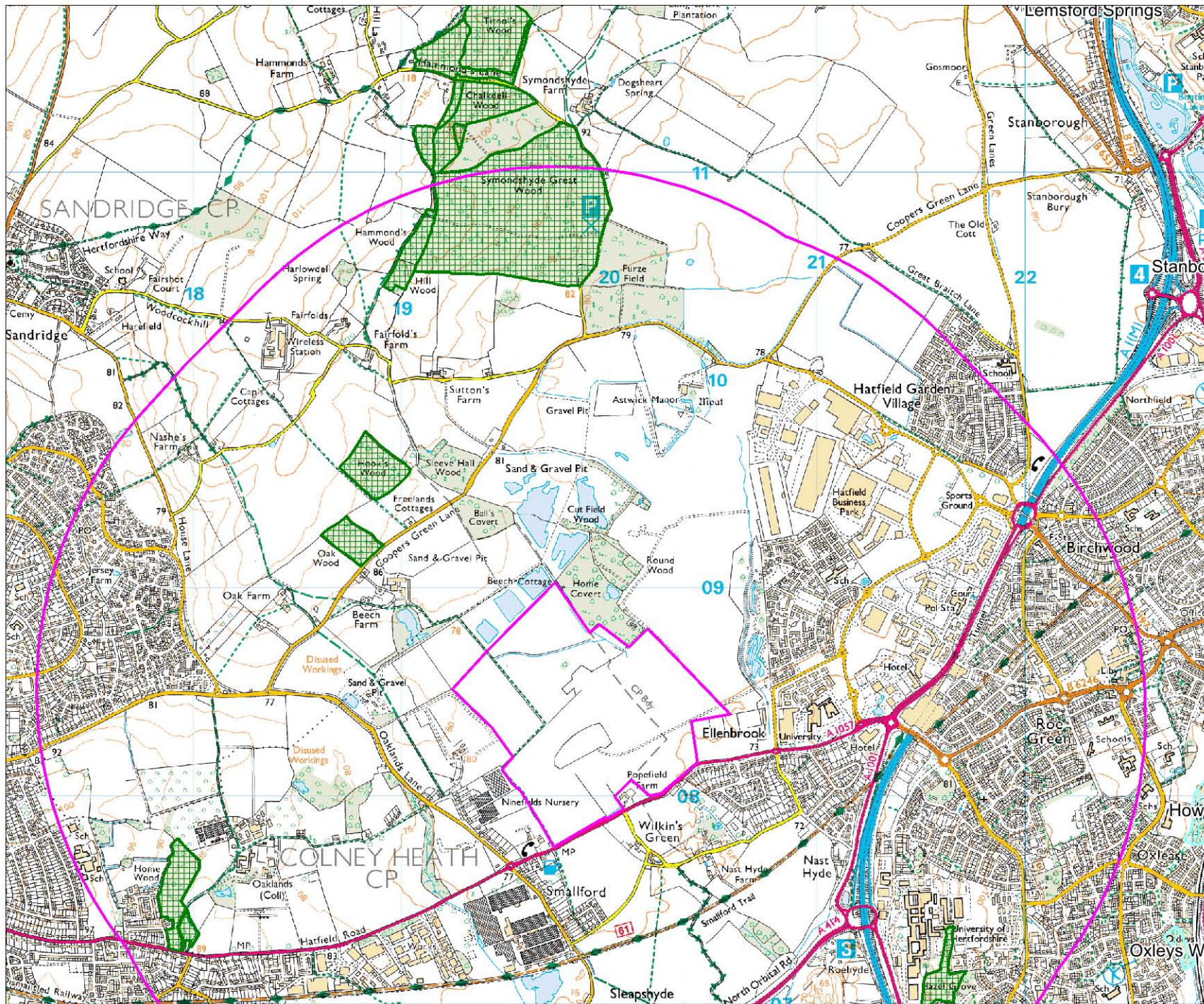


Appendix 1



Data Search Results

County Boundary



Statutory Sites

	LNR	(101)
	NNR	(6)
	Ramsar	(2)
	SAC	(7)
	SPA	(2)
	SSSI	(148)

Ancient Woodland Inventory



HMWT Reserve



Local Wildlife Site



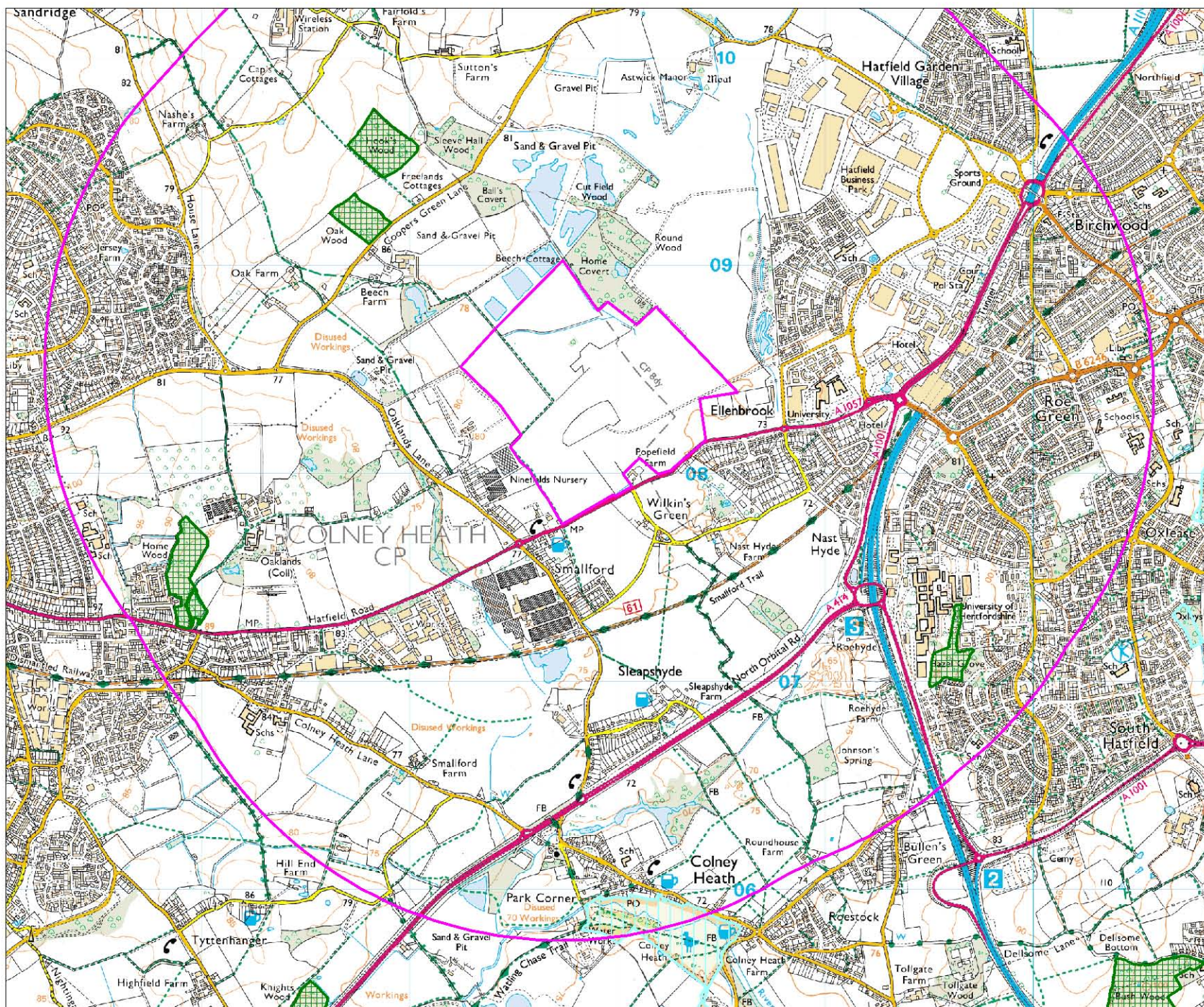
RIGS



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Data valid for use for 1 year from:

05/10/2015



Data Search Results

County Boundary



Statutory Sites

	LNR	(101)
	NNR	(6)
	Ramsar	(2)
	SAC	(7)
	SPA	(2)
	SSSI	(148)

Ancient Woodland Inventory



HMWT Reserve



Local Wildlife Site



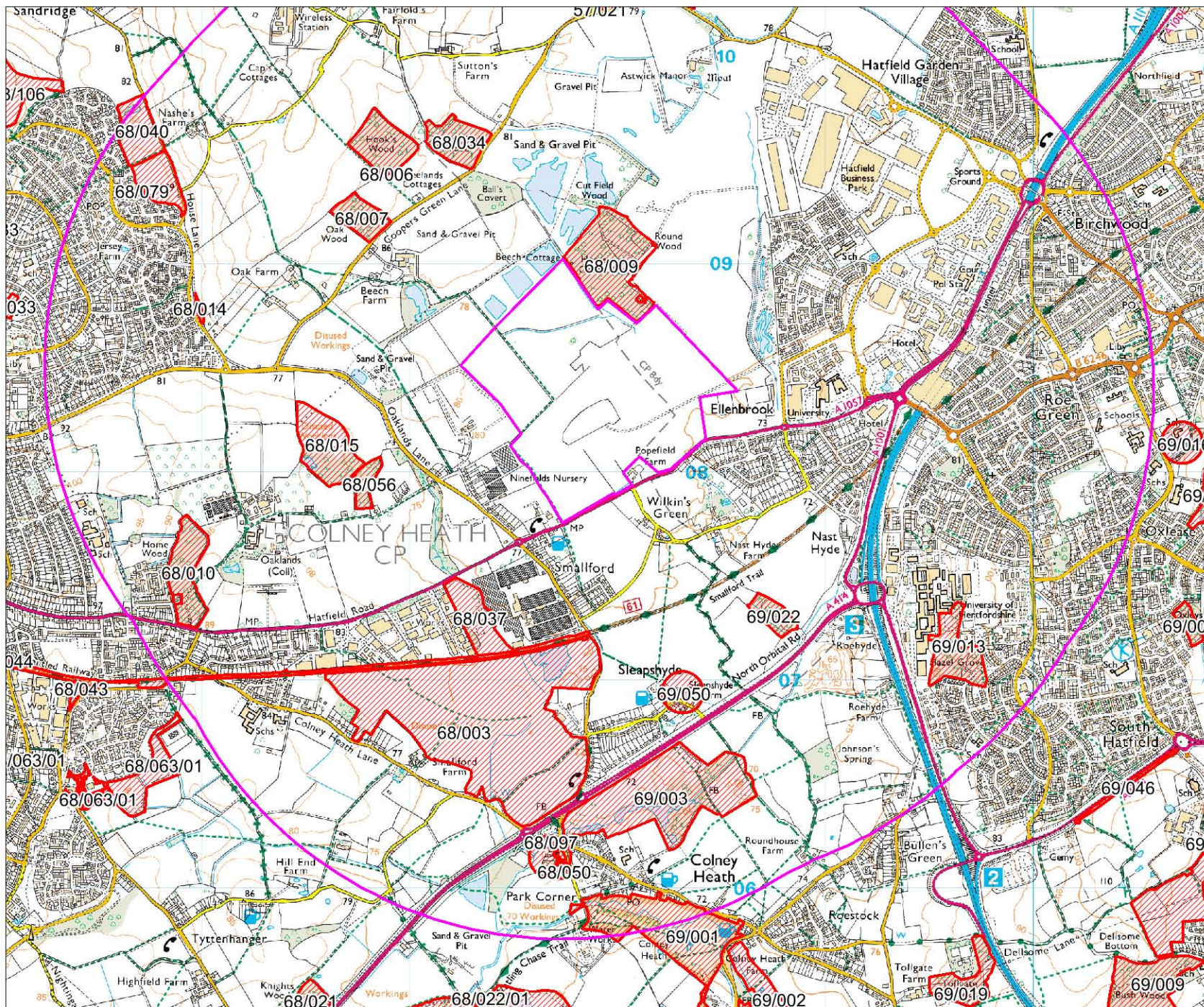
RIGS



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Data Search Results

County Boundary



Ancient Woodland Inventory



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Local Wildlife Site



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File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Ratified	Description	Distance (m)
56/006	Symondshyde Great Wood	TL194108	72.91	1997	Former ancient Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) coppice-with-standards woodland. Extensively cleared and left to regenerate to scrub before replanting with conifers. Remnant broadleaved woodland survives mainly around the margins. The ground flora supports diverse ancient woodland indicator species, mainly along the woodland edges and the rides, with species such as Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>), Yellow Pimpernel (<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>), Wood Sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>) and Wood Millet (<i>Milium effusum</i>). Wild Service-tree (<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>) and Wild Daffodil (<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>) have been recorded on the western edge. The broad rides within the wood also support a diverse acid flora with Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), Hairy Wood-rush (<i>Luzula pilosa</i>), Sheep's Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Soft Rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>) and patches of Heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>). There are small pits and a small pond. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site with restorable elements of its previous semi-natural character including some semi-natural canopy and ancient features; woodland indicators; Invertebrate Site Register site.	1430
56/057	Copse S. of Symondshyde Great Wood	TL195103	1.16	1997	Small area of old, possibly ancient, semi-natural Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) and Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) woodland on very old chalk pits. Other woody species present include Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) and Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>). The ground flora supports several indicator species including Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>), Broad Buckler-fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>) and Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>). Wildlife Site criteria: Old/ancient woodland with a semi-natural canopy; shown on 1st Ed. OS (1884); woodland indicators.	1310
57/021	Furzefield Wood (near Hatfield)	TL201104	18.05	1997	Semi-natural old secondary broadleaved woodland with some interplanting with conifers and replanting with oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.) in the south-east third of the wood. Probably a former wood pasture (some surviving pollarded oaks). The wood is mainly Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) and Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) with Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) scrub and much	1200

					<p>invading Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>). The wood supports ancient woodland indicators including Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), Broad Buckler-fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>) and Foxglove (<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>). Herb-rich acidic grassy rides support species such as Heath Bedstraw (<i>Galium saxatile</i>), Upright Tormantil (<i>Potentilla erecta</i>), Bog Stitchwort (<i>Stellaria alsine</i>) and Trailing St. John's-wort (<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>). Regenerating Heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) and Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) along with Rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.) and other species have been recorded in the replanted area. A pond adds to the habitat diversity of the site. Wildlife Site criteria: Old secondary woodland with a semi-natural canopy and varied structure; >2 ha; shown on Bryant map (1822); woodland indicators.</p>	
68/003	Smallford Pit	TL193068	61.35	1997	<p>A largely infilled former gravel pit supporting well developed secondary grassland along with some former old acid/neutral grassland remnants. Additional habitats include numerous hollows supporting seasonal and more permanent areas of standing water, a pond and a fishing lake. A small brook also runs through the site. The majority of the grassland has developed naturally on the site and is rough and relatively species-poor. Perennial Rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>) occurs in the sward in places where attempts were made to restore the site. However, overall, a reasonably diverse grassland flora has been recorded, though many of these are ruderal species. Species recorded include Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Lesser Stitchwort (<i>Stellaria graminea</i>), Meadow Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>), Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>), Germander Speedwell (<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>) and Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>). Pyramidal Orchid (<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>) and Bee Orchid (<i>Ophrys apifera</i>) have been recorded in the north of the site. Remnants of old undisturbed acid/neutral grassland survive to the perimeter of the site and support species such as Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>), Common Sorrel, Agrimony (<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>), Meadow Buttercup, Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Sheep's Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>) and Lady's Bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>). Within the ephemeral/open water habitats a wide range of aquatic/wetland flora has been recorded, including several uncommon species, such as Fan-leaved Water Crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus circinatus</i>), Spiked Water-milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>), Horned Pondweed (<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>), Lesser</p>	560

					Bulrush (<i>Typha angustifolia</i>), Lesser Spearwort (<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>), Common Spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>) and Water-plantain (<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>). There is a good variety of self sown and planted trees and shrubs, particularly around the periphery of the site. The site is important for invertebrates, such as butterflies and dragonflies, birds, reptiles and also amphibians, with records for Great Crested Newts (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>). Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland indicators.	
68/006	Hook's Wood (Cooper's Green)	TL188095	5.8	1997	Ancient semi-natural Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) woodland supporting old Hornbeam coppice with Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) as occasional standards. Some Pedunculate Oaks have been planted along the main ride and there are several large Cherry Plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>) at the north end of the wood. The ground flora is dominated by Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) and Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>) with few other species recorded. A ditch plus a Hornbeam and Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) hedge is present to part of the wood boundary. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site: woodland indicators.	860
68/007	Oak Wood (near Beech Farm)	TL187092	3.42	1997	Ancient semi-natural Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) woodland comprising Hornbeam coppice with Pedunculate Oak, Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) standards. Some Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>) coppice is present at the northern end. The ground flora supports woodland indicators and is dominated by Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) and Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>). Other species recorded include Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>), Wood Meadow-grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>) and Wood Sedge (<i>Carex sylvatica</i>). The margin is partly bordered by ditches and hedges, partly of coppiced Hornbeam and Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>). Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site; woodland indicators.	710
68/009	Home Covert & Round Wood	TL199090	13.54	1997	Two areas of ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland. Home Covert is predominantly Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) and Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) with remnant Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) coppice with some old Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>), including pollards, around the woodland edge. Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) is frequent and Pedunculate Oak has been planted. Other canopy species include <i>Betula pendula</i> , Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) and rare	0

					Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>). The ground flora supports woodland indicators such as Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>) and Common Dog-violet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>) along with a good fern flora of Broad Buckler-fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>) and Male Fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>). Round Wood is primarily a Hornbeam coppice with some Ash and Silver Birch standards and an occasional Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) with Bluebell below. The bank along the eastern margin supports old coppiced Hornbeam, and Pedunculate Oak and Field Maple also occur at the woodland edge. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site; woodland indicators.	
68/010	Home Wood (St Albans)	TL179073	6.4	1997	Ancient semi-natural Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) woodland with a canopy mainly of Pedunculate Oak and Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) plus some Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Common Lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>). Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and Hornbeam are present as coppice. Wild Service-tree (<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>) has been recorded. There has been some planting, including Pedunculate Oak, Ash, Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) and Sycamore. The woodland supports a varied structure with good species variety in the ground flora. Typically there are areas of Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) and Wood Sedge (<i>Carex sylvatica</i>) with Wood Melick (<i>Melica uniflora</i>), Wood Meadow-grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>), Bugle (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>), Primrose (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>) and Tufted Hair-grass (<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>) also recorded. Ditches traverse the wood. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site; woodland indicators.	1470
68/014	Woodland by House Lane	TL179087	0.24	1997	Small fragment of ancient Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) coppiced woodland supporting a ground flora which includes Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>) and Wood Meadow-grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>). There is an old wood bank and a hedge along the eastern edge. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient woodland with some semi-natural canopy and field evidence suggesting an ancient origin; shown on Bryant map (1822); woodland indicators.	1250
68/015	Oaklands Gravel Pit	TL185081	7.7	1997	Former gravel workings supporting a diverse habitat of grassland, small flooded pits, scrub and wet land. The grassland areas support a diverse flora with records for species such as Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Common Knapweed	640

					(<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Agrimony (<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>), Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>), Meadow Vetchling (<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>), Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>) and Grass Vetchling (<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>). Southern Marsh Orchid and Common Spotted Orchid, and hybrids between the two species, have been recorded. The grassland is becoming invaded with scrub. There are three deep ponds on uneven ground in the north surrounded by patches of rough grass, willow scrub and tall herbs. To the south there is an area of scrub and developing secondary woodland with a large pond in the south-west corner. Woody species present include Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) and in the damper parts willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.) A variety of dragonflies and amphibians have been noted on the site. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland indicators.	
68/034	Sleeve Hall Wood	TL192095	4.85	2000	Broadleaved woodland with some characteristics of an ancient semi-natural Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) woodland. Sycamore is dominant and some old conifer planting is present, mainly to the north of the wood, of Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) and European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>). The shrub layer of Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) and Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) is sparse. Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is dominant on the ground though the ground flora supports a number of indicator species including much Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) and other species such as Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>), Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>), Enchanter's Nightshade (<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>) and Common Dog-violet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>). The wood is partly surrounded by ditches and hedge banks with many old coppiced Hornbeams and a number of large Pedunculate Oaks. An internal remnant bank is present at the west end of the wood. Wildlife Site criteria: Old secondary woodland with a semi-natural canopy and varied structure; >2 ha; woodland indicator.	620
68/037	Land near Smallford Nurseries	TL193072	5.49	2005	Area of semi-improved neutral grassland with scattered willow dominated scrub and a small remnant of Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) coppiced woodland in the west. The trees present in the woodland, apart from Pedunculate Oak and Hornbeam, include Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Cherry. There is an old ditch and bank along the eastern edge of the wood with a remnant Hornbeam and Hazel	510

					(<i>Corylus avellana</i>) hedge. A further small wooded area to the east is dominated by Wild Cherry. The grassland is moderately herb rich with species recorded such as Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>), Tufted Vetch (<i>Vicia cracca</i>), Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Meadow Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratensis</i>), Meadow Vetchling (<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>), Agrimony (<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>), Lady's Bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>) and Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>). There is a partially scrub lined stream (Boggymead Spring) along the eastern boundary, part of which widens into a pond, that supports some aquatic flora. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland indicators.	
68/040	Jersey Farm Estate, House Lane	TL176096	5.01	2013	Large area of re-seeded grassland with large pond in the north and widened drainage ditch to the west. A pipe from the ditch is connected to the pond. The pond supports a central island of scrub. The pond supports amphibians.	1760
68/044	Smallford Trail/Alban Way	TL177069	8.82	1997	Dismantled railway route used as a public path/bridleway. The site is predominantly lined with secondary broadleaved woodland and scrub, including some very old coppiced specimens, with remnant areas of grass and tall herbs, mainly along the edges of the path in the east. Mature Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) is dominant with frequent Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) plus some Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) and Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) along with frequent shrubs including Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>) and Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>). The ground flora is locally dominated by Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) but supports numerous woodland indicators including Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), Wood Melick (<i>Melica uniflora</i>), Wood Sedge (<i>Carex sylvatica</i>), Wood Anemone (<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>), Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>) and Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>). The areas of rough unimproved grassland and taller herbs support a moderately diverse community including several grassland indicators such as Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>), Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>) and Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>). Wildlife Site criteria: Old secondary woodland with a semi-natural canopy and varied structure; >2 ha; woodland indicators; grassland indicators.	530
68/050	St. Mark's	TL197060	0.74	1997	Churchyard and graveyard supporting old unimproved neutral to somewhat acid	1550

	Churchyard & Graveyard				grassland with species recorded including Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), Meadow Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>), Field Wood-rush (<i>Luzula campestris</i>), Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>), Sheep's Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>), Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>), Lady's Smock (<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>), Meadow Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>) and Betony (<i>Betonica officinalis</i>). Hedgerows and trees surrounds the two areas, with Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) recorded beneath the trees along the eastern boundary of the churchyard. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland indicators.	
68/056	Oaklands Wood	TL187079	1.87	1997	Old, possibly ancient broadleaf woodland. The north of the wood is typically coppiced Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) and a carpet of Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) with additional Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) and Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) to the north-west side. The southern, main component of the wood is more mixed, and part planted, with a high canopy of Pedunculate Oak plus some Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) and rare Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>). Below there is a shrub layer of Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) with Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and Bluebell on the ground. An old bank with Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) along the northern edge and a pond with some aquatic vegetation add to the habitat diversity. Wildlife Site criteria: Old/ancient woodland with some semi-natural canopy and field evidence suggesting an ancient origin; >1 ha.	580
68/079	Open Space off House Lane	TL177094	4.25	2013	Area of semi improved grassland with tall, herb rich grassland around periphery of mown centre. New planting of oak, ash, cherry and field maple, established block of willows in the west. Amenity recreation area.	1510
68/097	The Old Vicarage, St. Marks Close, Colney Heath	TL196061	0	2003	Building and environs important for protected species. Wildlife Site criteria: Species.	1500
69/001	Colney Heath Common	TL201058	23.38	1997	Colney Heath common and a stretch of the River Colne. The common is of special interest supporting a remnant of Hertfordshire's once extensive heathland. Its mosaic of neutral, acid and marshy grasslands, heathland, scrub and riverine habitats collectively support a diverse flora, including several species scarce or locally distributed in the county. Plant species recorded, which are of particular note, include Heath Spotted-orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>), Southern Marsh	1790

					Orchid, (<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>), Bird's-foot (<i>Cornithopus perpusillus</i>), Blinks (<i>Montia fontana</i>), Petty Whin (<i>Genista anglica</i>), Dwarf Gorse (<i>Ulex minor</i>) and, in the River Colne, Opposite-leaved Pondweed (<i>Groenlandia densa</i>). The site is important for invertebrates with a good diversity of butterflies and dragonflies recorded. The open heath is also important for vertebrates, providing an important feeding ground for a variety of birds. Common Lizard (<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>), Grass Snake (<i>Natrix natrix</i>) and Water Vole (<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>) have been recorded from the site. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland criteria; species.	
69/003	Sleapshyde Gravel Pit	TL202064	24.16	1997	Former gravel pit restored to an amenity/wildlife park. The area supports a mosaic of habitats with open water, wet neutral grassland, tall herbs, scattered scrub and plantation. Species recorded in the grassland include Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), Meadow Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>), Bulbous Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>), Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>), Common Spotted-orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>) and Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>). A flooded pit and connecting stream support bank side trees and scrub, including Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) and White Willow (<i>Salix alba</i>). Species such as Remote Sedge (<i>Carex remota</i>), Lesser Pond-sedge (<i>Carex acutiformis</i>), Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), Gypsywort (<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>), Water Mint (<i>Mentha aquatica</i>) and Yellow Water-lily (<i>Nuphar lutea</i>) have been recorded along the margins and in the open water. The site has ornithological interest and a good diversity of dragonflies has been noted. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland indicators; fen and swamp indicators.	1190
69/013	Hazel Grove	TL216070	6.04	1997	Ancient semi-natural Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) woodland supporting mainly Pedunculate Oak standards and old Hornbeam coppice with some Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) and Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>). The shrub layer is generally sparse. The ground vegetation in the wood is predominantly Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) and Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) with additional indicator species such as Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>), Wood Anemone (<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>), Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>) and Wood Meadow-grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>). Remnant boundary hedge banks and ditches with some Hornbeam are present. Wildlife	1400

					Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site; woodland indicators.	
69/022	Copse at Nast Hyde	TL207073	2.52	1997	Ancient semi-natural woodland remnants partly surrounded by more old secondary woodland and broadleaved plantation. The ancient woodland areas support Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) and Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) coppice with some coppiced Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>). The ground flora is dominated by Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) and Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.). They are surrounded by old woodbanks with some laid Hornbeam. The ancient compartments are partly encompassed by secondary, predominantly scrubby Pedunculate Oak, woodland with a patchy shrub layer of mainly Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) and Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) dominant on the ground. A boundary bank and ditch encloses the whole site. The wood supports a varied structure for a small site. Wildlife Site criteria: Part ancient woodland part old secondary wood with a semi-natural canopy and varied structure and field evidence suggesting an ancient origin; shown on Bryant's map (1822); woodland indicators.	730
69/050	Sleapshyde Farm	TL203069	0	2000	Buildings and environs important for protected species. Wildlife Site criteria: Species.	900

Appendix 2

Site Name (where known)	Grid Reference	Category	Area (ha)	Distance (m)
OAK WOOD	TL187092	ASNW	3.42	710
HOME WOOD	TL179073	ASNW	0.89	1660
HOME WOOD	TL179075	ASNW	5.22	1470
SYMONDSHYDE GREAT WOOD	TL195108	PAWS	57.62	1430
HAZEL GROVE	TL215070	ASNW	3.21	1440
HOOKS WOOD	TL188095	ASNW	5.78	870
SYMONDSHYDE GREAT WOOD	TL190105	ASNW	3.43	1580

Appendix 3

Brett Aggregates Limited - Proposed Extraction - Hatfield Aerodrome

E1823R1 - Appendix 3 – List of Vascular Plant Species Recorded by Bioscan 2014-15

Species	Common name	Status notes
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	Planted
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Sneezewort	Uncommon in Herts
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent	
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water plantain	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Hedge garlic	
<i>Alnus cordata</i>	Italian alder	Planted
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren brome	
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass	
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley	
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley piert	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat grass	
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	
<i>Aster sp.</i>	Michaelmas daisy	Introduced
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy birch	Home Covert
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Wood false brome	
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Wild turnip	
<i>Bromus hordaceus</i>	Soft brome	
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Buddleia	Naturalised
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Lesser pond sedge	
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False fox sedge	
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous sedge	
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	Cyperus sedge	
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Knapweed	
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common centaury	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear	
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky mouse-ear	
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rose bay willowherb	
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	Many-seeded goosefoot	
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh thistle	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Old man's beard	
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild basil	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed	
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian fleabane	Introduced
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	
<i>Cortaderia sp.</i>	Pampas grass	Escape
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	

<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand pigmyweed	Schedule 9
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth hawksbeard	
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested dog's-tail	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hair-grass	
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad buckler-fern	
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male fern	
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common spike-rush	
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Couch	
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American willowherb	Introduced
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great willowherb	
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary willowherb	
<i>Erigeron acer</i>	Blue fleabane	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Planted
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed	Schedule 9
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall fescue	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue	
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser celandine	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat-s-rue	Introduced
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge bedstraw	
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Common marsh bedstraw	
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's bedstraw	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved cranesbill	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot cranesbill	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens	
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh cudweed	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly ox-tongue	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary mustard	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's wort	
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag	
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed rush	
<i>Juncus bufonis</i>	Toad rush	
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact rush	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard rush	
<i>Laburnum anygyroides</i>	Laburnum	Naturalised/sown
<i>Lactuca serriolata</i>	Prickly lettuce	
<i>Lamium album</i>	White dead-nettle	
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass vetchling	
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling	

<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common duckweed	
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn hawkbit	
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet	
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Toadflax	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial rye-grass	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot trefoil	
<i>Lycopus europeus</i>	Gypsywort	
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Cultivated apple	Naturalised/bird sown
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab apple	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow	
<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Scented mayweed	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medick	
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint	
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Corn mint	
<i>Mentha x verticillata</i>	Whorled mint	Rare in Herts
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing forget-me-not	
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water forget-me-not	
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red bartsia	
<i>Orchis morio</i>	Green winged orchid	Rare in Herts
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild marjoram	
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale persicaria	
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass	
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Hawkweed ox-tongue	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantain	
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual meadow grass	
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth meadow grass	
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough meadow grass	
<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Lombardy poplar	Planted
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping cinquefoil	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self heal	
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry	Mostly planted
<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Atropurpurea'</i>	Ornamental cherry plum	Naturalised
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Damson	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Fleabane	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld	
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Locust	Planted
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose	
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel	
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered dock	

<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock	
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood dock	
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent pearlwort	
<i>Salix alba</i>	White willow	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow	
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack willow	
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier	
<i>Salix vitellina</i>	Golden willow	Planted
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water figwort	
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Figwort	
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary ragwort	
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone parsley	
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge mustard	
<i>Solanum dulcumara</i>	Bittersweet	
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Field sow thistle	
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam	Planted
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched bur-reed	
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser stitchwort	
<i>Stellaria holosteoides</i>	Greater stitchwort	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	
<i>Symphoricarpos alba</i>	Snowberry	Planted/naturalised
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black bryony	
<i>Taraxacum sect Ruderalia</i>	Dandelion	
<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common lime	Probably planted
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser trefoil	
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless mayweed	
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Great reedmace	
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English elm	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging nettle	
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall speedwell	
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved speedwell	
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder rose	
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch	
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy tare	
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth tare	
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common dog-violet	

Appendix 4

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
ARACHNIDA: ARANEAE	SPIDERS		
Araneidae			
<i>Agalenatea redii</i>		Local	lower than 1 metre in heather and gorse, and also in rough grassland
<i>Araneus diadematus</i>	the garden spider		ubiquitous
<i>Araniella opisthographa</i>			trees and bushes
<i>Cyclosa conica</i>		Local	spring species of trees and bushes, preferring damp, dark woodland
<i>Hypsosinga pygmaea</i>		Local	grassland (especially calcareous) and low vegetation
<i>Larinioides cornutus</i>			long grasses by water in wetland habitats
<i>Mangora acalypha</i>		Local	Gorse and Heather in heathland and woodland in southern Britain
<i>Neoscona adianta</i>		Local	rough grassland and heathland.
Gnaphosidae			
<i>Micaria pulicaria</i>			Sparsely vegetated ground and grassland
Linyphiidae			
<i>Erigone atra</i>			ground level vegetation and under bark of fallen trees
<i>Lepthyphantes tenuis</i>			ubiquitous - often in grassland, but also a pioneer species
Philodromidae			
<i>Philodromus albidus</i>		NS(Nb)	lower branches of broad-leaved trees at the edge of woodland rides
<i>Philodromus cespitum</i>			herbage and scrub - very occasionally on trees or in houses
<i>Tibellus oblongus</i>			prefers taller herbage, in either wet or dry habitats
Pisauridae			
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>			more or less ubiquitous, but likes tall vegetation
Salticidae			
<i>Bianor auROCinctus</i>		NS(Nb)	dry, ruderal sites
<i>Salticus scenicus</i>			usually rests on vertical surfaces such as walls or trees
ARACHNIDA: ACARI	GALL MITES		
Eriophyidae			
<i>Aceria cephalonius</i>			causes galls on leaves of sycamore
<i>Aceria crataegi</i>			causes galls on leaves of hawthorn
<i>Aceria macrochela</i>			causes galls on maple leaves
<i>Aceria macrorhynchus</i>			makes galls on Sycamore leaves
<i>Aculus (Eriophyes) tetanothrix</i>			larva galls the leaves of <i>Salix</i> species
<i>Aculus fraxini</i>			causes galls on Ash leaves
<i>Aculus magnirostris</i>			causes galls on Sallows
<i>Eriophyes padi</i>			causes galls on blackthorn leaves
<i>Phyllocoptes goniothorax</i>			causes galls on leaves of hawthorn
ARACHNIDA: OPILIONES	HARVESTMEN		
Phalangiidae			
<i>Oligolophus tridens</i>			ubiquitous species
<i>Phalangium opilio</i>			under stones or other objects
COLEOPTERA	BEETLES		

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
Anobiidae			
<i>Anobium punctatum</i>	woodworm beetle		larvae feed in dead timber
<i>Ochina ptinoides</i>			wood boring beetle affecting trunks and stems of ivy
Apionidae			
<i>Apion frumentarium</i>			broad-leaved docks
<i>Ceratapion gibbirostre</i>			thistles - in the stems
<i>Eutrichapion ervi</i>			<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> , and also on <i>Vicia</i> vetches
<i>Holotrichapion aethiops</i>			larva galls the stems of vetches
<i>Ischneroapion loti</i>			<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> and <i>L. tenuis</i> , the larvae galling the seeds
<i>Ischneroapion virens</i>			<i>Trifolium</i> - larvae feeding inside the stems
<i>Malvapion malvae</i>			Malvaceae - especially <i>Malva sylvestris</i>
<i>Oxystoma craccae</i>		Local	feeds in the developing seeds of vetches
<i>Oxystoma pomonae</i>			vetches - both <i>Vicia</i> and <i>Lathyrus</i>
<i>Perapion curtirostre</i>			<i>Rumex</i> , <i>Acetosa</i> and <i>Acetosella</i> species
<i>Perapion marchicum</i>			dock plants; widespread but rather local
<i>Protapion assimile</i>			clover, especially red clover; widespread and common
<i>Protapion fulvipes</i>			various clovers
<i>Protapion nigritarse</i>			feeds on a wide variety of low plants and bushes
<i>Taeniapion urticarium</i>		Local	nettles - larvae feed inside stem nodes
Byrrhidae			
<i>Byrrhus pilula</i>		Local	associated with moss or rabbit-grazed turf, in open situations.
Byturidae			
<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>	the raspberry beetle		Brambles and raspberries
Cantharidae			
<i>Cantharis cryptica</i>			tall vegetation, especially at the woodland/grassland interface
<i>Cantharis lateralis</i>			damp grasslands and wetlands
<i>Cantharis livida</i>			requires a mosaic of grassland and scrub/tree areas
<i>Cantharis nigra</i>			lowland marsh, rushy pastures, damp hay meadows etc
<i>Cantharis nigricans</i>			poorly known, perhaps likes rank grassland, especially if damp
<i>Cantharis pellucida</i>			largely restricted to woodland
<i>Cantharis rufa</i>			lowland marsh habitats, including saltmarsh
<i>Cantharis rustica</i>			lowland grassland - but always in association with scrub
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>			tall, rank vegetation in lowland areas
<i>Rhagonycha limbata</i>			dry grasslands
Carabidae			
<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>		Local	damp moss, damp litter and similar habitats
<i>Amara aenea</i>			Phytophagous species of gardens and other open, dry and sunny habitats
<i>Amara familiaris</i>			Phytophagous species of gardens and other open, dry and sunny habitats

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Amara similata</i>			phytophagous on ruderal vegetation, especially on waste ground
<i>Amara tibialis</i>		Local	open, sandy areas, especially costal dunes
<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>			usually near water or in damp grassland
<i>Bembidion guttula</i>			found most habitats that are not excessively dry
<i>Bembidion properans</i>			open ground in sunny situations, amongst litter, in tussocks, etc
<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>			prefers light soils in open situations, including arable
<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>			dry grasslands, dry ruderal sites and similar
<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>			amongst leaf litter and in grasslands
<i>Harpalus latus</i>			open and light shaded habitats, especially in sandy areas. Phytophagous
<i>Harpalus affinis</i>			a species typically of dry grasslands
<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>			ubiquitous
<i>Microlestes minutulus</i>			known from scattered localities in south-east Britain
<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>			ubiquitous late summer and autumn species
<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>		Local	open, usually dry habitats especially if there is minimal vegetation
<i>Paradromius linearis</i>			dry tussocky grassland and coastal dunes
<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>			ubiquitous
<i>Syntomus foveatus</i>			prefers sparsely-vegetated sandy soils (heaths & coastal dunes)
Cerambycidae			
<i>Clytus arietis</i>			in dead wood - usually birch or willow, adults at flowers
<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>			larvae in twigs and small branches; adults at flowers
<i>Poecilium alni</i>		NS(Nb)	larvae feed in small branches and twigs of various tree species
<i>Pseudovadonia livida</i>		Local	larvae feed in dead wood of deciduous and coniferous trees
Chrysomelidae			
<i>Altica lythri</i>			Associated with various willow-herbs (Onagraceae)
<i>Altica palustris</i>			widespread on many plant species
<i>Aphthona euphorbiae</i>		Local	widely polyphagous
<i>Bruchidius villosus</i>		Local	On broom
<i>Bruchus loti</i>			Larvae on seeds of <i>Lotus</i> , <i>Lathyrus</i> & <i>Vicia</i> ; adults at various flowers
<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>			larva on <i>Vicia</i> (vetches); adults at flowers
<i>Cassida flaveola</i>			associated with Caryophyllaceae
<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>			various thistles, burdock and other Asteraceae
<i>Chaetocnema hortensis</i>			feeds on various grasses
<i>Crepidodera aurata</i>			willows - rarely on poplars
<i>Cryptocephalus fulvus</i>		Local	possibly on sheep's-sorrel, but adults are found on a variety of flowers
<i>Epitrix pubescens</i>		Local	associated with Woody Nightshade
<i>Longitarsus dorsalis</i>		NS(Nb)	Ragworts (<i>Senecio</i> species) - a southern

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
			species
<i>Longitarsus flavicornis</i>			ragworts
<i>Longitarsus melanocephalus</i>			feeds on various species of plantain (<i>Plantago</i> species)
<i>Longitarsus succineus</i>			Associated with Asteraceae - including Mugwort, Coltsfoot and others
<i>Oulema melanopa</i>			feeds on grasses - very common
<i>Oulema rufocyanea</i>			grassland species
<i>Phaedon tumidulus</i>			Widespread on various Apiaceae (= Umbelliferae)
<i>Phratora vulgatissima</i>			willows and perhaps poplars and Aspen
<i>Phyllotreta atra</i>			various Brassicaceae
<i>Phyllotreta nigripes</i>			various Brassicaceae
<i>Phyllotreta nodicornis</i>			various Resedaceae - especially <i>Reseda lutea</i> and <i>R. luteola</i>
<i>Phyllotreta undulata</i>			various Brassicaceae
<i>Psylliodes affinis</i>			Solanaceae - especially <i>S. dulcamara</i> (woody nightshade)
<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i>		Local	various Cruciferae
Coccinellidae			
<i>Adalia bipunctata</i>	2-spot ladybird		predatory on other insects
<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>	10-spot ladybird		predatory on other insects
<i>Calvia quattuordecimguttata</i>	Cream-spot Ladybird		predatory on other insects
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot ladybird		predatory on other insects
<i>Exochomus quadripustulatus</i>	Pine ladybird		aphid predator on both pines and broad-leaved trees
<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>	Orange ladybird		predatory on other insects
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin ladybird		a recent colonist in Britain
<i>Hippodamia variegata</i>	variegated ladybird	NS(Nb)	ruderal or sandy habitats
<i>Platynaspis luteorubra</i>		NS(Na)	larvae are aphidiphagous in nests of the ant <i>Lasius niger</i>
<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot ladybird		predatory on other insects
<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>	22-spot ladybird		feeds on mildews
<i>Rhyzobius chrysomeloides</i>		NS(Na)	on trees and ivy in the south-east, extremely locally distributed
<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>			predatory on other insects
<i>Scymnus frontalis</i>			predatory on other insects in grassland and herbaceous vegetation
<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquattuorpunctata</i>	24-spot ladybird		predatory on other insects
<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	16-spot ladybird		predatory on other insects
Curculionidae			
<i>Anthonomus pedicularis</i>			larvae develop in hawthorn berries
<i>Anthonomus rubi</i>			flowers of brambles and raspberries
<i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i>			various Cruciferae
<i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus</i>			ecology unclear
<i>Coeliodes rana (dryados)</i>			Oak foliage
<i>Curculio glandium</i>		Local	Oak trees - in developing acorns
<i>Datonychus urticae</i>		RDB 3	associated with <i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
<i>Dorytomus</i>			develops in the catkins of Aspen, willows

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>melanophthalmus</i>			and alders
<i>Dorytomus taeniatus</i>			the larvae feeds inside the female catkins of willow trees
<i>Glocianus distinctus</i>			grasslands, field margins and similar laces
<i>Hypera nigrirostris</i>			<i>Trifolium pratense</i> - on the foliage
<i>Mecinus pascuorum</i>			feeds on flowers of <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (Ribwort Plantain)
<i>Mecinus pyrastrer</i>			Plantago species
<i>Microplontus triangulum</i>		NS(Nb)	associated with Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>) the larvae feed inside flowering stems
<i>Nedyus quadrimaculatus</i>			nettles - feeding on the flowers
<i>Orchestes pilosus</i>			associated with oak foliage
<i>Orchestes quercus</i>			larvae mine the leaves of oak trees
<i>Orchestes signifer</i>			larva mines the leaves of oaks
<i>Phyllobius oblongus</i>			polyphagous on broad-leaved trees and bushes
<i>Phyllobius pomaceus</i>			Nettles
<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>			Larvae develop in the ground an adults feed on a variety of herbage and tree leaves
<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i>			nettle - feeding on the leaves and flowers
<i>Polydrusus splendidus</i>			leaves of trees, especially Hazel, but also others
<i>Rhamphus oxyacanthae</i>		Local	larva mines in leaves of hawthorn
<i>Rhamphus pulicarius</i>			larva mines leaves of apple, birch and other trees
<i>Rhinocyllus conicus</i>		NS(Na)	associated with seed heads of thistles
<i>Rhinoncus pericarpus</i>			knotgrass and docks - mainly in damp places
<i>Sciaphilus asperatus</i>			vegetable litter in dry grassland
<i>Sibinia primitus</i>		NS(Nb)	dry sandy areas - frequently coastal, perhaps on <i>Spergularia</i>
<i>Sitona hispidulus</i>			larvae feed in the root nodules of clover and other legumes
<i>Sitona lepidus</i>			larvae feed in root nodules of legumes, especially clovers
<i>Sitona lineatus</i>			various legumes
<i>Sitona suturalis</i>			<i>Lathyrus</i> and <i>Vicia</i> in ruderal habitats
<i>Sitona waterhousei</i>		NS(Nb)	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> in coastal habitats
<i>Trichosirocalus barnevillei</i>		NS(Nb)	Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>) in ruderal habitats
<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>			Plantains, usually in grassy places
<i>Tychius junceus</i>		Local	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
<i>Tychius picirostris</i>			various Leguminosae
Dermestidae			
<i>Anthrenus verbasci</i>	museum beetle		feeds on dead animal and plant matter, including dry carcasses
Dytiscidae			
<i>Agabus bipustulatus</i>			streams and wells
<i>Hydroporus planus</i>			most lowland freshwater bodies support this species
<i>Ilybius montanus</i>			a water beetle

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
Elateridae			
<i>Agriotes lineatus</i>			larvae feed on grass roots, often in damp areas
<i>Agriotes pallidulus</i>			larvae feed on grass roots
<i>Agriotes sputator</i>			larvae feed on grass roots
<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>			the larva feeds on the roots of grasses
<i>Kibunea (Cidnopus) minuta</i>			a species of dry grasslands
<i>Prosternon tessellatum</i>			larvae feed on the roots of grasses in dry, well-drained sandy or chalky soils
Helophoridae			
<i>Helophorus aequalis</i>			grassy pools and ditches
<i>Helophorus brevipalpis</i>			Ubiquitous - often in temporary pools
<i>Helophorus grandis</i>			grassy pools and ditches
<i>Helophorus obscurus</i>			a water beetle of muddy bottomed water bodies
Heteroceridae			
<i>Heterocerus maritimus</i>			a water beetle
Hydrophilidae			
<i>Anacaena limbata</i>			mud and decaying vegetation at water's edge
<i>Hydrobius fuscipes</i>			a more or less ubiquitous water beetle
Kateretidae			
<i>Brachypterus glaber</i>			Nettles
<i>Brachypterus urticae</i>			Nettles
Malachiidae			
<i>Cordylepherus viridis</i>		Local	a common grassland species
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>			grasslands
Nitidulidae			
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>			various flowers
Oedemeridae			
<i>Oedemera lurida</i>		Local	a common grassland species
<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>			a common grassland species
Phalacridae			
<i>Olibrus aeneus</i>			flowers of various Compositae, especially <i>Matricaria</i> , <i>Artemisia</i> and <i>Tanacetum</i>
<i>Olibrus affinis</i>			associated with the capitula of various Compositae
<i>Olibrus liquidus</i>		Local	possibly associated with sap runs on trees
<i>Phalacrus championi</i>		NS(Na)	probably feeds on fungi
Rhynchitidae			
<i>Tatianaerhynchites aequatus</i>			rosaceous shrubs - the larvae feeding in the fruits
Scolytidae			
<i>Hylesinus toranio</i>			develops under tree bark
<i>Hylesinus varius</i>			develops under the bark of Ash trees
Scaptiidae			
<i>Anaspis fasciata</i>			larvae in twigs of oak and other trees; adults at hawthorn blossom
<i>Anaspis frontalis</i>			larvae in twigs of oak and other trees; adults at hawthorn blossom
Staphylinidae			
<i>Aleochara bilineata</i>			leaf litter, decaying vegetation etc
<i>Aleochara lata</i>			leaf litter, decaying vegetation etc

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Aloconota gregaria</i>			plant litter - ubiquitous
<i>Anotylus inustus</i>			leaf litter, carrion, dung and similar
<i>Anotylus rugosus</i>			a detritus-feeding rove beetle, often in flood refuse etc
<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>			litter, moss, under stones etc - a predator of ants
<i>Gabrius breviventer</i>			in tussocks, litter etc usually in damp habitats
<i>Philonthus carbonarius</i> (= <i>varius</i>)			ubiquitous - in moss, litter, carrion, dung etc
<i>Philonthus cognatus</i>			under stones, in grass litter, flood refuse etc
<i>Quedius cruentus</i>			
<i>Tachinus rufipes</i> (= <i>signatus</i>)			amongst grass litter, in tussocks, etc
<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>			leaf litter, grass tussocks and similar micro-habitats
<i>Tachyporus nitidulus</i>			leaf litter, grass tussocks and similar micro-habitats
<i>Xantholinus elegans</i>		NS(Na)	ecology unclear
<i>Xantholinus longiventris</i>			leaf litter, grass tussocks and similar micro-habitats - very common
Tenebrionidae			
<i>Lagria hirta</i>			dry sandy habitats and also in many urban brownfield sites
CRUSTACEA: ISOPODA	WOODLICE		
Armadillidiidae			
<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>			under stones etc
Oniscidae			
<i>Oniscus asellus</i>			damp, but not wet, habitats everywhere
Philosciidae			
<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>			under stones etc
Platyarthridae			
<i>Platyarthrus hoffmanseggi</i>			lives inside the nests of ants, usually <i>Lasius niger</i>
Porcellionidae			
<i>Porcellio scaber</i>			under stones etc
Trichoniscidae			
<i>Trichoniscus pusillus</i>			under stones, bark, etc
DERMAPTERA	EARWIGS		
Forficulidae			
<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	common earwig		generalist species
DIPTERA	TRUE FLIES		
Agromyzidae			
<i>Agromyza alnibetulae</i>			larva mines the leaves of birch trees
<i>Agromyza anthracina</i>			larva makes mines in nettle leaves
<i>Agromyza nana</i>			Larva mines in <i>Trifolium</i> , <i>Medicago</i> and <i>Melilotus</i>
<i>Agromyza pseudoreptans</i>			larvae mine the leaves of stinging nettle
<i>Amauromyza labiatarum</i>			mines leaves of <i>Lamium album</i> and other labiates
<i>Aulagromyza heringii</i>			larva mines the leaves of Ash trees
<i>Calycomyza artemisiae</i>			larva mines leaves of Mugwort

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Chromatomyia horticola</i>			mines the leaves of many plant species
<i>Chromatomyia syngenesiae</i>			larva mines leaves of various plant species
<i>Liriomyza amoena</i>			mines leaves of elder
<i>Liriomyza demeijeri</i>			larva mines the leaves of Mugwort
<i>Phytomyza agromyzina</i>			mines leaves of dogwood
<i>Phytomyza conyzae</i>			mines leaves of Ploughman's Spikenard
<i>Phytomyza fulgens</i>			larva mines leaves of <i>Clematis</i>
<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>			larva makes mines in holly leaves
<i>Phytomyza lappae</i>			mines leaves of Burdock (<i>Arctium</i> species)
<i>Phytomyza ranunculi</i>			larva mines the leaves of Creeping Buttercup
<i>Phytomyza spondylii</i>			mines leaves of <i>Heracleum spondylium</i>
<i>Phytomyza tussilaginis</i>			mines leaves of coltsfoot
Asilidae			
<i>Dioctria atricapilla</i>			predatory - mainly in edge habitats
<i>Dioctria baumhaueri</i>			predatory - mainly in edge habitats
<i>Dioctria linearis</i>			predatory - mainly in edge habitats
<i>Dioctria rufipes</i>			predatory - mainly in edge habitats
<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i>			grassland predator
<i>Machimus atricapillus</i>			grassland predator
Bibionidae			
<i>Bibio marci</i>			grassland
<i>Dilophus febrilis</i>			feeds in the roots of various plants
<i>Dilophus femoratus</i>			associated with dung
Bombyliidae			
<i>Bombylius major</i>			edge habitats
Calliphoridae			
<i>Calliphora vicina</i>			dung or dead bodies
<i>Calliphora vomitoria</i>			dung or dead bodies
<i>Cynomya mortuorum</i>			larvae feed on corpses; adults at flowers
<i>Lucilia caesar</i>			carrion and dung
<i>Lucilia richardsi</i>			carrion and dung
<i>Pollenia angustigena</i>			larval ecology unclear
<i>Protocalliphora azurea</i>			a blue-bottle, larvae feed in dead meat or dung
Cecidomyiidae			
<i>Dasineura crataegi</i>			forms galls on hawthorn
<i>Dasineura marginemtorquens</i>			forms rosette gall on sallows and willows
<i>Dasineura urticae</i>			forms stem galls on nettles
<i>Iteomyia caprea</i>			larva causes gall in willow leaves
<i>Putoniella marsupialis</i>			forms galls on blackthorn
Dolichopodidae			
<i>Chrysotus gramineus</i>			very common predatory grassland species
<i>Dolichopus festivus</i>			larvae require damp habitat
<i>Dolichopus griseipennis</i>			damp grassland and scrub
<i>Dolichopus unguis</i>			larvae require damp habitat
<i>Sciapus platypterus</i>			predatory in woodland and scrub, the larvae under bark
Empididae			
<i>Empis livida</i>			predatory on other flies
<i>Empis tessellata</i>			predatory on other flies
Limoniidae			

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Limonia nubeculosa</i>			woodland - the larvae feeding in leaf litter
<i>Limonia tripunctata</i>			lowland deciduous woodland, the larvae developing in the soil/litter
<i>Neolimonia dumetorum</i>			larvae feed in very rotten dead wood within woodland
<i>Rhipidia duplicata</i>			various habitats, including woodland and grassland, the larvae feeding in animal dung
Opetiidae			
<i>Opetia nigra</i>			shaded woodland - larva in litter, detritus, decayed timber etc
Opomyzidae			
<i>Geomyza tripunctata</i>			larvae feed inside the stems of grasses
<i>Opomyza florum</i>			larvae feed internally inside grass stems
Rhagionidae			
<i>Chrysopilus cristatus</i>			damp habitats
<i>Ptiolina obscura</i>			ecology unknown
<i>Rhagio scolopaceus</i>			woodland edge and other wooded areas - in clearings and at edges
<i>Rhagio tringarius</i>			damp habitats
Sciomyzidae			
<i>Coremacera marginata</i>		Local	dry habitats, especially grasslands
Stratiomyidae			
<i>Beris chalybata</i>			associated with the scrub/grassland interface
<i>Beris vallata</i>			saprophagous larvae
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>			ubiquitous
<i>Chorisops tibialis</i>			saprophagous larvae
<i>Microchrysa polita</i>			larvae require decomposing organic matter
<i>Pachygaster atra</i>			woodland edge & scrubland species - larvae under dead bark of trees
<i>Pachygaster leachii</i>			woodland edge & scrubland species - larvae under dead bark of trees
<i>Sargus bipunctatus</i>			associated with the scrub/grassland interface
Syrphidae			
<i>Baccha elongata</i>			shaded woodland
<i>Cheilosia albitarsis</i>			larvae feed in the roots of <i>Ranunculus repens</i>
<i>Cheilosia pagana</i>			larvae are thought to feed in the roots of <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
<i>Cheilosia proxima</i>			larvae feed in the roots of <i>Cirsium</i> species of thistle, especially <i>Cirsium palustre</i>
<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>			grassland species -associated with ants' nests
<i>Chrysotoxum festivum</i>		Local	grassland with open scrub - the larvae feeding on root aphids
<i>Chrysotoxum verralli</i>		Local	grassland with associated scrub
<i>Dasysyrphus albostrigatus</i>			aphid predator at woodland edge habitats
<i>Epistrophe eligans</i>			mainly at edge habitats
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>			ubiquitous species, partly immigrant, and a predator of aphids

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>			Larvae require damp habitats but adults are more or less ubiquitous
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>			Larvae require damp habitats but adults are more or less ubiquitous
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>			Larvae require damp habitats but adults are more or less ubiquitous
<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>			Grassland
<i>Eupeodes luniger</i>			Grassland
<i>Ferdinandea cuprea</i>			larvae feed in sap under loose bark on living trees
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>			Larvae require damp habitats but adults are more or less ubiquitous
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>			Grassland
<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>			Grassland
<i>Merodon equestris</i>			larvae feed inside plant bulbs
<i>Myathropa florea</i>			larvae are semi-aquatic
<i>Neoascia podagrica</i>			edge-habitat species
<i>Paragus haemorrhous</i>			bare or sparsely vegetated, dry sandy ground
<i>Pipiza fenestrata</i>		Local	Edge habitats
<i>Pipizella viduata</i>			Larvae feed on root aphids on Umbelliferae
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>			ubiquitous - larvae prey on aphids
<i>Platycheirus clypeatus</i>			Damp habitats
<i>Platycheirus peltatus</i>			aphid predator
<i>Platycheirus scutatus</i>			an edge-habitat species
<i>Scaeva pyrastris</i>			immigrant from overseas - feeds on aphids
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>			Grassland - larvae prey on aphids
<i>Syritta pipiens</i>			larvae in decaying vegetation; adults at flowers
<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>			larvae are aphid predators on trees and bushes
<i>Syrphus vitripennis</i>			larvae are aphid predators on trees and bushes
<i>Volucella bombylans</i>			inquiline in nests of bumble bees
<i>Volucella pellucens</i>			inquiline in nests of social wasps/hornet
<i>Xanthogramma pedisequum</i>		Local	larvae feed in ants nests
<i>Xylota segnis</i>			Damp, dead wood
<i>Xylota sylvarum</i>			subterranean dead, deciduous wood, especially stumps
Tabanidae			
<i>Haematopota pluvialis</i>			damp habitats - adult females are blood sucking horseflies
Tachinidae			
<i>Cistogaster globosa</i>		E RDB1	parasite of the shield bug <i>Aelia acuminata</i>
<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>			larva parasitises moth larvae
Tephritidae			
<i>Acidia cognata</i>		Local	<i>Tussilago</i> and <i>Petasites</i> plants - mining the leaves
<i>Anomoia purmunda</i>		Local	Larva feeds in the flesh of hawthorn berries
<i>Chaetostomella cylindrica</i>			Seed heads of thistles; almost ubiquitous

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Euleia heraclei</i>			larvae feed in the seed heads of white-flowering Umbelliferae
<i>Merzomyia westermanni</i>		NS(N)	various ragwort species
<i>Sphenella marginata</i>		Local	on various ragwort species, in late summer and autumn
<i>Tephritis formosa</i>		Local	larvae gall the flowers of sow thistle.
<i>Tephritis matricariae</i>		RDBK	larva galls flowers of mayweeds and allies
<i>Urophora cardui</i>			larvae gall the flowers of thistles
<i>Urophora stylata</i>			larvae form galls on thistle stems
<i>Xyphosia miliaria</i>			larvae gall the flowers of thistles - ubiquitous
Tipulidae			
<i>Nephrotoma appendiculata</i>			spring species of open grassland
<i>Nephrotoma flavescens</i>			grassland and other usually open habitats
<i>Nephrotoma scurra</i>			Dry, well-drained soils
<i>Savtshenkia pagana</i>			more or less ubiquitous
<i>Tipula oleracea</i>			ubiquitous, larvae feeding on roots of grasses
<i>Tipula paludosa</i>			ubiquitous, larvae feeding on roots of grasses
<i>Vestiplex scripta</i>			most woodlands
HETEROPTERA	TRUE BUGS		
Acanthosomatidae			
<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>	hawthorn shield bug		hawthorn
<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i>	birch shield bug		birch
Anthocoridae			
<i>Anthocoris confusus</i>			trees and shrubs
<i>Anthocoris nemoralis</i>			trees and shrubs
<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>			low vegetation
<i>Orius laticollis</i>			predatory bug amongst herbage
<i>Orius niger</i>			low vegetation on a variety of dry sites
Berytinidae			
<i>Berytinus minor</i>			clovers and trefoils, especially if slightly damp
Coreidae			
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>			Develops on a variety of Polygonaceae in open habitats
<i>Coriomeris denticulatus</i>			various legumes
Cydnidae			
<i>Tritomegas luctuosus</i>		Local	feeds on forget-me-nots (<i>Myosotis</i> species) in dry places
<i>Tritomegas bicolor</i>			feeds on labiates - often found in ruderal areas
Lygaeidae			
<i>Cymus clavicolus</i>			dry meadows on knot-grass and toad rush etc
<i>Cymus melanocephalus</i>		Local	associated with <i>Juncus</i> wherever it grows
<i>Drymus latus</i>		NS(Nb)	amongst vegetation litter, moss etc
<i>Drymus sylvaticus</i>			amongst vegetation litter, moss etc in many habitats
<i>Ischnodemus sabuleti</i>			associated with reeds (<i>Phragmites</i>)
<i>Kleidocerys resedae</i>			trees and shrubs generally

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Nysius ericae</i>			in ruderal habitats
<i>Nysius senecionis</i>			ragwort
<i>Peritrechus geniculatus</i>			ground bug of dry open soils, mainly southern
<i>Peritrechus lundii</i>			grassland, heathland, dunes etc - polyphagous
<i>Scolopostethus affinis</i>			usually on nettles
<i>Taphropeltus contractus</i>			a rapid coloniser of ruderal sites
Miridae			
<i>Adelphocoris lineolatus</i>			leguminous plants
<i>Agnocoris reclusi</i>		NS(Nb)	Willows, especially <i>Salix alba</i> , in Fens and gravel pits
<i>Amblytulus nasutus</i>			grassland - especially on ruderal sites
<i>Apolygus lucorum</i>		Local	low plants
<i>Blepharidopterus angulatus</i>			predatory on a wide range of broad-leaved trees
<i>Campyloneura virgula</i>			broad-leaved trees and shrubs
<i>Capsus ater</i>			Grassland
<i>Chlamydatus pullatus</i>			
<i>Closterostomus norvegicus</i>			polyphagous
<i>Cylloceria hirsuticornis</i>			associated with oak
<i>Deraeocoris lutescens</i>			predatory amongst trees and bushes
<i>Dicyphus epilobii</i>			<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
<i>Dicyphus globulifer</i>			campion plants
<i>Harpocera thoracica</i>			Oaks -solitary and in woods
<i>Heterotoma planicornis</i>			edge habitats - especially in association with nettles
<i>Leptoterna dolabrata</i>			found in a wide range of grassland habitats
<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>			stinging nettle
<i>Lopus decolor</i>			open grasslands, especially dry calcareous ones but also colonises ruderal sites
<i>Lygocoris pabulinus</i>			Polyphagous amongst low vegetation
<i>Lygus pratensis</i>		R RDB3	was an ancient woodland species but has now spread to other habitats
<i>Megacoelum infusum</i>			predatory species on oak foliage
<i>Megalocoleus molliculus</i>			a common plant bug associated with Yarrow
<i>Megalocoleus tanacetii</i>			Associated with Tansy plants
<i>Miris striatus</i>			associated with oak
<i>Notostira elongata</i>			grasslands
<i>Oncotylus viridiflavus</i>		Local	widespread in grassland habitats, usually on flowering heads of knapweed
<i>Phylus melanocephalus</i>			restricted to oak trees
<i>Phytocoris tiliae</i>			predatory on trunks and branches of deciduous trees
<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>			dry, open grasslands are preferred. Partly vegetarian and partly a predator
<i>Pithanus maerkelii</i>			grassy places - partly a predatory species
<i>Plagiognathus arbustorum</i>			polyphagous, but usually associated with stinging nettles
<i>Plagiognathus chrysanthemi</i>			polyphagous
<i>Psallus haematodes</i>			sallow trees

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Psallus perrisi</i>			oak trees - an early season species
<i>Psallus varians</i>			vegetarian species on oak trees
<i>Pseudoloxops coccineus</i>			ash trees in many habitat types
<i>Salicarus roseri</i>			associated with willows
<i>Stenodema calcarata</i>			grasslands
<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>			grasslands
Nabidae			
<i>Himacerus apterus</i>			a tree-dwelling species
<i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i>			ground dwelling predator of dry, open areas
<i>Nabis limbatus</i>	marsh damsel bug		marshy places
<i>Nabis rugosus</i>			common predator amongst long grass and herbs
Pentatomidae			
<i>Aelia acuminata</i>			Thistles
<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>			polyphagous species of dry habitats
<i>Eurydema oleracea</i>			feeds on cruciferous plants
<i>Neottiglossa pusilla</i>			medium to tall grasses in open, sunny and sometimes damp places
<i>Palomena prasina</i>			trees and shrubs
<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>	The Forest Bug		tree-dwelling predator that often flies far from woodland
<i>Podops inuncta</i>	the Turtle Bug		dry places, especially ruderal sites. A markedly southern species
Rhopalidae			
<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>		Local	Stork's-bill, mainly south-western
<i>Liorhyssus hyalinus</i>		RDB K	storksbill and various Compositae
<i>Myrmis miriformis</i>			grasslands - a grass feeding species
<i>Rhopalus subrufus</i>		Local	St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)
<i>Stictopleurus abutilon</i>		Ext	Formerly considered extinct, now recolonising ruderal habitat in the south-east
<i>Stictopleurus punctatonevrosus</i>		Ext	Formerly considered extinct, now recolonising ruderal habitat in the south-east
Tingidae			
<i>Acalyptus parvula</i>			amongst moss in dry situations
<i>Kalama tricornis</i>		Local	Dry ruderal habitats and sand dunes
<i>Physatocheila dumetorum</i>			hawthorn
<i>Tingis ampliata</i>			creeping thistle
<i>Tingis cardui</i>			spear thistle - <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
HOMOPTERA: AUCHENORHYNCHA	PLANT HOPPERS AND ALLIES		
Aphrophoridae			
<i>Aphrophora alni</i>			larvae feed under froth on a wide range of trees and shrubs
<i>Neophilaenus campestris</i>			dry, open grassland
<i>Neophilaenus lineatus</i>			grasslands
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	spittle-bug/Cuckoo-spit bug		larvae feed under froth on a wide range of herbaceous plants
Cercopidae			
<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>			woodland edge, other edge habitats and damp ditches

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
Cicadellidae			
<i>Alebra albostriella</i>			associated with oak trees
<i>Allygus mixtus</i>			grasses
<i>Anaceratagallia ribauti</i>		Local	on the ground amongst grasses in dry places - common in the south-east
<i>Aphrodes bicinctus</i>		Local	grasses in dry situations
<i>Aphrodes makarovi</i>			on nettles, thistles and other plants in grasslands
<i>Athysanus argentarius</i>		NS(Nb)	in a variety of grassland habitats, usually near the coast
<i>Balclutha punctata</i>			widespread on grasses etc - overwinters in conifer trees
<i>Edwardsiana crataegi</i>			associated with hawthorns
<i>Elymana sulphurella</i>			dry grassland
<i>Eupelix cuspidata</i>			grasses - in dry places
<i>Euscelis incisus</i>			grasses
<i>Iassus lanio</i>			usually on oak, occasionally on other trees
<i>Idiocerus herrichi</i>		NS(Nb)	on Poplars and Willows and also on Alder
<i>Idiocerus lituratus</i>			<i>Salix</i> species
<i>Idiocerus stigmatalis</i>			<i>Salix</i> species, especially <i>S. fragilis</i> and <i>S. alba</i>
<i>Lamprotettix nitidulus</i>		Local	arboreal species, mostly in the south
<i>Macropsis albae</i>			associated with <i>Salix</i> species
<i>Macropsis cerea</i>			sallows, especially <i>Salix caprea</i> and <i>S. purpurea</i>
<i>Macropsis prasina</i>			Sallows (<i>Salix caprea</i> and <i>Salix cinerea</i>)
<i>Macropsis scotti</i>			feeds on brambles
<i>Megophthalmus scanicus</i>			associated with Fabaceae (clovers, trefoils, medics etc) in grassland
<i>Metidiocerus rutilans</i>		Local	on sallows, but found overwintering in pines
<i>Mocydia crocea</i>			grasses
<i>Oncopsis flavicollis</i>			associated with birches
<i>Populicerus confusus</i>			various trees and bushes
<i>Psamnotettix confinis</i>			grasses, including on post-industrial sites
<i>Speudotettix subfuscus</i>			deciduous trees, especially oaks
<i>Thamnotettix dilutior</i>			deciduous trees, especially oaks
<i>Typhlocyba quercus</i>			associated with oak trees
<i>Zyginidia scutellaris</i>			grasses
Cixiidae			
<i>Cixius nervosus</i>			most frequent in woodlands
<i>Tachycixius pilosus</i>			grasses
Delphacidae			
<i>Conomelus anceps</i>			<i>Juncus</i> species
<i>Criomorphus albomarginatus</i>			associated with grasses in both woodland and open areas
<i>Ditropis pteridis</i>			Bracken
<i>Eurybregma nigrolineata</i>			grasses and marshes (including saltmarsh)
<i>Javesella dubia</i>			grasses, especially in woodland
<i>Javesella pellucida</i>			grasses in a range of habitats
<i>Stenocranus minutus</i>			grasses in a range of habitats
Membracidae			
<i>Centrotus cornutus</i>		Local	oak, aspen and other sapling trees

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
HOMOPTERA: PSYLLOIDEA	PLANT LICE		
Psyllidae			
<i>Cacopsylla peregrina</i>			associated with hawthorns
Triozidae			
<i>Trioxa urticae</i>			stinging nettle
HYMENOPTERA: ACULEATA	BEEES, WASPS AND ANTS		
Apidae			
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	red-tailed bumble bee		ubiquitous
<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	white-tailed bumble bee		ubiquitous
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	common carder bee		ubiquitous
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	buff-tailed bumble bee		ubiquitous
<i>Hylaeus cornutus</i>		NS(Na)	nests in stems of herbaceous plants
<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>			nests in burrows on steep sandy banks
Chrysididae			
<i>Pseudomalus auratus</i>			nest parasite of saproxylic and stems nesting sphecids wasps
<i>Trichrysis cyanea</i>			parasite of sphecids wasps, especially <i>Trypoxylon</i> species
Formicidae			
<i>Lasius brunneus</i>	banded tree ant	NS(Na)	nests on old oaks and perhaps other trees
<i>Lasius flavus</i>	yellow ant		grassland. A high nest density indicates long term grassland continuity
<i>Lasius niger</i>	common black ant.		generalist species
<i>Myrmica rubra</i>	a red ant		ubiquitous
<i>Myrmica scabrinodis</i>			grassland - preferring shorter, damp turf
Sphecidae			
<i>Crossocerus nigritus</i>		Local	nests in broken stems of shrubs and reedmace (<i>Typha</i>)
HYMENOPTERA: SYMPHYTA	SAWFLIES		
Cephidae			
<i>Calameuta pallipes</i>			a grassland sawfly
<i>Cephus cultratus</i>			larvae mine the stems of grasses
<i>Cephus pygmaeus</i>			larvae mine the stems of grasses
Pamphiliidae			
<i>Pamphilus sylvarum</i>			larva rolls leaves of oak trees
Tenthredinidae			
<i>Aglaostigma aucupariae</i>			larvae feed on bedstraws
<i>Allantus calceatus</i>			<i>Alchemilla</i> , <i>Sanguisorba</i> and other rosaceous herbs
<i>Dolerus gonager</i>			larvae feed on grasses
<i>Dolerus niger</i>			ubiquitous sawfly species
<i>Dolerus picipes</i>			Larvae feed on grasses
<i>Dolerus possilensis</i>			larvae feed on grasses
<i>Eutomoastethus gagathinus</i>			larval ecology unknown
<i>Nematus hypoxanthus</i>			larval ecology unknown
<i>Nesoselandria morio</i>			larval ecology unknown
<i>Rhogogaster scalaris</i>			predatory species
<i>Rhogogaster viridis</i>			larvae on a variety of plant species

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Strongylogaster multifasciata</i>			larvae feed on leaves
<i>Tenthredo brevicornis</i>			larval ecology unknown
<i>Tenthredopsis nassata</i>			larvae feed on grasses
LEPIDOPTERA 1:	BUTTERFLIES		
Hesperiidae			
<i>Ochlodes faunus</i>	Large skipper		grassland
<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Essex skipper		grassland
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small skipper		grassland
Lycaenidae			
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly blue		both holly and ivy are required - as there are two generations per year
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small copper		common sorrel and sheep's sorrel - adults nectar at ragwort
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common blue		various legumes, especially Bird's-foot Trefoil
<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	Purple Hairstreak		oak trees - including isolated examples
Nymphalidae			
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small tortoiseshell		larvae feed on Stinging Nettle
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet		Grassland
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small heath		Grassland
<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	Painted lady		immigrant species
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock		nettles
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow brown		grassland species
<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	Marbled white		Grassland species
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled wood		grasses in light woodland or scrub
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma		nettles
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red admiral		most often recorded as an immigrant from overseas
Pieridae			
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange-tip		edge habitats are preferred
<i>Colias croceus</i>	Clouded Yellow		only known in Britain as a primary immigrant
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone		buckthorn
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large white		various Cruciferae
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined white		ubiquitous
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small white		ubiquitous
LEPIDOPTERA 2:	MOTHS		
Arctiidae			
<i>Eilema complana</i>	Scarce Footman		lichens - especially on trunks, fences etc
<i>Eilema depressa</i>	Buff Footman	Local	lichens and algae on trees
<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman		lichens
<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	Common Footman		lichens - especially on trunks, fences etc
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	BAP(R)	herbaceous plants
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	BAP(R)	herbaceous plants and also trees and shrubs
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	BAP(R)	Ragworts
Bucculatricidae			
<i>Bucculatrix ulmella</i>			oak
Choreutidae			
<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	Nettle-tap		nettles
Coleophoridae			
<i>Coleophora alcyonipennella</i>			clovers

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Coleophora gryphipennella</i>			larva feed on rose leaves from a portable case
<i>Coleophora serratella</i>			deciduous tree leaves
Drepanidae			
<i>Cilix glaucata</i>	Chinese Character		blackthorn, hawthorn and other rosaceous bushes
<i>Drepana falcatoria</i>	Pebble Hook-tip		birch, alder
<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Oak Hook-tip	BAP(R)	oak - occasionally birch
Elachistidae			
<i>Elachista argentella</i>			grasses of several species
Gelechiidae			
<i>Bryotropha affinis</i>			mosses
<i>Helcystogramma rufescens</i>			grasses
<i>Teleiodes vulgella</i>			hawthorn and blackthorn, occasionally Cotoneaster or Juniper
Geometridae			
<i>Agriopis marginaria</i>	Dotted Border		deciduous trees
<i>Alcis repandata</i>	Mottled Beauty		deciduous trees and herbaceous plants
<i>Aplocera efformata</i>	Lesser Treble-bar		St John's-worts
<i>Aplocera plagiata</i>	Treble-bar		St John's-worts
<i>Biston betularia</i>	Peppered Moth		deciduous trees and herbaceous plants
<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	Common Wave		Salix species and aspen
<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	Common White Wave		deciduous trees
<i>Campaea margaritata</i>	Light Emerald		deciduous trees
<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	Yellow Shell		herbaceous plants
<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath	BAP(R)	<i>Medicago</i> , <i>Trifolium</i>
<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>	Red-green Carpet		deciduous trees - especially oak and rowan
<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	Common Marbled Carpet		deciduous trees and herbaceous plants
<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>	V-Pug		herbaceous plants
<i>Cidaria fulvata</i>	Barred Yellow		Dog Rose
<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet		bedstraws
<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	BAP(R)	willow herbs, enchanter's nightshade
<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>	Engrailed		deciduous trees
<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	Canary-shouldered Thorn		deciduous trees
<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	Dusky Thorn	BAP(R)	ash
<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet		bedstraws
<i>Eulithis pyraliata</i>	Barred Straw		bedstraws
<i>Eupithecia assimilata</i>	Currant Pug		currants and hops - riddling the leaves with holes
<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	Lime-speck Pug		various flowers
<i>Eupithecia icterata</i>	Tawny-speckled Pug		yarrow - on the flowers and seeds
<i>Eupithecia millefoliata</i>	Yarrow Pug	NS(Na)	yarrow
<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>	Common Pug		herbaceous plants
<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	Double-striped Pug		flowers of many plants
<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband wave		herbaceous plants - especially bedstraws
<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave		dandelion, plantain, <i>Polygonum</i> etc
<i>Idaea rusticata</i>	Least Carpet	Local	withered leaves of ivy, <i>Clematis</i> , <i>Alyssum saxatile</i> , etc
<i>Lomasipilis marginata</i>	Clouded Border		sallow, willow, poplar - rarely hazel

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<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>	Scalloped Hazel		deciduous and coniferous trees
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth		deciduous trees
<i>Pasiphila rectangularata</i>	Green Pug		<i>Prunus</i> , <i>Malus</i> and <i>Pyrus</i> flowers
<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty		deciduous trees
<i>Scopula imitaria</i>	Small Blood-vein		privet and deciduous trees
<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar	BAP(R)	vetches and clovers
<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	Early Thorn		deciduous trees
<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>	Purple Thorn		deciduous trees
<i>Thera obeliscata</i>	Grey Pine Carpet		Scots pine, spruce
<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-vein	BAP(R)	Polygonaceae
<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	Flame Carpet		<i>Brassica napus</i>
<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	Garden Carpet		Cruciferae
<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	Silver-ground Carpet		herbaceous plants - especially bedstraws
<i>Xanthorhoe quadrifasiata</i>	Large Twin-spot Carpet		herbaceous plants - especially bedstraws
<i>Xanthorhoe spadicearia</i>	Red Twin-spot Carpet		herbaceous plants - especially bedstraws
Glyphipterigidae			
<i>Glyphipterix simplicella</i>			on the seeds of <i>Dactylis</i> and <i>Festuca</i> species of grasses
Gracillariidae			
<i>Caloptilia rufipennella</i>			sycamore
<i>Caloptilia stigmatella</i>			sallow and poplar
<i>Caloptilia syringella</i>			caterpillar mines leaves of ash, hawthorn or lilac
<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>			larva mines the leaves of Horse Chestnut
<i>Parornix anglicella</i>			mines leaves of hawthorn
<i>Parornix devoniella</i>			mines leaves of hazel
<i>Phyllonorycter coryli</i>			mines leaves of hazel
<i>Phyllonorycter corylifoliella</i>			mines leaves of hawthorn and other rosaceous shrubs, rarely on birch
<i>Phyllonorycter geniculella</i>			mines leaves of sycamore
<i>Phyllonorycter messaniella</i>			mines leaves of oak, beech, hornbeam and sweet chestnut
<i>Phyllonorycter nicellii</i>			mines leaves of hazel
<i>Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae</i>			mines leaves of hawthorn and other rosaceous shrubs
<i>Phyllonorycter ulmifoliella</i>			mines leaves of birch
Hepialidae			
<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost moth		
<i>Hepialus lupulinus</i>	Common Swift		roots of grasses and herbaceous plants
Incurvariidae			
<i>Adela reaumurella</i>			feeds on leaf litter
<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>			dead leaves
Lasiocampidae			
<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	Drinker		grasses, including reeds
Lymantriidae			
<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>	Brown-tail	Local	rosaceous trees and shrubs - sometimes other trees and shrubs
<i>Euproctis similis</i>	Yellow-tail		deciduous trees and shrubs
<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Vapourer		deciduous trees and shrubs
Lyonetiidae			
<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>			mines leaves of rosaceous bushes and

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
			trees, birch etc
Micropterigidae			
<i>Micropterix calthella</i>			herbaceous plants
Momphidae			
<i>Mompha raschkiella</i>			Rosebay Willow-herb - mining the leaves
<i>Mompha subbistrigella</i>			<i>Epilobium montanum</i> - in the seed pod
Nepticulidae			
<i>Ectoedemia albifasciella</i>			mines leaves of oak
<i>Ectoedemia atricollis</i>			rosaceous trees, especially hawthorn, mining the leaves
<i>Ectoedemia heringi</i>	= quercifoliae (Toll)		larva mine the leaves of oak trees
<i>Stigmella aceris</i>		Local	mines leaves of maple
<i>Stigmella anomalella</i>			mines leaves of rose
<i>Stigmella aurella</i>			mines leaves of bramble
<i>Stigmella floslactella</i>			mines leaves of hazel and hornbeam
<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i>			mines leaves of hazel and hornbeam
<i>Stigmella perpygmaeella</i>			mines leaves of hawthorn
<i>Stigmella plagicolella</i>			mines leaves of blackthorn
<i>Stigmella speciosa</i>			mines leaves of sycamore
Noctuidae			
<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	Spectacle		nettles
<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger	BAP(R)	deciduous trees and bushes
<i>Acronicta tridens</i>	Dark Dagger		rosaceous trees
<i>Agrochola circellaris</i>	Brick		wych elm, poplars, ash all recorded
<i>Agrochola litura</i>	Brown-spot Pinion	BAP(R)	deciduous trees and shrubs and herbaceous plants (requires both)
<i>Agrochola lota</i>	Red-line Quaker		sallow
<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	Beaded Chestnut	BAP(R)	deciduous trees and shrubs and herbaceous plants (requires both)
<i>Agrotis clavis</i>	Heart and Club		polyphagous on various herbaceous plants
<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	Heart and Dart		herbaceous plants
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Dark Sword-grass		immigrant from overseas
<i>Agrotis puta</i>	Shuttle-shaped Dart		herbaceous plants
<i>Agrotis segetum</i>	Turnip Moth		roots of herbaceous plants
<i>Allophytes oxyacanthae</i>	Green Brindled Crescent	BAP(R)	rosaceous trees and shrubs
<i>Amphipyra berbera</i>	Svensson's Copper Uwing		Oak, Hornbeam and probably other trees
<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	Copper Underwing		deciduous trees and bushes
<i>Apamea crenata</i>	Clouded-bordered Brindle		grasses
<i>Apamea epomidion</i>	Clouded Brindle		grasses
<i>Apamea lithoxyla</i>	Light Arches		grasses
<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches		grasses
<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade	BAP(R)	grasses
<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>	Deep-brown Dart	BAP(R)	grasses, hawthorn, blackthorn
<i>Atethmia centrago</i>	Centre-barred Sallow	BAP(R)	ash - buds then flowers
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y		nettles and other herbaceous plants - rarely surviving winter. Immigrants from Europe are regular
<i>Callistege mi</i>	Mother Shipton	BAP(R)	coarse grasses, including reeds
<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled Rustic	BAP(R)	herbaceous plants

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Cerapteryx graminis</i>	Antler Moth		grasses, especially <i>Nardus stricta</i> and <i>Festuca ovina</i>
<i>Colocasia coryli</i>	Nut-tree Tussock		deciduous trees and bushes
<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Dun-bar		deciduous trees
<i>Cryphia algae</i>	Tree-lichen Beauty		Lichens on trees. A recent colonist of southern England
<i>Diachrysa chrysitis</i>	Burnished Brass		nettles and other herbaceous plants
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	BAP(R)	herbaceous plants
<i>Eremobia ochroleuca</i>	Dusky Sallow		grasses - on the flowers and seeds
<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	Burnet Companion		<i>Medicago</i> , <i>Trifolium</i> and <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
<i>Hadena compta</i>	Varied Coronet		<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> - in the seed capsules
<i>Hecatera dysodea</i>	Small Ranunculus	Ext	Prickly Lettuce and Great Lettuce - has re-colonised Britain after one hundred years of extinction
<i>Hoplodrina alsines</i>	Uncertain		herbaceous plants
<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>	Vines Rustic		herbaceous plants - especially dandelions
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	BAP(R)	herbaceous plants
<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	Snout		nettles
<i>Hypena rostralis</i>	Buttoned Snout	Local	hops - hibernating as adult in sheds, hollow trees, cellars etc
<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	Bright-line Brown-eye		herbaceous plants
<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>	Pale-shouldered Brocade		deciduous trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants
<i>Luperina testacea</i>	Flounced Rustic		grasses
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	Cabbage Moth		<i>Brassica</i> species
<i>Mesapamea didyma</i>	Lesser Common Rustic		grasses
<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	Common Rustic		grasses
<i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>	Cloaked Minor		grasses
<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>	Clay		grasses
<i>Mythimna impura</i>	Smoky Wainscot		grasses
<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common Wainscot		grasses
<i>Noctua comes</i>	Lesser Yellow Underwing		herbaceous plants
<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	Broad-bordered Yellow U'wing		herbaceous plants
<i>Noctua interjecta</i>	Least Yellow Underwing		shrubs and herbaceous plants
<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow U		herbaceous plants
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing		herbaceous plants
<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder		herbaceous plants
<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	Middle-barred Minor		grasses
<i>Oligia latruncula</i>	Tawny Marbled Minor		grasses
<i>Oligia strigilis</i>	Marbled Minor		grasses
<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>	Lunar Underwing		grasses
<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades		herbaceous plants
<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot		grasses - especially <i>Brachypodium</i> species
<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>	Brown Rustic		herbaceous plants

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Xanthia aurago</i>	Barred Sallow		maple, beech - buds, flowers and leaves
<i>Xanthia togata</i>	Pink-barred Sallow		catkins of willow and poplar - then on herbaceous plants
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character		herbaceous plants
<i>Xestia sexstrigata</i>	Six-striped Rustic		herbaceous plants
<i>Xestia triangulum</i>	Double Square-spot		deciduous trees and shrubs
<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	Square-spot Rustic		grasses and herbaceous plants then trees in the spring
Nolidae			
<i>Nola cucullatella</i>	Short-cloaked Moth		blackthorn and hawthorn
Notodontidae			
<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	Buff-tip		deciduous trees
<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	Swallow Prominent		poplars and willows/sallows
<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	Pale Prominent		poplars and willows/sallows
<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	Coxcomb Prominent		deciduous trees
<i>Ptilodon cucullina</i>	Maple Prominent	NS(Nb)	field maple, very rarely on sycamore
Ochsenheimeriidae			
<i>Ochsenheimeria taurella</i>			feeds on the lower stem of grasses
Oecophoridae			
<i>Agonopterix nervosa</i>			gorse, broom and dyer's greenweed
<i>Carcina quercana</i>			deciduous trees and bushes
Phyllocnistidae			
<i>Phyllocnistis unipunctella</i>			mines leaves of poplar - including Lombardy hybrids
Psychidae			
<i>Psyche casta</i>			grasses, decayed vegetable matter and lichens - feeding from a portable case
Pterophoridae			
<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>			bindweed
<i>Stenoptilia pterodactyla</i>			<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Pyralidae			
<i>Agriphila geniculea</i>			grasses
<i>Agriphila inquinatella</i>			grasses
<i>Agriphila straminella</i>			grasses
<i>Agriphila tristella</i>			grasses
<i>Aphomia sociella</i>			inquiline in nests of bumble bees
<i>Catoptria falsella</i>			mosses - especially <i>Tortula muralis</i>
<i>Catoptria pinella</i>			grasses
<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>			grasses
<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>			grasses
<i>Crambus pascuella</i>			grasses
<i>Crambus perlella</i>			grasses
<i>Dipleurina lacustrata</i>			mosses on trunks, walls etc
<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>			mosses on trunks, walls etc
<i>Evergestis pallidata</i>		NS(Nb)	cruciferous plants - especially <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>
<i>Homoeosoma sinuella</i>			<i>Plantago</i> species - in the roots
<i>Phycita roborella</i>			oak
<i>Phycitodes binaevella</i>			feeds in the flower heads of creeping thistle
<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>			nettles
<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>			mints, wild thyme

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>Sitochroa verticalis</i>			polyphagous, but preferring creeping thistle
<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>			immigrant from overseas - also breeds on herbaceous plants but dies in winter
Sesiidae			
<i>Bembecia ichneumoniformis</i>	Six-belted Clearwing	NS(Nb)	<i>Lotus</i> , <i>Anthyllis</i> and <i>Hippocrepis</i> - in the rootstock
Sphingidae			
<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawk-moth		rosebay willow-herb
<i>Laothoe populi</i>	Poplar Hawk-moth		poplars and willows
<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>	Privet Hawk-moth		privet, lilac and ash
Thyatiridae			
<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>	Buff Arches		bramble, raspberry
<i>Thyatira batis</i>	Peach Blossom		bramble
Tischeriidae			
<i>Emmetia marginea</i>			mines leaves of bramble
<i>Tischeria ekebladella</i>			mines leaves of oak
Tortricidae			
<i>Acleris forsskaeana</i>			maple, sycamore
<i>Aethes cnicana</i>			<i>Cirsium</i> species of thistle
<i>Agapeta hamana</i>			thistles - in the roots
<i>Aphelia paleana</i>			grasses and herbaceous plants
<i>Argyrotaenia ljugiana</i>			polyphagous
<i>Capua vulgana</i>			polyphagous on trees and bushes
<i>Celypha lacunana</i>			herbaceous plants
<i>Clepsis consimilana</i>			deciduous trees and shrubs
<i>Cnephasia asseclana</i>			polyphagous, but especially on herbaceous plants
<i>Cochylis atricapitana</i>			ragwort
<i>Cochylis hybridella</i>			caterpillar feeds on the seeds of <i>Picris</i> and <i>Crepis</i> plants
<i>Cydia nigricana</i>			<i>Lathyrus</i> , <i>Vicia</i> and also on cultivated peas - feeding inside the seed pods
<i>Endothenia gentianaeana</i>			teasels - in the seed heads
<i>Epiblema uddmanniana</i>			<i>Rubus</i> spp., mainly brambles
<i>Epinotia abbreviana</i>			elm and maple - first in the bud then on the leaves
<i>Eucosma campoliliana</i>			ragwort
<i>Eucosma cana</i>			thistles and <i>Centaurea nigra</i> - in the flower head
<i>Grapholita compositella</i>			<i>Trifolium</i> and <i>Lotus</i>
<i>Grapholita janthinana</i>			hawthorn - feeding in the berries
<i>Grapholita jungiella</i>			<i>Lathyrus montanus</i> and <i>Vicia sepium</i> - leaves and seed pods
<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>			deciduous trees and shrubs, feeding from a silk tunnel on lower leaf surface
<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>			rosaceous trees
<i>Hedya pruniana</i>			Prunus, especially blackthorn
<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>			deciduous trees and shrubs
<i>Pandemis corylana</i>			deciduous trees and shrubs
<i>Pandemis heparana</i>			deciduous trees and shrubs
<i>Pseudargyrotoza</i>			ash and privet in the fruits and seeds

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
<i>conwagana</i>			
<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>			trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants
<i>Tortrix viridana</i>	Green Oak Tortrix		oak
<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>			oak
Yponomeutidae			
<i>Paraswammerdamia albicapitella</i>	= spiniella		blackthorn
<i>Plutella xylostella</i>			primary immigrant from overseas; temporary resident on Cruciferae
<i>Prays fraxinella</i>			feeds in buds, shoots and leaves of ash trees
<i>Scythropia crataegella</i>			hawthorn - sometimes blackthorn
<i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>			<i>Prunus padus</i> - but also an immigrant from overseas
Zygaenidae			
<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Six-spot Burnet		<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
MECOPTERA	SCORPION FLIES		
Panorpidae			
<i>Panorpa communis</i>			edge habitats
<i>Panorpa germanica</i>			edge habitats
MYRIAPODA: CHILOPODA	CENTIPEDES		
Lithobiidae			
<i>Lithobius forficatus</i>			many habitats
MYRIAPODA: DIPLOPODA	MILLIPEDES		
Glomeridae			
<i>Glomeris marginata</i>			deciduous woodland, bare rock and other habitats, but avoids sand dunes and disturbed ground
Julidae			
<i>Cylindroiulus punctatus</i>			a woodland species, sometimes associated with non-woodland trees
<i>Tachypodoiulus niger</i>			many habitats and often found climbing trees
NEUROPTERA	LACEWINGS		
Chrysopidae			
<i>Chrysopa perla</i>			aphid predator amongst herbage
<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i>			aphid predator of trees and bushes
<i>Chrysoperla lucasina</i>			arboreal species
<i>Cunctochrysa albolineata</i>			predatory on aphids in tree foliage
<i>Dichochrysa prasina</i>			aphid predator on various plant species
<i>Nineta flava</i>			thought to be associated with oak, feeding on aphids on the leaves
Coniopterygidae			
<i>Coniopteryx tineiformis</i>			predatory on aphids in tree foliage
Hemerobiidae			
<i>Hemerobius humulinus</i>			trees and bushes, hedges, etc
<i>Hemerobius lutescens</i>			trees and bushes, hedges, etc
<i>Micromus paganus</i>			ubiquitous, but usually in association with wood or scrub
<i>Micromus variegatus</i>			probably a predator of root aphids
<i>Symphorobius pygmaeus</i>			predatory
<i>Wesmaelius subnebulosus</i>			larvae are aphid predators on trees and bushes

Group / species	English name if available	National status	Ecological associations
ORTHOPTERA	GRASSHOPPERS AND CRICKETS		
Acrididae			
<i>Chorthippus albomarginatus</i>	Lesser marsh Grasshopper	Local	grasslands - has spread inland from coastal stations
<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	Field grasshopper		grassland
<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>	Meadow grasshopper		grassland
Tetrigidae			
<i>Tetrix subulata</i>	Slender Ground-hopper	Local	bare mud and sparse vegetation in marshy places, especially dune slacks
Tettigoniidae			
<i>Conocephalus discolor</i>	Long-winged conehead		Long grassland
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Speckled Bush-cricket		rough herbage and scrub
<i>Meconema thalassinum</i>	Oak Bush-cricket		oak trees, especially when at the woodland edge
<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i>	Roesel's Bush-cricket		long grassland
PSOCOPTERA	BARK LICE		
Ectopsocidae			
<i>Ectopsocus briggsi</i>	a bark louse		on the leaves of trees
<i>Ectopsocus petersi</i>			associated with trees and bushes
Stenopsocidae			
<i>Graphopsocus cruciatus</i>			associated with broad-leaved trees
TRICHOPTERA	CADDIS FLIES		
Limnephilidae			
<i>Glyptotaelius pellucidus</i>			near ubiquitous amongst submerged dead leaves

Appendix 5

Appendix 5. Bird scientific names

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Coal tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
Dunnoek	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Lesser whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Partridge sp.	<i>Partridge sp.</i>
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>
Reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>