

PADNELL GRANGE, WATERLOOVILLE

HDA Ref: 1127.8

Date: 10th April 2026

TECHNICAL NOTE TO ACCOMPANY BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN ASSESSMENT

1. This briefing note accompanies the Biodiversity Net Gain assessment calculation prepared in relation to the development proposals at Padnell Grange, Waterlooville.
2. The Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment has been calculated with reference to the landscape proposals shown on the *Landscape Surface Finishes Plan* (Charnwood Landscape Design Limited, 2026).
3. The Biodiversity Net Gain assessment calculator used was Defra's Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool. The plans associated with the calculation are provided within *Appendix A* and extracts from the assessment calculator are included within *Appendix B*.

Broad habitats

4. The calculations for the losses and gains in broad habitats (e.g. grassland) indicated on the *BNG Proposed Broad Habitats Plan (Appendix A)* are summarised in *Table 1* below.

Table 1: Summary of on-site losses and gains in broad habitats

	Baseline		Post-development on-site		On-site change	
Habitat group	Existing area (ha)	Existing value (biodiversity units)	Proposed area (ha)	Proposed value (biodiversity units)	Area change (ha)	Unit change (biodiversity units)
Grassland	1.95	3.91	0.76	3.38	-1.19	-0.52
Heathland and scrub	0.09	0.40	0.09	0.68	0.00	0.28
Urban	0.78	0.07	1.97	1.16	1.19	1.09
Individual Trees	1.94	24.86	1.77	20.98	-0.18	-3.88

5. The calculations for the losses and gains in broad habitats (e.g. grassland, scrub) indicated on the plan in *Appendix A* identify that the development proposals would result in a loss in biodiversity units for broad habitats of -3.04 units (loss). This is a -10.39% reduction over the baseline value of the site, thereby indicating that the proposed development could not deliver a biodiversity net gain. In order to achieve a 10% net gain, given the predicted net loss of -3.04 units, an offset of 5.96 biodiversity units would be required.

7. Linear habitats

The calculation based on the loss/gain of hedgerows assessed from the emerging proposals identifies a total gain in biodiversity units of +0.31 (gain). This is an 11.95% increase over the baseline value of the site, thereby indicating that based on the current proposals the proposed development will deliver a biodiversity net gain in linear habitats.

8. Conclusion

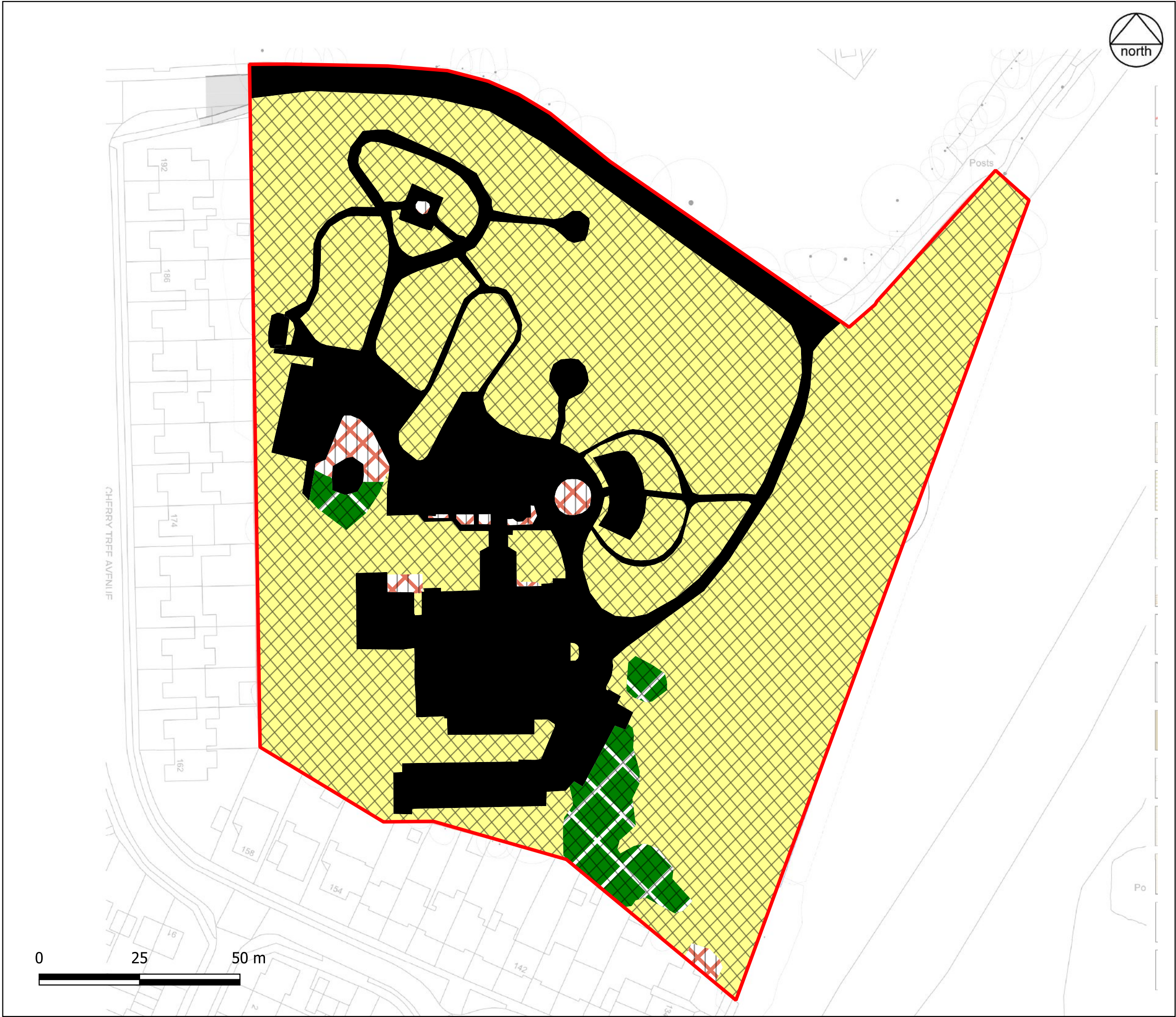
The Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment calculation based on the landscape scheme indicates that a net loss for 'broad habitats' (-10.39%) and a net gain for 'linear habitats' (+11.95%) will arise as a result of the current proposals¹.

9. An offset of 5.96 biodiversity units would be required in order to provide a 10% net gain in broad habitats. It is proposed that this offset is achieved through either a contribution towards appropriate off-site compensation in the wider landscape or alternatively a bespoke off-site scheme. This would provide opportunity to target habitat creation/enhancement works in areas where maximum ecological benefit can be achieved, for example in the vicinity of designated sites and/or through complementing other ecological networks.

¹ Please note that the calculation is provisional and should be reviewed at appropriate design stages

Appendix A

Supporting Plans



KEY

- Site boundary
- Habitats baseline
 - Developed land; sealed surface
 - Introduced shrub
 - Mixed scrub
 - Modified grassland
- Baseline habitat condition
 - Poor
 - N/A - Other
 - Condition Assessment N/A

CLIENT:
Stonebond Properties (Guildford) Ltd & the
Borrow Foundation

PROJECT:
Padnell Grange, Waterlooville

TITLE:
BNG Baseline Broad Habitats Plan

SCALE AT A3: DATE:
See Scale Bar April 2026

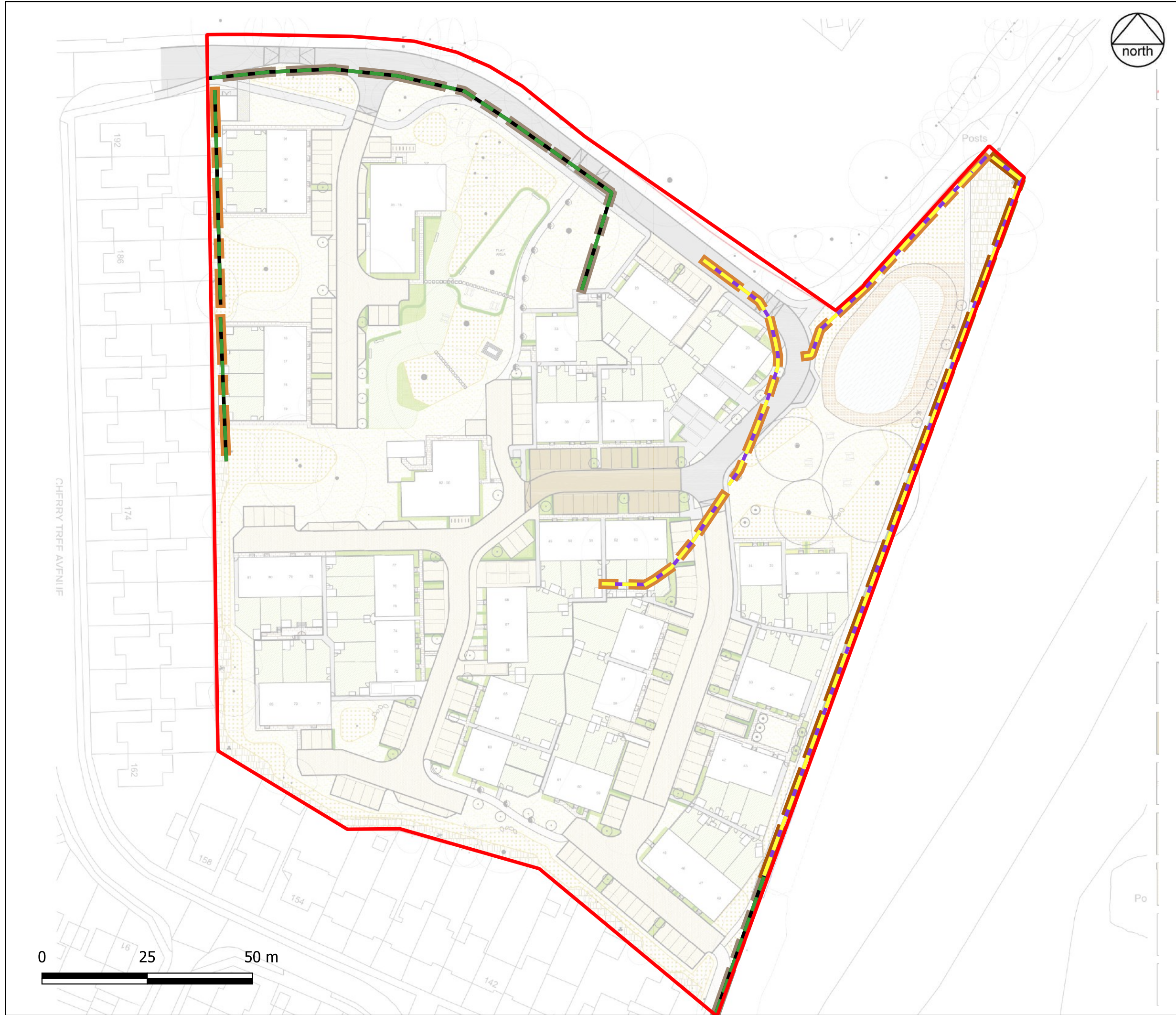
1027.8 / 10

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- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Hedgerow baseline
 - Line of trees
 - Native hedgerow
 - Baseline hedgerow condition
 - Good
 - Moderate
 - Poor

CLIENT:
Stonebond Properties (Guildford) Ltd & the
Borrow Foundation

PROJECT:
Padnell Grange, Waterlooville

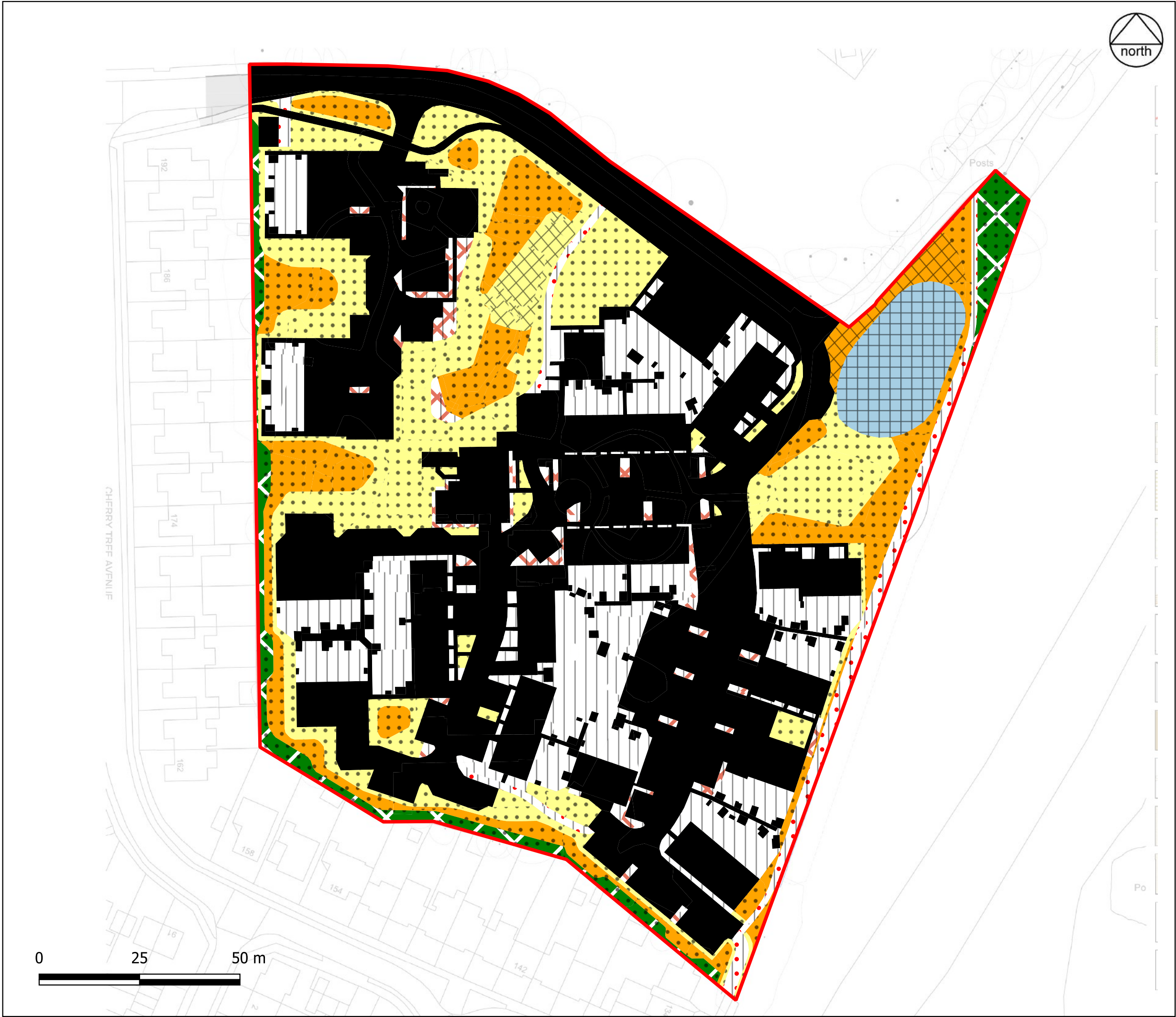
TITLE:
BNG Baseline Linear Habitats Plan

SCALE AT A3: See Scale Bar
DATE: April 2026

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KEY

Site boundary

Habitats proposed

Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface

Developed land; sealed surface

Introduced shrub

Mixed scrub

Modified grassland

Other neutral grassland

Sustainable drainage system

Vegetated garden

Proposed habitats condition

Good

Moderate

Poor

N/A - Other

Condition Assessment N/A

CLIENT:
Stonebond Properties (Guildford) Ltd & the Borrow Foundation

PROJECT:
Padnell Grange, Waterlooville

TITLE:
BNG Proposed Broad Habitats Plan

SCALE AT A3:
See Scale Bar

DATE:
April 2026

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KEY

- Site boundary
- Hedgerows proposed
 - Line of trees
 - Native hedgerow
 - Lost
- Proposed hedgerow condition
 - Good
 - Moderate
 - Poor
 - N/A

CLIENT:
Stonebond Properties (Guildford) Ltd & the Borrow Foundation

PROJECT:
Padnell Grange, Waterlooville

TITLE:
BNG Proposed Linear Habitats Plan

SCALE AT A3: See Scale Bar **DATE:** April 2026

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Appendix B

Extracts from Defra's Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool

Padnell grange, Waterlooville		<div>Return to results menu</div>						
Headline Results								
Scroll down for final results ▲								
On-site baseline		Habitat units	29.24					
		Hedgerow units	2.63					
		Watercourse units	0.00					
On-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>		Habitat units	28.20					
		Hedgerow units	2.94					
		Watercourse units	0.00					
On-site net change <small>(units & percentage)</small>		Habitat units	-3.04	-10.39%	On-site net gain is less than target set ▲			
		Hedgerow units	0.31	11.95%				
		Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%				
Off-site baseline		Habitat units	0.00					
		Hedgerow units	0.00					
		Watercourse units	0.00					
Off-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>		Habitat units	0.00					
		Hedgerow units	0.00					
		Watercourse units	0.00					
Off-site net change <small>(units & percentage)</small>		Habitat units	0.00	0.00%				
		Hedgerow units	0.00	0.00%				
		Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%				
Combined net unit change <small>(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>		Habitat units	-3.04					
		Hedgerow units	0.31					
		Watercourse units	0.00					
Spatial risk multiplier (SRM) deductions		Habitat units	0.00					
		Hedgerow units	0.00					
		Watercourse units	0.00					
FINAL RESULTS								
Total net unit change <small>(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>		Habitat units	-3.04					
		Hedgerow units	0.31					
		Watercourse units	0.00					
Total net % change <small>(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>		Habitat units	-10.39%	Total net gain achieved is less than target set ▲				
		Hedgerow units	11.95%					
		Watercourse units	0.00%					
Trading rules satisfied?		No - Check Trading Summaries ▲						
Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit	No additional hedgerow units required to meet target ✓ No additional watercourse units required to meet target ✓			
Habitat units	10.00%	29.24	32.16	5.96				
Hedgerow units	10.00%	2.63	2.89	0.00				
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00				

Project Name: Puchell grange, Waterlooville Map Reference:

A-1 On-Site Habitat Baseline

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Area habitat summary

Total Net Unit Change

-3.04

Total Net % Change

-10.00%

Trading Rules Satisfied

No - check trading summaries A

Existing area habitats					Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance			Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Ecological baseline
Ref	Broad Habitat	Habitat Type	Irreplaceable habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier		
1	Grassland	Modified grassland	No	1.8123	Low	2	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required 2	3.63
2	Grassland	Modified grassland	No	0.0285	Low	2	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required 2	0.06
3	Grassland	Modified grassland	No	0.0339	Low	2	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required 2	0.07
4	Grassland	Modified grassland	No	0.0791	Low	2	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required 2	0.16
5	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	No	0.0974	Medium	4	Poor	1	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Medium strategic significance	1.1	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required 2	0.38
6	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	No	0.0041	Medium	4	Poor	1	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Medium strategic significance	1.1	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required 2	0.02
7	Urban	Developed land, sealed surface	No	0.7424	V Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Compensation Not Required	0.00
8	Urban	Introduced shrub	No	0.0358	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required 2	0.07
9	Individual trees	Urban tree	No	1.4829	Medium	4	Good	3	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Medium strategic significance	1.1	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required 2	19.87
10	Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0614	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Medium strategic significance	1.1	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required 2	0.72
11	Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.2809	Medium	4	Good	3	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Medium strategic significance	1.1	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required 2	3.71
12	Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0977	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Medium strategic significance	1.1	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required 2	0.96
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
				Total habitat area	4.77								
				Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal land structures)	9.89								

Project Name: Padnell grange, Waterlooille Map Reference:
A-2 On-Site Habitat Creation

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Area habitat summary

Total Net Unit Change	-3.04
Total Net % Change	-10.39%
Trading Rules Satisfied	No - check trading summaries ▲
Area Check	Area Acceptable ✓

Post intervention habitats

	Post intervention habitats												
Ref	Broad Habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Temporal multiplier	Difficulty	Habitat units delivered	User comments			
				Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition (years)			Final difficulty of creation		
1	Grassland	Modified grassland	0.0435	Low	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	4	Low	0.15	See appendix D		
2	Grassland	Modified grassland	0.2114	Low	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	4	Low	0.73	See appendix D		
3	Grassland	Modified grassland	0.0314	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	1	Low	0.06	See appendix D		
4	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.0189	Medium	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.14	See appendix D		
5	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.0057	Medium	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.04	See appendix D		
6	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.0995	Medium	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.73	See appendix D		
7	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.0251	Medium	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.18	See appendix D		
8	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.0022	Medium	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.02	See appendix D		
9	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.086	Medium	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.63	See appendix D		
10	Urban	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	0.0728	V Low	N/A - Other	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	0	Low	0.00	No condition assessment required		
11	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.0004	V Low	N/A - Other	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	0	Low	0.00	No condition assessment required		
12	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.1208	V Low	N/A - Other	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	0	Low	0.00	No condition assessment required		
13	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	1.1975	V Low	N/A - Other	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	0	Low	0.00	No condition assessment required		
14	Urban	Introduced shrub	0.0523	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	1	Low	0.10	No condition assessment required		
15	Urban	Sustainable drainage system	0.0844	Low	Good	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Medium	0.31	See appendix D		
16	Urban	Vegetated garden	0.0129	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	1	Low	0.02	No condition assessment required		
17	Urban	Vegetated garden	0.3748	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	1	Low	0.72	No condition assessment required		
18	Individual trees	Urban tree	0.2036	Medium	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	27	Low	0.68	See appendix D - 50 small trees proposed		
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													
		Total habitat area	2.64									4.54	

Site Area (Excluding area of individual trees, green walls, intertidal hard structure)

2.44

Project Name: Padnell grange, Waterloooville Map Reference:
B-1 On-Site Hedge Baseline

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Hedgerow summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.31
Total Net % Change	11.98%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

Existing hedgerow habitats				Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Required Action to Meet Trading Rules	Ecological baseline Total hedgerow units
Ref	Hedge number	Habitat type	Length (m)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance		
1		Line of trees	0.083	Low	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.37
2		Line of trees	0.161	Low	Poor	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.32
3		Native hedgerow	0.184	Low	Good	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	1.21
4		Native hedgerow	0.165	Low	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.73
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
			0.89					8.83

						Comments		
Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length lost	Units lost	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
0.083	0	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	See Appendix C		
0.11	0	0.22	0.00	0.05	0.10	See Appendix C		
0.184	0	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	See Appendix C		
0.047	0	0.21	0.00	0.12	0.52	See Appendix C		
0.48	0.00	2.01	0.00	0.17	0.62			

Project Name: Padnell grange, Waterloooville Map Reference:

B-2 On-Site Hedge Creation

Condense / Show Columns

Condense / Show Rows

Main Menu

Hedgerow summary	
Total Net Unit Change	0.31
Total Net % Change	11.85%
Trading Rules Satisfied	Yes ✓

		Proposed habitats		Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Temporal multiplier		Difficulty risk multipliers	Hedge units delivered	Comments		
Ref	New hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic significance	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition (years)	Final difficulty of creation		User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number
1		Native hedgerow	0.254	Low	Moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Standard time to target condition applied	5	Low	0.94	See appendix D		
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
			0.25							0.94			

Appendix C

Condition Assessment Sheets - Baseline habitats

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
<p>Amenity grassland lawn dominating the grounds of Padnell Grange. Grass species recorded include Perennial Ryegrass, False Oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>), Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Fescue and Common Bent. Other species recorded include Daisy, Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>), Ribwort Plantain, White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), Creeping Buttercup, Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>), Germander Speedwell (<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>) Creeping Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), Wood Spurge (<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>), Yarrow, and Smooth Hawksbeard (<i>Crepis capillaris</i>). There are scattered semi-mature to mature Oak trees across the grassland. The grassland is frequently mown and has a short sward. Scattered young trees including Elder, Hawthorn, Prunus sp, Cherry Plum, Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>) and Chinese Juniper. Other species recorded included Pendulous Sedge, Common Nettle, Ivy and Bramble.</p>			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	<p>There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.</p> <p>Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.</p>	N	Species poor grassland - does not achieve criteria.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	Frequently mown to a short sward height
C	<p>Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present).</p> <p>Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.</p>	Y	Well managed - limits cover of scrub within parcel.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Y	Limited damaged within parcel recorded.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Y	<10% bare ground cover within parcel
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y	No bracken recorded within the parcel
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Y	No INNS recorded within parcel.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		N	
Number of criteria passed		5	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	Y	

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	15 & 17
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description 15.Fenced off area of unmanaged species-poor semi-improved grassland consisting of Yorkshire Fog with Tufted Hair Grass together with Broadleaved Dock, Hedge Bindweed, Yarrow, Greater Birds-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>) and Ribwort Plantain. Bramble has started to dominate the area. 17.Fenced off area of unmanaged species-poor semi-improved grassland with species similar to Target Note (15). Other species recorded include Ivy, Leyland Cypress and Cotoneaster.			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	N	Species poor grassland - does not achieve criteria.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	Unmanaged sward to a height >7cm in height.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	N	Bramble is dominant within the parcels
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Y	Limited damaged within parcel recorded.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Y	<10% bare ground cover within parcel
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y	No bracken recorded within the parcel
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Y	No INNS recorded within parcel.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		N	
Number of criteria passed		4	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	Y	

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Line of trees Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch Ecologically valuable line of trees Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch			
Habitat Description			
11.Line of Lawson's Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>) trees up to 10m in height with some Cherry Laurel also present.			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook ¹ . For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook. Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	11
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	N	Non native trees
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Y	Yes, continuous canopy
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	No veteran trees or trees with niches present.
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice ² .	N	Hard standing present within 6m of treeline
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Y	Trees within tree line are in healthy condition.
		Number of criteria passed	2
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	Y	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Line of trees Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch Ecologically valuable line of trees Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch			
Habitat Description			
13.Line of Lawson's Cypress trees up to 10m in height. Other species recorded include Leylandii Cypress, Hazel, Prunus sp., Ivy and Holly and an understory of Flag Iris, Bramble and Nettle			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook ¹ . For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook. Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	13
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	N	Non native trees
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Y	Yes, continuous canopy
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	No veteran trees or trees with niches present.
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice ² .	Y	Undisturbed land on both sides of the treeline.
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Y	Trees within tree line are in healthy condition.
Number of criteria passed			3
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Y	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160) Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub			
Habitat Description			
9. Scattered young trees including Elder, Hawthorn, Prunus sp, Cherry Plum, Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>) and Chinese Juniper. Other species recorded included Pendulous Sedge, Common Nettle, Ivy and Bramble. Scrub heavily overgrown with bramble with no ecotone to adjacent habitat.			
For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:	Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)		
For other scrub types see:	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification		
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	9
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). ¹ - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species ² , - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	Y	The habitat mainly comprises native scrub, with more than three woody species present and no single dominant species exceeding 75% cover.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran ³) shrubs are all present.	N	Relatively young, newly established scrub.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) and species indicative of suboptimal condition ⁶ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Y	No INNS recorded
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	N	No ecotone present
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	Small areas of scrub with no clearings nor glades.
Number of criteria passed			2
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	Y	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types

Habitat Type

Native hedgerow

Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch

Native hedgerow with trees

Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Species-rich native hedgerow

Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch

Species-rich native hedgerow with trees

Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

3.Defunct species-poor Hawthorn hedgerow up to 5m in height. The ground flora beneath the hedge includes Common Nettle, Broadleaved Dock, Ivy and Creeping Buttercup. A single Holly bush was also recorded within the hedgerow. The hedgerow had not been recently managed at the time of survey.

4.Defunct species-poor Hawthorn hedgerow up to 1.5m in height. Yew was also recorded within the hedgerow. The ground flora includes Common Nettle, Ivy, Bramble and Scarlet Pimpernel (Anagallis arvensis). Gaps present between the ground and canopy over 5%< of its total length.

See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 2 and UK Habitat Classification:

[ukhab - UK Habitat Classification](#)

On-site or off-site, site name and location

Survey date and Surveyor name

Limitations (if applicable)

Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)

3 & 4

Grid reference

Habitat parcel reference

Conditioning Assessment Details

A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.

This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook¹ and Favourable Conservation Status document². For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook.

Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes

Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)

Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'

Criteria description

Criterion passed (Yes or No)

Notes (such as justification)

C1

A1.

Height

>1.5 m average along length

The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees.

Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice)

A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).

N

Defunct hedgerows

A2.

Width

>1.5 m average along length

The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees.

Outgrowths (such as blackthorn Prunus spinosa suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height.

Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).

N

Defunct hedgerows

B1.

Gap - hedge base

Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length

This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth.

Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).

N

Defunct hedgerows

B2.

Gap - hedge canopy continuity

Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m

This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small).

Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).

Y

Canopy gaps over 5%< of its total length.

C1.

Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation

>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length.
Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and
Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).

This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow.

Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow.

This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.

Y

Hedgerows border developed land on one side. The other comprises amenity grassland.

C2.

Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation

Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.

The indicator species used are nettles Urtica spp., cleavers Galium aparine and docks Rumex spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.

N

Common nettle is dominant in understorey

D1.

Invasive and neophyte species

>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA³) and recently introduced species.

Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website⁴, as well as the BSBI website⁵ where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website⁶.

Y

No INNS present

D2.

Current damage

>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.

This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes.

This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).

Y

No damage recorded along hedgerow

Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only

E1.

Tree class

There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and/or ancient⁷), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.

This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.

E2.

Tree health

At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.

This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees

Category

Category Requirements

Metric Score

Good

No more than 2 failures in total;
AND
No more than 1 failure in any functional group.

3

Moderate

No more than 4 failures in total;
AND
Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).

2

Poor

Fails a total of more than 4 attributes;
OR
Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).

1

Score achieved:

Moderate

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees

Category

Category Requirements

Metric score

Good

No more than 2 failures in total;
AND
No more than 1 failure in any functional group.

3

Moderate

No more than 5 failures in total;
AND
Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).

2

Poor

Fails a total of more than 5 attributes;
OR
Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).

1

Score achieved:

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types

Habitat Type

Native hedgerow

Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch

Native hedgerow with trees

Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Species-rich native hedgerow

Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch

Species-rich native hedgerow with trees

Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

5. Inhab species-poor hedgerow dominated by Hawthorn managed to 2.5m. Other woody species recorded include Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Holly, Ash, and Elder (Sambucus nigra). Other species recorded include Ivy, Bramble, Cleavers, Common Nettle, Broadleaved Dock and Barren Brome (Bromus sterilis).

See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 2 and UK Habitat Classification:

ukhab - UK Habitat Classification

On-site or off-site, site name and location

Survey date and Surveyor name

5

Limitations (if applicable)

Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)

Grid reference

Habitat parcel reference

Conditioning Assessment Details

A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.

This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook¹ and Favourable Conservation Status document². For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook.

Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes

Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)	Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'	Criteria description	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types				
A1. Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice) A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	Y	Managed to 2.5m in height.
A2. Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn Prunus spinosa suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	Y	Hedgerow width >1.5m in width
B1. Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	Y	Managed hedgerow - hedgerow base gap <0.5m
B2. Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Y	Managed hedgerow - no large gaps present within the hedgerow
C1. Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length. Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	Y	Grassland along both sides of hedgerow
C2. Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles Urtica spp., cleavers Galium aparine and docks Rumex spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	N	Nettle and Cleavers are dominant in hedgerow understorey
D1. Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website ⁴ , as well as the BSBI website ⁵ where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website ⁶ .	Y	No INNS recorded
D2. Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	Y	No damage to hedgerow recorded.

Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only

E1. Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and/or ancient ⁷), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		
E2. Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.		

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Score achieved:		3

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Score achieved:		

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types

Habitat Type

Native hedgerow

Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch

Native hedgerow with trees

Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Species-rich native hedgerow

Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch

Species-rich native hedgerow with trees

Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

10. Intact species-poor heavily managed hedgerow up to 1.5m in height. The hedgerow is dominated by Hawthorn. Other species recorded include Hazel, Oak (*Quercus* spp.), Holly, Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Box (*Buxus* spp.), Lonicera nitida, Bramble, Common Nettle and Ivy.

See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 2 and UK Habitat Classification:

[ukhab - UK Habitat Classification](#)

On-site or off-site, site name and location

Survey date and Surveyor name

Limitations (if applicable)

Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)

Grid reference

Habitat parcel reference

Scoring Assessment Details

A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.

This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook¹ and Favourable Conservation Status document². For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook.

Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes

Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)	Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'	Criteria description	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
C1: C1 groups - applicable to all hedgerow types				
A1. Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice) A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	Y	Managed at 1.5m in height
A2. Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	N	<1.5m in width along length
B1. Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	Y	<0.5 gap along the length of hedgerow
B2. Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Y	Intact hedgerow that is managed no significant gaps present
C1. Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length. Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	Y	Bordered by amenity grassland
C2. Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles <i>Urtica</i> spp., cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> and docks <i>Rumex</i> spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	N	Common Nettle Dominant in understorey
D1. Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website ⁴ , as well as the BSBI website ⁵ where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website ⁶ .	Y	No INNS present
D2. Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	N	Damage recorded within hedgerow and undisturbed ground along length.
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only				
E1. Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and/or ancient ⁷), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		
E2. Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.		

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Score achieved:		2

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Score achieved:		

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Tree Ref	Age	Species (Latin)	Stem Dia (mm)	Comments	Native	Mature	Canopy cover	Continuous canopy	Eco Niches	Damage	Score	Size	Condition	Lost
RETAINED														
17	Over-Mature	Oak	590	Dead tree.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Medium	Good	
18	Mature	Oak	810	Upright branche architecture.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Large	Good	
21	Mature	Oak	480	High, distorted crown shape.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Medium	Good	
24	Mature	Oak	730	Fair overall physiological and structural condition.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Large	Good	
26	Mature	Oak	590	Epicormic growth on stem.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Medium	Good	
27	Mature	Oak	860	Growing on small mound. Crown is biased to the south.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Large	Good	
28	Early-Mature	Oak	420	Small suppressed crown.	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	4	Medium	Moderate	
29	Mature	Oak	820	Slightly shorter extension growth than normal for the species.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Large	Good	
31	Mature	Oak	520	Growing on top of a small bank.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Medium	Good	
32	Mature	Oak	600	Diameter estimated as stem inaccessible.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Large	Good	
95	Over-Mature	Oak	1130	Large areas of missing bark on the lower stem with some degradation of the exposed wood. Evidence of significant limb removal in the upper crown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	XL	Good	
97	Early-Mature	Oak	310	Not plotted on the survey base plan-location estimated. Off-site and inaccessible- dimensions estimated. Suppressed crown.	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	4	Medium	Moderate	
98	Mature	Oak	1080	Good overall physiological and structural condition.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	XL	Good	
99	Mature	Oak	740	secondary stem was historically removed. Retrenchment of the upper crown which has very short extension growth. The limb to the west becoming very overextended.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Large	Good	
100	Mature	Oak	790	Fair overall physiological and structural condition. Ownership unclear. .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Large	Good	
103	Veteran	hawthorn	310	Stem leaning towards Lawson's. The tree has been pruned on the south side	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Medium	Good	
104	Mature	hawthorn	170	Multi-stemmed from ground level. The crown is encroaching on the adjacent house. Not plotted on survey base plan- location estimated.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Small	Good	
105	Mature	hawthorn	150	Slight kink in lower stem. Not plotted on survey base plan- location estimated.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Small	Good	
108	Over-Mature	Elder	300	Plotted by eye on plan. Appears to be in terminal decline.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Medium	Good	
109	Over-Mature	Elder	190	Plotted by eye on plan. Appears to be in terminal decline.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Small	Good	
112	Mature	Oak	1060	historically reduced hard and is re-growing with multiple leaders. Strips of necrotic bark on stem form ground level to crown break.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	XL	Good	
116	Mature	Cherry	130	Dense cluster of stems from ground level. Ivy on stems. Not plotted on survey base plan- location estimated.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Small	Good	
117	Early-Mature	Cherry	260	Stem bifurcates at 1.8m.  Not plotted on survey base plan- location estimated.	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	4	Small	Moderate	
118	Mature	Cherry	260	Stem divides at ground level. Decay is evident in the western stem with fungal brackets present.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Small	Good	
119	Mature	Crab apple	370	Crown slightly distorted due to adjacent cherry.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Medium	Good	
120	Early-Mature	Oak	490	Fair overall physiological and structural condition. Ivy on a stem. Has never been crown lifted.	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	5	Medium	Good	
121	Mature	Swedish whitebeam	320	One-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent tree. Not plotted on survey base plan- location estimated.		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4	Medium	Moderate	
122	Over-Mature	Cherry plum	350	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Stems are starting to fall apart.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	Medium	Good	
123	Mature	Swedish whitebeam	450	Unbalanced crown shape. Ivy on stems. Not plotted on survey base plan- location estimated.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	Medium	Good	
124	Semi-Mature	ash	180	Not plotted on survey base plan-location estimated.	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	4	Small	Moderate	
125	Mature	hawthorn	250	Small squat form. Ivy in crown.  Not plotted on survey base plan-location estimated.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Small	Good	
126	Mature	Apple	170	Unremarkable tree swamped by adjacent trees.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5	Small	Good	

127	Semi-Mature	Cherry plum	80	Multi-stemmed from ground level.			Y	Y	N	Y		3	Small	Moderate	
128	Early-Mature	hawthorn	90	Small and inconsequential.	Y		Y	Y	N	Y		4	Small	Moderate	
129	Mature	Purple norway maple	420	Good overall physiological and structural condition.		Y	Y	Y	N	Y		4	Medium	Moderate	
131	Mature	birch	240	Weeping form.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Small	Good	
133	Mature	Oak	870	Crown biased to the south but in overall good condition.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Large	Good	
134	Mature	Oak	860	Ivy on lower stem. Tree growing at the top of a bank. Upper crown slightly sparser than normal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		6	Large	Good	
135	Mature	Oak	740	Crown distorted by adjacent tree.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Large	Good	
136	Mature	Oak	480	Growing on the slope of bank. Ivy on stem.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		6	Medium	Good	
139	Mature	Oak	1070	Good overall physiological and structural condition.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	XL	Good	
140	Over-Mature	Goat willow	540	Decay pocket noted at base. Reaching the end of useful life expectancy. Not plotted on survey base plan- location estimated.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
147	Over-Mature	Oak	1500	According to RAVEN 2, this is a notable tree. Large old pruning wounds on the stem. Limbs historically removed on the northwest side. Some dieback in the northeast crown..	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		5	XL	Good	
148	Mature	Oak	1380	One branch in the upper central crown has died, with ivy on the lower stem. Notable tree	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		6	XL	Good	
149	Mature	Oak	1160	Good overall physiological and structural condition. Not plotted on survey base plan- location estimated. Growing at the top edge of a 2m bank.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	XL	Good	
154	Mature	Oak	1370	crown reduced hard and now regrown. Multiple habitat holes throughout the scaffolds. Notable tree. Not plotted on survey base plan- location estimated.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		6	XL	Good	
155	Mature	Oak	710	Growing on the banks of a small drainage ditch.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Large	Good	
156	Mature	Oak	600	Fair overall physiological and structural condition.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Large	Good	
157	Mature	Oak	580	Slightly shorter than normal extension growth.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
158	Mature	Oak	400	Cluster of three stems, likely the same tree. Crown growing as one. Stem diameter estimated average.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
159	Mature	Oak	500	Twin stemmed from 0.5m. crown biased to the north.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
160	Mature	Oak	460	Small distorted crown.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
161	Mature	Oak	570	Crown distorted by adjacent trees.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
162	Early-Mature	Oak	270	The upper 1/3 of the crown is dead. Not plotted on the survey base plan-location estimated.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		6	Small	Good	
163	Mature	Oak	440	Distorted crown shape.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
164	Mature	Oak	540	One-sided crown due to larger adjacent tree.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
165	Mature	Oak	690	Overall in good condition.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Large	Good	
166	Mature	Oak	580	Stem bifurcates at 1m. Not plotted on the survey base plan- location estimated.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
167	Mature	Oak	410	Growing through adjacent conifers.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
168	Mature	Oak	430	Growing through adjacent trees that have a suppressed crown shape.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		5	Medium	Good	
LOST															
110	Mature	Juniperus sp.	520	Overall of poor form. Not plotted on survey base plan- location estimated.		Y	Y	Y	N	Y		4	Medium	Moderate	
111	Over-Mature	Quercus robur	860	The tree is in terminal irreversible decline.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		6	Large	Good	
130	Early-Mature	Betula pendula	240	Unsustainable relationship with adjacent building. Not plotted on survey base plan- location estimated.	Y		Y	Y	N	Y		4	Small	Moderate	
132	Early-Mature	Salix caprea	180	Not plotted on survey base plan-location estimated. Growing against buildings.	Y		Y	Y	N	Y		4	Small	Moderate	
138	Mature	Quercus robur	630	Good overall physiological and structural condition.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Large	Good	
142	Mature	Quercus robur	320	Small and inconsequential.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
143	Mature	Quercus robur	850	Dieback and stag heading in the upper crown.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		6	Large	Good	
144	Mature	Quercus robur	870	Very short extension growth on a space crown.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		5	Large	Good	

145	Mature	Salix caprea	140	Multi-stemmed from ground level with weak forks forming.	Y	Y	y	Y	N	Y		5	Small	Good	
146	Mature	Prunus sp. 'Cherry'	360	Necrotic bark at 3m from old canker.		Y	y	Y	N	Y		4	Medium	Moderate	
150	Mature	Ilex aquifolium	200	Growing at the top of small bank. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Slightly sparsely foliated.	Y	Y	y	Y	N	Y		5	Small	Good	
151	Early-Mature	Quercus robur	230	Large wound in the stem. One-sided crown.	Y		y	Y	Y	Y		5	Small	Good	
169	Mature	Quercus robur	740	Shorter than normal extension growth gives a sparse crown appearance.	Y	Y	y	Y	N	Y		5	Large	Good	
170	Early-Mature	Quercus robur	440	Small drawn up crown shape.	Y		y	Y	N	Y		4	Medium	Moderate	
171	Mature	Quercus robur	430	Crown distorted by group pressure.	Y	Y	y	Y	N	Y		5	Medium	Good	
173	Mature	X Cuprocyparis leylandii	550	Diameter estimated as stem inaccessible. Fair overall physiological and structural condition.		Y	y	Y	N	Y		4	Medium	Moderate	
174	Mature	X Cuprocyparis leylandii	860	Fast growing non native. Patches of dieback in the crown.		Y	y	Y	N	Y		4	Large	Moderate	
195	Mature	Quercus robur	670	Ivy on stem. Crown is biased to south. Shorter than normal extension growth.	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y		6	Large	Good	
196	Mature	Quercus robur	550	Linear occluded bark wound on ground level to 1.8m north side, with opening into stem 12cm dia, cavity looks to be approximately 40% of the stem area	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y		6	Medium	Good	

Appendix D

Condition Assessment Sheets - Proposals

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
Amenity grassland - EL1 Flowering lawn mix (Emorsgate Seeds) within play area			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	<p>There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.</p> <p>Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.</p>	N	Due to the land usage within the play area, this grassland is unlikely to have a high species diversity
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	well managed grassland, likely to have contiguous sward height
C	<p>Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present).</p> <p>Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.</p>	Y	well managed grassland, unlikely scrub will establish
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	N	amenity grassland, expect heavy recreational use
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Y	managed grassland, unlikely to have bare ground
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y	well managed grassland, unlikely bracken will establish
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Y	No INNS present on site, appropriate management should maintain absence
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			N
Number of criteria passed			4
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	Y	

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
Amenity grassland - EL1 Flowering lawn mix (Emorsgate Seeds)			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	<p>There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.</p> <p>Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.</p>	Y	Amenity well managed grassland, unlikely to achieve high species diversity but should achieve at least 6 based on the composition of the seed mix.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	well managed grassland, likely to have contiguous sward height
C	<p>Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present).</p> <p>Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.</p>	Y	well managed grassland, unlikely scrub will establish
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	N	amenity grassland, expect heavy recreational use
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Y	managed grassland, unlikely to have bare ground
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y	well managed grassland, unlikely bracken will establish
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Y	No INNS present on site, appropriate management should maintain absence
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			Y
Number of criteria passed			5
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved	
Passes 3 or 7 criteria	Good (3)		
Includes 4 or 5 criteria	Moderate (2)	Y	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types			
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland Grassland - Lowland meadows Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland Grassland - Other neutral grassland Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430) [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] Grassland - Upland acid grassland Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland Grassland - Upland hay meadows Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
Proposed meadow throughout development - - EH1 Hedgerow mix (Emorsgate Seeds) - EW1 Woodland mix (Emorsgate Seeds) - EM1 Basic general purpose mix (Emorsgate Seeds)			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). ¹ Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Y	Meadow style grassland seeding should maintain indicator species
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Y	Although higher levels of management are expected, dedicate areas of amenity space should allow for these areas to have more natural swards
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	Y	Grassland managed as a meadow and sward richness will be maintained
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	Grassland managed as a meadow and sward richness will be maintained
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition ³ and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y	No INNS present on site, appropriate management should maintain absence
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	N	Higher levels of management and disturbance reduces likeliness of high species richness
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland)		Y	
Number of criteria passed		5	
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√	
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)			
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Proposed scrub planting along western and southern site boundary			
Habitat Description			
Proposed mixed scrub			
For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:		Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)	
For other scrub types see:		ukhab – UK Habitat Classification	
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). ¹ - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species ² , - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	Y	Mixed native species planting and management for diversity will maintain good example of habitat
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran ³) shrubs are all present.	Y	Mixed native species planting and management for diversity will maintain good range of ages as scrub is cleared on rotation to allow for young plants to grow
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) and species indicative of suboptimal condition ⁶ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Y	No INNS present on site, appropriate management should maintain absence
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Y	Scrub is within rough/meadow grassland and on woodland edges allowing for ecotones
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	Scrub will not be extensive enough for true clearings and glades
		Number of criteria passed	4
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5)		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√
Passes 5 criteria		Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)	Y
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)	

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Proposed scrub planting within the north-eastern corner of the site			
Habitat Description			
Proposed mixed scrub			
For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:		Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)	
For other scrub types see:		ukhab – UK Habitat Classification	
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). ¹ - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species ² , - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	Y	Mixed native species planting and management for diversity will maintain good example of habitat
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran ³) shrubs are all present.	Y	Mixed native species planting and management for diversity will maintain good range of ages as scrub is cleared on rotation to allow for young plants to grow
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) and species indicative of suboptimal condition ⁶ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Y	No INNS present on site, appropriate management should maintain absence
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	N	Scrub borders footpath
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	Scrub will not be extensive enough for true clearings and glades
		Number of criteria passed	3
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5)		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√
Passes 5 criteria		Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)	Y
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)	

Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral			
Habitat Description			
SUDS			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide for green roofs and UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) for			UKHab – UK Habitat Classification
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core Criteria - must be assessed for all urban habitat types :			
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	Y	Varied vegetation structure through marginal and aquatic planting
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Y	Species rich planting for wetland habitats
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ¹) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) ² cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area ³ . Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Y	No INNS present on site, appropriate management should maintain absence
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land only:			
D	The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS: - At least four early successional communities (a) to (i); Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland, (i) pools.		
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for Bioswale and SuDS habitat types only:			
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife ⁴ .	Y	Mainly native species will be proposed
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.	Y	Wetland species will be planted
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Intensive green roofs only:			
F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).		
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Biodiverse green roofs only:			
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mm; at least 50% is at 150 mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers. Note – to achieve Good condition some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc. are present.		

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Individual trees – Urban trees			
Habitat Description			
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y/N	Some trees will be native, some trees won't be
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	All trees are individual and pass this condition
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	N	Trees will not be mature in 30 years
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y	Trees will be managed according to British Standards and should not fail this condition
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	Trees will likely be too young to form ecological niches
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	All trees will be oversailing at least 20% vegetation
Number of criteria passed		3 or 4	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6)		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Passes 5 or 6 criteria		Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)	Y
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)	
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.			

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Line of trees Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch Ecologically valuable line of trees Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch			
Habitat Description			
All retained lines of trees			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook ¹ . For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook. Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	11
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	N	Non native trees
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Y	Yes, continuous canopy
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	No veteran trees or trees with niches present.
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice ² .	N	Hard standing present within 6m of treeline
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Y	Trees within tree line are in healthy condition.
		Number of criteria passed	2
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	Y	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types

Habitat Type

Native hedgerow

Habitat Description

Native hedgerows around the site

See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 2 and UK Habitat Classification: [Link to UK Habitat Classification](#)

On-site or off-site, site name

Survey date and Surveyor name

Limitations (if applicable)

Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)

Grid reference

Habitat parcel reference

Condition Assessment Details

A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.

This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook¹ and Favourable Conservation Status document². For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook.

Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes

Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)	Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'	Criteria description	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types				
A1. Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	Y	Hedges are expected to be managed at least to 1.5m
A2. Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	N	Hedges are not expected to be wider than 1.5m on average
B1. Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	Y	Appropriate management should maintain hedges to be full
B2. Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Y	Appropriate management should maintain hedges to be full
C1. Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length; Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	Y	Hedges should have at least 1m of undisturbed vegetation on at least 1 side
C2. Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate >20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles <i>Urtica</i> spp., cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> and docks <i>Rumex</i> spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	N	Due to development size and hedgerow location it is likely <20 of the ground cover will be nutrient enriched species
D1. Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website ⁴ , as well as the BSI ⁵ website ⁶ where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' ⁷ contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website ⁸ .	Y	No INNS on site and therefore hedges should be clear of INNS
D2. Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	N	Hedges are likely to be well managed due to the size of the development and location of the hedges
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only				
E1. Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example young, mature, veteran and or ancient ⁹), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		
E2. Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.		

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 – 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Score achieved:		2

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Score achieved:		