

# WELFORD ROAD CEMETERY

## BIOBLITZ

### 2016



# Acknowledgements

The organisers would like to thank all partners involved in the event; particularly members of the public, surveyors and volunteers who gave their time to take part and without whom the Welford Road Cemetery Leicester BioBlitz 2016 would not have been possible.

A total of 316 species were found during the Leicester Bioblitz at Welford Road Cemetery

120 children took part



A BioBlitz is an event varying in length but can last up to one whole day (24-hours) during which intense biological surveys are conducted within a designated area. It aims to record all living species present, from animals and plants, to fungi and algae. A BioBlitz strives to cover as many taxa as possible, with specialist scientists and naturalists from a range of disciplines pooling their identification abilities and knowledge to produce a species record.

The term was coined in 1996 by Susan Rudy, a US National Park Service naturalist who helped with the first ever event at Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, Washington DC. Since then, BioBlitzes have taken place all across the world.

BioBlitz events which are held annually/seasonally or in a particular location can help build up a better picture of how the site changes and supports biodiversity over time.

Alongside the scientific data gathered, an important component of any BioBlitz is the involvement of the public and encouragement of citizen science. Events like this, which allow local people to engage with the biodiversity in their area, provide people with an excellent opportunity to venture into the world of science and conservation and to better understand the nature world around them.

# BioBlitz Leicester

BioBlitz Leicester is now into its seventh year with each event gaining in popularity and is supported by the City Mayor in his manifesto. It is also a fundamental part of our Biodiversity Action Plan and feeds in data on how to manage habitats and nature conservation. The BioBlitz has become an annual fixture in Leicester's nature calendar and has successfully accumulated data on how biodiversity is changing across the City over time.



Welford Road Cemetery was chosen to host the 2016 BioBlitz because of its status as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) and its uniqueness as one of the main Cemeteries in Leicester which provides a mix of habitats capable of supporting an interesting range of species. The Welford Road BioBlitz provided a snapshot survey of the area's biodiversity within the confines of the Cemetery located just on the outskirts of Leicester's busy City centre.

It is important to promote and educate younger generations about biodiversity and so in the early planning stages of this years' BioBlitz it was agreed that local schools would again be invited to learn about wildlife and spread the word about nature and what can be found nearby.

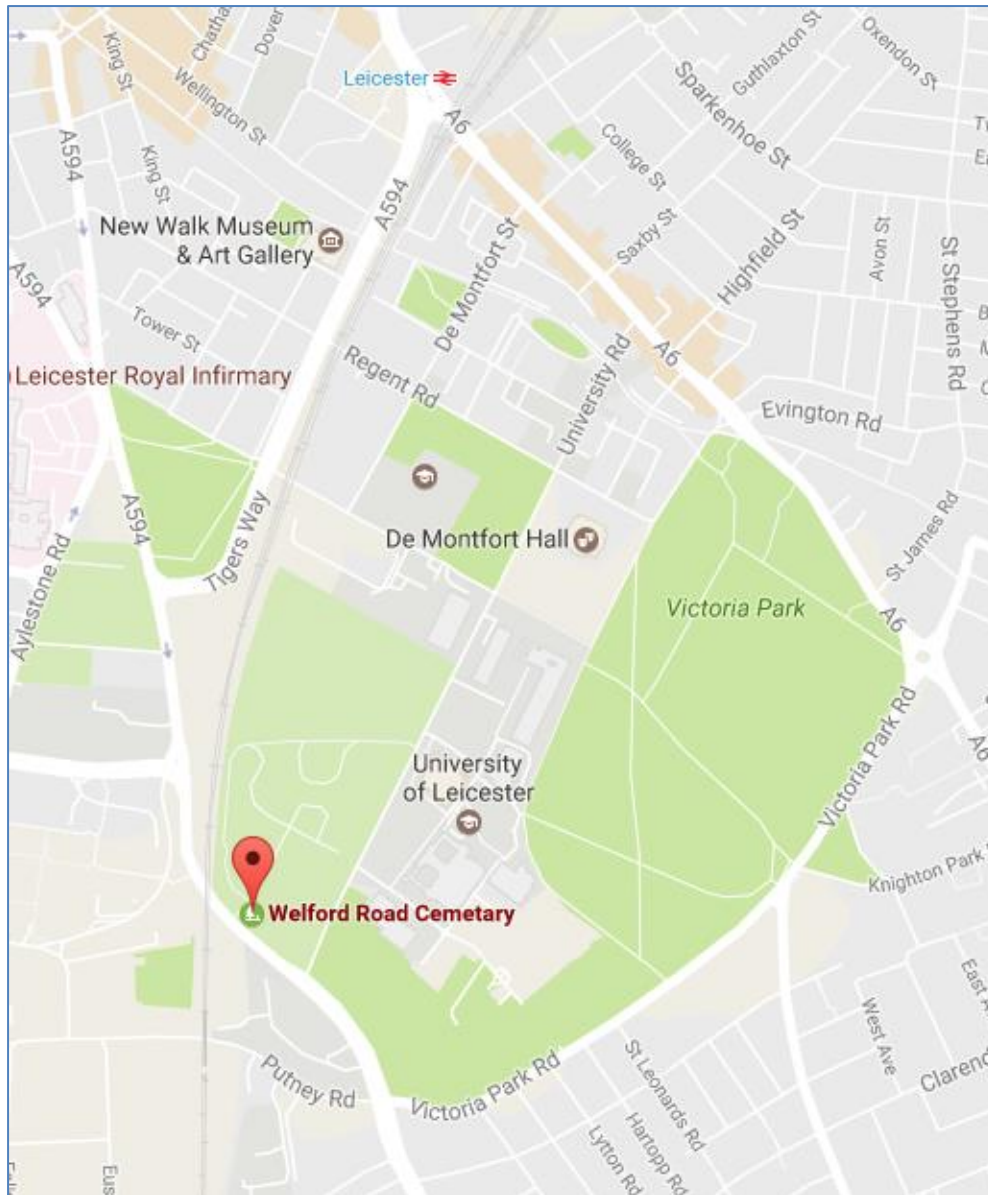
It aimed to generate a comprehensive list of species found at Welford Road Cemetery and to

make these data publically available via the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway once collated by partners Leicester City Council, Leicestershire County Council Record Centre and Naturespot. Using national and local databases it enables patterns of biodiversity and shifts in species' ranges to be identified and analysed over time, providing a useful resource for research, planners and government.

The other main aim of the BioBlitz is to raise the public's awareness of the sheer amount of biodiversity that exists on their doorstep. Seeing what lives nearby to where people live, go to school or work helps to develop a local understanding of our biodiversity and how it changes over time. The BioBlitz successfully combines working with community organisations, Universities and Environmental Groups to increase understanding and involve people in Citizen Science and conservation.

# Welford Road Cemetery

Welford Road Cemetery lies on Welford Road and University Road in Leicester, approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile south of the city centre. The Cemetery plays an important role as an accessible green space in the middle of the city.



The site was opened in 1849 and is still in use today – it is Leicester’s oldest municipal cemetery. It is more than 12 hectares in size with around 10,000 headstones and 35,000 graves, and is a Grade II listed site.

It directly links to other parks and open spaces - it lies west of Victoria Park, and is connected to it by Mayors Walk on University Road and the playing fields of the University campus. Nelson Mandela Park is approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile away to the north, towards the city centre and the mainline railway line along the entire western boundary provides an important corridor for wildlife to disperse and/or use the site.

The Cemetery was until fairly recently one of the main site for burials in Leicester and many residents of Leicester and people who have moved to countries throughout the world often return to seek out their ancestors. The site contains over 300 British Commonwealth war graves that are cared for by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC), 286 from the First World War and 46 from the Second. It also has many notable burials within the Cemetery which include Thomas Cook – early travel agent and founder of Thomas Cook Group, John Flower – artist, Arthur Wakerley – architect and Bert Harris – professional cyclist and of course James Harley, a local naturalist who was well regarded nationally as well as locally.

The Cemetery is also one of the most important sites for wildlife in the city with a diverse range of flora in the form of relic meadows and mature trees. It has been designated a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) in the Local Plan since 2001 for its habitat quality and diversity as well as use by the general public.

Previous botanical surveys have identified a huge range of flora and fauna on site, making it important not just on a citywide scale, but also county wide.

These grasslands are an important habitat for species such as Creeping Jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*) and Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) that can tolerate repeated mowing.

Underneath the mature trees around the site can be found many shade tolerant species, such as Sweet Woodruff (*Galium odoratum*), Violets and Herb Bennett (*Geum urbanum*). In other areas, Bluebells and primroses can be found abundantly in late Spring.

Although Welford Road Cemetery is designated as a LWS because of its grassland habitat, it has many other features for wildlife. Mature trees and shrubberies provide food and nesting material for birds, whilst anthills found in the grass areas provide an important food source for birds such as Green Woodpeckers. These important feeding habitats, combined with nesting holes found in the trees, make the Cemetery ideal for such birds.



# WELFORD ROAD BIOBLITZ

## 20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> MAY 2016

Preparations for the BioBlitz event were extensive and involved many people ranging from individuals to statutory organisations, local authorities, charities, specialists and volunteers. The Friends of Welford Road Cemetery were particularly helpful and enthusiastic in opening their doors of the Visitor Centre and welcoming all involved with the event.



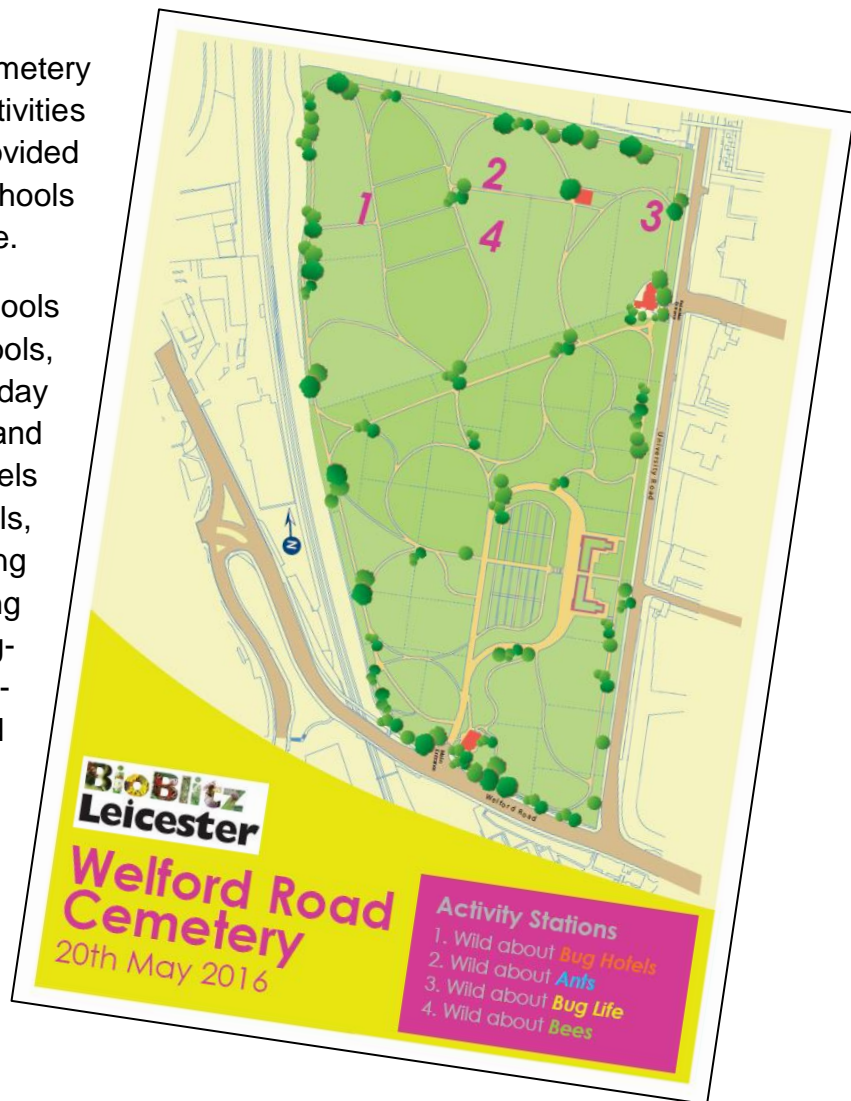
Staff at the Cemetery worked especially hard in the run-up to the event to make sure that the grounds were safe for visitors and people attending the event. Mown paths were cut through into some areas of meadow and other interesting areas for specialists to explore and record the wildlife present.

The event was widely publicised using posters, flyers and newsletters as well as social media – websites, blogs, twitter, instagram which were used alongside more traditional press releases to attract the media – local newspapers, radio and TV.



A Plan showing the layout of the Cemetery and the focus for the event and activities that the schools took part in was provided to organisations, naturalists and schools to help them navigate around the site.

Over 100 children from two local schools – Avenue and Hazel Primary Schools, attended the activities on the first day which had a “Wild About” theme and ranged from making two wildlife hotels to support insects, small mammals, molluscs and amphibians; discovering what lives in ant hills; bug-hunting around the gravestones and long-grass; and meeting the local bee-keeper and his bees - to understand how honey is made and why our bees are so important.



Deputy-Mayor Cllr Adam Clarke attended and supported the event, taking time to meet the children and take part in some of the activities.



The children loved the event and did not leave empty-handed. Each was given a certificate to show that they had attended and taken part in the BioBlitz and took a tomato plant away as a reminder of some of the things learnt and to enjoy over the summer.



On Friday evening a talk entitled “Pushing-Up Daisies” made everyone realise just how much wildlife is associated with these small, but very important areas of green space. This was followed by the traditional bat and moth-trapping night which proved especially popular within its slightly “spooky” setting.

# Herb's blog

This and that, some linguistic and/or 'culturally comparative'

Saturday, May 21, 2016

## BioBlitz at Welford Road Cemetery, Leicester

Excellent talk on Friday evening under the heading “Pushing Up Daisies” by Steve Woodward about the flora and fauna of Leicestershire & Rutland churchyards and former cemeteries, followed by “Early Morning Mammals” at 7am on Saturday, checking traps set overnight to find out about the types of small mammals that thrive in this City Cemetery.

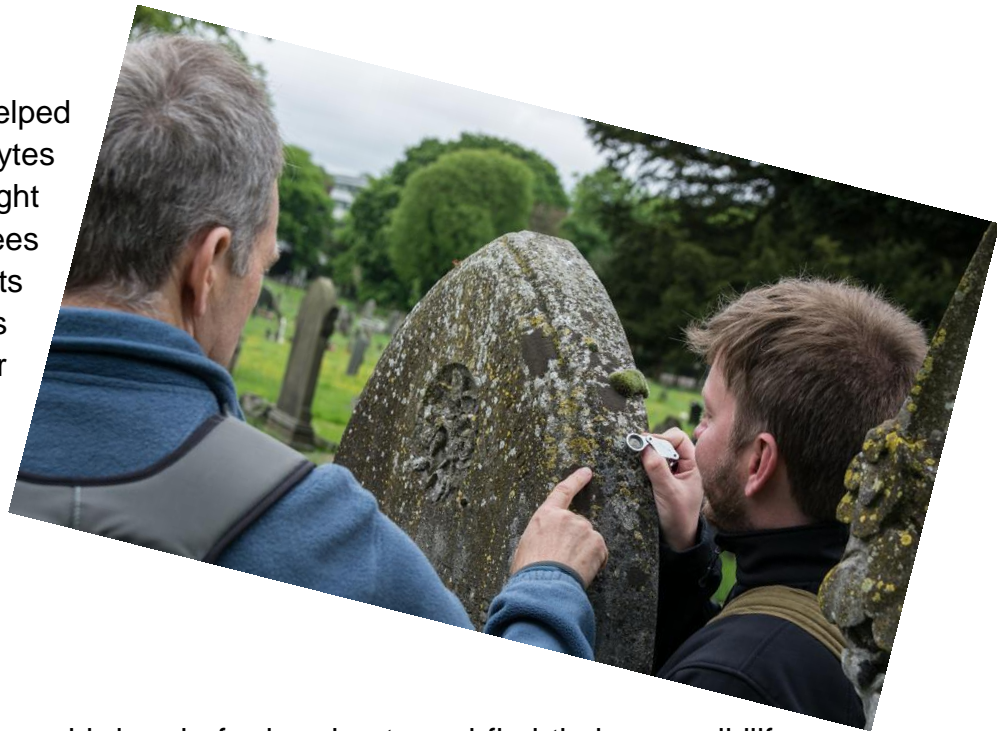


### Twilight Bat walk

This was a very pleasant evening, full of young and old, enthusiasts and novices alike. Two bat experts from Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust took half of the group each, handed out some sonic bat detectors and informed us that we were likely to detect the ‘common pipistrelle’, Britain’s smallest and most common species. *They measure between 3-5cm, have a wingspan of 18-24cm and weigh about the same as a 2p coin!* We promptly tuned our detectors to 45kHz, as this is the frequency of a pip’s echolocation, and began our walk. It didn’t take long before the detectors were ‘peeping’ and two pipistrelles were spotted against the gloaming-sky. Further down the path we were treated to a lengthy performance by another pip, which every so often was joined by a second. This was the highlight of the night, for we were able to hear their calls and feeding buzzes wonderfully and truly experience and appreciate this little bat.

Despite the early and relatively cold start on Saturday morning people braved the weather and found a range of mammals caught during the previous night in small traps and later joined the Bird Walk around the Cemetery to hear the “morn” chorus and identify the many birds that frequent this site.

Experts led walks and helped volunteers identify bryophytes on the gravestones, caught and identified bumblebees and other pollinating insects and led enthused groups around the wildflower meadows to identify the many plants that make up the floral diversity of the Cemetery.



Throughout the day people could drop in for bug hunts and find their own wildlife by searching under tree trunks, gravestones and piles of cuttings and brash; and despite the time of year our Fungi expert found a few species that are found early in the year.



The Welford Road Cemetery Friends Group also provided an opportunity to combine wildlife with local history by leading walks around the Cemetery and visiting some of the better known graves.

### History and Habitat guided walk

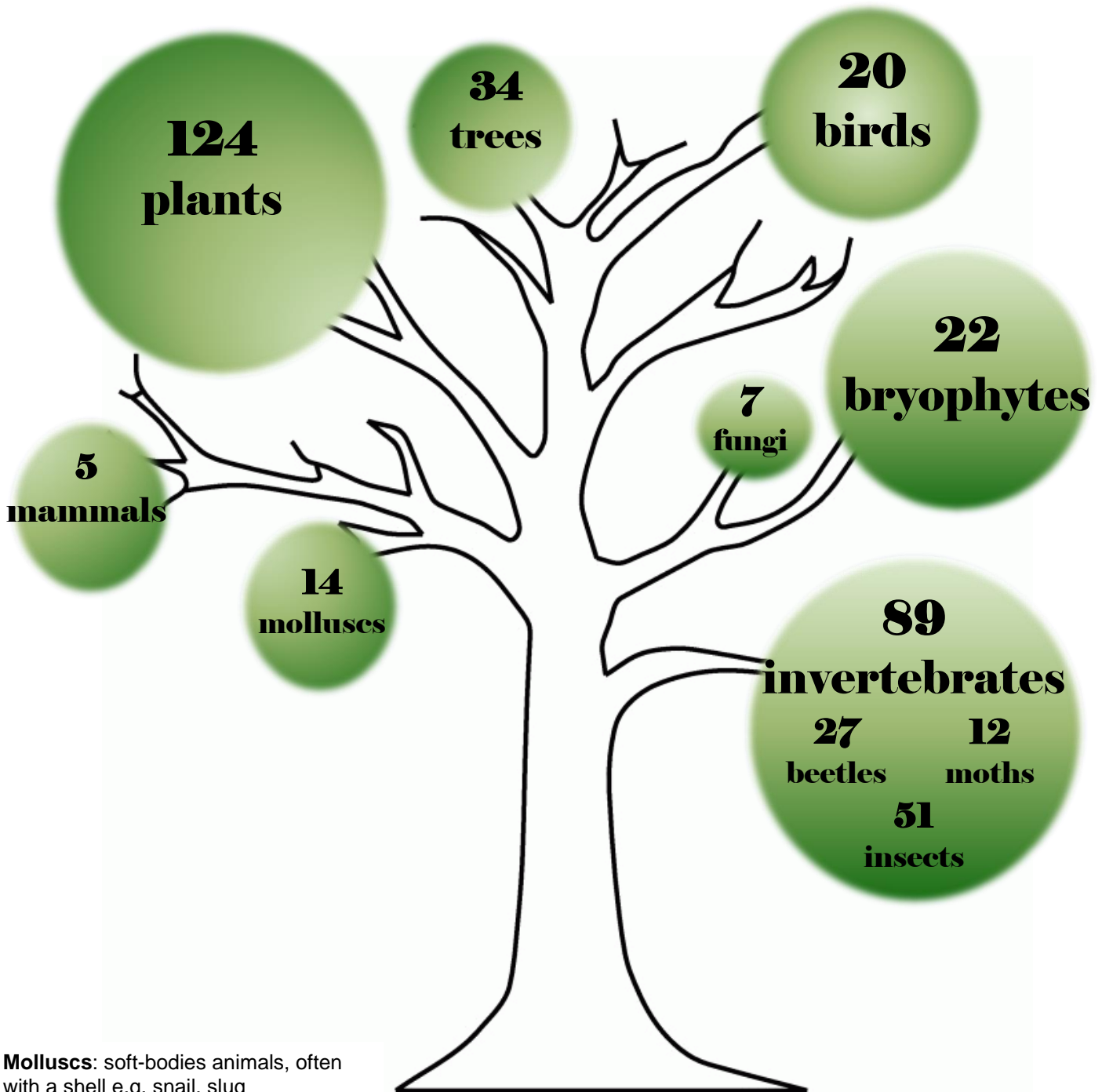
Having experienced the Cemetery in owl-light, the History and Habitat walk allowed myself and a handful of others to see the area in it's full glory. Now, I have always lived a stone's throw away from Welford Road Cemetery, but have only visited it once as a child, and I must say, after attending this event and learning about Leicester's oldest municipal cemetery, it will now be a regular spot for me to walk and take photographs.

The Cemetery opened in 1849 and covers around 31 acres of land. Due to it's location and beautiful views over the City, it was used by many as a 'park' and in fact today, it is listed Grade 2 in the English heritage Register of Parks and Gardens. What is special about the Cemetery is that it is designated as a Local Wildlife Site and contains a number of important habitats. At almost 170 years old, many of the beautiful trees including Cedar, Horse Chestnut and Ash provide valuable roosting sites for bats and birds. Decaying sections of Beech trees create havens for many insects, plants and fungi. The 'managed' grassland meadows are rich in plant life and home to numerous Ant-hills. Ivy on headstones provides cover for small nesting birds and produces nectar for insects. Although we didn't spot any during our walk, the site is home to larger animals too, including Wild Rabbits, Foxes and even Muntjac Deer (the latter of which I am still amazed about).



# 2016

316 species\*



**Molluscs:** soft-bodied animals, often with a shell e.g. snail, slug

**Bryophytes:** mosses and liverworts

**Invertebrates:** any animal lacking a backbone – it includes molluscs and makes up 95% of animal species

- See appendix for full list

The Organisers would like to thank the following organisations, experts and volunteers without whose help, contribution and enthusiasm the **BioBlitz** would not have been possible:

## **Organisations**

Leicester City Council

The Friends of Welford Road Cemetery

The Conservation Volunteers

Leicestershire & Rutland Bat Group

Leicestershire & Rutland Mammal Group

Leicestershire & Rutland Moth Group

Botanical Society of Britain & Ireland

Naturespot

Innercity Bees

Leicestershire & Rutland Wildlife Trust

## **Species Experts and Recorders**

Steve Woodward, Helen Ikin, Nathalie Cossa, Jools Partridge, Dave Nicholls, Helen O'Brien, Brian Stafford, Uta Hamzaoui, Maggie Frankum, Richard Iliffe, Adrian Russell, Graham Finch, Richard Kelly, Russell Parry, Rowan Roenisch, William Crosse-Upcott

## **Volunteers**

Gillian Lee, Phil French, Kate White

## **Staff**

Leicester City Council staff from Bereavement Services, Parks & Open Spaces and Nature Conservation

## **Photographer**

Jim Staniforth

APPENDIX 1

SPECIES RECORDED DURING BIOBLITZ LEICESTER 20<sup>TH</sup> – 21<sup>ST</sup> MAY 2016

HIGHER PLANTS	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow foxtail
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren brome
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snap dragon
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat-grass
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Hedge bindweed
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Bittercress
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower
<i>Carex caryophyllea</i>	Spring sedge
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Galucous sedge
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendula sedge
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky mouse-ear
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay willowherb
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's nightshade
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle
<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	Beaked hawksbeard
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved toadflax
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved willowherb
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Milkweed
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser celandine
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild strawberry
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	Woronow's snowdrop
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's bedstraw
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved cranesbill
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered cranesbill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-robert

<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood-avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly ox-tongue
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog
<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Hybrid bluebell
<i>Lamium album</i>	White dead-nettle
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red dead-nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye daisy
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common bird's foot trefoil
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field wood-rush
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping ienny
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medick
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not
<i>Narcissus</i> agg.	Daffodil
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear-hawkweed
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Broad-leaved plantain
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual meadow-grass
<i>Poa humilis</i>	Spreading Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough meadow-grass
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping cinquefoil
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Primula vulgaris</i> garden form	Hybrid primula
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Flowering currant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow saxifrage
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Figwort
<i>Sedum album</i>	White stonecrop
<i>Sedum rupestre</i>	Reflexed Stonecrop
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common ragwort
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red campion
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Milk thistle

<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow thistle
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge woundwort
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common chickweed
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion sp
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Swamp cypress
<i>Trachystemmon orientalis</i>	Early-flowering borage
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser hop trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging nettle
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	Green field speedwell
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall speedwell
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander speedwell
<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	Slender speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia subsp hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved speedwell
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common field speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved speedwell
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy tare
<b>MAMMALS</b>	
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Wood mouse
<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger
<i>Pipistrellus pipitrellus</i>	Common pipistrelle
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Grey squirrel
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red fox
<b>FUNGI</b>	
<i>Calocybe gambosa</i>	St George's Mushroom
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Southern Bracket
<i>Inocybe sp</i>	Fibre-cap mushroom
<i>Leptosphaeria acuta</i>	Nettle Rash
<i>Puccinia sessilis</i>	a rust fungus
<i>Trochila ilicina</i>	Holly Speckle
<i>Uromyces muscari</i>	Bluebell Rust

<b>TREES</b>	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aesculus carnea</i>	Red horse-chestnut
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese laurel
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common box
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlantic cedar
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar
<i>Coryllus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Spindle
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fagus sylvatica f.purpurea</i>	Copper beech
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Bird-cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red-cedar
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Lime
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Silver lime
<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common lime
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych elm
<b>MOTHS</b>	
<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	Heart and Dart
<i>Agrotis puta</i>	Shuttle-shaped Dart
<i>Aphomia sociella</i>	Bee Moth
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y
<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	Horsechestnut leaf miner
<i>Dichrorampha acuminatana</i>	
<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	Light Brown Apple Moth
<i>Esperia sulphurella</i>	
<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth
<i>Syndemis musculana</i>	
<i>Thera britannica</i>	Spruce Carpet

<b>BRYOPHYTES</b>	
<i>Amblystegium serpens</i>	
<i>Barbula unguiculata</i>	Bird's claw beard moss
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough stalked feather moss
<i>Bryoerythrophyllum recurvirostrum</i>	
<i>Bryum argenteum</i>	
<i>Bryum capillare</i>	
<i>Bryum dichotomum</i>	
<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	
<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	Redshank moss
<i>Grimmia pulvinata</i>	Grey-cushioned Grimmia
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme s.l.</i>	Cypress-leaved Plait moss
<i>Kindbergia praelonga</i>	Common feather moss
<i>Lophocolea bidentata</i>	
<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i>	a liverwort
<i>Orthotrichum affine</i>	
<i>Plagiomnium cuspidatum</i>	
<i>Rhynchostegium confertum</i>	
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	Springy turf moss
<i>Schistidium crassipilum</i>	
<i>Syntrichia latifolia</i>	
<i>Syntrichia ruralis ssp. ruralis</i>	Great hairy screw moss
<i>Tortula muralis</i>	Wall-screw moss
<b>BIRDS</b>	
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue tit
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin
<i>Fringilla ceblebs</i>	Chaffinch
<i>Laridae sp</i>	Gull spp.
<i>Parus major</i>	Great tit
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared dove
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap
<i>Troglodyes troglodyes</i>	Wren
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle thrush

INSECTS	
<i>Aceria cephalonea</i>	Gall mite
<i>Andrena haemorrhoa</i>	A bee
<i>Anthomyia pluvialis</i>	
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Honey bee
<i>Araniella cucurbitina sensu lato</i>	Cucumber green orb spider
<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>	Common Pill Woodlouse
<i>Beris chalybata</i>	Murky-legged black legionnaire
<i>Bibio marci</i>	St Mark's fly
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Red-tailed bumblebee
<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Early bumblebee
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bumblebee
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-tailed bumblebee
<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	Horse-chestnut miner
<i>Cecidophyes rouhollahi</i>	a gall-causing mite
<i>Cecidophyes rouhollahi</i>	Gall mite
<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>	Cinnamon Bug
<i>Elasmostethus interstinctus</i>	Birch Shieldbug
<i>Enoplognatha ovata</i>	Comb footed spider
<i>Episyrrhus balteatus</i>	Marmalade hoverfly
<i>Eremocoris podagricus</i>	
<i>Eriophyes arianus</i>	Felt gall mite
<i>Lasius flavus</i>	Yellow meadow ant
<i>Lasius niger</i>	Small black ant
<i>Lithobius forficatus</i>	Brown centipede
<i>Myrmica rubra</i>	an ant
<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	Common Shiny Woodlouse
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone moth
<i>Osmia bicornis</i>	a bee
<i>Otiorhynchus singularis</i>	Clay-coloured weevil
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	Pachygnatha degeeri
<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>	Forest bug
<i>Perapion violaceum</i>	A weevil
<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>	Common Striped Woodlouse
<i>Phyllaphis fagi</i>	Woolly beech aphid
<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>	Holly leaf miner
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined white
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small white
<i>Platyarthrus hoffmannseggi</i>	Ant woodlouse
<i>Polydesmus angustus</i>	
<i>Porcellio scaber</i>	Common Rough Woodlouse
<i>Salticus scenicus</i>	
<i>Sarcophyga sp</i>	a fly
<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>	Yellow dung beetle
<i>Stenoderma laevigata</i>	
<i>Stigmatogaster subterranea</i>	Western yellow centipede
<i>Andrena fulva</i>	<i>Tawny mining bee</i>
<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i>	Tetragnatha extensa
<i>Trichoniscus pusillus</i>	Common Pygmy woodlouse
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	Common wasp
	Eremorcoris podgricus

<b>BETLES</b>	
<i>Agriotes acuminatus</i>	
<i>Anaspis fasciata</i>	
<i>Anaspis maculata</i>	
<i>Apion frumentarium</i>	
<i>Apion frumentarium</i>	
<i>Barypeithes pellucidus</i>	
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird
<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	
<i>Gyrophynus fracticornis</i>	
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird
<i>Leistus ferrugineus</i>	
<i>Leistus rufomarginatus</i>	
<i>Leistus spinnibaris</i>	
<i>Lochmaea crataegi</i>	Hawthorn Leaf Beetle
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Malachite Beetle
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Common Pollen Beetle
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Common Pollen Beetle
<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	
<i>Notiophilus palustris</i>	
<i>Omosita discoidea</i>	
<i>Otiorhynchus singularis</i>	Raspberry Weevil
<i>Perapion violaceum</i>	
<i>Philonthus jurgans</i>	
<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot Ladybird
<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	22-spot Ladybird
<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	Black clock beetle
<i>Stenus tarsalis</i>	
<b>MOLLUSCS</b>	
<i>Ambigolimax valentianus</i>	Greenhouse slug
<i>Arion alter agg</i>	
<i>Arion distinctus</i>	
<i>Arion subfuscus</i>	Dusky slug
<i>Cepaea memoralis</i>	Brown-lipped snail
<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	Garden snail
<i>Deroceras invadens</i>	Chestnut slug
<i>Deroceras reticulatum</i>	Netted slug
<i>Lauria cylindracea</i>	Common chrysalis snail
<i>Oxychilus alliarius</i>	Garlic snail
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	Cellar snail
<i>Tandonia budapestensis</i>	Budapest slug
<i>Triochulus striolatus</i>	Strawberry snail

FUNGI (RECORDED BY RICHARD ILIFFE AND TOM HERRING ON 30 <sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2016)	
<i>Agaricus xanthodermus</i>	Yellow Stainer
<i>Clavulinopsis laeticolor*</i>	Handsome Club
<i>Conocybe pulchella*</i>	
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	Shaggy Inkcap
<i>Dermoloma cuneifolium*</i>	Crazed Cap
<i>Geastrum striatum</i>	Striate Earthstar
<i>Hemimycena cucullata*</i>	
<i>Hygrocybe virginia</i>	Snowy Waxcap
<i>Lactarius fulvissimus*</i>	Tawny Milkcap
<i>Lactarius semisanguifluus*</i>	
<i>Lepista nuda</i>	Wood Blewit
<i>Lyophyllum decastes</i>	Clustered Domecap
<i>Melanoleuca polioleuca</i>	Common Cavalier
<i>Meripilus giganteus</i>	Giant Polypore
<i>Mucilago crustacea</i>	A Slime Mould
<i>Parasola auricoma*</i>	An Inkcap
<i>Parasola plicatilis</i>	Pleated Inkcap
<i>Pholiota squarrosa</i>	Shaggy Scalycap
<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i>	Red Edge Brittlestem
<i>Psathyrella microrrhiza</i>	Rootlet Brittlestem
<i>Psathyrella multipedata</i>	Clustered Brittlestem
<i>Sawadea bicornis*</i> (anamorph)	A Mildew
<i>Stropharia caerulea</i>	Blue Roundhead
<i>Stropharia inuncta*</i>	Smoky Roundhead
<b>* Uncommon species</b>	

Please note that the above records have kindly been provided by Fungi specialists during a site visit made in October 2016 and are included in this report to provide a more comprehensive record of fungi at the Cemetery that would otherwise have gone un-recorded because of the Bioblitz being held outside of the main survey season for this species group.

