



**Biological
Recording
Company**

Southwark Field Recorder Day Report

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**Version 1
23 October 2025**



About the Biological Recording Company

The Biological Recording Company works with a range of partners across the UK to deliver events that engage naturalists with their local wildlife sites and generate species occurrence records that can be used by site managers to inform habitat management and conservation.

Our **Field Recorder Days** are a core part of our mission to get more people observing wildlife and submitting their data into biological recording systems. These events involve visiting a site with a group, searching for species in a target species group, and identifying and recording them.

Beginners through to experts are all welcome, and we always employ a subject specialist to lead the day and be on-hand to provide identification support and mentoring throughout the day. Previous events have focused on a wide range of species groups: everything from fungi and grasses to molluscs and beetles.

Species occurrence records generated through these events are collated through iRecord and shared with site managers. Local Environmental Record Centres and National Recording Schemes/Societies are also able to access all iRecord records relevant to the region/taxonomic group they cover.

Find out more about our recording projects and other training opportunities:

- **Field Recorder Days:** <https://biologicalrecording.co.uk/field-recorder-days/>
- **Natural History Training Courses:** <https://biologicalrecording.co.uk/biological-recording-training-services/>
- **Invertebrate Study Days:** <https://biologicalrecording.co.uk/invertebrate-study-days/>
- **Earthworm Sampling:** <https://biologicalrecording.co.uk/earthworm-services/>
- **Webinar Programme:** <https://biologicalrecording.co.uk/webinars/>
- **Self-study Online Training Courses:** <https://courses.biologicalrecording.co.uk/>

Disclaimer

Please note that Field Recorder Days should not be considered as a proxy for detailed biodiversity surveys and are not designed to replace surveys conducted by ecologists and other biodiversity professionals.

The list produced in this report details only the species that were recorded during the event(s) being reported. It does not constitute a comprehensive list of either the species found on the site or the results of other recording or survey efforts onsite. For a biodiversity data search for this site, please contact Greenspace Information for Greater London.

The identification skills of participants were variable, and unconfirmed records are included within this report, so the lists provided should be treated with a degree of caution. Site managers are advised to follow up these activities with surveys by ecological specialists where necessary.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the following individuals, groups and organisations:

- Liam Nash for assisting with organising the programme and recruiting local volunteers to attend the courses and events.
- Holly Weber for stepping in to support the Field ID of Bumblebees training course.
- Connor Butler, Mark Patterson and Mark Spencer for providing us with their invaluable specialist natural history knowledge and skills.
- All those who attended the training courses and Field Recorder Day events, and contributed species occurrence records through iRecord.
- The London Natural History Society and Southwark Council for helping to promote the Field Recorder Days through their networks.

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Project Summary

The Biological Recording Company was commissioned by Southwark Council in April 2025 to deliver a programme of five courses and events as part of a wider programme of free-to-attend biodiversity learning opportunities within the London Borough of Southwark. The events were focused on bees, beetles, earthworms and plants.

Three work packages were delivered by the Biological Recording Company (see **Table 1** below). A summary of the main achievements is provided in **Figure 1** below.

Table 1: Summary of project work packages.

Ref.	Work package title	Work package description
1	Biological Recording Training	Delivery of two biological recording training courses at sites within the London Borough of Southwark.
2	Field Recorder Days	Delivery of three Field Recorder Day events at green spaces within the London Borough of Southwark.
3	Data Management and Reporting	Dissemination of species occurrence records and production of Southwark Field Recorder Day Report.

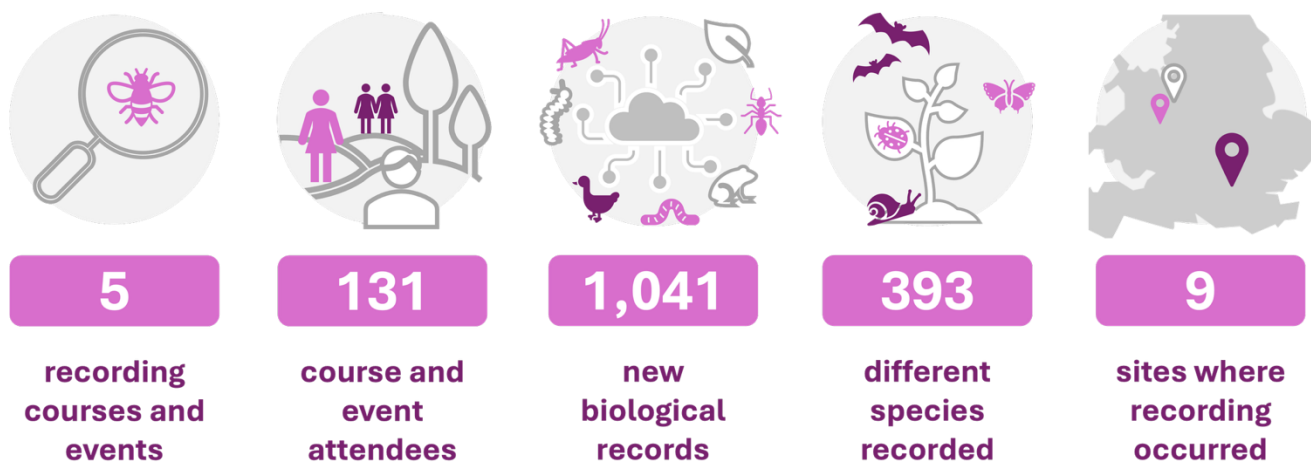


Figure 1: Summary statistics for the biological recording and natural history training activities covered within this report.

Recording activities took place across the sites listed in **Table 2** below and illustrated in **Figure 2** on the following page.

Table 2: Sites covered within this report. SNC = Site of importance for Nature Conservation. LNR = Local Nature Reserve.

Work	SINC	LNR	Other site designations
Belair Park	Yes	No	Metropolitan Open Land
Burgess Park	Yes	No	Metropolitan Open Land
Centre for Wildlife Gardening	Yes	No	
Dulwich Park	Yes	No	Metropolitan Open Land
Galleywall Nature Reserve	Yes	No	
Rouel Road Estate Community Orchard	No	No	
Russia Dock Woodland	Yes	Yes	Metropolitan Open Land
Stave Hill Ecological Park	Yes	Yes	Metropolitan Open Land
Surrey Quays	No	No	

1 Biological Recording Training

Two one-day biological recording training courses were delivered at sites within the London Borough of Southwark, with subjects aimed at those new to biological recording and an emphasis on developing biological recording skills in Southwark residents.

Ref.	Output	Target	Status
1.1	Biological recording training courses delivered at sites within the London Borough of Southwark	2 courses	Complete 2 courses
1.2	Training course students attended biological recording training courses	20 students	Complete 48 students

A total of **48 learner days were completed** across the two training courses, with 32 new species occurrence records generated and submitted to iRecord (see **Figure 3**).

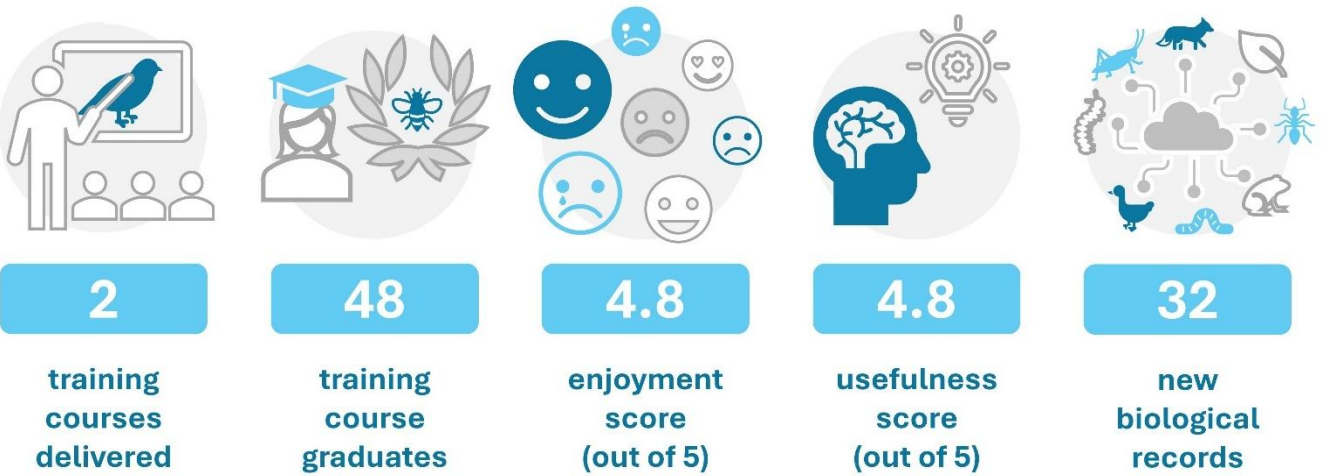


Figure 3: Summary of achievements for the biological recording training course programme.

Details of the training courses delivered can be found in **Table 3**.

Table 3: List of biological recording training courses delivered.

Name of training course	Venue	Tutor	Date	Attendees
Biological Recording 101	Centre for Wildlife Gardening	Keiron Brown	03/06/2025	26
Field ID of Bumblebees	The Paper Garden	Mark Patterson	09/08/2025	22



Figure 4: Southwark Biological Recording Training Course activities. (1) Biological Recording 101 classroom session © Liam Nash; (2) Biological Recording 101 field session © Liam Nash; (3) Field ID of Bumblebees classroom session © Keiron Derek Brown.



This course introduced beginners to biological recording, emphasising its role in understanding and conserving wildlife. Participants learned to collect accurate species data and gained practical experience submitting observations through iRecord. They also explored managing records, sharing data with organisations, and using iRecord’s features to support local biodiversity monitoring, helping contribute valuable information for conservation efforts.



This course introduced learners to bumblebees through classroom learning and outdoor fieldwork, building confidence in identifying and recording the UK’s “Big 8” species. Attendees learned bee taxonomy, distinguishing features, and identification resources, gained hands-on experience collecting bumblebees and recording them via iRecord, and developed practical skills planning and conducting BeeWalk surveys to monitor local bumblebee populations.

Overall, **participants rated both courses highly**, reporting strong enjoyment and usefulness, with an average score of 4.8 out of 5 for each measure.

Participants reported greatly enjoyed the courses’ mix of practical activities, fieldwork, and specialist-led instruction, highlighting the engaging, passionate, and clear delivery. They valued learning to identify species, using iRecord, and applying biological recording in real-world settings. Many planned to organise local recording groups, run surveys, engage communities or schools, and continue using their new skills personally and professionally.

“So informative about the markings on bumblebees and their distinguishing characteristics. Brought the world of bees alive and so motivating. I will use it personally and in my work, passing on my enthusiasm to others.”

“I plan to continue to learn and possibly submit bee recordings to iRecord.”

“I enjoyed seeing all the pictures of different types of bees, and finding out about the differences between them and how to identify each one. I will now identify the bees that visit my garden.”

“I will try to set up a bumblebee transect in my local site.”

“Keiron's engaging, enthusiastic delivery was excellent; I am leaving with a good grounding on a topic I knew nothing about and will start using iRecord with my organisation.”

“I will use iRecord on a weekly basis and set up different projects”

“I enjoyed the detailed run-through of iRecord and differences with iNaturalist and how to use biological recording in practical ways with community groups. I’m now ready to organise group recording sessions in the community garden I volunteer at.”

“I will now implement a recording process for our woodland site.”

Figure 5: Feedback quotes from biological recording training course attendees.

2 Field Recorder Days

Three Field Recorder Day events brought together site volunteers, local naturalists and experienced biological recorders to **record the wildlife of green spaces in Southwark**. Biological recorders of all abilities were encouraged to attend, and all participants were provided with guidance on submitting their records through iRecord.

Ref.	Output	Target	Status
2.1	Field Recorder Day events delivered at green spaces within the London Borough of Southwark	3 events	Complete 3 events
2.2	Field Recorder Day attendees are engaged with species recording at Southwark green spaces	30 attendees	Complete 83 attendees

83 attendees across the three events contributed a total of 1,009 species occurrence records, representing a total of 382 different species (see **Figure 6**).

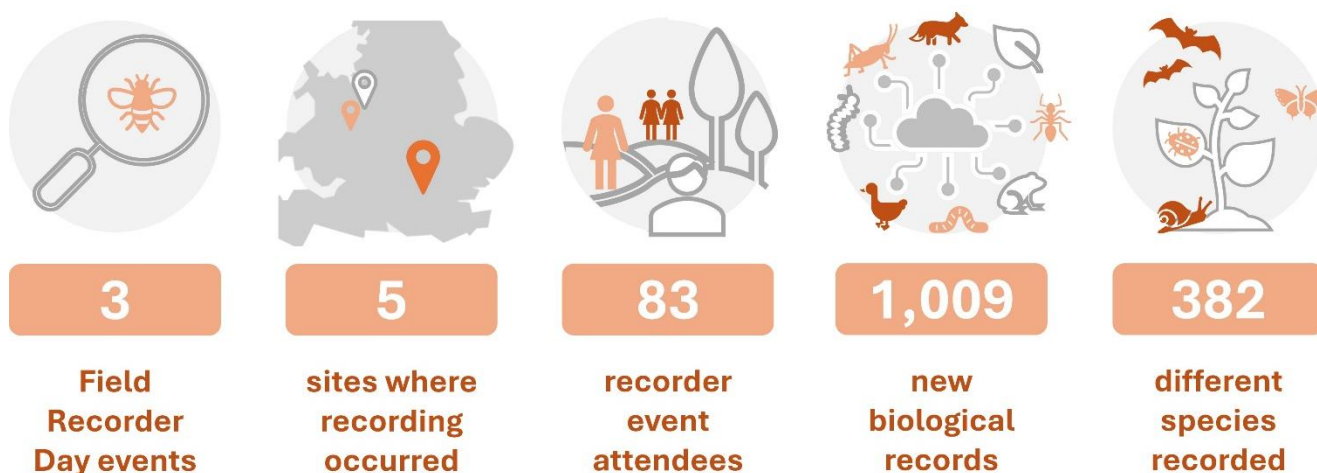


Figure 6: Summary of achievements for the Field Recorder Day programme.

Each event focused on a specific taxonomic group (beetles, plants or earthworms), with biological recording activities led by a species group specialist who supported the attendees during the event. A breakdown of the events within the Field Recorder Day programme can be found in **Table 4**.

Table 4: List of Field Recorder Day events delivered.

Name of event	Specialists	Date	Records	Attendees
Beetle Field Recorder Day Burgess Park	Connor Butler	14/07/2025	384	30
Botany Field Recorder Day Belair Park and Dulwich Park	Dr Mark Spencer	24/09/2025	570	38
Earthworm Sampling Day Galleywall Nature Reserve and Rouel Road Estate Community Orchard	Keiron Brown	01/10/2025	55	15

Summaries of the findings from each of the three events can be found in the following sections, and a full list of the focus taxa for each day can be found in the **Data Management & Reporting** section of this report starting on page 14.

2.1 Beetle Field Recorder Day

A Beetle Field Recorder Day was held at Burgess Park in Southwark on 14th July 2025. The event was led by Connor Butler, beetle specialist, and attended by 30 individuals. We explored the varied habitats present at Burgess Park and found they supported a relatively high diversity of beetles compared to what might otherwise be expected in a central London green space. 384 new species occurrence records were generated, of which 121 records were beetles, representing 39 different species.



Figure 7: Beetle Field Recorder Day at Burgess Park. (1) Group photo of attendees © Joss Carr. (3) Connor Butler searching under logs © Liam Nash.

Areas of rough grassy vegetation seemed particularly valuable, being home to species such as Thistle Tortoise Beetle *Cassida rubiginosa*, the Nationally Scarce leaf beetle *Podagrica fuscicornis*, which feeds on mallows (*Malva* spp.), and multiple species of weevil (Curculionoidea) and ladybird (Coccinellidae), including Adonis' Ladybird *Hippodamia variegata*, (GB Rarity Listing: Scarce). The grassy meadows also supported numerous pollen-feeding species such as *Rhagonycha fulva* and *Meligethes aeneus*.

Deadwood resources available on site were also important. We found the Lesser Stage Beetle *Dorcus parallelipedus* (Lucanidae), Common Furniture Beetle *Anobium punctatum* (Ptinidae) and *Agrilus laticornis* (Buprestidae). The larvae of all these species depend on deadwood.

Two of the most exciting finds were both recent arrivals to the UK:

- *Rhinusa neta* (Curculionidae) - a weevil first noticed in 2019 with re-examined specimens dating back to 2013. The species is currently localised to the Greater London area where it feeds on toadflaxes (primarily *Linaria* spp.). (Gurney, Denton, Barclay, Hodge, & Telfer, 2023)
- *Paropsisterna selmani* (Chrysomelidae) - a large, colourful leaf beetle which is non-native in the UK, having arrived from its native Australia around 2007. It feeds exclusively on *Eucalyptus* and so has been flagged as a potential pest to arboriculture. (Defra, 2024)



Figure 8: Beetles recorded in Burgess Park during the Beetle Field Recorder Day. (1) Adonis' Ladybird *Hippodamia variegata* © Elijah Stammers; (2) *Rhinusa neta* from Burgess Park © Joss Carr; (2) *Paropsisterna selmani* from Burgess Park © Joss Carr.

2.2 Botany Field Recorder Day

A Botany Field Recorder Day was held in Southwark on 24th September 2025. The event was led by Dr Mark Spencer, a professional botanist, and attended by 38 individuals. The group recorded plants at Belair Park in the morning session and at Dulwich Park in the afternoon. 570 new species occurrence records were generated, of which 477 were botany records (representing 154 different species of plant).

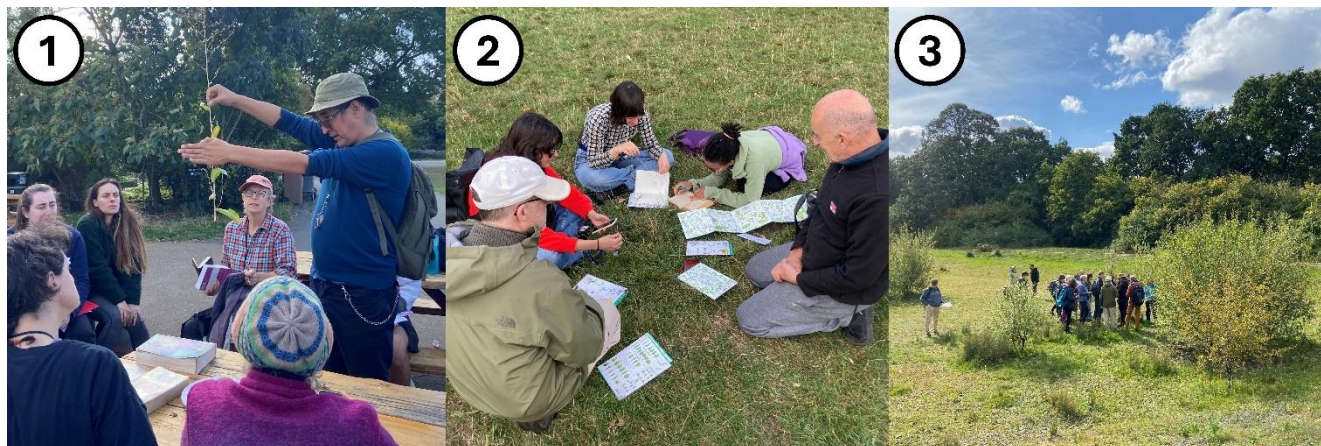


Figure 9: Botany Field Recorder Day in Dulwich. (1) Mark Spencer demonstrates field botanical ID characters in Dulwich Park © Joss Carr. (2) Attendees using field guides © Keiron Derek Brown. (3) Exploring the botany of Belair Park © Keiron Derek Brown.

Belair Park: The dried-out reservoir in the north-west corner was notable, featuring an annual plant community typical of 'draw-down' zones (a scarce habitat in Greater London). Notable among these were extensive stands of Compass Plant (*Silphium laciniatum*), along with Balkan Clary (*Salvia nemorosa*), Ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), and abundant Marsh Cudweed (*Gnaphalium uliginosum*). Shrubby willows in the reservoir bed included the rarely recorded hybrids *Salix* × *capreola* and *Salix* × *multinervis*. The damp woodland east of the lake was also botanically interesting, featuring Water Chickweed (*Stellaria aquaticum*).

Dulwich Park: Another dry area subject to a proliferation of *Silphium laciniatum* was noted, which also contained the rarely recorded Hybrid Restharrow *Ononis* × *pseudohircina* and Blue Eryngo *Eryngium planum*, a naturalised garden escapee. A wooded area in the north-west corner contained a surprising abundance of Guelder-Rose *Viburnum opulus*, likely the result of historical planting, as well as *Malus domestica* and the rarely recorded hybrid hawthorn *Crataegus* × *subsphaerica*.

At both sites, the non-native *Silphium laciniatum* appeared to be proliferating rapidly outside of cultivated areas. Its removal is recommended.



Figure 10: Plants recorded in Dulwich during the Botany Field Recorder Day. (1) *Stellaria aquaticum* (Water Chickweed) in Belair Park © Joss Carr; (2) *Salix* × *capreola* in Belair Park © Joss Carr; (3) *Ononis* × *pseudohircina* in Dulwich Park © Joss Carr.

2.3 Earthworm Sampling Day

An Earthworm Sampling Day was held in Southwark on 1st October 2025. The event was led by Keiron Derek Brown, earthworm specialist, and attended by 15 individuals. Earthworms were collected through a range of soil pit sampling, vermifuge extraction and microhabitat searches. Specimens were collected into ethanol and taken away to be identified at a later date. 55 new species occurrence records were generated, of which 31 were earthworm records (consisting of 11 different species of earthworm).



Figure 11: Earthworm Sampling Day at Galleywall Nature Reserve. (1) Volunteers undertake soil pit sampling for soil-dwelling species of earthworm © Liam Nash. (2) Searching compost for surface-dwelling species of earthworm © Keiron Derek Brown. (3) *Lumbricus terrestris* © Keiron Derek Brown.

A list of earthworm species by site is provided in section 3.1.3 on page 22. These species can be categorised into one of six functional groups based on their bioturbation behaviour (see **Figure 12**) (Capowiez, Marchán, Decaëns, Hedde, & Bottinelli, 2044).

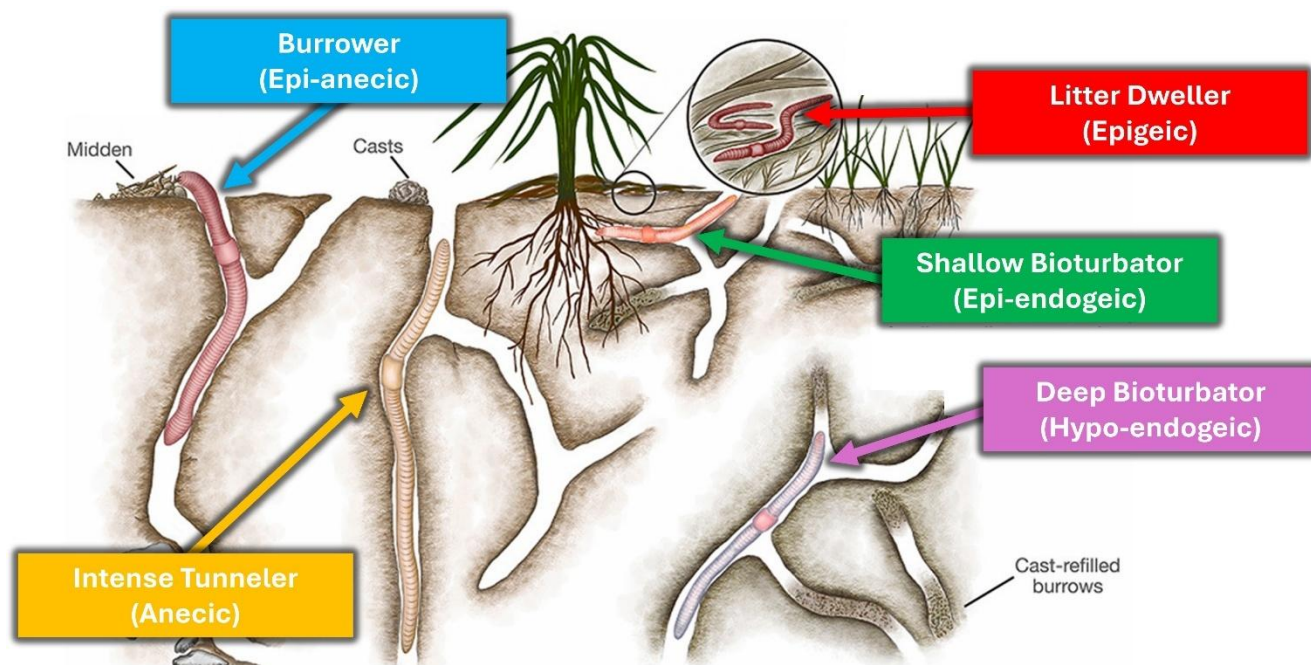


Figure 12: Earthworm Functional Groups diagram adapted from Capowiez et al (2024).

Litter dwellers were described as small, pigmented earthworms with very high surface activity and making a few shallow galleries in the soil.

Burrowers were described as large, pigmented earthworms with both feeding and casting activity on the surface. They make a limited number of true burrows and have higher activity close to the surface.

Intense tunnelers were described as very large, pigmented earthworms that also feed and cast on the surface. However, they make extensive burrow systems.

Shallow bioturbators were described as non-pigmented small earthworms that have very low surface activity and make refilled and shallow galleries in the soil.

Deep bioturbators were described as non-pigmented average to large earthworms that also have low surface activity. They make refilled galleries, but these are found deeper in the soil profile.

A sixth category was classified as the **Intermediate** group. This included species without marked characteristics and included both pigmented and non-pigmented species.

A summary of the species recoded within this project is provided below in **Table 5**, including notes on rarity and habitat specificity (Ashwood, et al., 2024) (Brown, in prep) .

Table 5: Summary of earthworm species recorded within this survey.

Species	Functional group (ecological category)	Distribution	Habitat specificity	Rarity
<i>Allolobophora chlorotica</i>	Shallow bioturbator (Epi-endogeic) ³	Widespread	Low	Very common
<i>Aporrectodea caliginosa</i>	Shallow bioturbator (Epi-endogeic) ¹⁴	Widespread	Low	Very common
<i>Aporrectodea longa</i>	Intense tunneler (Anecic) ²	Widespread	Low	Common
<i>Aporrectodea rosea</i>	Shallow bioturbator (Epi-endogeic) ¹⁴	Widespread	High	Rare
<i>Dendrobaena attemsi</i>	Litter dweller (Epigeic) ¹	Moderately widespread	Moderate	Uncommon
<i>Dendrobaena veneta</i>	Litter dweller (Epigeic) ⁴	Restricted	High	Rare
<i>Eisenia andrei/fetida</i> agg.	Litter dweller (Epigeic) ¹³	Moderately widespread	High	Uncommon
<i>Eiseniella tetraedra</i>	Litter dweller (Epigeic) ¹³	Widespread	Low	Common
<i>Lumbricus castaneus</i>	Litter dweller (Epigeic) ¹³	Widespread	Low	Common
<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i>	Litter dweller (Epigeic) ¹³	Widespread	Low	Common
<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>	Burrower (Epi-anecic) ¹²³	Widespread	Moderate	Common

¹ Functional group based ecological category model presented in Bottinelli et al 2020.

² Functional group is based on categories provided in Hoeffner et al 2022.

³ Functional group is based on categories provided in Capowiez et al 2024.

⁴ Functional group estimated based on the author's experience.

The surveys at both sites returned relatively few earthworm specimens, though this is likely due to the dry weather that London has experience during spring and summer this year.

Galleywall Nature Reserve: A breakdown of the percentage of earthworms by functional group is provided in Figure 13. Four of the five functional groups were represented within the data collected from this survey, despite the fact that there had been a lot of recent disturbance to the site. The use of manure to enrich the soil appears to have increased the proportion of litter dweller species present (two composting species, *Eisenia Andrei/fetida* agg. and *Dendrobaena veneta*, were both recorded on site). The absence of deep bioturbators on site could be a result of the disturbance from recent conservation works (such as pond installation and planting) or due to the recent dry weather.

Galleywall Nature Reserve earthworm composition

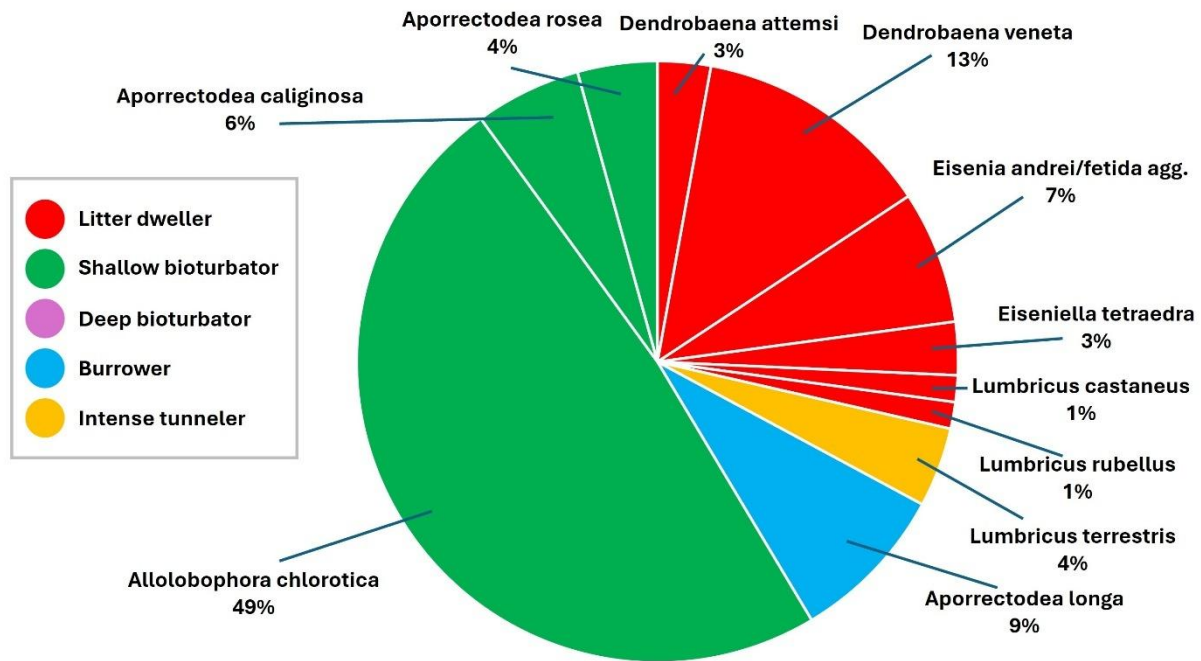


Figure 13: Pie chart displaying the composition of earthworms detected by species across all surveys at Galleywall Nature Reserve. Pie chart slice colours indicate the functional group of the represented species.

Rouel Road Estate Community Orchard: A breakdown of the percentage of earthworms by functional group is provided in **Figure 14**. Very few earthworms were found on site during the survey and only two of the functional groups were represented (shallow bioturbators and burrowers). It is likely that the earthworm population will improve with better weather and as the orchard matures, though the addition of more deadwood habitat would also be beneficial.

Rouel Road Estate Community Orchard earthworm composition

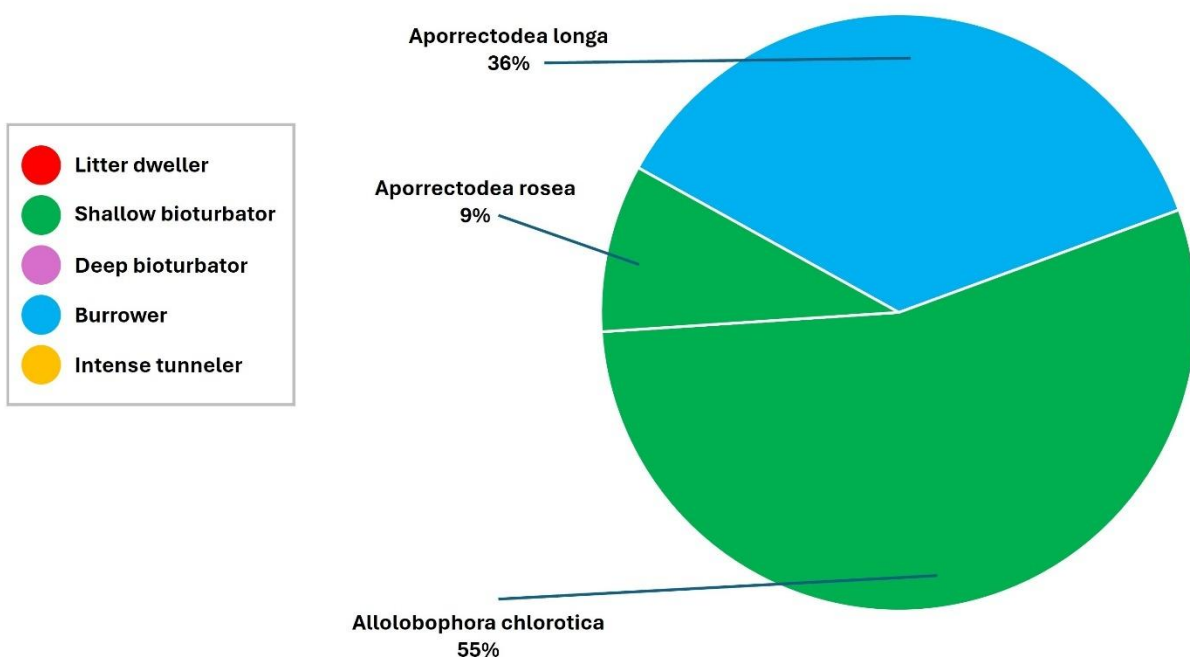


Figure 14: Pie chart displaying the composition of earthworms detected by species across all surveys at Rouel Road Estate Community Orchard. Pie chart slice colours indicate the functional group of the represented species.

3 Data Management & Reporting

Volunteers and species specialists **submitted their species occurrence records to the iRecord platform**, where records are available for verification by regional and national experts. These records are downloaded by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) and are available to National Recording Schemes and Societies. The records have also been collated by the Biological Recording Company for use in this report, and shared with Southwark Council.

Ref.	Output	Target	Status
3.1	New species occurrence records are generated during Field Recorder Day events and submitted to iRecord.	150 records	Complete 1,041
3.2	Southwark Field Recorder Day Report published and shared with stakeholders	1 report	Complete 1 report (version 1)

When analysing the data submitted by the event attendees to iRecord, the following records were omitted from analysis:

- Any records where a verifier had applied a 'Not Accepted' verification status, such as 'Incorrect' or 'Unable to verify'.
- Any records that were at a taxonomic resolution at genus or above (e.g. records at genus, family, order etc.).

1,041 new biological records for Southwark sites were generated in total through the recording activities undertaken by the Biological Recording Company, with 393 different species recorded across the seven sites. Records were submitted to iRecord by a total of 54 individual recorders.

Site	Number of Records	Number of Species
Belair Park	410	167
Burgess Park	384	218
Centre for Wildlife Gardening	16	8
Dulwich Park	160	98
Galleywall Nature Reserve	36	20
Rouel Road Estate Community Orchard	19	11
Russia Dock Woodland	11	5
Stave Hill Ecological Park	2	2
Surrey Quays	3	3

Species lists for the focus species group for each of the respective Field Recorder Day events is presented on the following pages. For each species listed, the scientific name is provided alongside the common name where applicable.

All of the invertebrate species occurrence records were also analysed using the [Pantheon](#) invertebrate assemblage assessment tool, with the results presented in section 3.2 on page 23.

3.1 Focus Species Group Lists

3.1.1 Beetle Field Recorder Day

Taxa scientific name	Taxa common name	Burgess Park
<i>Ablattaria laevigata</i>		●
<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>	10-spot Ladybird	●
<i>Agrilus laticornis</i>		●
<i>Amara ovata</i>		●
<i>Anobium punctatum</i>	Common Furniture Beetle	●
<i>Aphthona lutescens</i>		●
<i>Apion frumentarium</i>		●
<i>Aspidapion aeneum</i>		●
<i>Aspidapion radiolus</i>		●
<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>	Thistle Tortoise Beetle	●
<i>Ceratapion onopordi</i>		●
<i>Cetonia aurata</i>	Rose Beetle	●
<i>Chilocorus renipustulatus</i>	Kidney-spot Ladybird	●
<i>Chrysolina americana</i>	Rosemary Beetle	●
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird	●
<i>Cortinicara gibbosa</i>		●
<i>Dorcus parallelipedus</i>	Lesser Stag Beetle	●
<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>	Orange Ladybird	●
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird	●
<i>Hippodamia variegata</i>	Adonis' Ladybird	●
<i>Longitarsus jacobaeae</i>		●
<i>Mecinus pascuorum</i>		●
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Common Pollen Beetle	●
<i>Oedemera lurida</i>		●
<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Swollen-thighed Beetle	●
<i>Paradromius linearis</i>		●

Taxa scientific name	Taxa common name	Burgess Park
<i>Paropsisterna selmani</i>		●
<i>Phyllotreta atra</i>	Turnip Flea Beetle	●
<i>Phyllotreta vittula</i>	Barley Flea Beetle	●
<i>Podagrica fuscicornis</i>		●
<i>Polydrusus formosus</i>		●
<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot Ladybird	●
<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	22-spot Ladybird	●
<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	Black Clock	●
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Common Red Soldier Beetle	●
<i>Rhinusa neta</i>		●
<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata</i>	24-spot Ladybird	●
<i>Taeniapion urticarium</i>		●
<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	16-spot Ladybird	●

3.1.2 Botany Field Recorder Day

Taxa scientific name	Taxa common name	Belair Park	Dulwich Park
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple		●
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	●	●
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	●	●
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut	●	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	●	●
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	●	
<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>	Garlic Mustard	●	●
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	●	
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Ragweed	●	
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	●	●
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Greater Burdock	●	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	●	
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	●	●
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	●	●
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound		●
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	●	●
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	●	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	●	
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-Purse	●	
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	●	
<i>Centaurea nigra s.l.</i>	Common Knapweed	●	●
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>sadleriana</i>		●	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear		●
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen		●
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	●	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	●	●
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	●	●

Taxa scientific name	Taxa common name	Belair Park	Dulwich Park
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy	●	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed		●
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	●	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel		●
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	●	
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	●	
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	●	
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail		●
<i>Dactylus glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot		●
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	●	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	●	
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel		●
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	●	
<i>Eryngium planum</i>	Blue Eryngo		●
<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	Mediterranean Spurge	●	
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	●	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	●	●
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	●	●
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	●	●
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	●	●
<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-bill		●
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill	●	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	●	●
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Herb Bennet	●	●
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	●	
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	●	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	●	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	●	

Taxa scientific name	Taxa common name	Belair Park	Dulwich Park
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard	●	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	●	
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	●	●
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's-Wort	●	●
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	●	●
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	●	
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	●	●
<i>Jacobaea erucifolia</i>	Hoary Ragwort	●	
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort	●	●
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	●	
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce		●
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	●	
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	●	●
<i>Lepidium didymium</i>	Lesser Swine-cress	●	
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	●	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet		●
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	●	●
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	●	●
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	●	●
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Tomato		●
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	●	
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife	●	
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple		●
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk-mallow	●	●
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	●	
<i>Matricaria chamomila</i>	Scented Mayweed	●	
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	●	●
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	●	●

Taxa scientific name	Taxa common name	Belair Park	Dulwich Park
<i>Ononis × pseudohircina</i>	Hybrid Rest-Harrow		●
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram		●
<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>	Ivy Broomrape		●
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbeney Yellow-sorrel		●
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale Persicaria	●	
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	●	
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail	●	●
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	●	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	●	●
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	●	●
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	●	●
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	●	●
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass		●
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> s.l.		●	●
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black-poplar	●	
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	●	
<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i> subsp. <i>balearicum</i>	Fodder Burnet	●	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	●	●
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	●	●
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	●	
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	●	●
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn		●
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	●	
<i>Quecus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak	●	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	●	
<i>Quecus suber</i>	Cork Oak	●	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	●	●
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	●	

Taxa scientific name	Taxa common name	Belair Park	Dulwich Park
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	●	●
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	Creeping Yellow-cress	●	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	●	
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	Parsley-leaved Bramble		●
<i>Rubus lanaticaulis</i>			●
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>		●	
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	●	
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock		●
<i>Rumex cristatus</i>	Greek Dock		●
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	●	●
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	●	
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow	●	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	●	
<i>Salix × capreola</i>		●	
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	●	
<i>Salix × multinervis</i>		●	
<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>	Balkan Clary	●	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	●	
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet	●	●
<i>Scorzonoides autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	●	●
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	●	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	●	●
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	●	
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley	●	●
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	●	●
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	●	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	●	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	●	●

Taxa scientific name	Taxa common name	Belair Park	Dulwich Park
<i>Stellaria aquaticum</i>	Water Chickweed	●	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	●	
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	●	
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy		●
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion	●	
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew		●
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	●	●
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	●	●
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	●	●
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	●	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	●	
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle		●
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose		●
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	●	

3.1.3 Earthworm Sampling Day

Taxa scientific name	Taxa common name	Galleywall Nature Reserve	Rouel Road Estate Community Orchard
<i>Allolobophora chlorotica</i>	Green Worm	●	●
<i>Aporrectodea caliginosa</i> s.s.		●	
<i>Aporrectodea longa</i>	Long-Worm	●	●
<i>Aporrectodea rosea</i>	Rosy-Tip Worm	●	●
<i>Dendrobaena attemsi</i>		●	
<i>Dendrobaena veneta</i>		●	
<i>Eisenia andrei/fetida</i> agg.	Tiger Worm	●	
<i>Eiseniella tetraedra</i>	Square-Tailed Worm	●	
<i>Lumbricus castaneus</i>	Chestnut Worm	●	
<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i>	Red Worm	●	
<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>	Nightcrawler	●	

3.2 Invertebrate Data Analysis

The invertebrate data gathered through the biological recording activities in this programme of events was analysed through the [Pantheon](#) invertebrate assemblage assessment tool to establish if any of these species recorded had previous or current conservation statuses.

Nine species were highlighted: three beetles (Coleoptera), three true bugs (Hemiptera) and three moths (Lepidoptera). (Webb, et al., 2018)

Table 6 lists these species alongside both the pre-1994 and current conservation statuses (though please note that current statuses may not reflect current populations and should be used with caution).

In order to provide additional context to this list, **Table 7** provides a glossary for these conservation status terms and **Table 8** provides some additional context regarding the populations and ecology of these species.

Table 6: Invertebrate species conservation statuses based on analysis in Pantheon.

Species	Family	Order	Conservation status	
			Pre-1994	Current
<i>Asiraca clavicornis</i>	Delphacidae	Hemiptera	Notable B	Nationally Scarce*
<i>Calophasia lunula</i> (Toadflax Brocade)	Noctuidae	Lepidoptera	Red Data Book category 3*	<i>Not reassessed</i>
<i>Euscelidius variegatus</i>	Cicadellidae	Hemiptera	Notable B	Nationally Scarce*
<i>Hippodamia variegata</i> (Adonis' Ladybird)	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	Notable B*	Nationally Scarce*
<i>Lygus pratensis</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	Red Data Book category 3*	<i>Not reassessed</i>
<i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy Moth)	Erebidae	Lepidoptera	Regionally Extinct	Regionally Extinct
<i>Podagrica fuscicornis</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce	Least Concern; Nationally Scarce
<i>Polydrusus formosus</i> (Green Immigrant Leaf Weevil)	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	Notable A*	Nationally Scarce*
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> (Cinnabar)	Erebidae	Lepidoptera	UK BAP Priority Species (Research only)	Section 41 Priority Species (Research only)

Table 7: Glossary of conservation status terms.

Conservation statuses referenced in this report using post-2001 criteria	
Regionally Extinct	Taxa has been evaluated against the IUCN Red List criteria and is confirmed to be no longer present in the UK.
Least Concern	Taxa has been evaluated against the IUCN Red List criteria and does not qualify for any of the Threatened or Near Threatened statuses. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.
Nationally Scarce	Taxa which have been recorded from between 16-100 hectads within a given date class where there is reasonable confidence that exhaustive recording would not find them in more hectads.
Section 41 Priority Species	Taxa listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 as being of principal importance for conserving biodiversity in England.

Conservation statuses referenced in this report using pre-1994 criteria	
Notable A	Nationally scarce in the UK, found in only 16-30 ten-kilometre squares.
Notable B	Nationally scarce in the UK, found in only 31-100 ten-kilometre squares.
Red Data Book category 3	Rare taxa with small populations in Great Britain that are not at present endangered or vulnerable, but are at risk. These taxa are usually localised within restricted geographical areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.
UK BAP Priority Species	Taxa identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).
Additional notes	
*	An asterisk indicates that the status was assigned a long time ago and should be treated with caution (for example, some species shown as nationally scarce have expanded their range since the status was assigned).
Research only	'Research only' designation indicates widespread but declining species in need of urgent research to identify drivers of decline. Forms part of some UK BAP Priority Species and Section 41 Priority Species designations.

Table 8: Summary of invertebrate species highlighted by Pantheon as having designated conservation status.

Beetles	
<i>Podagricra fuscicornis</i>	A leaf beetle that feeds on mallows (Malvaceae). Although considered Nationally Scarce (mostly found in southern and eastern England), the UK population is not considered threatened. (UK Beetle Recording, 2025)
<i>Hippodamia variegata</i> (Adonis' Ladybird)	A small ladybird that feeds on aphids and is found in dry or sandy environments, including waste ground and industrial sites. Considered nationally scarce, but widespread and appears to be increasing in numbers in recent years. (NatureSpot, 2025)
<i>Polydrusus Formosus</i> (Green Immigrant Leaf Weevil)	A green weevil that is found on various broad-leaved bushes and trees. Considered nationally scarce, but widespread and appears to be increasing in numbers in recent years. (NatureSpot, 2025)
True Bugs	
<i>Euscelidius variegatus</i>	Nationally scarce leafhopper that is typically associated with brownfield sites. (Bodsworth, Shepherd, & Plant, 2005)
<i>Asiraca clavicornis</i>	Nationally scarce planthopper that is restricted mainly to the London area and Thames estuary (formerly widespread across southern Britain), where it can be locally frequent in rough grasslands and wastelands. (British Bugs, 2025)
<i>Lygus pratensis</i>	Previously a rare southern species of plant bug, but now widespread throughout much of England as far north as Yorkshire. (British Bugs, 2025)
Moths	
<i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Gypsy Moth):	The UK had a native population of gypsy moth in the fens (wetlands) of eastern England, but it became extinct in the early 1900s after the habitat was drained. A small colony of the European population was discovered in June 1995 in north-east London and has now spread to much of London and parts of South-East England. (Forest Research, 2020)
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> (Cinnabar)	Common and widespread moth found feeding in open grassy areas feeding on Common Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaeae</i>). However, identified as a declining species in need of urgent research to identify drivers of decline. (Butterfly Conservation, 2025)
<i>Calophasia lunula</i> (Toadflax Brocade)	An owlet moth that feeds on toadflax (<i>Linaria spp.</i>) and colonised the UK around 1950, quickly gaining a foothold. It was designated as a UK BAP Priority Species following declines in population, but the status was removed in 2007 following evidence that the population was expanding again. (NatureSpot, 2025)

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