



Lordship Recreation Ground Conservation Action Plan 2022 –2027

Friends
of Lordship Rec

Haringey
LONDON

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How to use a Conservation Action Plan (CAP)

Overview

- The overview sections provide a summary of the conservation actions for each compartment.

Maps

- Map 1 = Lordship Rec
- Map 2 = Lordship Rec Compartments

Compartment Habitats

- Each compartment has a section in the plan titled 'Compartment 'Name' & 'Habitat'.
- In this section, all the habitat types in that compartment are identified.
- The conservation actions to be completed within each habitat are outlined in detail.
- The compartment habitat sections can be used to identify the compartment you wish to complete work in. This can then be narrowed down to a particular habitat within that compartment, and finally the conservation action you wish to complete within that habitat.

Compartment timeline

- After the Compartment Habitat section, is a compartment management timeline.
- The compartment management timeline provides the month of when each conservation action should be completed.
- Choose the compartment to complete the work in and use the compartment timeline to identify the conservation actions to complete each month.

Notable species

- Notable species: Species which are nationally or locally scarce.
- The Notable species table outlines the location, population status and management work for each species.
- The Notable species table should be used to identify any notable species within a compartment before completing any conservation works.
- Notable species listed are with reference to the London Priority Species List (LPSL) in the London Environment strategy as used by GIGL.

Invasive Non-native Species (INNS)

- Invasive Non-native Species are identified by a yellow dot with the species number inside on compartment maps.
- Invasive Non-native Species: Species which cause unwanted environmental or social impacts by spreading rapidly and becoming very abundant in the environment.
- The INNS table outlines the location, London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI) priority category and management works for each species.
- The INNS table should be used to identify any INNS species within a compartment before completing any conservation works.

Monitoring and evaluation

- **The monitoring and evaluation section outlines where to record monitoring and evaluation data and how frequently this information should be recorded.**

Overview of Lordship Recreation Ground

Lordship Recreation Ground, “The Rec”, is Tottenham’s largest park, located on Lordship Lane / Downhills Park Road (N17), Haringey, North London. It is bordered by 2 large Council estates (Broadwater Farm and Tower Gardens) and streets of terraced private housing. It is used by a wide range of people, from dog walkers, families and cyclists to users of the café, volunteers, footballers and joggers. Lordship Recreation Ground was officially opened to the public in June 1936.

Lordship Rec is co-managed by The Friends of Lordship Rec and other on-site user groups, and Haringey Council Parks and Operations – supported by volunteers, including The Conservation Volunteers (TCV), This is coordinated through the Lordship Rec Users Forum.

Formerly a traditional recreation ground, there has been a dramatic increase in nature conservation work and habitat development since the launch of the Friends in 2001. The Rec contains significant areas designated as a flood plain, and also as a Site of (Local) Importance for Nature Conservation. The park’s Management Plan 2015-25 has the ambition of upgrading to a SINC of borough-wide importance. The Rec is also designated as Metropolitan Open Land and is protected ‘in perpetuity’ through a Fields In Trust legal covenant.

The Rec is home to a wide range of habitats, including grasslands, an orchard, woodland, river, a lake and more. There are a host of beautiful trees and lots of wildlife to be enjoyed. There are also facilities for recreational use including a playground for children, a skateboard / BMX area, Shell performance theatre space, bike track area, bike repair and shop, outdoor gym for exercising, multi-use games area, sports field, community building with a café and rooms for hire, model traffic area, a food-growing garden, and more.

The lake has been a feature of the area since at least the 19th Century, at one time it was used for boating but now it is purely a wildlife area. It, and its island, is home to a wide variety of birds, amphibians, and insects.

The Moselle River was brought to the surface in a new winding channel in 2012 after being hidden by a concrete culvert under a path for many years. The Moselle and its associated wetland areas is a now a habitat for many plants, flowers, invertebrates, and birds.

To the south of and parallel to the Moselle there is a natural central passageway of trees, shrubs, and grassy areas, creating a corridor for wildlife.

There are multiple mixed grassland areas, open grass fields, two areas of woodland and an Orchard. The Woodland at the Downhills Park Road entrance was planted by schoolchildren in 1985 to recreate mixed woodland that historically covered the Tottenham area. The woodland contains a variety of species including Sycamore, Horse Chestnut, Holly, Hawthorn and Oak. The second woodland area, known as The Spinney, is an area of scattered grassland and trees adjacent to the bike track. The Spinney is an important habitat and area of high biodiversity value.

The Friends designed Interpretation Boards which have been installed at some of the above features throughout the Rec, and the group have produced a wide range of related educational literature.

An understanding of the interconnectedness between habitats and the landscape at Lordship Rec - and the various community and Council areas of responsibility for maintenance and oversight of different features - is needed to use the Conservation Action Plan in practice. Some of the tasks that volunteers complete will be based on seasonal and predictable changes in the environment. Some of the unpredictable changes include tree disease, streams, winds, soil condition and human impact. For example, the Orchard is waterlogged between November and March and contrastingly can be bone dry April to October. Whilst the tasks in the Conservation Action Plan are a baseline to follow, external factors should be taken into consideration when carrying out conservation work.

Overview

Compartment 1: The Spinney

The Spinney contains many trees, the oldest of which are the white willows in the south of the Spinney. The Spinney consists of a woodland habitat, of which has 5 small open areas: the glade, the seating area, the wetland area, the beetle meadow, and the paddock. There are two paths running through the Spinney.

Compartment 2: The Orchard

The Orchard contains many fruit trees, soft fruit bushes, hedgerows, and grassland habitat. The conservation and maintenance work that is undertaken in the orchard is determined by the long-term aim to gradually create a 'forest garden' habitat, allowing for a degree of 're-wilding'. *See appendix for detailed map of the orchard*.

Compartment 3: The Lake

The Lake is at the centre of Lordship Rec and is around 1m deep at its deepest, has one concrete ramp and a wooden dipping platform. Historically, the lake had been used for boating but now it is purely a wildlife area and is home to a variety of birds, amphibians, and insects.

Compartment 4: Woodland

The Woodland occupies over a hectare of ground at the southern end of Lordship Rec. The woodland habitat is a semi-mature woodland with an understorey of shrubs and a glade. A small stream and two pond have been added to the woodland in recent years to control water flow and increase diversity of habitats.

Compartment 5: Moselle River

The Moselle River in Lordship Rec is approx. 400 metres long and was uncovered in 2012. The river runs through the centre of the Rec, producing a natural central passageway of trees, shrubs, and grassy areas, creating not only a valuable habitat but also a corridor for wildlife.

Compartment 6: Mixed Grasslands

The Mixed grasslands have been classed as one compartment within the Conservation Action Plan. However, the mixed grassland areas in Lordship rec have been divided into multiple habitats. The habitats are spread across Lordship Rec with the main management aim being to preserve and enhance existing nature conservation value of the grasslands.

Compartment 7: Picnic Area

The Picnic area was created in 2012 and is located between the Woodland and the Model Traffic area. The picnic area includes a meadow habitat and some young trees. There are patches of vegetation that provide value to wildlife.

Compartment 8: West Wildlife Area

The West Wildlife area is located to the west side of the Model Traffic Area and is kept as a natural area of grassy mounds bordering a hedgerow. This area is maintained for wildlife.

Compartment 9: Harmony Gardens

Harmony Gardens surrounds Broadwater farm community centre and is a part of Lordship recreation ground. Harmony Gardens is managed by The Friends of Harmony Gardens.

Compartment 10: Hedgerows

The Hedgerows in Lordship Rec are an important habitat and are located across the site.

Compartment 11: Central Nature Corridor

The Central Nature corridor runs through the centre of Lordship Rec. It contains some of the oldest trees in the rec.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SPECIFIC COMPARTMENTS

The maintenance and management of the park as a whole is the responsibility of Haringey Council's Parks Service – its onsite staff, other operational staff and LBH project management officers. Overall decisions are made in partnership with the community through the Lordship Rec Users Forum. However, the community (through the various User Groups, most significantly the Friends of Lordship Rec and its working groups) have taken on levels of responsibility for maintenance and /or management of many of the specific facilities, areas and features in the Rec. The areas below relate to the CAP's 11 Compartments.

Compartment covered	Type of responsibility	Level of responsibility	Organisation
1. Spinney	Maintenance Management	Main Whole	Friends + TCV Friends
2. Orchard	Maintenance Management	Whole Whole	Friends Friends
3. Lake	Maintenance Management	Part Main	Friends + Parks Service Friends + TCV
4. Woodland	Maintenance Management	Whole Whole	Friends + TCV Friends
5. Moselle River	Maintenance Management	Part Part	Contractor + Rivers Forum + Thames 21 Friends + Parks Service + Contractor
6. Mixed Grasslands	Maintenance Management	Part Main	Parks Service + Friends Friends
7. Picnic Area	Maintenance Management	Whole Main	Parks Service Friends
8. West Wildlife Area	Maintenance Management	Part Main	Friends + Parks Service Friends
9. Harmony Gardens	Maintenance Management	Main Whole	Friends of Harmony Gdns Friends of Harmony Gdns
10. Hedgerows	Maintenance Management	Whole Part	Parks Service Parks Service + Friends
11. Central Nature Corridor	Maintenance Management	Whole Part	Parks Service Parks Service + Friends

Lordship Rec Maps

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey, using data provided by Haringey, March 2022



Scale 1:2500 at A3

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground

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Scale 1:2500 at A3

Compartment 1: The Spinney

Habitats

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground, The Spinney

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey, using data provided by Haringey, March 2022



Scale 1:2500 at A3

W1 = Woodland 1

- Wood chippings on pathways
- Cut back / remove Bramble
- Cut back / remove Thistles, Docs, and Nettles
- Cut back overhanging branches on pathways
- Keep pathways clear of encroaching vegetation
- Build and maintain dead hedges
- Build and maintain Stag beetle loggeries
- Crown lift trees to the north of the woodland, next to the public path - Completed by TCV or Parks Ops – dependent on size of the tree

G1 = Grassland 1. 'The Glade'

- Crown lift trees to allow more light into the glade
- Coppice trees
- Removal of tree saplings
- Sow wildflower seeds
- Cut back / remove Brambles
- Cut back / remove Thistles, Dock and Nettles

G2 = Grassland 2. 'The Beetle Meadow'

- Removal of tree saplings
- Build and maintain Stag beetle loggeries
- Build and maintain insect habitats
- Sow wildflower seeds
- Cut back / remove Bramble
- Cut back / remove Thistles, Dock and Nettles
- Coppice trees

WL1 = Wetland 1

- Removal of tree saplings
- Cut back / remove Bramble
- Cut back / remove Thistles, Docs and Nettles

Compartment 1: The Spinney: Management Timeline

Activity	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crown lift trees	G1 W1	G1 W1		G1 W1						G1 W1	G1 W1	G1 W1
Coppice trees												
Removal of tree saplings	G1 G2	G1 G2	G1 G2	G1 G2	G1 G2	G1 G2	G1 G2	G1 G2	G1 G2	G1 G2	G1 G2	G1 G2
Sow wildflower seeds			G1 G2	G1 G2	G1 G2				G1 G2	G1 G2		
Cut back Bramble	G1 G2 W1	G1 G2 W1								G1 G2 W1	G1 G2 W1	G1 G2 W1
Cut back Thistles, Docs and Nettles	G1 G2 W1	G1 G2 W1								G1 G2 W1	G1 G2 W1	G1 G2 W1
Build / maintain Stag beetle loggeries	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2
Build and maintain insect habitats	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2
Wood chippings on pathways	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1
Cut back overhanging branches on pathways	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1
Keep pathways clear of encroaching vegetation	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1
Build and maintain dead hedges	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1
Boundary hedge maintenance	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1	W1

Compartment 2: The Orchard

Habitats

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground, The Orchard

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey, using data provided by Haringey, March 2022



Scale 1:2500 at A3

O1 = Orchard 1

- Prune Trees
- Mulch around the trees
- Mulch path from Freedom Rd. gate across the Orchards heading towards the Hub but ending at the beginning of the mown field
- Coppicing rotation of Hazel trees
- Create and maintain 2 dead hedges along the South-West of the Orchard
- Cut back and control Bramble on the paths
- Scythe grass around each tree in the Orchard. Do not cut down nettles behind the entrance gate!
- Scythe the grass and above the Medlars in the centre of the Orchard and remove arisings annually in September/October, to promote regrowth of ox-eye daisies and other wildflowers
- Water the newly planted trees, shrubs, and other plants
- Cut paths to keep them clear and accessible
- Top up mulch around all the fruit trees and shrubs
- Pull up Invasive creeping thistle
- Harvest fruit trees
- Plant young trees (that were grafted in the Spring)
- Litter picking needs to be done weekly
- Pathways in the Orchard are mown by Haringey Council

FB = Soft Fruit Border

- Remove weeds around soft fruit border
- Weed the mulched areas around the soft fruit bushes and trees
- Plant new soft fruit bushes along soft fruit border

G3 = Grassland 3

- Cutting of the mixed grasslands is completed once a year, with different areas of the Orchard being cut at different times
- Cut to 1m around each tree continuously
- Following each cut, the cut material should be left for a few days-1 week to allow seeds to drop and invertebrates to detach, before being raked off

H1 = Hedgerow 1

- A 7-8-year Coppicing rotation of Hazel trees along the southern hedgerow of the Orchard

Compartment 2: The Orchard: Management Timeline

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Prune the Pear and Apple Trees: Scions are kept for either grafting onto rootstock, cut up for mulch or are given away.	O1	O1										O1
Mulch around trees that are severely affected by boggy ground. Mulch soaks up excess water.	O1	O1								O1	O1	O1
Mulch path from Freedom Rd. gate across the Orchard heading towards the Hub (ending at the beginning of the mown field).	O1	O1	O1									O1
Coppicing of Hazel trees that form the hedge at the southern end of the Orchard. Each tree coppiced once every 7-8 years.	H1	H1										
Use coppiced branches to construct large guards around selected young fruit trees. At least two bundles of Hazel sticks and 12-16 stakes are needed for fencing guard.	O1	O1	O1									
Brash from coppicing can be used to create / maintain dead head along southern end of Orchard. Brash pile to be put on top of each Hazel stump to protect	O1	O1	O1									

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Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Creation and maintenance of mulched path through the Hazel Hedge.	01	01										01
Cut back and control Bramble on the paths. Bramble cuttings to go around some of the newly planted trees as a vandalism deterrent. Bramble cuttings can also be scattered in front of and over the Horseradish growing along the fence at the southern end of the soft fruit border. Leave the flowering / fruiting branches.	01	01										01
Cut back and control Brambles behind the Pears to the North; alongside the fence with Freedom Road (to keep a path open to the North and the Spinney).	01	01										01
Scythe the grass around each tree in the Orchard. Do not cut down the nettles behind the entrance gate. Grass Cuttings to be placed around the outer rim of the mulched area at each tree.			01	01	01							

Lordship Recreation Ground Conservation Action Plan 2022-2027

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Planting new plants for the soft fruit border.			O1	O1	O1							
Carefully weed the mulched areas around each soft fruit bush.			O1	O1	O1							
Water (once a week) the newly planted fruit trees, shrubs, and other plants. See Appendix for tree numbers. Water away from the trunk (15cm or more to reach the feeder roots, approx. 3 minutes gives 30L).				O1	O1	O1	O1	O1	O1			
Scrub off Woolly Aphid on some of the Apple trees (see appendix).					O1	O1						
Remove weeds around all the fruit trees, in the mulch area only, prioritise the young trees. Pulling up only – no digging forks or trowels in. Weeds to be thrown into the brambles.						O1	O1	O1				
Cut approx. 1m around each fruit tree (use scythes or shears).						O1	O1	O1				
Mow paths to keep them clear (Haringey council do this with a lawn mower). Do not cut down the nettles behind the entrance gate and along the fence on freedom road.						O1	O1	O1				

Lordship Recreation Ground Conservation Action Plan 2022-2027

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Prune Cherry and Almond trees. Dead branches of Almonds should not be used as mulch.						01	01	01				
Top up mulch around all the fruit trees, windbreak trees and shrubs on the western edge (at least a canopy width). Mulch before winter – ensure no mulch touches the trunk of the tree (create a dip around it). For the bigger trees, 3 wheelbarrow loads of mulch required.						01	01	01	01	01	01	
Pull up invasive Creeping Thistle (Invasive species #). Don't dig up. Leave the thistle growing in the dead hedge.						01	01	01				
Harvesting of any fruit on trees.									01	01	01	
Plant young trees (grafted in the spring). Watering and mulching the young trees once planted.									01	01	01	
Scythe an area of the Orchard; the central area both above and below the medlar circle and remove the arisings.									01	01		
Plant spring flowering bulbs in selected patches (with nursery children).									01	01	01	
Continued watering of trees.									01			

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Litter Pick	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Remove weeds around the soft fruit border and mulched areas around the trees. Do this carefully - Bulbs have been planted around many of the fruit trees.			01	01	01							
If damage has occurred to the trees, carefully saw off damaged branches.						01	01	01				

Compartment 3: The Lake

Habitats

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground, The Lake

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey, using data provided by Haringey, March 2022



Scale 1:2500 at A3

L1 = Lake 1

- **Maintenance of concrete ramp and dipping platform**
- **Cut back and control Bramble in the planted banks and surrounding areas of the lake**
- **Cut back and control self-seeded Willows in the artificial bank and beds**
- **Cut back dead vegetation to prepare for new growth**
- **Cut back and control Creeping Thistle**
- **Maintain interpretation boards around the lake**
- **Rake out blanket weed**
- **Litter picking: in and around the lake**
- **Maintain floating islands in the lake**
- **Remove silt from the north/east corner of the lake**
- **Maintenance of and improvements made to the central island**
- **Increase water levels when they drop too low, using tap from the Lordship Rec hub**
- **Keep pathways clear around the lake**
- **Continue to discourage the use of bread-feeding; keep the interpretation boards updated around the lake to educate members of the public – encouraging alternatives to bread**

Compartment 3: The Lake: Management Timeline

Activity	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maintenance of concrete ramp and dipping platform	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1
Cut back and control Bramble in the planted banks/ paths surrounding the lake	L1	L1										L1
Cut back and control self-seeded Willows in the artificial bank and beds	L1	L1										L1
Cut back dead vegetation	L1	L1									L1	L1
Cut back and control Creeping Thistles						L1	L1	L1				
Maintain Interpretation boards around the lake	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1
Rake out blanket weed	L1	L1									L1	L1
Litter picking: In and around the lake	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1
Maintain floating islands in the lake	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1
Remove silt from the north/east corner of the lake	L1	L1									L1	L1
Maintenance of and improvements made to the island	L1	L1									L1	L1
Increase water levels when they drop too low					L1	L1	L1	L1				

Compartment 4: The Woodland

Habitats

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground, The Woodland

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Scale 1:2500 at A3

W2 = Woodland 2

- Coppicing / thinning of Hazel
- Removal of three-cornered leek (predominantly located east of the main path)
- Removal of garden plants (other than those planted in memory of war shelter victims)
- Cut back / removal of Dogwood (Invasive Species 1)
- Control Ivy growth on trees, removal above 120cm on yearly rotation
- Fallen trees to be left in place to provide habitat and increase biodiversity
- Plant native wildflowers
- Maintain dead hedges along southern and northern edges using vegetation from cutting back shrubs
- Maintain paths by laying woodchip on the surface (twice a year)
- Thinning of trees

P1 = Pond 1

- Removal of rubbish / logs from the pond and stream
- Maintenance of stream at entry and exit points of the pond

P2 = Pond 2

- Removal of rubbish / logs from the pond and stream
- Maintenance of stream at entry and exit points of the pond
- Pond was created to control the water leakage. Willow whips were planted in the central island of the pond to soak up some of the water

GL1 = Glade 1

- Crown lift trees to allow more light into the glade
- Removal of tree saplings
- Cut back / remove Brambles
- Cut back / remove Thistles, Docs and Nettles

Compartment 4: The Woodland: Management Timeline

Activity	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Coppicing / thinning of Hazel	W2	W2									W2	W2
Removal of 3cornered leek					W2							
Removal of "garden plants"	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2
Cut back and remove Dogwood	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2
Cut back and control Ivy growth on trees	W2	W2									W2	W2
Planting of native wildflowers			W2	W2								
Create and maintain dead hedges along southern / northern edges	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2
Maintain paths by laying woodchip			W2						W2			
Littler pick	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2	W2
Tree thinning	W2	W2									W2	W2
Removal of rubbish / logs from the pond / stream	P1	P1									P1	P1
Maintenance of stream at entry and exit points of the pond	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1

Compartment 5: The Moselle River

Habitats

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground, The Moselle River

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey, using data provided by Haringey, March 2022.



Scale 1:2500 at A3

R1 = River 1

- **Monitor the river for an open channel flow**
- **Prevent vegetation / dumping blockages along the river**
- **Removal of dams built by members of the public**
- **Unblock the outflow grille**
- **Control self-seeded willows along the river**
- **Litter pick along the Moselle**

Compartment 5: The Moselle River: Management Timeline

Activity	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Monitor the river for an open channel flow	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1
Prevent vegetation / dumping blockages along the river	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1
Removal of dams built by members of the public	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1
Unblock the outflow grille (Haringey).	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1	R1

Compartment 6: Mixed Grasslands

Habitats

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground, Mixed Grasslands

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Scale 1:2500 at A3

M1 - 20 = Mixed Grassland 1 – 20

- For general meadow-cut management, there is a yearly plan that consists of selectively mowing different areas twice a year to control the creeping thistle. The yearly plan is managed by The Friends of Lordship Rec.
- The cuts happen approximately mid-April and early August each year. Not all areas are mown twice a year, to prevent complete habitat loss.
- The area selected for a cut is determined by observations made and the degree of spread of Creeping Thistle.
- Following each cut, the cut material should be removed, or the arisings can be used as mulch around the young trees in M11. Mixed Grassland 11 is covered almost entirely with creeping thistle.
- In areas that have not been selected to be mown, creeping thistle is removed by hand-pulling or scything.
- Creeping thistle is in all areas, but some have a lot less than others. Hand pull and scythe creeping thistle. Remove cuttings from the area.
- In almost every mixed grassland, there are trees growing.

Mixed Grasslands: General Management

- Arisings from cutting the mixed grasslands must be transported to London Waste for disposal. It has been suggested that in the future, more effective methods like bailing as hay for collection or sale / composting are explored.
- Chemicals should NOT be used in the mixed grassland areas. Any unwanted plant species, including those around trees, should be controlled by mechanical means e.g., cutting, dead-hedging, and mulching, rather than by chemical use.
- There are 5 fruit trees in M10 and 3 fruit trees in M11. The fruit trees should be managed in accordance with the actions for Compartment 2: The Orchard.

Compartment 7: Picnic Area

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground, Picnic Area

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey, using data provided by Haringey, March 2022



Scale 1:2500 at A3

Picnic area

- **Cutting back brambles across the pathway leading to the Woodland**
- **Litter picking**
- **Haringey Parks staff mow the paths through the picnic areas**
- **This area is left to grow 'wild'**
- **Previous work has included removal of the Poplar saplings as there were many close together. Potential task for future conservation work in the picnic area.**

Compartment 8: West Wildlife Area

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground, West Wildlife Area

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey, using data provided by Haringey, March 2022



Scale 1:2500 at A3

West Wildlife Area

- Litter picking
- This area is left to grow 'wild'

Compartment 9: Harmony Gardens

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground, Harmony Gardens

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey, using data provided by Haringey, March 2022.



Scale 1:2500 at A3

Harmony Gardens: Maintenance and Improvement Tasks

Harmony Gardens is situated behind the Broadwater Farm Community centre.

- **Maintain area of raised beds for growing vegetables and herbs**
- **Weed vegetable beds**
- **Transplant wildflowers from vegetable beds to wildflower gardens**
- **Weed paths**
- **Litter pick**
- **Mulch fruit trees and bushes**
- **Prune fruit trees**
- **Prune willows and use branches**
- **Cut back branches overhanging compost boxes**
- **Make and use own compost**
- **Turn compost and keep it humid**
- **Control bind weed**
- **Deadhead plants and save and use seeds**
- **Sow wildflower seeds**
- **Control slugs with traps**
- **Control aphids with soapy water**
- **Make insect habitats**
- **Use companion planting methods**
- **Do crop rotation to prevent build-up of pests and balance minerals in soil**
- **Teach which creatures are helpful in garden and which are not**
- **Keep garden organic**

Areas in Harmony Gardens:

- **There is an area of raised beds for growing vegetables and herbs.**
- **There are several flower gardens including wildlife gardens. There are a few fruit trees including apple, pear, plum and soft fruit bushes.**
- **There is a greenhouse, a poly tunnel, and a shed.**

Compartment 10: Hedgerows

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground, Hedgerows

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey, using data provided by Haringey, March 2022.



Scale 1:2500 at A3

Hedgerows

The hedgerows at Lordship Rec provide a valuable habitat for wildlife, including shelter, food, and nesting sites. The hedges at Lordship Rec are predominantly made up of Hawthorn, Privet and Hazel.

Lordship Rec's Management Plan 2010-2025 objectives for hedgerow management are as follows:

- Plant up gaps in all existing hedgerows using native tree species other than Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Guelder Rose, Hazel or Holly, to improve species diversity of the hedgerows.
- The central 'eco-hedge' running from the Eco-Hub towards Higham Road gate is to be maintained as a particularly biodiverse feature. Maintenance tasks include minimal cutting, planting of additional native species and allowing long grass to grow on the margins of the hedge to increase wildlife habitat and refuge for invertebrates.

*(*See Lordship Rec's management plan 2015-2025 for more information on hedgerow management*).*

Compartment 11: Central Nature Corridor

Map of Lordship Recreation Ground, Central Corridor

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey, using data provided by Haringey, March 2022.



Scale 1:2500 at A3

Central Corridor

- **Keep Central Corridor clear of litter**
- **Maintain woodchip on pathways**
- **Manage trees and scrubs to maintain pathways and sightlines**
- **Contains some of the oldest/most historical trees in the Rec. Conservation management tasks to be determined.**

Notable Species

Notable Species Number	Species	Location: Compartment and Habitat	DAFOR Site-specific category	Population Status	Management works: 2022 – 2027
1	Starlings (<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>)	Compartment 5, Moselle River Compartment 6, Mixed Grasslands Compartment 3, Lake	Occasional	Starlings' population numbers have been declining across the UK and Europe since the 1980's (RSPB and IUCN).	Continue to manage and improve suitable habitats for Starlings in the Rec. Monitor and Record sightings of Starlings.
2	Dunnock (<i>Prunella modularis</i>)	Compartment 5, Moselle River Compartment 11, Central Nature Corridor Compartment 7, Picnic area Compartment 8, West Wildlife area	Occasional	The Dunnock is classified in the UK as Amber under the Birds of Conservation Concern: Red list for birds in 2015. The Dunnock population numbers are decreasing (IUCN).	Continue to manage and improve suitable habitats for Dunnocks in the Rec. Monitor and Record sightings of Dunnocks.
3	Bats Common Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>) Soprano Pipistrelle (<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>)	Compartment 3, Lake Compartment 5, Moselle River	Occasional	The Common pipistrelle is of least concern on the IUCN Red list and the population status is stable (IUCN, 2019). The Soprano pipistrelle is of least concern on the IUCN Red list, but the population status is unknown (IUCN).	Continue to manage the habitats in which the Bats inhabit. This will ensure they have shelter and a continuous source of food.

4	<p>Sparrows <i>(Passer domesticus)</i></p>	<p>Compartment 2, Orchard</p> <p>Compartment 10, Hedgerow, Eco-Hegde</p> <p>Compartment 5, Moselle River</p> <p>Compartment 6 Mixed Grasslands</p> <p>Compartment 7, Picnic area</p> <p>Compartment 8 West wildlife area</p>	Frequent	<p>The House Sparrow's population numbers are decreasing according to the IUCN red list.</p>	<p>Continue to manage and improve suitable habitats for Sparrows in the Rec. Monitor and Record sightings of Sparrows.</p>
5	<p>Skipper Butterflies <i>(Thymelicus sylvestris)</i></p>	<p>Compartment 3, Lake</p> <p>Compartment 2, Orchard</p> <p>Compartment 6, Mixed Grasslands</p>	Occasional	<p>Skipper butterflies are considered common / widespread in the UK.</p>	<p>Skipper butterflies live in grasslands, wetlands, and woodlands. Continue managing the interconnectivity of habitats in Lordship Rec.</p>
6	<p>Flat-footed fly</p> <p>Platyezidae is a family of more than 250 species found in woodland habitats. The common name is 'flat-footed flies'.</p>	<p>Compartment 4, Woodland 2</p>	Rare	<p>Unknown.</p>	<p>Their primary habitat is woodland. Protect and conserve the Woodland in the Rec. Monitor and record sightings of Flat-footed flies.</p>

Invasive Native/Non-native Species

Invasive Non-native species Number	Species	Location: Compartment and Habitat	Concern	London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI): Priority Category	Management works: 2022-2027
1	Dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>) (Native Species)	Compartment 4, Woodland 2	Dogwood can spread very quickly and can become invasive.	--	Cut back and removal of Dogwood in the Woodland. Do not remove all of the Dogwood at once, the aim is to control Dogwood – not eradicate.
2	Creeping Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>) (Native Species)	Compartment 6, Mixed Grasslands	Creeping Thistle is an invasive weed that can quickly spread which outcompetes other species for light, water, and nutrients.	--	Pull up as much Creeping Thistle as possible by hand, in areas where the mixed grasslands are not mown.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Any data collected is used to help form GiGL, records, London Invasive Species Initiative (LISI), Park Management Plans and Conservation Action Plans.

What are the benefits of monitoring and evaluating?

1. Data collected will impact on future Conservation Action Plans.
2. Data collected will inform future actions.
3. Recording data creates a sustainable future for green spaces.
4. Monitoring and Evaluation enhances current biological records.

Recording Monitoring and Evaluation Data (2022-2027)

Objective	Action	Body responsible	Frequency of Action
Record and monitor species data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out site surveys. Record data using survey sheets. Submit data to GiGL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers Users of the Park Friends' Groups Community groups 	Continuous
Evaluation of Conservation Action Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use recorded data to help inform future conservation actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haringey Council TCV Friends' Groups 	Once every 5 years.
Evaluation of Park Management Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use recorded data to inform annual conservation actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haringey Council TCV Friends' Groups 	Once a year.
Use the iNaturalist App as an informal way of recording species' data. 	Record species' data using the iNaturalist app. Record data within the 'Haringey Wildlife' project on the iNaturalist app.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers Users of the Park TCV Friends' Groups Community groups 	Continuous

Appendices

Friends of Lordship Rec

- The Friends of Lordship Rec became established in 2001 and have worked with the community to look after, protect, promote and improve the Rec for everyone to use and enjoy. The Friends are a group of residents and park users who meet regularly together with the aim of protecting and encouraging good maintenance of Lordship Rec. The Friends work closely with Haringey Councils Park service.
- The Friends organise a range of events and activities, including fundraising for and coordination of various projects and annual flower and produce show. The Friends carry out informal monitoring of the park and report any problems. The Friends have a number of reps and working groups helping to manage and maintain various parts of the rec.
- For more information on how to get involved with The Friends of Lordship Rec, please see here: www.lordshiprec.org.uk

Volunteering opportunities and contacts in Lordship Rec

Lordship Rec has a wealth of natural resources that need our help.
Through the Friends of Lordship Rec and the Friends of Harmony Gardens you can get involved in conservation work, learning new skills and meeting new people. Use the contacts on this sheet to get involved.

Harmony Gardens
The Friends of Harmony Gardens manage this community garden and vegetable growing space and you can volunteer on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Contact: foharmonygardens@gmail.com

The Spinney
The Spinney has a variety of trees and offers skills such as dead hedging. It also has a bug hotel. Contact Ruth at: rutharoot@blueyonder.co.uk

The Orchard
The trees in the orchard need constant attention and the meadows around them are also managed by the Friends of Lordship Rec.
Contact Sally at: shaywill@fastmail.co.uk

Lordship Hub
The Hub, run by Lordship Hub Co-operative, is at the centre of the park. There are several volunteering opportunities from Cafe work to gardening.
Contact Kate at: kate@lordshiphub.org.uk

The Lake
The lake is managed by the Friends of Lordship Rec, who have organised several projects to improve its biodiversity.
Contact Joan at: joanhcurtis51@gmail.com

Meadows
The meadows are managed in partnership with the Council and are in constant need of attention from Spring to Autumn in order to keep the down the thistles and to allow other species to flourish
Contact Sally at: shaywill@fastmail.co.uk

Lordship Litterpickers
Meet at 10am outside the Hub on the first and third Wednesday of the month.
Text: 07914641167 to join the group.

Trees
There are many young trees around the Rec that need constant attention to help them grow into healthy mature trees.
Contact Sally at: shaywill@fastmail.co.uk

Moselle River
There is as yet no formal volunteering group for the river but the Friends of Lordship Rec are involved with the Council, developing a management plan for the River and in the future there may be volunteering opportunities.
Contact Caroline at: cjeppson120@gmail.com

The Woodland
This strip of woodland contains various trees and wildflowers. The Friends of Lordship Rec manage these woods, maintaining the path, keeping sight lines open and managing glades and streams.
Contact Catherine at: 47moonraker@gmail.com

- Each winter, the eastern end of the orchard, and the lower northern end of the orchard, becomes extremely boggy for months. For example, from 2020-2021, there was standing water in the lower section for at least 3 months.
- Coppiced wood from the Hazel trees must be stored securely off-site if it is to be used again.
- The Friends of Lordship Rec have held an 'Apple Day' in early October, part of which includes the planting of young fruit trees by local families, who undertake to maintain it for the first few years.

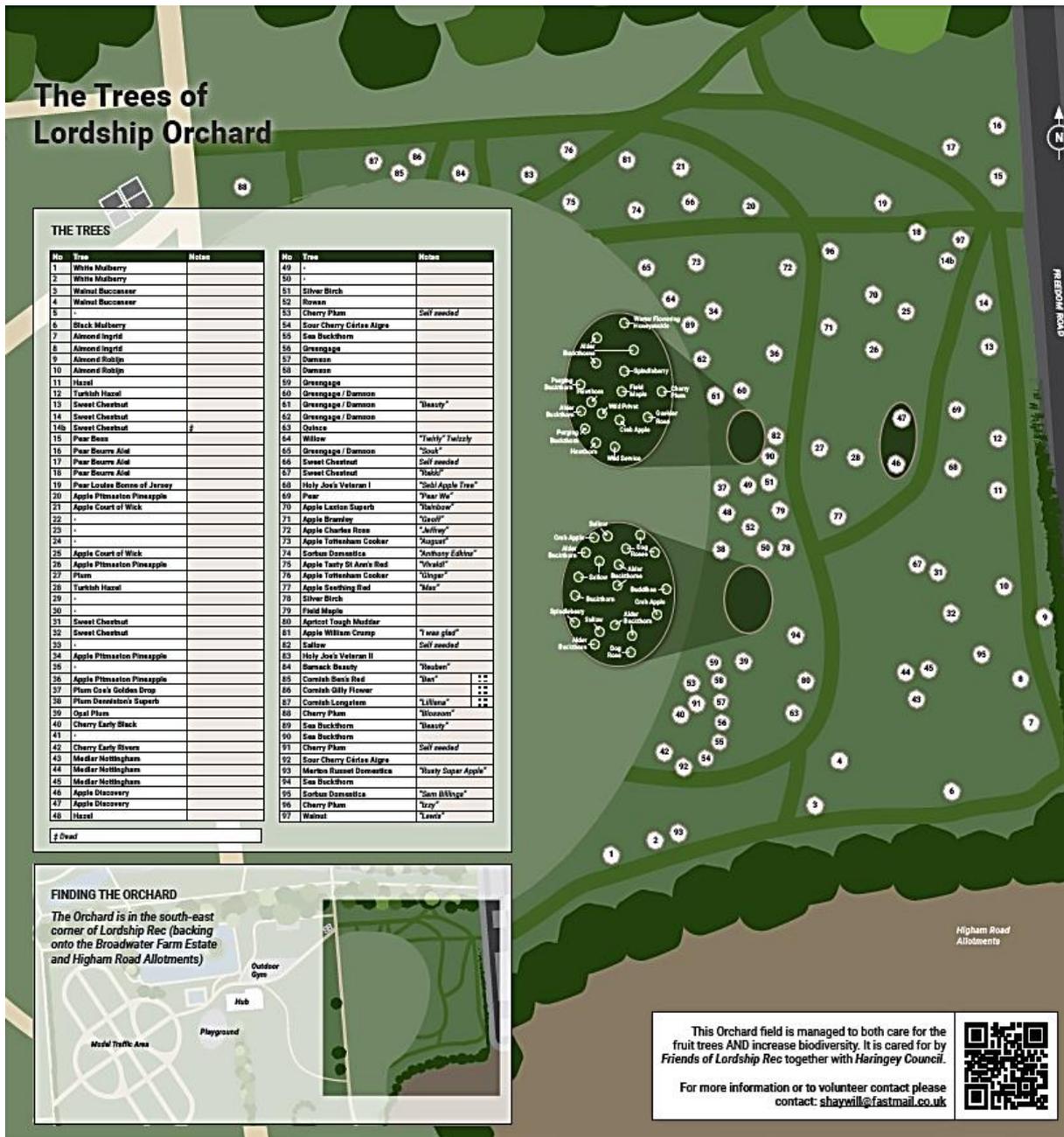
Orchard: Trees

- Tree 82 (*see Orchard Map in appendix*), the self-seeded Sallow, has been left to grow due to its use as a 'windbreak' and for its biodiversity value.
- The western edge of the orchard has been planted with a range of fruiting trees (Trees 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 80).
- Western edge has been planted with fruiting shrubs which have deliberately been left unpruned, to grow into a low growing hedge to provide a windbreak.
- Spring bulds have been planted throughout the soft fruit border and around many of the fruit trees, including: all the pear trees (trees 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19), the apple trees (trees 21, 34 and 36) and the plums (trees 37 and 38).
- Weekly watering must be completed. For example, the young trees need 30 litres every 10 days which can take up to a whole day (5 hours) each week.
- Young trees (planted in the autumn of 2019 and 2020) include trees 88, 87, 85, 86, 83, 76, 75, 74, 72, 73, 96, 97, 71, 77, 48, 49, 50, 51, 78, 79, 65, 64, 89, 62, 61, 60, 68, 53, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 92, and 93.
- The Friends of Lordship Rec have a friendly relationship with Martin, Allotment tenant on Higham Road, who stores the hose reel on his allotment.
- Only Cherry Plum and Black Mulberry trees need to be watered with a watering can. The hose reel stretches over to water all the other young trees.
- New physical labels can be hung on the trees.
- As of 2021, all the cherry trees have died and only rootstock is now growing. The almond trees are badly affected by Peach Leaf Curl and are the two in southeast corner are dying rapidly.
- In 2021, the Sweet Chestnut trees have particularly struggled and are affected by the Asian Gall Wasp. Tree 31 has died, and the remaining two live trees are struggling.

Orchard: General Management

- At the Upper (southerly) section, the grass is cut short, and the arisings removed (and added to the outer rim of the mulched area around the mulberries and walnuts) to keep nutrient levels low and encourage the growth of wildflowers.
- Russian Comfrey and Water Figwort have been planted in the lower boggy area in a small circle to the west of Tree 14, Sweet Chestnut. These will be left to self-seed and spread.
- There are a few patches of Crack Willow (to the south of Pear 18 and tree 68 and the old site of tree 69) that will be left to grow.
- The grass is scythed approx. 1m around each tree to reduce competition for the tree's roots.

Map of the Orchard – June 2020



Compartment 4: The Woodland

The Woodland: Species List

Common Name	Latin Name	Flowers from	Flowers to
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	S 06 (Jun)	07 (Jul)
Bittersweet/Woody Nightshade	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	S 06 (Jun)	09 (Sep)
Gelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	S 06 (Jun)	07 (Jul)
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	04 (Apr)	06 (Jun)
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	07 (Jul)	09 (Sep)
Spear Leaved Orache	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	07 (Jul)	10 (Oct)
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	07 (Jul)	09 (Sep)
Guernsey (Sumatran) Fleabane	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	06 (Jun)	10 (Oct)
Male Fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>		
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium</i> sp?	06 (Jun) or 07 (Jul)	08 (Aug) or 09 (Sep)
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	06 (Jun)	08 (Aug)
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	05 (May)	09 (Sep)
Herb Bennet / Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	05 (May)	06 (Jun)
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechome hederacea</i>	03 (Mar)	05 (May)
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	07 (Jul)	09 (Sep)
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides</i> spp?	04 (Apr)	05 (May) or 06 (Jun)
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	06 (Jun)	09 (Sep)
Red Dead Nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	03 (Mar)	10 (Oct)
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	03 (Mar)	04 (Apr)
Prickly/Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>	06 (Jun)	10 (Oct)
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	06 (Jun)	10 (Oct)
Soft Shield Fern	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>		
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	03 (Mar)	06 (Jun)
Lesser Celandine, Pilewort	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	03 (Mar)	05 (May)

Common Name	Latin Name	Flowers from	Flowers to
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	05 (May)	08 (Aug)
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrian officianalis</i>	06 (Jun)	07 (Jul)
Canadian Golden Rod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	08 (Aug)	10 (Oct)
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	01 (Jan)	12 (Dec)
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	03 (Mar)	10 (Oct)
Common (Stinging) Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	06 (Jun)	08 (Aug)

Compartment 5: The Moselle River

Moselle River: General Management

- In the summer months, when the vegetation is very thick, it becomes difficult to see where blockages are and to get access to the channel.
- Conservation management actions have been carried out by external contractors, Ebsford Environmental, who are engaged on a 3-year contract from 2020-2022. The aim of this contract is to improve water quality, chemically, visually and in terms of olfactory improvements.
- The river is subject to surges when there is heavy rainfall which can destroy vegetation and habitats.

Moselle River: Future Goals

- A management plan is needed for the existing willows that are self-seeding along the river Moselle.
- The self-seeding willows on the South side of the Silt Pond are casting shade over the pond. The willows have self-seeded in the wetland overflow channel (which cuts across the south meadows), are reducing habitat for wetland flowers.
- The creation of a maintenance contract for managing a large volume of vegetation in the Channel, managing inflow and outflow grilles so they do not lapse in 2022.
- A clear role for volunteers in managing the vegetation around the Moselle, as well as keeping the channel clear, to be defined and agreed between stakeholders and Haringey council.

List of plants used to plant the channel in 2011/2012:

Lordship Recreation Ground Management Plan 2015

Appendix D

River Channel Planting

Edge of Channel		
Angelica	Angelica sylvestris	Bees, Hoverflies
Marsh Marigold	Caltha palustris	Early pollen source
False Fox Sedge	Carex otrubae	Create habitat for wildlife
Greater Tussock Sedge	Carex paniculata	Create habitat for wildlife
Pendulous Sedge	Carex pendula	Create habitat for wildlife
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum	
Hemp Agrimony	Eupatorium cannabinum	Bees, Butterflies
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	Bees, Hoverflies
Flag Iris	Iris pseudacorus	Pathogen removal
Soft Rush	Juncus effusus	Create habitat for wildlife; enrich the soil with oxygen; pathogen removal
Hard Rush	Juncus inflexus	Create habitat for wildlife; enrich the soil with oxygen; pathogen removal
Greater Bird's-Foot Trefol	Lotus pedunculatus	Common Blue butterfly larvae
Gypsywort	Lycopus europaeus	
Yellow Loosestrife	Lythrum vulgare	Bees, Hoverflies
Purple Loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria	Bees, Butterflies
Water Mint	Mentha aquatica	Bees, Pathogen removal
Water Forget-me-not	Myosotis scorpioides	
Lesser Spearwort	Ranunculus flammula	Bees
Great Water Dock	Rumex hydrolapathum	
Woody Nightshade	Solanum dulcamara	Birds, inc Thrushes
Brooklime	Veronica beccabunga	
Common Bent (Grass)	Agrostis capillaris	Meadow Brown & Gatekeeper butterfly larvae
Meadow Foxtail (Grass)	Alopecurus pratensis	
Sweet Vernal Grass	Anthoxanthum odoratum	
Crested Dogtail (Grass)	Cynosurus cristatus	
Tufted Hair Grass	Deschampsia cespitosa	
Red Fescue (Grass)	Festuca rubra	Meadow Brown & Gatekeeper butterfly larvae
Channel Planting		
Water Plantain	Alisma plantago-aquatica	
Lags Foot	Apium nodiflorum	Create habitat for marginal invertebrates
Flowering Rush	Butomus umbellatus	Create habitat for dragonfly and damselfly; enrich the soil with oxygen
Watercress	Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	
Common Club Rush	Schoenoplectus lacustris	Create habitat for wildlife; enrich the soil with oxygen; pathogen removal
Grey Club Rush	Schoenoplectus lacustris 'Albaescens'	Create habitat for wildlife; enrich the soil with oxygen; pathogen removal
Branched Bur Reed	Sparganium erectum	Create habitat for widgeon nesting, roosting and feeding; enrich the soil with oxygen

London Borough of Haringey

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Maps used in the Conservation Action Plan

- Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC, with data provide by London Borough of Haringey (2022).

Coppicing in the Rec

- A qualified and experienced Coppice worker (Suz Williams) currently supervises the volunteers doing the coppicing work, in partnership with The Friends of Lordship Rec. The Friends have run the coppicing in 2021/2022 as a teaching workshop.
- Working with a qualified coppice worker has the additional benefit of not only getting the coppicing done swiftly and efficiently, but also drawing in new people who learn unusual skills, and who are likely to volunteer in the Rec in the future.
- There is a lot of wood produced from coppicing - large branches (from trees that have not been coppiced for some 15 to 20 years) can be used for green woodworking. Most of the sturdy stakes are needed for making fencing around the young fruit trees, the slightly slimmer stakes are sold as bean poles, and the long whippy lengths are almost all needed for weaving in the fencing. The brash that is 'left over' is valuable for projects such as protecting the plants along canal banks in Hackney, and for stuffing into the dead hedges in the Orchard.

Glossary Index

DAFOR Categories

- **D = Dominant.** To score D, a species would have to be the most common plant on your site, 50-100% cover of the site.
- **A = Abundant.** To score A, a species must be really common on your site, 30-50% cover of the site.
- **F = Frequent.** To score F, a species must be found in multiple places on your site, 15-30% cover of the site.
- **O = Occasional.** To score O, a species is found in a few places on your site, 5-15% cover of the site.
- **R = Rare.** To score R, a species should occur as a small number of individuals, <5%.

Invasive Non-native species

Species which cause unwanted environmental or social impacts by spreading rapidly and becoming very abundant in the environment.

Notable Species

Species which are nationally or locally scarce.

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