



GiGL Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC
the capital's environmental records centre

Camley Street Natural Park

Report on species and site data for London Day of Nature



Sarah Lewington, Community Officer

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Registered Address: 10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1BE



an **ALERC**  accredited LERC
Association of Local Environmental Records Centres

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1 Introduction

Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC (GiGL) is the capital’s local environmental records centre. We have achieved and maintain accreditation from the Association of Local Environmental Records Centres, and the Social Enterprise World Forum. Our mission is to collaborate with our community and professional networks to ensure London’s natural environment is understood, protected, improved, and enjoyed for the benefit of nature and the people that live in and visit the capital. Our holistic approach, supported by cutting-edge technology and a collaborative network of experts, establishes us as a trusted and reliable source of data-driven solutions. For more information on GiGL, please see our website, www.gigl.org.uk.

1.1 This report

This report is compiled using data held by GiGL, suitable for inclusion, at the time of the request.

The data summarised within the report represents the best available information, compiled from a range of professional and public sources and verified by experts where possible. It may not be representative of all organisms or habitats found on site and will include records collected using different methodologies.

As a proponent of the **FAIR data principles**, the information in this report has been quality assured and assessed for accuracy.

GiGL takes the accuracy of our data holdings very seriously and we are constantly striving to improve the coverage and currency of our data holdings. Please **contact a member of the team** if you would like to share data with GiGL or learn more about our data standards.

2 Location

The focus of the report is **Camley Street Natural Park**, located within the London Borough of **Camden**. The grid reference for the site is **TQ300834**.

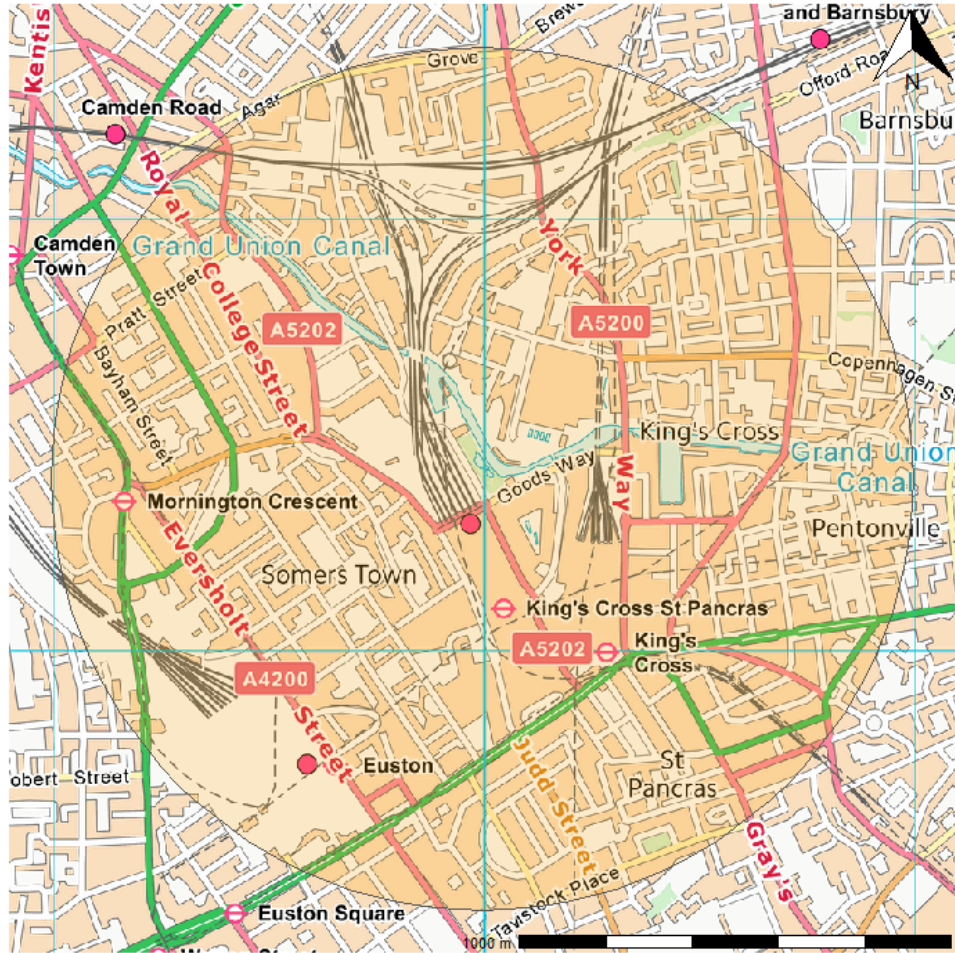


Figure 2.1: Map showing the area covered by this report. Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC, 2026. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights 2026.

3 Species

GiGL hold a database of more than 12 million species records, combining data from recorders across London. To be included within the database, records must meet some basic requirements, for more information or to submit your records, see [Submit Records to GiGL](#). To be included within this report, a record must fall within the search area, have been captured to 1km² resolution or greater (4 figure grid reference or higher) and have been identified to at least species-level.

For the period **1695 – 2026**, GiGL holds a total of **27019** records spread across **2030** distinct taxa, captured within the bounds of the specified area. The records are broken down into taxon groups in the following plot. Plants and invertebrates are broken down further below.

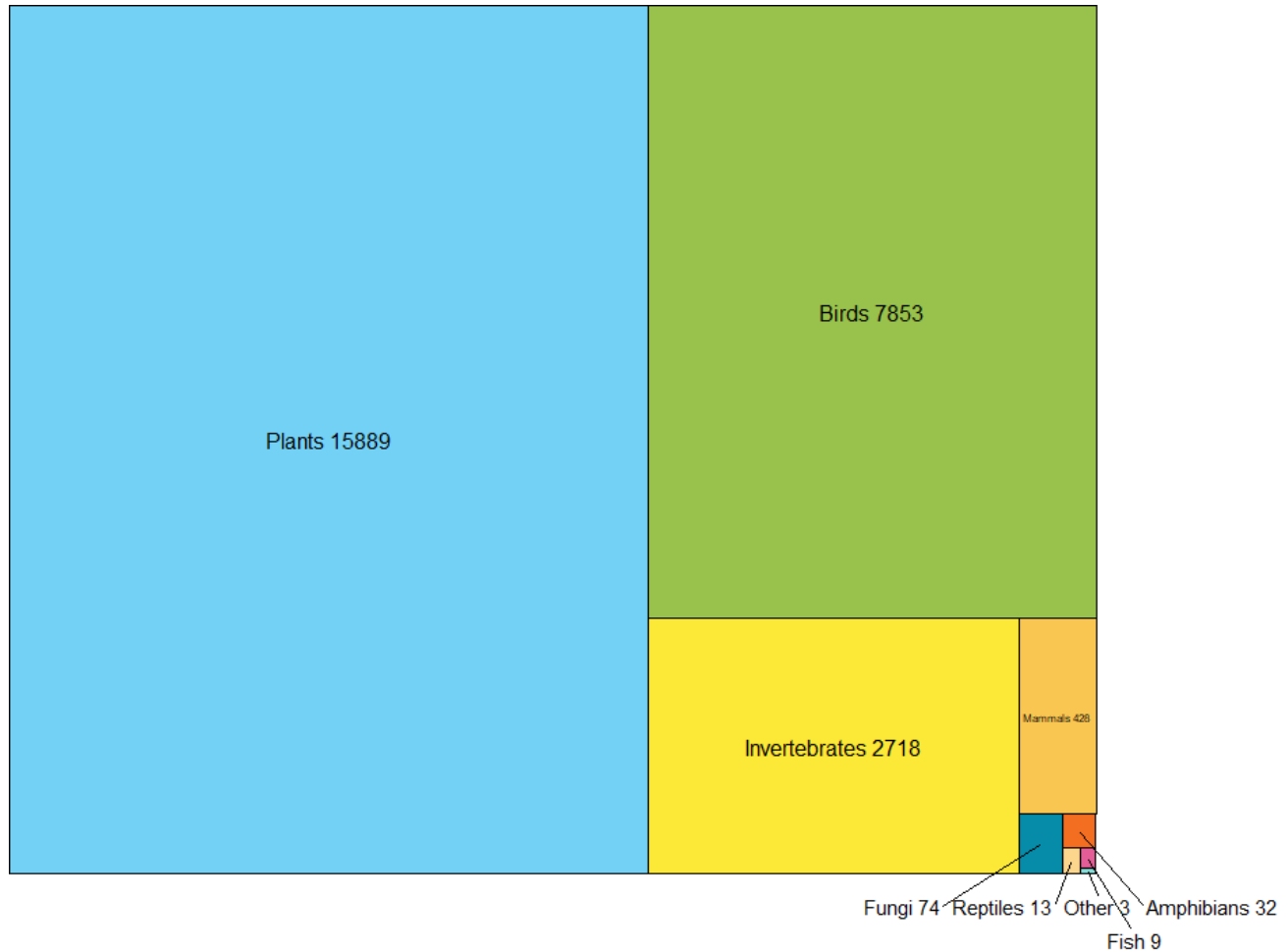


Figure 3.1: Diagram showing the number of records in each broad taxon group

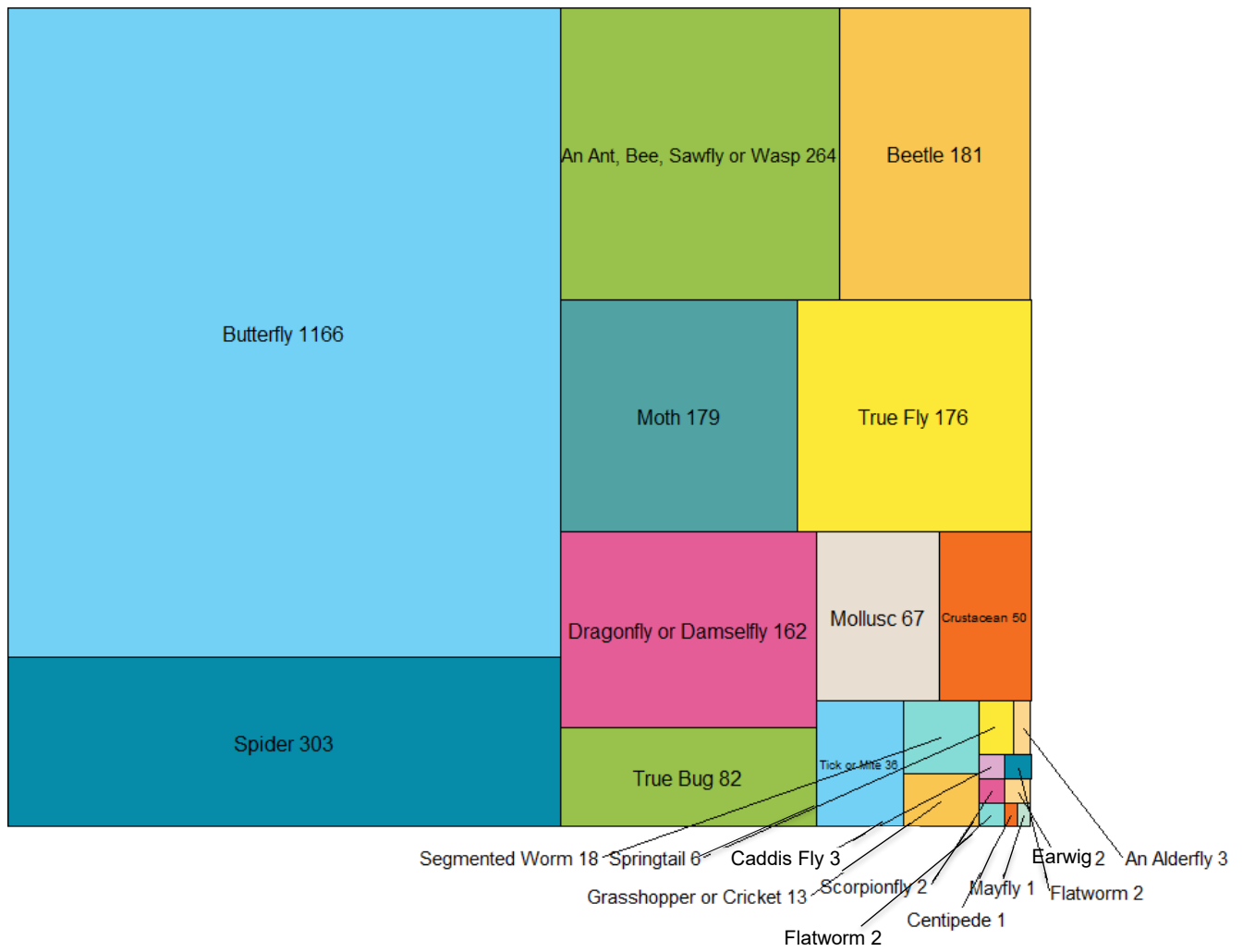


Figure 3.2: Break-down of invertebrates by taxon group

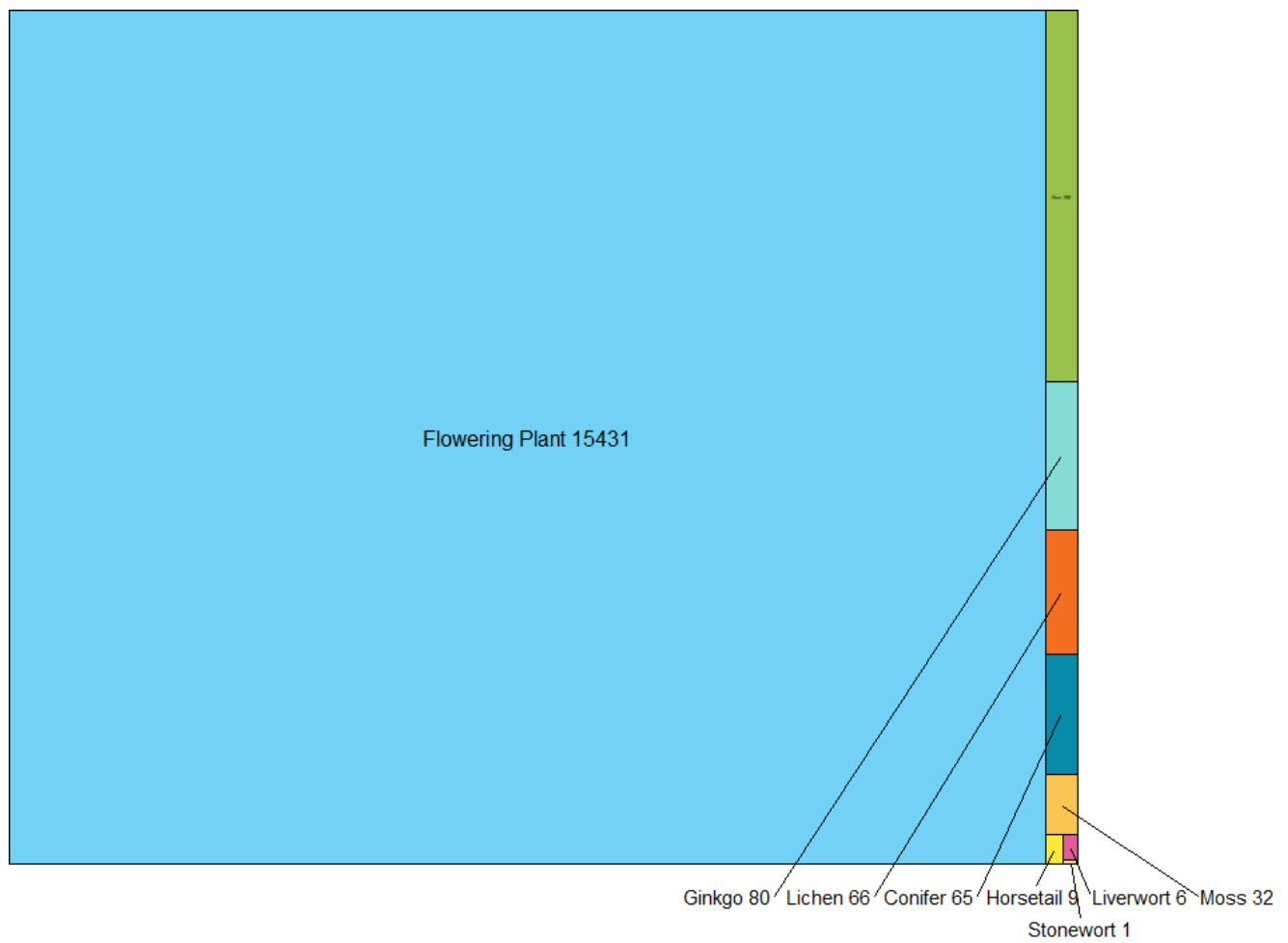


Figure 3.3: Break-down of plants by taxon group

3.1 Data Origins

The records are from **46** different organisations. Data providers may include individual recorders, recording schemes, volunteer groups, NGOs, recording apps, local authorities and government agencies. The number of records submitted by the top five contributors are shown in the figure below.

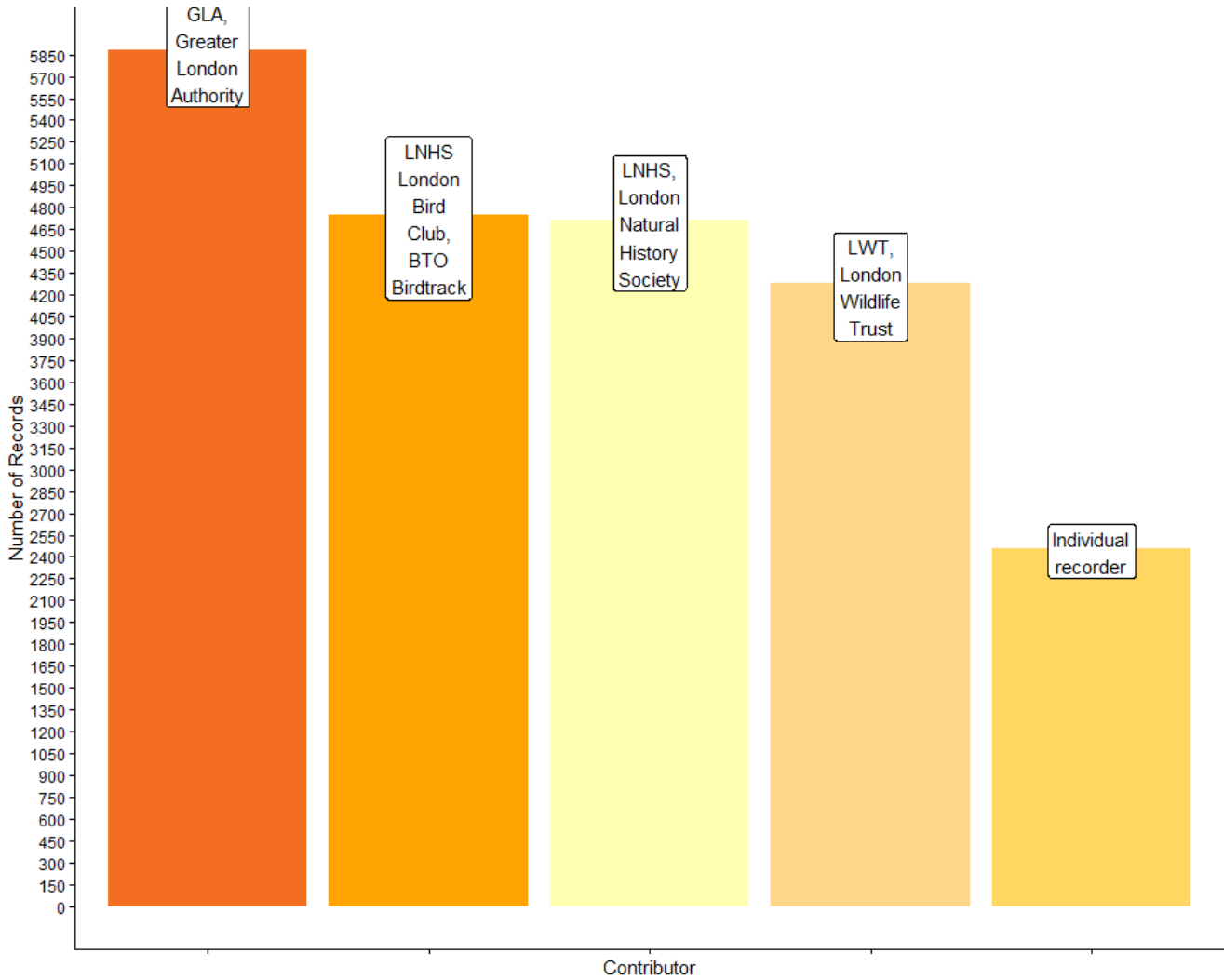


Figure 3.4: Figure showing the number of records submitted by the top five contributors

GiGL would like to thank all of the organisations and individuals who have shared data to make this report possible.

3.2 Recording Over Time

Figure 3.5 shows how recording activity for the specified area has changed over time, from 1970 to the present. The oldest record GiGL holds for the site is **1695**. Uptakes in recording often coincide with participation in specific surveys such as borough habitat survey or the Big Butterfly Count, or interest from a specific group like a Friends Of group. Without a measure of recording effort, it is impossible to state whether more records indicate greater biodiversity or simply greater recording effort.

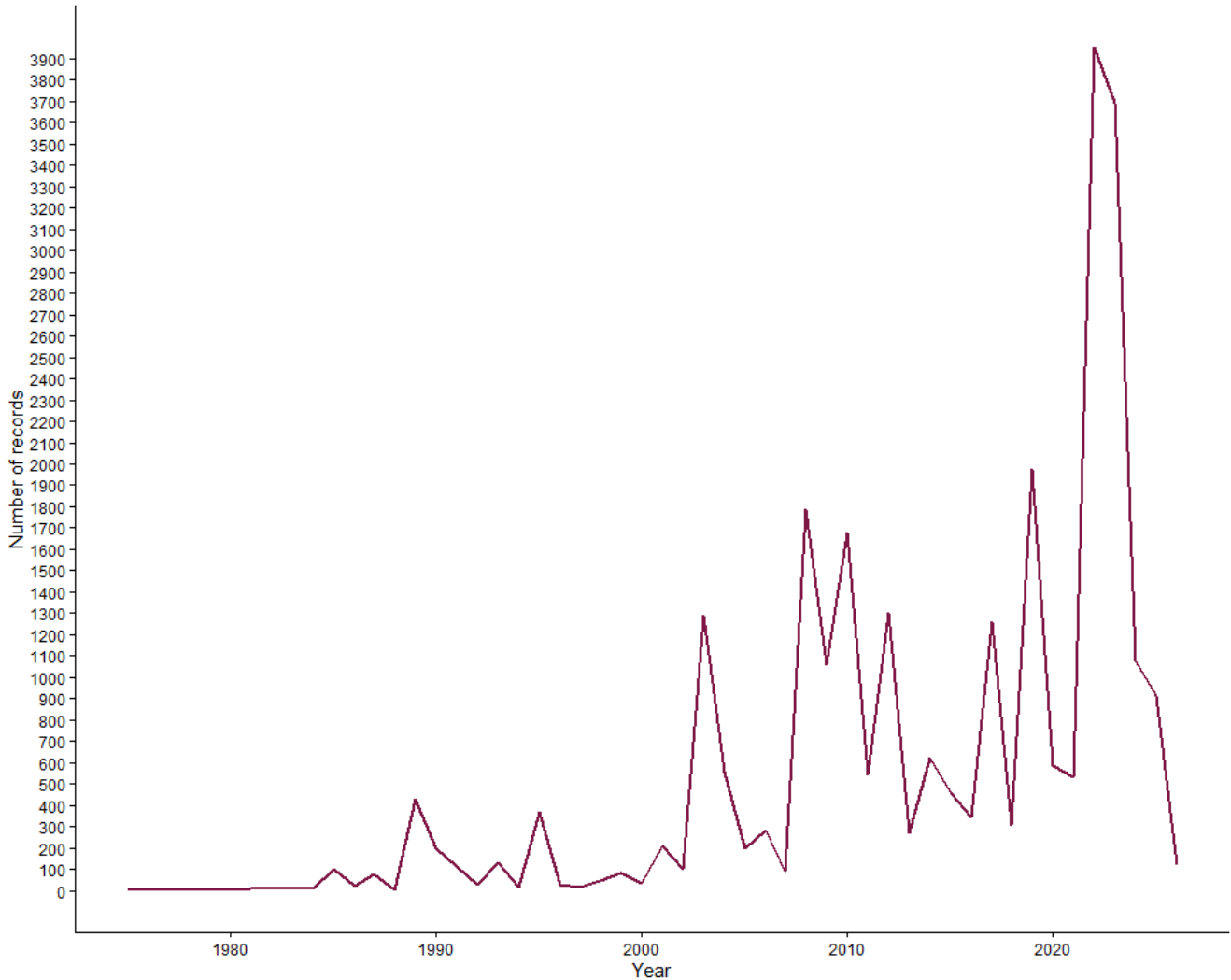


Figure 3.5: Records over time, since 1970.

3.3 Distribution of Records

Figure 3.6 shows the number of records in each **100m** square across the search area.

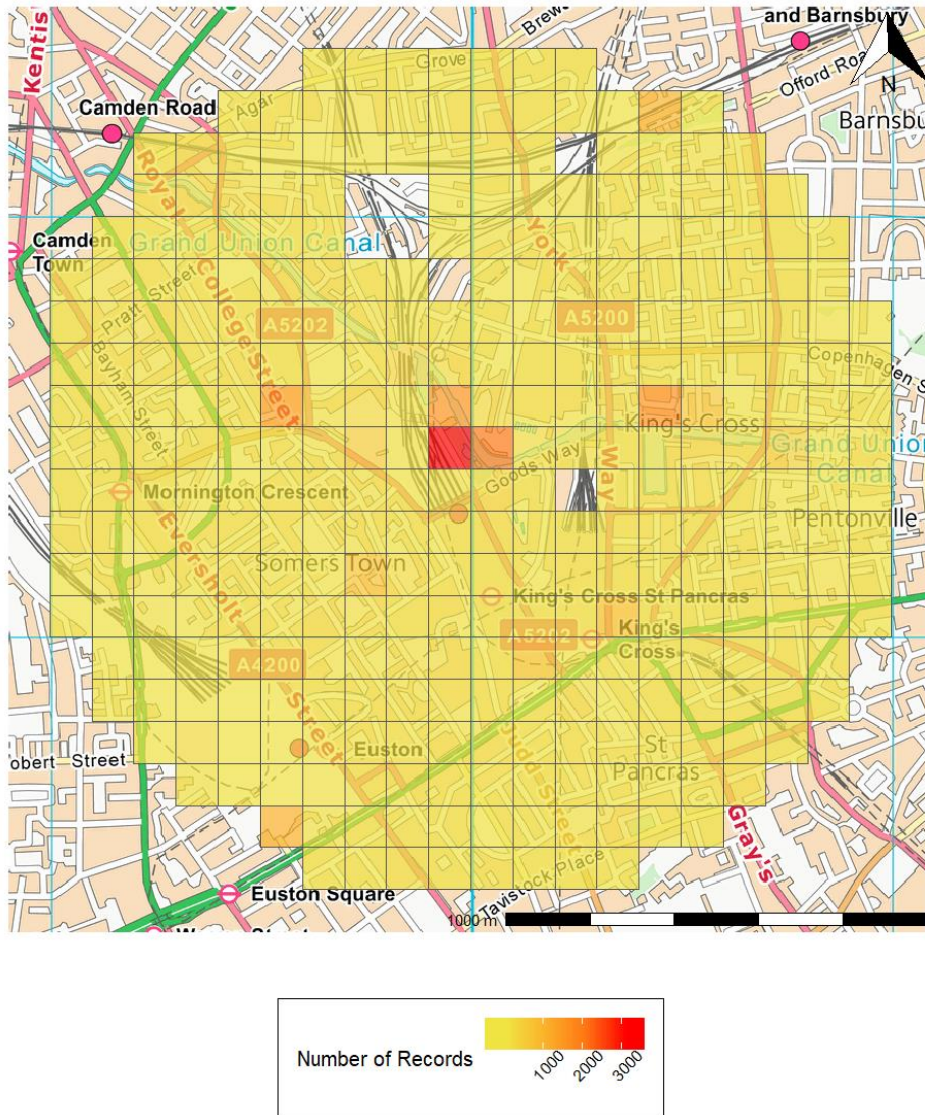


Figure 3.6: Map showing the number of records in each 100m square across the search area. Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC, 2026. Contains Ordnance Survey boundary data © Crown copyright and database rights 2026

3.4 Most Commonly Recorded Species in Each Taxon Group

The following tables represent the most commonly recorded species within each taxon group or all species if the total recorded is less than ten.

In a small number of cases, releasing biodiversity data publicly can result in environmental harm. For this reason, species included in a list of sensitive species list compiled by Natural England are not included within the following lists of most recorded taxon. For more information see <https://nbn.org.uk/sensitive-data/>. Contact GiGL for further information on sensitive records.

GiGL holds records for **4** amphibian species.

Table 3.1: Most commonly recorded amphibians

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	13
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	11
Smooth Newt	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	7
Palmate Newt	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	1

GiGL holds records for **100** bird species.

Table 3.2: Most commonly recorded birds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	655
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	434
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	432
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	378
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	371
Feral pigeon/ Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	306
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	302
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	301
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	281
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	266

GiGL holds records for **5** fish species.

Table 3.3: Most commonly recorded fish

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records
Common Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	3
Pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>	3
Perch	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	1
Roach	<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>	1
Tub Gurnard	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	1

GiGL holds records for **622** invertebrates species.

Table 3.4: Most commonly recorded invertebrates

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	219
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	188
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	154
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	101
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	89
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	56
Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	56
Western Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	49
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	42
Harlequin Ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	42

GiGL holds records for **17** mammal species.

Table 3.5: Most commonly recorded mammals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	140
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	96
Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	62
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	56
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	30
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	12
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	10
Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	5
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	4

GiGL holds records for **5** reptile species.

Table 3.6: Most commonly recorded reptiles

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records
European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	7
Pond Terrapin	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	3
Aesculapian Snake	<i>Zamenis longissimus</i>	1
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	1
Red-eared Terrapin	<i>Trachemys scripta subsp. elegans</i>	1

GiGL holds records for **1226** plant species.

Table 3.7: Most commonly recorded plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records
London Plane	<i>Platanus occidentalis x orientalis = P. x hispanica</i>	1,085
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	473
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	365
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	301
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	292
Lime	<i>Tilia cordata x platyphyllos = T. x europaea</i>	262
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	260
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	247
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	220
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	190

GiGL holds records for **46** fungi species.

Table 3.8: Most commonly recorded fungi

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records
Daisy Rust	<i>Puccinia lagenophorae</i>	5
A Fungus	<i>Erysiphe convolvuli</i>	3
A Fungus	<i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>	3
Alexanders Rust	<i>Puccinia smyrnii</i>	3
Candlesnuff Fungus	<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	3
Mallow Rust	<i>Puccinia malvacearum</i>	3
Pocket Plum	<i>Taphrina pruni</i>	3
Rose Mildew	<i>Podosphaera pannosa</i>	3
A Fungus	<i>Golovinomyces asperifoliorum</i>	2

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records
A Fungus	<i>Phyllactinia mali</i>	2

Table 3.9: Most commonly recorded species from other groups

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records
A Protozoan	<i>Gymnodinium chiastosporum</i>	1
A Slime Mould	<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i>	1
False Puffball	<i>Reticularia lycoperdon</i>	1

3.5 Designated Species

3.5.1 Protected Species

Protected species include any species with a national or international legal protection as well as those which are regionally important to conservation such as species featuring on the **London Priority Species List** or the **London Species of Conservation Concern**. Please see Appendix A of the **GiGL Data Guide** for more information on different species protections.

101 protected species have been recorded in the search area. The most commonly recorded species are shown in Table 3.10. As with the most commonly recorded taxa, species included on Natural England's list of sensitive species are not included as the release of this information may be harmful. A full list is available from GiGL on request.

Table 3.10: Protected species recorded at the site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation	Oldest Record	Most Recent Record
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	EU Local	1999	2020
Butcher's-broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	EU	2009	2010
Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	EU UK Local	1993	2025
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	EU UK Local	2007	2017
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	EU UK Local	2011	2015

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation	Oldest Record	Most Recent Record
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	EU UK Local	2015	2015
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	EU UK Local	2008	2010
Nathusius's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	EU UK Local	2005	2012
Creeping Marshwort	<i>Helosciadium repens</i>	EU UK Local	2003	2004

3.5.2 Invasive Species

The **London Invasive Species Initiative** (LISI) has identified and categorised species which are currently or could potentially cause negative impacts on London's native species and habitats. Their presence may require further action, monitoring or additional research to mitigate the potential impacts. Please see Appendix A of the **GiGL Data Guide** for more information.

46 invasive non-native species have been recorded in the search area in the last 20 years and are shown in Table 3.11. Please contact GiGL for more information about historic records of invasive species.

Table 3.11: Invasive species recorded at the site

Common Name	Scientific Name	LISI Category	Oldest Record	Most Recent Record
A Crustacean	<i>Chelicorophium curvispinum</i>	1	2008	2008
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	2	1995	2025
Orange Balsam	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	2	1990	2022
Purple-flowered Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster atropurpureus</i>	2	1995	2008
Entire-leaved Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	2	2016	2019
Willow-leaved Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster salicifolius</i>	2	1995	2008

Common Name	Scientific Name	LISI Category	Oldest Record	Most Recent Record
Pale Galingale	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	2	2001	2012
Franchet's Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	2	2020	2025
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia aurea x pottsii</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	2	1990	2012
Red Swamp Crayfish	<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	2	2014	2025
Spreading Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i>	2	2012	2012
Wall Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	2	2012	2012
Bearberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	2	2009	2009
Late Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	2	2025	2025
Himalayan Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	2	2009	2009
A Flowering Plant	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	2	2013	2013
Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	3	1985	2026
Tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	3	1989	2025
Shaggy Soldier	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	3	1990	2025
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	3	1989	2024
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	3	2003	2024
Large-flowered Waterweed	<i>Egeria densa</i>	3	2005	2009
Floating Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	3	2022	2024
Gallant Soldier	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	3	1997	2013
Curly Waterweed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	3	2006	2009

Common Name	Scientific Name	LISI Category	Oldest Record	Most Recent Record
Red-eared Terrapin	<i>Trachemys scripta subsp. elegans</i>	3	2020	2020
False-acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4	1989	2024
Ring-necked Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	4	2008	2026
Goat's-rue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	4	1990	2023
Three-cornered Garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	4	1995	2025
Least Duckweed	<i>Lemna minuta</i>	4	2001	2017
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana</i>	4	2008	2024
Nuttall's Waterweed	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	4	2005	2017
Spanish Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	4	1990	2025
Canadian Waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	4	1993	2012
Zebra Mussel	<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	4	2008	2008
Signal Crayfish	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>	4	2008	2020
Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	4	2022	2022
Evergreen Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	5	2009	2024
Highclere Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium x perado = I. x altaclerensis</i>	5	1995	2023
European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	5	2008	2008
Foxglove-tree	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	5	2009	2023
Turkey Oak	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	5	2003	2011
Aesculapian Snake	<i>Zamenis longissimus</i>	5	2012	2012

Common Name	Scientific Name	LISI Category	Oldest Record	Most Recent Record
Green Alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	6	1984	2025
Blue Passionflower	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	6	2006	2010

4 Site Data

The area of interest overlaps with land designated with some form of protection or as notable to biodiversity and/or geological conservation. The level of protection conferred differs between designations. Important sites often possess multiple designations. Please see Appendix D of the **GiGL Data Guide** for more information.

4.1 Statutory Designations

A statutory designation refers to legal protection conferred to land through specific UK, EU or international legislation in recognition of the biodiversity or geodiversity value of the land. Examples include Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs), local and national nature reserves, Special Areas of Conservation and more. Sites may be locally, regionally, nationally or internationally important. The designations help to conserve important sites for UK heritage and future generations to enjoy through legal obligations with penalties for non-compliance.

1 sites with statutory designations are present in the search area.

Table 4.1: Statutory sites within the search area

Site Name	Area (Ha)	Designation
Camley Street Nature Park	0.84	Local Nature Reserve

4.2 Non-statutory Designations

A non-statutory designation refers to protection conferred to land which is not legally binding but may be enforceable by other means such as within Local Plans, agreements with landowners and best-practice guidance. Examples include Public Open Spaces, Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation, sites of local or regional geological significance and more. Sites are generally locally or regionally important. The designations help to conserve the important sites for UK heritage and future generations to enjoy through local policy, voluntary commitments and funding incentives.

4.2.1 Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation

14 Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCs) are present in the search area. For more information on SINCs, see the [SINC Resource Hub](#).

Table 4.2: SINCs within the search area

Site Name	Grade	Area (Ha)	Access
Bemerton Estate - Garden	L	0.1	Free public access (all/most of site)
Barnard Park	L	3.6	Free public access (all/most of site)
St George's Gardens	L	1.1	Free public access (all/most of site)
North London Line at York Way	BII	1.1	No public access
St Pancras Gardens	BII	2.2	Free public access (all/most of site)
Camley Street Natural Park	M	0.9	Access at limited times
St Martin's Gardens	L	0.7	Free public access (all/most of site)
Thornhill Square	L	1.1	Free public access (all/most of site)
Bingfield Park	L	1.2	Free public access (all/most of site)
Bevin Court and Holford Gardens	L	1.2	Free public access (all/most of site)
Winton Primary School Garden	L	0.0	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only
Copenhagen Junction	BI	1.4	Can be viewed from adjacent paths or roads only
351 Caledonian Road	L	1.6	Free public access (part of site)
London's Canals	M	175.5	Free public access (all/most of site)

4.2.2 Proposed Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation

8 Proposed Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (pSINCs) are present in the search area. Proposed Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (pSINCs) are sites that have entered Regulation 18 (public consultation), but have not yet been adopted in a Local Plan, including proposed changes to the grades or boundaries of existing SINC sites.

Table 4.3: pSINCs within the search area

Site Name	Grade	Area (Ha)	Access
London's Canals	M	187.8	Free public access (all/most of site)
St Martin's Gardens	L	0.7	Free public access (all/most of site)
North London Line at York Way	B	1.1	No public access
King's Cross - Canal Reach Green Roofs	B	0.4	Restricted
St. Pancras Gardens	B	2.2	Free public access (all/most of site)
Camley Street Natural Park	M	0.8	Access at limited times
St. George's Gardens	L	1.1	Free public access (all/most of site)
Tavistock Square	L	1.0	Free public access (all/most of site)

4.3 Habitats

The report area includes **47.03 ha** where habitat type is mapped. This is mapped across **69** survey parcels in GiGL's Legacy Habitat dataset. The habitat parcels are based on the survey data collected following the **London Survey Method**. The combined breakdown of habitat types can be found in Table 4.4. For more information about the habitat types identified within the report, please consult Appendix B of the **GiGL Data Guide**.

Table 4.4: Habitats recorded within the search area

Habitat	Area (Ha)
Amenity grass	15.4
Bare artificial	12.4
Still water	4.8
Scattered trees	4.0
Tall herbaceous	2.6
Bare ground	2.3
Roughland	1.2
Scrub	1.0
Ruderal	0.7
Shrubbery	0.6
Semi-improved grass	0.6
Bracken	0.3
Non-native hedge	0.2
Non- native woodland	0.2
Other	0.2
Allotments	0.1
Native wood	0.1
Native hedge	0.1

NOTE: Where GiGL are appropriately credited, the information contained within this report is freely shareable and can be used for a range of purposes including general site information, identifying data flow issues, identifying gaps in species recording, to indicate conservation or management actions targeted towards featured species and habitats and to help monitor the effects of conservation interventions. Please get in contact with GiGL to discuss how best to use the report, learn more about biological recording, share data with GiGL or with any suggestions to help improve the report.