

Sharnden repeat invertebrate survey, 2024 and a review of 10 years of invertebrate monitoring of the Wadhurst Estate between 2015 & 2024

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Fig. 1. *Stenostola dubia* swept from Hollow Field in May.

0 - Summary

Sharnden is a 93ha site owned and managed by the Wadhurst Estate and sits to the north west of Rolf's Farm in the High Weald of East Sussex. The site (and Estate) is relatively high and cool compared to the low Weald, and typically lacks many of the more thermophilic species that are much commoner in the Low Weald. The site is predominantly neutral clay, with some slight acidic influences in places. When surveyed in 2019, the site had clearly been over-grazed with sheep for a long time.

The author was commissioned to carry out a repeat survey of a 2019 baseline also set up by the author and to undertake a landscape-scale analysis of all three sites on the Wadhurst Estate surveyed by the author in this five-year round of monitoring (Wadhurst Park, Pigstrood meadows, and Sharnden).

The site was visited on three occasions throughout the spring and summer, with dates approximately similar to those carried out by the author at Sharnden in 2019. The methodology and approximate route, were the same as in 2019, with time split evenly between the north and south of the site. Methods pertinent to the season were used, such as beating, sweeping, suction-sampling and active searching. Species were either recorded to a specific field or a generic north/south compartment (for microscope specimens), while any scarce species were recorded in more detail if they were obviously identifiable in the field.

A total of 1,872 records of 699 species were made in 2024, with 37 (5.5%) of these having some form of conservation status. This compares to a total of 767 records of 463 in 2019, with 20 (4.3%) of these having some form of conservation status. A 30% increase in species richness is impressive, while the change in the number of records is mostly due to a different way the author employed to collect records in 2024.

Beetles were the most speciose group recorded, with 207 species noted (up 90 species from 117 in 2019). Fifteen of these had some form of conservation status (up by six). The Nationally Scarce **Lime Beetle** *Stenostola dubia* was found to be new to the Estate, as were some small grassland species found by suction, such as *Tachys bistriatus* and *Aphanisticus pusillus*. Species such as *Cantharis fusca* and **Alder Leaf Beetle** *Agelastica alni* have colonised the site since the 2019 survey, showing how our invertebrate fauna is changing all the time, even without changes in management.

A total of 112 species of spider were recorded, up from 67 in 2019. Of these, 13 were found to have conservation status, up from four in 2019. The highlight was three individuals of the **Strawberry Spider** *Araneus alsine* towards the southwest of the site. This Nationally Scarce orb weaver is a new hectad and Estate record.

Eighteen species of butterfly were again recorded in 2024, but the presence of numerous **Dingy Skipper** (Section 41) to the north of the site and a single **Grizzled Skipper** (Vulnerable & Section 41) in Prison Field was exceptionally good news. Along with the above, this further shows that moving away from year-round sheep grazing, to pulsed mixed-grazing and hay cutting is really working at enhancing this site for biodiversity. **White Admiral** was not recorded on the 2024 survey. Moths were the only group to fall slightly on the 2019 total, with 49 species (down from 52 in 2019).

Hymenoptera also rose from 31 species to 45 in 2024. Including a total of 24 bees (up from 20 in 2019). Although no especially rare species were recorded, the increase in the number

of *Andrena* species and other species associated with open grasslands in the Weald is encouraging. *Andrena angustior*, *Andrena labialis*, *Andrena wilkella*, *Lasioglossum laevigatum* and *Nomada sheppardana* were all recorded (and not recorded in 2019).

When all surveys from round 2 (2020 to 2024) from Wadhurst Park, Pigstrood Meadows and Sharnden were combined, a total of 4,661 records of 1,025 species were made. This compares to 2,145 records of 769 species that have been made during a similar period on the same sites between 2015 and 2019 (round 1).

When all visits from both periods were combined, 6,806 records of 1,235 species were made. Some 86 of these species were found to have status, 7.0%. Slightly more than the author's rolling average across all sites. Beetles are the most speciose group, with 387 species recorded. A total of 166 species of spider have been recorded across the estate over the last 10 years. Nearly a quarter of all British spiders.

Tab. 1. Summary statistics at the landscape level.

Metric	Round 1	Round 2	Rounds 1 & 2
Records	2,145	4,661	6,806
Species	769*	1,025*	1,235
Species with status	43	70	86
Proportion of species with status	5.6%	6.8%	7.0%
Pantheon SQI	117	124	126

*The increase in records is in part due to a different method of capturing data and is not a valid comparison, unlike the other metrics.

The changes in management made by the Estate since 2019, have had a profoundly positive impact on the invertebrate fauna at Sharnden. The large rise in species associated with flowers and open grassland shows this and the wealth of flowers evident across the site is clear (nectivore species-richness increased by 15% at Sharnden between 2019 and 2024). Management recommendations are given and involve targeted low scrub management at Prison Field (which remains one of the richest areas of the site), targeted management at Pig Field and more sympathetic hay cutting.

This change occurs in a year when there have been many reports of 2024 being poor for certain invertebrates (chiefly Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Hymenoptera). This has not, however, been the case on most of the sites surveyed by the author in Sussex. It shows that it may be possible to minimise the negative impacts of a poor climate by providing sympathetic, heterogeneous biodiversity management.

The same can be said for the Estate as an entire landscape, with more sympathetic pulse-grazing being present on Wadhurst, Pigstrood and Sharnden during round 2, the increase in invertebrates across all taxa is evident. Nectivore species-richness increased by 20% at the landscape level between round 1 and round 2.

Round 3 is due to start at Wadhurst in 2025 and Sharnden is down to be repeated in 2029. The author suggests bringing other sites such as Mayfield College and Rolf's Meadows into this meta-analysis in the future.

1 - Introduction

1.1 - The site

Sharnden is a 93ha site owned and managed by the Wadhurst Estate and sits to the north west of Rolf's Farm in the High Weald of East Sussex. The site (and Estate) is relatively high and cool compared to the low Weald, and typically lacks many of the more thermophilic species that are much commoner in the Low Weald. The site is predominantly neutral clay with some slight acidic influences in places.

1.2 - The approach

The survey, where possible, was a like-for-like repeat of the survey set up in 2019 by the author. This report also includes a landscape-scale study of the three sites combined (Wadhurst Park (2020), Pigstrood (2023) and Sharnden), following the same approach as that carried out by the author in 2019. Furthermore, this report includes an accumulative landscape-scale approach where the surveys were combined and compared as one whole data set (Wadhurst Park (2015 & 2020), Pigstrood (2018 & 2023) and Sharnden (2019 & 2024).

1.3 - Recording

The site sits in Vice County 14 (East Sussex) to the north west of hectad TQ62. Records were made across four different 1 km squares across the site, shown in figure 2 below.

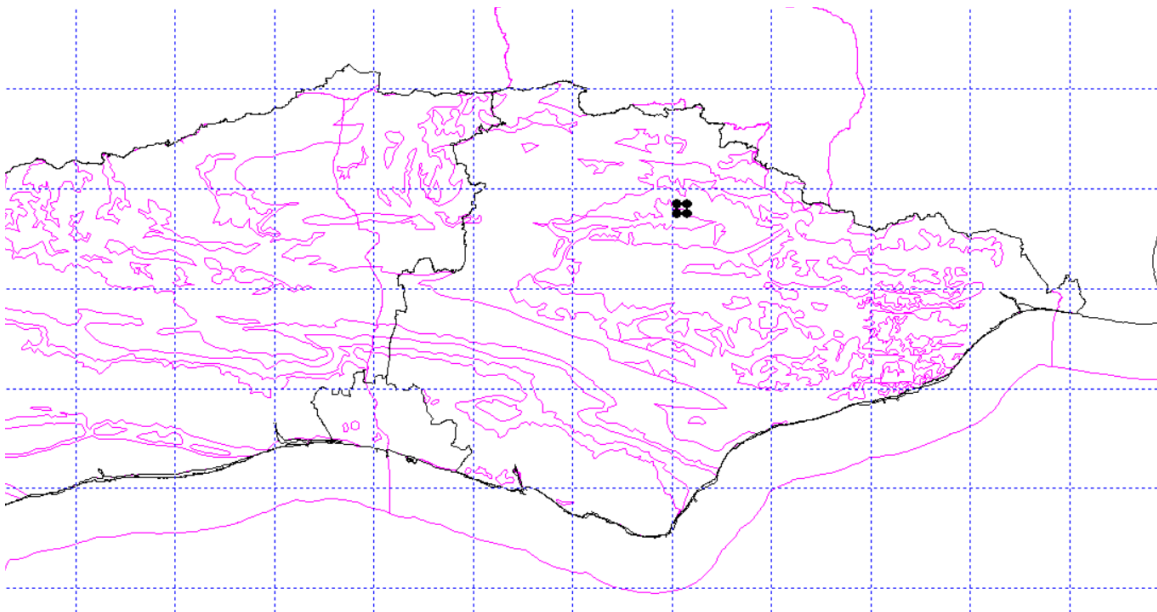


Fig. 2. Location of the site to the north west of hectad TQ562.

1.4 - The season

The summer of 2024 was generally cool, windy, wet and dull. There were many claims that larger flying insects were down in numbers (chiefly butterflies, flies and bees etc.), yet the author recorded very high species counts throughout the year, showing that not only were not all taxa affected, but many taxa did well in 2024. It is the author's belief that a season like 2024 is actually better for more invertebrates than the summers of 2020 and 2022, which included significant drought periods.

2 - Methodologies

Time was split evenly between the north and south areas, roughly three hours in each area. Making this survey based on 18 hours continuous surveying.

On each visit, the methods pertinent to the season were used, including sweeping, beating, suction-sampling, grubbing, searching flowers, searching bare ground, turning logs, etc. Field records were made at the field level (to a site centroid at the centre of each field), while most microscopic identifications were assigned to the north or south recording blocks. Any especially rare species were recorded to a higher resolution, using an eight-figure grid reference. All records will be passed in time to the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre.

The site was visited on the following three occasions:

- 7th May 2024
- 17th June 2024
- 5th August 2024

Coverage

Most taxa covered in detail with the exception of most non-aculeate Hymenoptera, most flies other than the larger Brachycera and most springtails.

At the request of the Estate, numerous field names were replaced and the new names are shown in figure 3 below. These have been permanently updated in the author's database (and will also now show on historic records).

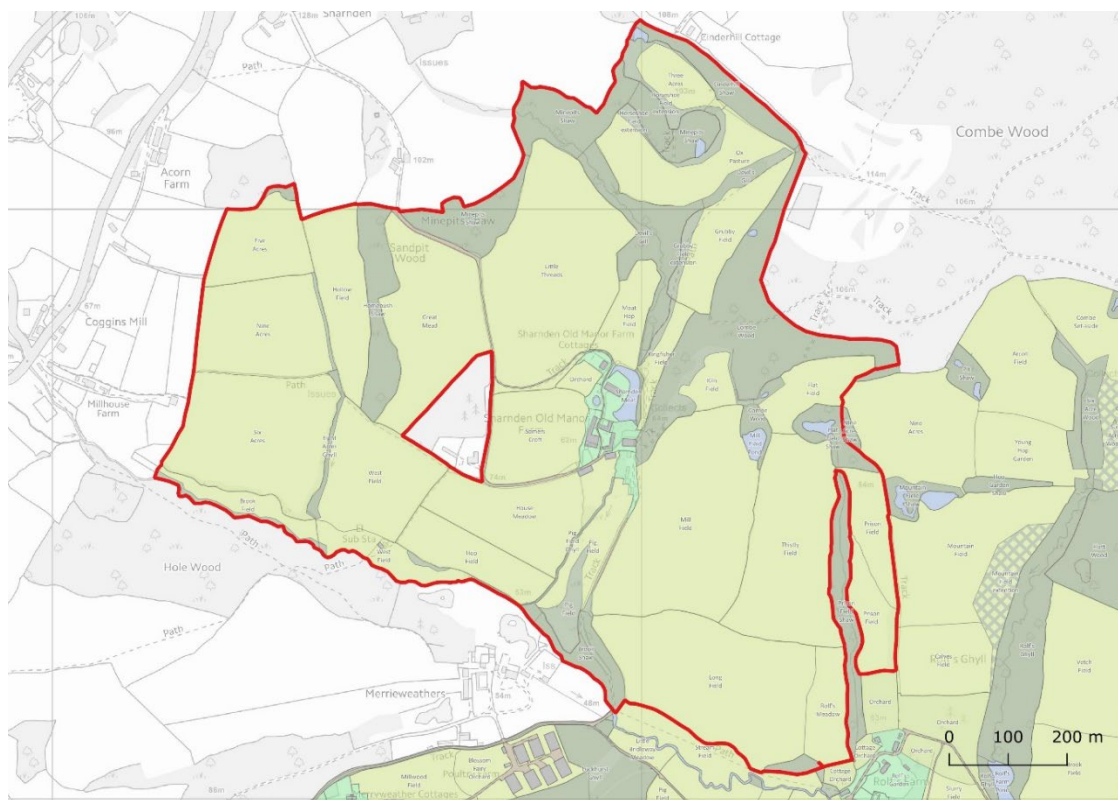


Fig. 3. Map of the site, showing new compartment/field names.

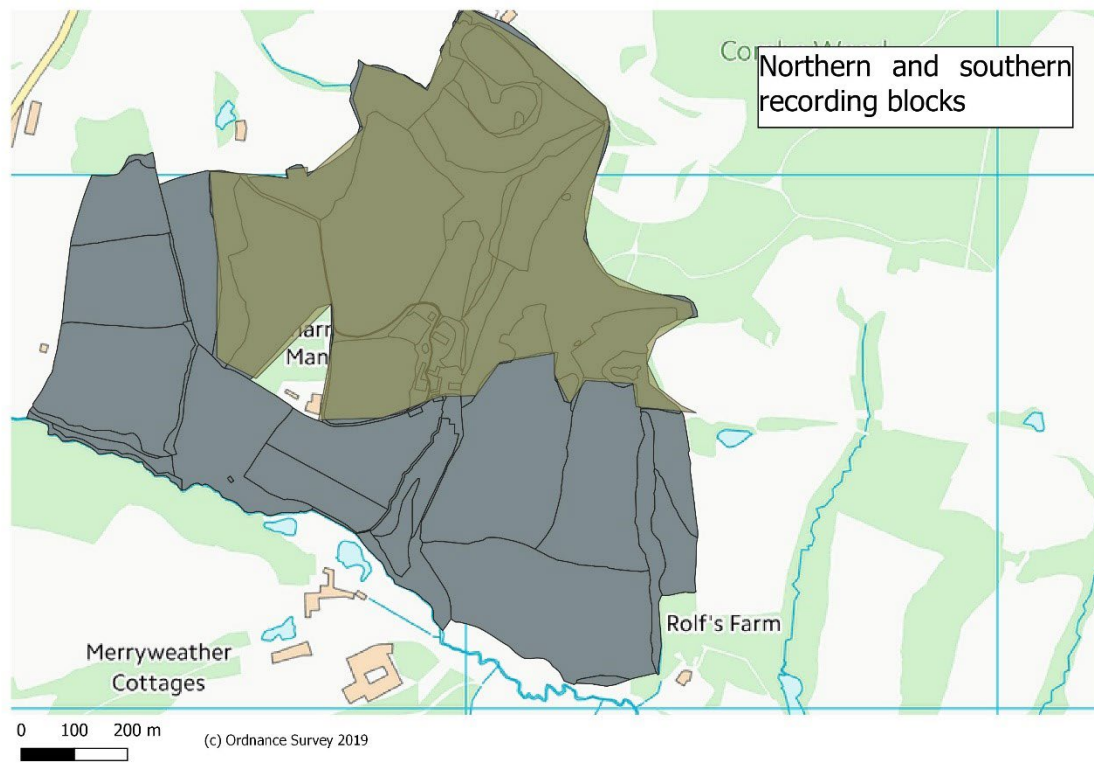


Fig. 4. Map of the site and the arbitrary north and west divide made in 2019.

3 - Results

A total of 1,872 records of 669 species were made during 2024. Of these, 37 (5.5%) were found to have some form of conservation status. This compares to the author's rolling average of 6.9%.

3.1 - Summary of findings

Tab. 2. Breakdown of the main groups recorded in 2024 (as compared to the 2019 survey).

Taxa	2019	2024	Change
Coleoptera	117	207	+90
Hemiptera	85	97	+12
Araneae	67	112	+65
Lepidoptera: moths	52	49	-3
Flies	34	65	+31
Aculeate Hymenoptera	31	45	+14
Lepidoptera: butterflies	18	18	0
Odonata	11	11	0
Orthoptera	10	11	+1
Mollusca	10	11	+1
Alderfly	0	1	+1
Crustacea	4	5	+1
Harvestman	7	7	0
Millipede	0	2	+2
Lacewings	3	3	0
Mayfly	2	0	-2
Scorpionfly	1	2	+1
Springtail	3	3	0
Caddisflies	2	4	+2
Pseudoscorpions	0	1	+1
Earwig	1	1	0
Ticks & mites	2	7	+5
Stonefly	1	3	+2
Centipede	2	2	0
Total	463	669	+206

3.2 - Species with conservation status

Conservation status is a complex issue. Each taxonomic group has used a slightly different set of criteria for assessing their species. Within each group, some species are assessed more often or more thoroughly than others. Some are long overdue and as a result there are two systems running at present. Mike Edwards has kindly allowed the author to use this text to explain both systems.

“GB Conservation Status categories are in the process of being upgraded. This means that it is currently necessary to provide values for both systems as not all groups have been dealt with.

The old RDB (Red Data Book) Conservation Status categories were based purely on the number of 10km squares which a species was known to have been recorded from, with a base-line date of 1970. These categories are obviously susceptible to the progressive

accumulation of new records over time. This is especially so as, for some species in particular, non-specialist recording has increased significantly. There are also known changes in range and abundance which have been increasingly commented on by specialists.

The old system graded species like this:

RDB 1. Endangered. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in five or fewer ten-kilometre squares.

RDB 2. Vulnerable. Species in severely declining or vulnerable habitats, or of low known populations. Known to exist (post 1970) in ten, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

RDB 3. Rare. Species with small populations, not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but which are felt to be at risk. Species currently known to exist (post 1970) in fifteen, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

RDB K. Species of undoubted RDB rank, but with insufficient information for accurate placement; includes possible recent arrivals.

Nationally Scarce. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in one hundred, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

In some groups these are further sub-divided into:-

Nationally Scarce a. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in thirty, or fewer, ten-kilometre squares.

Nationally Scarce b. Species currently (post 1970) known to exist in thirty-one to one hundred ten-kilometre squares.

The new IUCN-type Red Data Book Conservation Status categories are based on perceived threat, of which distribution is only one part, the other being related to the population trend over the 10 years previous to the assessment, for the species in question. Such trends may be inferred from accumulated specialist knowledge, but, as the quantity and quality of data improves increasing effort is being made to model such changes. The output of such modelling being then compared with the specialist knowledge. Species with a negative trend may not be inherently rare, it is the decline which is the significant factor.

The new system grades species like this (This is very much a summary, there is considerable detail to this, please consult the group-appropriate published Great Britain Red List for a better understanding of how the gradings have been arrived at):

Regionally Extinct (RE). See group-appropriate Red List for criteria. In general, a sufficiently long time has elapsed since the last record of this species.

Critically Endangered (CR). Species with a very severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Endangered (EN). Species with a severe decline in population trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Vulnerable (VU). Species with a marked decline in trend or geographic range within the area considered.

Near Threatened (NT). Species which are suspected to qualify for Vulnerable, but where the data does not quite support such a category.

Least Concern (LC). Species which show no marked negative population trend or geographic range. Indeed, they may have positive values for either or both.

There will be a number of species where it has been considered that there is insufficient information to provide a supported grading, such species are called Data Deficient (DD). There are also categories for invasive (with anthropogenic agency) species, which are usually assessed as Not Applicable (NA).

The IUCN Red List system was primarily developed for assessing large mammal populations and fish stocks, adapting it for invertebrates is, inevitably, an experimental process and it is to be expected that there will be variability in its application and interpretation between groups. However, each published GB Red List has information on the actual way in which decisions have been arrived at. These should be consulted where necessary.

There is no inherent equivalence between the old and new systems

Great Britain has a considerable environmental gradient from north to south and, to a lesser extent, east to west. Species which are stable in their trend or geographic extent may still be considerably limited by the availability of suitable habitat resources. In order that such species do not get missed from conservation considerations a second, parallel, system of GB scarcity has been developed. This is similar to the old Conservation Status system in that it is based on the number of 10km squares which the species is known from, in a given time period, usually 30 years previous to the date of the assessment.

Categories for this National Scarcity rating are:

NR, with 1-15 10Km occupied squares

NS, with 16 to 100 10Km occupied squares.

Clearly both systems will require periodic revision if they are to remain relevant to the needs of a modern country and the conservation of its fauna.”

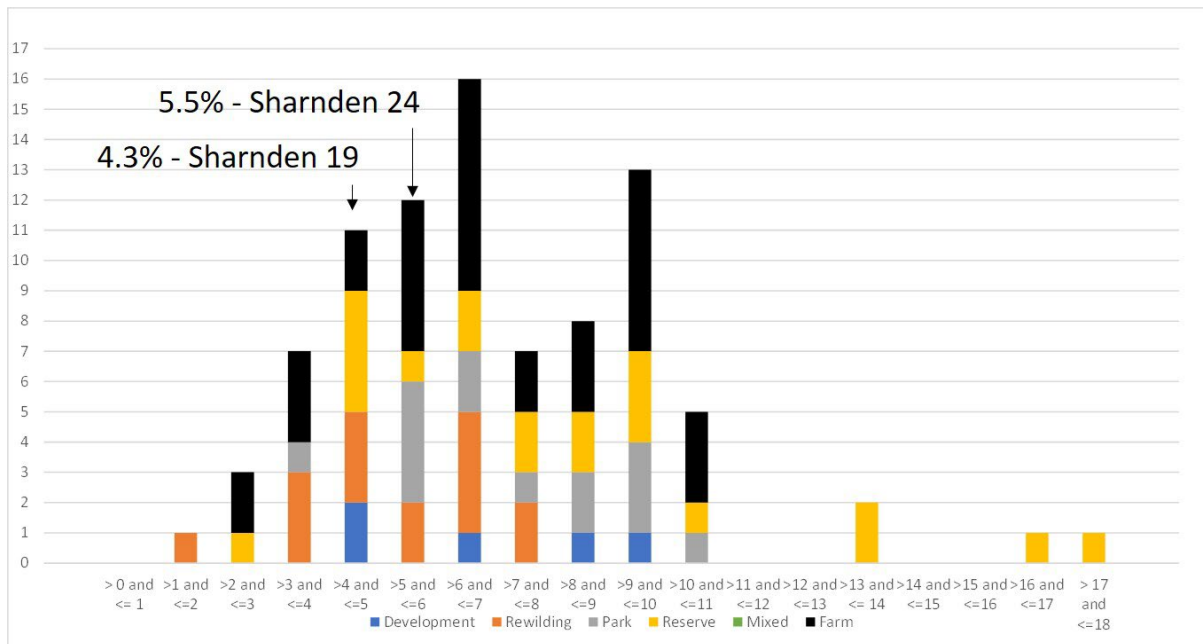


Fig.6. Frequency distribution of the ‘proportions of species with conservation status’ from the author’s recent surveys, plotted by 1% interval bands and categorised by broad site type. Here, Sharnden was classed as ‘rewilding’.

Species accounts

All species conservation statuses given in brackets are now thought to be out of date, as those species are all much commoner now than they were when originally assessed.

The number of records the author holds for each species is also provided to give some context on just how scarce each species is. These range from two (for *Dermestes murinus*) to 548 records for Small Heath (the species with status that the author records most frequently).

Where possible, if the species is thought to be new to the 10 km square (hectad) is also provided. The reader is encouraged to cross-reference the following accounts with the figure above, showing the location of all the species recorded to an eight-figure spot grid reference.

Araneae (spiders)

A total of 112 species were recorded in 2024, up from 67 in 2019. With 13 of these having some form of conservation status, compared to just four in 2019. Spider statuses were last updated in 2017 and many are now already out of date.

***Agyneta mollis* - (Nationally Rare, Near Threatened & S.41) - Author's records = 253**

Knowingly only reordered from Prison Field. This tiny money spider is much commoner than the status suggests and, if assessed today, might not even be considered as Nationally Scarce. It is simply small and hard to find. It can be found in short open grassland of any type; it's even found on amenity grassland in the centre of Brighton. This is the spider with conservation status that the author records most frequently. It is new to Sharnden but was recorded in Pigstrood in 2023.

***Araneus alsine* (Strawberry Spider) - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 12**

This is a scarce spider; typically, only one is usually seen, but unusually, three adult males were noted during the August visit. One in Hollow Field and two to the south west of West Field. It was not recorded during the 2019 survey, and this is a new hectad record.



Fig.7. One of the three male *Araneus alsine* swept from the south west corner of the site.

***Ballus chalybeius* - (Nationally Scarce) - Author's records = 169**

New to the hectad and new to the entire wider survey and Estate, which is really surprising as this small arboreal jumping spider is really common on trees and shrubs in the region and no longer warrants the status it has. Here it was recorded in the north and the south, being found in Minepits Shaw, Brook Shaw, Prison Field and Kingfisher Field.

***Coelotes terrestris* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 65**

Recorded under a log in Brook Shaw, where it is new for the site and the Estate. This is a regionally restricted ground-dwelling spider that can be common under logs and stones in dark and shady woodland. Despite this, it appears to be a new hectad record for this species.

***Drassodes pubescens* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 5**

This is a new hectad record of this local spider, and is therefore new to the Estate too. It was recorded once in Prison Field. It is usually a species of open-grassland and heathland and rarely occurs in numbers.

***Episinus maculipes* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 98**

Not recorded in 2019 and this is seemingly a new hectad and Estate record for the species. Unlike many spiders, this spider tolerates deep shade. The author recorded the species new to Sussex only ten years ago in 2015 and since then it has spread rapidly eastwards. It will soon be so abundant as to lose its status. It was recorded just once in the Devil's Ghyll and is almost certainly a recent colonist.

***Marpissa muscosa* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 120**

Not recorded in 2019 and new to Sharnden, but recorded in all the four other surveys carried out by the author on the Estate. Our largest jumping spider, it is typically found on gates and fenceposts or under bark on large, sunlit trees. Here an immature was found in shade, on the bridge in Devil's Ghyll. It is regionally restricted but very common in the region.

***Pardosa tenuipes* - (Nationally Scarce) - Author's records = 91**

A generic-looking wolf spider, whose presence is only revealed when picking through specimens. It has no clear habitat requirements beyond needing open grassland. Here it was recorded only generically in the south end. It is already known from the other two sites surveyed by the author on the Estate.

***Sibianor aurocinctus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 227**

Recorded in Prison Field, Pig Field, West Field and Six Acres and it was recorded numerous times in Prison Field. It was also noted here in 2019. Common in the region and spreading, this small thermophilic jumping spider is found in warm places, usually with a short and/or broken turf.

***Styloctetor compar* - (Nationally Scarce) - Author's records = 101**

New to Sharnden but now recorded on all three sites surveyed by the author (all on the second round of monitoring). This generic-looking money spider favours grassland and open habitats but is not fussy and no longer warrants the status it has. It was definitely recorded in Prison Field but may have been recorded more widely to the south.

***Thanatus striatus* - (Nationally Scarce) - Author's records = 69**

Recorded once by suction sampler in West Field. A small crab spider of dry, thatchy grasslands (usually where there is some litter). This appears to be a new hectad record for the species.

***Theridiosoma gemmosum* - (Nationally Scarce) - Author's records = 69**

This spider was recorded in 2019. A wetland species, in 2024 it was recorded in Moat Hop Field, Prison Field and the Devil's Ghyll. It is now perhaps commoner than the status would suggest.

***Trematocephalus cristatus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 152**

Regionally restricted but common in the region. It is found in spring and early summer by beating trees and bushes and was recorded in 2019. It was recorded in Mill Field, Hollow Field, Kingfisher Field, Horseshoe Field, West Field and Prison Field, being the most widespread species with status of the survey.

The only species of spider with status recorded in 2019 that was not recorded in 2024, was *Cicurina cicur*.

Coleoptera (beetles)

An impressive 207 species of beetle were recorded, with 15 of these, having some form of conservation status. In 2019, just 117 species were recorded, with only six of these having status.

***Acupalpus exiguus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 103**

Not recorded in 2019 but it was common in 2024. It was found in West Field and Hollow Field, and in both the wider north and south sections. A small black ground beetle associated with damp, humid grassland, usually grazed. Flood plain grassland is a typical location for it. It has been recorded at both Pigstrood and Wadhurst in all years.

***Agelastica alni* - (Nationally Rare, Data Deficient) - Author's records = 142**

Not recorded in 2019. This beetle is now very common in the region and no longer even warrants a Nationally Scarce status; its spread has been incredible in the last decade. It is still quite local in East Sussex, and this is the first time the author has recorded the species on the Wadhurst Estate. It was found in Pig Field, where Alder is common. It may be a new hectad record.

***Aphanisticus pusillus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 61**

Not recorded in 2019. A small buprestid that feeds on sedges. It was suction sampled several times from Three Acres. This is the first time the author has recorded it on the Estate. It appears to be a new hectad record.

***Cantharis fusca* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 130**

This large and striking soldier beetle is spreading rapidly through Sussex and has been recorded at Pigstrood and Wadhurst during round 2 but it was not recorded at all during round 1, showing just how rapidly it is spreading. It was recorded only in Six Acres and Minepits Shaw.

***Elodes minutus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 4**

A local species associated with marshes. Identifiable only by dissection, so the exact location was not noted but it was somewhere in the northern section. It appears to be a new record for the Estate and the hectad.

***Elodes pseudominutus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 3**

New to Sharnden but recorded on the Estate at Wadhurst by the author, in 2015. Another scarce species associated with wetlands that requires dissection to identify it to species. It was also recorded to the north.

***Dermestes murinus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 2**

A scarce species associated with carrion. Several animals were spotted on a rotting pig's head in West Field in May, these being only the 2nd records the author has made. It has not been recorded elsewhere on the Estate and appears to be a new hectad record.

***Phyllotreta cruciferae* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 30**

A small and inconspicuous flea beetle that feeds on crucifers. This appears to be a new Estate and hectad record. It was recorded somewhere in the southern end.

***Polydrusus formosus* - (Nationally scarce a) - Author's records = 43**

A now common species on trees and shrubs, it no longer warrants any conservation status and was recorded in 2019. It was not listed as a species with status then, in error. Here it was recorded generically in both the north and south end and was specifically noted in Prison Field.

***Protapion difforme* - Nationally scarce b - Author's records = 175**

A distinctive apionid weevil that feeds on clovers. Although regionally common, it is scarce nationally. It has been recorded on all three surveys across the Estate. It was found in the north and south areas, but specifically in Minepits Shaw (an unusual woodland record) and the adjacent Three Acres.

***Rhagonycha lutea* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 51**

An arboreal soldier beetle of early summer. It is found by beating the lower branches of trees and shrubs. It was recorded in 2019 but so far, only from Sharnden. Recorded at Three Acres, Hollow Field, Mill Field, Horseshoe Field, Homebush Shaw and Prison Field.



Fig.8. *Rhagonycha lutea*.

***Rhinocyllus conicus* - (Nationally scarce a) - Author's records = 77**

This species is now common on thistles and no longer warrants the status it has. It was recorded in 2019 and has also been recorded at Wadhurst. It was recorded in Pig Field, Three Acres and Prison Field.

***Stenostola dubia* (Lime Beetle) - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 4**

A scarce longhorn beetle in the county, with an association with lime trees. A single animal was swept from Hollow Field in May. This is the first time the author has recorded this saproxylic species on the Estate and it appears to be a new hectad record.



Fig. 9. The single Lime Beetle swept in May.

***Tachys bistratus* - Nationally Scarce = 33**

A tiny ground beetle associated with humid grassland, usually found by suction. This is the first time the author has recorded it on the Estate. It is likely a new hectad record. Recorded somewhere in the south, as well as specifically yin Minepits Shaw.

***Tillus elongatus* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 12**

A scarce saproxylic clerid. Last recorded on the Estate by the author at Wadhurst in 2015. Here a single animal as swept from the field layer in Minepits Shaw in June.

Diptera (true flies)

A total of 65 species of fly were recorded, with just one of these having conservation status. Much higher than the 34 species recorded in 2019.

***Limonia trivittata* - Nationally notable - Author's records = 3**

Recorded in both the southern and northern ends, these are the first records made by the author. This small crane fly is associated with moist shady places, often near running water.

Heteroptera (bugs)

A total of 97 species were noted in 2024, slightly more than the 85 in 2019. Just one species (the same one recorded in 2019) with status was noted. However, this species is now ubiquitous and no longer warrants any status.

Lygus pratensis - (RDB3) - Author's records = 474

Feeds on composites and is ubiquitous in the region on yellow composites in late summer. Recorded in Three Acres and West Field only. It has been recorded on all three of the surveys across the Estate.

Lepidoptera (butterflies)

A total of 18 species were recorded, with three of these having status. In 2019, 18 species were also recorded but with just two of these having status. White Admiral was not recorded in 2024 (but it was in 2019).

Dingy Skipper - Section 41 - Author's records = 96

Recorded in Horseshoe Field (at least two animals) and Prison Field in early May. This species was not recorded in 2019. Seeing multiple animals around the site is a real sign of success and a good indicator that the grazing levels and timing of grazing are working well for invertebrates. It feeds on Common Bird's-foot-trefoil which is very easily overgrazed with year-round grazing, and outcompeted with taller plants with under-grazing. It has now been recorded in all three sites around the Estate.



Fig.10. Dingy Skipper in Horseshoe Field in early May.

Grizzled Skipper - Vulnerable & Section 41 - Author's records = 54

An aberrant form was recorded late in the season in June in Prison Field. This butterfly had a particularly bad year in 2024, this being one of only two individuals the author recorded all field season. This is the first time the author has recorded this butterfly anywhere on the Estate, its presence in Prison Field is a great sign that the sward management here is working well but the spread of bramble here is worrying. It feeds on various plants in the family Rosaceae. It is known from the adjacent Rolf's Farm and the author has recorded it on Mayfield College also. It is known from Sharnden, where it was first recorded in 2020.

It was recorded on the 17th June and is the latest record the author has made of this species by three days, it's a surprisingly fresh insect for the time of year.



Fig.11. The aberrant Grizzled Skipper recorded on 17th June at Prison Field.

Small Heath - Vulnerable & Section 41 - Author's records = 548

The author's most frequently recorded invertebrate with conservation status. Feeds on grasses in short, dry and warm grasslands. It has been recorded in every survey on both rounds. It was recorded in Three Acres, Horseshoe Field, Mill Field, Prison Field and Long Field.

Lepidoptera (moths)

A total of 49 species of moth were recorded, with one of these having status. This is compared to 53 species in 2019, with four of these having status. This is the only group to show a slight decline on the 2019 total. It is almost certainly down to the poor year that has been widely report for Lepidoptera.

***Ochsenheimeria taurella* - Nationally scarce b - Author's records = 37**

This local moth is typically found by suction sampler in 'thatchy' grasslands. It was recorded once in Pig Field. It was also recorded at Sharnden in 2019 and Wadhurst in 2020.

Hymenoptera (bees, ants & wasps, etc)

A total of 45 species were recorded, compared to just 31 in 2019. More bees were noted in 2024, despite it apparently being a poor year for bees. Of these 45 species, 24 were bees (up by 20% on the 20 species recorded in 2019).

***Lasioglossum malachurum* - (Nationally scarce b) - Author's records = 93**

A now common species that no longer warrants the status it has. It typically nests in clay. Not recorded in 2019 but it was recorded in 2023 at Pigstrood. Recorded generically somewhere in the south end.

***Lasioglossum pauxillum* - (nationally scarce a) - Author's records = 212**

A now very common bee that can be found anywhere in the region there are flowers. It was recorded in both the north and the south and was also recorded in 2019.

Although they lack status, several far more interesting bees were noted. Being *Lasioglossum laevigatum*, *Nomada sheppardana* and *Andrena angustior*. All were new for the site and the Estate and the record of *Andrena angustior* was the first the author has ever made of this species. The number of bees directly reflects the amount of available forage and nesting habitat - both afforded by the carefully considered pulse-grazing.

An unusual record of a flying Red Wood Ant *Formica rufa* was made to the south of the site.

Plecoptera (stoneflies)

Three species were recorded in 2024, up from one in 2019.

***Amphinemura standfussi* - Nationally Scarce - Author's records = 7**

This scarce stonefly was numerous in 2024 in several places in both the north and south areas. It is new for the Estate.

3.3 - Comparison with species with status recorded in 2019

Tab.3. Table of all species with conservation status recorded at Sharnden.

Order	Species	Status	2019	2024	Change
Araneae	<i>Agyneta mollis</i>	(NR, NT & S.41)		*	+1
Araneae	<i>Araneus alsine</i>	NS		*	+1
Araneae	<i>Ballus chalybeius</i>	(NS)			+1
Araneae	<i>Cicurina cicur</i>	NS	*		-1
Araneae	<i>Coelotes terrestris</i>	NS		*	+1
Araneae	<i>Drassodes pubescens</i>	NS		*	+1
Araneae	<i>Episinus maculipes</i>	NS		*	+1
Araneae	<i>Marpissa muscosa</i>	NS		*	+1
Araneae	<i>Pardosa tenuipes</i>	(NS)		*	+1
Araneae	<i>Sibianor aurocinctus</i>	NS	*	*	0
Araneae	<i>Styloctetor compar</i>	(NS)		*	+1
Araneae	<i>Thanatus striatus</i>	(NS)		*	+1
Araneae	<i>Theridiosoma gemmosum</i>	NS	*	*	0
Araneae	<i>Trematocephalus cristatus</i>	NS	*	*	0
Coleoptera	<i>Acupalpus exiguus</i>	NS		*	+1
Coleoptera	<i>Agelastica alni</i>	NR, DD		*	+1
Coleoptera	<i>Anthocomus fasciatus</i>	NS	*		-1
Coleoptera	<i>Aphanisticus pusillus</i>	NS		*	+1
Coleoptera	<i>Cantharis fusca</i>	NS		*	+1
Coleoptera	<i>Dermestes murinus</i>	NS		*	+1
Coleoptera	<i>Elodes minutus</i>	NS		*	+1
Coleoptera	<i>Elodes pseudominutus</i>	NS		*	+1
Coleoptera	<i>Phyllotreta cruciferae</i>	NS		*	+1
Coleoptera	<i>Polydrusus formosus*</i>	(Na)	*	*	0
Coleoptera	<i>Protapion difforme</i>	Nb	*	*	0
Coleoptera	<i>Rhagonycha lutea</i>	NS	*	*	0
Coleoptera	<i>Rhinocyllus conicus</i>	(Na)	*	*	0
Coleoptera	<i>Stenostola dubia</i>	NS		*	+1
Coleoptera	<i>Tachys bistriatus</i>	NS		*	+1
Coleoptera	<i>Tillus elongatus</i>	NS		*	+1
Coleoptera	<i>Variimorda villosa</i>	NS	*		-1
Diptera	<i>Limonia trivittata</i>	Nn		*	+1
Diptera	<i>Gymnosoma rotundatum</i>	(RDB3)	*		-1
Hemiptera	<i>Lygus pratensis</i>	(RDB3)	*	*	0
Lepidoptera: butterflies	Dingy Skipper	S.41		*	+1
Lepidoptera: butterflies	Grizzled Skipper	VU, S.41		*	+1
Lepidoptera: butterflies	Small Heath	VU, S.41	*	*	0
Lepidoptera: butterflies	White Admiral	S.41	*		-1
Lepidoptera: moths	<i>Ochsenheimeria taurella</i>	Nb		*	+1
Lepidoptera: moths	Mottled Umber**	VU	*		-1

<i>Lepidoptera: moths</i>	Pale Brindled Beauty**	VU	*		-1
<i>Lepidoptera: moths</i>	<i>Micropterix mansuetella</i>	Nb	*		-1
<i>Lepidoptera: moths</i>	<i>Stathmopoda pedella</i>	Nb	*		-1
<i>Hymenoptera</i>	<i>Hylaeus pictipes</i>	(Nb)	*		-1
<i>Hymenoptera</i>	<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	(Nb)	*	*	0
<i>Hymenoptera</i>	<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	(Na)	*	*	0
<i>Plecoptera</i>	<i>Amphinemura standfussi</i>	NS		*	+1
		47	20	37	+17

**Polydrusus formosus* was excluded in error during the 2019 survey.

**Two species were added to the 2019 list of species with status since the macro moth review by Fox, et al in 2019. This means that the total number of species with status in 2017 was revised upwards to 20 species (from the 17 reported in the 2019 report).

3.4 - Additional records

Zigzag Clover

Noted to the north of Prison Field, a great 'old meadow' indicator of low nutrient grassland.

Fibrous Waxcap

This is an unusually early fruiting waxcap and it is only the second time the author has recorded it (again in summer in a diverse neutral meadow with Zigzag Clover). It was recorded once in Prison Field in June.



Fig. 12. Fibrous Waxcaps are an early-fruiting species.

4 - Analysis and conclusions

4.1 - Internal comparison between north and south

All records made in 2024, were assigned to being in one of the two recording compartments in figure 4 above and a basic analysis was made between these two compartments.

Tab. 4. Internal comparison between the two broad recording compartments.

Metric	North	South
Total species	463	501
Species with cons status	24	30
Proportion	5.2%	6.0%
Unique	162	199
Total records	864	1,008
Ubiquitous	307	307
Beetles	141	147
Harvestmen	5	7
Crustaceans	2	4
Centipedes	2	2
Ticks & mites	6	6
Alderflies	0	1
Butterflies	12	14
Caddisflies	2	2
Dragon & damselflies	8	9
Earwig	1	1
Hymenoptera	27	33
Lacewing	3	3
Moth	30	41
Crickets & grasshoppers	10	10
Scorpionfly	1	0
Stonefly	2	1
Bugs	70	75
Millipedes	1	0
Flies	45	51
Molluscs	8	4
Spiders	87	89
Springtails	3	2
Pseudoscorpion	1	0

Slightly more species (c8% more) were recorded in the south of the site than the north. Although time was stratified evenly between the north and the south, the southern end did hold many of the more interesting areas, and 25% more species with conservation status than the north. Prison Field, Hollow Field and West Field were all in the south. Species that use damp and shady places were slightly better represented in the north than in the south, no doubt due to the presence of more woodland there.

Every site has its own inherent heterogeneity and the current management is in most parts, enhancing this rather, than reducing it.

4.2 - Comparison between 2019 and 2024 surveys (along with an accumulative analysis)

Tab. 5. Comparison with 2019 data and an accumulative analysis of both surveys. Cells highlighted in green show the highest scoring year for any given metric, the lowest in red.

	Sharnden	Sharnden	Total
Year	2019	2024	2020-2024
Total species	463	669	820
Size (hectares)	93	93	93
Species/hectare	4.98	7.19	8.82
Species with status/hectare	0.22	0.40	0.51
Species with cons status	20	37	47
Proportion	4.3%	5.5%	5.7%
SQL	111	116	117
Unique	151	357	508
Total records*	767	1,872	2,647
Ubiquitous	312	312	312
Beetles	117	207	242
Harvestmen	7	7	9
Crustaceans	4	5	5
Centipedes	2	2	2
Ticks & mites	2	7	8
Alderflies	0	1	1
Butterflies	18	18	22
Caddisflies	2	4	6
Dragon & damselflies	11	11	14
Earwig	1	1	1
Hymenoptera	31	45	58
Lacewing	3	3	6
Mayfly	2	0	2
Moth	52	49	80
Crickets & grasshoppers	11	11	12
Scorpionfly	1	2	2
Stonefly	1	3	3
Bugs	85	97	122
Millipedes	0	2	2
Flies	34	65	77
Molluscs	10	11	15
Spiders	67	112	127
Springtails	3	3	3
Pseudoscorpion	0	1	1

The total number of species recorded increased by more than 30% in 2024, despite the same methodology and effort. The greatest gains were made in spiders and beetles but most other taxa also increased. Moths were the only large group to show a slight decline. The proportion of species with status and Pantheon SQL have both increased on 2019 but both are still below the author's rolling average for these two metrics.

*Total records are not comparable as the author changed the way that records were collected, meaning that more repeat records were made throughout the summer (that were previously not collated after the first encounter).

4.3 - Comparison between Wadhurst Park (2020), Pigstrood (2023) and Sharnden 2024 surveys (round 2)

Tab. 6. Comparison between all three ‘round 2’ visits and an accumulative total.

Metric	Wadhurst	Pigstrood	Sharnden	Total
Year	2020	2023	2024	2020-2024
Total species	491	528	669	1,025
Size (hectares)	360	21.4	93	474
Species/hectare	1.36	24.7	7.19	2.16
Species with status/hectare	0.10	0.93	0.40	0.15
Species with cons status	34	20	37	70
Proportion	6.9%	3.8%	5.5%	6.8%
SQL	123	119	116	126
Unique	170	144	264	575
Total records	731	2,058	1,872	4,661
Ubiquitous	214	214	214	214
Beetles	151	161	207	324
Harvestmen	2	3	7	8
Crustaceans	6	3	5	7
Centipedes	0	0	2	2
Ticks & mites	1	2	7	8
Alderflies	0	1	1	1
Butterflies	18	21	18	24
Caddisflies	3	7	2	10
Dragon & damselflies	17	8	11	21
Earwig	1	1	1	1
Hymenoptera	25	24	45	62
Lacewing	2	3	3	4
Mayfly	1	0	0	1
Moth	37	38	49	91
Crickets & grasshoppers	10	9	11	12
Scorpionfly	0	1	2	2
Snakefly	1	0	0	1
Stonefly	0	1	3	3
Bugs	83	85	97	157
Millipedes	1	0	2	3
Flatworms	2	0	0	2
Leech	2	0	0	2
Flies	42	47	65	100
Molluscs	11	9	11	25
Spiders	73	102	112	150
Springtails	2	2	3	3
Pseudoscorpion	0	0	1	1

4.4 - Accumulative analysis of all three sites over all six survey years (2015 to 2024)

A total of 6,806 records have been made across all six surveys, 18 days and 10 years.

Tab. 7. Comparative analysis of accumulative totals for all three sites (rounds 1 and 2 combined). As compared to the overall total from all six surveys over 10 years.

	Wadhurst	Pigstrood	Sharnden	Total
Year	2015 & 2020	2018 & 2023	2019 & 2024	2015-2024
Total species	676	649	820	1,235
Size (hectares)	360	21.4	93	474
Species/hectare	1.88	30.3	8.81	2.61
Species with status/hectare	0.13	1.31	0.51	0.18
Species with cons status	45	28	47	86
Proportion	6.7%	4.3%	5.7%	7.0%
SQI	121	118	117	126
Unique	196	146	287	629
Total records	1,447	2,712	2,647	6,806
Ubiquitous	304	304	304	304
Beetles	220	199	242	387
Harvestmen	3	4	9	9
Crustaceans	7	3	5	7
Centipedes	1	1	2	2
Ticks & mites	2	2	8	9
Alderflies	1	1	1	1
Butterflies	23	23	22	27
Caddisflies	5	8	6	14
Dragon & damselflies	20	12	14	22
Earwig	1	1	1	1
Hymenoptera	38	37	58	88
Lacewing	2	4	6	7
Mayfly	1	1	2	3
Moth	55	57	80	129
Crickets & grasshoppers	11	9	12	12
Scorpionfly	1	2	2	2
Snakefly	1	0	0	1
Stonefly	0	1	3	3
Bugs	105	106	122	183
Millipedes	2	0	2	4
Flatworms	2	0	0	2
Leech	2	0	0	2
Flies	58	61	77	119
Molluscs	18	10	15	31
Pseudoscorpion	0	0	1	1
Spiders	95	105	127	166
Springtails	2	2	3	3

4.5 - Pantheon analysis

Pantheon is the Biological Record Centres online database for analysing large lists of invertebrates. It is very much in need of updating, so the following is just one interpretation of the data.

4.5.1 - Assemblages

4.5.1.1 - Pantheon round 2 analysis of assemblages

Tab. 8. Analysis of assemblages in Pantheon from 'round 1'. The first number shows the number of qualifying species for an assemblage, the second shows the arbitrary number of species that Pantheon sets for that assemblage to be seen as being in 'favourable condition'. Those reaching this arbitrary threshold have been highlighted in black.

Assemblage	Wadhurst 15	Pigstrood 18	Sharnden 19	Estate 15-19
Bark & sapwood decay	19/19	13/19	22/19	37/19
Rich flower resource	12/15	19/15	17/15	32/15
Scrub edge	12/11	6/11	17/11	22/11
Bare sand & chalk	2/19	5/19	6/19	9/11
Open short sward	3/13	2/13	8/13	8/13
Scrub heath & moorland	1/9	4/9	8/9	8/9
Epiphyte fauna	1/3	2/3	2/3	3/3
Reed-fen pools	1/11	1/11		2/11
Open water in acid mire	3/6			
Sphagnum bog				
Stream & river margins				
Open water on disturbed mineral sediments				3/6
Undisturbed fluctuating marsh	1/4	1/4		1/4
Saltmarsh & transitional brackish marsh	1/9			1/9
Seepage				
Fungal fruiting bodies	2/7		1/7	2/7
Slow flowing rivers	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Heartwood decay	4/6	1/6	1/6	4/6
Total	14	11	10	14

4.5.1.2 - Pantheon round 2 analysis of assemblages

Tab. 9. Analysis of assemblages in Pantheon from ‘round 2’. The first number shows the number of qualifying species for an assemblage, the second shows the arbitrary number of species that Pantheon sets for that assemblage to be seen as being in ‘favourable condition’. Those reaching this arbitrary threshold have been highlighted in black.

Assemblage	Wadhurst 20	Pigstrood 23	Sharnden 24	Estate 20 - 24
Bark & sapwood decay	23/19	18/19	25/19	42/19
Rich flower resource	15/15	16/15	23/15	34/15
Scrub edge	10/11	13/11	20/11	22/11
Bare sand & chalk	6/19	6/19	7/19	12/19
Open short sward	6/13	4/13	10/13	11/13
Scrub heath & moorland	6/9	4/9	10/9	11/9
Epiphyte fauna	1/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
Reed-fen pools	3/11			3/11
Open water in acid mire	1/5			1/5
Sphagnum bog	1/8			1/8
Stream & river margins	1/6			1/6
Open water on disturbed mineral sediments	9/6			9/6
Undisturbed fluctuating marsh	1/4	1/4	1/4	¼
Saltmarsh & transitional brackish marsh	1/9	1/9		2/9
Seepage			1/6	1/6
Fungal fruiting bodies	4/7		1/7	5/7
Slow flowing rivers		1/4	1/4	1/4
Heartwood decay	3/6	1/6	3/6	4/6
Total	16	11	12	18

4.5.1.3 - Pantheon rounds 1 & 2 accumulative analyses of assemblages

Tab. 10. Analysis of assemblages in Pantheon from ‘rounds 1 and 2 combined’. The first number shows the number of qualifying species for an assemblage, the second shows the arbitrary number of species that Pantheon sets for that assemblage to be seen as being in ‘favourable condition’. Those reaching this arbitrary threshold have been highlighted in black.

Assemblage	Wadhurst 15 & 20	Pigstrood 18 & 23	Sharnden 19 & 24	Estate 15 - 24
Bark & sapwood decay	34/19	24/19	39/19	61/19
Rich flower resource	22/15	26/15	32/15	51/15
Scrub edge	15/11	14/11	27/11	32/11
Open water on disturbed mineral sediments	10/6			10/6
Open short sward	6/13	4/13	12/13	13/13
Scrub-heath & moorland	6/9	4/9	12/9	13/9
Bare sand & chalk	8/19	7/19	9/19	14/19
Heartwood decay	6/6	1/6	4/6	6/6
Epiphyte fauna	1/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
Fungal fruiting bodies	5/7		2/7	6/7
Reed-fen and pools	3/11	1/11		4/11
Open water in acid mire	1/5			1/5
Stream & river margins	1/6			1/6
Sphagnum bog	1/8			1/8
Saltmarsh & transitional brackish marsh	1/9	1/9		2/9
Slow-flowing rivers	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Seepage			1/6	1/6
Undisturbed fluctuating marsh	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Total	17	12	12	18

4.5.3.1 - Round 1 analysis of feeding guilds

In the following three tables, the number of species that are considered to be predators, or nectivores, etc, are listed. These numbers are generated by the Pantheon database and are not expected to be definitive, as it needs updating.

Tab.11. Feeding guilds in round 1.

Attribute	Wadhurst 15	Pigstrood 18	Sharnden 19	Estate 15-19
Predator	110	88	119	203
Herbivore	94	100	116	196
Nectivore	82	89	99	169
Saprophagous	8	7	7	14
Fungivore	3	1	2	4

4.5.3.2 - Round 2 analysis of feeding guilds

Tab.12. Feeding guilds in round 2.

Attribute	Wadhurst 20	Pigstrood 23	Sharnden 24	Estate 20 - 24
Predator	147	164	202	296
Herbivore	117	137	158	243
Nectivore	95	102	116	189
Saprophagous	11	13	19	28
Fungivore	7	0	2	9

Nectivore species-richness increased by 20% at the landscape level between round 1 and round 2, while it increased by 15% at Sharnden.

4.5.3.3 - Rounds 1 & 2 accumulative analysis of feeding guilds

Tab. 13. Feeding guilds across rounds 1 and 2 combined.

Attribute	Wadhurst 15 & 20	Pigstrood 18 & 23	Sharnden 19 & 24	Estate 15 - 24
Predator	201	188	232	341
Herbivore	160	161	190	287
Nectivore	132	140	164	253
Saprophagous	18	16	20	31
Fungivore	9	1	4	11

Throughout this guild analysis, Sharnden consistently scores higher than the other sites.

4.5.4 - SQI in Pantheon

The Pantheon SQI is another measure of the proportion of rarity, similar to the author's 'proportion of species with conservation status' but more standardised (although less accurate, as it based on database in Pantheon).

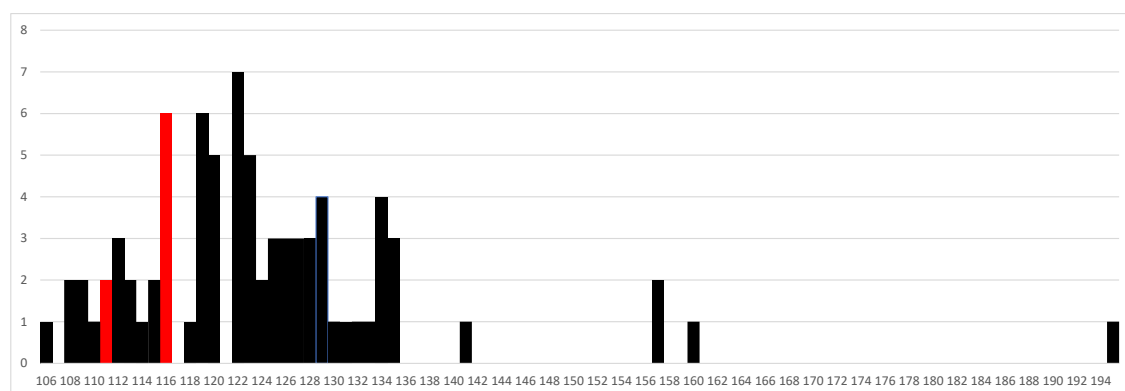


Fig. 13. Frequency distribution of 80 Pantheon SQI scores. With Sharnden 2019 (111) and Sharnden 2024 (116) highlighted in red. Both less than the author's rolling mean of 124.

4.6 - Conclusions

The following paragraph was written in 2019: *The site is clearly very rich, with a wide range of species recorded. However, years of over-grazing with sheep has reduced the sward to a very short, species-poor and nectar-poor state. Very few grassland species of interest were recorded away from the rich grassland area known as Prison Field to the East. This was perhaps the richest area for invertebrates across the whole site. The southern part of the site was richer than the northern part.*

The changes in management made by the Estate have had a profoundly positive impact on the invertebrate fauna at Sharnden. The large rise in species associated with flowers and open grassland shows this and the wealth of flowers evident across the site is clear (nectivore species-richness increased by 15% at Sharnden between 2019 and 2024). Management recommendations are given and involve targeted low scrub management at Prison Field (which remains one of the richest areas of the site), targeted management at Pig Field and more sympathetic hay cutting.

The same can be said for the Estate as an entire landscape, with more sympathetic pulse-grazing being present on Wadhurst, Pigstrood and Sharnden during round 2, the increase in invertebrates across all taxa is evident. Nectivore species-richness increased by 20% at the landscape level between round 1 and round 2.

This improvement was detected in the summer of 2024, despite many reports of the year being poor for certain invertebrates (chiefly Lepidoptera, Diptera and Hymenoptera). This has not however been the case on most of the sites surveyed by the author in Sussex.

4.7 - Future monitoring

Round 3 is due to start at Wadhurst in 2026 and Sharnden is down to be repeated in 2029. The author suggests bringing other sites such as Mayfield College and Rolf's Meadows into this meta-analysis in the future.

5 - Management recommendations

5.1- Grazing

Bugle was very common in the grassland in the spring, especially on places like Prison Field and Horseshoe Field (photo below). It is very easy to graze out this important spring nectar source that is important for a number of different insect species. Pulse-grazing is essential to produce these kinds of swards and it is fantastic to see this put in place at Sharnden, as opposed to extensive, year-round grazing. Much of the improvement over the last five years can be attributed to a more sympathetic grazing regime.



Fig. 14. Bugle in Horseshoe Field.



Fig.15. Long Field in August. The amount of Common Bird's-foot-trefoil flowering here, late into the summer was impressive.

5.2 - Hay cutting



Fig.16. Cutting in Hollow Field in August.

One way to improve this management is to leave more areas uncut, and to move them around. Just 5 to 10% (not just the minimum around the edge) as seen in 16 above, would have a great benefit for overwintering invertebrates. Cutting occurred sometime before mid-August, which in itself is not a bad thing but it would be far better for biodiversity if more temporary areas are left uncut each year.

5.3 - Rewilding and scrub management

Prison Field is one of, if not the best, area on the site. This being due to the low nutrient soils, in places veering to the slightly acidic. Although the grassland is in good condition, the field is becoming incredibly brambly, more so than anywhere else on the site. Although letting some areas become scrubby is an admirable aim of rewilding, no site is perfectly homogeneous. Here the best site is scrubbing up to the point that it could be lost within five to ten years unless targeted mechanical scrub management is applied.

Sheep were on the site by late summer and had caused a lot of damage to the sward by then - hardly anything was found and most nectar sources had gone. They had made no significant inroads into the bramble (although they had pushed back ragwort somewhat). The only way the bramble will be controlled is if it is cut, raked and livestock put on the aftermath grazing the following spring when the bramble grows back - albeit briefly. This carefully choreographed task of cutting and grazing, cutting and grazing might need to be done for a number of years. It might even need to be an annual task.

Rewilding without pragmatic, targeted adaptations to care for anomalous pockets of habitat is too crude a tool and could easily negatively impact biodiversity.



Fig. 17. Low scrub dominated in Prison Field in May.

Pig Field was also struggling from too much scrub and a coarsening of the sward. Targeted scrub management here is needed to prevent large areas to the south of the compartment closing over. Targeted grazing by fencing animals in here will also address the coarsening of the sward.

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Appendix 1: Full species list. Species with status are highlighted in bold.

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Alderfly	Sialidae	<i>Sialis lutaria</i>	Sialis lutaria	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Agalenatea redii</i>	Agalenatea redii	
Araneae	Agelenidae	<i>Agelena labyrinthica</i>	Labyrinth Spider	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Agyneta mollis</i>	Thin Weblet	NR. NT & S.
Araneae	Lycosidae	<i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i>	Alopecosa pulverulenta	
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Anelosimus vittatus</i>	Anelosimus vittatus	
Araneae	Anyphaenidae	<i>Anyphaena accentuata</i>	Buzzing Spider	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Araeoncus humilis</i>	Araeoncus humilis	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Araneus alsine</i>	Araneus alsine	NS
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>	Garden Spider	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Araneus marmoreus</i>	Araneus marmoreus	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Araneus quadratus</i>	Araneus quadratus	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Araneus sturmi</i>	Araneus sturmi	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Araneus triguttatus</i>	Araneus triguttatus	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Araniella cucurbitina</i>	Araniella cucurbitina	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Araniella opisthographa</i>	Araniella opisthographa	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>	Wasp Spider	
Araneae	Salticidae	<i>Ballus chalybeius</i>	Ballus chalybeius	NS
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i>	Bathyphantes gracilis	
Araneae	Dictynidae	<i>Brigittea latens</i>	Brigittea latens	
Araneae	Miturgidae	<i>Cheiracanthium erraticum</i>	Cheiracanthium erraticum	
Araneae	Clubionidae	<i>Clubiona comta</i>	Clubiona comta	
Araneae	Clubionidae	<i>Clubiona neglecta</i>	Clubiona neglecta	
Araneae	Clubionidae	<i>Clubiona reclusa</i>	Clubiona reclusa	
Araneae	Amaurobiidae	<i>Coelotes terrestris</i>	Coelotes terrestris	NS
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Cyclosa conica</i>	Cyclosa conica	
Araneae	Thomisidae	<i>Diaea dorsata</i>	Diaea dorsata	
Araneae	Dictynidae	<i>Dictyna arundinacea</i>	Dictyna arundinacea	
Araneae	Dictynidae	<i>Dictyna uncinata</i>	Dictyna uncinata	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Dicymbium brevisetosum</i>	Dicymbium brevisetosum	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Diplocephalus graecus</i>	Diplocephalus graecus	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Diplocephalus latifrons</i>	Diplocephalus latifrons	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Diplostyla concolor</i>	Diplostyla concolor	
Araneae	Gnaphosidae	<i>Drassodes pubescens</i>	Drassodes pubescens	NS
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Enoplognatha latimana</i>	Enoplognatha latimana	
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Enoplognatha ovata</i>	Enoplognatha ovata	
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Enoplognatha thoracica</i>	Enoplognatha thoracica	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Entelecara acuminata</i>	Entelecara acuminata	
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Episinus angulatus</i>	Episinus angulatus	
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Episinus maculipes</i>	Episinus maculipes	NS
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Erigone atra</i>	Erigone atra	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Erigone dentipalpis</i>	Erigone dentipalpis	
Araneae	Salticidae	<i>Euophrys frontalis</i>	Euophrys frontalis	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Gibbaranea gibbosa</i>	Gibbaranea gibbosa	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Gongylidium rufipes</i>	Gongylidium rufipes	
Araneae	Hahniidae	<i>Hahnina nava</i>	Hahnina nava	
Araneae	Dysderidae	<i>Harpactea hombergi</i>	Harpactea hombergi	
Araneae	Salticidae	<i>Heliophanus flavipes</i>	Heliophanus flavipes	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Hylyphantes graminicola</i>	Hylyphantes graminicola	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Hypomma bituberculatum</i>	Hypomma bituberculatum	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Hypomma cornutum</i>	Hypomma cornutum	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Hypsosinga pygmaea</i>	Hypsosinga pygmaea	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Larinioides cornutus</i>	Larinioides cornutus	
Araneae	Dictynidae	<i>Lathys humilis</i>	Lathys humilis	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Lepthyphantes minutus</i>	Lepthyphantes minutus	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Linyphia hortensis</i>	Linyphia hortensis	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Linyphia triangularis</i>	Linyphia triangularis	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Mangora acalypha</i>	Mangora acalypha	
Araneae	Salticidae	<i>Marpissa muscosa</i>	Marpissa muscosa	NS
Araneae	Tetragnathidae	<i>Metellina menegi</i>	Metellina menegi	
Araneae	Tetragnathidae	<i>Metellina segmentata</i>	Metellina segmentata	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Microlinyphia pusilla</i>	Microlinyphia pusilla	
Araneae	Thomisidae	<i>Misumena vatia</i>	Misumena vatia	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Neoscona adianta</i>	Neoscona adianta	
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Neottiura bimaculata</i>	Neottiura bimaculata	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Neriere clathrata</i>	Neriere clathrata	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Neriere peltata</i>	Neriere peltata	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Nuctenea umbratica</i>	Toad Spider	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Oedothorax gibbosus</i>	Oedothorax gibbosus	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Oedothorax retusus</i>	Oedothorax retusus	
Araneae	Thomisidae	<i>Ozyptila simplex</i>	Ozyptila simplex	
Araneae	Tetragnathidae	<i>Pachygnatha clercki</i>	Pachygnatha clercki	
Araneae	Tetragnathidae	<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	Pachygnatha degeeri	
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Paidiscura pallens</i>	Paidiscura pallens	
Araneae	Lycosidae	<i>Pardosa amentata</i>	Pardosa amentata	
Araneae	Lycosidae	<i>Pardosa nigriceps</i>	Pardosa nigriceps	
Araneae	Lycosidae	<i>Pardosa prativaga</i>	Pardosa prativaga	
Araneae	Lycosidae	<i>Pardosa pullata</i>	Pardosa pullata	
Araneae	Lycosidae	<i>Pardosa tenuipes</i>	Pardosa tenuipes	NS
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Pelecopsis parallela</i>	Pelecopsis parallela	
Araneae	Philodromidae	<i>Philodromus albidus</i>	Philodromus albidus	
Araneae	Philodromidae	<i>Philodromus aureolus</i>	Philodromus aureolus	
Araneae	Philodromidae	<i>Philodromus dispar</i>	Philodromus dispar	
Araneae	Philodromidae	<i>Philodromus praedatus</i>	Philodromus praedatus	
Araneae	Corinnidae	<i>Phrurolithus festivus</i>	Phrurolithus festivus	
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Phylloneta impressa</i>	Phylloneta impressa	
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Phylloneta sisypia</i>	Phylloneta sisypia	
Araneae	Lycosidae	<i>Piratula latitans</i>	Piratula latitans	
Araneae	Pisauridae	<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>	Nursery Web Spider	
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Platnickina tinca</i>	Platnickina tinca	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Pocadicnemis juncea</i>	Pocadicnemis juncea	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Porrhomma microphthalmum</i>	Porrhomma microphthalmum	
Araneae	Salticidae	<i>Sibianor aurocinctus</i>	Sibianor aurocinctus	NS
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Styloctetor compar</i>	Styloctetor compar	(NS)
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i>	Tenuiphantes tenuis	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Tenuiphantes zimmermanni</i>	Tenuiphantes zimmermanni	
Araneae	Tetragnathidae	<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i>	Tetragnatha extensa	
Araneae	Tetragnathidae	<i>Tetragnatha montana</i>	Tetragnatha montana	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Araneae	Tetragnathidae	<i>Tetragnatha nigrita</i>	Tetragnatha nigrita	
Araneae	Philodromidae	<i>Thanatus striatus</i>	Thanatus striatus	NS
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Theridion mystaceum</i>	Theridion mystaceum	
Araneae	Theridiidae	<i>Theridion varians</i>	Theridion varians	
Araneae	Theridiosomatidae	<i>Theridiosoma gemmosum</i>	Ray Spider	NS
Araneae	Philodromidae	<i>Tibellus oblongus</i>	Tibellus oblongus	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Trematocephalus cristatus</i>	Trematocephalus cristatus	NS
Araneae	Lycosidae	<i>Trochosa terricola</i>	Trochosa terricola	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Walckenaeria antica</i>	Walckenaeria antica	
Araneae	Linyphiidae	<i>Walckenaeria atrotibialis</i>	Walckenaeria atrotibialis	
Araneae	Thomisidae	<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>	Xysticus cristatus	
Araneae	Thomisidae	<i>Xysticus kochi</i>	Xysticus kochi	
Araneae	Thomisidae	<i>Xysticus lanio</i>	Xysticus lanio	
Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Zilla diodia</i>	Zilla diodia	
Araneae	Zoridae	<i>Zora spinimana</i>	Zora spinimana	
Butterflies	Nymphalidae	<i>Aglais io</i>	Peacock	
Butterflies	Pieridae	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange-tip	
Butterflies	Lycaenidae	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue	
Butterflies	Nymphalidae	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	VU & S,41
Butterflies	Hesperiidae	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Dingy Skipper	S.41
Butterflies	Lycaenidae	<i>Favonius quercus</i>	Purple Hairstreak	
Butterflies	Pieridae	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone	
Butterflies	Nymphalidae	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	
Butterflies	Hesperiidae	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	Large Skipper	
Butterflies	Nymphalidae	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	
Butterflies	Pieridae	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	
Butterflies	Pieridae	<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined White	
Butterflies	Nymphalidae	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma	
Butterflies	Lycaenidae	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue	
Butterflies	Hesperiidae	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Grizzled Skipper	VU, S41
Butterflies	Nymphalidae	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Gatekeeper	
Butterflies	Hesperiidae	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small Skipper	
Butterflies	Nymphalidae	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral	
Centipede	Lithobiidae	<i>Lithobius forficatus</i>	Lithobius forficatus	
Centipede	Lithobiidae	<i>Lithobius variegatus</i>	Lithobius variegatus	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	Abax parallelepipedus	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	Acupalpus dubius	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Acupalpus exiguus</i>	Acupalpus exiguus	NS
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Acupalpus meridianus</i>	Acupalpus meridianus	
Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>	10-spot Ladybird	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Agelastica alni</i>	Alder Leaf Beetle	NR, DD
Coleoptera	Buprestidae	<i>Agrilus laticornis</i>	Agrilus laticornis	
Coleoptera	Elateridae	<i>Agriotes acuminatus</i>	Agriotes acuminatus	
Coleoptera	Elateridae	<i>Agriotes lineatus</i>	Agriotes lineatus	
Coleoptera	Elateridae	<i>Agriotes obscurus</i>	Agriotes obscurus	
Coleoptera	Elateridae	<i>Agriotes pallidulus</i>	Agriotes pallidulus	
Coleoptera	Elateridae	<i>Agriotes sputator</i>	Agriotes sputator	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Altica palustris</i>	Altica palustris	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Amara aenea</i>	Common Sun Beetle	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Amara convexior</i>	Amara convexior	
Coleoptera	Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis fasciata</i>	Anaspis fasciata	
Coleoptera	Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis frontalis</i>	Anaspis frontalis	
Coleoptera	Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis garneysi</i>	Anaspis garneysi	
Coleoptera	Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis maculata</i>	Anaspis maculata	
Coleoptera	Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis pulicaria</i>	Anaspis pulicaria	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Anotylus mutator/sculptura</i>	Anotylus mutator/sculpturatus	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Anthonomus rubi</i>	Strawberry-blossom Weevil	
Coleoptera	Buprestidae	<i>Aphanisticus pusillus</i>	Aphanisticus pusillus	NS
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Aphthona nonstriata</i>	Iris Flea Beetle	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Apion frumentarium</i>	Apion frumentarium	
Coleoptera	Attelabidae	<i>Apoderus coryli</i>	Hazel Leaf-roller	
Coleoptera	Elateridae	<i>Athous bicolor</i>	Athous bicolor	
Coleoptera	Elateridae	<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	Athous haemorrhoidalis	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>	Bembidion biguttatum	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Bembidion guttula</i>	Bembidion guttula	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	Bembidion lunulatum	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Bembidion mannerheimii</i>	Bembidion mannerheimii	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Bembidion obtusum</i>	Bembidion obtusum	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	Bembidion properans	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Bisnius fimetarius</i>	Bisnius fimetarius	
Coleoptera	Kateretidae	<i>Brachypterus glaber</i>	Brachypterus glaber	
Coleoptera	Kateretidae	<i>Brachypterus urticae</i>	Nettle Pollen Beetle	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Bruchidius varius</i>	Bruchidius varius	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	Spanish Bean Beetle	
Coleoptera	Byturidae	<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>	Raspberry Beetle	
Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Calvia quattuordecimguttata</i>	Cream-spot Ladybird	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis cryptica</i>	Cantharis cryptica	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis decipiens</i>	Cantharis decipiens	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis flavilabris (=nigra)</i>	Cantharis flavilabris (=nigra auctt.)	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis fusca</i>	Cantharis fusca	NS
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis lateralis</i>	Cantharis lateralis	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis pellucida</i>	Cantharis pellucida	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis rufa</i>	Cantharis rufa	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis rustica</i>	Cantharis rustica	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>	Thistle Tortoise Beetle	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Cassida vibex</i>	Cassida vibex	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Ceratapion gibbirostre</i>	Ceratapion gibbirostre	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Ceratapion onopordi</i>	Ceratapion onopordi	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Ceutorhynchus cochleariae</i>	Ceutorhynchus cochleariae	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus (=</i>	Cabbage Seed Weevil	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Chaetocnema arida</i>	Chaetocnema arida	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Chaetocnema hortensis</i>	Chaetocnema hortensis	
Coleoptera	Ciidae	<i>Cis boleti</i>	Cis boleti	
Coleoptera	Ciidae	<i>Cis submicans</i>	Cis submicans	
Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Clytus arietis</i>	Wasp Beetle	
Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Coeliodes rana</i>	Coeliodes rana	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Coelositona cambricus</i>	Coelositona cambricus	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Coleoptera	Scirtidae	<i>Contacyphon coarctatus</i>	Contacyphon coarctatus	
Coleoptera	Scirtidae	<i>Contacyphon ochraceus</i>	Contacyphon ochraceus	
Coleoptera	Melyridae	<i>Cordylepherus viridis</i>	Cordylepherus viridis	
Coleoptera	Latridiidae	<i>Corticarina minuta</i>	Corticarina minuta	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Crepidodera aurata</i>	Willow Flea Beetle	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Crepidodera aurea</i>	Crepidodera aurea	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Crepidodera fulvicornis</i>	Crepidodera fulvicornis	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Cryptocephalus pusillus</i>	Cryptocephalus pusillus	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Curculio glandium</i>	Acorn Weevil	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Curculio venosus</i>	Curculio venosus	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Cychrus caraboides</i>	Snail Hunter	
Coleoptera	Melyridae	<i>Dasytes aeratus</i>	Dasytes aeratus	
Coleoptera	Dermestidae	<i>Dermestes murinus</i>	Dermestes murinus	NS
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Dorytomus taeniatus</i>	Dorytomus taeniatus	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Dromius quadrimaculatus</i>	Dromius quadrimaculatus	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>	Drusilla canaliculata	
Coleoptera	Scirtidae	<i>Elodes minutus</i>	Elodes minutus	NS
Coleoptera	Scirtidae	<i>Elodes pseudominutus</i>	Elodes pseudominutus	NS
Coleoptera	Nitidulidae	<i>Epuraea aestiva</i>	Epuraea aestiva	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Eutrichapion ervi</i>	Eutrichapion ervi	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Exapion ulicis</i>	Gorse Weevil	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Exomias araneiformis</i>	Spider Weevil	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Exomias pellucidus</i>	Hairy Spider Weevil	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Gastrophysa viridula</i>	Green Dock Beetle	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Glocianus distinctus</i>	Glocianus distinctus	
Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	Grammoptera ruficornis	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Graptus triguttatus</i>	Graptus triguttatus	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Hadroplontus litura</i>	Hadroplontus litura	
Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Harpalus latus</i>	Harpalus latus	
Coleoptera	Ptinidae	<i>Hemicoelus fulvicornis</i>	Hemicoelus fulvicornis	
Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	<i>Hoplia philanthus</i>	Welsh Chafer	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Hypera nigrirostris</i>	Hypera nigrirostris	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Hypera plantaginis</i>	Hypera plantaginis	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Ischnopterapion loti</i>	Ischnopterapion loti	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Ischnopterapion virens</i>	Ischnopterapion virens	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Kalcapon pallipes</i>	Dogs-Mercury Seed Weevil	
Coleoptera	Kateretidae	<i>Kateretes rufilabris</i>	Kateretes rufilabris	
Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Leiopus linnei/nebulosus</i>	Leiopus linnei/nebulosus	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Lema cyanella</i>	Lema cyanella	
Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Leptura quadrifasciata</i>	Leptura quadrifasciata	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Limodromus assimilis</i>	Limodromus assimilis	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Lochmaea crataegi</i>	Hawthorn Leaf Beetle	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Longitarsus dorsalis</i>	Longitarsus dorsalis	
Coleoptera	Melyridae	<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Malachite Beetle	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Malthinus seriepunctatus</i>	Malthinus seriepunctatus	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Malthodes dispar</i>	Malthodes dispar	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Malthodes marginatus</i>	Malthodes marginatus	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Malthodes minimus</i>	Malthodes minimus	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Coleoptera	Nitidulidae	<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Common Pollen Beetle	
Coleoptera	Nitidulidae	<i>Meligethes atratus</i>	Meligethes atratus	
Coleoptera	Nitidulidae	<i>Meligethes carinulatus</i>	Meligethes carinulatus	
Coleoptera	Nitidulidae	<i>Meligethes ovatus</i>	Meligethes ovatus	
Coleoptera	Scirtidae	<i>Microcara testacea</i>	Microcara testacea	
Coleoptera	Tenebrionidae	<i>Nalassus laevioctostriatus</i>	Nalassus laevioctostriatus	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	Nebria brevicollis	
Coleoptera	Cleridae	<i>Necrobia violacea</i>	Necrobia violacea	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Nedyus quadrimaculatus</i>	Small Nettle Weevil	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Neocrepidodera transversa</i>	Neocrepidodera transversa	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Ocypus olens</i>	Devil's Coach-horse	
Coleoptera	Oedemeridae	<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	Oedemera lurida	
Coleoptera	Oedemeridae	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Swollen-thighed Beetle	
Coleoptera	Phalacridae	<i>Olibrus affinis</i>	Olibrus affinis	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Omalium rivulare</i>	Omalium rivulare	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Orchestes hortorum</i>	Orchestes hortorum	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Orchestes pilosus</i>	Orchestes pilosus	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Othius punctulatus</i>	Othius punctulatus	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Oulema obscura</i>	Oulema obscura	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Oxystoma pomonae</i>	Oxystoma pomonae	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Paederus littoralis</i>	Paederus littoralis	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Parethelcus pollinarius</i>	Parethelcus pollinarius	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Perapion curtirostre</i>	Perapion curtirostre	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Perapion hydrolapathi</i>	Perapion hydrolapathi	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Perapion violaceum</i>	Perapion violaceum	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Philonthus cognatus</i>	Philonthus cognatus	
Coleoptera	Silphidae	<i>Phosphuga atrata</i>	Black Carrion Beetle	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Phyllobius argentatus</i>	Silver-Green Leaf Weevil	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>	Common Leaf Weevil	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Phyllotreta cruciferae</i>	Cabbage Flea Beetle	NS
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	Poecilus cupreus	
Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Pogonocherus hispidus</i>	Pogonocherus hispidus	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Polydrusus cervinus</i>	Polydrusus cervinus	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Polydrusus formosus</i>	Polydrusus formosus	(Na)
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Polydrusus pterygomalis</i>	Polydrusus pterygomalis	
Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Propylea quatuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot Ladybird	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Protapion apricans</i>	Clover Seed Weevil	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Protapion difforme</i>	Protapion difforme	Nb
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Protapion fulvipes</i>	White Clover Seed Weevil	
Coleoptera	Apionidae	<i>Protapion trifolii</i>	Clover Seed Weevil	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Pselaphus heisei</i>	Pselaphus heisei	
Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	22-spot Ladybird	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	Black Clock	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>	Pterostichus strenuus	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Pterostichus vernalis</i>	Pterostichus vernalis	
Coleoptera	Ptinidae	<i>Ptilinus pectinicornis</i>	Fan-bearing Wood-borer	
Coleoptera	Zopheridae	<i>Pycnomerus fuliginosus</i>	Pycnomerus fuliginosus	
Coleoptera	Pyrochroidae	<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>	Red-headed Cardinal Beetle	
Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i>	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Common Red Soldier Beetle	
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Rhagonycha lutea</i>	Rhagonycha lutea	NS
Coleoptera	Cantharidae	<i>Rhagonycha nigriventris</i>	Rhagonycha nigriventris	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Rhinocyllus conicus</i>	Rhinocyllus conicus	(Na)
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Rhinoncusbruchoides</i>	Rhinoncusbruchoides	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Rhinoncusinconspectus</i>	Rhinoncusinconspectus	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Rhinoncuspericarpus</i>	Rhinoncuspericarpus	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Rhinoncusperpendicularis</i>	Rhinoncusperpendicularis	
Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>	Rhyzobius litura	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Rugilus erichsonii</i>	Rugilus erichsonii	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Rugilus rufipes</i>	Rugilus rufipes	
Coleoptera	Salpingidae	<i>Salpingus planirostris</i>	Salpingus planirostris	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Sciaphilus asperatus</i>	Sciaphilus asperatus	
Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Scymnus frontalis</i>	Scymnus frontalis	
Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Scymnus haemorrhoidalis</i>	Scymnus haemorrhoidalis	
Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Scymnus interruptus</i>	Scymnus interruptus	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Sepedophilus nigripennis</i>	Sepedophilus nigripennis	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	Pea-leaf Weevil	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Sitona obsoletus</i>	Sitona obsoletus	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Sitona striatellus</i>	Sitona striatellus	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Sitona suturalis</i>	Sitona suturalis	
Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Stenostola dubia</i>	Lime Beetle	NS
Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Stenurella melanura</i>	Stenurella melanura	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus bimaculatus</i>	Stenus bimaculatus	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus cicindeloides</i>	Stenus cicindeloides	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus clavicornis</i>	Stenus clavicornis	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus fulvicornis</i>	Stenus fulvicornis	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus impressus</i>	Stenus impressus	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus ossium</i>	Stenus ossium	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Stenus providus</i>	Stenus providus	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Strophosoma melanogramme</i>	Nut Leaf Weevil	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Sunius propinquus</i>	Sunius propinquus	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Syntomus obscuroguttatus</i>	Syntomus obscuroguttatus	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Tachyerges salicis</i>	Tachyerges salicis	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus chrysomelinus</i>	Tachyporus chrysomelinus	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus dispar</i>	Tachyporus dispar	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	Tachyporus hypnorum	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus nitidulus</i>	Tachyporus nitidulus	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus obtusus</i>	Tachyporus obtusus	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Tachyporus solutus</i>	Tachyporus solutus	
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Tachys bistratus</i>	Tachys bistratus	NS
Coleoptera	Cleridae	<i>Tillus elongatus</i>	Tillus elongatus	NS
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>	Trichosirocalus troglodytes	
Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Tychius picirostris</i>	Tychius picirostris	
Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	16-spot Ladybird	
Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Xantholinus longiventris</i>	Xantholinus longiventris	
Crustacea	Armadillidiidae	<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>	Common Pill Woodlouse	
Crustacea	Oniscidae	<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	Common Shiny Woodlouse	
Crustacea	Philosciidae	<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>	Common Striped Woodlouse	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Crustacea	Porcellionidae	<i>Porcellio scaber</i>	Common Rough Woodlouse	
Crustacea	Trichoniscidae	<i>Trichoniscus pusillus agg.</i>	Trichoniscus pusillus agg.	
Diptera	Limoniidae	<i>Achyrolimonia decemmaculata</i>	Achyrolimonia decemmaculata	
Diptera	Limoniidae	<i>Austrolimnophila ochracea</i>	Austrolimnophila ochracea	
Diptera	Stratiomyidae	<i>Beris chalybata</i>	Murky-legged Black Legionnaire	
Diptera	Stratiomyidae	<i>Beris vallata</i>	Common Orange Legionnaire	
Diptera	Bibionidae	<i>Bibio leucopterus</i>	Bibio leucopterus	
Diptera	Bibionidae	<i>Bibio marci</i>	St Marks Fly	
Diptera	Bombyliidae	<i>Bombylius major</i>	Dark-edged Bee-fly	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Cheilosia albitarsis</i>	Cheilosia albitarsis	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Cheilosia illustrata</i>	Cheilosia illustrata	
Diptera	Stratiomyidae	<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	Broad Centurion	
Diptera	Rhagionidae	<i>Chrysopilus asiliformis</i>	Little Snipefly	
Diptera	Rhagionidae	<i>Chrysopilus cristatus</i>	Black Snipefly	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>	Chrysotoxum bicinctum	
Diptera	Dolichopodidae	<i>Dolichopus trivialis</i>	Dolichopus trivialis	
Diptera	Dolichopodidae	<i>Dolichopus wahlbergi</i>	Dolichopus wahlbergi	
Diptera	Tachinidae	<i>Ectophasia crassipennis</i>	Ectophasia crassipennis	
Diptera	Empididae	<i>Empis livida</i>	Empis livida	
Diptera	Empididae	<i>Empis stercorea</i>	Empis stercorea	
Diptera	Limoniidae	<i>Epiphragma ocellare</i>	Epiphragma ocellare	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Marmalade Hoverfly	
Diptera	Tachinidae	<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>	Eriothrix rufomaculata	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Eristalis intricaria</i>	Eristalis intricaria	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	Eristalis pertinax	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>	Eupeodes luniger	
Diptera	Limoniidae	<i>Euphyllidorea lineola</i>	Euphyllidorea lineola	
Diptera	Tabanidae	<i>Haematopota pluvialis</i>	Notch-horned Cleg	
Diptera	Ulidiidae	<i>Herina nigrina</i>	Herina nigrina	
Diptera	Psilidae	<i>Imantimyia albiseta</i>	Imantimyia albiseta	
Diptera	Cecidomyiidae	<i>Jaapiella veronicae</i>	Jaapiella veronicae	
Diptera	Asilidae	<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i>	Striped Slender Robberfly	
Diptera	Limoniidae	<i>Limonia nubeculosa</i>	Limonia nubeculosa	
Diptera	Limoniidae	<i>Limonia trivittata</i>	Limonia trivittata	Nn
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Melanogaster hirtella</i>	Melanogaster hirtella	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	Melanostoma mellinum	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>	Melanostoma scalare	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Merodon equestris</i>	Greater Bulb-Fly	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Myathropa florea</i>	Myathropa florea	
Diptera	Asilidae	<i>Neoitamus cyanurus</i>	Common Awl Robberfly	
Diptera	Tipulidae	<i>Nephrotoma appendiculata</i>	Nephrotoma appendiculata	
Diptera	Tipulidae	<i>Nephrotoma flavipalpis</i>	Nephrotoma flavipalpis	
Diptera	Tipulidae	<i>Nephrotoma quadrifaria</i>	Nephrotoma quadrifaria	
Diptera	Limoniidae	<i>Ormosia nodulosa</i>	Ormosia nodulosa	
Diptera	Stratiomyidae	<i>Pachygaster atra</i>	Dark-winged Black	
Diptera	Agromyzidae	<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>	Holly Leaf Gall Fly	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Pipizella viduata</i>	Pipizella viduata	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	Platycheirus albimanus	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Platycheirus granditarsus</i>	Platycheirus granditarsus	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Platycheirus rosarum</i>	Platycheirus rosarum	
Diptera	Dolichopodidae	<i>Poecilobothrus nobilitatus</i>	Poecilobothrus nobilitatus	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Portevinia maculata</i>	Portevinia maculata	
Diptera	Ptychopteridae	<i>Ptychoptera lacustris</i>	Ptychoptera lacustris	
Diptera	Rhagionidae	<i>Rhagio scolopaceus</i>	Downlooker Snipefly	
Diptera	Rhagionidae	<i>Rhagio tringarius</i>	Marsh Snipefly	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Rhingia campestris</i>	Rhingia campestris	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Rhingia rostrata</i>	Rhingia rostrata	
Diptera	Scathophagidae	<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>	Scathophaga stercoraria	
Diptera	Dolichopodidae	<i>Sciapus platypterus</i>	Sciapus platypterus	
Diptera	Conopidae	<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>	Sicus ferrugineus	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	Sphaerophoria scripta	
Diptera	Tabanidae	<i>Tabanus bromius</i>	Band-eyed Brown Horsefly	
Diptera	Tipulidae	<i>Tipula fascipennis</i>	Tipula fascipennis	
Diptera	Tipulidae	<i>Tipula varipennis</i>	Tipula varipennis	
Diptera	Tipulidae	<i>Tipula vernalis</i>	Tipula vernalis	
Diptera	Tephritidae	<i>Urophora cardui</i>	Urophora cardui	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Volucella bombylans</i>	Volucella bombylans	
Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Xylota segnis</i>	Xylota segnis	
Earwig	Forficulidae	<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	Common Earwig	
Harvestman	Phalangidae	<i>Dicranopalpus ramosus s. l.</i>	Dicranopalpus ramosus s. l.	
Harvestman	Phalangidae	<i>Leiobunum rotundum</i>	Leiobunum rotundum	
Harvestman	Phalangidae	<i>Mitopus morio</i>	Mitopus morio	
Harvestman	Nemastomatidae	<i>Nemastoma bimaculatum</i>	Nemastoma bimaculatum	
Harvestman	Phalangidae	<i>Opilio canestrinii</i>	Opilio canestrinii	
Harvestman	Phalangidae	<i>Paroligolophus agrestis</i>	Paroligolophus agrestis	
Harvestman	Phalangidae	<i>Phalangium opilio</i>	Phalangium opilio	
Harvestman	Phalangidae	<i>Rilaena triangularis</i>	Rilaena triangularis	
Hemiptera	Tingidae	<i>Acalypta parvula</i>	Acalypta parvula	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Acetropis gimmerthalii</i>	Acetropis gimmerthalii	
Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Allygus mixtus</i>	Allygus mixtus	
Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Anaceratagallia ribauti</i>	Anaceratagallia ribauti	
Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Anaceratagallia venosa</i>	Anaceratagallia venosa	
Hemiptera	Aradidae	<i>Aneurus avenius</i>	Aneurus avenius	
Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Anoscopus serratulae</i>	Anoscopus serratulae	
Hemiptera	Anthocoridae	<i>Anthocoris confusus</i>	Anthocoris confusus	
Hemiptera	Anthocoridae	<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	Common Flower Bug	
Hemiptera	Aphrophoridae	<i>Aphrophora alni</i>	Aphrophora alni	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Apolygus lucorum</i>	Apolygus lucorum	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Apolygus spinolae</i>	Apolygus spinolae	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Asciodema obsoleta</i>	Asciodema obsoleta	
Hemiptera	Berytidae	<i>Berytinus minor</i>	Berytinus minor	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Blepharidopterus angulatus</i>	Black-Kneed Apple Capsid	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Capsus ater</i>	Capsus ater	
Hemiptera	Anthocoridae	<i>Cardiastethus fasciiventris</i>	Cardiastethus fasciiventris	
Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Cicadella viridis</i>	Cicadella viridis	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Closterotomus fulvomaculatus</i>	Closterotomus fulvomaculatus	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Closterotomus norwegicus</i>	Potato Capsid	
Hemiptera	Delphacidae	<i>Conomelus anceps</i>	Conomelus anceps	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Hemiptera	Coreidae	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Dock Bug	
Hemiptera	Rhopalidae	<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>	Corizus hyoscyami	
Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Cymus melanocephalus</i>	Cymus melanocephalus	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Deraeocoris flavilinea</i>	<i>Deraeocoris flavilinea</i>	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Deraeocoris lutescens</i>	<i>Deraeocoris lutescens</i>	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Deraeocoris ruber</i>	<i>Deraeocoris ruber</i>	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Dicyphus epilobii</i>	<i>Dicyphus epilobii</i>	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Dicyphus tamaninii</i>	<i>Dicyphus tamaninii</i>	
Hemiptera	Delphacidae	<i>Ditropis pteridis</i>	Ditropis pteridis	
Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	Hairy Shieldbug	
Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Drymus brunneus</i>	<i>Drymus brunneus</i>	
Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Drymus ryei</i>	<i>Drymus ryei</i>	
Hemiptera	Acanthosomatidae	<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i>	Birch Shieldbug	
Hemiptera	Acanthosomatidae	<i>Elasmucha grisea</i>	Parent Bug	
Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Eurydema (Eurydema) olerae</i>	Cabbage Bug	
Hemiptera	Scutelleridae	<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i>	Tortoise Bug	
Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Euscelis incisus</i>	Euscelis incisus	
Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Evacanthus acuminatus</i>	Evacanthus acuminatus	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Grypocoris stysi</i>	<i>Grypocoris stysi</i>	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Harpocera thoracica</i>	Harpocera thoracica	
Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Heterogaster urticae</i>	Nettle Groundbug	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Heterotoma planicornis</i>	Heterotoma planicornis	
Hemiptera	Nabidae	<i>Himacerus apterus</i>	Tree Damsel Bug	
Hemiptera	Nabidae	<i>Himacerus major</i>	Himacerus major	
Hemiptera	Nabidae	<i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i>	Ant Damsel Bug	
Hemiptera	Tingidae	<i>Kalama tricornis</i>	Kalama tricornis	
Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Kleidocerys resedae</i>	Birch Catkin Bug	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	Meadow Plant Bug	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>	Liocoris tripustulatus	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Lopus decolor</i>	Lopus decolor	
Hemiptera	Microphysidae	<i>Loricula elegantula</i>	Loricula elegantula	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Lygocoris pabulinus</i>	Common Green Capsid	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Lygus pratensis</i>	Lygus pratensis	(RDB3)
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Malacocoris chlorizans</i>	Delicate Apple Capsid	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Megaloceroea recticornis</i>	Megaloceroea recticornis	
Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Megalonotus emarginatus</i>	Megalonotus emarginatus	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Miridius quadrivirgatus</i>	Miridius quadrivirgatus	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Miris striatus</i>	Fine Streaked Bugkin	
Hemiptera	Rhopalidae	<i>Myrmus miriformis</i>	Myrmus miriformis	
Hemiptera	Nabidae	<i>Nabis flavomarginatus</i>	Broad Damselbug	
Hemiptera	Nabidae	<i>Nabis limbatus</i>	Marsh Damselbug	
Hemiptera	Nabidae	<i>Nabis rugosus</i>	Common Damselbug	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Neolygus contaminatus</i>	Neolygus contaminatus	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Neolygus viridis</i>	Neolygus viridis	
Hemiptera	Aphrophoridae	<i>Neophilaenus lineatus</i>	Neophilaenus lineatus	
Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Oncopsis flavicollis</i>	Oncopsis flavicollis	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Oncotylus viridiflavus</i>	<i>Oncotylus viridiflavus</i>	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Orthotylus marginalis</i>	Dark Green Apple Capsid	
Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Palomena prasina</i>	Green Shieldbug	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>	Red-legged Shieldbug	
Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Peritrechus geniculatus</i>	Peritrechus geniculatus	
Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Peritrechus nubilus</i>	Peritrechus nubilus	
Hemiptera	Aphrophoridae	<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	Cuckoo-Spit Insect	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Phylus coryli</i>	<i>Phylus coryli</i>	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Phylus melanocephalus</i>	<i>Phylus melanocephalus</i>	
Hemiptera	Tingidae	<i>Physatocheila dumetorum</i>	Physatocheila dumetorum	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Phytocoris longipennis</i>	<i>Phytocoris longipennis</i>	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>	<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>	
Hemiptera	Piesmatidae	<i>Piesma maculatum</i>	Piesma maculatum	
Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i>	Gorse Shieldbug	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Pinalitus cervinus</i>	Pinalitus cervinus	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Pithanus maerkelii</i>	Pithanus maerkelii	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Plagiognathus arbustorum</i>	<i>Plagiognathus arbustorum</i>	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Plagiognathus chrysanthem</i>	<i>Plagiognathus chrysanthemi</i>	
Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Podops inuncta</i>	Turtle Bug	
Hemiptera	Psyllidae	<i>Psyllopsis fraxini</i>	Psyllopsis fraxini	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Rhabdomiris striatellus</i>	Rhabdomiris striatellus	
Hemiptera	Rhopalidae	<i>Rhopalus subrufus</i>	<i>Rhopalus subrufus</i>	
Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Scolopostethus affinis</i>	Scolopostethus affinis	
Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Scolopostethus grandis</i>	Scolopostethus grandis	
Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Scolopostethus thomsoni</i>	Scolopostethus thomsoni	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>	<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>	
Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>	Timothy Grassbug	
Hemiptera	Anthocoridae	<i>Temnostethus pusillus</i>	Temnostethus pusillus	
Hemiptera	Tingidae	<i>Tingis ampliata</i>	Creeping Thistle Lacebug	
Hemiptera	Anthocoridae	<i>Xylocoris cursitans</i>	Xylocoris cursitans	
Hymenoptera	Andrenidae	<i>Andrena angustior</i>	Groove-faced Mining Bee	
Hymenoptera	Andrenidae	<i>Andrena bicolor</i>	Gwynne's Mining Bee	
Hymenoptera	Andrenidae	<i>Andrena dorsata</i>	Short-fringed Mining Bee	
Hymenoptera	Andrenidae	<i>Andrena labialis</i>	Large Meadow Mining Bee	
Hymenoptera	Andrenidae	<i>Andrena nitida</i>	Grey-patched Mining Bee	
Hymenoptera	Andrenidae	<i>Andrena semilaevis</i>	Shiny-margined Mini-miner	
Hymenoptera	Andrenidae	<i>Andrena wilkella</i>	Wilke's Mining Bee	
Hymenoptera	Cynipidae	<i>Andricus foecundatrix</i>	Artichoke Gall	
Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Anthophora plumipes</i>	Hairy-footed Flower Bee	
Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western Honey Bee	
Hymenoptera	Cynipidae	<i>Biorhiza pallida</i>	Oak Apple	
Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Bombus hortorum</i>	Small Garden Bumble Bee	
Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>	Tree Bumblebee	
Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee	
Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Early Bumblebee	
Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-tailed Bumblebee	
Hymenoptera	Cephalidae	<i>Cephus nigrinus</i>	Cephus nigrinus	
Hymenoptera	Crabronidae	<i>Cerceris rybyensis</i>	Ornate Tailed Digger Wasp	
Hymenoptera	Cynipidae	<i>Cynips longiventris</i>	Cynips longiventris	
Hymenoptera	Cynipidae	<i>Diastrophus rubi</i>	Diastrophus rubi	
Hymenoptera	Crabronidae	<i>Dryudella pinguis</i>	Dryudella pinguis	
Hymenoptera	Tenthredinidae	<i>Eriocampa ovata</i>	Eriocampa ovata	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Formica fusca</i>	Dusky Ant	
Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Formica rufa</i>	Red Wood Ant	
Hymenoptera	Vespidae	<i>Gymnomerus laevipes</i>	Gymnomerus laevipes	
Hymenoptera	Halictidae	<i>Lasioglossum albipes</i>	Bloomed Furrow Bee	
Hymenoptera	Halictidae	<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>	Common Furrow Bee	
Hymenoptera	Halictidae	<i>Lasioglossum laevigatum</i>	Red-backed Furrow Bee	
Hymenoptera	Halictidae	<i>Lasioglossum lativentre</i>	Furry-claspered Furrow Bee	
Hymenoptera	Halictidae	<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	Sharp-collared Furrow Bee	(Nb)
Hymenoptera	Halictidae	<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee	(Na)
Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Lasius flavus</i>	Yellow Meadow Ant	
Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Lasius niger</i>	Small Black Ant	
Hymenoptera	Melittidae	<i>Melitta leporina</i>	Clover Blunthorn Bee	
Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Myrmica rubra</i>	Red Ant	
Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Myrmica ruginodis</i>	Myrmica ruginodis	
Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Myrmica scabrinodis</i>	Myrmica scabrinodis	
Hymenoptera	Cynipidae	<i>Neuroterus numismalis</i>	Silk-Button Spangle Gall	
Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Nomada fabriciana</i>	Fabricius' Nomad Bee	
Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Nomada flava</i>	Flavous Nomad Bee	
Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Nomada sheppardana</i>	Sheppard's Nomad Bee	
Hymenoptera	Crabronidae	<i>Nysson spinosus</i>	Large Spurred Digger Wasp	
Hymenoptera	Tenthredinidae	<i>Rhogogaster scalaris</i>	Rhogogaster scalaris	
Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Stenamma debile</i>	Stenamma debile	
Hymenoptera	Vespidae	<i>Vespa crabro</i>	Hornet	
Millipede	Glomeridae	<i>Glomeris marginata</i>	Pill Millipede	
Millipede	Julidae	<i>Tachypodoiulus niger</i>	White-legged Snake Millipede	
Mollusca	Oxychilidae	<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>	Smooth Glass Snail	
Mollusca	Cochlicopidae	<i>Cochlicopa cf. lubrica</i>	Slippery Moss Snail	
Mollusca	Clausiliidae	<i>Cochlodina laminata</i>	Plaited Door Snail	
Mollusca	Agriolimacidae	<i>Deroceras reticulatum</i>	Netted Field Slug	
Mollusca	Patulidae	<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	Rounded Snail	
Mollusca	Limacidae	<i>Lehmannia marginata</i>	Tree Slug	
Mollusca	Limacidae	<i>Limacus maculatus</i>	Green Cellar Slug	
Mollusca	Limacidae	<i>Limax maximus</i>	Leopard Slug	
Mollusca	Hygromiidae	<i>Monacha cantiana</i>	Kentish Snail	
Mollusca	Oxychilidae	<i>Oxychilus alliarius</i>	Garlic Snail	
Mollusca	Hygromiidae	<i>Trochulus striolatus</i>	Strawberry Snail	
Moth	Noctuidae	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	Spectacle	
Moth	Crambidae	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	Straw Grass-veneer	
Moth	Crambidae	<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	Common Grass-veneer	
Moth	Tortricidae	<i>Aleimma loeflingiana</i>	Yellow Oak Button	
Moth	Choreutidae	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	Common Nettle-tap	
Moth	Tortricidae	<i>Archips xylosteana</i>	Variegated Golden Tortrix	
Moth	Argyresthiidae	<i>Argyresthia goedartella</i>	Golden Silver	
Moth	Geometridae	<i>Asthena albulata</i>	Small White Wave	
Moth	Noctuidae	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y	
Moth	Tortricidae	<i>Bactra</i>	Bactra	
Moth	Blastobasidae	<i>Blastobasis lacticolella</i>	Wakely's Dowd	
Moth	Erebidae	<i>Callistege mi</i>	Mother Shipton	
Moth	Geometridae	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	Yellow Shell	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Moth	Adelidae	<i>Cauchas rufimitrella</i>	Meadow Long-horn	
Moth	Tortricidae	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	Common Marble	
Moth	Crambidae	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Garden Grass-veneer	
Moth	Crambidae	<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>	Hook-streak Grass-veneer	
Moth	Crambidae	<i>Crambus pascuella</i>	Inlaid Grass-veneer	
Moth	Tortricidae	<i>Ditula angustiorana</i>	Red-barred Tortrix	
Moth	Noctuidae	<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>	Brindled Green	
Moth	Erebidae	<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman	
Moth	Tortricidae	<i>Epinotia immundana</i>	Common Birch Bell	
Moth	Erebidae	<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	Burnet Companion	
Moth	Crambidae	<i>Evergestis pallidata</i>	Chequered Pearl	
Moth	Glyphipterigidae	<i>Glyphipterix fuscoviridella</i>	Plain Fanner	
Moth	Tortricidae	<i>Grapholita compositella</i>	Triple-stripe Piercer	
Moth	Tortricidae	<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>	Marbled Orchard Tortrix	
Moth	Geometridae	<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>	Common Emerald	
Moth	Geometridae	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave	
Moth	Hepialidae	<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>	Common Swift	
Moth	Erebidae	<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>	Rosy Footman	
Moth	Adelidae	<i>Nematopogon schwarziellu</i>	Sandy Long-horn	
Moth	Adelidae	<i>Nematopogon swammerda</i>	Large Long-horn	
Moth	Nolidae	<i>Nola confusalis</i>	Least Black Arches	
Moth	Ypsolophidae	<i>Ochsenheimeria taurella</i>	Feathered Stem-moth	Nb
Moth	Geometridae	<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>	Scalloped Hazel	
Moth	Geometridae	<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	Winter Moth	
Moth	Crambidae	<i>Patania ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	
Moth	Geometridae	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>	Brown Silver-line	
Moth	Praydidae	<i>Prays fraxinella</i>	Ash Bud Moth	
Moth	Geometridae	<i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>	Speckled Yellow	
Moth	Psychidae	<i>Psyche casta</i>	Common Sweep	
Moth	Crambidae	<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>	Common Purple & Gold	
Moth	Erebidae	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot	
Moth	Nepticulidae	<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	Golden Pigmy	
Moth	Geometridae	<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-vein	
Moth	Tortricidae	<i>Tortrix viridana</i>	Green Oak Tortrix	
Moth	Geometridae	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	Silver-ground Carpet	
Moth	Tortricidae	<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>	Cock's-head Bell	
Neuroptera	Hemerobiidae	<i>Hemerobius micans</i>	Hemerobius micans	
Neuroptera	Hemerobiidae	<i>Micromus angulatus</i>	Micromus angulatus	
Neuroptera	Hemerobiidae	<i>Micromus variegatus</i>	Micromus variegatus	
Odonata	Aeshnidae	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker	
Odonata	Aeshnidae	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Brown Hawker	
Odonata	Aeshnidae	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Migrant Hawker	
Odonata	Aeshnidae	<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly	
Odonata	Calopterygidae	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	Beautiful Demoiselle	
Odonata	Coenagrionidae	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly	
Odonata	Cordulegastridae	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Golden-ringed Dragonfly	
Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Broad-bodied Chaser	
Odonata	Platycnemididae	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>	White-legged Damselfly	
Odonata	Coenagrionidae	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly	

Order	Family	Species	Vernacular	Status
Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy Darter	
Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Chorthippus albomarginatus</i>	Lesser Marsh Grasshopper	
Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	Field Grasshopper	
Orthoptera	Conocephalidae	<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Long-winged Cone-head	
Orthoptera	Phaneropteridae	<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Speckled Bush-cricket	
Orthoptera	Meconematidae	<i>Meconema meridionale</i>	Southern Oak Bush-cricket	
Orthoptera	Meconematidae	<i>Meconema thalassinum</i>	Oak Bush-cricket	
Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Omocestus viridulus</i>	Common Green Grasshopper	
Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae	<i>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</i>	Dark Bush-cricket	
Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Pseudochorthippus parallelus</i>	Meadow Grasshopper	
Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae	<i>Roeseliana roeselii</i>	Roesel's Bush-cricket	
Orthoptera	Tetrigidae	<i>Tetrix undulata</i>	Common Ground-hopper	
Pseudoscorpion	Neobisiidae	<i>Neobisium carcinoides</i>	Common Neobisid	
Scorpionfly	Panorpidae	<i>Panorpa communis</i>	Panorpa communis	
Scorpionfly	Panorpidae	<i>Panorpa germanica</i>	Panorpa germanica	
Springtail	Entomobryidae	<i>Orchesella cincta</i>	Orchesella cincta	
Springtail	Entomobryidae	<i>Orchesella villosa</i>	Orchesella villosa	
Springtail	Tomoceridae	<i>Pogonognathellus longicornis</i>	Pogonognathellus longicornis	
Stonefly	Nemouridae	<i>Amphinemura standfussi</i>	Amphinemura standfussi	NS
Stonefly	Perlodidae	<i>Isoperla grammatica</i>	Isoperla grammatica	
Stonefly	Nemouridae	<i>Nemoura cinerea</i>	Nemoura cinerea	
Ticks & mites	Eriophyidae	<i>Aceria aceriscampestris</i>	Aceria aceriscampestris	
Ticks & mites	Eriophyidae	<i>Aceria macrochela</i>	Aceria macrochela	
Ticks & mites	Eriophyidae	<i>Aceria macrorhyncha</i>	Aceria macrorhyncha	
Ticks & mites	Eriophyidae	<i>Aceria nalepai</i>	Aceria nalepai	
Ticks & mites	Eriophyidae	<i>Eriophyes laevis</i>	Eriophyes laevis	
Ticks & mites	Erythraeidae	<i>Leptus trimaculatus</i>	Leptus trimaculatus	
Ticks & mites	Phytoptidae	<i>Phytoptus avellanae</i>	Phytoptus avellanae	
Trichoptera	Beraeidae	<i>Beraea maurus</i>	Beraea maurus	
Trichoptera	Limnephilidae	<i>Limnephilus flavicornis</i>	Limnephilus flavicornis	
Trichoptera	Limnephilidae	<i>Limnephilus lunatus</i>	Limnephilus lunatus	
Trichoptera	Limnephilidae	<i>Limnephilus sparsus</i>	Limnephilus sparsus	