This small park has numerous trees, including old fruit trees which may be important for invertebrates. Hedges and dense shrubbery provide cover for birds and other animals, and there are small areas of meadow and ruderal habitats. The nationally scarce musk stork's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*) is established in the grassland. Free public access. Of interest to botanists, grey snake-bark maple (*Acer rufinerve*) has reproduced here by seedlings from planted trees, only the second time it has been recorded as self-established in the British Isles.	Primarily well managed grassland dominated the site, with three uncommonly large silver birch (*Betula pendula*) present near the north access. An area of scrub and a hedgerow at the south border of the site offers good opportunities for birds, mammals and invertebrates.	No status change
HgL15 (Local)	Land beside Fortismere School	A small open space, mostly woodland which has developed from the overgrown landscaped grounds of Strathlene House. This is an important feeding site for bats.	A walkover survey was not completed, however a desk study is considered sufficient to support the SINC review. As noted in the previous review: *"A significant proportion of this site has been redeveloped to accommodated* [sic] *Eden Primary School. The remaining woodland is formed of oak, hornbeam, ash and yew over holly bramble and ivy. There are also two small ponds which are lined, and support limited aquatic vegetation."* LUC, (2014) The northern half of the site is now a primary school and therefore should be removed from the SINC boundary. The remaining portion of the site remains as woodland and, due to its continued use for education, warrants continued status as a Local SINC.	• Change boundary Remove northern half (Eden Primary School) • Southern section – no status change.

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL16 (Local)	Muswell Hill Playing Fields	This large area of playing fields are bordered by Coldfall Wood and St Pancras and Islington Cemetery.	The playing fields, whilst of minimal ecological value in themselves, do provide a buffer from urban areas to the sensitive sites of Coldfall Wood and St Pancras & Islington Cemetery. The woodland in the north-west corner and scrub/grassland buffer along the north boundary are the most important habitats. The presence of the latter, with some areas supporting tall herbs and a local resource for invertebrates, highlight the potential that larger areas in the south of the site hold for habitat enhancement. Indeed, the relaxation of mowing in a strip along the south-east boundary is a positive feature. Significant stands of Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica* are present along the western boundary. The site warrants continued designation as a Local SINC.	No status change
HgL17 (Local)	Down Lane Recreation Ground	Until a few years ago, this site was a typical recreation ground, with extensive mown grass and lines of trees around the edge. However, Haringey Council has recently planted up plots of native trees, including birch (*Betula pendula*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). In these areas the grass is left to grow up, allowing wild flowers to become established. These enhancements give the site an air of naturalness in an otherwise urban setting.	Since the previous citation, the native trees along the southern and western boundaries and in the north eastern corner of the site have matured to provide relatively continuous canopy with grassland beneath. This site still acts as an important site for access to greenspace, and provides connectivity to other nearby SINCs.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL18 (Local)	North Bank, Pages Lane	North Bank is small park where mature woodland has developed from former ornamental plantings. Probably the oldest tree in the borough of Haringey, a horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) around 300 years old, is found here. Other mature trees include pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), common lime (*Tilia x europaea*), sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The ground flora beneath the trees is dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg*.) and cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), and also includes pendulous sedge (*Carex pendula*) and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*). The northern part of the site, surrounding Muswell Hill Methodist Church, is freely accessible to the public. The southern part is occupied by a private tennis club.	The woodland is by far the most valuable part of the site and includes a small seasonally wet pond in the south-west corner. The woodland contains a number of mature trees, including the veteran horse-chestnut. Ancient woodland indicator sedges are also present (wood sedge and pendulous sedge), particularly visible along path sides. Of the 0.75ha woodland present, only 50% lies within the SINC boundary in the eastern half, yet the entire area consists of a contiguous block. Indeed, the highest quality areas of woodland (fewer introduced shrubs, greater herb and AWI cover) is within the undesignated western section. It is therefore recommended that the SINC boundary be extended to include this western section (south of Whitehall Lodge). Contrary to the SINC Citation, the north part of the site is not freely available to the public and is instead controlled by gated access. Nevertheless, the presence of a 0.75ha woodland with ancient woodland indicators and veteran trees warrants upgrade to a Borough Grade II SINC; the woodland is comparable to that seen at Grove Lodge Muswell Hill and Palace Gates and certainly in better condition than the latter.	• Extend SINC boundary to west • Upgrade to Borough Grade II.

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL19 (Local)	Haringey Allotments	All allotments in Haringey have been identified as being of Local Importance for Nature Conservation. Allotments provide a valuable resource for wildlife, as well as giving contact with the natural world for allotment holders. They can support important populations of amphibians and reptiles, especially slow worms and grass snakes (grass snakes are known from at least two allotment sites in the north of the borough), as well as birds, mammals and invertebrates.	Whilst allotments in Haringey are indeed valuable for wildlife, there is still variation in their wildlife value. Much of this value comes in the form of individual allotments and their committees having varying degrees of acceptances of areas within the site that need not be actively cultivated and instead allowed to be 'untidy'. Allotments with fruit trees also provide an additional resource for pollinators. And a number of allotments have plots with ponds. Those with the greater diversity of habitats will have greater value. Whilst some sites appear to 'tolerate' un-cultivated plots, this tolerance is in large part due to the hidden nature of many sites. All sites have long waiting lists and those which can be viewed from the exterior (e.g., Fortis Green CA – part of Fortis Green Covered Reservoir SINC) have fewer plots out of cultivation due to the pressure put under allotment secretaries to release plots by those waiting. Not all allotments within the borough are Local SINCs (e.g., Muswell Hill aka Golf Course Allotments).	Citation revision to update the fact that not all allotments are Local SINCS OR Update non-SINC allotments to this status.
HgL19A (Local)	Thorold Road Allotments (aka Myddleton Road)	All allotments in Haringey have been identified as being of Local Importance for Nature Conservation. Allotments provide a valuable resource for wildlife, as well as giving contact with the natural world for allotment holders. They can support important populations of amphibians and reptiles, especially slow worms and grass snakes (grass snakes are known from at least two allotment sites in the north of the borough), as well as birds, mammals and invertebrates.	An allotment with an active community who are sympathetic to and actively encourage wildlife, with one plot dedicated to wildlife enhancement. Beehives were present in various locations alongside deadwood features. There is a varied array of flower areas, scrub and fruit trees, with a high density of fig trees. A wide, well maintained grassland path is present through the centre. Foxes are known to be present within site (observed during the site visit), including breeding pairs (anecdotal evidence provided by allotment holders).	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL19B (Local)	Chitts Hill Allotments	Chitts Hill is a large, well run allotment site, with a variety of wildlife habitats, including small areas of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.)* scrub, tall herbs and rough grassland. Mature trees include various fruit trees and an old treeline of oaks (*Quercus robur*) and hornbeams (*Carpinus betulus*) towards the western boundary. Access is restricted to keyholders.	A large, generally well-maintained allotment site that borders a portion of the New River Sports Centre, White Hart Lane Recreation Ground & Woodside Park SINC. As per the citation, a line of mature oak and hornbeam remain present to the north of the site, with a few mature oak trees to the south west. A good diversity of flowers, fruit trees and a number of plots supporting scrubby areas were present which may be important for reptile and invertebrate populations.	Rename site: Chitts Hill Allotments (Wolves Lane)
HgL19C (Local)	Devonshire Hill Allotments	Devonshire Hill Allotments are large and contain a variety of wildlife habitats, including boundary hedges of pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), ornamental apple (*Malus* sp.) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and scattered unused plots with scrub and rough grassland or ruderal vegetation. Access is restricted to keyholders.	This allotment continues to have a number of plots which are unmaintained, allowing for growth of scrub and grassland areas. A slightly larger area of grassland and scrub had developed to the west of the site. A hedgerow was present along the southern boundary, comprising hawthorn, hazel, Norway maple and oak.	No status change
HgL19D (Local)	Coles Park Allotments (aka White Hart Lane)	Coles Park Allotments have a few unused plots which provide rough grassland habitat for wildlife. Access is restricted to keyholders.	A small allotment site with a number of unused and overgrown plots. Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) was present along the northern boundary, adjacent to Haringey Borough FC. Anecdotal evidence was provided that this has recently been maintained, significantly reducing its extent.	No status change
HgL19E (Local)	Stockton Road Allotments	Stockton Road Allotments are very well used, with few uncultivated areas. Access is restricted to keyholders.	A walkover survey was not completed, however a desk study is considered sufficient to support the SINC review. Given the Borough's stated position on the status of allotments as Local SINCs, there is no reason to change the present status.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL19F (Local)	Gosspatrick Road Allotments	Part of Gosspatrick Road Allotments is occupied by a community project, growing Asian vegetables. Much of the rest is currently uncultivated, and consists of grassland dominated by creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*) and Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*) with numerous ant hills, suggesting this grassland has been established for a number of years. Access is restricted to keyholders.	A comparatively small allotment site, with areas to the east and west left unmanaged which have developed into bramble scrub. Since the last review, an artificial pond has been installed within one of the plots, which has been stocked with goldfish. Informal (but unsubmitted) records from allotment holders indicate that great crested newt are present within the pond, though this remains unconfirmed. This allotment also supports a beehive.	No status change
HgL19G (Local)	Courtman Road Allotments	Courtman Road Allotments contain areas of rough grassland and stands of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg*.) scrub. Access is restricted to keyholders.	The west of this allotment site had been left unmanaged, with a fairly large area to the north of the site dedicated to beehives. This area was screened by bramble and privet scrub. A good diversity of flowering plants and fruit trees were present.	No status change
HgL19H (Local)	Marsh Lane Allotments	Marsh Lane Allotments are very well-used. Scattered fruit trees and climbers along the fence provide wildlife habitat. Access is restricted to allotment holders.	A very well-maintained and highly managed allotment site. Very few overgrown plots present. The south eastern corner of the site houses a pylon surrounded by scrub dominated by bramble and common nettle which is entirely unmanaged. This area in particular has experienced problems with dumping from allotment holders.	No status change
HgL19I (Local)	Easthale Allotments	The well-maintained Easthale Allotments have thick hedges along two sides. These are composed of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) with bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg*.) and rough grassland at the base. Harsh downy-rose (*Rosa tomentosa*), which is rare in London, occurs in the eastern boundary hedge. Access is restricted to keyholders.	One of the larger allotment sites, which borders Tottenham Marshes and Lea Valley SINC. Due to its size, there is a high diversity of flowering plants and fruit trees, with a single mature black poplar (*Populus nigra*) at the centre of the site. No hedges were present on site, but the site was bounded by a metal fence on all sides. Climbing species were present and some growth from the neighbouring sites. The site supports bee hives, ponds and a number of log piles, beneficial for invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL19J (Local)	Creighton Avenue Allotments	Access to this site is restricted to members of Creighton Avenue Allotments Association.	An allotment with an active community association who are sympathetic to and actively encourage wildlife. This allotment had one of the greatest densities of ponds of those sites surveyed and an active program of introducing more larger volume deadwood to encourage ground beetles and other saprophyles. Bat boxes have also been installed and there is a varied array of flower areas, scrub and fruit trees.	No status change
HgL19K (Local)	Alexandra Park Allotments	The well-used Alexandra Park allotments have remnants of ancient hedgerows around their perimeter, with some fine emergent oak (*Quercus robur*), ash (*Fraxinius excelsior*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) trees. Access is restricted to keyholders.	Another allotment with a good number of ponds. The mature oak and ash boundary trees are also an important wildlife feature and the site holds additional value in forming a larger area of SINCs alongside Alexandra Palace Park and Grove Lodge. The south facing banked profile and diversity of plot types will give additional value to invertebrates and stag beetle *Lucans cervus* has been recorded within the last five years.	No status change
HgL19L (Local)	Yeatman Road Allotments	Yeatman Road Allotments are generally well used. The few disused plots support rough grassland and bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) scrub, and a diverse range of 'weeds' manage to survive among the cultivation.	One of the larger allotment sites and with a diversity of habitats at the margins. As per the citation, the site is large and secluded enough to 'tolerate' small areas where cultivation is relaxed and these do allow for a diversity of 'weed' species and ranker grassland areas. A mature line of London plane on the east boundary is also an important feature.	No status change
HgL19M (Local)	Shepherds Hill Allotments	The well-used Shepherds Hill Allotments have several mature trees along the southern boundary, and a belt of scrub along the western edge. Access is restricted to keyholders.	Another site with a good diversity of habitat with fruit trees, flowering plots and unused/scrub areas. The site slopes from south to north and some plots at the base of the slope and within the shade of Queen's Wood and CREOS are less suitable for cultivation and accordingly more diverse. Informal (but unsubmitted) records from allotment holders indicate that slow-worm is present, as are common frog, which use widely available ponds.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL20 (Local)	Tower Gardens	This small park contains several features of value to wildlife, including numerous mature trees and areas of native woodland and scrub planting. The trees are mostly towards the edges of the site, and include some fine large London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*) and common limes (*Tilia x europaea*). There is a dense stand of blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) scrub on the northern edge, and extensive shrubberies around much of the perimeter. These provide nest sites and food for a good range of common birds. Also on the northern edge is a sunny bank, covered in rough grassland and tall herbs, which is likely to support a good diversity of invertebrates.	Much of this site remains as described in the citation. The north eastern to western boundaries support numerous trees with scrub beneath. There is some damage to the ground flora within the wooded area, likely by recreational use.	No status change
HgL21 (Local)	Granville Road Spinney	This small wood is a remnant of a larger area of woodland, on the opposite side of Granville Road, which was redeveloped for housing in the 1990s. The canopy is dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), with an unusual range of planted trees including three fine specimens of the hybrid between rowan and whitebeam (*Sorbus x thuringiaca*). The shrub layer includes wild plum (*Prunus domestica*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*), with a ground flora dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*) and cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*). A range of other woodland flowers, including ramsons (*Allium ursinum*) and three-cornered leek (*A. triquetrum*) have been planted and are now well naturalised. The site is well-used for environmental education by the nearby St Aidan's Primary School, and an information board has recently been installed.	The site closely matches the description from the SINC citation, although there is no evidence that the site is used for educational purposes, as no information board was present. The site remains an important remnant of accessible woodland within an urban setting.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL22 (Local)	Bruce Grove Wood	Bruce Grove Wood is a remarkable site tucked away at the back of Bruce Grove School, but not easily seen from the surrounding roads. There are a range of habitats on the site, including overgrown allotments, mown grass, and secondary woodland of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). The woodland contains some venerable planted trees, including a very large beech *(Fagus sylvatica*). A planning agreement from a nearby redevelopment has provided funding for management of the site, to allow educational use by the school.	A walkover survey was not completed. However, a desk study is considered sufficient to support the SINC review. As noted in the previous review: *"The area of woodland that the site supports has been reduced by approximately 75%. This woodland has been felled and bramble dominated scrub has replaced it. The allotments are now being actively used and there is a newly planted hedge and orchard area. The removal of most of the woodland from the Site has significantly reduced its ecological value. The remaining woodland, scrub and grassland habitats are still of sufficient value for this Site to qualify as a Local SINC".* LUC, (2014) From historical aerial imagery, site appears to be in a similar condition to the previous survey. The site is still likely to provide significant resources for wildlife.	No status change

Site ref.	Site name	Reason for designation	Current value	Recommendation
HgL23 (Local)	Shepherd's Hill Garden	This attractive small park is part of a large area of open space which also includes Crouch End Playing Fields, Shepherds Hill Allotments and, to the west, Queen's Wood. The southern edge of the park, beside Shepherd's Hill, is wooded. The woodland contains some fine mature pedunculate oaks (*Quercus robur*). A rather sparse shrub layer includes hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and wild plum (*Prunus domestica*), as well as box-flowered honeysuckle (*Lonicera pileata),* and unusual garden escape. The ground flora is dominated by cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*), and also contains male-fern (*Dryopteris felix-mas*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) and another scarce garden escape, yellow-flowered strawberry (*Duchesnea indica*). The rest of the park is largely amenity grassland, though this is allowed to grow longer than in many parks, and contains a reasonable range of wild flowers, including bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), black medick (*Medicago lupulina*) and autumn hawkbit (*Leontodon autumnale*).	Whilst small, the site provides a valuable extension to the larger areas of greenspace within this part of the borough. The wooded area on the southern boundary has rather more introduced shrub cover than the Citation suggests and the creation of desire lines within the small woodland have caused some damage. In addition to the features listed in the Citation, the northern boundary with Shepherd's Hill Allotment is a species-rich hedgerow in good condition. Given the immediacy of access from Shepherd's Hill and attractive vista to the north, this is an important site for local people to enjoy and as such warrants retention as a Local SINC.	No change in status

2.3 Table 2: Review of 11 potential SINCs within Haringey Borough

Site ref.	Site name	Previous description	Current value	Recommendation	Outcome of LWSB Review
pHgBII100	Lordship Recreation Ground	Lordship Lane Recreation Ground has undergone dramatic enhancements in recent years. The Moselle Brook which formerly ran along a relatively narrow channel directly south of the hardstanding path that runs east-west across the site, has been diverted to the north of this path. A new channel has been created with a meandering course and banks with a variety of slopes. This is the only example of natural banks to a watercourse in the Borough and this now supports a rich variety of wetland and marginal vegetation including fairly extensive reedbeds. Other ecological improvements include the creation of large areas of wildflower meadows and a notable amount of tree planting in the main northern field of the site. (LUC, 2014).	The site reflects the previous description, with The Moselle present to the south of this section of the park. The grassy banks of the stream continue to support a diverse assemblage of wetland and marginal vegetation. The large grassland to the north of the site provides further accessible greenspace to the existing recreation ground. Areas of the grassland have been left as natural meadows, supporting a good diversity of species, including crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*), selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*), timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*) and willowherbs (*Epilobium* sp.). The natural (albeit from restoration activities) bankside vegetation is a rare habitat within Haringey, present only in a small number of other SINCs. It is also contiguous with a wider area of meadow grassland. As such, it is recommended that Lordship Ground Recreation Ground, including this extension, be upgraded to a Borough Grade I SINC.	• Include as extension to Lordship Lane Recreation Ground (HgL04) • Include within designation to Borough Grade I	Included as extension to Lordship Lane Recreation Ground (HgL04) as a Borough Grade I SINC

Site ref.	Site name	Previous description	Current value	Recommendation	Outcome of LWSB Review
pHgBII101*	North Bank, Pages Lane (west)	NA	See HgL18, North Bank Pages Lane	• Include within Extension to North Bank, Pages Lane (HgL18) • Upgrade to Borough Grade II	Included as extension to North Bank, Pages Lane (HgL18) as a Borough Grade II SINC
pHgL102	Downhills Recreation Ground	No previous description	The site is located to the north west of the existing Downhills Recreation Ground SINC (HgL09). Primarily comprised of amenity grassland which is used as a sports pitch, it provides a large area of unbroken grassland, freely accessible to the public. Lines of mature London planes (*Platanus x hispanica*) run along the south western and western boundaries and a portion of the eastern boundary of this section of the park. Together, both the existing SINC and this proposed extension hold considerable opportunity for enhancement.	• Include as extension to Downhills Recreation Ground (HgL09). • Include within designation as a Local SINC	Included as extension to Downhills Recreation Ground (HgL09) as a Local Grade SINC

Site ref.	Site name	Previous description	Current value	Recommendation	Outcome of LWSB Review
pHgL103	The Westbury Banks Nature Reserve	No previous description	A formerly neglected dumping ground for fly-tippers has been reclaimed via community action and now forms an impressively diverse wild space within an Area of Deficiency. A variety of tree species have been planted within the site, with instances of uncommon species such as wild service tree (*Sorbus torminalis*) being of particular note. The site comprises four different banks boasting a variety of plants, a natural walkway, a rockery, and a small pond, understood to support smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*). The site is considered to provide some beneficial habitat for breeding and foraging birds and supports numerous opportunities for invertebrates, including log piles and bug hotels. The site is in regular use by the community and volunteers, whilst also functioning as an important educational resource to a local community through the provision of bird watching opportunities, guided tours, workshops and events. The site therefore warrants designation as a Local SINC.	Designate as a Local Grade SINC	Designated as a Local Grade SINC

Site ref.	Site name	Previous description	Current value	Recommendation	Outcome of LWSB Review
pHgL104	Duckett's Common and Green Gate Common	No previous description	Duckett's Common is a sizable area of open greenspace, with sports pitches, exercise area and children's play area. Lines of London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) and common lime (*Tilia* × *europaea*) are present around the perimeter of the park and along various footpaths. Green Gate Common is located across Green Lanes and is a mosaic of grassland, scattered trees, areas of shrub and lines of mature London plane. These areas provide important, accessible greenspace within a heavily urban area. Indeed, they sit within a priority area for increasing the provision of parks & gardens and amenity green space.	Designate as a Local Grade SINC	Designated as a Local Grade SINC

Site ref.	Site name	Previous description	Current value	Recommendation	Outcome of LWSB Review
pHgL105	Muswell Hill (aka Golf Course) Allotments	No previous description.	The site comprises a large greenspace with low levels of disturbance, forming one of the larger allotment sites within the borough. The site is well used by the community and provides a number of social and health benefits for the allotment users. The majority of the allotment plots are in current use and support a variety of plant species, including fruit trees, and so provides opportunities for invertebrates. Only two small ponds were observed during the survey, such that amphibian opportunities are limited. This site forms part of a continuous mass of green space in this area providing a link between Former Friern Barnet Sewage Works, Tunnel Gardens, Rhodes Avenue Spinney, Albert Road Recreation Ground, Bluebell Wood and Muswell Hill Golf Course. The presence of allotments here is also part of the cultural character of this part of London. The site therefore warrants designation as a Local SINC.	Designate as a Local Grade SINC	Designated as a Local Grade SINC

Site ref.	Site name	Previous description	Current value	Recommendation	Outcome of LWSB Review
pHgL106	Weir Hall Road Community Open Space	No previous description	The majority of this greenspace is part of the Devonshire Hill Nursery and Primary School. There is an area of amenity grassland, a well-managed nursery play area and a "forest school". The forest school is used as an educational resource for the school and supports an orchard, rough grassland and ornamental planting. The Weirhall Road Community Open Space is a linear land parcel freely accessible to the public and often used as a cut through from Weir Hall Road. The western section of this area is unmanaged but is being developed as allotments by the local community. The remainder of the northern section if a mosaic of bramble dominated scrub and rough grassland. This site is likely to provide some beneficial habitat for birds and invertebrates. Given the importance of this site to local people, the diversity of habitats present and the development as an allotment, it is recommended that this site be designated as a Local SINC, in line with other allotment and community green spaces.	Designate as a Local Grade SINC	Designated as a Local Grade SINC

Site ref.	Site name	Previous description	Current value	Recommendation	Outcome of LWSB Review
pHgL107	Springfield Community Park	No previous description.	The site comprises a modified grassland field with a children's play area. However, the young woodland in the north of the site, and the pond that it supports, is an outstanding feature of the park. The woodland itself supports a diverse tree assemblage, including native species such as oak (*Quercus robur*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), field maple *Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), willow (*Salix* sp.) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*). This woodland area also supports standing deadwood and log piles which provide opportunities for invertebrates, including stag beetle (*Lucans cervus).* The site is a good environmental educational source for the local community, with information boards available on pond life, common birds and trees. This site forms part of a continuous mass of green space in this area providing a link between Former Friern Barnet Sewage Works, Tunnel Gardens, Rhodes Avenue Spinney, Albert Road Recreation Ground, Bluebell Wood and Muswell Hill Golf Course. The site therefore warrants designation as a Local SINC.	Designate as a Local Grade SINC	Designated as a Local Grade SINC

Site ref.	Site name	Previous description	Current value	Recommendation	Outcome of LWSB Review
pHgL108	Armadale Green	No previous description.	The site comprises areas of modified grassland and a children's play area, providing accessible greenspace to the local community for recreational use. A large number of trees are present within the site, which form a continuous, mostly closed canopy and provides a dark corridor to faunal groups such as bats in conjunction with the adjacent Tottenham Railsides site. Bat and bird boxes have been installed on trees within the site which provide roosting opportunities to these species' groups. The site functions as an effective widening of the existing green infrastructure present and contributes to the extensive green corridor within the area, linking the southern portion of the Lea Valley with the Tottenham Railsides site. The site therefore warrants designation as a Local SINC.	Designate as a Local Grade SINC	Designated as a Local Grade SINC

Site ref.	Site name	Previous description	Current value	Recommendation	Outcome of LWSB Review
pHgL109	Brunswick Road Open Space	No previous description.	Brunswick Road Open Space provides an area of accessible greenspace within a heavily urban area and affords the local community a number of social and health benefits as it supports a children's play area, an outdoor gym, table tennis tables and a multi-use sports court. A small area of wildflower planting of recent creation is present at the Roslyn Road entrance to the site, comprising a number of native species such as yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), cut-leaved crane's-bill (*Geranium dissectum*) and cow parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*). The inaccessible area of unmanaged ruderal vegetation and scrub within the east of the site adds to the ecological value of the site and functions, to a limited extent, as part of the existing green infrastructure present and contributes to the linking the extensive green corridor within the area, such as is present at the Tottenham Railsides site, to the undesignated railsides within South Tottenham. The site therefore warrants designation as a Local SINC.	Designate as a Local Grade SINC	Designated as a Local Grade SINC

Site ref.	Site name	Previous description	Current value	Recommendation	Outcome of LWSB Review
pHgL110	Stationers Park	This site supports a mosaic of scrub, woodland, amenity grassland and ponds/wetland areas that are unusual for a London park. This park is likely to support interesting invertebrates and offer a useful resource for bats and birds (LUC, 2014). The wetland areas within this park support sweetgrass sp, *Glyceria* common reedmace *Typha latifolia*, flowering-rush *e* and sea-club rush *Bolbschoenus maritimus*. All of these species are uncommon in Haringey and their abundant presence here is notable. The other habitats this Site supports are sufficiently varied to make this site suitable for a local SINC designation.	The site closely reflects the previous description provided in 2014. The site supports various habitats, including amenity grassland, pocket woodlands, shrub planting and two ponds. The northern pond is well vegetated while the southern pond has very little vegetation with the exception of duckweed *Lemna* sp.	Designate as a Local Grade SINC	Designated as a Local Grade SINC

* By convention (see GiGL Data Standards, H003), extensions to SINCs are considered as potential SINCs in the first instance. Whilst the descriptions of the extensions to Lordship Recreation Ground and Downhills Park are considered as separate sites here, the extension for North Bank, Pages Lane is listed in Table 2 for consistency, but the overall description of the extension area listed within the main SINC entry.

3 Opportunities

The work described herein and presented within each of the 60 SINC and ten potential SINC reports, and the data that has been collected to inform these, present Haringey Council with a range of opportunities for the future. As well as providing a baseline audit of the habitats present within the borough's SINCs, the following additional benefits arise from this audit:

- The combination of habitat classification using the UK Habitat Classification and condition assessments using the DEFRA Biodiversity Net Gain v3.0 methodologies permits the undertaking of biodiversity net gain assessments where development occurs:
    - Within a SINC;
    - Elsewhere in the borough, but where opportunities for biodiversity offsetting/off-site biodiversity net gains need to be identified
- Even in the absence of development, the value of habitat restoration or enhancement can be readily measured using these data. The use of habitat and condition metrics (both at present and under proposed restored/enhanced conditions) can show how measurable change in biodiversity can be achieved as part of a proposed project. This will enable the Council/project officers to communicate their proposals in a tangible way that could be easily understood by consultees.
- As well as helping to identify the value of a given intervention, these data will allow the identification of suitable areas for restoration or enhancement, and permit direct comparisons between different options. It also provides a more direct and objective tool to drive the promotion of enhancement of areas that have hitherto been overlooked for ecological enhancement, particularly parks and gardens where the emphasis is usually placed on recreation, sport, or the conservation of the built environment and/or heritage. However, it is becoming more apparent that these spaces also need to address biodiversity and climate change as part of their role. Many parks are large and well connected with other sites, and therefore provide significant opportunities for targeted enhancement
- These data can also enable insights into the drivers of poor condition in some habitats, for example through recreation pressures. This will help the council to target appropriate measures, such as education and information, in the most relevant locations to improve the condition of the habitats and ultimately the biodiversity resource.
- Local Authorities will be required by government to prepare Local Nature Recover Strategies. The data collected as part of this audit will provide an important resource for Haringey Council as they prepare this plan by allowing the identification of:
    - Existing networks of sites or particular habitat types:
    - Areas where gaps between these may be closed or bridged.
    - Nature Recovery Areas (or similar) – as has been done in a neighbouring borough (Massini, et al., 2021).

4 References

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5 Appendices

5.1 Appendix 1: Study Maps

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Figure 1: Sites of Nature Conservation Within and Adjacent to Haringey

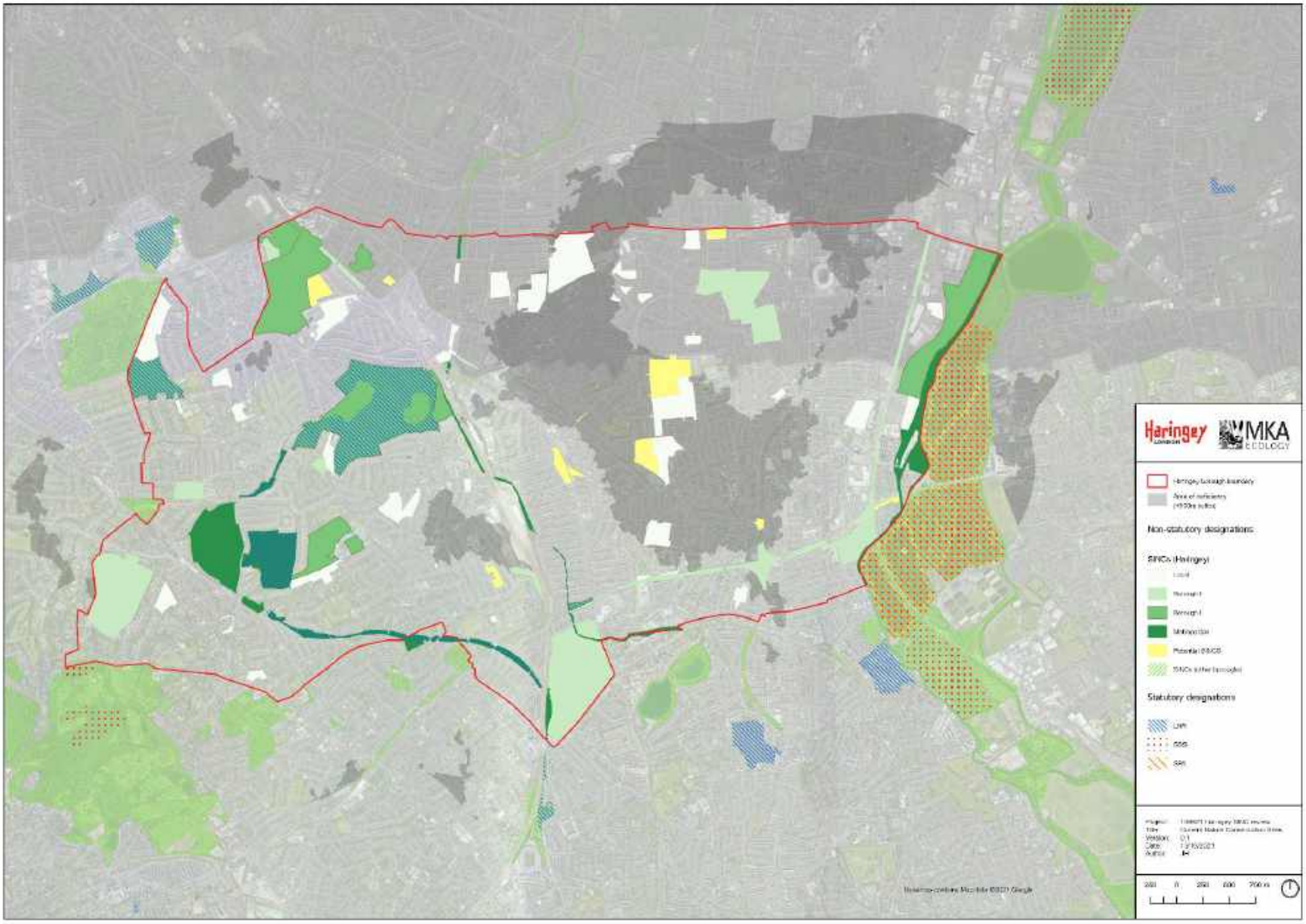


Figure 2: Location of SINCs and Potential SINCS Within the Present Study

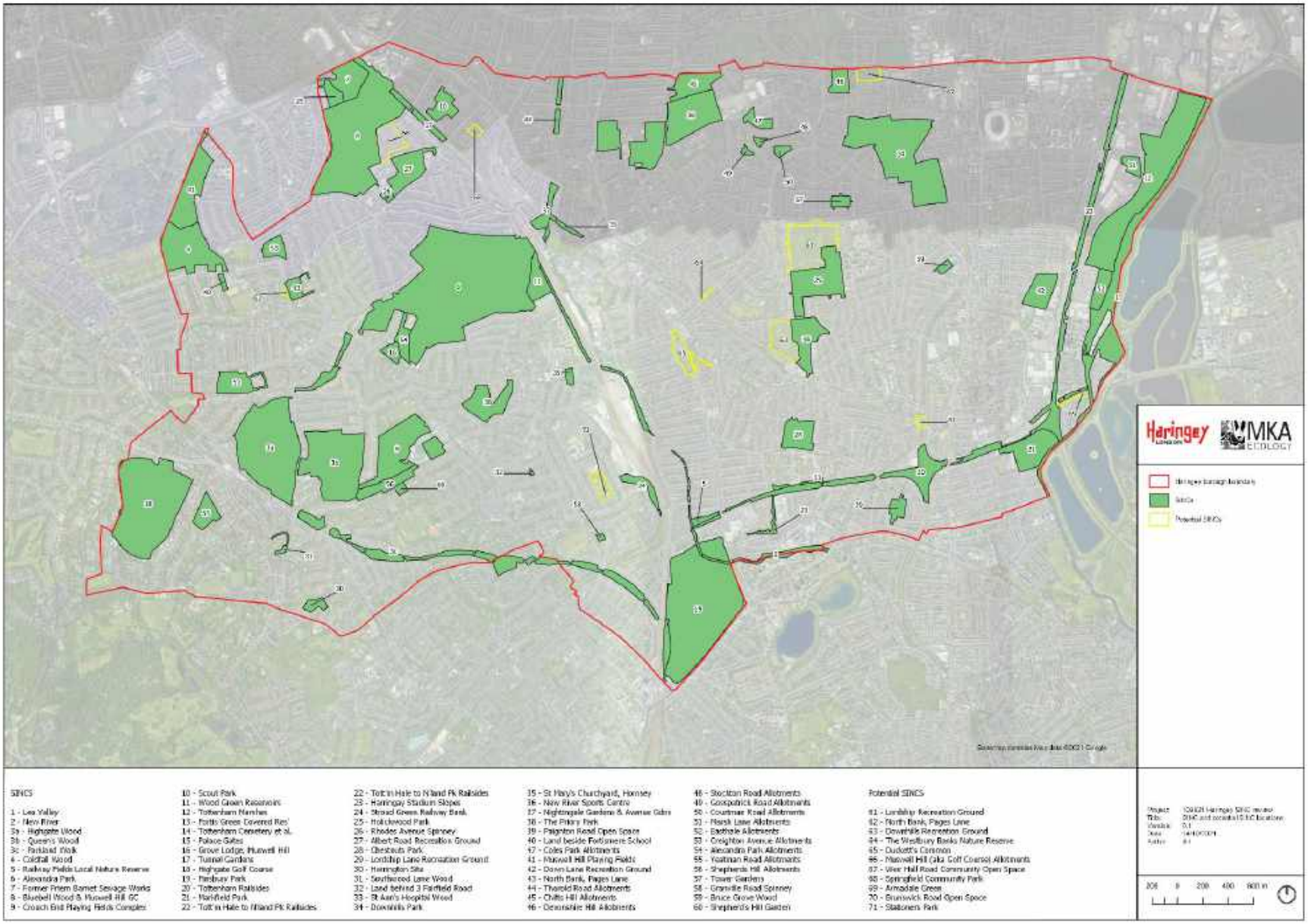


Figure 3: Location of SINCs and Potential SINCS in Relation to Borough Zones

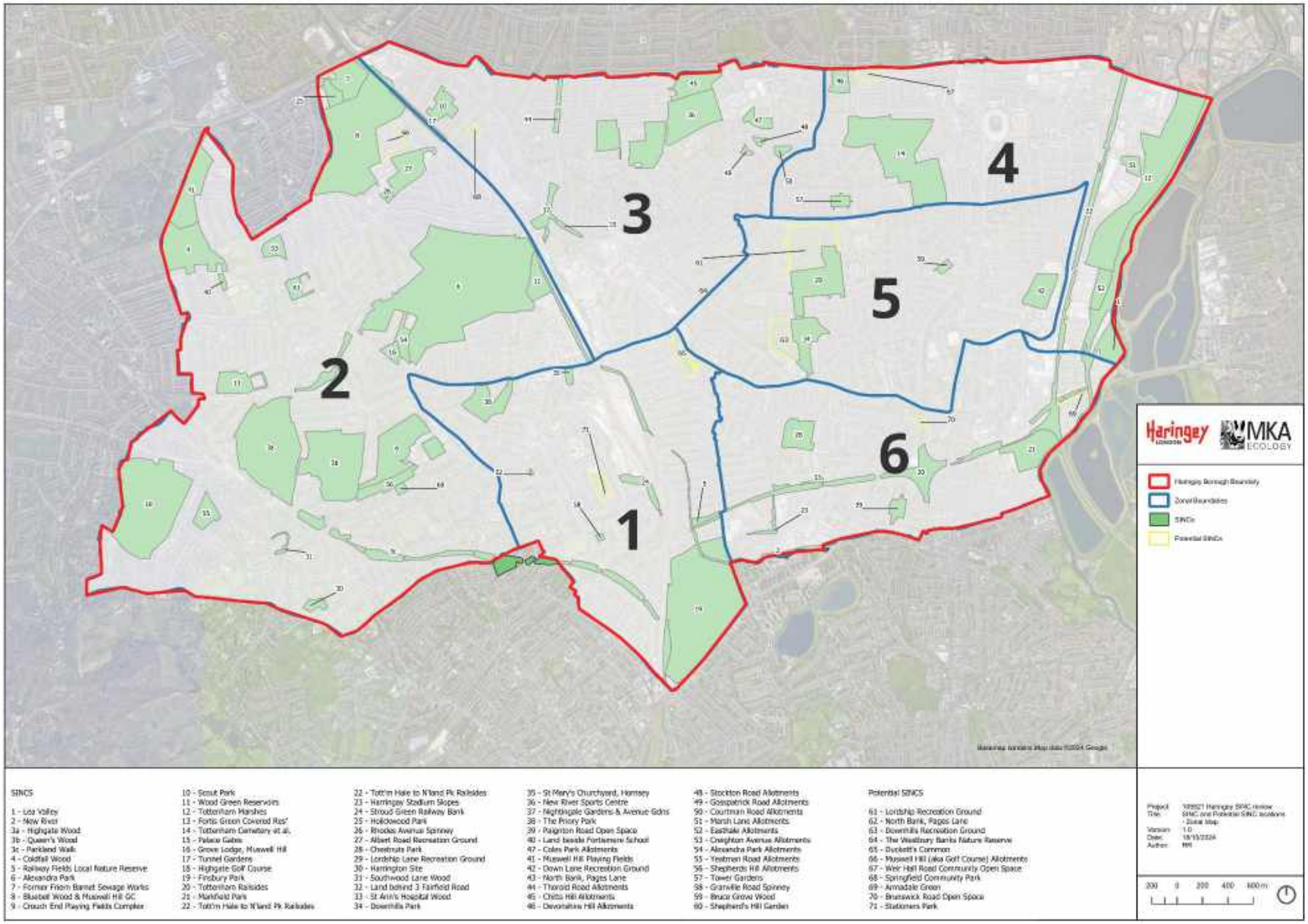


Figure 4: Location of SINCs and Potential SINCS in Relation to Borough Wards

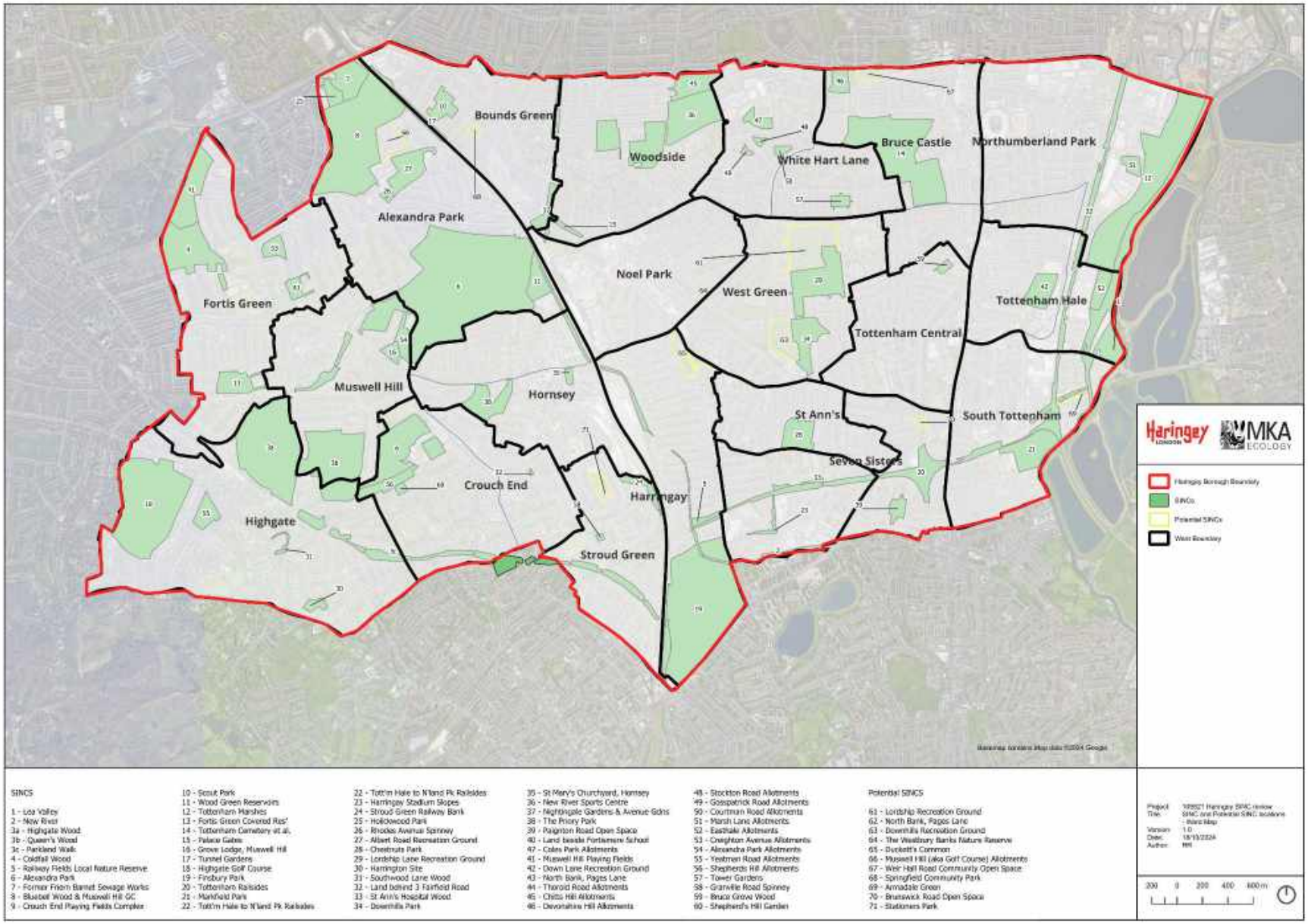
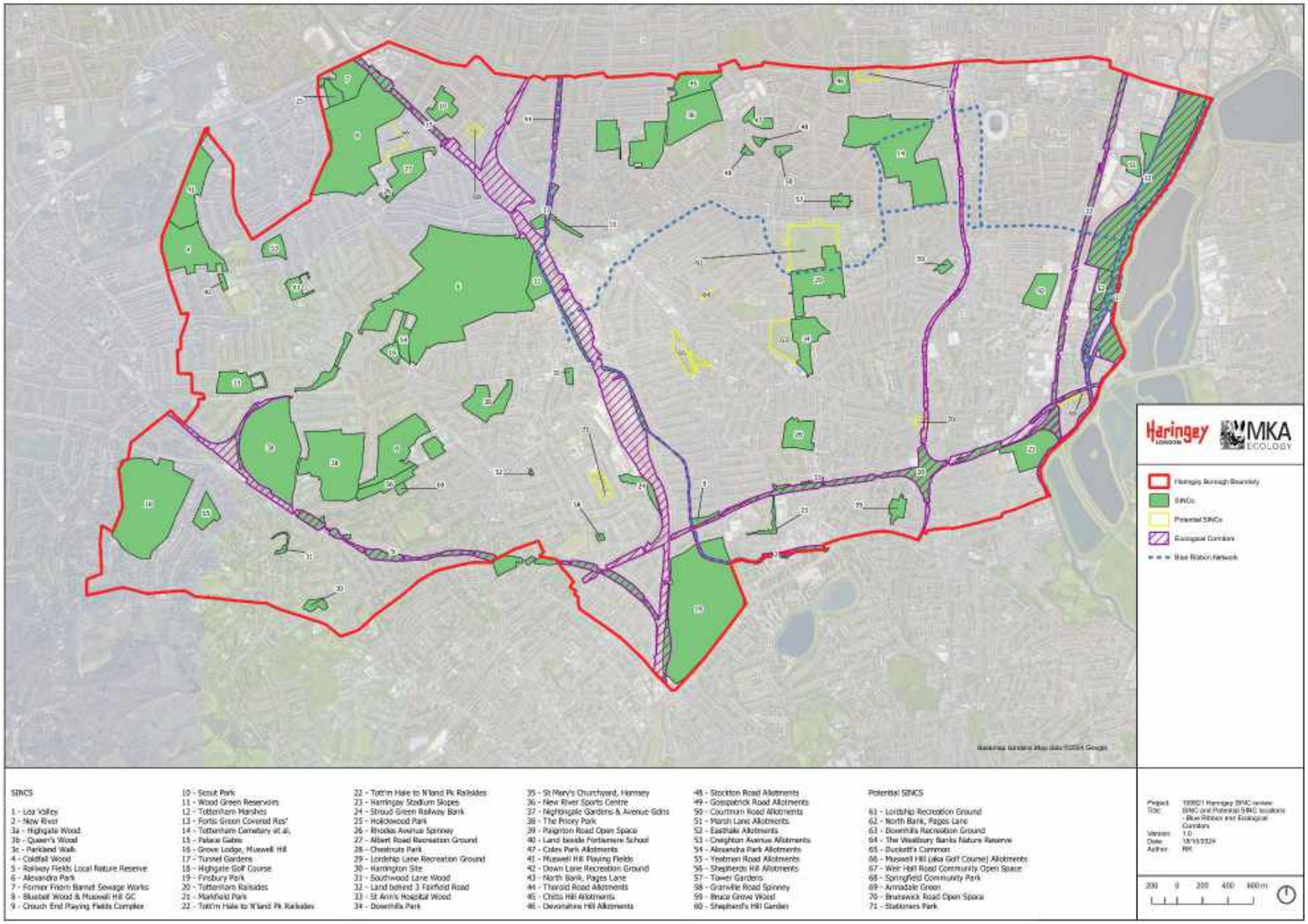


Figure 5: Location of SINCs and Potential SINCS in Relation to Borough Wide Blue-Ribbon Network and Ecological Corridors



5.2 Appendix 2: SINC Site Definitions (GLA, 2018)

Sites of Metropolitan Importance

- Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation are those sites which contain the best examples of London's habitats, sites which contain particularly rare species, rare assemblages of species or important populations of species, or sites which are of particular significance within otherwise heavily built-up areas of London.
- They are of the highest priority for protection. The identification and protection of Metropolitan Sites is necessary, not only to support a significant proportion of London's wildlife, but also to provide opportunities for people to have contact with the natural environment.
- The best examples of London's habitats include the main variants of each major habitat type, for example hornbeam woodland, wet heathland, or chalk downland. Habitats typical of urban areas are also included, eg various types of abandoned land colonised by nature ('wasteland' or 'brownfield'). Those habitats which are particularly rare in London may have all or most of their examples selected as Metropolitan Sites
- Sites of Metropolitan Importance include not only the best examples of each habitat type, but also areas which are outstanding because of their assemblage of habitats, for example the Crane corridor, which contains the River Crane, reservoirs, pasture, woodland and heathland
- Rare species include those that are nationally scarce or rare (including Red Data Book species) and species which are rare in London.
- A small number of sites are selected which are of particular significance within heavily built-up areas of London. Although these are of lesser intrinsic quality than those sites selected as the best examples of habitats on a London wide basis they are outstanding oases and provide the opportunity for enjoyment of nature in extensive built environments. Examples include St James's Park, Nunhead Cemetery, Camley Street Natural Park and Sydenham Hill Woods. In some cases (e.g. inner London parks) this is the primary reason for their selection. For sites of higher intrinsic interest, it may only be a contributory factor. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.
- Should one of these sites be lost or damaged, something would be lost which exists in a very few other places in London. Management of these sites should as a first priority seek to maintain and enhance their interest, but use by the public for education and passive recreation should be encouraged unless these are inconsistent with nature conservation.

Sites of Borough Importance

- These are sites which are important on a borough perspective in the same way as the Metropolitan sites are important to the whole of London. Although sites of similar quality may be found elsewhere in London, damage to these sites would mean a significant loss to the borough. As with Metropolitan sites, while protection is important, management of borough sites should usually allow and encourage their enjoyment by people and their use for education.
- In defining Sites of Borough Importance, the search is not confined rigidly to borough boundaries; these are used for convenience of defining areas substantially smaller than the whole of Greater London, and the needs of neighbouring boroughs should be taken into account. In the same way as for Sites of Metropolitan Importance, parts of some boroughs are more heavily built-up and some borough sites are chosen there as oases providing the opportunity for enjoyment of nature in extensive built environments

- The borough is an appropriate search area. Planning Policy Statement on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005), in paragraph 5 (i), states that local development frameworks should indicate the location of designate sites for biodiversity and geodiversity, including locally designated sites.
- Since essentially a comparison within a given borough is made when choosing Sites of Borough Importance, there is considerable variation in quality between those for different boroughs; for example, those designated in Barnet will frequently be of higher intrinsic quality than those in Hammersmith and Fulham, a borough comparatively deficient in wildlife habitat. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.

Sites of Local Importance

- A Site of Local Importance is one which is, or may be, of particular value to people nearby (such as residents or schools). These sites may already be used for nature study or be run by management committees mainly composed of local people. Where a Site of Metropolitan or Borough Importance may be so enjoyed it acts as a Local site, but further sites are given this designation in recognition of their role. This local importance means that these sites also deserve protection in planning.
- Local sites are particularly important in areas otherwise deficient in nearby wildlife sites. To aid the choice of these further local sites, Areas of Deficiency (see below) are identified. Further Local sites are chosen as the best available to alleviate this deficiency; such sites need not lie in the Area of Deficiency, but should be as near to it as possible. Where no such sites are available, opportunities should be taken to provide them by habitat enhancement or creation, by negotiating access and management agreements, or by direct acquisition. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of an area are identified.

5.3 Appendix 3: Site Boundary Changes and Supplementary Data

The following spatial data is provided alongside this review, containing:

- Proposed boundaries and statuses of existing SINCs.
- Boundaries and statuses of potential new SINCs.
- UK Habitat Classification mapping of each SINC.
    - Area/polygon data.
    - Linear feature (tree lines and hedgerows).
    - Points (target notes, invasive species and trees).
- Habitat condition assessment data (including information on criteria passed/failed and notes).
- Species records collected during field surveys.
- List of invasive species records, as per the LISI recording template.
- The location of SINC access points and their types.

The new boundaries are supplied as ESRI Shapefiles as per the Greenspace Information for Greater London Data Guide (H003, Feb 2017, issue 2).

5.4 Appendix 4: Detailed Methodology

5.4.1 Sites

The sites surveyed as part of the review are given in Table A 1. The seven sites that could not be accessed are listed in Table A 2. Habitat mapping data, condition assessments and ensuing reports are therefore only available for those listed in Table A 1.

Table A 1: Sites surveyed during the 2021 Haringey SINC review

Site Ref.	Site Name	Date	Surveyor
HgBI03	Coldfall Wood	12/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBI05	Railway Fields Local Nature Reserve	02/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgBI06	Alexandra Park	19/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBI07	Former Friern Barnet Sewage Works	25/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBI08	Bluebell Wood and Muswell Hill Golf Course	16/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBI09	Crouch End Playing Fields Complex	25/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBI10	Scout Park	31/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBI11	Wood Green Reservoirs	19/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBI13	Tottenham Marshes	03/09/2021	Will O'Connor
HgBII01	Fortis Green Covered Reservoir and Central Foundation Playing Field	01/09/2021	Rory Roche
HgBII03	Tottenham Cemetery, All Hallows Churchyard and Bruce Castle Park	17/08/2021	Rory Roche
HgBII04	Palace Gates	26/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBII06	Grove Lodge, Muswell Hill	18/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBII07	Tunnel Gardens	25/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBII08	Highgate Golf Course	17/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBII09	Finsbury Park	11/08/2021	James Heywood
HgBII14	Markfield Park	25/08/2021	Jo Sykes
HgBII15	Tottenham Hale to Northumberland Park Railsides	24/09/2021	Rory Roche
HgBII18	Holickwood Park	12/08/2021	Rory Roche
HgL01	Rhodes Avenue Spinney	16/08/2021	James Heywood
HgL02	Albert Road Recreation Ground	16/08/2021	James Heywood
HgL03	Chestnuts Park	11/08/2021	Rory Roche
HgL04	Lordship Lane Recreation Ground	16/08/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL05	Harrington Site	03/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL06	Southwood Lane Wood	03/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL08	St Ann's Hospital Wood	02/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL09	Downhills Park	12/08/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL10	St Mary's Churchyard, Hornsey	24/08/2021	James Heywood
HgL11	New River Sports Centre, White Hart Lane Rec. Ground & Woodside Park	19/08/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL12	Nightingale Gardens and Avenue Gardens	16/08/2021	Rory Roche
HgL13	The Priory Park	20/08/2021	James Heywood
HgL14	Paignton Road Open Space	26/08/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL16	Muswell Hill Playing Fields	13/08/2021	James Heywood
HgL17	Down Lane Recreation Ground	23/08/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL18	North Bank, Pages Lane	01/09/2021	James Heywood
HgL19A	Thorold Road Allotments (Myddleton Rd)	15/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL19B	Chitts Hill Allotments	07/09/2021	Jo Sykes

Site Ref.	Site Name	Date	Surveyor
HgL19C	Devonshire Hill Allotments	14/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL19D	Coles Park Allotments (White Hart Lane)	14/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL19F	Gosspatrick Road Allotments	15/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL19G	Courtman Road Allotments	13/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL19H	Marsh Lane Allotments	02/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL19I	Easthale Allotments	15/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL19J	Creighton Avenue Allotments	26/08/2021	James Heywood
HgL19K	Alexandra Park Allotments	18/08/2021	James Heywood
HgL19L	Yeatman Road Allotments	17/08/2021	James Heywood
HgL19M	Shepherds Hill Allotments	31/08/2021	James Heywood
HgL20	Tower Gardens	07/09/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL21	Granville Road Spinney	26/08/2021	Jo Sykes
HgL23	Shepherd's Hill Garden	26/08/2021	James Heywood
M071	Lea Valley	13/08/2021	Will O'Connor
M096	New River	24/08/2021	James Heywood
M116a	Highgate Wood	27/07/2021	James Heywood
M116b	Queen's Wood	20/07/2021	James Heywood
M116c	Parkland Walk	12/08/2021	James Heywood
pHgBI100	Lordship Recreation Ground	20/09/2021	Jo Sykes
pHgBII101	North Bank Pages Lane	01/09/2021	James Heywood
pHgL102	Downhills Recreation Ground	20/09/2021	Jo Sykes
pHgL103	The Westbury Banks Nature Reserve	22/09/2021	Rory Roche
pHgL104	Duckett's Common	24/09/2021	Jo Sykes
pHgL105	Muswell Hill (aka Golf Course) Allotments	27/09/2021	Rory Roche
pHgL106	Weir Hall Road Community Open Space	20/09/2021	Jo Sykes
pHgL107	Springfield Community Park	27/09/2021	Rory Roche
pHgL108	Armadale Green	24/09/2021	Rory Roche
pHgL109	Brunswick Road Open Space	22/09/2021	Rory Roche
pHgL110	Stationers Park	04/10/2021	Jo Sykes

Table A 2: SINCs where access could not be secured

Site Ref.	Site Name
HgBII11	Tottenham Railsides
HgBII16	Harringay Stadium Slopes
HgBII17	Stroud Green Railway Bank
HgL07	Land behind 3 Fairfield Road
HgL15	Land beside Fortismere School
HgL19E	Stockton Road Allotments
HgL22	Bruce Grove Wood

5.4.2 Notes on Biodiversity Net Gain 3.0 methodology.

For each set of spatial data, both the UK Habitat Classification habitat type and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) habitat type were included as attributes. In many cases, there is a one-to-one mapping (e.g.,

'other neutral grassland' is a habitat found in both classifications). However, in some circumstances, the habitat used in a BNG calculation will not match the primary UK Habitat Classification (e.g., 'Wood pasture and parkland is a secondary code only, which may be mapped with either a grassland or heathland primary code). The BNG habitat is therefore include for the avoidance of doubt.

- Hedgerows and lines of trees are typically mapped as linear features with biodiversity units using lengths in kilometres, though it is recognised that they may often occupy a substantial area. Where this was the case, the immediately adjoining habitat (e.g., neighbouring grassland) was assumed to fill the space.
- Hedgerows are directly classified using the BNG habitat scheme. This takes into account the presence of trees, banks, ditches and species richness, whereas the UK Habitat Classification accounts, at the primary level, for just Priority and non-Priority hedgerow types.
- 'Amenity grassland' is also treated as a separate habitat type (as opposed to being placed as a secondary code within 'modified grassland'.
- Ditches were also variously mapped as either areas or linear features. There were canals/ditches within the surveyed sites and some wide enough to warrant a mappable area (e.g., New River), whereas others, for example where it forms the boundary, could only be mapped as a linear feature.
- With a small number of exceptions, linear water bodies, regardless of their type, are assessed using the 'ditch' condition assessments. It was felt that this was appropriate as:
    - Condition assessments of Rivers require dedicated training and accreditation. Given that this audit may be repeated in the future, it was deemed important to make the methodology as simple as possible, without losing important habitat information.
    - Where it was simply not appropriate to use the 'ditch' condition assessment, e.g. the River Lea within the Lea Valley Metropolitan SINC, no assessment was made. Instead, survey using an accredited specialist is recommended within the site report.
- The distinctiveness values of 'Lines of trees' can vary according to whether the feature is considered to be 'ecologically valuable'. This assessment can sometimes be made when other supporting evidence is present (e.g., it is a known commuting route for bats); this was applied here where either species records implied a potential for a tree line to be ecologically valuable, or whether there was direct evidence from other sources (e.g., development led ecological appraisals or surveys).

5.5 Appendix 5: SINC Site Review Reports

Individual reports, each including habitat and condition maps, the location of notable features (e.g. invasive species) and potential opportunities for habitat creation and restoration are provided for each of the 67 surveyed SINCs as an appendix to this review.



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