

# North Thames Estuary and Marshes Terrestrial Invertebrate Survey

Scoping and Wetland Broad Assemblage Type (W22)  
sampling in Tilbury Fort Marshes (North)

February 2026

Natural England Commissioned Report NECR623

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# Foreword

The Tilbury Fort Marshes (North) were surveyed in 2024 to determine their quality for terrestrial invertebrates and collect evidence to inform the case for notification as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The report does not itself make a case for notification, rather it provides an objective record of survey findings to support Natural England's independent assessment of special interest.

Natural England commission a range of reports from external contractors to provide evidence and advice to assist us in delivering our duties. The views in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of Natural England.

# Executive summary

The targeted invertebrate assemblages for Tilbury Fort Marshes (TFM) are those within the wetland Broad Assemblage Type (BAT) 'W22'.

The assessment appraised the targeted key feature of the site (TFM) through an initial scoping of all the proposed sampling sites followed by intensive recording of invertebrates on those deemed worthy of further survey. Of the five proposed sample areas, four were surveyed. The compartment TFM 12 was found to be regularly mown with only a narrow verge habitat around an attenuation pond so was not sampled owing to a lack of any meaningful habitat (See Appendix 3 for photographs).

A total of 211 species was recorded from the sample sub-compartments including 22 with a nationally significant status. Of greatest value is the sample sub-compartment TFM 13 that, although very limited in area, produced a strong list of saltmarsh species including the NERC Act Section 41 priority species *Anisodactylus poeciloides* 'Saltmarsh Short-spur' ground beetle.

None of the targeted Specific Assemblage Types (SATs) within the wetland Broad Assemblage Type W22 were recorded from any of the parcels (other than TFM 13) being, with respect to invertebrates, dry nutrient-rich and degraded grassland grazed by ponies, pigs and goats. Other survey reports commissioned by Natural England should also be referred to with respect to habitats and other species of interest.

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# 1 Introduction and background

1.1 Conops Entomology Ltd was commissioned in April 2024 by Natural England to undertake a survey of parcels of land that make up the generally northern Tilbury Fort Marshes (TFM).

1.2 The scope of this survey was to undertake an invertebrate survey assessment for a proposed extension to the existing Mucking Flats and Marshes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) through the targeted recording of invertebrates in areas of potential invertebrate value adjacent and near to the existing SSSI. For the TFM (north) area the proposed feature of potential value is the wetland Broad Assemblage Type 'W22'.

## Site location and context

1.3 The site is located at: TQ 65044 75855 (Map 1).

1.4 The survey area is located to the south of Tilbury Town and sits between Tilbury Docks to the west and Tilbury2 Port to the east.

1.5 The survey area comprises five separate sub-compartments, coded to the wider Natural England north Thames project area. On site, these were subsequently re-grouped for the purposes of the report (TFM6 with TFM7 for reasons of habitat similarity, TFM8 into 'a' and 'b' for reason of size). Table 1 provides details of each.

1.6 Owing to the contiguous habitat character, lack of variation between the fields, identical grazing pressures and regimes of sub-compartments 6 and 7, for the purposes of this survey, they were combined. See habitat notes below in Table 1 for further detail. Further details regarding the habitats within the survey area can be found within the vascular plant survey undertaken for Natural England by RSKBiocensus in 2024.

**Table 1: Sampling Sub-compartment Details**

Sampling sub-compartment	OS grid reference (centre point)	Habitat notes
<b>TFM 6 and 7</b>	TQ6528675995	Heavily grazed swards with limited floristic diversity but does include some yellow composites in places. Fields are separated by defunct and partly defunct species-poor hedges. No wetland features, however seasonal pools / waterlogging occurs (e.g. southern end TFM7).

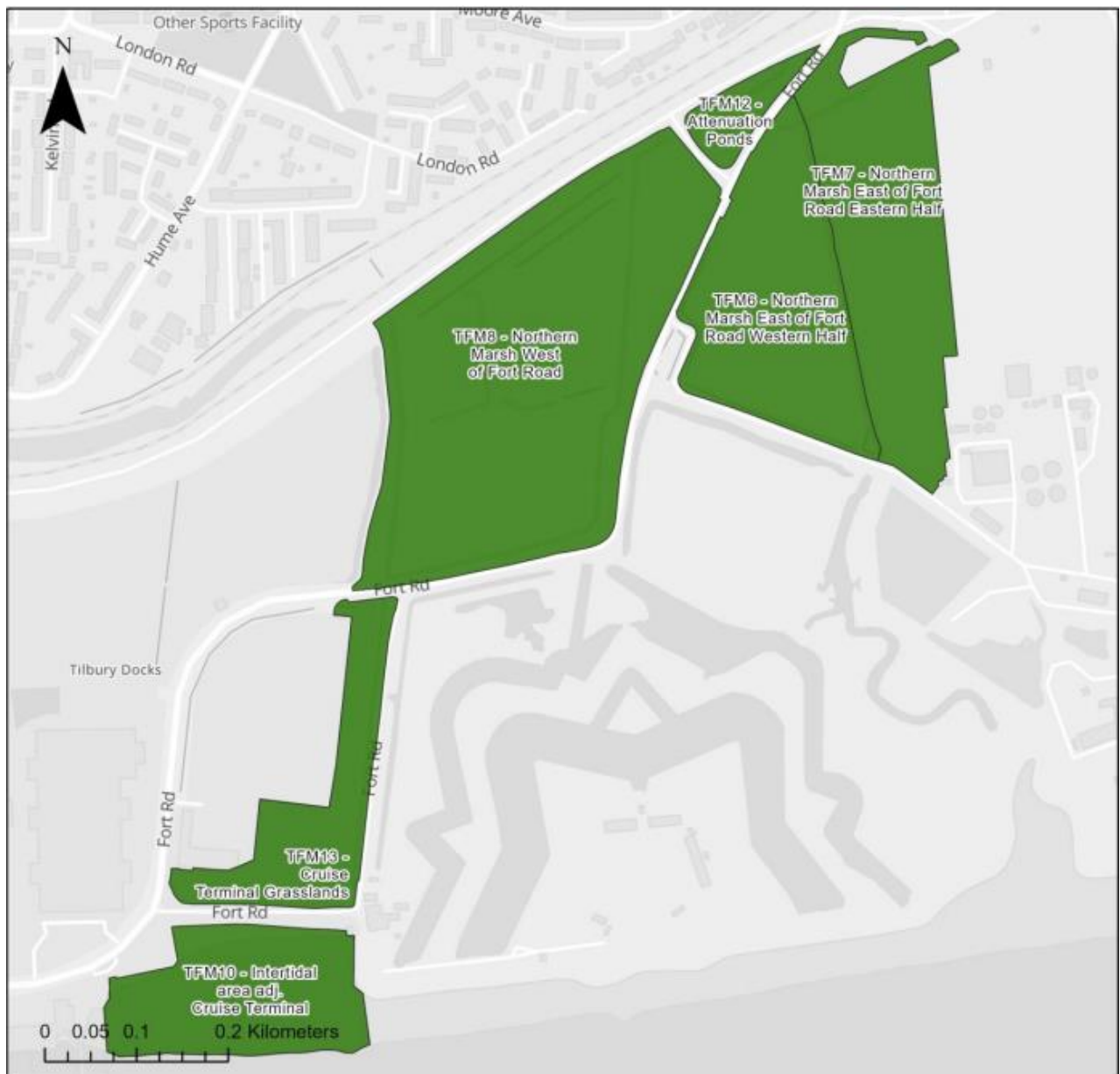
Sampling sub-compartment	OS grid reference (centre point)	Habitat notes
<b>TFM 8a</b>	TQ6493375794	Rank and coarse grass and tall ruderals, largely hemlock and piles of deadwood imported for a previous reptile translocation. Heavily grazed by mixed stock animals. No wetland features.
<b>TFM 8b</b>	TQ6499975950	Rank and coarse grass. Heavily grazed by mixed stock animals. A steep-sided wet ditch on the northern boundary adjacent to a public road.
<b>TFM 12</b>	TQ6518976137	Attenuation pond surrounded by tall ruderal fringe and the rest of the sub-compartment is mown. Owing to the lack of habitat, this compartment was dropped from further survey.
<b>TFM 13</b>	TQ6471275328	Majority of the compartment is ephemeral vegetation such as mayweeds and rank grass and nettle beds. Small areas of brackish marsh on the southern part. Heavily grazed by ponies.

## Map 1: Sampling Compartment – TFM (Tilbury Fort Marshes)

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## Sampling methods

Although the sampling targeted the W22 wetland BAT, certain aquatic techniques were not deployed (such as dip netting), because 'aquatic' surveying was covered under a separate contract. The reader should consult with the other reports in the project series for this information.

- Sweep netting

1.7 Sweep netting and spot sampling was undertaken on a 'free-form' basis, targeting areas of potential high activity such as structural interfaces, flowering swards and patchy bare ground.

1.8 Forty-five minutes of free-form sweep and spot sampling was undertaken in each sampling compartment.

- Suction sampling

1.9 Suction sampling using a petrol vacuum sampler was used to supplement the aerial netting and pitfall trapping. A minimum of ten minutes of active (not including sorting material in a tray) suction sampling was undertaken in each compartment.

- Pitfall trapping

1.10 Nine pitfall traps, set in a 3x3 grid, were installed in each sampling sub-compartment, with two sets in compartment 8, divided into sub compartments 8 'a' (southern half of the site) and 8 'b' (northern half of the site). The pitfall traps were left in situ for seven days.

1.11 Pitfall traps were made from half pint (~250ml) plastic cups that were covered with a 10mm metal grid, placed over the top to reduce bi-catch of small mammals, reptiles and amphibians.

1.12 The traps were half-filled with a 50:50 solution of polypropylene glycol:water and a drop of detergent.



**Map 2: Line demarcating division between 8a and 8b. Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2023; contains data from OS Zoomstack.**

### Pitfall trap locations:

- Sample compartment 6 and 7: TQ6533476053
- Sample compartment 8a: TQ6491475811
- Sample compartment 8b: TQ6501275993
- Sample compartment 13: TQ6474075338

### Survey timing

1.13 The site was visited on three occasions (Table 2). The survey frequency and timing was discussed with Natural England to provide targeted sampling within a wider suitable window, optimised for weather conditions (see also paragraph 4.1 for weather-related limitations). Drake et al (2007) NERR005 was broadly followed.

**Table 2: Survey Dates and Weather Conditions**

Visit Date	Weather Conditions	Temperature
23 May 2024	Sunny	19+°C
04 June 2024	Sunny	19+°C
20 June 2024	Sunny	19-23°C

## 2 Results summary

2.1 A total of 211 species from the sampled groups were recorded during the survey visits.

2.2 A total of 22 species recorded have a national status, though it is recognised by many of the national recording schemes that a number of these no longer warrant their current status and that they may need revising, in particular the bees, wasps, and ants for which the statuses are no longer reliable. Spider statuses too may not be wholly reliable owing to limited recording for this taxonomic group, therefore they only provide a 'snapshot' of their distribution across much of the UK.

2.3 This scarce species total does not include 'research-only' moths (i.e. those listed under s41 of the NERC Act as having priority species status in view of significant population declines).

2.4 The full list of species recorded for the survey area and sub-compartments is provided in Appendix 2.

**Table 3: Species Breakdown**

Sampling location	Total no. of species recorded	Total no. of species of importance [Note 1]	Species of importance (%)
<b>Whole Survey Area</b>	211	22	10.4
<b>TFM 6 and 7</b>	74	6	8.1
<b>TFM 8a</b>	105	8	7.6
<b>TFM 8b</b>	95	9	9.5
<b>TFM 13</b>	103	14	13.6

[Note 1: some species do not warrant nationally significant status.]

**Table 4: Species of Importance**

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Sampling compartment
<b><i>Anisodactylus poeciloides</i></b>	Saltmarsh Short-spur. A ground beetle	Nationally Scarce; Section 41 Priority Species	On saltmarshes in tidal litter.	TFM 13
<b><i>Argenna patula</i></b>	A spider	Nationally Scarce	Saltmarsh.	TFM 13
<b><i>Bembidion iricolor</i></b>	A ground beetle	Nationally Scarce	On saltmarshes in tidal litter.	TFM 13
<b><i>Clubiona juvenis</i></b>	A spider	Nationally Rare; Near Threatened	Acid peats and sedge beds.	TFM 13
<b><i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i></b>	Small heath butterfly	Section 41 Priority Species; Vulnerable	Open, patchy swards with fine-leaved grasses including fescues ( <i>Festuca</i> spp.) and bents ( <i>Agrostis</i> spp.).	TFM 8a TFM 8b
<b><i>Cyclodinus constrictus</i></b>	A beetle	Nationally Scarce	On saltmarshes in tidal litter.	TFM 13
<b><i>Dorycera graminum</i></b>	Phoenix fly	Provisionally Nationally Scarce; Provisionally Near Threatened; Section 41 Priority Species	On a wide range of open sites from arable field margins to brownfields. An apparent association with umbellifers	TFM 8a TFM 8b TFM 13

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Sampling compartment
			(Apiaceae). Now common in the southeast and east of England.	
<i>Harpalus attenuatus</i>	A ground beetle	Nationally Scarce	Short, open swards.	TFM 6 and 7
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	A solitary bee	Notable A [Note 2]	Open, patchy and parched swards, often with yellow composites (Asteraceae).	TFM 6 and 7 TFM 8a TFM 8b
<i>Lasioglossum puncticolle</i>	A solitary bee	Notable B	Open, patchy and parched swards, often with yellow composites (Asteraceae).	TFM 8a TFM 8b
<i>Liothorax plagiatus</i>	A scarab beetle	Nationally Scarce	Sandy shores in tidal litter.	TFM 13
<i>Medetera jacula</i>	A doly fly	Data Deficient	Decaying wood.	TFM 6 and 7
<i>Medetera micacea</i>	A doly fly	Data Deficient	Decaying wood.	TFM 6 and 7 TFM 8a TFM 8b TFM 13
<i>Meligethes rotundicollis</i>	A pollen beetle	Notable	Flowery swards.	TFM 8a TFM 8b

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Sampling compartment
<i>Nigma puella</i>	A spider	Nationally Scarce	Tree-associated.	TFM 13
<i>Notiophilus quadripunctatus</i>	A ground beetle	Nationally Scarce	Short, open swards.	TFM 13
<i>Olibrus flavicornis</i>	A beetle	Red Data Book K	Possibly associated with autumnal hawkbit ( <i>Leontodon autumnalis</i> ).	TFM 8a TFM 8b
<i>Orthoceratium sabulosum</i>	A doly fly	Nationally Scarce	Saltmarsh. Found in strong numbers on the saltmarsh.	TFM 13
<i>Podagrica fuscipes</i>	A leaf beetle	Nationally Scarce	Tall swards.	TFM 6 and 7 TFM 8a TFM 8b TFM 13
<i>Saldula pilosella</i>	A ground bug	Nationally Scarce	Brackish marshes. Strong population on the site.	TFM 13
<i>Tiphia minuta</i>	A parasitic wasp	Notable B [Note 2]	Parasite on dung beetle larvae.	TFM 13
<i>Zodarion italicum</i>	A spider	Nationally Scarce	Short, open swards.	TFM 6 and 7 TFM 8a

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Sampling compartment
				TFM 8b

[Note 2: some species do not warrant nationally significant status.]

**Table 5: SAT Table (taken from Webb *et al.*, 2017)**

Blank cells in the table are where no species with a conservation status were found within that Specific Assemblage Type (SAT).

Broad biotope	SAT	SAT code	No. of species	No. of species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)	Conservation status	Reported condition [Note 3]
<b>Coastal</b>	Saltmarsh and transitional brackish marsh	M311	8	5	<i>Cyclodinus constrictus</i> (NS); <i>Anisodactylus poeciloides</i> (NS; S41); <i>Bembidion iricolor</i> (NS); <i>Orthoceratium sabulosum</i> (NS); <i>Saluda pilosella</i> (NS)	Unfavourable (8 species, 9 required)
<b>Open habitats</b>	Rich flower resource	F002	7	2	<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i> (Na [Note 3]); <i>Lasioglossum puncticolle</i> (Nb)	Unfavourable (7 species, 15 required)
<b>Open habitats</b>	Bare sand and chalk	F111	4	2	<i>Harpalus attenuatus</i> (NS); <i>Notiophilus quadripunctatus</i> (NS)	Unfavourable (4 species, 19 required)

Broad biotope	SAT	SAT code	No. of species	No. of species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)	Conservation status	Reported condition [Note 3]
Open habitats	Open short sward	F112	4	1	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> (VU, S41)	Unfavourable (4 species, 13 required)
Tree-associated	Bark and sapwood decay	A212	2			Unfavourable (2 species, 19 required)
Open habitats	Scrub edge	F001	2			Unfavourable (2 species, 11 required)
Coastal	Sandy beaches	M211	1	1	<i>Liothorax plagiatus</i> (NS)	Unfavourable (1 species, 7 required)
Open habitats	Scrub-heath and moorland	F003	1			Unfavourable (1 species, 9 required)

[Note 3: Accepted as being more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.]

## 3 Discussion

### Limitations

- 3.1 2024 experienced a series of low-pressure systems resulting in poor weather including increased rainfall, cloud cover, and below-normal temperatures. The result has been a widely noted depression of invertebrate abundance, particularly flying insects such as flies, bees, and wasps. This has led to problems in surveying for species, particularly as this year's poor weather also follows extreme adverse events in 2023, with it being in the top five warmest years on record and top 10 wettest for England with many areas seeing persistent rain for protracted periods of time (Met Office, 2024). This challenging weather was off the back of the record-breaking intense heat of 2022.
- 3.2 All of the sample parcels are grazed by livestock. As a consequence, pitfall traps were impacted by ponies within all sub-compartments however sufficient pitfall traps were left intact so that their contents could be removed. The most impacted were areas '8a' and '8b' where approximately 50% of traps were damaged or lost, with other pitfall trap grids impacted by approximately 30-40%.

### Habitats and SATs

- 3.3 The survey area is represented by a range of habitats broadly covering two biotopes: 'open habitats' and 'coastal'. However, it is the open terrestrial biotope that overwhelmingly dominates in terms of species associations and physical extent of each habitat. The species composition is largely dominated by common and local species of generic grasslands however there are areas of greater species richness and niche variation that enables an early successional assemblage to persist (see Table 5). This fauna however is dominated by species that are not of very high conservation value and are frequent in the south Essex area and none of these SATs (i.e. F111 'bare sand and chalk' and F112 'open short sward') are very well expressed.
- 3.4 The coastal biotope is highlighted solely by the brackish saltmarsh fragment in TFM13. The 'saltmarsh and transitional brackish marsh' SAT (M311) is highlighted for the presence of eight species of fidelity (where the threshold for favourable condition is nine) and is therefore very close to, and considered likely to be in, 'favourable condition'. This total is made more significant when the size of this area is taken into consideration being no more than 30m by 30m in area (see Photograph TFM 13.01 in Appendix 3) and is also poached by grazing ponies.
- 3.5 The high conservation potential of this small patch of brackish saltmarsh indicates that there may be significant opportunity to protect, expand and work with landowners wherever these fragmented brackish saltmarsh patches can be found in the area.

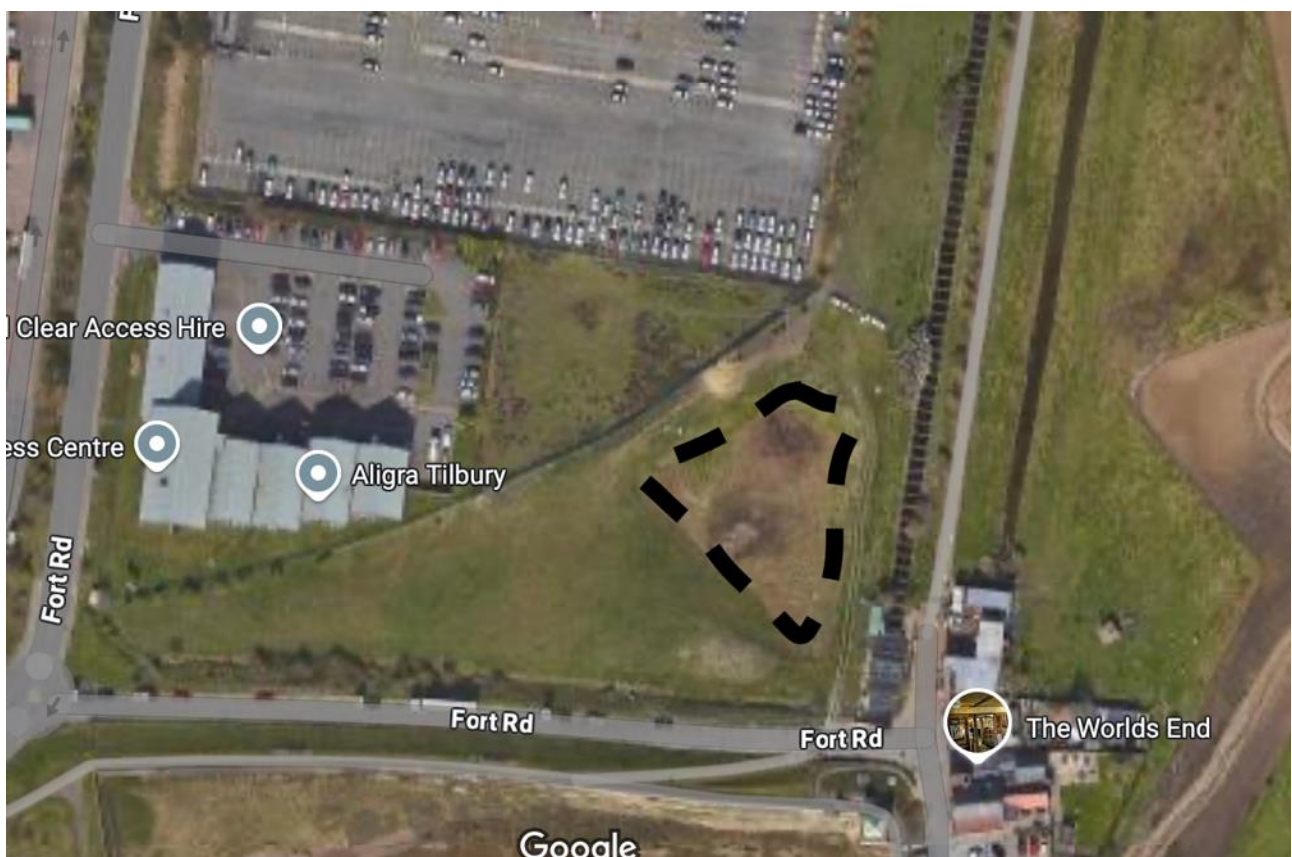
## Species

- 3.6 The survey has recorded 211 species, and 22 species identified by Pantheon as being of conservation value. This equates to 10.4% of the species recorded having a significant status. This is a moderate total of species and moderate percentage of scarce species for this geographical area.
- 3.7 Despite the low to moderate totals, the survey area does include some significant and important species, all of which are associated with the fragmented saltmarsh.
- 3.8 There is a good cross-section of species recorded from the saltmarsh including scarce flies, beetles and spiders.
- 3.9 The brackish saltmarsh fidelity doly fly *Orthoceratium sabulosum* (Nationally Scarce) was recorded in good numbers, being regularly swept from the saltmarsh, as was the S41 ground beetle *Anisodactylus poeciloides*. The ground bug *Saluda pilosella* (Nationally Scarce) was also recorded from the marsh and in very high numbers. It was found to favour wet mud areas created by pony poaching. The poaching, for this species at least, appears to be beneficial though any increases in pressure, may lead to a negative impact. Despite its very small size, a total of 103 species were recorded within sub-compartment TFM13, with 13.6% of them having a nationally significant status, the highest total of any of the sample sub-compartments.
- 3.10 The other grassland sampling sub-compartments recorded more species but a lower scarce-species representation on the species lists for these areas. As noted, the grasslands are dominated by common species of dry grasslands, with no to little water present across any of the sub-compartments, during the time of year the survey was undertaken. Where there is some diversity of species, the assemblages of 'value' are those associated with early succession and includes a range of ground-nesting bees such as *Lasioglossum pauxillum* (Notable A) and *L. puncticolle* (Notable B). *L. pauxillum* though is now very common in the south-east of England and will lose any status in the upcoming status review of bees, wasps and ants (Species Status Review of the Aculeate Hymenoptera, in prep, Natural England Species Status reviews series).
- 3.11 The lack of flower-foraging species from the survey results for the survey area is notable and highlights the intensive and uncontrolled grazing pressures on the sub-compartments. Very few bees or other pollinating insects were recorded.

## 4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 The TFM (north) location included five potential survey sub-compartments, four of which were taken forward for further survey. However, of the four, only one is considered to be of high conservation value for invertebrates.

4.2 TFM 13 is the only sub-compartment deemed to be of elevated conservation value, and even this location is not without its issues or potential inhibitors. Much of this sub-compartment is similar to the other parcels, comprising largely nutrient-rich, rank vegetation that is grazed by ponies. The habitat of value is a small area on the southern part of the sub-compartment where there is a small fragment of brackish saltmarsh. This area is significant for its diversity and high abundance of indicative saltmarsh species, including some nationally scarce and S41 species such as *Saldula pillosella* and *Orthoceratium sabulosum*.



**Figure 1: Dashed line demarcating area of higher value saltmarsh habitat in compartment 13 (Google, 2024).**

4.3 TFM 13 though is also grazed and poached by ponies so it's future is not secure and may degrade if more ponies are used to graze the fields.

4.4 The survey of TFM 13 does however demonstrate the value of these fragments of saltmarsh and that even scarce and fussy species will occupy fragments of suitable habitat, so they are not without potential for conservation measures such as landowner liaison or habitat enhancements through reduced grazing pressures, increasing connectivity to other patches or re-wetting of surrounding land, where possible and practical.

4.5 It is recommended that TFM 13 is investigated further in order to see if it can be expanded, enhanced or connected to other nearby fragments.

4.6 TFM 6 and 7, 8 and 12 are devoid of any elevated conservation value for terrestrial invertebrates unless the grazing of livestock can be at least temporarily removed in order to investigate options for re-wetting and a more sustainable grazing regime.

## Appendices

Appendix 1: Conservation Status

Appendix 2: Survey results

Appendix 3: Photographs

### Appendix 1: Conservation Status

**Table 6: Definitions of Conservation Status**

Criteria	Category	Category	Definition
<b>Pre IUCN (2001)</b>	RDB1	Red Data Book 1: Endangered	Species that are known or believed to occur as only a single population within one 10-km square of the National Grid.
<b>Pre IUCN (2001)</b>	RDB2	Red Data Book 2: Vulnerable	Species declining throughout their range or in vulnerable habitats.
<b>Pre IUCN (2001)</b>	RDB3	Red Data Book 3: Rare	Species that are estimated to exist in only 15 or fewer post-1970 10-km squares. This criterion may be relaxed where populations are likely to exist in over 15 10-km squares but occupy

Criteria	Category	Category	Definition
			small areas of especially vulnerable habitat.
<b>Pre IUCN (2001)</b>	NS A	Nationally Scarce - Notable A	Taxa that do not fall within the RDB category but that are nonetheless uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in 30 or fewer 10-km squares of the National Grid or, for less well-recorded groups, between eight and 20 vice counties.
<b>Pre IUCN (2001)</b>	NS B	Nationally Scarce – Notable B	Taxa that do not fall within the RDB category but that are nonetheless uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in 31–100 10-km squares of the National Grid or, for less well-recorded groups, between eight and 20 vice counties.
<b>Pre IUCN (2001)</b>	NS	Nationally Scarce - Notable	Species that are estimated to occur within the range of 16–100 10-km squares. The subdividing of this category into Notable A and Notable B has not been attempted for many species in this part of the review.
<b>IUCN (2001)</b>	EX	Extinct	A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range, have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.
<b>IUCN (2001)</b>	CR	Critically Endangered	A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is

Criteria	Category	Category	Definition
			therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
<b>IUCN (2001)</b>	EN	Endangered	A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
<b>IUCN (2001)</b>	VU	Vulnerable	A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
<b>IUCN (2001)</b>	NT	Near Threatened	A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.
<b>IUCN (2001)</b>	LC	Least Concern	A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.
<b>IUCN (2001)</b>	DD	Data Deficient	A taxon is Data Deficient (DD) when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or

Criteria	Category	Category	Definition
			distribution are lacking. DD is therefore not a category of threat.

In 2001, the IUCN adopted version 3.1 of the [IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria](#), which updated the system for classifying species at risk of extinction. Various further updates were made since then, with the latest version in 2012. Analyses undertaken using the Pantheon tool automatically use the latest version.

### **GB Rarity Status categories and criteria**

Broadly speaking, the Nationally Rare category is equivalent to the old Red Data Book, namely: Endangered (RDB1), Vulnerable (RDB2), Rare (RDB3), Insufficiently Known (RDBK), and Extinct, which will not be used in this report.

The Nationally Scarce category is directly equivalent to the combined legacy values of Nationally Notable A (Na) and Nationally Notable B (Nb) categories used in the assessment of various taxonomic groups, e.g. by Skidmore, (1992) in assessing the status of beetles but never used in a published format to assess these three families. The age of these legacy assessments makes their current validity questionable.

Nationally Rare species recorded from 15 or fewer hectads of the Ordnance Survey National Grid in Great Britain since 31 December 1989 and where there is reasonable confidence that exhaustive recording would not find them in more than 15 hectads. This category includes species that are probably extinct.

Nationally Scarce species that are not regarded as Nationally Rare and have not been recorded from more than 100 hectads of the Ordnance Survey National Grid in Great Britain since 31 December 1989 and where there is reasonable confidence that exhaustive recording would not find them in more than 100 hectads.

England NERC S.41 Biodiversity Lists – England NERC S.41 Species ‘of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity’ covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to conserving biodiversity. 2008 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 – Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41) and Wales (section 42).

## **Appendix 2: Survey results**

Only species with a national status higher than Least Concern have been annotated in the tables. All other species are common or local species and the cells in the table have been left blank.

**Table 7: Composite Site Species List**

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>National status</b>
<i>Agriotes sputator</i>	Elateridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Aleochara lanuginosa</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Aloconota gregaria</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Amara aenea</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Amara tibialis</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Andrena labialis</i>	Andrenidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena minutula</i>	Andrenidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena wilkella</i>	Andrenidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Anisodactylus poeciloides</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce; Section 41 Priority Species
<i>Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Anotylus inustus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Anthicus antherinus</i>	Anthicidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Araniella opisthographa</i>	Araneidae	Araneae	
<i>Arctosa leopardus</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Argenna patula</i>	Dictynidae	Araneae	Nationally Scarce

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<b><i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i></b>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Bembidion assimile</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Bembidion iricolor</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<b><i>Bembidion lunulatum</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Bembidion minimum</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Bembidion obtusum</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Bembidion varium</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Bledius spectabilis</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Brigittea latens</i></b>	Dictynidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Bruchus rufimanus</i></b>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Cantharis lateralis</i></b>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Cantharis rufa</i></b>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Cantharis rustica</i></b>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Capsus ater</i></b>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Cassida rubiginosa</i></b>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Ceroxys urticae</i></b>	Ulidiidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Chaetocnema concinna</i></b>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Chaetocnema hortensis</i></b>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Chalcis sispes</i>	Chalcididae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Cheilosia lasiopa</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Cheilosia latifrons</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Closterotomus norwegicus</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Clubiona juvenis</i>	Clubionidae	Araneae	Nationally Rare; Near Threatened
<i>Coccidula rufa</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Nymphalidae	Lepidoptera	Section 41 Priority Species; Vulnerable
<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Conocephalidae	Orthoptera	
<i>Contacyphon laevipennis</i>	Scirtidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Cordylepherus viridis</i>	Malachiidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Corticaria impressa</i>	Latridiidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Cyclodinus constrictus</i>	Anthicidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Dicranomyia sera</i>	Limoniidae	Diptera	
<i>Dinaraea angustula</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Diplostyla concolor</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Dismodicus bifrons</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Dolichopus diadema</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Dolichopus festivus</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Dolichopus griseipennis</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Dolichopus nubilus</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Dolichopus sabinus</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Dorycera graminum</i>	Ulidiidae	Diptera	Provisionally Nationally Scarce; Provisionally Near Threatened; Section 41 Priority Species
<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Enoplognatha thoracica</i>	Theridiidae	Araneae	
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Erigone atra</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Erigone dentipalpis</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Eristalinus sepulchralis</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Formica cunicularia</i>	Formicidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Geomyza tripunctata</i>	Opomyzidae	Diptera	
<i>Gnathonarium dentatum</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Harpalus attenuatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Helius flavus</i>	Limoniidae	Diptera	
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Hydrellia albiceps</i>	Ephydriidae	Diptera	
<i>Hydromya dorsalis</i>	Sciomyzidae	Diptera	
<i>Hypsosinga pygmaea</i>	Araneidae	Araneae	
<i>Isomira murina</i>	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Larinioides cornutus</i>	Araneidae	Araneae	
<i>Larinus turbinatus</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum laevigatum</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	Notable A [Note 4]
<i>Lasioglossum puncticolle</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	Notable B

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lathrobium fulvipenne</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Lindenius albilabris</i>	Crabronidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Liothorax plagiatus</i>	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Lonchoptera bifurcata</i>	Lonchopteridae	Diptera	
<i>Longitarsus melanocephalus</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Malachiidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Mecinus pascuorum</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Medetera jacula</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	Data Deficient
<i>Medetera micacea</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	Data Deficient
<i>Megasternum concinnum</i>	Hydrophilidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Melieria omissa</i>	Ulidiidae	Diptera	
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Nitidulidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Meligethes rotundicollis</i>	Nitidulidae	Coleoptera	Notable
<i>Metopoplax ditomoides</i>	Lygaeidae	Hemiptera	
<i>Microchrysa flavicornis</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Microchrysa polita</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Microlestes minutulus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Mimumesa dahlbomi</i>	Crabronidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nabis (Nabis) ferus</i>	Nabidae	Hemiptera	
<i>Nemotelus notatus</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Neocrepidodera ferruginea</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Neottiura bimaculata</i>	Theridiidae	Araneae	
<i>Nephrotoma appendiculata</i>	Tipulidae	Diptera	
<i>Nephrotoma flavescens</i>	Tipulidae	Diptera	
<i>Nigma puella</i>	Dictynidae	Araneae	Nationally Scarce
<i>Notiophilus quadripunctatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Notostira elongata</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	Oedemeridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Oedemeridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Oedothorax fuscus</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Oedothorax gibbosus</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Oedothorax retusus</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Olibrus aeneus</i>	Phalacridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Olibrus flavicornis</i>	Phalacridae	Coleoptera	Red Data Book K
<i>Oplodontha viridula</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Opomyza florum</i>	Opomyzidae	Diptera	
<i>Orthoceratium sabulosum</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Orthops (Orthops) kalmii</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Othius laeviusculus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	Tetragnathidae	Araneae	
<i>Paederus littoralis</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Paracoenia fumosa</i>	Ephydridae	Diptera	
<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Pardosa nigriceps</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pardosa palustris</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pardosa prativaga</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pardosa pullata</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pelecopsis parallela</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Phalacrus fimetarius</i>	Phalacridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Philonthus carbonarius</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Philonthus cognatus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Phyllobius virideaeris</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pipizella viduata</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Pirata piraticus</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pithanus maerkelii</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Platycheirus scambus</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Podagrica fuscipes</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Podops inuncta</i>	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera	
<i>Poecilobothrus nobilitatus</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pseudovadonia livida</i>	Cerambycidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pterostichus macer</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Ptomaphagus subvillosus</i>	Leiodidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Quedius schatzmayri</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Quedius semiobscurus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhinoncus pericarpus</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rugilus orbiculatus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Saldula pilosella</i>	Saldidae	Hemiptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Salticus scenicus</i>	Salticidae	Araneae	
<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>	Scathophagidae	Diptera	
<i>Scellus notatus</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Scolopostethus affinis</i>	Lygaeidae	Hemiptera	
<i>Sepedophilus marshami</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<b><i>Simplocaria semistriata</i></b>	Byrrhidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Siphona geniculata</i></b>	Tachinidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Sitona hispidulus</i></b>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Sitona lineatus</i></b>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Sitona obsoletus</i></b>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i></b>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Stenodema calcarata</i></b>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Stenus canaliculatus</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Stenus junco</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Stenus ossium</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Stilbus testaceus</i></b>	Phalacridae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Stratiomys singularior</i></b>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Symplecta stictica</i></b>	Limoniidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Syntomus foveatus</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Syntomus obscuroguttatus</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Syntormon pallipes</i></b>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Syritta pipiens</i></b>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Tachyporus dispar</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tachyporus nitidulus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tachyporus pusillus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tachyporus tersus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tatianaerhynchites aequatus</i>	Rhynchitidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i>	Tetragnathidae	Araneae	
<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	Tettigoniidae	Orthoptera	
<i>Thecophora atra</i>	Conopidae	Diptera	
<i>Thereva nobilitata</i>	Therevidae	Diptera	
<i>Thereva plebeja</i>	Therevidae	Diptera	
<i>Tiphia minuta</i>	Tiphiidae	Hymenoptera	Notable B [Note 4]
<i>Tipula vernalis</i>	Tipulidae	Diptera	
<i>Tiso vagans</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Trochosa ruricola</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Troxochrus scabriculus</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Urophora stylata</i>	Tephritidae	Diptera	
<i>Xantholinus linearis</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Xantholinus longiventris</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>	Thomisidae	Araneae	
<i>Zodarion italicum</i>	Zodariidae	Araneae	Nationally Scarce

[Note 4: Widely accepted as being much more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.]

**Table 8: Compartment TFM 6 and 7 Species List**

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Agriotes sputator</i>	Elateridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Amara aenea</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Amara tibialis</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Andrena labialis</i>	Andrenidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena minutula</i>	Andrenidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<b><i>Cantharis rustica</i></b>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Cheilosia lasiopa</i></b>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Cheilosia latifrons</i></b>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Chloromyia formosa</i></b>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Closterotomus norwegicus</i></b>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Demetrias atricapillus</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Dolichopus griseipennis</i></b>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Drusilla canaliculata</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Enoplognatha thoracica</i></b>	Theridiidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Episyrphus balteatus</i></b>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Erigone atra</i></b>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Erigone dentipalpis</i></b>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Eupeodes corollae</i></b>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Formica cunicularia</i></b>	Formicidae	Hymenoptera	
<b><i>Harpalus attenuatus</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Lasioglossum laevigatum</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	Notable A [Note 5]
<i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Lonchoptera bifurcata</i>	Lonchopteridae	Diptera	
<i>Medetera jacula</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	Data Deficient
<i>Medetera micacea</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	Data Deficient
<i>Metopoplax ditomoides</i>	Lygaeidae	Hemiptera	
<i>Microchrysa polita</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Microlestes minutulus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Nemotelus notatus</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Neocrepidodera ferruginea</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Nephrotoma flavescens</i>	Tipulidae	Diptera	
<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Oedothorax fuscus</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Olibrus aeneus</i>	Phalacridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Othius laeviusculus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	Tetragnathidae	Araneae	
<i>Paederus littoralis</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pardosa palustris</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pelecopsis parallela</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Philonthus carbonarius</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Philonthus cognatus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Phyllobius virideaeris</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Podagrica fuscipes</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Podops inuncta</i>	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera	
<i>Poecilobothrus nobilitatus</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pseudovadonia livida</i>	Cerambycidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<b><i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i></b>	Scathophagidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Scellus notatus</i></b>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Simplocaria semistriata</i></b>	Byrrhidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Sitona hispidulus</i></b>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Sitona lineatus</i></b>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Stenodema (Brachystira) calcarata</i></b>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Syntomus foveatus</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Syntomus obscuroguttatus</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Syntormon pallipes</i></b>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Tachyporus pusillus</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Tachyporus tersus</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i></b>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Tetragnatha extensa</i></b>	Tetragnathidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Tettigonia viridissima</i></b>	Tettigoniidae	Orthoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Thecophora atra</i>	Conopidae	Diptera	
<i>Thereva nobilitata</i>	Therevidae	Diptera	
<i>Thereva plebeja</i>	Therevidae	Diptera	
<i>Tiso vagans</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Urophora stylata</i>	Tephritidae	Diptera	
<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>	Thomisidae	Araneae	
<i>Zodarion italicum</i>	Zodariidae	Araneae	Nationally Scarce

[Note 5: Widely accepted as being much more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.]

**Table 9: Compartment TFM 8a Species List**

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Agriotes sputator</i>	Elateridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Aleochara lanuginosa</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Amara aenea</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Amara tibialis</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Andrena labialis</i>	Andrenidae	Hymenoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<b><i>Anotylus inustus</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i></b>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Bembidion obtusum</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Brigittea latens</i></b>	Dictynidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Cantharis lateralis</i></b>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Cantharis rufa</i></b>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Capsus ater</i></b>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Chaetocnema concinna</i></b>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Closterotomus norwegicus</i></b>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Coccidula rufa</i></b>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i></b>	Nymphalidae	Lepidoptera	Section 41 Priority Species; Vulnerable
<b><i>Corticaria impressa</i></b>	Latridiidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Demetrias atricapillus</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Diplostyla concolor</i></b>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Dolichopus festivus</i></b>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Dorycera graminum</i>	Ulidiidae	Diptera	Provisionally Nationally Scarce; Provisionally Near Threatened; Section 41 Priority Species
<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Enoplognatha thoracica</i>	Theridiidae	Araneae	
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Geomyza tripunctata</i>	Opomyzidae	Diptera	
<i>Larinioides cornutus</i>	Araneidae	Araneae	
<i>Larinus turbinatus</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	Notable A [Note 6]
<i>Lasioglossum puncticolle</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	Notable B
<i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lathrobium fulvipenne</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Lonchoptera bifurcata</i>	Lonchopteridae	Diptera	
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Malachiidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Mecinus pascuorum</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Medetera micacea</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	Data Deficient
<i>Megasternum concinnum</i>	Hydrophilidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Melieria omissa</i>	Ulidiidae	Diptera	
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Nitidulidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Meligethes rotundicollis</i>	Nitidulidae	Coleoptera	Notable
<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Nemotelus notatus</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Neocrepidodera ferruginea</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Neottiura bimaculata</i>	Theridiidae	Araneae	
<i>Nephrotoma flavescens</i>	Tipulidae	Diptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Notostira elongata</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	Oedemeridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Oedemeridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Oedothorax fuscus</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Olibrus flavicornis</i>	Phalacridae	Coleoptera	Red Data Book K
<i>Opomyza florum</i>	Opomyzidae	Diptera	
<i>Orthops (Orthops) kalmii</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	Tetragnathidae	Araneae	
<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pardosa nigriceps</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pardosa palustris</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pardosa prativaga</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pardosa pullata</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Phalacrus fimetarius</i>	Phalacridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Philonthus carbonarius</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Philonthus cognatus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Phyllobius virideaeris</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pipizella viduata</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Podagrica fuscipes</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Podops inuncta</i>	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera	
<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pseudovadonia livida</i>	Cerambycidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pterostichus macer</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Quedius semiobscurus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhinoncus pericarpus (pre 2014 type revision)</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rugilus orbiculatus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<b><i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i></b>	Scathophagidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Scellus notatus</i></b>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Scolopostethus affinis</i></b>	Lygaeidae	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Sepedophilus marshami</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Siphona geniculata</i></b>	Tachinidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Sitona hispidulus</i></b>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Sitona lineatus</i></b>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Sitona obsoletus</i></b>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i></b>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<b><i>Stenodema (Brachystira) calcarata</i></b>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Stenus ossium</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Syntomus obscuroguttatus</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Tachyporus pusillus</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Tatianaerhynchites aequatus</i></b>	Rhynchitidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Tipula vernalis</i>	Tipulidae	Diptera	
<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Urophora stylata</i>	Tephritidae	Diptera	
<i>Xantholinus linearis</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Xantholinus longiventris</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>	Thomisidae	Araneae	
<i>Zodarion italicum</i>	Zodariidae	Araneae	Nationally Scarce

[Note 6: Widely accepted as being much more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.]

**Table 10: Compartment TFM 8b Species List**

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Agriotes sputator</i>	Elateridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Aleochara lanuginosa</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<b><i>Amara aenea</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Amara tibialis</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Andrena labialis</i></b>	Andrenidae	Hymenoptera	
<b><i>Anotylus inustus</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i></b>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Bembidion obtusum</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Brigittea latens</i></b>	Dictynidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Cantharis lateralis</i></b>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Cantharis rufa</i></b>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Capsus ater</i></b>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Chaetocnema concinna</i></b>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Chaetocnema hortensis</i></b>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Closterotomus norwegicus</i></b>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i></b>	Nymphalidae	Lepidoptera	Section 41 Priority Species; Vulnerable
<b><i>Corticaria impressa</i></b>	Latridiidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Demetrias atricapillus</i></b>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Dinaraea angustula</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Diplostyla concolor</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Dolichopus festivus</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Dorycera graminum</i>	Ulidiidae	Diptera	Provisionally Nationally Scarce; Provisionally Near Threatened; Section 41 Priority Species
<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Enoplognatha thoracica</i>	Theridiidae	Araneae	
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Geomyza tripunctata</i>	Opomyzidae	Diptera	
<i>Larinioides cornutus</i>	Araneidae	Araneae	
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	Notable A [Note 7]
<i>Lasioglossum puncticolle</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	Notable B

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i>	Halictidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lathrobium fulvipenne</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Lonchoptera bifurcata</i>	Lonchopteridae	Diptera	
<i>Longitarsus melanocephalus</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Malachiidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Medetera micacea</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	Data Deficient
<i>Megasternum concinnum</i>	Hydrophilidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Melieria omissa</i>	Ulidiidae	Diptera	
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Nitidulidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Meligethes rotundicollis</i>	Nitidulidae	Coleoptera	Notable
<i>Microlestes maurus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Nemotelus notatus</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Neocrepidodera ferruginea</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Neottiura bimaculata</i>	Theridiidae	Araneae	
<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Notostira elongata</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	Oedemeridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Oedemeridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Oedothorax fuscus</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Olibrus flavicornis</i>	Phalacridae	Coleoptera	Red Data Book K
<i>Opomyza florum</i>	Opomyzidae	Diptera	
<i>Orthops (Orthops) kalmii</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	Tetragnathidae	Araneae	
<i>Pardosa nigriceps</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pardosa palustris</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pardosa prativaga</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pardosa pullata</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Philonthus carbonarius</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Philonthus cognatus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Phyllobius virideaeris</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pipizella viduata</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Podagrica fuscipes</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pseudovadonia livida</i>	Cerambycidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pterostichus macer</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Ptomaphagus subvillosus</i>	Leiodidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhinoncus pericarpus</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rugilus orbiculatus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>	Scathophagidae	Diptera	
<i>Siphona geniculata</i>	Tachinidae	Diptera	
<i>Sitona hispidulus</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Sitona obsoletus</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Stenus ossium</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Syntomus obscuroguttatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tachyporus nitidulus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tachyporus pusillus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tatianaerhynchites aequatus</i>	Rhynchitidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Tipula vernalis</i>	Tipulidae	Diptera	
<i>Trechus quadristriatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Urophora stylata</i>	Tephritidae	Diptera	
<i>Xantholinus linearis</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Xantholinus longiventris</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>	Thomisidae	Araneae	
<i>Zodarion italicum</i>	Zodariidae	Araneae	Nationally Scarce

[Note 7: Widely accepted as being much more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.]

**Table 11: Compartment TFM 13 Species List**

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>National status</b>
<i>Aloconota gregaria</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Andrena wilkella</i>	Andrenidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Anisodactylus poeciloides</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce; Section 41 Priority Species
<i>Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Anthicus antherinus</i>	Anthicidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Araniella opisthographa</i>	Araneidae	Araneae	
<i>Arctosa leopardus</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Argenna patula</i>	Dictynidae	Araneae	Nationally Scarce
<i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Bembidion assimile</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Bembidion iricolor</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Bembidion minimum</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Bembidion varium</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Bledius spectabilis</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Cantharis lateralis</i>	Cantharidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Ceroxys urticae</i>	Ulidiidae	Diptera	
<i>Chalcis sispes</i>	Chalcididae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Closterotomus norwegicus</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Clubiona juvenis</i>	Clubionidae	Araneae	Nationally Rare; Near Threatened
<i>Coccidula rufa</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Conocephalidae	Orthoptera	
<i>Contacyphon laevipennis</i>	Scirtidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Cordylepherus viridis</i>	Malachiidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Cyclodinus constrictus</i>	Anthicidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Dicranomyia sera</i>	Limoniidae	Diptera	
<i>Dismodicus bifrons</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Dolichopus diadema</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Dolichopus festivus</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Dolichopus nubilus</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Dolichopus sabinus</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Dorycera graminum</i>	Ulidiidae	Diptera	Provisionally Nationally Scarce; Provisionally Near Threatened; Section 41 Priority Species [Note 8]
<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Erigone atra</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Erigone dentipalpis</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Eristalinus sepulchralis</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Gnathonarium dentatum</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Helius flavus</i>	Limoniidae	Diptera	
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Hydrellia albiceps</i>	Ephydriidae	Diptera	
<i>Hydromya dorsalis</i>	Sciomyzidae	Diptera	
<i>Hypsosinga pygmaea</i>	Araneidae	Araneae	
<i>Isomira murina</i>	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Lindenius albilabris</i>	Crabronidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Liothorax plagiatus</i>	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Loricera pilicornis</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Medetera micacea</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	Data Deficient
<i>Meliera omissa</i>	Ulidiidae	Diptera	
<i>Microchrysa flavicornis</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Mimumesa dahlbomi</i>	Crabronidae	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nabis (Nabis) ferus</i>	Nabidae	Hemiptera	
<i>Nemotelus notatus</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Nephrotoma appendiculata</i>	Tipulidae	Diptera	
<i>Nigma puella</i>	Dictynidae	Araneae	Nationally Scarce
<i>Notiophilus quadripunctatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Oedothorax gibbosus</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Oedothorax retusus</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Oplodontha viridula</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Orthoceratium sabulosum</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	Tetragnathidae	Araneae	
<i>Paracoenia fumosa</i>	Ephydriidae	Diptera	
<i>Paradromius linearis</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pardosa palustris</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pardosa prativaga</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Phyllobius virideaeris</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Pipizella viduata</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Pirata piraticus</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	
<i>Pithanus maerkelii</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Platycheirus scambus</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Podagrica fuscipes</i>	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Poecilus cupreus</i>	Carabidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Quedius schatzmayri</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Saldula pilosella</i>	Saldidae	Hemiptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Salticus scenicus</i>	Salticidae	Araneae	
<i>Scellus notatus</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	Curculionidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Stenodema (Brachystira) calcarata</i>	Miridae	Hemiptera	
<i>Stenus canaliculatus</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Stenus junco</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Stenus ossium</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Stilbus testaceus</i>	Phalacridae	Coleoptera	
<i>Stratiomys singularior</i>	Stratiomyidae	Diptera	
<i>Symplecta stictica</i>	Limoniidae	Diptera	
<i>Syntormon pallipes</i>	Dolichopodidae	Diptera	
<i>Syritta pipiens</i>	Syrphidae	Diptera	
<i>Tachyporus dispar</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	
<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i>	Tetragnathidae	Araneae	
<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	Tettigoniidae	Orthoptera	
<i>Tiphia minuta</i>	Tiphiidae	Hymenoptera	Notable B [Note 8]
<i>Trochosa ruricola</i>	Lycosidae	Araneae	

Scientific name	Family	Order	National status
<b><i>Troxochrus scabriculus</i></b>	Linyphiidae	Araneae	
<b><i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i></b>	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Xantholinus longiventris</i></b>	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera	

[Note 8: Widely accepted as being much more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.]

## Appendix 3: Photographs



**TFM 6 and 7.01 Sub-Compartments TFM6 and TFM7** - Poor semi-improved grassland with buttercups. Heavily grazed.



**TFM 8A.01 Sub-Compartment TFM8A** – Poor semi-improved grassland with buttercups and ruderal patches. Heavily grazed.



**TFM 8B.01 Sub-Compartment TFM8B – Poor semi-improved grassland**



**TFM12.01 Sub-Compartment TFM12 – Regularly mown, attenuation pond. Virtually no surveyable habitat.**



**TFM 13.01 Sub-Compartment TFM13** (southern section) – Small patch of high value brackish marsh.



**TFM 13.02 Sub-Compartment TFM13** (looking north section) – Heavily grazed, ruderal dominated and disturbed.

## 7 References

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