

# Rampion 2 Wind Farm

## Category 6: Environmental Statement

### Volume 4, Appendix 22.10: Invertebrate survey report

### Date: August 2023 Revision A

Document Reference: 6.4.22.10  
Pursuant to: APFP Regulation 5 (2) (a)  
Ecodoc number: 004866568-01



## Document revisions

---

Revision	Date	Status/reason for issue	Author	Checked by	Approved by
A	04/08/2023	Final for DCO Application	WSP	RED	RED

---

# Contents

---

<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Background	3
1.2	Survey site selection	3
1.3	Structure of this Appendix	3
<b>2.</b>	<b>Methods</b>	<b>5</b>
2.2	Sweep netting	5
2.3	Spot sampling	5
2.4	Grubbing	5
2.5	Pitfall traps	5
2.6	Survey details	5
<b>3.</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1	Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS	7
	Results analysis	12
	Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS discussion	17
	Specific assemblage tables	17
3.2	Sullington Hill LWS	19
	Results analysis	23
<b>4.</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>31</b>
4.1	Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS Assessment Summary	31
4.2	Sullington Hill LWS Assessment Summary	31
<b>5.</b>	<b>Glossary of terms and abbreviations</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>35</b>

---

## List of Tables

Table 3-1	Summary of species breakdown recorded at Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS	7
Table 3-2	Species of importance recorded at Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS during invertebrate surveys	7
Table 3-3	Site resource-usage table (taken from Webb <i>et al.</i> , 2017)	12
Table 3-4	Site SAT table (taken from Webb <i>et al.</i> , 2017)	15

---

Table 3-5	Summary of species breakdown recorded at Sullington Hill LWS	19
Table 3-6	Species of importance recorded at Sullington Hill LWS during invertebrate surveys	19
Table 3-7	Site resource-usage table (taken from Webb <i>et al.</i> , 2017)	23
Table 3-8	Site SAT table (taken from Webb <i>et al.</i> , 2017)	25

---

### List of Annexes

Annex A	Red Data Book Definitions
Annex B	Survey Results
Annex C	Survey conditions

# 1. Introduction

---

## 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This Appendix should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 22: Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.22) which is provided in support of the delivery of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) associated with the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm, hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development' or 'Rampion 2'.
- 1.1.2 This Appendix describes the survey method and summarises the results of an invertebrate survey undertaken in 2021. The survey focused on two Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) with the potential to be affected by Rampion 2. However, surveys were undertaken during the optioneering phase of the project before a final design freeze was reached. At the optioneering phase both LWS' were being considered for open-cut trenching. This Appendix has been prepared following an identified Design Choice. At this juncture, one of the two areas surveyed (Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS) now falls outside of the proposed Development Consent Order (DCO) Order Limits. Sullington Hill LWS is within proposed DCO Order Limits, however it will now be crossed by a trenchless crossing. The results of the surveys from both LWS are presented **Section 3: Results** as useful contextual information.

## 1.2 Survey site selection

- 1.2.1 At the time of survey, spring 2021, the proposed cable route for the scheme was to pass through two local wildlife sites: Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS and Sullington Hill LWS. These LWS both have the potential to host important populations of invertebrates and therefore both were subject to invertebrate surveys. Surveys were undertaken by a professional entomologist.

## 1.3 Structure of this Appendix

- 1.3.1 This Appendix is structured as follows:
- **Section 2: Methods;**
  - **Section 3: Results;**
  - **Section 4: Summary;**
  - **Section 5: Glossary of terms and abbreviations;**
  - **Section 6: References;**
  - **Annex A: Red Data Book Definitions;**
  - **Annex B: Survey Results; and**
  - **Annex C: Survey conditions.**

Page intentionally blank

## 2. Methods

---

2.1.1 The methods used for the assessment are those recommended in the Natural England guidance document *Surveying Terrestrial and Freshwater Invertebrates for Conservation Evaluation* (Drake *et al.*, 2007). In some instances, a bespoke method has been created for the site assessment but still retains the overall approach to assessing features and habitats for conservation assessment. The bespoke methods relate to the extent of the free-ranging sampling. This prioritized features that showed obvious interest, such as the tufa seepages and short sward and scrub fringe features.

### 2.2 Sweep netting

2.2.1 This method provides the main proportion of the survey element and is the most efficient method for cataloguing a site's invertebrate resource. Sweep netting involves the use of a long-handled sweep net being swept over vegetation such as stands of grasses or flowers, or along scrub fringes in order to gather invertebrate material.

### 2.3 Spot sampling

2.3.1 Spot sampling is employed to collect large, conspicuous invertebrates such as bees and wasps from flowering plants, and to supplement the sweep samples. Spot sampling is often the most effective method for recording species from high-fidelity niches.

### 2.4 Grubbing

2.4.1 Fallen deadwood, piles of rotting timber (for deadwood beetles), and short turf (for surface-running beetles) are fingertip-searched for any hiding or crawling invertebrates, principally beetles.

### 2.5 Pitfall traps

2.5.1 A series of pitfall traps were set out within the grassland for the duration of the survey.

### 2.6 Survey details

2.6.1 The survey areas were visited on five occasions: 26 May 2021; 24 June 2021; 14 July 2021; 11 August 2021 and 16 September 2021. Further survey details including weather conditions are show in **Annex C**.

Page intentionally blank



## 3. Results

### 3.1 Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS

- 3.1.1 A total of 265 species from the target groups were recorded during the surveys.
- 3.1.2 A total of 23 species recorded have a national status, though it is recognized by many of the national recording schemes that a number of these no longer warrant their current status and that they may need revising. This total does not include research-only moths.
- 3.1.3 **Table 3-1** shows the summary breakdown of species recorded at Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS.
- 3.1.4 The full list of species recorded for the site is provided in **Annex B**.

**Table 3-1 Summary of species breakdown recorded at Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS**

Total no. of species recorded	Total no. of species of importance*	Species of importance (%)
265	23	8.7

\*Species do not warrant nationally significant status.

- 3.1.5 **Table 3-2** sets out the species of importance recorded at Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS during the invertebrate surveys.

**Table 3-2 Species of importance recorded at Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS during invertebrate surveys**

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Site notes
<i>Amara montivaga</i>	A ground beetle	Nationally Scarce	Associated with short turf and bare ground.	
<i>Andrena fulvago</i>	a mining bee	Notable a*	Associated with sparsely vegetated flowery grassland and brownfields with abundant yellow composites,	Breeding confirmed on site in a southerly aspect exposure.

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Site notes
			specifically hawkbits ( <i>Leontodon</i> spp.).	
<b><i>Andrena minutuloides</i></b>	A mining bee	Notable a*	Nests in bare or patchy bare ground. Feeds from a range of flowers such as yellow composites. Now more common than its status suggests and possibly no longer warrants a nationally significant status.	–
<b><i>Andrena similis</i></b>	A mining bee	Notable b	Nests in bare or patchy bare ground. Feeds from a range of flowers and prefers established grassland swards for foraging.	–
<b><i>Asilus crabroniformis</i></b>	Hornet robberfly	NERC Act Section 41	Its larvae are predators on dung beetle larvae.	–
<b><i>Atylotus rusticus</i></b>	A horsefly	Nationally Rare	A wetland species, not more common and thought to be spreading.	–

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Site notes
<b><i>Ceratina cyanea</i></b>	Blue carpenter bee	Red Data Book 3*	Nests in broken dry stems and forages from a range of flowers. Prefers hot sites. Now more common than its status suggests.	—
<b><i>Cheiloisa nigripes</i></b>	A hoverfly	Nationally Scarce	A woodland/wood edge species associated with lady's mantle ( <i>Alchemilla</i> spp.).	—
<b><i>Cistogaster globosa</i></b>	A parasitic fly	Red Data Book 1*	A parasite on bishop's-mitre shield bug. Expanded its range significantly and now no longer deserves a nationally significant status.	—
<b><i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i></b>	Small heath butterfly	NERC Act Section 41	Fine-leaved grasses including <i>Agrostis</i> (bents).	Widespread and extensive across the site in open grassland areas.
<b><i>Dorycera graminum</i></b>	Phoenix fly	Provisionally Nationally Scarce; provisionally Near Threatened; NERC Act Section 41	Associated with grasslands. Now much more common than its status suggests and is likely to be downgraded in future reviews.	

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Site notes
<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Dingy skipper butterfly	NERC Act Section 41	Bare ground and short turf with bird's-foot trefoil.	Widespread across the site along the tracks.
<i>Hylaeus cornutus</i>	A yellow-faced bee	Notable a*	Nests in broken dry plant stems. Feeds from a range of flowers. Now more common than its status suggests and no longer warrants a nationally significant status.	–
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	A mining bee	Notable b*	Nests in bare or patchy bare ground. Feeds from a range of flowers such as yellow composites. Now more common than its status suggests and possibly no longer warrants a nationally significant status.	–
<i>Megalonotus chiragra</i>	A ground bug	Notable b	Associated with short turf and bare ground.	–
<i>Megalonotus sabulicola</i>	A ground bug	Notable b	Associated with short turf and bare ground.	–
<i>Mordellistena parvula</i>	A tumbling flower beetle	Nationally Scarce	Associated with short turf and bare ground.	–

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Site notes
<i>Myopa pellicuda</i>	A thick-headed fly	Red Data Book 3	Parasite on spring flying mining bees.	–
<i>Nomada fucata</i>	A nomad bee	Notable a*	A range of open habitats where its host lives.	–
<i>Nomada lathburiana</i>	A cuckoo bee	Red Data Book 3*	A solitary bee parasite, now very common and no longer warrants a nationally significant status.	–
<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Grizzled skipper butterfly	NERC Act Section 41	Bare ground and short turf with prostrate growing Roseaceae including wild strawberry ( <i>Fragaria vesca</i> ) and creeping cinquefoil ( <i>Potentilla reptans</i> ).	No more than five individuals observed during their peak season (end of May).
<i>Sphcodes spinulosus</i>	A cuckoo bee	Red Data Book 2*	A parasite on the mining bee <i>Lasioglossum xanthopus</i> . Now more common than its status suggests.	–
<i>Trachyphloeus alternans</i>	A weevil	Notable b	Associated with short turf and bare ground.	–

\*Accepted as being more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded. The most up-to-date information and species reviews are used in the assessment, largely derived from Pantheon (Webb *et al.*, 2017).

## Results analysis

- 3.1.6 **Table 3-3** and **Table 3-4** have been generated using the Pantheon software package. Pantheon is an analytical tool developed by Natural England and the Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH) to assist invertebrate nature conservation in England. Site data in the form of species lists can be imported into Pantheon, which then analyses the species within the lists, assigning them to habitats and resources. Pantheon also consigns the most up-to-date national status to the species where it is available.
- 3.1.7 Pantheon is also capable of other outputs such as Specific Assemblage Types (SATs) (see **Table 3-4**).
- 3.1.8 A SAT is characterized by stenotopic species (those that can withstand only a narrow range of environmental conditions). SATs are therefore more tightly defined than “habitats” or “resources” and sit within a parent habitat or Broad Assemblage Type (BAT). More than one SAT can sit within a parent BAT.
- 3.1.9 Example:  
 BAT: F2 – grassland and scrub matrix  
 SAT: F211 – herb-rich dense sward  
 F212 – dense scrub
- 3.1.10 The information obtained from Pantheon can then be used to assign quality to sites and their features, assist in management decisions, and facilitate requirement for further surveys, where required and appropriate.
- 3.1.11 Pantheon was first made publicly accessible in April 2018 and is the primary analytical tool used by entomologists in site evaluation. It is also the tool recognized and preferred by Natural England. For more information on this new resource, see <http://www.brc.ac.uk/pantheon/> [Accessed 26 July 2023].
- 3.1.12 Not all species of importance are expressed in the following tables, as they do not form part of the Pantheon analysis and/or their specific requirements are not yet fully understood.

**Table 3-3 Site resource-usage table (taken from Webb *et al.*, 2017)**

Broad biotope	Habitat	No. of species	No. of species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)	Species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)
Open habitats	Tall sward & scrub	124	6	<i>Erynnis tages</i> (S41; Vulnerable); <i>Asilus crabroniformis</i> (S41); <i>Myopa pellucida</i> (RDB3); <i>Cheilisia nigripes</i> (NS); <i>Dorycera</i>

Broad biotope	Habitat	No. of species	No. of species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)	Species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)
				<i>graminum</i> (pS41*); <i>Ceratina cyanea</i> (RDB3*)
<b>Open habitats</b>	Short sward & bare ground	69	12	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> (Near Threatened, S41); <i>Amara montivaga</i> (NS); <i>Trachyphoeus alternans</i> (Nb); <i>Megalonotus sabulicola</i> (Nb); <i>Andrena fulvago</i> (Na*); <i>Andrena minutuloides</i> (Na*); <i>Andrena similis</i> (Nb); <i>Nomada fucata</i> (Na*); <i>Nomada lathburiana</i> (RDB3*); <i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i> (Nb); <i>Sphecodes spinulosus</i> (RDB2*); <i>Pyrgus malvae</i> (S41)
<b>Tree-associated</b>	Decaying wood	20	1	<i>Hylaeus cornutus</i> (Na*)
<b>Tree-associated</b>	Shaded woodland floor	15	1	<i>Cheilosia nigripes</i> (NS)
<b>Wetland</b>	Acid & sedge peats	14	1	<i>Atylotus rusticus</i> (NR*)
<b>Wetland</b>	Marshland	6	–	–
<b>Tree-associated</b>	Arboreal	6	–	–
<b>Wetland</b>	Running water	3	–	–
<b>Coastal</b>	Saltmarsh	1	–	–
<b>Coastal</b>	Brackish pools & ditches	1	–	–

\*Accepted as being more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.

Page intentionally blank



**Table 3-4 Site SAT table (taken from Webb *et al.*, 2017)**

Broad biotope	SAT	SAT code	No. of species	No. of species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)	Conservation status	Reported condition
Open habitats	Rich flower resource	F002	42	8	<i>Andrena fulvago</i> (Na*); <i>Andrena minutuloides</i> (Na*); <i>Andrena similis</i> (Nb); <i>Ceratina cyanea</i> (RDB3*); <i>Nomada fucata</i> (Na*); <i>Nomada lathburiana</i> (RDB3*); <i>Hylaeus cornutus</i> (Na*); <i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i> (Nb*)	Favourable
Tree-associated	Bark & sapwood decay	A212	17	1	<i>Hylaeus cornutus</i> (Na*)	Unfavourable (17 of 19 species)
Open habitats	Scrub edge	F001	9	2	<i>Cheilosia nigripes</i> (NS); <i>Hylaeus cornutus</i> (Na*)	Unfavourable (9 of 11 species)
Open habitats	Open short sward	F112	6	1	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> (S41)	Unfavourable (6 of 13 species)
Open habitats	Bare sand & chalk	F111	5	2	<i>Amara montivaga</i> (NS); <i>Trachyphloeus alternans</i> (Nb)	Unfavourable (5 of 19 species)

Broad biotope	SAT	SAT code	No. of species	No. of species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)	Conservation status	Reported condition
Open habitats	Scrub-heath & moorland	F003	2	–	–	Unfavourable (2 of 9 species)
Wetland	Reed-fen & pools	W314	1	1	<i>Atylotus rusticus</i> (NR*)	Unfavourable (1 of 11 species)
Tree-associated	Heartwood decay	A211	1	–	–	Unfavourable (1 of 6 species)

\*Accepted as being more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.

## Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS discussion

### Habitats

- 3.1.13 The survey area at Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS is represented by a range of habitats broadly covering three broad biotopes: “*open habitats*”, “*tree-associated*”, and “*wetland*”. The “*coastal*” biotope is also represented, though only by a single vagrant species.
- 3.1.14 It is the open terrestrial biotope that dominates the site in terms of species associations and physical extent of each habitat. This is supported by the other biotopes, in particular the tree-associated biotope, which form the overall mosaic of the site, but not withstanding the importance of the wetland biotope that serves to increase the invertebrate biodiversity.
- 3.1.15 The habitats that are the most prominent across all areas of the compartment are the tall sward and scrub with a total of 124 species of association recorded. The resource is dominated by beetles, true bugs such as shieldbugs and grassbugs, and also flies. These are complemented by bees, wasps, and butterflies. Six species are noted by Pantheon as being of particular value to the habitat.
- 3.1.16 The second most speciose habitat on the site is the short sward and bare-ground habitat, with 69 species of association. This habitat is piecemeal across the site, being found in discrete patches. Despite the overall limited area of habitat, the resource is significant and includes 12 species with a nationally significant status, although four are more common than their current status suggests. The suite of scarce species includes solitary bees and surface-running beetles.
- 3.1.17 The tree-associated element of the site is relatively poorly developed, being contained at the edges of the site. However, it has influence on the invertebrates that utilize the site. As there is a deadwood element on the site, 20 species of association are recorded, including one of a nationally significant status. However, *Hylaeus cornutus* (a yellow-faced bee) no longer deserves any status.
- 3.1.18 Although the site does not contain any significant waterbody, there is a wetland element to the site and, as such, a representative suite of invertebrates. There are 20 species recorded that are noted as being associated with wetland features, such as running water and marshes. There is one species of association from this biotope, and this species (the horsefly *Atylotus rusticus*) is thought to be a vagrant to the site, being well known for dispersing a long distance from their breeding sites.

### Specific assemblage tables

- 3.1.19 There is one assemblage highlighted by the analysis as being in “*favourable condition*”: the rich flower resource (F002). This is an extensive and wide-ranging resource that encompasses all flowering plants at the site. The dominant flora are trefoils, especially common bird’s-foot trefoil but also yellow composites, and other Asteraceae such as knapweed (*Centaurea* spp.) and thistles (*Cirsium* spp.).
- 3.1.20 Despite the Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS being a predominantly open grassland site, owing to its proximity to woodland and also the presence of

deadwood on the site, there is a strong suite of bark and sapwood decay species (A212). A total of 17 species were recorded, and although this does not reach favourable status (threshold being 19 species), it is therefore of very high quality and status for the site.

- 3.1.21 The scrub fringe (F001) is also well represented, owing to the extensive interface between the grassland and woodland. Nine species were recorded (threshold = 11), and this is thought to be of significance to the site. It also includes the hoverfly *Cheilosia nigripes*, a Nationally Scarce species of calcareous grassland and scrub interfaces.
- 3.1.22 Although Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS is a calcareous grassland, the associated assemblages, including the open short sward SAT (F112) and bare sand and chalk SAT (F111), are not significantly represented in the analysis, with only six and five species of association recorded respectively. These are difficult SATs to reach favourable status and at this site, both SATs are of limited extent and not in an optimal state; consequently, their resources are also small.

## Species

- 3.1.23 The survey of Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS recorded 265 species, with 23 species identified by Pantheon as being of value; however a number of species are more common than their status suggests, in time this number will be revised downwards as further status reviews are completed.
- 3.1.24 The lists contain a range of species, reflective of the habitats present on the site. The dominant species on the lists are those associated with rich flower resources and complex interfaces with scrub and woodland, and also those associated with tall flowery grasslands.
- 3.1.25 The site also includes a range of species synonymous with deadwood, in particular, species that have a requirement of deadwood to nest in (solitary bees and wasps) but also require plentiful swards flowers to forage from or hunt along.
- 3.1.26 The species lists include a number of localized and scarce species, and most are scarce, as they have exacting requirements from a site, for example, requiring plentiful flowers near bare ground or deadwood (solitary bees and wasps), or continuous inputs of dung and associated resources of dung beetle larvae (the hornet robberfly). Most of the scarce species therefore require sites that are complex and have a range of different features on them or adjacent to them. It is this complexity that helps drive the diversity of the site and increase the opportunities to the scarce and demanding species.
- 3.1.27 There is also a suite of butterfly species that are dependent upon open short, and sparse swards are present on the site. The dingy skipper, grizzled skipper, and small heath are all NERC Act Section 41 species and in decline, with the dingy skipper having declined by 61 percent (Butterfly Conservation, 2021a), grizzled skipper by 55 percent (Butterfly Conservation, 2021b), and small heath by 57 percent (Butterfly Conservation, 2021c) since the 1970s.
- 3.1.28 More broadly, as the site has an extensive flowery component, there is a corresponding rich pollinator resource. This resource is reliant on the extensive and diverse flowering plant component, ranging from spring blossom to late

flowering grassland species such as knapweeds (*Centaurea* spp.) and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). A total of 25 rich flower resource species are noted during these surveys that are intrinsically linked to particular flowers or abundant flowering resources.

## 3.2 Sullington Hill LWS

- 3.2.1 A total of 168 species from the target groups were recorded during the surveys.
- 3.2.2 A total of 18 species recorded have a national status, though it is recognized by many of the national recording schemes that a number of these no longer warrant their current status and that they may need revising (those with an \*). This total does not include research-only moths.
- 3.2.3 The full list of species recorded for the site is provided in **Annex B**.
- 3.2.4 **Table 3-5** shows the summary breakdown of species recorded at Sullington Hill LWS

**Table 3-5 Summary of species breakdown recorded at Sullington Hill LWS**

Total no. of species recorded	Total no. of species of importance*	Species of importance (%)
168	18	10.17

\*Species do not warrant nationally significant status.

- 3.2.5 **Table 3-6** sets out the species of importance recorded at Sullington Hill LWS during the invertebrate surveys.

**Table 3-6 Species of importance recorded at Sullington Hill LWS during invertebrate surveys**

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Site notes
<i>Adscita statices</i>	Forrester moth	NERC Act Section 41	Associated with calcareous grasslands with common sorrel ( <i>Rumex acetosa</i> ).	–
<i>Amara montivaga</i>	A ground beetle	Nationally Scarce	Associated with short turf and bare ground.	–
<i>Andrena minutuloides</i>	A mining bee	Notable a*	Nests in bare or patchy bare ground. Feeds	–

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Site notes
			from a range of flowers such as yellow composites. Now more common than its status suggests and possibly no longer warrants a nationally significant status.	
<b><i>Andrena roseae</i></b>	White bryony mining bee	Red Data Book 3	Associated with open habitats with white bryony ( <i>Bryonia alba</i> ). The species is increasing in range, and its status is likely to be downgraded in the upcoming bees, wasps, and ants review.	Breeding is confirmed on site amongst bare-ground exposures.
<b><i>Blaesoxipha plumicornis</i></b>	A fly	provisionally Nationally Scarce: provisionally Near Threatened*	Parasitizes grasshoppers. Expanding its distribution and frequency, and therefore likely to be downgraded in future reviews.	—
<b><i>Cassida prasina</i></b>	A tortoise beetle	Nationally Scarce	Associated with yarrow ( <i>Achillea millefolium</i> ).	—
<b><i>Cistogaster globosa</i></b>	A parasitic fly	Red Data Book 1*	A parasite on bishop's-mitre shield bug. Expanded its range significantly and now no longer deserves a nationally significant status.	—

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Site notes
<b><i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i></b>	Small heath butterfly	NERC Act Section 41	Fine-leaved grasses including <i>Agrostis</i> (bents).	Widespread and extensive across the site in open grassland areas.
<b><i>Cryptocephalus bilineatus</i></b>	A leaf beetle	Nationally Scarce	Associated with kidney vetch ( <i>Anthyllis vulnerarira</i> ).	–
<b><i>Erynnis tages</i></b>	Dingy skipper butterfly	NERC Act Section 41	Bare ground and short turf with bird's-foot trefoil ( <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> ).	Widespread across the site along the tracks.
<b><i>Euheptaulacus villosus</i></b>	A dung beetle	Nationally Scarce	Associated with short swards and bare ground.	–
<b><i>Hesperia comma</i></b>	Silver-spotted skipper	Nationally Scarce; Near Threatened	Short sward calcareous grassland with sheep's fescue ( <i>Festuca ovina</i> ), optimally over bare or patchy bare ground.	Two individuals observed, including an egg-laying female.
<b><i>Hylaeus dilatatus</i></b>	A yellow-faced bee	Red Data Book 3*	Nests in broken dry plant stems. Feeds from a range of flowers. Now more common than its status suggests and no longer warrants a nationally significant status.	–
<b><i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i></b>	A mining bee	Notable b*	Nests in bare or patchy bare ground. Feeds from a range of flowers such as	–

Scientific name	Vernacular name	National/local status	Habitat preferences and species notes	Site notes
			yellow composites. Now more common than its status suggests and possibly no longer warrants a nationally significant status.	
<b><i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i></b>	A mining bee	Notable a*	Nests in bare or patchy bare ground. Feeds from a range of flowers such as yellow composites. Now more common than its status suggests and possibly no longer warrants a nationally significant status.	–
<b><i>Neiocarus faber</i></b>	A weevil	Notable b*; Notable b	Associated with short turf and bare ground.	–
<b><i>Nomada lathburiana</i></b>	A cuckoo bee	Red Data Book 3*	A solitary bee parasite, now very common and no longer warrants a nationally significant status.	–
<b><i>Pyrgus malvae</i></b>	Grizzled skipper butterfly	NERC Act Section 41	Bare ground and short turf with prostrate growing Roseaceae including wild strawberry ( <i>Fragaria vesca</i> ) and creeping cinquefoil ( <i>Potentilla reptans</i> ).	More than five individuals observed during their peak season (end of May).

\*Accepted as being more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.



The most up-to-date information and species reviews are used in the assessment, largely derived from Pantheon (Webb *et al.*, 2017).

## Results analysis

- 3.2.6 **Table 3-7** and **Table 3-8** have been generated using Sullington Hill LWS results and the Pantheon software package.
- 3.2.7 It is noted that not all species of importance are expressed in the tables, as they do not form part of the Pantheon analysis and/or their specific requirements are not yet fully understood.

**Table 3-7 Site resource-usage table (taken from Webb *et al.*, 2017)**

Broad biotope	Habitat	No. of species	No. of species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)	Species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)
Open habitats	Tall sward & scrub	83	4	<i>Blaesoxipha plumicornis</i> (pNS: pNT) <i>Erynnis tages</i> (S41; Vulnerable); <i>Hylaeus dilatatus</i> (RDB3*); <i>Adscita statices</i> (S41)
Open habitats	Short sward & bare ground	47	14	<i>Euheptaulacus villosus</i> (NS); <i>Amara montivaga</i> (NS); <i>Cassida prasina</i> (NS); <i>Cryptocephalus bilineatus</i> (NS); <i>Neliocarus faber</i> (Nb*:Nb); <i>Andrena minutuloides</i> (Na*); <i>Andrena rosae</i> (RDB2*); <i>Nomada lathburiana</i> (RDB3*); <i>Hylaeus dilatatus</i> (RDB3*); <i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i> (Na*); <i>Hesperia comma</i> (NS:NT); <i>Pyrgus malvae</i> (S41); <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> (Near Threatened, S41)
Tree-associated	Shaded woodland floor	6	–	–
Wetland	Acid & sedge peats	6	–	–

<b>Broad biotope</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>No. of species</b>	<b>No. of species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)</b>	<b>Species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)</b>
<b>Tree-associated</b>	Decaying wood	5	–	–
<b>Wetland</b>	Marshland	4	–	–
<b>Tree-associated</b>	Arboreal	4	–	–
<b>Wetland</b>	Running water	1	–	–

\*Accepted as being more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.

**Table 3-8 Site SAT table (taken from Webb *et al.*, 2017)**

<b>Broad biotope</b>	<b>SAT</b>	<b>SAT code</b>	<b>No. of species</b>	<b>No. of species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)</b>	<b>Conservation status</b>	<b>Reported condition</b>
<b>Open habitats</b>	Rich flower resource	F002	27	6	<i>Andrena minutuloides</i> (na*); <i>Andrena rosae</i> (RDB2*); <i>Nomada lathburiana</i> (RDB3*); <i>Hylaeus dilatatus</i> (RDB3*); <i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i> (Na*); <i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i> (Nb)	Favourable
<b>Open habitats</b>	Open short sward	F112	10	5	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> (Near Threatened; S41); <i>Cassida prasina</i> (NS); <i>Cryptocephalus bilineatus</i> (NS); <i>Neliocarus faber</i> (Nb*; Nb); <i>Hesperia comma</i> (NS; NT)	Unfavourable (10 of 13 species)
<b>Open habitats</b>	Scrub edge	F001	7	–	–	Unfavourable (7 of 11 species)
<b>Tree-associated</b>	Ba:Drk & sapwood decay	A212	5	–	–	Unfavourable (5 of 19 species)

Broad biotope	SAT	SAT code	No. of species	No. of species with conservation status (excluding research-only moths)	Conservation status	Reported condition
Open habitats	Bare sand & chalk	F111	3	2	<i>Euhepaulacus villosus</i> (NS); <i>Amara montivaga</i> (NS)	Unfavourable (3 of 19 species)

\*Accepted as being more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.

## Habitats

- 3.2.8 Sullington Hill LWS is represented by a range of habitats broadly covering three broad biotopes: “*open habitats*”, “*tree-associated*”, and “*wetland*”. However, it is the open terrestrial biotope that dominates the site in terms of species associations and physical extent of each habitat. This is supported by the other biotopes, in particular the tree-associated biotope, which form the overall mosaic of the site, but not withstanding the importance of the wetland biotope that serves to increase the invertebrate biodiversity despite there not being any obvious waterbodies on the site.
- 3.2.9 The habitats that are the most prominent across all areas of the compartment are the tall sward and scrub with a total of 83 species of association recorded. The resource is dominated by beetles, true bugs such as shieldbugs and grassbugs, and also flies. These are complemented by bees, wasps, and butterflies. Four species are noted by Pantheon as being of particular value to the habitat.
- 3.2.10 The second most speciose habitat on the site is the short sward and bare ground habitat, with 47 species of association. This habitat is extensive across much of the site, owing to the very short swards, produced by grazing cattle. As there are extensive short swards, there is also a suite of high-fidelity species associated with this feature. A total of 14 species are noted from this habitat that have nationally significant status, although a number are now no longer genuinely scarce.
- 3.2.11 The tree-associated element of the site is relatively poorly developed with a few species associated with this habitat type. This is to be expected, as there is little woodland presence on the site other than dense scrub and poorly developed scrub fringe.
- 3.2.12 The site includes a suite of wetland species, despite there not being any obvious water features on the site. They are therefore not intrinsic to the site but do add to the overall site value, since many wetland flies move out from the breeding wetland areas in order to find suitable nectar foraging, such as what this site offers.

## Specific assemblage tables

- 3.2.13 There is one assemblage highlighted by the analysis as being in “*favourable condition*”: the rich flower resource (F002). This is an extensive and wide-ranging resource that encompasses all flowering plants at the site. The dominant flora are trefoils, especially common bird’s-foot trefoil but also common rock rose (*Helianthemum nummularium*), yellow composites, and Asteraceae such as knapweeds (*Centaurea* spp.). Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) also forms a strong component of the flowering resources at the site.
- 3.2.14 Although the open short sward SAT (F112) does not reach a favourable condition, it does hold 10 species of close association (threshold = 13) and is thought to be in good condition and of high value to the site. It includes a wide range of bees and wasps, and also beetles such as the leaf beetle *Cryptocephalus bilineatus*, a localized warmth-loving species dependent upon open and patchy short swards on calcareous soils.

- 3.2.15 The bare sand and chalk SAT (F111) is not well represented in the analysis, with only three species of association recorded. This is a particularly difficult SAT to reach favourable status, and at this site there is little open bare ground, with the exception of a track edge and small area of disturbed ground.
- 3.2.16 There are other SATs noted in the analysis, namely the bark and sapwood decay SAT (A212) and scrub edge (F001), but as they are not significant components of the site, they are poorly expressed within the SAT tables, being represented by five and seven species respectively, with neither SAT possessing species of conservation importance.

## Species

- 3.2.17 The survey of Sullington Hill LWS recorded 168 species and 18 species identified by Pantheon as being of value; a number of species are more common now than their status suggests, so in time this number will be revised downwards as further status reviews are completed.
- 3.2.18 The total number of recorded species is low. This is thought to be due to the very short swards for much of the late spring and early summer impeding surveys, and the lack of flowers on the site resulting in little activity from invertebrates.
- 3.2.19 Despite the short list of species, the lists do contain a range of species, reflective of the habitats present on the site. The analysis also highlights the short turf species as being of greatest value.
- 3.2.20 The species lists also includes a proportionally strong inventory of localized and scarce species, especially butterflies and beetles.
- 3.2.21 This inventory of scarce species includes a suite of butterfly species that are dependent upon open short and sparse swards. The dingy skipper, grizzled skipper, and silver-spotted skippers are the butterflies of greatest value to the site, complemented by the small heath. All of the preceding species are listed on the NERC Act as Section 41 species, and all but the silver-spotted skipper are in decline, with the dingy skipper having declined by 61 percent (Butterfly Conservation, 2021a), grizzled skipper by 55 percent (Butterfly Conservation, 2021b), and small heath by 57 percent (Butterfly Conservation, 2021c) since the 1970s.
- 3.2.22 The dominant feature at the site is the short swards. This habitat includes a strong list of high-fidelity species including the ground beetle *Amara montivaga* (Nationally Scarce), a surface-running ground beetle of calcareous grasslands.
- 3.2.23 The site also includes a population of the white bryony mining bee (*Andrena rosae*). This species was once a considerable scarcity, though through recent range expansions, it is now not thought to be of Red Data Book 2 status. It is still, however, an interesting and valuable species to the site.

## Survey limitations

- 3.2.24 Surveys were undertaken over a single season only. Whilst the results of the survey are not considered to be limited by prevailing weather conditions during the site visits, having only a single year's data to analyse could influence the recording

of species that were abundant during 2021, or under-record species that were having a particularly poor year.

- 3.2.25 At Sullington Hill LWS intensive grazing during spring, which was followed by cold weather for much of May, the calcareous sward did not grow or flower until after mid-June. This, therefore, effected the first two visits to the site, making sampling problematic owing to the reduced invertebrate activity and usage of the site.
- 3.2.26 Despite this slow start to the survey, it is considered that sufficient data has been attained to fairly appraise the site and its features of potential value to invertebrates.



Page intentionally blank



## 4. Summary

---

### 4.1 Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS Assessment Summary

- 4.1.1 Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS had a total of 265 species recorded, including 23 species of importance. This constitutes 8.7 percent of the total species recorded, which is regarded as a moderately significant percentage.
- 4.1.2 The overall number of species recorded from the target groups is moderately high, particularly when factoring in the comparatively small survey area. There is no single part of the site that is of greater significance than the other. Owing to the comparatively small area and complex character across the whole site, it is suggested that all areas have value, and each area appears to be intrinsically linked to the other (i.e. scrub fringe next to grassland or deadwood adjacent to rich flower resources).
- 4.1.3 Owing to the complexity of the site, it includes a suite of specialized and localized species. Although there is no single species or species group of greatest value to the site, the strong populations of scarce and declining butterflies are of particular note, as they are demanding species requiring significant patchworks of habitat to persist in any number at a location. Coupled with these, there are other specialized and demanding groups such as the bees and wasps, both the ground-nesting and also aerial (deadwood)-nesting assemblages that will require optimal and complex habitat mosaics in order to survive on the site alongside a Proposed Development.

### 4.2 Sullington Hill LWS Assessment Summary

- 4.2.1 Sullington Hill LWS had a total of 168 species recorded, including 18 species of importance. This constitutes 10.7% of the total species recorded.
- 4.2.2 This percentage is considered to be a significant proportion of the total species recorded, reflecting the value of short sard calcareous grasslands to scarce and high-fidelity species.
- 4.2.3 As previously stated, the overall number of species recorded is comparatively low, particularly when factoring in the type of habitat and geographical locality. However, owing to intensive grazing during spring, followed by cold weather for much of May, the sward and subsequent flowering of the plants did not recover until mid-June. This therefore effected the first two visits to the site.
- 4.2.4 The survey though did fairly appraise the habitat present and in particular recorded a strong suite of specialized and localized species, some of which, as an assemblage, may have county significance such as the suite of short-turf-dependent butterflies and beetles. To a lesser extent, the ground-nesting bee and wasp resource is also of some value.
- 4.2.5 The site comprises a moderately rich invertebrate fauna that includes a number of localized and specialized species.

- 4.2.6 The valuation of the site takes into consideration the range of species recorded, including the scarce species, the overall assemblages, and the importance of the habitats to the species. It also considers the context of the site and/or its species in relation to the local area and further afield.
- 4.2.7 From considering the above summary information and data collected from the surveys, it is suggested that any effect on the site's key features and species should be considered to be of at least County (medium) importance.
- 4.2.8 Sullington Hill LWS is considered to be of County (medium) importance and not one of a lower status, owing to the site holding significant populations of NERC Act Section 41 species, species with a nationally significant status, and also species whose distribution is restricted to this site and possibly only a few others in the county. The site also holds a suite of species that are unlikely to be replicated across the wider countryside owing to the site's juxtaposition of flowery calcareous grassland with short turfs alongside disturbed open bare ground.

## 5. Glossary of terms and abbreviations

**Table 5-1 Glossary of terms and abbreviations**

<b>Term (acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Baseline conditions</b>	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the Proposed Development together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the Proposed Development.
<b>BAT</b>	Broad Assemblage Type
<b>CEH</b>	Centre for Ecology and Hydrology
<b>Local Wildlife Site (LWS)</b>	Local Wildlife Sites are non-statutory designations conferred by local planning authorities and given weight through local planning policy. These sites are selected through a selection of criteria (criteria are area dependent) aimed at identifying “substantive nature conservation value”.
<b>Proposed DCO Order Limits</b>	The proposed DCO Order Limits combines the search areas for the offshore and onshore infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development. It is defined as the area within which the Proposed Development and associated infrastructure will be located, including the temporary and permanent construction and operational work areas.
<b>Proposed Development</b>	The development that is subject to the application for development consent, as described in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.4).
<b>RED</b>	Rampion Extension Development Ltd (the Applicant)
<b>Study Area</b>	Area where potential impacts from the Proposed Development could occur, as defined for each aspect.



Page intentionally blank

## 6. References

---

Butterfly Conservation (2021a). *Dingy skipper species page*. [Online] Available at: <https://butterfly-conservation.org/butterflies/dingy-skipper> [Accessed 26 July 2023].

Butterfly Conservation (2021b). *Grizzled skipper species page*. [Online] Available at: <https://butterfly-conservation.org/butterflies/grizzled-skipper> [Accessed 26 July 2023].

Butterfly Conservation (2021c). *Small heath species page*. [Online] Available at: <https://butterfly-conservation.org/butterflies/small-heath> [Accessed 26 July 2023].

Drake, C.M. et al., 2007. *NERR005. Surveying Terrestrial and Freshwater Invertebrates for Conservation Evaluation*. Natural England, Peterborough.

Webb, J., Heaver, D., Lott, D., Dean, H.J., van Breda, J., Curson, J., Harvey, M., Gurney, M., Roy, D.B., van Breda, A., Drake, M., Alexander, K.N.A. and Foster, G. (2017). *Pantheon – Database Version 3.7.4*. [online] Available at: <http://www.brc.ac.uk/pantheon/> [Accessed 26 July 2023].

Page intentionally blank

# Annex A

## Red Data Book Definitions

---

### **Red Data Book category 1 (RDB 1) – Endangered**

Species that are known or believed to occur as only a single population within one 10km square of the National Grid.

### **Red Data Book category 2 (RDB 2) – Vulnerable**

Species declining throughout their range or in vulnerable habitats.

### **Red Data Book category 3 (RDB 3) – Rare**

Species that are estimated to exist in only 15 or fewer post-1970 10km squares. This criterion may be relaxed where populations are likely to exist in over 15 10km squares but occupy small areas of especially vulnerable habitat.

### **Nationally Notable (Scarce) category A (NS A) – Notable A**

Taxa that do not fall within the RDB category but that are nonetheless uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in 30 or fewer 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less well-recorded groups, between eight and 20 vice counties.

### **Nationally Notable (Scarce) category B (NS B) – Notable B**

Taxa that do not fall within the RDB category but that are nonetheless uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in 31–100 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less well-recorded groups, between eight and 20 vice counties.

### **Nationally Notable (Scarce) (N) – Notable**

Species that are estimated to occur within the range of 16–100 10km squares. The subdividing of this category into Notable A and Notable B has not been attempted for many species in this part of the review.

## **IUCN categories**

### **EXTINCT (EX)**

A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range, have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

### **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)**

A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

### **ENDANGERED (EN)**

A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the

criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

#### VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

#### NEAR THREATENED (NT)

A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

#### LEAST CONCERN (LC)

A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

#### DATA DEFICIENT

A taxon is Data Deficient (DD) when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. DD is therefore not a category of threat.

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

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

The Nationally Scarce category is directly equivalent to the combined Nationally Notable A (Na) and Nationally Notable B (Nb) categories used in the assessment of various taxonomic groups, e.g. by Hyman and Parsons (1992) in assessing the status of beetles, but never used in a published format to assess these three families.

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

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

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



# Annex B

## Survey Results

### Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS Results

Only species with a national status have been annotated. All others are common or local species.

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Aelia acuminata</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Aglais io</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Agriotes acuminatus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Agriotes sputator</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Agrypnus murinus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Amara convexior</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Amara lunicollis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Amara montivaga</i>	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Amara similata</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Amphimallon solstitiale</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Andrena cineraria</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena dorsata</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena flavipes</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena fulvago</i>	Hymenoptera	Notable a*
<i>Andrena labialis</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena minutula</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena minutuloides</i>	Hymenoptera	Notable a*

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Andrena nitida</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena similis</i>	Hymenoptera	Notable b
<i>Andrena wilkella</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Anobium fulvicorne</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Anomoia purmunda</i>	Diptera	
<i>Anotylus sculpturatus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Aphodius sticticus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Aplomya confinis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	Diptera	Section 41 Priority Species
<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Atylotus rusticus</i>	Diptera	Nationally Rare*
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Bembecia ichneumoniformis</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Bibio leucopterus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Bithia spreta</i>	Diptera	
<i>Bombus (Thoracobombus) pascuorum</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Bombus hortorum</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Bombus vestalis</i>	Hymenoptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Bombylius major</i>	Diptera	
<i>Bruchidius varius</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Byrrhus pilula</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Calliphora vicina</i>	Diptera	
<i>Cantharis nigricans</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Ceratina cyanea</i>	Hymenoptera	Red Data Book 3*
<i>Cetonia aurata</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Chaetocnema hortensis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Chalcosyrphus nemorum</i>	Diptera	
<i>Cheilosia nigripes</i>	Diptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Chelostoma campanularum</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	Diptera	
<i>Chorthippus albomarginatus</i>	Orthoptera	
<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	Orthoptera	
<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>	Orthoptera	
<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>	Diptera	
<i>Chrysotoxum festivum</i>	Diptera	
<i>Cistogaster globosa</i>	Diptera	Red Data Book 1*
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Lepidoptera	Near Threatened; Section 41 Priority Species

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Orthoptera	
<i>Coremacera marginata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Curculio glandium</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Dasytes aeratus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Deraeocoris</i> ( <i>Deraeocoris</i> ) <i>ruber</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Dioctria rufipes</i>	Diptera	
<i>Dolichopus</i> <i>griseipennis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Dorycera graminum</i>	Diptera	Provisionally Nationally Scarce; provisionally Near Threatened; Section 41 Priority Species*
<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis abusivus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis intricarius</i>	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis nemorum</i>	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Diptera	
<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Lepidoptera	Section 41 Priority Species; Vulnerable
<i>Eumerus strigatus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>	Diptera	
<i>Eurydema</i> ( <i>Eurydema</i> ) <i>oleracea</i>	Hemiptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Haematopota pluvialis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Halictus tumulorum</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Harpalus rubripes</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Harpalus rufipes</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Helophilus trivittatus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Herina lugubris</i>	Diptera	
<i>Himacerus (Aptus) mirmicoides</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Hoplitis claviventris</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Hylaeus communis</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Hylaeus confusus</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Hylaeus cornutus</i>	Hymenoptera	Notable a*
<i>Lasioglossum albipes</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum fulvicorne</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum leucopus</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	Hymenoptera	Notable b*
<i>Lasioglossum morio</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum parvulum</i>	Hymenoptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<b><i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i></b>	Hymenoptera	
<b><i>Lasioglossum zonulum</i></b>	Hymenoptera	
<b><i>Lasius flavus</i></b>	Hymenoptera	
<b><i>Legnotus limbosus</i></b>	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Leptarthrus brevisrostris</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i></b>	Orthoptera	
<b><i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i></b>	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Limnia unguicornis</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Longitarsus flavicornis</i></b>	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Longitarsus succineus</i></b>	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Lucilia caesar</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Machimus atricapillus</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Machimus atricapillus</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Machimus cingulatus</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Malachius bipustulatus</i></b>	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Maniola jurtina</i></b>	Lepidoptera	
<b><i>Meconema thalassinum</i></b>	Orthoptera	
<b><i>Megachile versicolor</i></b>	Hymenoptera	
<b><i>Megaloceroea recticornis</i></b>	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Megalonotus chiragra</i></b>	Hemiptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<b><i>Megalonotus sabulicola</i></b>	Hemiptera	Notable b
<b><i>Melanargia galathea</i></b>	Lepidoptera	
<b><i>Melanostoma mellinum</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Melanostoma scalare</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Meligethes aeneus</i></b>	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Melinda gentilis</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Meliscaeva auricollis</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Melitta leporina</i></b>	Hymenoptera	
<b><i>Merodon equestris</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Mesembrina meridiana</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Metopia argyrocephala</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Minettia longipennis</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Miridius quadrivirgatus</i></b>	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Mordellistena parvula</i></b>	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<b><i>Musca autumnalis</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Myathropa florea</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Myopa pellucida</i></b>	Diptera	Red Data Book 3
<b><i>Myrmus miriformis</i></b>	Hemiptera	
<b><i>Nedys quadrimaculatus</i></b>	Coleoptera	
<b><i>Nemopoda nitidula</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Nemotelus pantherinus</i></b>	Diptera	
<b><i>Neomyia viridescens</i></b>	Diptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Nephrotoma flavescens</i>	Diptera	
<i>Nomada fabriciana</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nomada flavoguttata</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nomada fucata</i>	Hymenoptera	Notable a*
<i>Nomada goodeniana</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nomada lathburiana</i>	Hymenoptera	Red Data Book 3*
<i>Nomada marshamella</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nomada panzeri sensu lato</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nomada sheppardana</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nomada striata</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nowickia ferox</i>	Diptera	
<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Olibrus liquidus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Onthophagus coenobita</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Onthophagus joannae</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Opomyza florum</i>	Diptera	
<i>Othius laeviusculus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Otiorhynchus ligneus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Oulema melanopus s.l.</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Pachygaster atra</i>	Diptera	
<i>Pachygaster leachii</i>	Diptera	
<i>Palomena prasina</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Panorpa communis</i>	Mecoptera	



Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Passaloecus corniger</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Pemphredon lethifer</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Peritrechus lundii</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Phania funesta</i>	Diptera	
<i>Phasia hemiptera</i>	Diptera	
<i>Phasia obesa</i>	Diptera	
<i>Phasia pusilla</i>	Diptera	
<i>Pherbellia cinerella</i>	Diptera	
<i>Philophylla caesio</i>	Diptera	
<i>Phyllobius pomaceus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Phyllopertha horticola</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Physocephala rufipes</i>	Diptera	
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Pipizella viduata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Plagiognathus (Plagiognathus) arbustorum</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Platydracus stercorarius</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Platystoma seminationis</i>	Diptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Podops inuncta</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Poecilobothrus nobilitatus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Pollenia amentaria</i>	Diptera	
<i>Pollenia rudis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Protapion apricans</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Pseudomalus auratus</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Pseudospinolia neglecta</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Lepidoptera	Section 41 Priority Species; Vulnerable
<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Quedius semiobscurus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhingia campestris</i>	Diptera	
<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Roeseliana roeselii</i>	Orthoptera	
<i>Rutpela maculata</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Sarcophaga anaces</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sarcophaga filia</i>	Diptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Sarcophaga pumila</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sarcophaga variegata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Scaeva pyrastris</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sepsis fulgens</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Siphona geniculata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Sphaeridium scarabaeoides</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sphecodes ephippius</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Sphecodes geoffrellus</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Sphecodes spinulosus</i>	Hymenoptera	Red Data Book 2*
<i>Sphenella marginata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Stenocorus meridianus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Stenus ossium</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Stenus picipes</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Stictopleurus punctatonevrosus</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Stratiomys singularior</i>	Diptera	
<i>Syntomus obscuroguttatus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Syrirta pipiens</i>	Diptera	
<i>Tabanus bromius</i>	Diptera	
<i>Tachina fera</i>	Diptera	
<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Tephritis formosa</i>	Diptera	
<i>Tephritis hyoscyami</i>	Diptera	
<i>Tephritis neesii</i>	Diptera	
<i>Terellia serratulae</i>	Diptera	
<i>Tetrops praeustus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Thereva plebeja</i>	Diptera	
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Tipula vernalis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Trachyphloeus alternans</i>	Coleoptera	Notable b
<i>Trichrysis cyanea</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Trypoxylon attenuatum</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Urophora stylata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Vespa crabro</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Volucella inflata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Volucella pellucens</i>	Diptera	
<i>Volucella zonaria</i>	Diptera	
<i>Xanthogramma citrofasciatum</i>	Diptera	
<i>Xantholinus longiventris</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Xylota segnis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Xyphosia miliaria</i>	Diptera	

\*Widely accepted as being much more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.

### Sullington Hill LWS result

Only species with a national status have been annotated. All others are common or local species.

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Adscita statices</i>	Lepidoptera	Section 41 Priority Species
<i>Aglais io</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Agrypnus murinus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Aleochara bipustulata</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Aleochara lanuginosa</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Amara aenea</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Amara montivaga</i>	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Anaceratagallia ribauti</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Andrena dorsata</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena flavipes</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena haemorrhoa</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena minutuloides</i>	Hymenoptera	Notable a*
<i>Andrena nigroaenea</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Andrena rosae</i>	Hymenoptera	Red Data Book 2
<i>Andrena wilkella</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Anomoia purmunda</i>	Diptera	
<i>Aphodius ater</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Aphodius fossor</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Aphodius pedellus</i>	Coleoptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Aphodius pusillus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Barypeithes pellucidus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Bibio marci</i>	Diptera	
<i>Bithia spreta</i>	Diptera	
<i>Blaesoxipha plumicornis</i>	Diptera	Provisionally Nationally Scarce; provisionally Near Threatened*
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Camarota curvipennis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Cantharis decipiens</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Carabus violaceus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Cassida prasina</i>	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Catharosia pygmaea</i>	Diptera	
<i>Chaetocnema hortensis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	Diptera	
<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>	Orthoptera	
<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>	Orthoptera	
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Lepidoptera	Near Threatened; Section 41 Priority Species
<i>Cryptocephalus bilineatus</i>	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Dioctria baumhaueri</i>	Diptera	
<i>Dolichopus griseipennis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Dolichopus unguatus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Ectemnius continuus</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Ectemnius lituratus</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Empis tessellata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Epuraea aestiva</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>	Diptera	
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	Diptera	
<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Lepidoptera	Section 41 Priority Species; Vulnerable
<i>Euheptaulacus villosus</i>	Coleoptera	Nationally Scarce
<i>Eupeodes latifasciatus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Galeruca tanacetii</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Geomyza tripunctata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Glomeris marginata</i>	Glomerida	
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Gonocerus acuteangulatus</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Halictus tumulorum</i>	Hymenoptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Helophilus trivittatus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Herina lugubris</i>	Diptera	
<i>Herina nigrina</i>	Diptera	
<i>Hesperia comma</i>	Lepidoptera	Legal Protection; Nationally Scarce; Near Threatened
<i>Hoplitis claviventris</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Hylaeus dilatatus</i>	Hymenoptera	Red Data Book 3*
<i>Hylaeus hyalinatus</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Hypera plantaginis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Kalama tricornis</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Lasiocampa quercus</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum albipes</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum leucopus</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	Hymenoptera	Notable b*
<i>Lasioglossum morio</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	Hymenoptera	Notable a*
<i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Lasius flavus</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Leptarthrus brevirostris</i>	Diptera	
<i>Linnaemya picta</i>	Diptera	
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Lepidoptera	



Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Lydina aenea</i>	Diptera	
<i>Machimus atricapillus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Machimus cingulatus</i>	Diptera	
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Mecinus pyraister</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	Diptera	
<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>	Diptera	
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Melitta haemorrhoidalis</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Melitta leporina</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Microchrysa cyaneiventris</i>	Diptera	
<i>Minettia longipennis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Musca autumnalis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Neliocarus faber</i>	Coleoptera	Notable b*; Notable b
<i>Neomyia viridescens</i>	Diptera	
<i>Nephrotoma appendiculata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Nephrotoma flavescens</i>	Diptera	
<i>Nomada flava</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nomada flavoguttata</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nomada goodeniana</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Nomada lathburiana</i>	Hymenoptera	Red Data Book 3*
<i>Nomada marshamella</i>	Hymenoptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Nowickia ferox</i>	Diptera	
<i>Nyctia halterata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Ocypus aeneocephalus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Onthophagus joannae</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Onthophagus similis</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Opomyza germinationis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Oulema melanopus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Pachygaster atra</i>	Diptera	
<i>Pemphredon inornata</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Phania funesta</i>	Diptera	
<i>Phasia obesa</i>	Diptera	
<i>Pherbellia cinerella</i>	Diptera	
<i>Philonthus carbonarius</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Philophylla caesio</i>	Diptera	
<i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i>	Orthoptera	
<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Phyllobius virideaeris</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Phytocoris (Ktenocoris) varipes</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Podops inuncta</i>	Hemiptera	
<i>Pollenia rudis</i>	Diptera	
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Lepidoptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Lepidoptera	Section 41 Priority Species; Vulnerable
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhinoncus leucostigma</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Rhinophora lepida</i>	Diptera	
<i>Roeseliana roeselii</i>	Orthoptera	
<i>Sarcophaga anaces</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sarcophaga carnaria</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sarcophaga depressifrons</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sarcophaga incisilobata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sarcophaga pumila</i>	Diptera	
<i>Scaeva selenitica</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sepsis cynipsea</i>	Diptera	
<i>Siphona geniculata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Speyeria aglaja</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Sphaeroderma rubidum</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	Diptera	
<i>Sphecodes geoffrellus</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Stenobothrus lineatus</i>	Orthoptera	

Scientific name	Taxonomic group	National status
<i>Syntomus foveatus</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Syrirta pipiens</i>	Diptera	
<i>Tabanus bromius</i>	Diptera	
<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	Coleoptera	
<i>Tephritis hyoscyami</i>	Diptera	
<i>Thecophora atra</i>	Diptera	
<i>Thereva plebeja</i>	Diptera	
<i>Trypoxylon attenuatum</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Urophora quadrifasciata</i>	Diptera	
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Lepidoptera	
<i>Vespula germanica</i>	Hymenoptera	
<i>Xantholinus linearis</i>	Coleoptera	

\*Widely accepted as being much more common than this status suggests; likely to be downgraded.

# Annex C

## Survey conditions

**Table C-1 – Sullington Hill LWS dates of survey visits and weather conditions**

Visit no.	Date	Temperature (°C)		Rain	Cloud cover (Oktas)	Ground moisture	Wind strength
		Min	Max				
1	26/05/2021	20.0	20.0	None	5/8	Dry	Moderate
2	24/06/2021	20.0	22.0	None	1/8	Dry	Calm
3	14/07/2021	25.0	26.0	None	0/8	Dry	Calm
4	11/08/2021	22.0	22.0	None	0/8	Dry	Calm
5	16/09/2021	18.0	21.0	None	2/8	Dry	Calm

**Rain:** None, light, occasional shower, rain. **Wind strength:** Calm - <3mph, Light- 4-12mph, Moderate -13-24mph, Strong - 25-31mph, Very strong - 32+ mph.

**Table C-2 – Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS dates of survey visits and weather conditions**

Visit no.	Date	Temperature (°C)		Rain	Cloud cover (Oktas)	Ground moisture	Wind strength
		Min	Max				
1	26/05/2021	18.0	20.0	None	5/8	Dry	Moderate
2	24/06/2021	19.0	20.0	None	1/8	Dry	Calm
3	14/07/2021	22.0	24.0	None	0/8	Dry	Calm
4	11/08/2021	17.0	21.0	None	0/8	Dry	Calm
5	16/09/2021	18.0	21.0	None	2/8	Dry	Calm

**Rain:** None, light, occasional shower, rain. **Wind strength:** Calm - <3mph, Light- 4-12mph, Moderate -13-24mph, Strong - 25-31mph, Very strong - 32+ mph

