

Appendix D

Biodiversity

i) National Priority Species present in Haringey

Skylark	bird of open country declining throughout UK, especially on arable land, due to loss of habitat, has bred on Tottenham Marsh
Linnet	bird of open country declining throughout UK, especially on arable land, due to loss of habitat, breeds on Tottenham Marsh
Reed Bunting	Wetland bird declining throughout UK due to loss of habitat, breeds Tottenham Marsh
Spotted Flycatcher	bird of woodland declining throughout UK, has bred in Tottenham parks
Bullfinch	bird of woods, hedgerow and orchard declining due to habitat loss
Song Thrush	bird of hedgerow and gardens
Pipistrelle	the commonest species of bat, observed at many places in Haringey.
Water Vole	nationally threatened territorial species of steep sided fresh-water river banks. Predated by the introduced American mink. Recorded at the Paddock and Wood Green Reservoir
Otter	a charismatic but rarely sighted animal now re-established in the Lee Valley
Stag Beetle	UK's largest beetle, associated with rotting timber, declining. London is one of its strongholds.
Black Poplar	a nationally declining native tree of water meadows; three mature pollarded trees grow by the Pymmes Brook at the southern edge of Tottenham Marsh. There are two more planted trees on Tottenham High Road.
Mistletoe	familiar semi-parasitic shrub on tree branches; only two populations known in the borough.

ii) London Priority Species present in Haringey

Grey Heron (FS)	easily recognised, major local breeding population Walthamstow Reservoir
Sand Martin	waterside bird declining nationally due to loss of habitat, important breeding population at Tottenham Marsh
House Sparrow (FS)	declining nationally, more rapidly in London, best known bird
House Martin (FS)	declining in London, breeds in Hornsey, South Tottenham, White Hart Lane etc
All other Bats (FS)	many bat species are declining; Haringey holds significant numbers of several species.

NB: Those which are also flagship species have FS in brackets

iii) London Flagship Species present in Haringey

Greater Spotted Woodpecker	distinctive and colourful bird, widespread in borough indicative of woodland
Speckled Wood Butterfly	now widespread and common in the borough - has increased dramatically in London in the last 20 years. The most frequent butterfly at Railway Fields.
Rosebay Willowherb	handsome and familiar plant of woodland edges, roadsides and waste places, once a great rarity in London but now widespread.
Teasel	another familiar and common plant of waste places with striking "seed heads" bearing hooked spines

iv) Haringey Priority Species

Hedgehog (FS)	familiar and widespread in London (and Haringey), hedgehogs are sometimes seen at dusk visiting gardens in search of food (beetles, worms, caterpillars, slugs, etc.).
Jewel Beetle	a rare and spectacular beetle found in a few sites in the borough
White-letter Hairstreak	a strong colony of this attractive small butterfly occurs in Alexandra Park and it has recently been recorded on the Parkland Walk. It is a very local insect in the London area. The caterpillars feed on the leaves of suckering elm saplings.
Wall Bedstraw	Haringey's scarcest native plant; survives on a wall at Markfield Recreation Ground where it was discovered in 1984 by Brian Wurzell. A second population was discovered by Brian at Tottenham Marsh in 2002.
Rusty-back Fern	a single small population of this attractive "western" fern grows on a wall at Markfield Recreation Ground. It is very rare in London, although it does appear to be slowly increasing
Lady Fern	is our most delicate woodland fern; small numbers occur in each of the ancient woods and, very rarely, on damp, shady walls
Hard Fern	a single specimen survives in Queens Wood protected by a dense growth of holly; - the most vulnerable native plant in the borough. Very rare in the London area.
Pale Sedge	turned up in a recently coppiced part of Coldfall Wood in 1993 – previously recorded from Highgate Wood in 1905; very rare in London
Trailing St. John's Wort	was recorded from the same coppice in 1992. This small yellow-flowered species is known to survive in the seed bank for up to a hundred years. It was previously recorded from Highgate around 1920 and is scarce in London.

Native Bluebell (FS)	scarce and largely confined to the four ancient woods; much confused with the widespread “garden bluebell” which is a hybrid between the native species and the Spanish bluebell
Wild Service Tree	uncommon tree found only in the four ancient woods - an “indicator species” of such woodland.
Thin-spiked Wood Sedge	a single plant of this rare sedge grows in Queen’s Wood - there are only two other localities known in Middlesex. Vulnerable to trampling

v) Haringey Flagship Species

Blackbird	distinctive, well known and common
Robin	distinctive, well known and common
Wren	distinctive, well known and common
Long-tailed Tit	distinctive, colourful, present in a number of places in borough
Sparrowhawk	bird of prey, now widespread, sometimes seen in gardens
Kestrel	bird of prey, widespread, often seen hovering
Hornbeam	another ancient woodland tree native only to clay soils in south-east England; the dominant under-storey tree in the four ancient woods.
Ivy	familiar climbing plant, providing an important habitat for nesting birds and overwintering insects and a useful source of nectar in the late summer.
Haringey Knotweed	also known as the Railway Knotweed – the only known wild British population of this remarkable plant was discovered (“new to science”) by David Bevan at Railway Fields in 1987. It is a hybrid between the Russian Vine and the Japanese Knotweed.
Wurzell’s Wormwood	first discovered (again “new to science”) by Haringey botanist Brian Wurzell on railway land at Northumberland Park in 1987. It is a hybrid between the Chinese mugwort and the native British species.
Broad-leaved helleborine	a woodland orchid rarely seen in London; recorded sporadically in Queens Wood – as single spikes in 1956 and 1990, and 12 spikes in 2002.
Viper’s Bugloss	an attractive native plant of chalk grassland; found only as a scarce introduction on disturbed ground in the borough.
False London Rocket	a rare introduction from southern Europe that has become naturalised in a few places in London but with only a few scattered records from Haringey.
Common Frog and Common Toad	frogs and smooth newts are common inhabitants of gardens with ponds. Toads are also locally common but are more particular about the kind of ponds in which they will breed (there are 5 or 6 “frog ponds” for every “toad pond”).