

ADUR RIVER RECOVERY DRAGONFLY SURVEY



2025 SPRING UPDATE

ADDENDUM TO THE FULL 2024 REPORT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Mel Sanders of the Adur River Recovery Project for the opportunity to carry out this work, and to the farmers and landowners for granting us permission to access their landholdings. Thank you to all the wonderful naturalists in Sussex who submit their invaluable species records to Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.



Hairy Dragonfly (male). © R Bicker

SUMMARY

- ❖ Additional Odonata survey visits within the Adur River Recovery Project area were completed in spring 2025 targeting peak activity of earlier flying species
- ❖ 25 sample locations within 9 landholdings were visited on the 19th and 20th May 2025
- ❖ A total of 13 dragonfly species (Anisoptera) and 11 damselfly species (Zygoptera) have been recorded in the ARRP project area
- ❖ Four-spotted Chaser was a new species picked up during the spring surveys
- ❖ Higher peak counts were made of the following nine species: Banded Demoiselle, Beautiful Demoiselle, Broad-bodied Chaser, Emperor Dragonfly, Four-spotted Chaser, Hairy Dragonfly, Large Red Damselfly, Red-eyed Damselfly and Scarce Chaser
- ❖ No detections were made of Green-eyed (Norfolk) Hawker, Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly nor further detections of Variable Damselfly
- ❖ For transects; Sakeham Farm Transect 2 had the highest species count at 18 and the highest total peak count of 782 individuals
- ❖ For point counts; Sakeham 1 Point Count 1 had the highest species count at 13 and Woods Mill Point Count 1 had the highest total peak count of 106 individuals
- ❖ The most abundant damselfly species across the sites was Azure Damselfly, which along with Blue-tailed Damselfly and Large Red Damselfly was the most ubiquitous
- ❖ The most abundant dragonfly species was Scarce Chaser and the most ubiquitous was Migrant Hawker
- ❖ Waterbodies with the highest diversity of in-channel and adjacent habitats, with plentiful open water and limited shading produced the highest counts of Odonata species and abundances.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Habitat management to enhance structural diversity of all waterbodies and boost their botanical richness would benefit the broadest range of Odonata species, prioritising sites of lower species abundance and habitat diversity
- ❖ Control of the newly established invasive Water Fern *Azolla filiculoides* at Applesham Farm Transect 1
- ❖ Creation of new ponds and scrapes on sites will provide stepping stones for newly colonising species for sites such as Shermanbury, Applesham Farm, Kings Barn Farm and Pad Farm
- ❖ Targeted interventions to enhance habitat for locally rare or declining species (Emerald Damselfly, Variable Damselfly and Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly)
- ❖ Best practice guidance and case studies of habitat enhancement to encourage other landowners could lead to a continuous supply of well-connected habitats across the catchment
- ❖ The baseline survey should be repeated on a three to five-yearly basis to reveal subsequent changes, flag any issues and provide evidence of uplift in species diversity and activity levels.

[1] INTRODUCTION

ADUR RIVER RECOVERY PROJECT

The Adur River Recovery Project (ARRP) is a land manager-led project seeking to revitalise and restore the River Adur in West Sussex. The project aims to connect significant sites of nature recovery in the catchment and create a new ribbon of habitats running through a wildlife-friendly farmed landscape. Interventions considered include re-meandering, re-naturalisation of floodplains, removal of barriers and embankments, new habitat creation, and improvement of soil health through regenerative farming techniques.

The ARRP commissioned an Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies) spring 2025 survey in addition to the 2024 baseline survey, to provide a snapshot of spring-flying dragonfly and damselfly species presence and abundances at various River Adur catchment sites. This report serves to combine the data sets from all visits, updating the species lists and totals, along with further recommendations for habitat enhancements. The survey methodology used was based on guidance from the British Dragonfly Society (BDS) 'Dragonfly Monitoring Scheme Manual' (Smallshire & Beynon, 2010). For the full methodology, site photos and species inventory, the original report is available on request or from the internal DEFRA link here: [ARR Dragonfly Survey 2024 Baseline Report](#)

An update to the British IUCN Status of Odonata is due to be published toward the end of 2025, and has been kindly shared in advance by Eleanor Colver of the BDS for the purposes of this report. The updated statuses for the species recorded on the River Adur are included within Tables 1 and 2 (pages 7 and 8) of this report, and the full UK Odonata list along with the previous statuses can be found in [Appendix III](#).

SURVEY LIMITATIONS

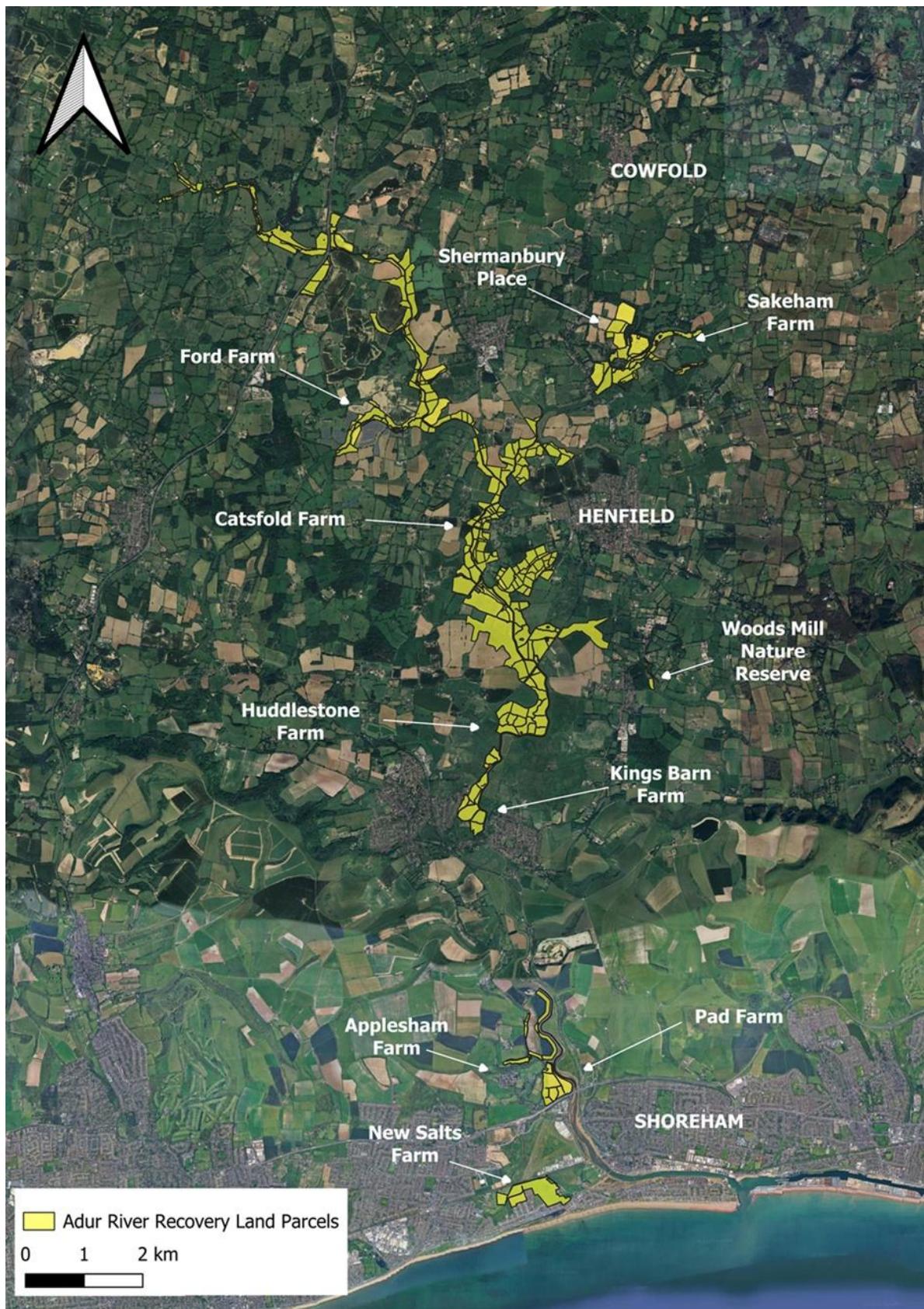
The survey focuses on a selection of prioritised sites within the ARRP area and therefore is not comprehensive of the entire River Adur catchment. The method was limited to the recording of winged adult Odonata and did not include searches for larvae or exuviae due to time and budgetary constraints. Smaller species such as the blue damselflies may be under-recorded or missed by where water bodies are wide or where vegetation is very dense and the view obscured. A survey only provides a snapshot in time, the results of which can be affected by short-term events such as weather conditions and yearly variations.

Table 1. Summary of the 22 Anisoptera (dragonfly) species previously recorded within the Adur River catchment area including local and revised GB IUCN Red List 2025 conservation statuses. Yellow indicates the species recorded during the ARRP 2024 to 2025 surveys.

Common Name	Taxon Name	2025 Status
Black Darter	<i>Sympetrum danae</i>	Near Threatened, Sussex Rare
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	Common, expanding
Brilliant Emerald Dragonfly	<i>Somatochlora metallica</i>	Endangered, Sussex Rare
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Common
Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Common
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common
Common Hawker	<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	Near Threatened, Sussex Rare
Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>	Least Concern, Sussex Rare
Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>	Common, expanding
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Common, expanding
Golden-ringed Dragonfly	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Localised, expanding
Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>	Widespread
Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	Least Concern, Sussex Rare
Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>	Least Concern, Sussex Rare
Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Common
Green-eyed Hawker	<i>Aeshna isoceles</i>	WCA Sch5, UK BAP Priority, Least Concern
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	Least Concern, Sussex Rare
Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Locally common
Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>	Least Concern, Sussex Rare
Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Common
Southern Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>	Recent colonist increasing
Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>	Adventive / rarely occurs

Table 2. Summary of the 15 Zygoptera (damselfly & demoiselle) species previously recorded within the Adur River catchment area including local and revised GB IUCN Red List 2025 conservation statuses. Yellow indicates the species recorded during the ARRP 2024 to 2025 surveys.

Common Name	Taxon Name	2025 Status
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Common
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	Common
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	Common
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Common
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common
Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>	Least Concern, Scarce and localised
Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Common
Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>	Locally common
Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura pumilio</i>	Endangered
Small Red Damselfly	<i>Ceriagrion tenellum</i>	Near Threatened, Sussex Rare
Small Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma viridulum</i>	Least Concern, Sussex Rare
Southern Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes barbarus</i>	Adventive / rarely occurs
Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>	Least Concern, Sussex Rare
White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>	Common, expanding
Willow Emerald Damselfly	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>	Common, expanding



[2] RESULTS

The survey site samples included a total of seven riverside transect sections (250m lengths), encompassing 1.75km of river and adjacent habitat, and 21 point count locations (at 10 minutes each), conducted on a range of ponds, ditches and river banks. Where a waterbody was dried out completely, it was discounted from surveys in the following months unless it had been replenished with water.

The following sections present the datasets which were combined across the four visit periods between June 2024 and late May 2025.

Table 3. ARRP Dragonfly survey visit date spans in 2024 and 2025.

Visit number	From	To
Round #1	17/06/2024	04/07/2024
Round #2	26/07/2024	11/08/2024
Round #3	17/09/2024	21/09/2024
Round #4	19/05/2025	20/05/2025



Sakeham Farm Transect 2 (May 2025). © T Forward

DRAGONFLY TOTALS

Table 4. A total of 13 Dragonfly (Anisoptera) species were recorded during the ARRP 2024 – 2025 survey.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Peak count	Presence across sites %
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	2	22.2
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	11*	44.4
Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	2	66.7
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	13	88.9
Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>	6	55.6
Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	1*	11.1
Golden-ringed	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	1	11.1
Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>	10*	77.8
Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	26	100.0
Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	19	77.8
Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>	60*	66.7
Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	3	55.6
Southern Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>	3	33.3

* Indicates an increase on the previously reported 2024 peak count

The highest peak count for a dragonfly species was **Scarce Chaser**, with 60 individuals recorded during May at Sakeham Farm Transect 2. The next highest number was 26 **Migrant Hawkers** recorded at Sakeham Transect 2 in September 2024, and 19 **Ruddy Darter** recorded at Sakeham Transect 1. Species on the wing during May 2025 with new record abundances were **Broad-bodied Chaser** with 11 counted at Sakeham Point Count 1, and **Hairy Dragonfly** with ten counted at Sakeham Transect 2. Only a single **Four-spotted Chaser** was recorded, and this was also on Sakeham Transect 2. The most ubiquitous species (recorded at all nine sites) was **Migrant Hawker**.

Notable dragonfly species included **Scarce Chaser**; previously listed as Near Threatened on the Great Britain Red List post 2001 and categorised as Sussex Rare. This is now becoming a fairly widespread species in Sussex, and was revised to Least Concern in the GB IUCN Red List 2025. Another notable species is the **Southern Migrant Hawker**, which only colonised the UK since 2010 and is increasing across the catchment. A peak count of three individuals was made at Catsfold Farm Transect 1 during August 2024. Hairy Dragonfly was once deemed scarce and local in the UK but has been steadily increasing its range.



Scarce Chaser *Libellula fulva* male © T Forward



Scarce Chaser *Libellula fulva* female © R Bicker

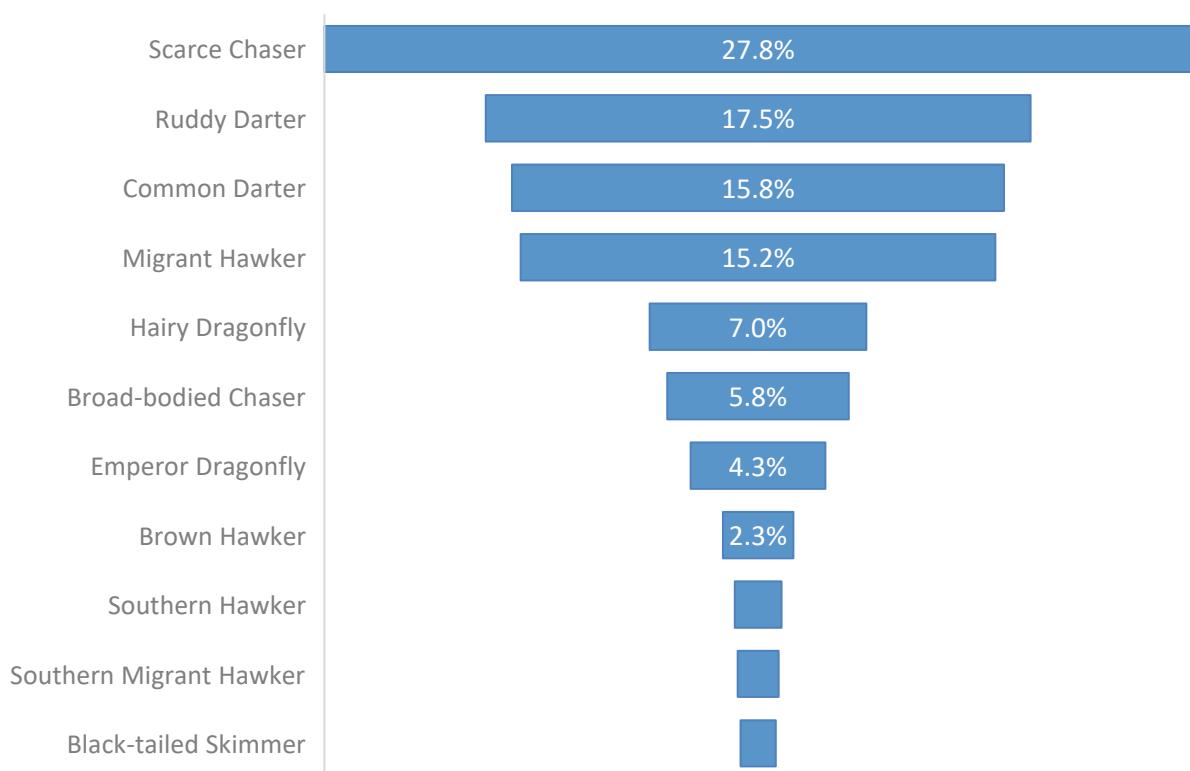


Figure 1. Proportions of dragonfly species records.

Of all dragonfly records made across the survey sites, Scarce Chaser made up the largest proportion, followed by Ruddy Darter and Common Darter.

DAMSELFLY TOTALS

Table 5. A total of 11 Damselfly and Demoiselle (Zygoptera) species were recorded during the ARRP 2024 – 2025 survey.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Peak count	Presence across sites %
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	325	100.0
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	194*	77.8
Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	54*	77.8
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	55	100.0
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	3	33.3
Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>	5	11.1
Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	41*	100.0
Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>	205*	33.3
Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>	2	22.2
White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>	36	66.7
Willow Emerald	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>	13	55.6

* Indicates an increase on the previously reported 2024 peak count

The highest peak count for a damselfly species was **Azure** with 325 recorded in June 2024 on Catsfold Farm Transect 1. A new record count was made for **Red-eyed Damselfly** during May 2025 at Sakeham Farm Transect 2 with 205 seen. The next highest peak count was 194 **Banded Demoiselle**, also recorded at Sakeham Farm Transect 2 during May. The most ubiquitous species (recorded at all nine sites) were **Azure**, **Blue-tailed** and **Large Red Damselfly**.

Notable damselfly species included **Variable Damselfly**; previously listed as Near Threatened and Sussex Rare, now revised to Least Concern on the GB IUCN Red List 2025. One individual was recorded at Catsfold Farm during June 2024 and two more at Kings Barn Farm during July 2024. Another notable species was **Emerald Damselfly**, listed as Least Concern on the GB IUCN Red List 2025, but locally its range is deemed to have contracted in the Low Weald of Sussex. This species was only observed during the two point counts at Kings Barn Farm in July 2024, with at least eight individuals counted. **Willow Emerald** Damselfly is a recent colonist to the UK, with the first record of this species having properly established in Sussex at Woods Mill in 2016.

It has since rapidly been expanding in its range and was picked up at five of the nine survey sites.



Azure Damselfly *Coenagrion puella* © R Bicker

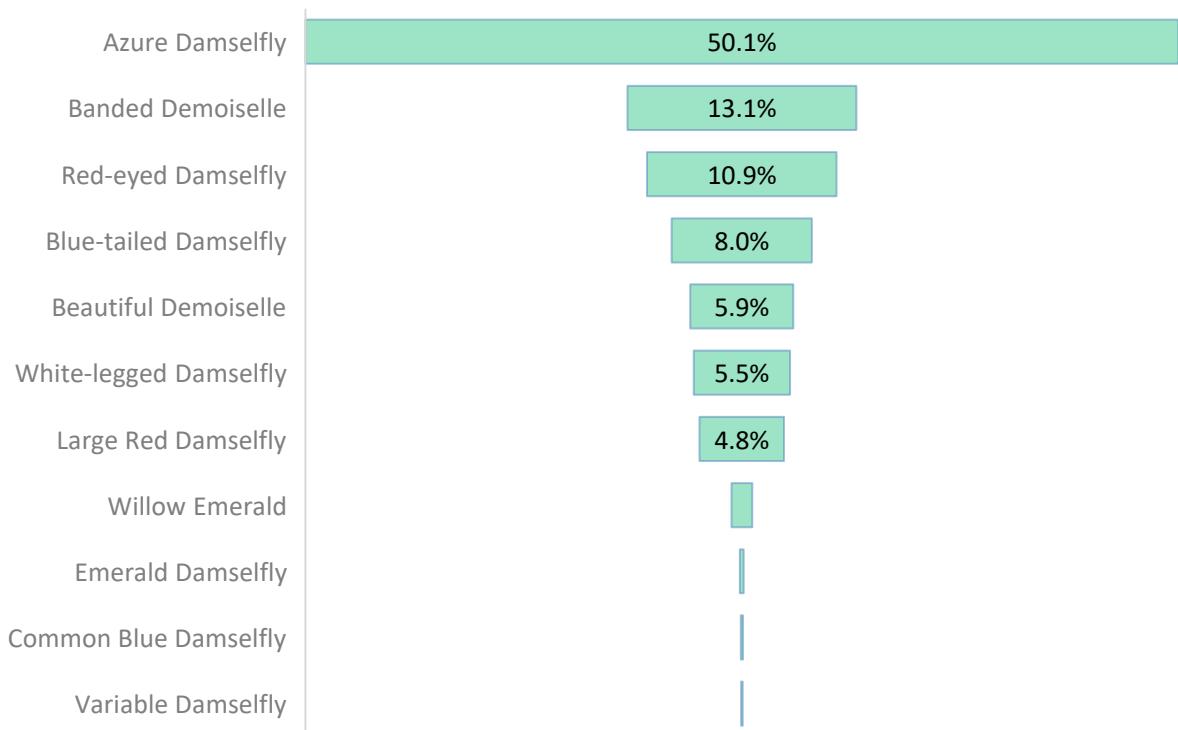


Figure 2. Proportions of damselfly species records.

Of all damselfly records made across the survey sites, Azure Damselfly made up the largest proportion, followed by Banded Demoiselle and Red-eyed Damselfly.

BREEDING EVIDENCE

Table 6. Highest breeding evidence for all species and locations during 2024 - 2025 surveys.

Site name		Azure Damselfly	Banded Demoiselle	Beautiful Demoiselle	Black-tailed Skimmer	Blue-tailed Damselfly	Broad-bodied Chaser	Brown Hawker	Common Blue Damselfly	Common Darter	Emerald Damselfly	Emperor Dragonfly	Four-spotted Chaser	Golden-ringed	Hairy Dragonfly	Large Red Damselfly	Migrant Hawker	Red-eyed Damselfly	Ruddy Darter	Scarce Chaser	Southern Hawker	Southern Migrant Hawker	Variable Damselfly	White-legged Damselfly	Willow Emerald	Species totals
Applesham Farm	Em	-	-	-	Em	✓	-	-	Co	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	Co	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	9
Catsfold Farm	Em	✓	✓	-	Co	✓	✓	-	Em	-	Ov	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Ov	-	✓	✓	-	-	14
Ford Farm	Ov	Em	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	Co	✓	Co	Co	Co	✓	-	-	Co	✓	17
Kings Barn Farm (previously Gatewick Farm)	Ov	✓	✓	-	Ov	-	-	✓	Ov	✓	Ov	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	Ov	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	16
Huddlestone Farm	Em	✓	✓	-	Em	Em	✓	✓	Co	-	-	-	-	✓	Ov	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	Ov	-	✓	-	-	16
Pad Farm	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	Ov	Co	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Sakeham Farm	Ov	Em	✓	✓	Ov	Em	✓	-	Co	-	✓	✓	-	✓	Co	Ov	Ov	Ov	Em	✓	-	-	Ov	Co	19	
Shermanbury	✓	Co	✓	-	Co	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	Ov	Ov	-	✓	Co	-	-	-	Co	✓	12	
Woods Mill	Ov	Co	Co	-	✓	-	✓	-	Ov	-	✓	-	✓	✓	Ov	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	Ov	Co	15	
Site totals	9	7	7	2	9	4	6	3	8	1	5	1	1	7	9	9	3	7	6	5	3	2	6	5		

[✓ = Adult present, Co = copulating pair, Ov = ovipositing, Em = emergent juveniles]

SURVEY SITES

Table 7. Site species totals with 2024 and 2025 combined data (the species lists for individual sites can be found in [Appendix I](#)).

Site name	Total species
Sakeham Farm	19
Ford Farm	17
Kings Barn Farm (previously named Gatewick in error)	16
Huddlestone Farm	16
Woods Mill	16
Catsfold Farm	15
Shermanbury	12
Applesham Farm	12
Pad Farm	7

Combining the 2024 and 2025 data sets, once again Sakeham Farm records the highest number of species. With two transects and two point counts, this site also received the highest survey effort. The spring visit at Ford Farm picked up two additional species, bringing the total to 17 and holding as the second most diverse site. Most sites increased by two additional species, except for Pad Farm remaining at seven species and with the lowest activity, however surveys at this site consisted only of two point counts on narrow ditches and no transect.

The following section compares the results of species richness and abundances by site. Due to differences in sample areas and sampling time, point count and transect data cannot be directly compared and are therefore summarised separately.

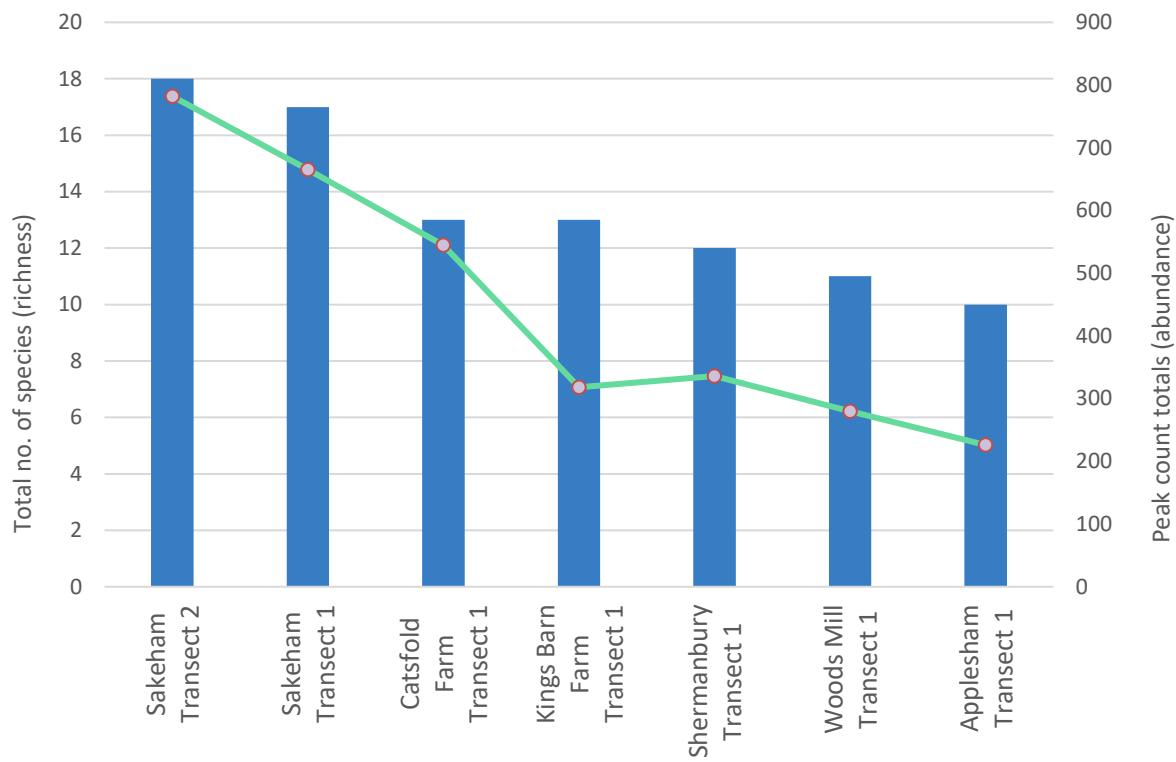


Figure 3. Survey transects ranked by cumulative species richness (bars), compared with totalled peak counts of Odonata (points).

A total of four visits were carried out for each transect from June 2024 and May 2025. Sakeham Transect 2 has overtaken Sakeham Transect 1 with a total species count of 18, along with the highest peak count total of 782 individuals. A large part of this total was made up of 205 Red-eyed Damselfly and 194 Banded Demoiselle recorded during May 2025. It broadly followed with the transects that higher species counts correlated with higher abundances.

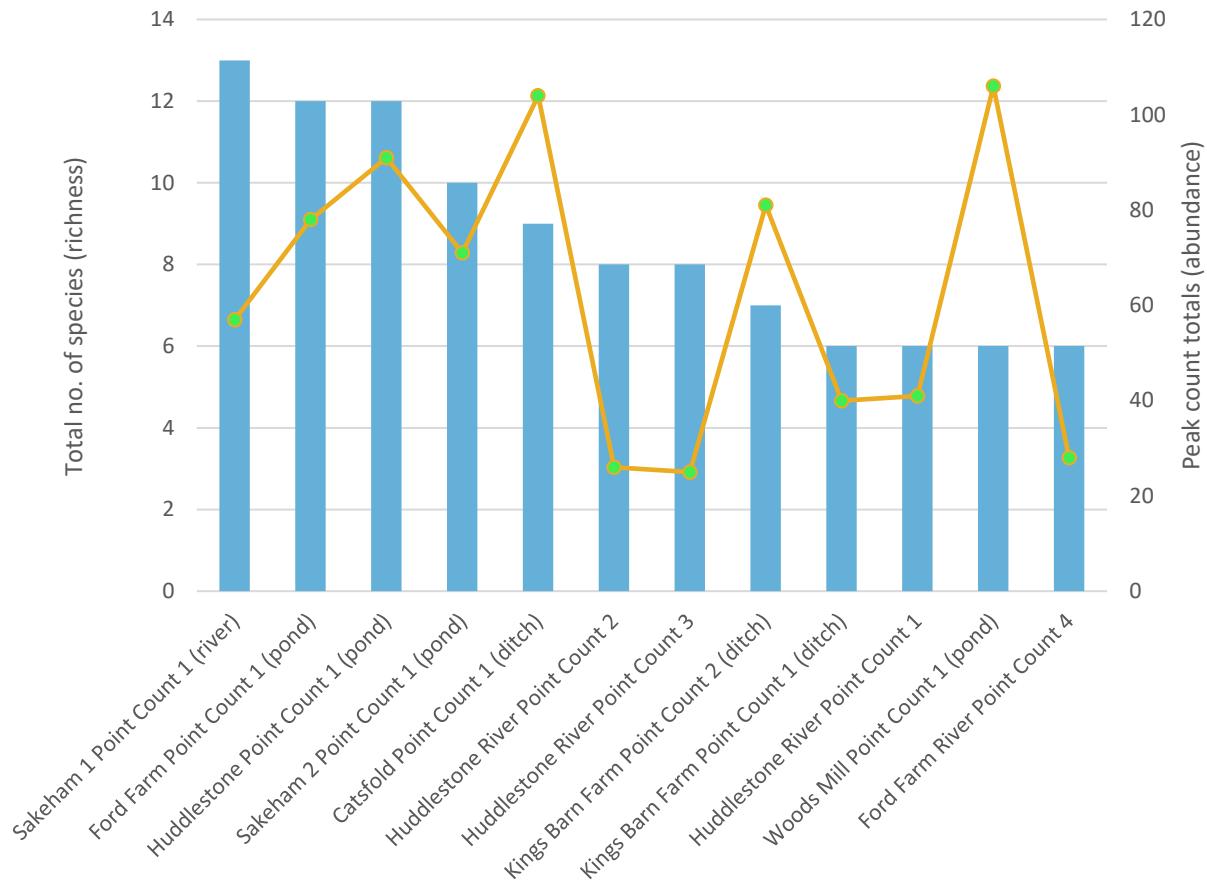


Figure 4. Point count sites which received four survey visits, ranked by cumulative species richness (bars), compared with totalled peak counts of Odonata (points).

Of the sample areas which received four survey visits from June 2024 and May 2025, Sakeham 1 Point Count 1 (river) had the highest number of Odonata species at 13. Ford Farm Point Count 1 (pond) and Huddlestone Point Count 1 (pond) both had the second highest at 12 species. The highest peak count totals were at Woods Mill Point Count 1 (pond) with 106 largely made up of Azure Damselfly. The next highest was Catsfold Point Count 1 (ditch) at 104, again with a high proportion of the Azures. This graph does not show a correlation between species richness and the peak count totals.

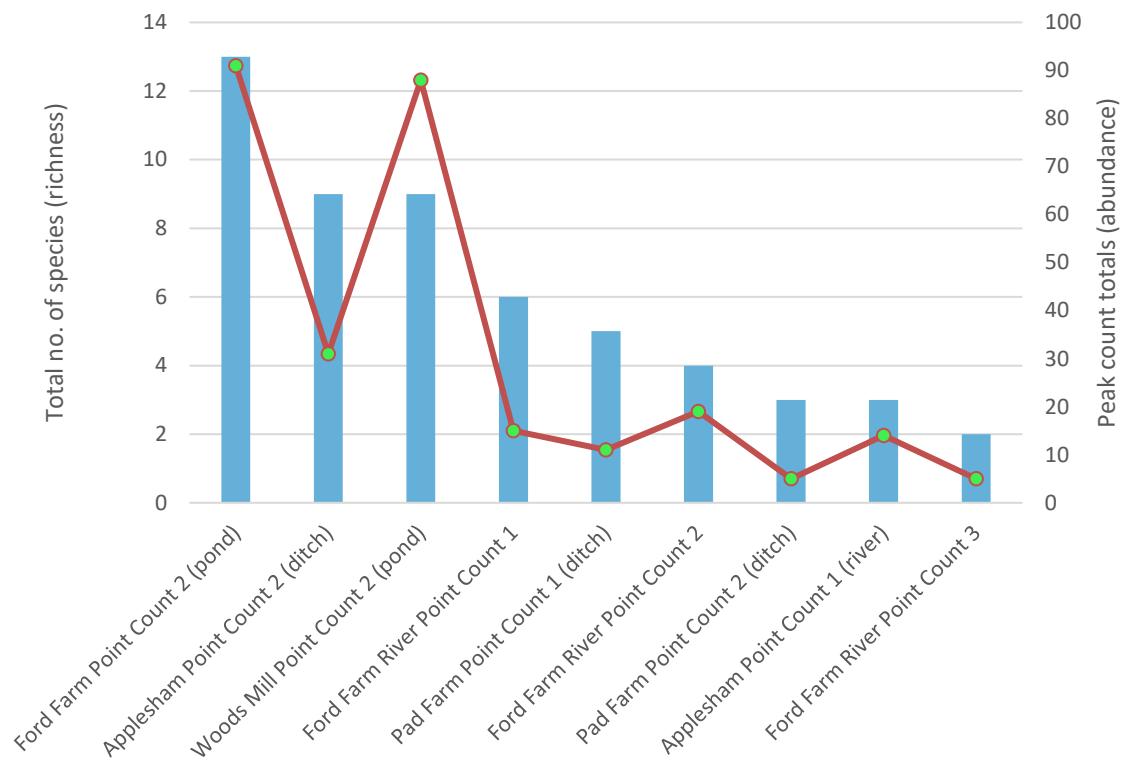


Figure 5. Point count sites which received three survey visits, ranked by cumulative species richness (bars), compared with totalled peak counts of Odonata (points).

Of the sample areas which received three survey visits, Ford Farm Point Count 2 (pond) had the highest species count at 13 and the highest peak count total of 91 individuals, with Azure Damselfly again making up the largest proportion of numbers. Woods Mill Point Count 2 (pond) had the next highest total at 88 individuals, with Azure again the majority. This graph indicates a weak correlation between number of species and the peak count totals.

[3] DISCUSSION

The May 2025 spring survey was successfully carried out in good weather conditions around peak flight periods, serving well to record earlier species on the wing. The visits picked up increased peak abundances of nine species with more spring-flying tendencies; Banded Demoiselle, Beautiful Demoiselle, Broad-bodied Chaser, Emperor Dragonfly, Four-spotted Chaser, Hairy Dragonfly, Large Red Damselfly, Red-eyed Damselfly and Scarce Chaser. A total of 13 dragonfly species (Anisoptera) and 11 damselfly species (Zygoptera) have now been recorded across the ARRP project area.

A new species to be detected on spring round of surveys was Four-spotted Chaser, generally on the wing from early May. A single individual was recorded at Sakeham Farm Transect 2 and it was surprising not to detect more of this widespread and abundant dragonfly. It is however quick to colonise new ponds and the majority of the water bodies surveyed are long established.

No detections were made of Green-eyed (Norfolk) Hawker or Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly, and no further records were made of Variable Damselfly. It is likely that due to scarcity of these species they do not currently occur on the sites, or are only present at very low abundances below the observational threshold of this survey.

It is unsurprising that not all of the potential Sussex Odonata were detected during the ARRP surveys. Certain species have specialist habitat requirements, such as Common Hawker and Small Red Damselfly which both frequent heathland and acidic bog pools, habitats which are not occurring within the ARRP survey areas. Records for rarer species such as Red-veined Darter or Vagrant Emperor are limited, with only a few adventive individuals occasionally seen and not in every year. Lesser Emperor is a rare migrant which only occasionally breeds in the UK, and Vagrant Emperor is a very late occurring species in the UK (with most observations made in October and November), therefore this species is generally only picked up via casual recording after the main survey season.

Combining the two years of data helped to cover the equivalent of an entire field season, however this survey still only provides a small snapshot in time and monitoring should ideally be carried out within the same year and repeated at of 3 – 5 year intervals. Spring 2025 saw drought conditions across the sites which may have led to earlier emergences, but overall conditions were good for the winged adults which could then quickly disperse from emergence sites. A surprise record was made at Applesham Farm in May 2025 of **Water Fern** *Azolla filiculoides*, an non-native invasive plant species which had not been detected in previous years. It was at high coverage in sections of the ditch at Applesham Transect 1, which shows how quickly conditions in wetland habitats can change for better or for worse.

A more in depth discussion can be found in the **ARR Dragonfly Survey 2024 Baseline Report**.

[4] REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I – SITE SPECIES LISTS

Applesham Farm (12 species)

Sub-Order	Common Name	Taxon Name
Zygoptera	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Zygoptera	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Zygoptera	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Anisoptera	Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>
Anisoptera	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>
Anisoptera	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>
Anisoptera	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>
Zygoptera	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>
Anisoptera	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>
Anisoptera	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>
Anisoptera	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>
Zygoptera	Willow Emerald	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>

Catsfold Farm (15 species)

Sub-Order	Common Name	Taxon Name
Zygoptera	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Zygoptera	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>
Zygoptera	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Zygoptera	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Anisoptera	Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>
Anisoptera	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>
Anisoptera	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>
Anisoptera	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>
Anisoptera	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>
Zygoptera	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>
Anisoptera	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>
Anisoptera	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>
Anisoptera	Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>
Anisoptera	Southern Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>
Zygoptera	Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>

Ford Farm (17 species)

Sub-Order	Common Name	Taxon Name
Zygoptera	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Zygoptera	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>
Zygoptera	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Anisoptera	Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>
Zygoptera	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Anisoptera	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>
Zygoptera	Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Anisoptera	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>
Anisoptera	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>
Zygoptera	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>
Anisoptera	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>
Zygoptera	Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>
Anisoptera	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>
Anisoptera	Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>
Anisoptera	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>
Zygoptera	White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>
Zygoptera	Willow Emerald	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>

Huddlestone Farm (16 species)

Sub-Order	Common Name	Taxon Name
Zygoptera	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Zygoptera	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>
Zygoptera	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Zygoptera	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Anisoptera	Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>
Anisoptera	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>
Zygoptera	Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Anisoptera	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>
Anisoptera	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>
Zygoptera	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>
Anisoptera	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>
Zygoptera	Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>
Anisoptera	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>
Anisoptera	Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>
Anisoptera	Southern Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>
Zygoptera	White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>

Kings Barn Farm (16 species)

Sub-Order	Common Name	Taxon Name
Zygoptera	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Zygoptera	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>
Zygoptera	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Zygoptera	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Zygoptera	Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Anisoptera	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>
Zygoptera	Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>
Anisoptera	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>
Anisoptera	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>
Zygoptera	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>
Anisoptera	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>
Anisoptera	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>
Anisoptera	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>
Anisoptera	Southern Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>
Zygoptera	Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>
Zygoptera	White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>

Pad Farm (7 species)

Sub-Order	Common Name	Taxon Name
Zygoptera	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Zygoptera	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Anisoptera	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>
Zygoptera	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>
Anisoptera	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>
Anisoptera	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>
Anisoptera	Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>

Sakeham Farm (19 species)

Sub-Order	Common Name	Taxon Name
Zygoptera	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Zygoptera	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>
Zygoptera	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Anisoptera	Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>
Zygoptera	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Anisoptera	Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>
Anisoptera	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>
Anisoptera	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>
Anisoptera	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>
Anisoptera	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>
Anisoptera	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>
Zygoptera	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>
Anisoptera	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>
Zygoptera	Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>
Anisoptera	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>
Anisoptera	Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>
Anisoptera	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>
Zygoptera	White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>
Zygoptera	Willow Emerald	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>

Shermanbury Place (12 species)

Sub-Order	Common Name	Taxon Name
Zygoptera	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Zygoptera	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>
Zygoptera	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Zygoptera	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Anisoptera	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>
Anisoptera	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>
Zygoptera	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>
Anisoptera	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>
Anisoptera	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>
Anisoptera	Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>
Zygoptera	White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>
Zygoptera	Willow Emerald	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>

Woods Mill (16 species)

Sub-Order	Common Name	Taxon Name
Zygoptera	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Zygoptera	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>
Zygoptera	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>
Zygoptera	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Anisoptera	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>
Anisoptera	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>
Anisoptera	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>
Anisoptera	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>
Anisoptera	Golden-ringed	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>
Anisoptera	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>
Zygoptera	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>
Anisoptera	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>
Anisoptera	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>
Anisoptera	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>
Zygoptera	White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>
Zygoptera	Willow Emerald	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>

APPENDIX II – SURVEY DATES AND LOCATIONS

What3Word locations of transects and point counts

Sample point name	Transect start/ point count	Transect end	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4
Applesham Transect 1	///resurgent.concerned.proven	///dolly.hopeless.bedrooms	04/07/2024	11/08/2024	18/09/2024	19/05/2025
Applesham Point Count 2 (ditch)	///redefined.powerful.revived		Missed	11/08/2024	18/09/2024	19/05/2025
Applesham Point Count 1 (river)	///craftsmen.senders.shelters		04/07/2024	Missed	18/09/2024	19/05/2025
Catsfold Farm Transect 1	///haggis.stickler.space	///branched.scratches.strikers	25/06/2024	02/08/2024	21/09/2024	20/05/2025
Catsfold Point Count 1 (ditch)	///scorched.thrillers.tycoons		25/06/2024	02/08/2024	21/09/2024	20/05/2025
Ford Farm Point Count 1 (pond)	///airbag.graph.liquids		24/06/2024	29/07/2024	17/09/2024	20/05/2025
Ford Farm River Point Count 1	///burglars.evolution.stables		24/06/2024	29/07/2024	17/09/2024	Missed
Ford Farm River Point Count 2	///gifted.barman.syndicate		24/06/2024	29/07/2024	17/09/2024	Missed
Ford Farm River Point Count 3	///breeding.tanked.overdrive		24/06/2024	29/07/2024	17/09/2024	Missed
Ford Farm River Point Count 4	///warm.dolly.graceful		24/06/2024	29/07/2024	17/09/2024	20/05/2025
Ford Farm Point Count 2 (pond)	///sensitive.prefix.thumbnail		None	29/07/2024	17/09/2024	20/05/2025
Huddlestone Point Count 1 (pond)	///funky.eaten.pinging		24/06/2024	30/07/2024	21/09/2024	20/05/2025
Huddlestone River Point Count 1	///photocopy.mothering.overnpower		24/06/2024	30/07/2024	21/09/2024	20/05/2025

Huddlestone River Point Count 2	///jokes.courage.operating		24/06/2024	30/07/2024	21/09/2024	20/05/2025
Huddlestone River Point Count 3	///equivocal.bends.during		24/06/2024	30/07/2024	21/09/2024	20/05/2025
Kings Barn Farm Point Count 1 (ditch)	///acid.making.shipyards		04/07/2024	11/08/2024	21/09/2024	19/05/2025
Kings Barn Farm Point Count 2 (ditch)	///skipped.tramps.brimmed		04/07/2024	11/08/2024	21/09/2024	19/05/2025
Kings Barn Farm Transect 1	///allergy.musician.plantings	///garlic.encroach.slave	04/07/2024	11/08/2024	21/09/2024	19/05/2025
New Salts Farm Point Count 1	///golf.older.trunk		04/07/2024	11/08/2024	Cancelled	Cancelled
Pad Farm Point Count 1 (ditch)	///captures.tinned.suits		04/07/2024	11/08/2024	18/09/2024	19/05/2025
Pad Farm Point Count 2 (ditch)	///line.camps.masses		04/07/2024	11/08/2024	18/09/2024	19/05/2025
Sakeham 1 Point Count 1 (river)	///grounding.moss.apples		17/06/2024	26/07/2024	17/09/2024	20/05/2025
Sakeham Transect 1	///inflame.ulterior.circulate	///coconuts.gazette.walkaway	17/06/2024	26/07/2024	17/09/2024	20/05/2025
Sakeham 2 Point Count 1 (pond)	///saved.incisions.entire		17/06/2024	29/07/2024	17/09/2024	20/05/2025
Sakeham Transect 2	///bloom.years.sheepish	///tastes.canine.winded	17/06/2024	29/07/2024	17/09/2024	20/05/2025
Shermanbury Transect 1	///nudge.relate.reserve	///terribly.squirted.breakfast	17/06/2024	26/07/2024	17/09/2024	20/05/2025
Woods Mill Point Count 1 (pond)	///hammocks.delays.squad		25/06/2024	05/08/2024	20/09/2024	20/05/2025
Woods Mill Transect 1	///phantom.nooks.monk	///devalued.exclusive.resist	25/06/2024	05/08/2024	20/09/2024	20/05/2025
Woods Mill Point Count 2 (pond)	///buzz.bumps.decoding		None	05/08/2024	20/09/2024	20/05/2025

APPENDIX III – BRITISH IUCN STATUSES ODONATA 2025

Sub-Order	Common Name	Species Name	British IUCN Status 2025	British IUCN Status 2008
Anisoptera	Azure Hawker	<i>Aeshna caerulea</i>	Endangered	VU
Anisoptera	Banded Darter	<i>Sympetrum pedemontanum</i>	Not Applicable	NA
Anisoptera	Black Darter	<i>Sympetrum danae</i>	Near Threatened	LC
Anisoptera	Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Brilliant Emerald	<i>Somatochlora metallica</i>	Endangered	VU
Anisoptera	Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Common Clubtail	<i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i>	Near Threatened	NT
Anisoptera	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Common Hawker	<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	Near Threatened	LC
Anisoptera	Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Four-spotted Chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Golden-ringed Dragonfly	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Green Darner	<i>Anax junius</i>	Not Applicable	NA
Anisoptera	Green-eyed Hawker	<i>Aeshna isoceles</i>	Least Concern	EN
Anisoptera	Hairy Dragonfly	<i>Brachytron pratense</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Large White-faced Darter	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>	Not Applicable	
Anisoptera	Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>	Least Concern	NE
Anisoptera	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Northern Emerald	<i>Somatochlora arctica</i>	Endangered	NT
Anisoptera	Orange-spotted Emerald	<i>Oxygastra curtisii</i>	Regionally Extinct	RE
Anisoptera	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>	Least Concern	NT
Anisoptera	Scarlet Darter	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>	Not Applicable	NA
Anisoptera	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Least Concern	LC
Anisoptera	Southern Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>	Least Concern	NA
Anisoptera	Vagrant Darter	<i>Sympetrum vulgatum</i>	Not Applicable	NA
Anisoptera	Vagrant Hawker	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>	Not Applicable	NA
Anisoptera	Wandering Glider	<i>Pantala flavescens</i>	Not Applicable	NA
Anisoptera	White-faced Darter	<i>Leucorrhinia dubia</i>	Endangered	EN
Anisoptera	Yellow-legged Clubtail	<i>Stylurus flavipes</i>	Not Applicable	NA
Anisoptera	Yellow-spotted Emerald	<i>Somatochlora flavomaculata</i>	Not Applicable	

Anisoptera	Yellow-winged Darter	<i>Sympetrum flaveolum</i>	Not Applicable	LC
Anisoptera		<i>Sympetrum nigrescens</i>	Not Applicable	DD
Zygoptera	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Least Concern	LC
Zygoptera	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	Least Concern	LC
Zygoptera	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	Least Concern	LC
Zygoptera	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Least Concern	LC
Zygoptera	Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Least Concern	LC
Zygoptera	Common Winter Damselfly	<i>Sympetrum fusca</i>	Not Applicable	
Zygoptera	Dainty Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion scitulum</i>	Endangered	RE
Zygoptera	Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>	Least Concern	LC
Zygoptera	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Least Concern	LC
Zygoptera	Norfolk Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion armatum</i>	Regionally Extinct	RE
Zygoptera	Northern Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion hastulatum</i>	Endangered	EN
Zygoptera	Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>	Least Concern	LC
Zygoptera	Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura pumilio</i>	Endangered	EN
Zygoptera	Scarce Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes dryas</i>	Least Concern	NT
Zygoptera	Small Red Damselfly	<i>Ceriagrion tenellum</i>	Near Threatened	LC
Zygoptera	Small Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma viridulum</i>	Least Concern	NE
Zygoptera	Southern Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	Endangered	EN
Zygoptera	Southern Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes barbarus</i>	Least Concern	NA
Zygoptera	Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>	Least Concern	NT
Zygoptera	White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>	Least Concern	LC
Zygoptera	Willow Emerald Damselfly	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>	Least Concern	NA