

DEFRA Biodiversity Net Gain Report

at

Cadeby Pipe Factory, Leicestershire

on behalf of



by



March 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Heatons were commissioned to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment to determine the impact on biodiversity for the land to the north-east of Cadeby, Nuneaton.
- BNG is a qualitative assessment which is applied to development and aims to result in an overall net gain of at least 10% (as per the Environment Act 2021).
- In summary, the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (February 2024) concluded that the proposed post-development plan will have an overall **11.31% net gain in habitat units, 27.43% net gain in hedgerow units and 13.80% net gain in watercourse units.**
- The net gains in biodiversity units shown to be possible as part of this development exceed the current requirements of both national (NPPF) and local (Hinkley and Bosworth Local Plan) as well as the Environment Act 2021's mandate of Biodiversity Net Gain at a minimum of 10%.
- To ensure the success of the proposed habitats the site will be subject to a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP).

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DRAWING

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of works

- 1.1.1 Heaton's were commissioned to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment to determine the impact on biodiversity as a result of the proposed extension to the existing FP McCann operations at Cadeby by introducing a plastic pipe manufacturing facility, hereafter referred to as the site.

1.2 Biodiversity Net Gain Objectives

- 1.2.1 BNG is an approach that means changes brought about by development conclude with biodiversity faring better than it did before works took place and replaces the previous policy of 'no net loss'. BNG is strongly referenced in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (National Planning Policy Framework, 2024) and the current planning decision making process.
- 1.2.2 In 2021 the Environment Bill was passed, where BNG is mentioned in Chapter 3, Part 6 ('Nature and Biodiversity') of the act. Which makes biodiversity gain a condition for any planning permissions requested or in relation to development consent for nationally significant infrastructure projects in England (Schedule 14 and Schedule 15) from February 2024.
- 1.2.3 The BNG assessment aims to:
- Determine a habitat baseline value: classify the type, distinctiveness, condition, connectivity and strategic significance of habitats present prior to development;
 - Ensure that baseline habitat conditions are classified in a robust and consistent manner, and that classification is based on the best data available at the time of assessment;
 - Determine a post development habitat value: classify the type, distinctiveness, condition, connectivity and strategic significance of habitats present;
 - Clearly identify data collection methods and any limitations;
 - Calculate baseline (pre-development) and post-development habitat units, hedgerow units and river units for the site based on current development proposals;

- Propose a BNG design with the aim of maximising BNG through habitat retention, creation, enhancement and natural succession; and
- Aim to achieve BNG on-site wherever possible; with off-site measures being considered as an alternative option if required.

2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY

- 2.1.1 The NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework, 2024) sets out requirements for the delivery of BNG, and this is supported within Planning Policy Guidance¹ (PPG) (updated February 2024). The Natural Environment PPG addresses principles across a broad spectrum of topics targeting biodiversity conservation, from individual site and species protection through to the supporting of ecosystem services, and the use of local ecological networks to support the national Nature Recovery Network. In particular the PPG promotes the delivery of measurable BNG through the creation and enhancement of habitats alongside development.
- 2.1.2 The government has confirmed that all planning permissions granted in England, with a few exceptions, will have to deliver a minimum of 10% BNG under the Environment Act 2021. The Environment Act 2021 made BNG mandatory from February 2024.
- 2.1.3 The Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan (Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council, 2024) makes reference to generating net gains by means of improving biodiversity through the creation or enhancement of habitats, leaving nature in a better state than it was before. Leicestershire County Council have also released BNG guidance to assist planning applications on new developments in accordance with the local plan within the Leicestershire area (Timms, 2022).

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

3 BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN: GOOD PRACTICE PRINCIPLES

3.1 Biodiversity Net Gain

3.1.1 BNG has been defined as ‘development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before, and an approach where developers work with local governments, wildlife groups, landowners and other stakeholders in order to support their priorities for nature conservation’ (Baker, 2016).

3.2 Good Practice Principles

3.2.1 Good practice principles for BNG are set out within Table 1.1 of Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development (Baker et al., 2019). Key principles include:

- Apply the ‘Mitigation Hierarchy’ (in line with CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) (CIEEM, 2018 V1.2 Updated 2022) and be ‘additional’ by achieving outcomes that exceed existing obligations;
- Avoid losing biodiversity which cannot be off-set elsewhere (e.g. irreplaceable habitats);
- Address risk (e.g. difficulty of achieving habitat creation / enhancement for net gain);
- Make a ‘measurable’ net gain contribution (e.g. calculated using an appropriate metric) and ensure that calculations are consistent and transparent (i.e. limitations and assumptions are clearly identified); and
- Ensure that net gain design achieves the best outcome for biodiversity (this may require both quantitative and qualitative assessment) and create a net gain legacy for long-term benefits.

4 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desktop Study

4.1.1 To accurately assess the potential ecological impacts of the scheme, a desktop study has been undertaken to identify the presence of sensitive ecological receptors at the site and within the surrounding area. Data has been obtained from a range of information sources including:

- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC); and
- Leicestershire and Rutland Environment Records Centre (LRERC).

4.2 Phase 1 Habitat Survey

4.2.1 An initial Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken on the 27th November 2024, by Director of Ecology Rhia McBain BSc (Hons) and Senior Ecologist, Alicja Kordula MSc BSc (Hons). Habitats recorded are mapped and referenced within the PEA report (Heatons, 2025). For clarity, appropriate codes were attached to certain habitats, for instance BL1, BL2, etc. See Figure 5.1 for baseline map.

4.2.2 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric (February 2024) works best where habitat types are classified using UK Habitats classification methodology (UK Hab Ltd, 2023). This informed the calculation of baseline biodiversity units.

4.3 Irreplaceable Habitat

4.3.1 Irreplaceable habitats are habitats which are very difficult (or take a very long time) to restore, recreate or replace once destroyed, due to their age, uniqueness, species diversity and rarity (DEFRA, 2024c). The habitats include some of England's most ecologically valuable terrestrial and intertidal habitats. The definition and list of irreplaceable habitats for BNG are outlined in 'Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024' (UK Government, 2024).

4.3.2 All irreplaceable habitats found on-site and/or off-site should be recorded within the metric.

4.4 Condition Assessment

4.4.1 Habitat condition was assigned following guidance from the 'User Guide' document (DEFRA, 2024a) which accompanies the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (February 2024) assessment criteria were followed for each broad habitat type, to determine the condition of each habitat for both on-site and off-site land.

- 4.4.2 Appendix B details the condition assessment methodologies for the relevant habitats on site.

4.5 Strategic Significance

- 4.5.1 The criteria within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (February 2024) were assessed by determining if habitat areas within the site occur within any strategic locations for biodiversity, form part of a designated site for nature conservation or are identified within local plans such as ecological networks or steppingstone features.

4.6 Watercourse Encroachment

- 4.6.1 The categorisation of the extent of the watercourse/riparian encroachment within the ditch network on-site followed the methodology detailed within the 'User Guide' document (DEFRA, 2024a).

4.7 Measurement of Habitat Areas

- 4.7.1 Baseline and proposed habitat areas were measured as distinct habitat parcels. Baseline habitat parcels as well as proposed post-development plans for on-site and off-site land were measured using habitat mapping in QGIS Desktop (version 3.34.6).

4.8 Calculation of Biodiversity Units

- 4.8.1 The BNG calculations for the proposed development have been assessed using the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric (February 2024) produced by Natural England and baseline habitats (Heaton, 2025). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric (February 2024) provides an updated way to measure and account for the losses, changes, and gains in biodiversity as a result of development, or changes in land management, and includes a calculation tool to demonstrate these figures.
- 4.8.2 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric (February 2024) was used to calculate the change in biodiversity units (including habitat units, hedgerow units and river units) and the overall percentage of gain / loss achieved of the proposed development (red line boundary). Metric calculations have been undertaken by Senior Ecologist Alicja Kordula MSc BSc (Hons) and subsequently checked by Ecology Director Rhia McBain BSc (Hons).

4.9 Limitations

- 4.9.1 The desk study data is third party controlled data, purchased for the purposes of this report only. Heatons cannot vouch for its accuracy and cannot be held liable for any error(s) in these data.
- 4.9.2 The initial habitat survey was undertaken outside the optimal period (April to October) for this type of survey. However, it was considered that an assessment could be made on the broad habitat types on site. Although a follow up survey on the wetland area is recommended.
- 4.9.3 It should be noted that as habitat degradation has occurred onsite before the date of the site visit (November 2024), the habitats were backdated to before the degradation activities were carried out using imagery from Google Earth (2023). Therefore, accuracy and confidence of the digitised habitat data is subject to limitations.
- 4.9.4 It should be noted that the accuracy of habitat area measurement is limited by the form of baseline data collection.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

5.1 Habitat Units

5.1.1 The baseline habitats and proposed post-development habitats are presented in Figure 5.1 to 5.5 with the areas detailed within Table 5.1 to 5.4.

Baseline

5.1.2 The baseline habitats present on site consist of:

Table 5.1: Baseline habitat areas.

Baseline Habitat	Area (ha)/Length (km)
Main Habitats	
Modified grassland	8.33
Other neutral grassland	3.57
Fens (upland and lowland)	0.05
Mixed scrub	0.01
Bramble scrub (0.25ha degraded)	0.31
Rural tree	0.1058
Hedgerow Habitats	
Native hedgerow	0.5
Native hedgerow – associated with bank or ditch	0.44
Native hedgerow with trees	0.77
Native hedgerow with trees – associated with bank or ditch	0.64
Line of trees	0.09
Watercourse Habitats	
Ditches	0.67

Proposed Post-Development

5.1.3 The proposed site habitat set to be retained (not enhanced) consists of:

Table 5.2: Proposed habitat areas set to be retained (not enhanced).

Habitat	Area (ha)/Length (km)
Main Habitats	
Other neutral grassland	0.28
Fens (upland and lowland)	0.05
Mixed scrub	0.01

Bramble scrub	0.04
Rural tree	0.1058
Hedgerow Habitats	
Native hedgerow	0.48
Native hedgerow with trees	0.76
Native hedgerow with trees – associated with bank or ditch	0.18
Line of trees	0.07
Watercourse Habitats	
Ditches	0.54

5.1.4 The proposed site enhancements consist of:

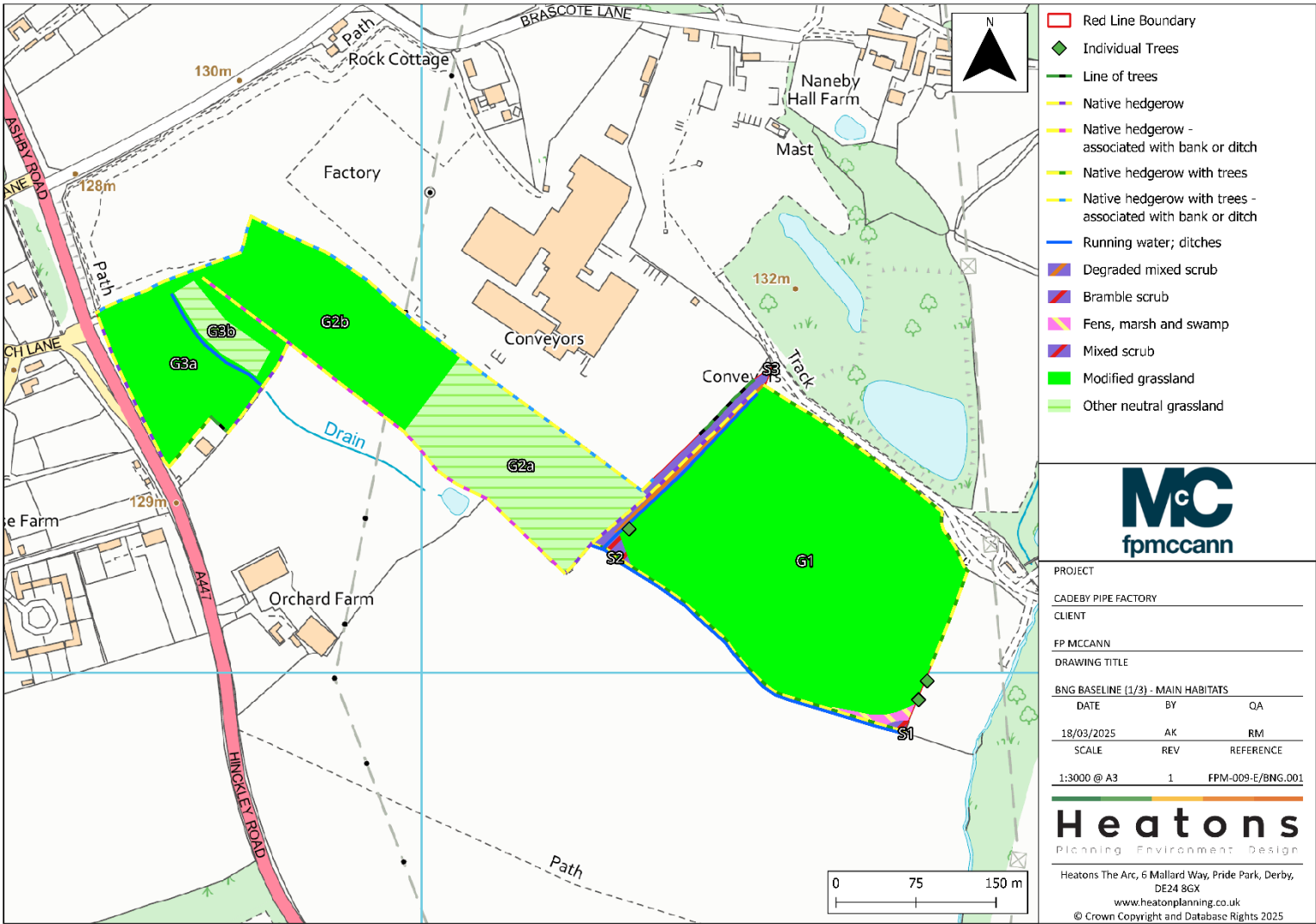
Table 5.3: Proposed habitat areas set to be enhanced.

Habitat	Area (ha)/Length (km)
Main Habitats	
Modified grassland	2.25
Other neutral grassland	0.25
Hedgerow Habitats	
Native hedgerow – associated with bank or ditch	0.44
Native hedgerow with trees – associated with bank or ditch	0.45

5.1.5 The proposed site habitat creation consists of:

Table 5.4: Proposed habitat areas set to be created.

Baseline Habitat	Area (ha)/Length (km)
Main Habitats	
Mixed scrub	0.31
Other neutral grassland	0.46
Ponds (non-priority)	0.53
Developed land; sealed surface	7.75
Reedbeds	0.33
Hedgerow Habitats	
Native hedgerow	0.18
Watercourse Habitats	
Ditches	0.13
Culvert	0.01



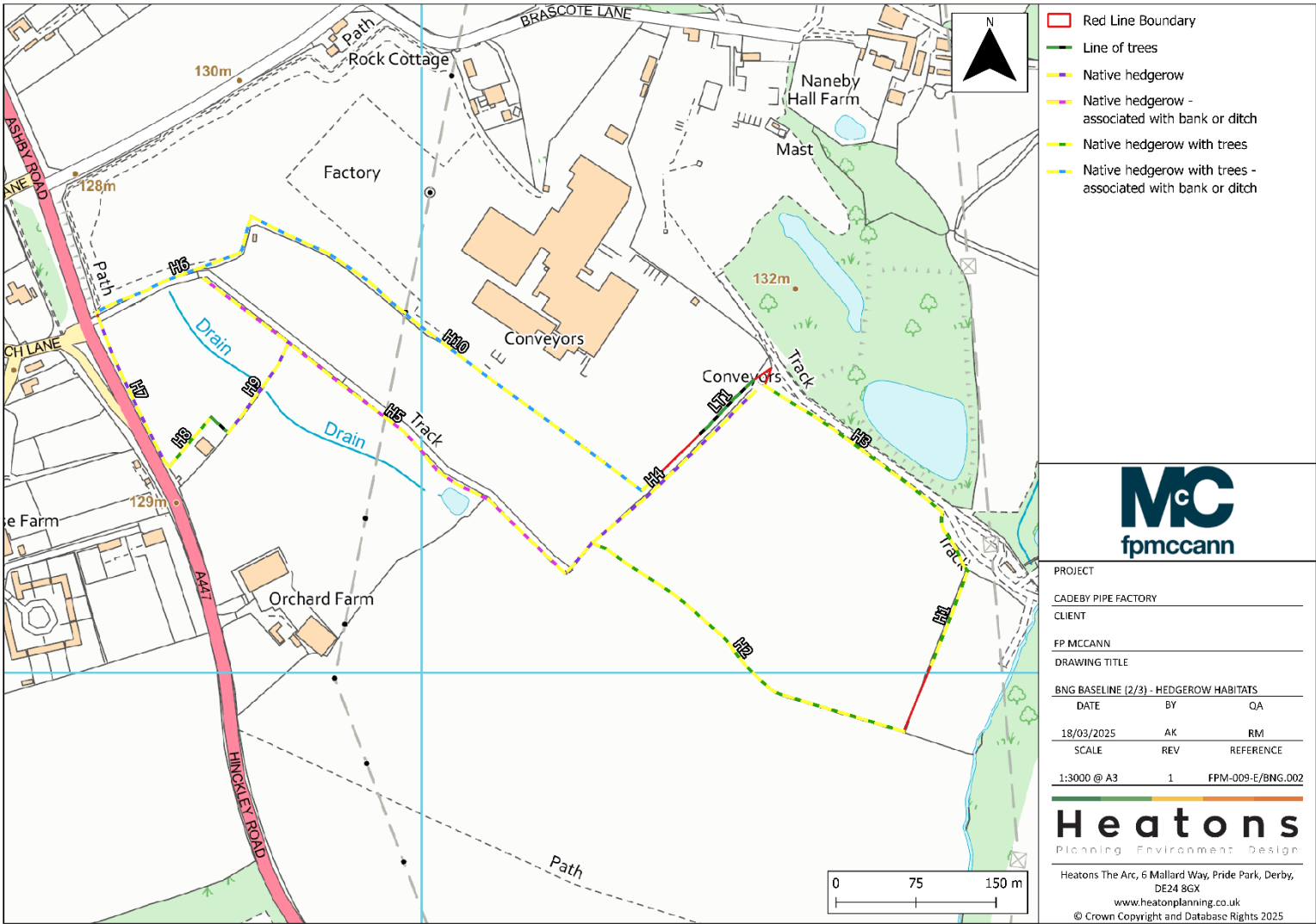


Figure 5.2: Biodiversity Net Gain baseline habitats map - hedgerows [not to scale on this page].

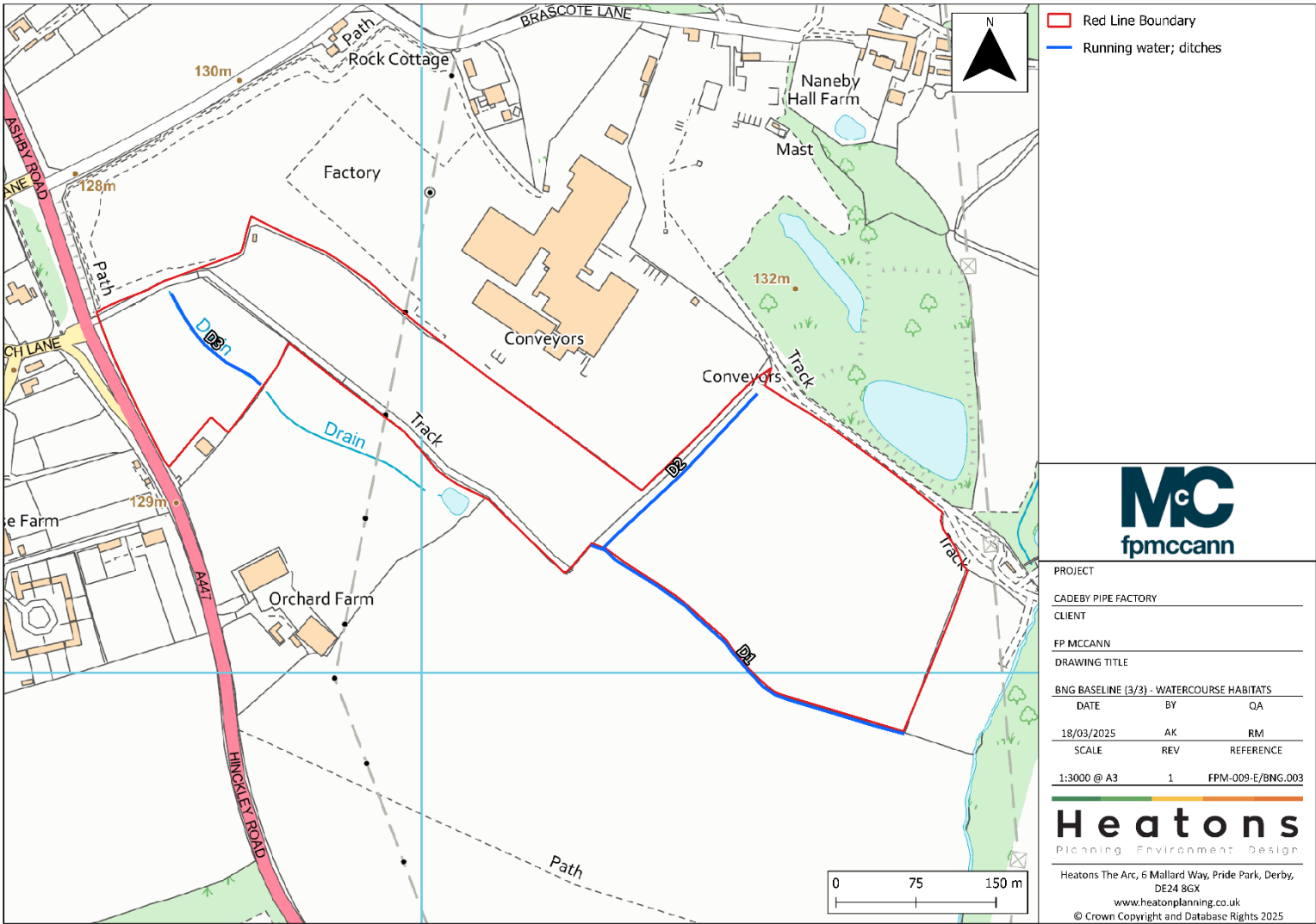


Figure 5.3: Biodiversity Net Gain baseline habitats map - watercourses [not to scale on this page].

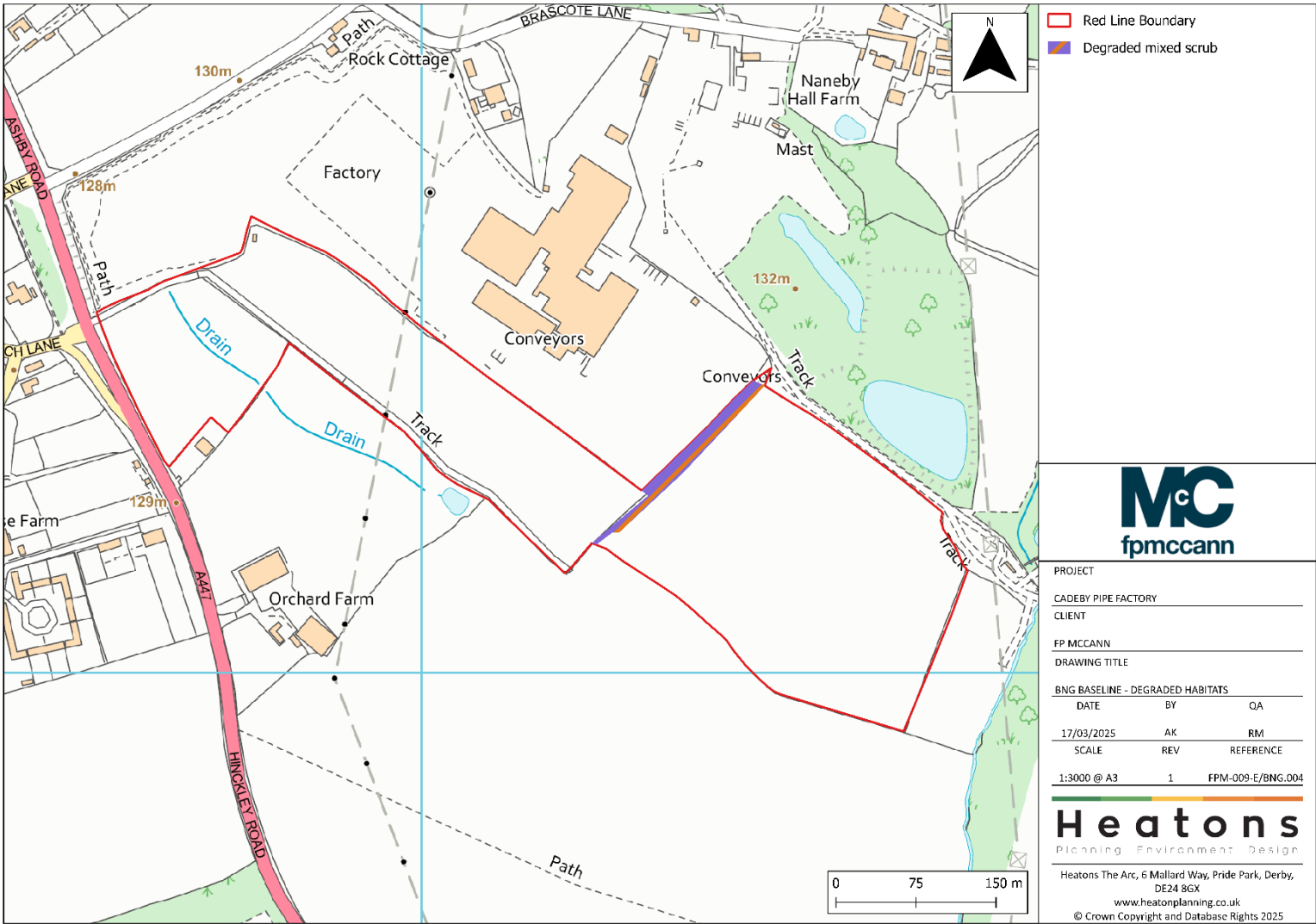


Figure 5.4: Biodiversity Net Gain baseline habitats map - degraded habitats [not to scale on this page].

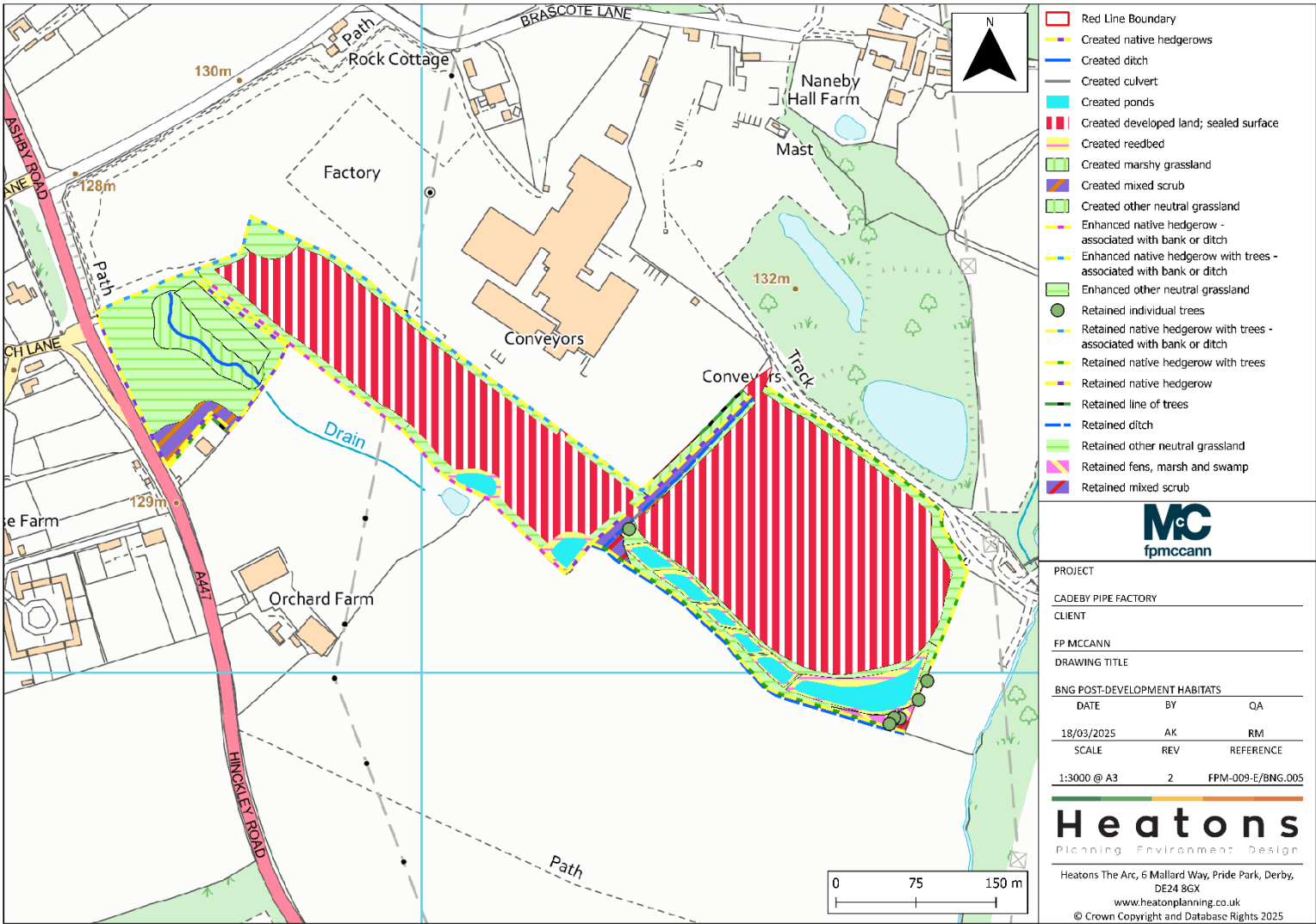


Figure 5.5: Biodiversity Net Gain post-development habitats [not to scale on this page].

6 RESULTS

6.1 Irreplaceable Habitats

6.1.1 No irreplaceable habitats were identified on-site.

6.2 Baseline Condition Assessment

6.2.1 Photographs of each habitat type can be found in Appendix A.

Modified Grassland

6.2.2 The modified grassland was found across the site. Due to varying conditions, these sections of modified grassland were separated into G1, G2b and G3a. G1 passed only criteria C, E and G and G2b and G3a passing criteria C and E-G. All parcels failed criteria A which is critical in achieving moderate or higher condition, therefore they were all assessed as being in **poor condition**.

Other Neutral Grassland

6.2.3 The other neutral grassland was located in the north-eastern section and north-western field. These sections of other neutral grassland were separated into G2a and G3b. G2a was within a field which showed slightly higher grazing pressures despite both fields being linked with no access restrictions for the sheep grazing the two fields. The areas were assessed against the criteria for medium-very high distinctiveness grasslands and both areas failed essential criteria A which is essential for a moderate or good condition. Area G2a passed criteria C & D with G3b passing criteria C-E. The areas of other neutral grassland were therefore assessed as being in **poor condition**.

Fens (other wetlands)

6.2.4 Wetland habitat was present in the south-eastern corner of the site this was created through water run-off from the surface but will need to be re assessed in the correct time of year for such a habitat to ensure accurate representation within the BNG. Criteria B was passed on a worst-case basis whilst awaiting an updated botanical survey in the optimal period is completed. A precautionary assessment of **moderate condition** has been used.

Mixed Scrub

6.2.5 A small area of mixed scrub was noted in the south-eastern corner of the site. The area of mixed scrub was assessed as being in **poor condition**, passing only criteria A and C.

Bramble Scrub

- 6.2.6 Two areas of bramble scrub were noted in the centre of the site. **Condition assessment N/A.**

Rural Trees

- 6.2.7 Six rural trees were noted across the site which were not related to hedgerows, scrub or woodland. Due to varying condition and locations, the trees were separated into T02, T03, T04, T06, T07 and T15. T02 was categorised as a small tree, T03, T04, T06 and T07 were categorised as a medium tree and T15 was categorised as a large tree. They were all assessed as being in **poor condition**.

Native Hedgerow

- 6.2.8 Native hedgerows were found across the site. Due to varying conditions, these sections of hedgerows were separated into H4, H7 and H9. H4 and H9 were assessed as being in **moderate condition**, and H7 was assessed as being in **good condition**.

Native Hedgerow – Associated with Bank or Ditch

- 6.2.9 Native hedgerow – associated with bank or ditch was found along the southern boundary of G2a / G2b. H5 was assessed as being in **poor condition**.

Native Hedgerow with Trees

- 6.2.10 Native hedgerow with trees were found across the site. Due to varying conditions, these sections of hedgerows were separated into H1, H2, H3 and H8. H1, H3 and H8 were assessed as being in **moderate condition** and H2 was assessed as being in **good condition**.

Native Hedgerow with Trees – Associated with Bank or Ditch

- 6.2.11 Native hedgerow with trees – associated with bank or ditch were found across the site boundary. Due to varying conditions, these sections of hedgerows were separated into H6 and H10. H10 was assessed as being in **poor condition** and H6 was assessed as being in **moderate condition**.

Line of Trees

- 6.2.12 Line of trees were present within the centre of the site. Due to varying conditions, these sections of hedgerows were separated into LT1 and LT2. LT2 was assessed as being in **poor condition**, and LT1 being assessed in **good condition**.

Ditches

- 6.2.13 Ditches were present within the centre of the site and running in the centre of G3. Due to varying conditions, these sections of hedgerows were separated into D1, D2 and D3. Although D1 is associated with a hedgerow, the ditch was considered to be wet for more than four months of the year so was separated and conditioned as a watercourse. They were all assessed as being in **poor condition**.

6.3 Habitat Degradation

- 6.3.1 Habitat degradation was noted in the centre of the site. During the Habitat Survey (November 2024) the area was noted as bare ground. Due to the evidence of recent clearance of this area on site, the vegetation was back dated and based on aerial photographs. As a result, the area was considered to be bramble scrub.
- 6.3.2 Additionally, the above degradation was noted to encroach within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of LT1 and H4 (in parts), therefore, the condition of the trees was back dated and based on aerial photographs.

6.4 Strategic Significance

- 6.4.1 Some of the habitats onsite including fens (upland and lowland) and hedgerows (moderate condition and up) have been assigned to 'Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy', as they are included within the local BAP (CBC, 2015). The other habitats have been assigned to 'Area / compensation not in local / strategy / no local strategy'. Although other neutral grassland as well as hedgerows are included within the local BAP, G2a and H5 and H10 were assessed as being in poor condition and therefore do not satisfy the criteria detailed within the local BAP and so were assigned to 'Area / compensation not in local / strategy / no local strategy'.

6.5 Watercourse Encroachment

- 6.5.1 D1 onsite has been assigned 'No encroachment' for watercourse encroachment and 'minor/minor' for riparian encroachment. The ditch received 'minor/minor' due to regularly managed pasture/agricultural land being within approximately 4 – 5m either side of D1.
- 6.5.2 D2 onsite has been assigned 'No encroachment' for watercourse encroachment and 'minor/no encroachment' for riparian encroachment. The

ditch received 'minor/ no encroachment' due to regularly managed pastureland being within approximately 4 – 5m of the southern side of D2.

- 6.5.3 D3 onsite has been assigned 'No encroachment' for watercourse encroachment and 'major/major' for riparian encroachment. The ditch received 'major/major' due to regularly managed pastureland being within the riparian zone (5m of the ditch) of D3.

6.6 Proposed Design

- 6.6.1 As part of the proposed development, various habitats are set to be retained (see Table 6.2). Along with this and the consideration of the mitigation hierarchy, the habitat created/enhanced are detailed in Table 6.1. The proposed post-development plan is presented in Figure 5.5.

Table 6.1: Proposed design.

Habitat Enhancement		
Main Habitats	Area	Description
Modified grassland	2.25ha	Set to be enhanced to other neutral grassland. The areas surrounding the developed land; sealed surface (excluding the area in the northern corner and along the southern boundary by the created ponds) have a targeted condition of poor. The area in the northern corner is to have a targeted condition of moderate. The other areas are to have a targeted condition of good.
Other neutral grassland	0.25ha	To be enhanced in condition. The target condition for this habitat type is good.
Hedgerow Habitats	Area	Description
Native hedgerow – associated with bank or ditch	0.44km	To be enhanced in condition. The target condition for this habitat type is moderate.
Native hedgerow with trees – associated with bank or ditch	0.45km	To be enhanced in condition. The target condition for this habitat type is moderate.
Habitat Creation		
Main Habitats	Area	Description
Mixed scrub	0.31ha	Mixed scrub will be planted along the centre of the site (S4) and also to act as a visual buffer from the proposed works (S5). The target condition for S4 is moderate and good for S5.
Other neutral grassland	0.46ha	Other neutral grassland will be created along the centre of the site (G4) and also to act as marshy grassland around the created ditch in the biodiversity enhancement area

		(G5). The target condition for G4 is moderate and good for G5.
Ponds (non-priority)	0.53ha	Ponds are set to be created along the southern boundary and in the centre of the site. The target condition for this habitat type is good.
Developed land; sealed surface	7.75ha	Commercial building and associated infrastructure.
Reedbeds	0.33ha	Reedbeds are set to be created around the ponds, in order to reduce run-off from the developed land; sealed surface into the pond and into the surrounding area. The target condition for this habitat type is good.
Hedgerow Habitats	Area	Description
Native hedgerow	0.18km	Hedgerows are set to be created within the biodiversity enhancement area, to act as buffers from the proposed works. The target condition for this habitat type is moderate.
Watercourse Habitats	Area	Description
Ditches	0.13km	A ditch is set to be created in the biodiversity enhancement area. The target condition for this habitat type is good.
Culvert	0.01km	A culvert is to be created to allow access to the other field. The target condition for this habitat type is poor.

6.7 Biodiversity Unit Calculations

6.7.1 Based on the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (February 2024) calculations, the results in overall gain can be seen in Figure 6.1, overleaf. The full details can be found within the metric. The proposed post-development plan was designed in liaison with the design team to retain, protect and enhance key corridors where possible.

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Habitat units</i>	3.84
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	4.95
	<i>Watercourse units</i>	0.34
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Habitat units</i>	11.31%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	27.43%
	<i>Watercourse units</i>	13.80%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

Figure 6.1: Biodiversity net gain headline results.

6.7.2 Ecological functionality will be maintained at the site through the retention and enhancement of the hedgerow network, with new hedgerow planting and

linear scrub patches being created where possible across the site. Significant areas of new high distinctiveness reedbeds and medium distinctiveness grassland and aquatic habitats are being provided within the site. These measures will ensure that there is wider landscape habitat connectivity and that suitable habitat resources are available for protected species.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 Biodiversity Net Gain calculations, using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (February 2024), have been undertaken for the proposed development at the land to the north-east of Cadeby, Nuneaton. Baseline habitat calculations have been informed by Habitat Survey work and subsequent condition assessments. Post-development calculations have been made based on the proposed development design. Assumptions and limitations to the assessment have been highlighted where relevant and identified in the Metric calculator which should be reviewed in conjunction with this report.
- 7.1.2 A unit gain of **3.84 habitat units** was identified following the completion of baseline and post-development calculations, this accounts for **11.31% net gain in habitat units** post-development.
- 7.1.3 A unit gain of **4.95 hedgerow units**, this accounts for a **27.43% net gain in hedgerow units** post-development.
- 7.1.4 A unit gain of **0.34 watercourse units**, this accounts for a **13.80% net gain in watercourse units** post-development.
- 7.1.5 The net gains in biodiversity units shown to be possible as part of this development exceed the current requirements of both national (NPPF) and local (Hinkley and Bosworth Local Plan) as well as the Environment Act 2021's mandate of Biodiversity Net Gain at a minimum of 10%.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1.1 The on-site will be subject to a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP). Therefore, the mechanism for the implementation and ongoing monitoring and maintenance of the habitats created or enhanced as part of the BNG will be established within that document. The HMMP will also set out any applicable wider biodiversity enhancements or mitigation that are additional to those from the BNG assessment, and consulted on, post-consent.

9 REFERENCES

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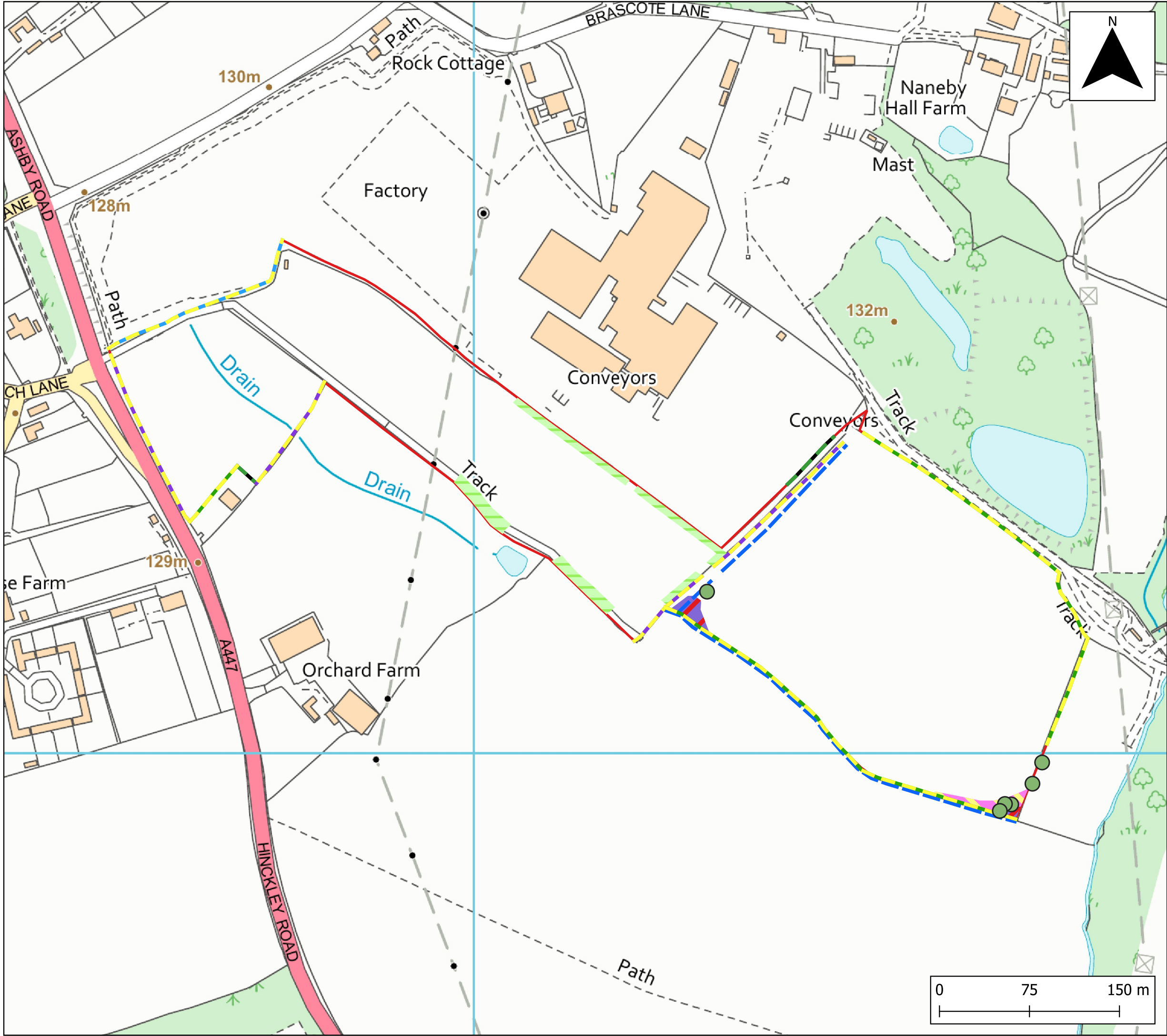
[versity-net-gain-metric-guidance-for-assessing-strategic-significance-Leicestershire-and-Rutland.pdf](#)

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<https://ukhab.org/>

10 DRAWINGS

Drawing 1 – BNG Post-Development Habitats - Retained

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Red Line Boundary

Retained individual trees

Retained native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Retained native hedgerow with trees

Retained native hedgerow

Retained line of trees

Retained ditch

Retained other neutral grassland

Retained fens, marsh and swamp

Retained mixed scrub

N

Mc

fpmccann

PROJECT

CADEBY PIPE FACTORY

CLIENT

FP MCCANN

DRAWING TITLE

BNG POST-DEVELOPMENT HABITATS - RETAINED

DATE	BY	QA
18/03/2025	AK	RM
SCALE	REV	REFERENCE
1:3000 @ A3	1	FPM-009-E/BNG.006

Heatons

Planning Environment Design

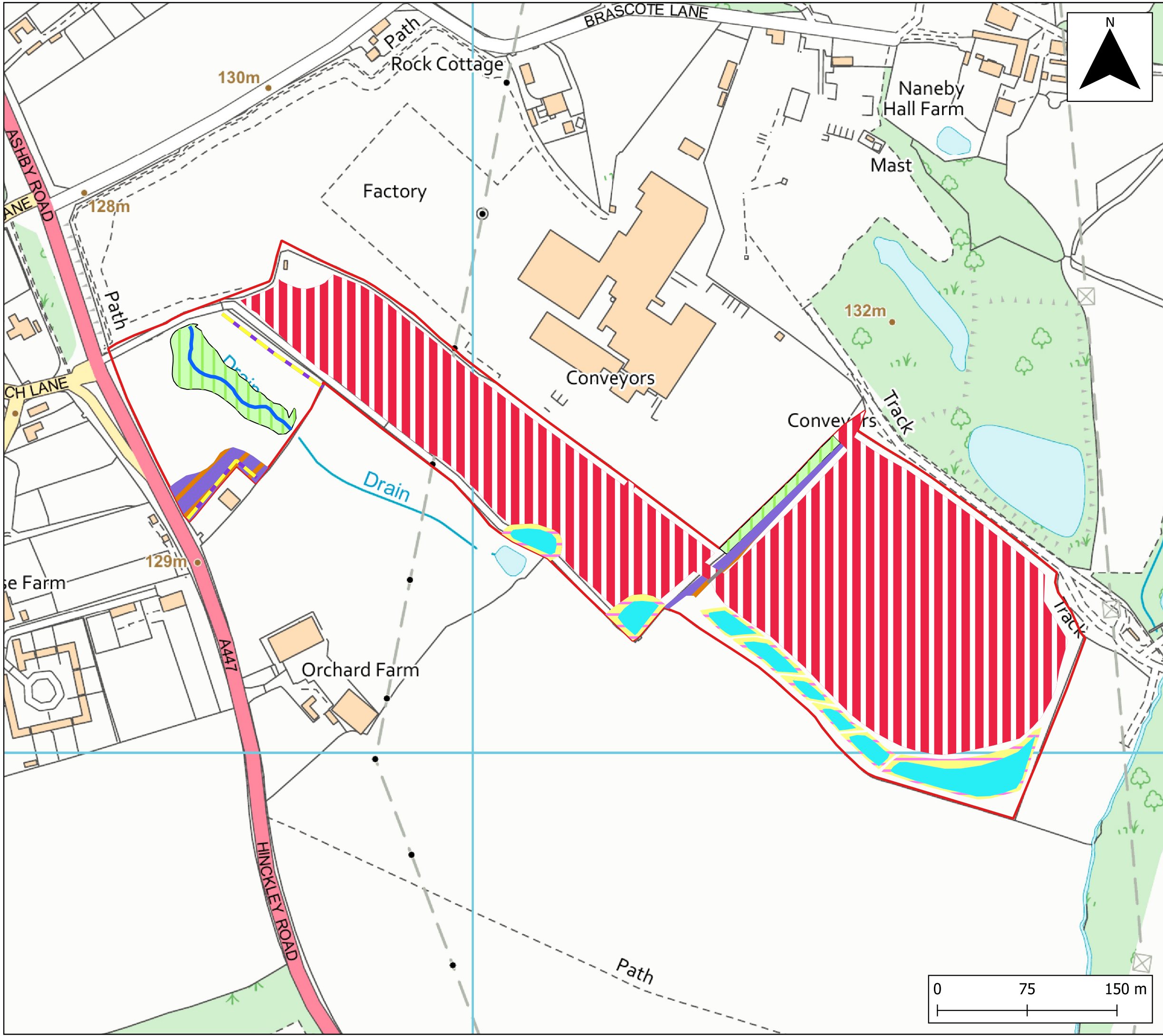
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Drawing 2 – BNG Post-Development Habitats - Created

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Red Line Boundary

Created native hedgerows

Created ditch

Created culvert

Created ponds

Created developed land; sealed surface

Created reedbed

Created marshy grassland

Created mixed scrub

Created other neutral grassland

N

Mc

fpmccann

PROJECT

CADEBY PIPE FACTORY

CLIENT

FP MCCANN

DRAWING TITLE

BNG POST-DEVELOPMENT HABITATS - CREATED

DATE	BY	QA
18/03/2025	AK	RM
SCALE	REV	REFERENCE
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Heatons

Planning Environment Design

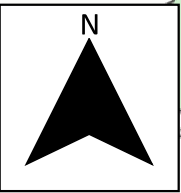
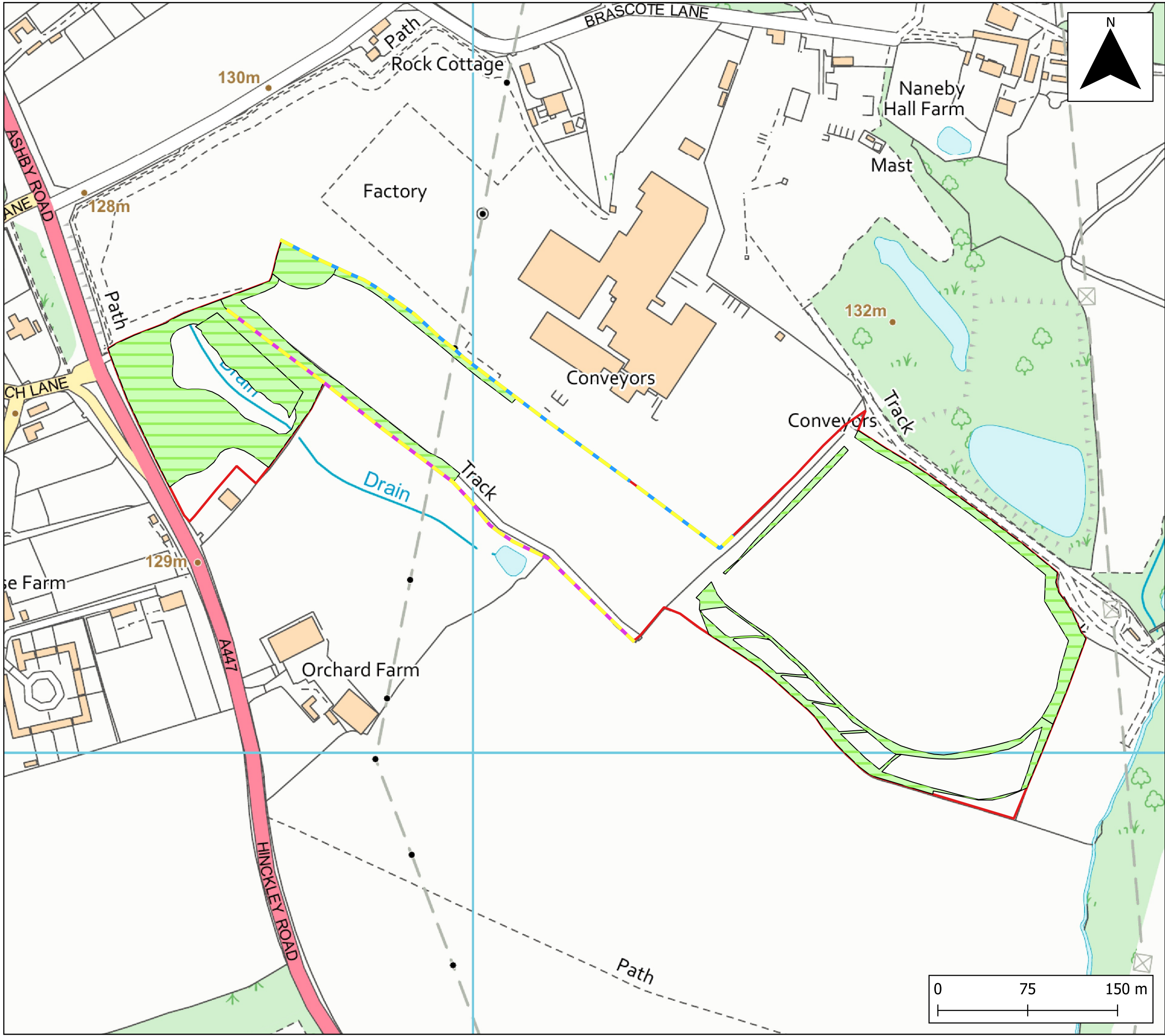
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Drawing 3 – BNG Post-Development Habitats - Enhanced

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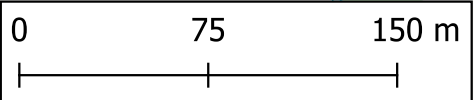
- Red Line Boundary
- Enhanced native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch
- Enhanced native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch
- Enhanced other neutral grassland



PROJECT		
CADEBY PIPE FACTORY		
CLIENT		
FP MCCANN		
DRAWING TITLE		
BNG POST-DEVELOPMENT HABITATS - ENHANCED		
DATE	BY	QA
18/03/2025	AK	RM
SCALE	REV	REFERENCE
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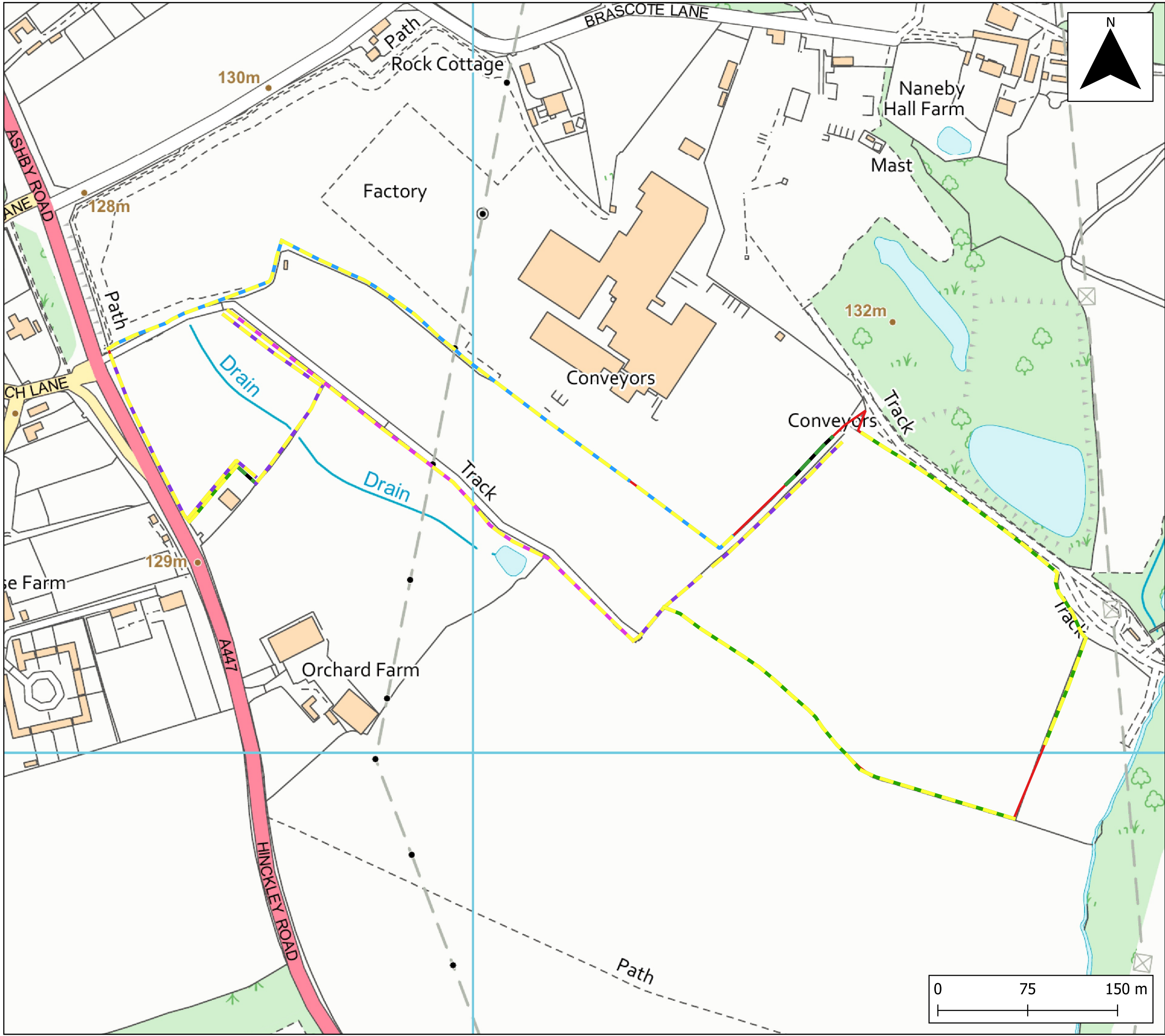


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Drawing 4 – BNG Post-Development Habitats – Hedgerows

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Red Line Boundary

Created native hedgerows

Enhanced native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch

Enhanced native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Retained native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Retained native hedgerow with trees

Retained native hedgerow

Retained line of trees

N

Mc

fpmccann

PROJECT

CADEBY PIPE FACTORY

CLIENT

FP MCCANN

DRAWING TITLE

BNG POST-DEVELOPMENT HABITATS - HEDGEROWS

DATE	BY	QA
18/03/2025	AK	RM
SCALE	REV	REFERENCE
1:3000 @ A3	1	FPM-009-E/BNG.009

Heatons

Planning Environment Design

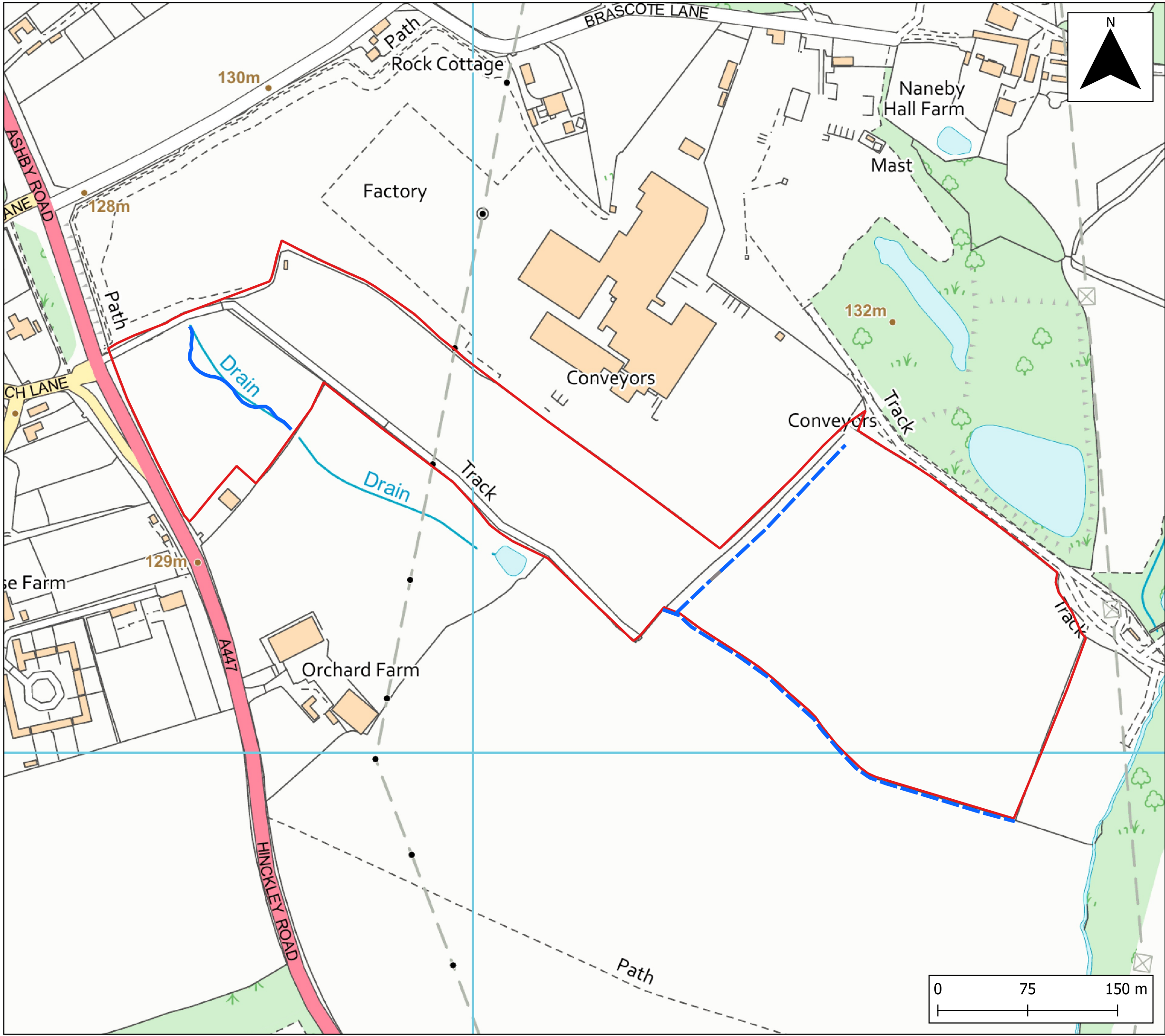
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Drawing 5 – BNG Post-Development Habitats - Watercourses

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Red Line Boundary

Created ditch

Retained ditch

Created culvert

MC

fpmccann

PROJECT

CADEBY PIPE FACTORY

CLIENT

FP MCCANN

DRAWING TITLE

BNG POST-DEVELOPMENT HABITATS - WATERCOURSES

DATE	BY	QA
18/03/2025	AK	RM
SCALE	REV	REFERENCE
1:3000 @ A3	1	FPM-009-E/BNG.010

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11 APPENDIX - RELEVANT HABITAT CONDITION ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES

Appendix A.1 – Habitat Condition Assessment Method: Ditches (DEFRA, 2024b)

Criteria Number	Description
A	The ditch is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.
B	A range of emergent, submerged and floating leaved plants are present. As a guide >10 species of emergent, floating or submerged plants in a 20 m ditch length.
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and/or duckweed (these are signs of eutrophication).
D	A fringe of marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.
E	Physical damage evident along less than 5% of the ditch, such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, or any other damaging management activities.
F	Sufficient water levels are maintained; as a guide a minimum summer depth of approximately 50 cm in minor ditches and 1 m in main drains.
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.
H	There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species ¹ .
Footnotes: Footnote 1 – This includes any species listed on the Water Framework Directive UKTAG GB High Impact Species List: Water Framework Directive (WFD) UKTAG (2021) Classification of aquatic alien species according to their level of impact [online]. Available from:UKTAG classification of alien species working paper v8.pdf (www.wfd.uk.org) Frequently occurring non-native plant species include water fern <i>Azolla filiculoides</i>, Australian swamp stonecrop <i>Crassula helmsii</i>, parrot's feather <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>, floating pennywort <i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>, Japanese knotweed <i>Reynoutria japonica</i> and giant hogweed <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> (on the bank). Frequently occurring non-native animals include signal crayfish <i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>, zebra mussel <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>, killer shrimp <i>Dikerogammarus villosus</i>, demon shrimp <i>Dikerogammarus haemobaphes</i>, and carp <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>.	

Appendix A.2 – Habitat Condition Assessment and Weighting (DEFRA, 2024b)

Condition Categories for Ditches		
Category	Condition Assessment Result	Weighting (score)
Good	Passes 8 criteria	3
Moderate	Passes 6 or 7 criteria	2
Poor	Passes less than 5 criteria	1

Appendix A.3 – Habitat Condition Assessment Method: Grassland - Low Distinctiveness (DEFRA, 2024b)

Criteria Number	Description
A	There must be 6 – 8 species per m². If a grassland has 9 or more species per m² it should be classified as a medium distinctiveness grassland habitat type¹. NB – this criterion is essential for achieving moderate of 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 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.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7cm and at least 20% is more than 7cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.
C	Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note – patches of shrubs with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.
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.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981 ⁴ (as amended)).
Footnotes: Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>, spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>, curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i>, broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i>, white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>. Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover. Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).	

Appendix A.4 – Habitat Condition Assessment and Weighting (DEFRA, 2024b)

Condition Categories for Grassland – Low Distinctiveness	
Condition Assessment Result	Weighting (score)
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 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)

Appendix A.5 – Habitat Condition Assessment Method: Grassland - Medium, High & Very High Distinctiveness (DEFRA, 2024b)

Criteria Number	Description
A	The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific grassland habitat type. Indicator species listed by UKHab for the specific grassland habitat type are consistently present. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7cm and at least 20% is more than 7cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ¹ .
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>) is less than 5%.
E	Combines cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition² 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 species³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.
ADDITIONAL GROUP (Non-acid types only)	
6	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 2 and 4 cannot contribute towards this count). Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only
Footnotes: <i>Footnote 1</i> – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover. <i>Footnote 2</i> – Species indicative of sub-optimal condition for this habitat type include: Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>, spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>, curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i>, broadleaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i>, white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>, cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>. <i>Footnote 3</i> – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcel accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement. <i>Footnote 4</i> – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).	

Appendix A.6 – Habitat Condition Assessment and Weighting (DEFRA, 2024b)

Condition Categories for Grassland – Medium, High & Very High	
Condition Assessment Result	Weighting (score)
Acid Grassland Types	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)
Non-Acid Grassland Types	
Passes 5 of 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F	Good (3)
Passes 3 -5 criteria, including essential criterion A	Moderate (2)
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F	Poor (1)

Appendix A.7 – Habitat Condition Assessment Method: Hedgerows (DEFRA, 2024b)

Hedgerow Favourable Condition Attributes		
Attributes and functional groupings	Criteria (minimum requirements for 'favourable condition')	Description
A1. Height	>1.5m average along length	Average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to top of shoots.
A2. Width	>1.5m average along length	Average width of woody growth estimated at widest point of the canopy.
B1. Gap – hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for <90% of length (unless line of trees)	Vertical gappiness of woody component, and its stance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth.
B2. Gap – hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length, and No canopy gaps >5m	Horizontal gappiness of woody component. Gaps are complete breaks in the canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to overall gappiness but not subject to 5m criterion.
C1. Undisturbed ground	>1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length is present on at least one site of hedge	
C2. Undesirable perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate	Indicator species used are nettles (<i>Urtica spp.</i>), cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>) and docks (<i>Rumex spp.</i>). Their presence should not exceed the 20% cover threshold.
D1. Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native and neophyte species	Neophytes are plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500.
D2. Current damage	>90% of hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities	Criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes, and could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices.
ADDITIONAL GROUP (applicable to hedgerows with trees only)		
E1. Tree Class	>1 age class (or morphology) of tree present and there is on average >1 mature, ancient or	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which all for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.

	veteran tree present per 20-50m of hedgerow	
E2. Tree health	>95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (exc. veteran trees). There is little or no evidence of 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 comprises the survival and health of the individual specimens.
Footnotes: <i>Footnote 1</i> – DEFRA (2007) <i>Hedgerow Survey Handbook: A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK</i>. 2nd ed [Online]. Defra, London. PB1195. Available from: Hedgerow Survey Handbook (publishing.service.gov.uk). <i>Footnote 2</i> – STALEY, J.T ET AL. (2020) <i>Definition of Favourable Conservation Status for Hedgerows</i>. [Online]. Available on: Definition of Favourable Conservation Status for Hedgerows - RP2943 (naturalengland.org.uk) <i>Footnote 3</i> – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). <i>Footnote 4</i> – CHEFFINGS, C. M. et al. (2005) <i>The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain</i>. Species Status 7: 1-116. [Online] Available on: The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain (Species Status No. 7) JNCC Resource Hub <i>Footnote 5</i> – BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND (BSBI). <i>Definitions: wild, native or alien?</i> [Online] Available on: Definitions: wild, native or alien? – Botanical Society of Britain & Ireland (bsbi.org) <i>Footnote 6</i> – BSBI and Biological Records Centre (BRC) (2022) <i>Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora</i>. [Online] Available on: Acknowledgements Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora (brc.ac.uk) <i>Footnote 7</i> – GB NON-NATIVE SPECIES SECRETARIAT (GBNNS) (2022) Available on: Home » NNS (nonnativespecies.org) <i>Footnote 7</i> – See go.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran species. Available from Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk) and Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).		

Appendix A.8 – Habitat Condition Assessment and Weighting (DEFRA, 2024b)

Condition Categories for Hedgerows		
Category	Maximum number of attributes that can fail to meet 'favourable condition' criteria	Weighting (score)
Hedgerows Without Trees		
Good	No more than 2 failures in total and no more than 1 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.	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes or fails both attributes in more than one functional group.	1
Hedgerow With Trees		
Good	No more than 2 failures in total and no more than 1 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.	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes or fails both attributes in more than one functional group.	1

Appendix A.9 – Habitat Condition Assessment Method: Individual Trees (DEFRA, 2024b)

Criteria Number	Description
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).
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.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is overhanging vegetation beneath.

Appendix A.10 – Habitat Condition Assessment and Weighting (DEFRA, 2024b)

Condition Categories for Individual Trees	
Condition Assessment Result	Weighting (score)
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)

Appendix A.11 – Habitat Condition Assessment Method: Line of Trees (DEFRA, 2024b)

Criteria Number	Description
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5m wide.
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.
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6m 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.
E	At least 95% of the 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.
Footnotes: <i>Footnote 1</i> – DEFRA (2007) <i>Hedgerow Survey Handbook: A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK</i> . 2 nd ed [Online]. Defra, London. PB1195. Available from: Hedgerow Survey Handbook (publishing.service.gov.uk). <i>Footnote 2</i> – See go.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran species. Available from Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk) and Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).	

Appendix A.12 – Habitat Condition Assessment and Weighting (DEFRA, 2024b)

Condition Categories for Line of Trees	
Condition Assessment Result	Weighting (score)
Passes 5 out of the 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 out of the 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of the 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Appendix A.13 – Habitat Condition Assessment Method: Scrub (DEFRA, 2024b)

Criteria Number	Description
A	Scrub is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description. The appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific scrub type. At least 80% of scrub is native, and there are at least 3 native woody species¹, with no single species comprising 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).
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran ²) shrubs are all present.
C	There is an absence of invasive species non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981 ⁴) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition ⁵ make up less than 5% of ground cover.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and / or herbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat(s).
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.

Footnotes:

Footnote 1 – Native woody species as defined and listed in the Hedgerow Survey Handbook: DEFRA (2007) *Hedgerow Survey Handbook: A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK*. 2nd ed. [Online]. Defra London. PB1195. Available from: Hedgerow Survey Handbook (publishing.service.gov.uk).

Footnote 2 – See go.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran species. Available from Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk) and Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).

Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcel accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.

Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Footnote 5 - Species indicative of sub-optimal condition for this habitat type include: tree-of-heaven *Ailanthus altissima*, holm oak *Quercus ilex*, turkey oak *Quercus cerris*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, snowberry *Symphoricarpos spp.*, buddleia *Buddleja spp.*, cotoneaster *Cotoneaster spp.*, Spanish bluebell *Hyacinthoides hispanica* (or hybrids).

Appendix A.14 – Habitat Condition Assessment and Weighting (DEFRA, 2024b)

Condition Categories for Scrub	
Condition Assessment Result	Weighting (score)
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)

Appendix A.15 – Habitat Condition Assessment Method: Wetland (includes Grassland – Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM) (DEFRA, 2024b)

Criteria Number	Description
CORE CRITERIA – applicable to all wetland habitat types:	
A	The water table is at, or near the surface throughout the year – this could be open water or saturation of soil at the surface. There is no artificial drainage, unless specifically to maintain water levels as specified above. Note – This criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.
B	The parcel represents a good example of its specific habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description, with vascular and non-vascular characteristic indicator species consistently present ¹ .
C	The water supplies (groundwater, surface water and or rainwater) to the wetland are of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.
D	Cover of scrub and scattered trees are less than 10%.
E	Cover of bare ground is less than 5%.
F	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ² (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and species indicative of suboptimal condition ⁴ make up less than 5% of ground cover.
ADDITIONAL CRITERION – must be assessed for fen and purple moor grass and rush pasture habitats only:	
G	No more than 25% of the habitat area has a continuous cover of litter (such as dead vegetation) preventing regeneration.
ADDITIONAL CRITERION – must be assessed for bog habitats only:	
H	Sphagnum moss <i>Sphagnum spp.</i> and cottongrasses <i>Eriophorum spp.</i> are at least Frequent ⁵ . Cover of ericaceous dwarf shrubs ⁶ is less than 75%.
ADDITIONAL CRITERION – must be assessed for reedbed habitats only:	
I	The reedbed has a diverse structure with between 60% and 80% reeds <i>Phragmites australis</i> . Other areas may include open water (at least 10%), species-rich fen and or wet woodland.
ADDITIONAL CRITERION – must be assessed for floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM only:	
J	All ditches recorded within the habitat achieve Good condition as assessed using the Ditch condition sheet.
Footnotes: <i>Footnote 1</i> – Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description. <i>Footnote 2</i> – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. <i>Footnote 3</i> – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).	

Footnote 4 – Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, docks *Rumex spp.*, and common ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Footnote 5 – According to the relative abundance DAFOR scale – Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional or Rare.

Footnote 6 – Ericaceous dwarf shrubs include: crowberry *Empetrum nigrum*, cowberry *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, cranberry *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, heather *Calluna vulgaris*, cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, and bell heather *Erica cinerea*. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Footnote 7 – For fens, specify what fen type is present using base-status and trophic status – alkaline, neutral, or acidic; eutrophic, mesotrophic or oligotrophic.

Appendix A.16 – Habitat Condition Assessment and Weighting (DEFRA, 2024b)

Condition Categories for Wetland (including Grassland – Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM)	
Condition Assessment Result	Weighting (score)
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 6 criteria (depression on peat substrates (H7150) and Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)):	
Passes all 5 or 6 core criteria; including criterion A.	Good (3)
Passes 3 of 4 core criteria; OR Passes 5 core criteria but fails criterion A.	Moderate (2)
Passes 2 or fewer core criteria	Poor (1)
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 7 criteria – core criteria and additional criterion specified for habitat type – all habitat types except Depression on peat substrates (H7150) and Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1):	
Passes 5 or 6 core criteria including criterion A; AND Passes additional criterion G, H, I or J (choose the one specified for the habitat type)	Good (3)
Passes 4 or 5 of 7 criteria; OR Passes 6 of 7 criteria but fails criterion A or additional criterion G, H, I or J (choose the one specified for the habitat type)	Moderate (2)
Passes 3 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)