

**SOFT LANDSCAPE WORKS
MAINTENANCE AND
MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS
– 10 YEARS**

LAND AT WOOD FARM
Stanton Lane

WOOD FARM HOLDINGS



Barry Chinn Associated Limited
Harbury Road, Deppers Bridge
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Drawing No.	Drawing Title	Rev
2289-22-01	Detailed Planting Plan 1	B
2289-22-02	Detailed Planting Plan 2	C
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2289-22-05	Detailed Planting Plan 5	-
2289-22-06	Landscape Boundary Sections	B
2289-22-07	Broadleaf Woodland Core Schedule	A

Reference:	2289/22/RP01C
Date:	Jan 2023
Author:	JL
Checked:	JL

MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

(Refer to Appendix D for BCA drawing Detailed Planting Plans 1-5 2289-22-01 to 05)

The establishment and future success of the external landscape is largely dependent on the standard and frequency of the subsequent maintenance and management it receives. Prior to and during construction of the development, the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) produced by Nicholsons Lockhart Garratt to take precedence if an error occurs, Thereafter, this Landscape Maintenance and Management Plan (LMMP) will be adopted and take precedence.

Prior to any planting please refer to 'Soil implementation, Management & Strategy plan' for planted areas. Prepared by others.

The aims and objectives of the landscape maintenance and management will be:

- To ensure the successful establishment and continued growth through to maturity of the Soft Landscape scheme shown on drawing no(s). 2289-22-01 to 05 Detailed Planting Plans.
- To ensure that the proposed landscape planting at Land at Wood Farm, Stanton Lane, develops in a manner commensurate with the original design intentions.
- To ensure that the maintenance and management of the soft landscape areas is commensurate with and achieves the aims and objectives of the Ecological Management Plan (EMP), Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) and Habitat condition sheets (Appendix C) prepared by Nicholsons Lockhart Garratt.
- To ensure the successful establishment and retention of effective landscape buffer planting, particularly in the eastern area of the site.
- To secure a long-term future for the existing trees and new tree and thicket planting with particular emphasis upon achieving enhancement of ecological potential, conservation and visual amenity.
- To achieve rapid establishment of the plant material with resultant total ground cover, thereby suppressing weed growth and reducing maintenance requirements.
- To retain the natural growth form and maximise the seasonal potential of individual species by the pruning methods adopted.
- To manage the landscape in a manner convivial with the safety of site users, such as maintaining visibility splays and the removal of dead, dangerous or diseased tree branches.
- To ensure the successful establishment and continual enhancement of the planted areas in accordance with ecological principles /ecologist's recommendations to increase the overall bio-diversity of the site.

The soft landscape will, for the initial 1 year after Practical Completion, be maintained by the Landscape Contractor responsible for implementation of the works. The contract will include a defects liability clause to ensure replacement planting is carried out and successful establishment achieved. Refer to Appendix A for the schedule of maintenance for year 1. Thereafter maintenance contracts will be organised by facilities management on an annual basis.

The maintenance and management matrix (Appendix B) provides information the general techniques and methods to be adopted for the ongoing maintenance operations.

These will be reviewed at regular intervals to respond to natural or manmade changes in the environment which affect the landscape types (eg. tree disease).

This Landscape Maintenance & Management Plan is to be reviewed at the end of the 10 year period and adjusted as required for the following 10 years and repeated up to 30 years from practical completion.

The above approach will ensure that the quality of the landscape infrastructure created in the early years can be maintained for the benefit of visitors to the Land at Wood Farm, Stanton Lane as well as providing a benefit to persons who live near and pass by the boundaries. In addition it will ensure that the landscape develops to maximise the ecological potential of the proposals.

APPENDIX A

YEAR 1 MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

	YEAR 1 LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE	FREQUENCY
	DESCRIPTION	
	During the initial twelve month period after Practical Completion.	
	Note: Allow for twenty-two maintenance visits (18 during the growing season, 4 during the dormant season). A visit shall be defined as the period of time required by the Contractor to carry out all maintenance items specified in the Schedule of work below.	
A	GENERAL	
A.1	Tidy up areas removing rubbish, litter, etc., from planted and grassed areas.	At each visit
A.2	Check that the plant material is firmly planted and firm in where required.	6 times
A.3	Treat pests and diseases by agreement with the Contract Administrator.	As necessary
A.4	Prune woodland transplants / shrubs as necessary to avoid conflict with footpaths, grass mowing, etc.	As necessary
B	TREE PLANTING	
B.1	To semi-mature and extra heavy standard trees: Check, adjust and replace stakes and ties as necessary. Prune, water and feed where required.	As necessary
B.2	Check spiral guards and replace when required.	Four times
C	WOODLAND / THICKET / NATIVE HEDGE PLANTED AREAS	
C.1	Keep areas clear of weed growth by spot herbicide treatment as appropriate from mid April to late September.	Four times
C.2	Check shelter guards and refirm / replace when required. Remove weed growth from within.	Four times
D	ORNAMENTAL/FORMAL CLIPPED HEDGEROW	
D.1	Keep areas clear of weed growth by hand weeding and spot herbicide as appropriate from mid April to late September in accordance with ecologist's recommendations.	Four times
D.2	Check shelter / spiral guards and refirm/replace when required. Remove weed growth from within if necessary.	Four times

	YEAR 1 LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE	FREQUENCY
D	ORNAMENTAL/FORMAL CLIPPED HEDGEROW (CONTINUED)	
D.3	Prune hedges as necessary to maintain desired height as shown on the drawing.	As necessary
E	SHRUB PLANTED AREAS	
E.1	Water ornamental shrub beds to maintain healthy growth.	As necessary
E.2	Prune shrubs as required to achieve desired form and prevent invasive species smothering less aggressive species.	As necessary
E.3	Prune dead, dangerous or diseased wood from plant material.	As necessary
E.4	Keep shrub areas clear of weed growth by hand weeding and spot herbicide treatment as appropriate.	12 times
E.5	Apply a slow release fertilizer, Enmag CRF or similar approved, composition NPK 11 + 22 + 9 + 6.0% Mg, to shrub areas at a rate of 30 gms / m ² (timing to be agreed with Contract Administrator).	Once only
E.6	Edge up planted areas to maintain soil level 25mm below adjacent hard surfaces and kerbs. Any soil washed onto hard surfaces to be cleaned off. Repeat at each maintenance visit.	At each visit
E.7	Lightly cultivate all shrub beds, breaking up soil evenly. Once only. Timing to be agreed with the Contract Administrator.	Once only
F	MAINTENANCE OF GRASS AREAS (CLOSE MOWN)	
F.1	Grass will be mown as required. Litter will be collected immediately prior to mowing. Note: at each cut excessive arisings shall be removed from site.	12-18 times/year dependent on location & season
F.2	Fertilizer will be applied.	As necessary
F.3	<u>PROVISIONAL</u> Supply and apply a selective herbicide in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.	As necessary
F.4	Water grass as necessary to achieve establishment and maintain healthy growth.	As necessary
F.5	Shape grass edge with half moon spade. Timing to be agreed with Contract Administrator.	Two times

05/04/2023

APPENDIX B

MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE MATRIX FOR 10 YEAR PERIOD

MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE MATRIX FOR 10 YEAR PERIOD										
ITEM OF WORK	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	YR 6	YR 7	YR 8	YR 9	YR 10

GENERAL

Tidy up areas removing rubbish, litter, etc, from planted and grass areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Treat pests and disease as necessary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water all plant material and grass as necessary to maintain healthy growth	✓	✓	✓							
Check plant material is firmly planted and firm in where required.	✓	✓	✓							
Dead, dangerous or diseased wood to be pruned out	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Check shelter guards / rabbit protection and refirm / replace as required including removing weed growth from within. Consider removal at years 4 to 5.	✓	4 times	4 times	2 times	2 times	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Removal of diseased or dead plants with replacements as appropriate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Areas to be monitored in accordance with Ecological condition sheets. See appendix C for further information.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

TREE PLANTING

Check, adjust, replace stakes and ties as necessary. Remove stakes after approximately 3 years if appropriate. Prune, water and feed as necessary.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
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MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE MATRIX FOR 10 YEAR PERIOD										
ITEM OF WORK	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	YR 6	YR 7	YR 8	YR 9	YR 10
Remedial tree surgery as necessary to remove any dead, dangerous or diseased branches and to allow the tree to achieve full stature. All works to be carried out by an Arboricultural Association approved contractor in accordance with BS3998: Recommendations for Tree Work.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Areas to be monitored in accordance with Ecological condition sheets. See appendix C for further information.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE MATRIX FOR 10 YEAR PERIOD (CONTINUED)										
ITEM OF WORK	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	YR 6	YR 7	YR 8	YR 9	YR 10

WOODLAND / WOODLAND EDGE THICKET / NATIVE HEDGE PLANTED AREAS

Keep areas clear of weed growth by herbicide treatment as appropriate from mid-April to late September.	4 times	4 times	4 times	4 times	2 times	2 times	2 times	Once	Once	Once
Woodland mix planting to be managed to ultimately achieve a tree canopy with understorey. Woodland Edge mix to achieve age diversity. A gradual development of a diverse age structure should be established over a period of time by the use of a regime of selective thinning, pruning and coppicing.					1/3 of thicket plants			1/3 of thicket plants		
Remove branches that overhang footpaths or prevent access for grass cutting. Allow native hedges to achieve natural form with only lower branches removed.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prune native hedges to heights stated on landscape drawings (approx. timing September) as required depending on establishment. Cut sides, tops and ends to straight and true lines.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

SHRUB AND FORMAL HEDGE PLANTED AREAS

Keep ornamental shrub and formal hedge areas clear of weed growth by hand weeding or spot herbicide treatment.	12 times	12 times	12 times	10 times	10 times	6 times	6 times	6 times	6 times	6 times
Prune shrubs as necessary to prevent invasive species smothering less aggressive species and to prevent shrubs overhanging footpaths and other areas of hard paving.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slow release fertilizer application as appropriate to ensure establishment of planting.	✓	✓	✓							
Areas to be monitored in accordance with Ecological condition sheets. See appendix C for further information.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE MATRIX FOR 10 YEAR PERIOD (CONTINUED)

ITEM OF WORK	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	YR 6	YR 7	YR 8	YR 9	YR 10
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SHRUB AND FORMAL HEDGE PLANTED AREAS (CONTINUED)

Prune formal hedges to heights stated on landscape drawings (approx. timing May and September). Cut sides, tops and ends to straight and true lines.	✓	2 times	2 times	2 times	2 times	2 times	2 times	2 times	2 times	2 times
Lightly cultivate all planted areas, breaking up soil evenly. Once only.	✓	✓								
Edge up planted areas to maintain soil level 25mm below adjacent hard surfaces and kerbs. Any soil wash onto hard surfaces to be cleaned off.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Areas to be monitored in accordance with Ecological condition sheets. See appendix C for further information.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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CLOSE MOWN GRASS AREAS

Grass cutting with edge trim (where required). Frequency of grass cutting operations to be commensurate with location and visual importance of grass area: Up to 18no. cuts per year	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shape grass edge as necessary with half moon spade. 2 times per year.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Application of fertilizer and selective weedkilller as appropriate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Re-seeding of worn areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Areas to be monitored in accordance with Ecological condition sheets. See appendix C for further information.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE MATRIX FOR 10 YEAR PERIOD (CONTINUED)

ITEM OF WORK	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	YR 6	YR 7	YR 8	YR 9	YR 10
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SPECIES RICH GRASSLAND/ WILDFLOWER AREAS

Grass cutting. 1no. cut per year When appropriate to maximize seed dispersal following recommendation from an ecologist.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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Treat and remove pernicious weed growth where it may be detrimental to establishment of wildflower sward.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Areas to be monitored in accordance with Ecological condition sheets. See appendix C for further information.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

AQUATIC AREAS

Aquatic areas shall be maintained to achieve the original design objectives. Where necessary aggressive or pernicious weeds or woody plants shall be removed.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Areas to be monitored in accordance with Ecological condition sheets. See appendix C for further information.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

FLOOD ATTENUATION AREAS

Willow and other native shrub species planted within areas of flood attenuation shall be coppiced to ground level on a cyclical basis. Selected trees shall be allowed to grow on to mature size. Excessive feathered growths at base of plants shall be removed if they would significantly reduce flood attenuation capacity.			1/3rd of plants		1/3rd of plants every 2nd year		1/3rd of plants every 2nd year		1/3rd of plants every 2nd year	
Areas to be monitored in accordance with Ecological condition sheets. See appendix C for further information.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

APPENDIX C

HABITAT CONDITION SHEETS

(Prepared by Nicholsons Lockhart Garratt)

The biodiversity metric 3.1: auditing and accounting for biodiversity

Condition assessment sheets (Excel format)

ISBN 978-1-78354-955-9

[Taken from Biodiversity Metric 3.1: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity - Technical Supplement Part 1a (2022)]

The method for assessing habitat condition is split into three main steps, all of which are outlined in detail below:

- ⇒ STEP 1: Considerations before assessing condition
- ⇒ STEP 2: Choosing the right condition sheet
- ⇒ STEP 3: Using condition sheets

Step 1: Considerations before assessing condition

The following points must be considered **before** undertaking a condition assessment survey:

a) Surveyors must have access to condition sheet pro formas (see **Tabs 1-25**) and the survey cover sheet during the survey (see **SURVEY COVER SHEET tab**).

These may be either digital or hard copies.

b) The habitat type of the parcel(s) to be assessed must be determined before consideration can be given to its condition as it enables the surveyor to select the correct condition sheet. See **HABITAT DEFINITIONS tab**

If habitat type cannot be accurately recorded, for example due to recent felling or intentional severe degradation, a condition assessment should not be undertaken. In this scenario, a habitat condition score of Good should be allocated to the habitat parcel as a precaution.

c) The location and extent of the habitat parcel(s) to be assessed must be mapped (either on digital or paper maps). The extent of a habitat parcel may subsequently change if condition is found to vary within the parcel during the condition assessment.

d) Each habitat parcel to be assessed must have been assigned a unique reference ID.

Step 2: Choosing the right condition sheet

See **SELECTING CONDITION SHEET tab** - The habitat types listed correspond with those found in the biodiversity metric 3.1 tool and indicates which condition sheet should be used for each habitat type. Some condition sheets are unique to a single habitat type, others cover a range of habitat types within the same broad habitat category.

How to use: Locate the relevant habitat type in column 1, then refer to column 2 to determine which habitat condition sheet should be used to assess that particular habitat type. Please note the following important points:

- Certain habitats are allocated a fixed condition score and do not need their condition to be assessed. These are marked '*No assessment required – condition fixed at 'Poor'*' for some Low distinctiveness habitats, or '*No assessment required – condition N/A*' for all Very Low distinctiveness habitats.
- Habitats descriptions in **bold** are Priority Habitats.

Step 3: Using condition sheets

The following instructions and points of clarification apply to most area-based habitat condition sheets.

Additional habitat-specific instructions for **Woodland** and **Lake** condition sheets are provided separately below.

NOTE: These do not include the condition assessment for **Rivers and Streams (including canals)** which is described in Part 1c of the Technical Supplement

a) Complete one condition assessment (either digital or hard copy) per habitat parcel along with a survey cover sheet per survey day. The survey cover sheet is a suggested format only and can be adapted to suit the needs and preferences of the user, provided the same parameters are captured.

b) The number of criteria varies between condition sheets. When using a condition sheet with fewer than the maximum of 13 criteria, 'N/A' should be entered against the additional criteria numbers.

c) Some condition sheets employ '**essential**' criteria. These are criteria which must be passed for the habitat parcel to achieve Good condition. If applicable, such criteria must be highlighted when completing the condition sheet.

d) Assess the habitat parcel against each condition assessment criterion for each indicator of condition, recording a result of 'pass' or 'fail' for each criterion assessed. Note that for woodland and intertidal habitats, assessing condition against each indicator will give a score of either 1, 2 or 3 (poor, moderate or good respectively). These scores are then summed and compared to the overall score thresholds for the habitat group and an overall assessment of condition is reached (see '**Using the Woodland and intertidal condition sheets**' below).

e) During a condition assessment it may become apparent that a single habitat parcel contains areas of differing condition. A change in condition should trigger a new condition assessment, with the original parcel being split accordingly to ensure that each individual parcel comprises a contiguous area of habitat having the same type and condition.

f) Habitat type should always be determined before commencing a condition assessment (see Step 1 above), but if a habitat parcel is failing all criteria it is possible that the habitat type has been recorded incorrectly and the wrong condition sheet is being used. Surveyors should refer to the **HABITAT DEFINITIONS tab** to check whether this is the case. The habitat should be recorded as the habitat best fit habitat listed in the biodiversity metric 3.1.

g) Most condition sheets list commonly encountered high risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition that are relevant to the habitat type(s) being assessed. The lists are not exhaustive and expert judgement by the ecological surveyor will be needed to assess whether other undesirable species are present. Any high-risk invasive species should be reported to the GB non-native species secretariat (link below).

[GB Non-native species secretariat](#)

h) Once all applicable criteria have been assessed, assign a result of Good, Moderate or Poor based on the scoring instructions provided within the condition sheets. An interim score of Fairly Poor or Fairly Good should only be used in exceptional circumstances where a habitat does not fit the standard outcome of Good, Moderate or Poor. Justification for allocating an interim condition score must be provided within the notes/justification column of the condition assessment pro forma and within the biodiversity metric 3.1 tool assessors comments.

i) Any relevant evidence for passing or failing against criteria, or for a particular score, should be captured within the habitat survey target notes or by taking photographs. Photographs and target notes should then be referenced within the notes/justification column of the condition assessment sheet.

j) Any survey limitations must be detailed on the condition sheet. These may include areas of limited access or the survey being undertaken outside of the optimal survey season. If survey limitations prevent any criteria from being confidently and accurately assessed, then a precautionary approach is to be taken. For habitats other than woodland or intertidal habitats; if a definitive pass or fail cannot be assigned through baseline survey, assume the criterion is passed. For monitoring of post-development habitat condition a precautionary approach would be to assume fail (or 'poor' in the case of woodland and intertidal habitats) for any criteria which cannot be assessed due to survey limitations.

k) The condition assessment survey is a good opportunity to identify any potential opportunities for habitat restoration or enhancement interventions. These should be noted within the 'Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score' section at the end of each condition sheet.

Using the Woodland and intertidal condition sheets

The Woodland condition sheet has been adapted from the Woodland Condition Survey developed by the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG)[1]. However, all information needed to complete a Woodland condition assessment for the purpose of Biodiversity Me

Points A to J above apply to the Woodland and intertidal condition sheets, with the exception of Point B. Instead of allocating a pass or fail to each criterion, each of the 13 indicators in with Woodland condition sheet are allocated a score of 'good' (3 points) 'moderate' (2 points) or 'poor' (1 point). Once all 13 indicators have been scored, the points for each indicator are added to give a total score. The total score is translated into a condition assessment result as per Point G above.

The assessments for intertidal habitats adopt a similar approach.

Using the Lake condition sheet

The Freshwater Biological Association's 'Habitat Naturalness Assessment' is used to assess the condition of lakes. Details of the methodology for assessing naturalness of lakes are available at:

[Contribute data – Discovering Priority Habitats in England \(wpengine.com\)](#)

The average naturalness assessment scores for a lake are then converted into scores condition scores for use in Biodiversity Metric 3.1. Links to the key documents for undertaking a Habitat Naturalness Assessment, together with a conversion table for scores, are provided within the Lake condition sheet.

Printing hard copies of the condition sheets and survey cover sheet

Each sheet has been preformatted to make it easy to print off and use, however if you run into difficulties, below are some useful tips to ensure the hardcopy is printed in a useful format:

a) Most of the condition sheets have been set to be printed on one sheet of A4 however if you require larger text and text boxes, this can be spread over as many pages as needed. To do this, simply select file - print - page setup - fit to 1 pages wide by as many pages tall as required.

b) Most condition sheets print in portrait mode however they can be adjusted to landscape by selecting file - print - orientation - landscape, if needed

Who?

Condition assessments should be undertaken by an ecologist who is sufficiently skilled and experienced to identify and assess the condition of the habitat types used in this metric. They should be able to easily identify the positive and negative indicator species for the range of habitats likely to occur in a given geographic location at the time of year the survey is undertaken.

When?

Condition assessment surveys should be undertaken within the optimal survey season for habitats. For most habitats in the metric this is April to October inclusive. If a condition assessment survey is undertaken in sub-optimal survey season (November to March inclusive for most habitats) then a precautionary approach is to be taken when answering condition criteria (see Step 3 for details).

Biodiversity metric 3.1 Broad Habitat	Biodiversity metric 3.1 Habitat	Classification where definition derived
Cropland	<i>Arable field margins cultivated annually</i>	UKHab
	<i>Arable field margins game bird mix</i>	UKHab
	<i>Arable field margins pollen & nectar</i>	UKHab
	<i>Arable field margins tussocky</i>	UKHab
	Cereal crops	UKHab
	Cereal crops other	UKHab
	Cereal crops winter stubble	UKHab
	Horticulture	UKHab
	Intensive orchards	UKHab
	Non-cereal crops	UKHab
	Temporary grass and clover leys	UKHab
Grassland	Traditional orchards	UKHab
	Bracken	UKHab
	Floodplain Wetland Mosaic (CFGM)	Definition based on Priority Habitat Inventory maps*
	Lowland calcareous grassland	UKHab
	Lowland dry acid grassland	UKHab
	Lowland meadows	UKHab
	Modified grassland	UKHab
	Other lowland acid grassland	UKHab
	Other neutral grassland	UKHab
	Tall herb communities	UKHab*
	Upland acid grassland	UKHab
	Upland calcareous grassland	UKHab
	Upland hay meadows	UKHab

Biodiversity metric 3.1 Broad Habitat	Biodiversity metric 3.1 Habitat	Classification where definition derived
Heathland and shrub	Blackthorn scrub	UKHab
	Bramble scrub	UKHab
	Gorse scrub	UKHab
	Hawthorn scrub	UKHab
	Hazel scrub	UKHab
	Lowland Heathland	UKHab
	Mixed scrub	UKHab
	Mountain heaths and willow scrub	UKHab
	Rhododendron scrub	UKHab
	Sea buckthorn scrub (Annex 1)	Use Habitats Directive Annex 1 definition. All other sea buckthorn scrub should be recorded as Sea buckthorn scrub (other).
		Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)
	Sea buckthorn scrub (other)	UKHab
	Upland Heathland	UKHab
Lakes	Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	UKHab
	<i>Ornamental lake or pond</i>	UKHab
	High alkalinity lakes	WFD Lakes typology
	Low alkalinity lakes	WFD Lakes typology
	Marl Lakes	WFD Lakes typology
	Moderate alkalinity lakes	WFD Lakes typology
	Peat Lakes	WFD Lakes typology
	Ponds (Priority Habitat)	UKHab
	Ponds (Non-Priority Habitat)	Ponds which do not meet either the definition of (i) priority habitat ponds or (ii) ornamental ponds
	Reservoirs	UKHab/WFD Lakes typology*
Sparsely vegetated land	<i>Temporary lakes, ponds and pools</i>	UKHab*
	Calaminarian grasslands	UKHab
	Coastal sand dunes	UKHab
	Coastal vegetated shingle	UKHab
	Ruderal/Ephemeral	UKHab
	Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	UKHab
	Limestone pavement	UKHab
	Maritime cliff and slopes	UKHab
	Other inland rock and scree	UKHab
Urban	Allotments	UKHab
	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	UKHab
	Bioswale	UKHab
	Brown roof	UKHab

Biodiversity metric 3.1 Broad Habitat	Biodiversity metric 3.1 Habitat	Classification where definition derived
	Built linear features	UKHab
	Cemeteries and churchyards	UKHab
	Developed land; sealed surface	UKHab
	Extensive green roof	UKHab
	Façade-bound green wall	UKHab
	Ground based green wall	UKHab
	Ground level planters	UKHab
	Intensive green roof	UKHab
	Introduced shrub	UKHab
	Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	UKHab
	Rain garden	UKHab
	Sand pit quarry or open cast mine	UKHab
	Urban Tree	Metric specific (see User Guide paragraph 7.1)
	Sustainable urban drainage feature	UKHab
	<i>Un-vegetated garden</i>	<i>UKHab</i>
	Vacant/derelict land/ bare ground	UKHab
	<i>Vegetated garden</i>	<i>UKHab</i>
Wetland	Blanket bog	UKHab
	Depressions on Peat substrates (H7150)	UKHab
	<i>Fens (upland and lowland)</i>	<i>UKHab</i>
	Lowland raised bog	UKHab
	<i>Wetland – Oceanic Valley Mire[1] (D2.1)</i>	<i>EUNIS</i>
	Purple moor grass and rush pastures	UKHab
	Reedbeds	UKHab
	Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	UKHab
Woodland and forest	Felled	UKHab
	Lowland beech and yew woodland	UKHab
	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	UKHab
	Native pine woodlands	UKHab
	Other coniferous woodland	UKHab
	Other Scot's Pine woodland	UKHab
	Other woodland; broadleaved	UKHab
	Other woodland; mixed	UKHab
	Upland birchwoods	UKHab
	Upland mixed ashwoods	UKHab
	Upland oakwood	UKHab
	Wet woodland	UKHab
	Wood-pasture and parkland	UKHab
Coastal lagoons	<i>Coastal lagoons</i>	<i>EUNIS</i>

Biodiversity metric 3.1 Broad Habitat	Biodiversity metric 3.1 Habitat	Classification where definition derived
Coastal saltmarsh	<i>Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds</i>	EUNIS
	<i>Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds</i>	Adapted from EUNIS -see table TS2-2
Rocky shore	High energy littoral rock	EUNIS
	<i>High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate
	Moderate energy littoral rock	EUNIS
	<i>Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate
	Low energy littoral rock	EUNIS
	<i>Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate
	Features of littoral rock	EUNIS
	<i>Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate
Intertidal sediment	Littoral coarse sediment	EUNIS
	<i>Littoral sand</i>	EUNIS
	<i>Littoral muddy sand</i>	EUNIS
	Littoral mud	EUNIS
	Littoral mixed sediments	EUNIS
	<i>Littoral seagrass</i>	EUNIS
	<i>Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate
	<i>Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on reef forming species
	<i>Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on reef forming species
	Features of littoral sediment	EUNIS
	<i>Artificial littoral coarse sediment</i>	Adapted from EUNIS -see table TS2-2
	<i>Artificial littoral muddy sand</i>	Adapted from EUNIS -see table TS2-2
	<i>Artificial littoral mud</i>	Adapted from EUNIS -see table TS2-2
	<i>Artificial littoral sand</i>	Adapted from EUNIS -see table TS2-2
	<i>Artificial littoral mixed sediments</i>	Adapted from EUNIS -see table TS2-2
	<i>Artificial littoral seagrass</i>	Adapted from EUNIS -see table TS2-2
	<i>Artificial littoral biogenic reefs</i>	Adapted from EUNIS -see table TS2-2
Intertidal Hard Structures	<i>Artificial hard structures</i>	Adapted from EUNIS -see table TS2-2
	<i>Artificial features of hard structures</i>	Adapted from EUNIS -see table TS2-2
	<i>Artificial hard structures with Integrated Greening of Grey Infrastructure (IGGI)</i>	Adapted from EUNIS -see table TS2-2

Biodiversity metric 3.1 Broad Habitat	Biodiversity metric 3.1 Habitat	Classification where definition derived
Hedgerows and Lines of Trees	Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Native Species Rich Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Native Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Native Species Rich Hedgerow	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Native Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Native Hedgerow with trees	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable) - with Bank or Ditch	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Native Hedgerow	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Line of Trees	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Line of Trees - Associated with bank or ditch	Metric specific (see User Guide Box 8-2)
	Hedge Ornamental Non Native	UKHab
Rivers and Streams	Priority Habitat	UKHab
	Other Rivers and Streams	UKHab
	Ditches	Metric specific (see User Guide paragraph 9.4)
	Canals	UKHab
	Culvert	From s.39 Flood and Water Management Act (2010): A covered channel or pipe designed to prevent the obstruction of a watercourse or drainage path by an artificial construction

UKHab/EUNIS name	Other definition/Notes
<i>Arable field margins cultivated annually with an annual flora</i>	
<i>Game bird mix strips and corners</i> <i>Game bird mix fields</i>	
<i>Arable field margins sown with wild flowers or a pollen and nectar mix</i>	
<i>Arable field margins sown with tussocky grasses</i>	
Cereal crops	
Other cereal crops	
Winter stubble	
Horticulture	
Intensive orchards	
Non-cereal crops	
Temporary grass and clover leys	
Traditional orchards	
Bracken	
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	*Where an area is included within the (soon to be published) “Floodplain Wetland Mosaic Habitat Inventory” as <u>extant habitat</u> OR included within the “Floodplain with <u>potential for restoration to Wetland Mosaic</u>” layer it should be recorded within the metric as FWM habitat. In these cases the ditches form an integral part of the habitat and should <u>not</u> be recorded separately as linear features in the Rivers & Streams part of the metric. If it is NOT included within either layer of the inventory it should be assessed, and entered into the metric, as the appropriate habitat (e.g. modified grassland, cereal crop, temporary lakes, ponds and pools). Any ditches should be recorded separately within the River and Streams part of the metric. Until this new inventory is published, you should use existing inventories for floodplain habitats, including the Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh layer of the Priority Habitat Inventory (England) and any local habitat data.
	Priority Habitat Inventory (England) - data.gov.uk
Lowland calcareous grassland	
Lowland dry acid grassland	
Lowland meadows	
Modified grassland	
Other lowland acid grassland	
Other neutral grassland	
Tall herb communities (H6430)	*All Tall herb not meeting this definition should be recorded as "Other neutral grassland"
Upland acid grassland	
Upland calcareous grassland	
Upland hay meadows	

UKHab/EUNIS name	Other definition/Notes
Blackthorn scrub	
Bramble scrub	
Gorse scrub	
Hawthorn scrub	
Hazel scrub	
Lowland Heathland	
Mixed scrub	
Mountain heaths and willow scrub	
Rhododendron scrub	
Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)	
Other sea buckthorn scrub	
Upland Heathland	
Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	
<i>Artificial lake or pond</i>	
N/A	
N/A	
N/A	
N/A	
N/A	
Ponds (Priority Habitat)	
N/A	
Reservoir	*Some larger reservoirs are covered by the: WFD Lakes typology
<i>Mediterranean temporary ponds (H3170)</i>	*All Temporary water bodies not meeting this definition should be recorded as the appropriate pond or lake habitat
Calaminarian grasslands	
Coastal sand dunes	
Coastal vegetated shingle	
Ruderal/Ephemeral	
Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	
Limestone pavement	
Maritime cliff and slopes	
Other inland rock and scree	
Allotments	
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	
Bioswale	
Brown roof	

UKHab/EUNIS name	Other definition/Notes
Built linear features	
Cemetery	
Developed land; sealed surface	
Extensive green roof	
Façade-bound green wall	
Ground based green wall	
Ground level planters	
Intensive green roof	
Introduced shrub	
Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	
Rain garden	
Sand pit quarry or open cast mine	
N/A	
Sustainable urban drainage feature	
<i>Garden</i>	
Vacant/derelict land	
<i>Garden</i>	
Blanket bog	
Depressions on Peat substrates (H7150)	
<i>Lowland fens</i> <i>Upland flushes, fens and swamps</i>	
Lowland raised bog	
<i>Oceanic valley bog</i>	
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	
Reedbeds	
Transition mires and quaking bogs; lowland (H7140)	
Felled	
Lowland beech and yew woodland	
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	
Native pine woodlands	
Other coniferous woodland	
Other Scot's Pine woodland	
Other woodland; broadleaved	
Other woodland; mixed	
Upland birchwoods	
Upland mixed ashwoods	
Upland oakwood	
Wet woodland	
Wood-pasture and parkland	
<i>Saline coastal lagoons</i>	

[illegible]

[illegible]

Habitat Type	Condition Sheet
Broad habitat type: Coastal lagoons	
Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	Coastal Lagoons
Broad habitat type: Coastal saltmarsh	
Coastal saltmarsh - Coastal saltmarshes and saline reed beds	Coastal Saltmarsh
Coastal saltmarsh - Artificial coastal saltmarshes and saline reed beds	Coastal Saltmarsh
Broad habitat type: Cropland	
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Condition Assessment N/A
Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix	
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen & nectar	
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky	
Cropland - Cereal crops	
Cropland - Cereal crops winter stubble	
Cropland - Horticulture	
Cropland - Intensive orchards	
Cropland - Non-cereal crops	
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	
Broad habitat type: Grassland	
Grassland - Bracken	Condition Assessment N/A
Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic (Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh)	Use Wetland condition sheet (plus Ditch condition sheet for any ditches), unless associated with a priority species rich grassland sward, reedbed or fen, in which case record and assess as the relevant habitat type within the metric.
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Lowland meadows	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Modified grassland	Grassland Low distinctiveness
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Traditional orchards	Orchard
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Upland hay meadows	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Broad habitat type: Heathland and scrub	
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub	Scrub
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Condition Assessment N/A
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	Scrub
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	Scrub
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	Scrub
Heathland and shrub - Lowland heathland	Heathland
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Scrub
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub	Use Heathland condition sheet for Mountain heaths OR Scrub condition sheet for Willow scrub
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Condition Assessment N/A
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (Annex 1)	Scrub
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (other)	Condition Assessment N/A
Heathland and shrub - Upland heathland	Heathland
Broad habitat type: Hedgerows and lines of trees	
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Line of trees	Line of trees
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Line of trees
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Line of trees (ecologically valuable)	Line of trees
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Line of trees (ecologically valuable) - associated with bank or ditch	Line of trees
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Hedge ornamental non-native	Condition Assessment N/A
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native hedgerow	Hedgerow
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Hedgerow
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native hedgerow with trees	Hedgerow
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Hedgerow
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native species rich hedgerow	Hedgerow
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native species rich hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Hedgerow
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native species rich hedgerow with trees	Hedgerow
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native species rich hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Hedgerow
Broad habitat type: Intertidal hard structures	
Intertidal hard structures - Intertidal artificial hard structures	Intertidal hard structures
Intertidal hard structures - Intertidal artificial features of hard structures	Intertidal hard structures
Intertidal hard structures - Intertidal artificial hard structures with integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI)	Intertidal hard structures
Broad habitat type: Intertidal Sediments	
Intertidal Sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment
Intertidal Sediment - Littoral sand	Intertidal sediment
Intertidal Sediment - Littoral muddy sand	Intertidal sediment

Habitat Type	Condition Sheet
Intertidal Sediment - Littoral mud	Intertidal sediment
Intertidal Sediment - Littoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment
Intertidal Sediment - Features of littoral sediment	Intertidal sediment
Intertidal Sediment - Artificial littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment
Intertidal Sediment - Artificial littoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment
Intertidal Sediment - Artificial littoral mud	Intertidal sediment
Intertidal Sediment - Artificial littoral muddy sand	Intertidal sediment
Intertidal Sediment - Artificial littoral sand	Intertidal sediment
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass	Intertidal seagrass
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass - on peat, clay or chalk	Intertidal seagrass
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass	Intertidal seagrass
Intertidal Sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	Intertidal biogenic reefs
Intertidal Sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	Intertidal biogenic reefs
Intertidal Sediment - Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	Intertidal biogenic reefs
Broad habitat type: Lakes	
Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	Lakes
Lakes - High alkalinity lakes	Lakes
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes	Lakes
Lakes - Marl lakes	Lakes
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	Lakes
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	Lakes OR Ponds
Lakes - Peat lakes	Lakes
Lakes - Ponds (Priority Habitat)	Ponds
Lakes - Ponds (non-Priority Habitat)	Ponds
Lakes - Reservoirs	Lakes
Lakes - Temporary lakes, ponds and pools [C1.6]	Use Lake condition sheet for Temporary lakes OR Pond condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools
Broad habitat type: Rivers and streams	
Rivers and streams - Ditches	Ditches
Broad habitat type: Rocky shore	
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock	Rocky shore
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock	Rocky shore
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock	Rocky shore
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock	Rocky shore
Rocky Shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore
Broad habitat type: Sparsely vegetated land	
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grasslands	Grassland
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	Coastal
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle	Coastal
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/ephemeral	Urban
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	Sparsely vegetated land
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement	Limestone pavement
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	Coastal
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Sparsely vegetated land
Broad habitat type: Urban	
Urban - Allotments	Urban
Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	N/A - Other
Urban - Bioswale	Urban
Urban - Biodiverse green roof	Urban
Urban - Built linear features	N/A - Other
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	Use Urban condition sheet as default. Where there are areas of grassland, woodland or scrub above the minimum mappable area, record and assess these as the relevant habitat type.
Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	N/A - Other
Urban - Façade-bound green wall	Urban
Urban - Ground based green wall	Urban
Urban - Ground level planters	Condition Assessment N/A
Urban - Intensive green roof	Urban
Urban - Introduced shrub	Condition Assessment N/A
Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	Urban
Urban - Other green roof	Condition Assessment N/A
Urban - Rain garden	Urban
Urban - Actively worked sand pit, quarry or opencast mine	Condition Assessment N/A Note that this classification relates to non-vegetated working areas only. Mineral extraction sites can support a wide range of habitats, including ponds, heathland, grassland, sparsely vegetated land, bare ground, flushes and springs etc. These should be assessed separately using the relevant condition sheet.
Urban - Urban trees	Urban trees
Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature	Urban
Urban - Un-vegetated garden	N/A - Other
Urban - Vacant/derelict land/ bare ground	Urban
Urban - Vegetated garden	Condition Assessment N/A

Habitat Type	Condition Sheet
Broad habitat type: Wetland	
Wetland - Blanket bog	Wetland
Wetland - Depressions on peat substrates (H7150)	Wetland
Wetland - Fens (upland & lowland)	Wetland
Wetland - Lowland raised bog	Wetland
Wetland – Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)	Wetland
Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	Wetland
Wetland - Reedbeds	Wetland
Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	Wetland
Broad habitat type: Woodland	
Woodland and forest - Felled	No assessment required - condition fixed at Good Note that this classification should only be used when the original habitat type of the felled woodland cannot be determined. If the habitat type of the felled woodland is known (either through data records, imagery or field survey) then the area should be entered into the metric as the relevant woodland type. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the baseline condition for that area must be fixed at Good .

Survey cover sheet			
Date		Site name or location	
Weather conditions		Project/development name	
Surveyor name(s)		Onsite/offsite	
Metric 3.1 survey reference		Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)	
Notes			

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UKHab Habitat Type(s)			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
Site name/location	Wood farm	Onsite/offsite	onsite
Central grid reference of habitat		Unique polygon reference	
Limitations (if applicable)		Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)	
Habitat Description			
mown grass in amenity areas			
See UKHab			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Condition Achieved (Y/N)	Notes/Justification
1	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 type. NB - this criterion is essential for achieving moderate condition.	N	
2	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.	N	
3	Some scattered scrub (including bramble) 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.	Y	
4	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	
5	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).	Y	
6	Cover of bracken less than 20%.	Y	
7	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981).	Y	
Essential criterion 1 achieved (Y/N)			N
Number of criteria passed			4
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 of 7 criteria including passing essential criterion 1	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 of 7 criteria including passing essential criterion 1	Moderate (2)		
Passes 0, 1, 2 or 3 of 7 criteria; OR 4, 5 or 6 of criteria but failing criterion 1	Poor (1)	Yes	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Notes			

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high & very high distinctiveness)			
UKHab Habitat Type(s)			
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) [Note Tall herb habitat that does not meet the Annex 1 definition should be recorded as "Other neutral grassland"] Grassland - Upland acid grassland Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland Grassland - Upland hay meadows Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland			
Site name/location	Wood farm	Onsite/offsite	onsite
Central grid reference of habitat		Unique polygon reference	
Limitations (if applicable)		Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)	
Habitat Description			
Species rich grassland seeded area			
See UKHab			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Condition Achieved (Y/N)	Notes/Justification
1	The appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches characteristics of the specific grassland habitat type (see UKHab definition). Wildflowers, sedges and indicator species for the specific grassland habitat type are very clearly and easily visible throughout the sward. NB - This criterion is essential for achieving moderate condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Y	
2	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Y	
3	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Y	
4	Cover of bracken less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Y	
5	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981). Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition ¹ 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.	Y	
Additional Group (Non-acid types only)			

6	There are greater than 9 species per metre squared. NB - This criterion is essential for achieving good condition (non-acid grassland types only).	N	
Criterion 1 Achieved (Essential for good condition for non-acid grassland) (Y/N)			
Number of criteria passed			5
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Acid Grassland Types			
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)		
Non-acid grassland Types			
Passes 5 of 6 criteria, including essential criterion 1 and 6.	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 of 6 criteria, including essential criterion 1.	Moderate (2)	Moderate	
Passes 0, 1, 2 criteria of 6 criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion 1 and 6	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Notes			
Footnote 1 - 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> , 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> , cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> .			

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high & very high distinctiveness)			
UKHab Habitat Type(s)			
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) [Note Tall herb habitat that does not meet the Annex 1 definition should be recorded as "Other neutral grassland"] Grassland - Upland acid grassland Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland Grassland - Upland hay meadows Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland			
Site name/location	wood farm	Onsite/offsite	onsite
Central grid reference of habitat		Unique polygon reference	
Limitations (if applicable)		Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)	
Habitat Description			
species rich wetland grass seeded area			
See UKHab			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Condition Achieved (Y/N)	Notes/Justification
1	The appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches characteristics of the specific grassland habitat type (see UKHab definition). Wildflowers, sedges and indicator species for the specific grassland habitat type are very clearly and easily visible throughout the sward. NB - This criterion is essential for achieving moderate condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Y	
2	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	N	
3	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Y	
4	Cover of bracken less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Y	
5	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981). Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition ¹ 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.	Y	
Additional Group (Non-acid types only)			

6	There are greater than 9 species per metre squared. NB - This criterion is essential for achieving good condition (non-acid grassland types only).	N	
Criterion 1 Achieved (Essential for good condition for non-acid grassland) (Y/N)			
Number of criteria passed			4
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Acid Grassland Types			
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)	Moderate	
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)		
Non-acid grassland Types			
Passes 5 of 6 criteria, including essential criterion 1 and 6.	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 of 6 criteria, including essential criterion 1.	Moderate (2)		
Passes 0, 1, 2 criteria of 6 criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion 1 and 6	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Notes			
Footnote 1 - 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> , 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> , cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> .			

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types				
UKHab Habitat Type				
Native hedgerow Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native hedgerow with trees Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch Native species rich hedgerow Native species rich hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native species rich hedgerow with trees Native species rich hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch				
Site name/Location	wood farm	Onsite/offsite	onsite	
Habitat's central grid reference		Unique polygon reference(s)		
Limitations (if applicable)		Metric 3.1 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)		
Habitat Description				
newly planted species rich hedgerow				
See Table TS1-3 of the Technical Supplement.				
Condition Assessment Criteria				
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics, are used for this assessment. The attributes, and the minimum criteria for achieving a favourable condition in each, are defined. The attributes use similar favourable condition criteria to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook and the handbook is the recommended source of reference for assessing individual hedgerow attributes.				
Hedgerow favourable condition attributes				
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D & E)	Criteria (the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition')	Description	Condition Achieved (Y/N)	Notes/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 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	
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 (e.g. blackthorn suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they >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	
B1. Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length (unless 'line of trees')	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	
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	
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 hedge (at least)	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedge. Undisturbed ground should be present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedge. This criterion recognises the value of the hedge 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	
C2. Undesirable 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, should not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	Y	
D1. Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the 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. For information on neophytes see the JNCC website and for information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website.	Y	
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 (e.g. excessive hedge cutting).	Y	
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only				

E1. Tree age	At least one mature tree per 30m stretch of hedgerow. A mature tree is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.	This criterion addresses if there are sufficient mature trees (within the scope of planning timescales) which are of higher value to biodiversity.		
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.		

Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E), as indicated in Table TS1-2 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 according to the approach set out in Table TS1-3.

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1-3, which is used within the biodiversity metric 3.1. The scores for each are set out in tables TS1-3 and TS1-4 below.

TABLE TS1-3: Hedgerow condition assessment and weighting

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees			
Category	Maximum number of attributes that can fail to meet ‘favourable condition’ criteria in Table TS1-2	Weighting (score)	
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 <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & C2 = Moderate condition).	2	
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & B2 = Poor condition).	1	
Score achieved:	Good		
Condition categories for hedgerows with trees			
Category	Maximum number of attributes that can fail to meet ‘favourable condition’ criteria in Table TS1-2	Weighting (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 <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 & E1 = Moderate condition).	2	
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & B2 = Poor condition).	1	
Score achieved:			
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types				
UKHab Habitat Type				
Native hedgerow Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native hedgerow with trees Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch Native species rich hedgerow Native species rich hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native species rich hedgerow with trees Native species rich hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch				
Site name/Location	wood farm	Onsite/offsite	onsite	
Habitat's central grid reference		Unique polygon reference(s)		
Limitations (if applicable)		Metric 3.1 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)		
Habitat Description				
translocated native hedgerow with trees				
See Table TS1-3 of the Technical Supplement.				
Condition Assessment Criteria				
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics, are used for this assessment. The attributes, and the minimum criteria for achieving a favourable condition in each, are defined. The attributes use similar favourable condition criteria to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook and the handbook is the recommended source of reference for assessing individual hedgerow attributes.				
Hedgerow favourable condition attributes				
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D & E)	Criteria (the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition')	Description	Condition Achieved (Y/N)	Notes/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 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	
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 (e.g. blackthorn suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they >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	
B1. Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length (unless 'line of trees')	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	
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	
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 hedge (at least)	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedge. Undisturbed ground should be present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedge. This criterion recognises the value of the hedge 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	
C2. Undesirable 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, should not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	Y	
D1. Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the 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. For information on neophytes see the JNCC website and for information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website.	Y	
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 (e.g. excessive hedge cutting).	Y	
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only				

E1. Tree age	At least one mature tree per 30m stretch of hedgerow. A mature tree is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.	This criterion addresses if there are sufficient mature trees (within the scope of planning timescales) which are of higher value to biodiversity.		
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.		

Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E), as indicated in Table TS1-2 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 according to the approach set out in Table TS1-3.

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1-3, which is used within the biodiversity metric 3.1. The scores for each are set out in tables TS1-3 and TS1-4 below.

TABLE TS1-3: Hedgerow condition assessment and weighting

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees			
Category	Maximum number of attributes that can fail to meet ‘favourable condition’ criteria in Table TS1-2	Weighting (score)	
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 <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & C2 = Moderate condition).	2	
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & B2 = Poor condition).	1	
Score achieved:	Good		
Condition categories for hedgerows with trees			
Category	Maximum number of attributes that can fail to meet ‘favourable condition’ criteria in Table TS1-2	Weighting (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 <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 & E1 = Moderate condition).	2	
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & B2 = Poor condition).	1	
Score achieved:			
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type			
UKHab Habitat Type			
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 - Sea buckthorn scrub (Annex 1)			
Site name/location		Onsite/offsite	
Central grid reference of habitat		Unique polygon reference	
Limitations (if applicable)		Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)	
Habitat Description			
See UKHab For sea buckthorn scrub see: Habitats Directive Annex 1 definition			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Condition Achieved (Y/N)	
1	Habitat is representative of UKHab description (where in its natural range). There are at least three woody species, with no one species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except common juniper, sea buckthorn or box, which can be up to 100% cover).	Y	
2	There is a good age range – all of the following are present: seedlings, young shrubs and mature shrubs.	Y	

3	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Y	
4	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and/or herbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat(s).	N	
5	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	
Number of criteria passed			3
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)	Yes	
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			

Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type			
UKHab Habitat Type			
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/ephemeral Urban – Allotments Urban – Biodiverse green roof [Use Urban condition sheet as default. Where there are areas of grassland, scrub or other habitat above the minimum mappable area threshold, record and assess these as the relevant habitat type] Urban - Bioswale Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards [Use Urban condition sheet as default. Where there are areas of grassland, woodland or scrub above the minimum mappable area threshold, record and assess these as the relevant habitat type] Urban - Façade-bound green wall Urban - Ground based green wall Urban - Intensive green roof Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land Urban - Rain garden Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature [in the context of the Biodiversity Metric, this habitat type refers to open SUDS with vegetation and/or open water] Urban - Vacant / derelict land / bare ground			
Site name/location	wood farm	Onsite/offsite	onsite
Central grid reference		Unique polygon reference	
Limitations (if applicable)		Metric 3.1 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)	
Habitat Description SUDS			
See UKHab			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Condition Achieved (Y/N)	Notes/Justification
CORE CRITERIA - applicable to all urban habitat types :			
1	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for insects, birds and bats to live and breed. A single ecotone (i.e. scrub, grassland, herbs) should not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	N	
2	There is a diverse range of flowering plant species, providing nectar sources for insects. These species may be either native, or non-native but beneficial to wildlife. NB - To achieve GOOD condition, criterion 2 must be satisfied by native species only (rather than non-natives beneficial to wildlife). Note that Biodiverse green roofs are exempt from this requirement, and can include non-native sedums, as set out in footnote 1.	Y	
3	Invasive non-native species (Schedule 9 of WCA) cover less than 5% of total vegetated area. NB - To achieve GOOD condition, criterion 3 must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Y	
ADDITIONAL CRITERION - only applicable to Open mosaic on previously developed land habitat type:			
4a	The site shows spatial variation, forming a mosaic of at least four early successional communities (a) to (h) PLUS bare substrate AND pools. (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland.		
ADDITIONAL CRITERION - only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types:			
4b	The water table is at or near the surface throughout the year. This could be	Y	
ADDITIONAL CRITERION - only applicable to green roof habitat types (select as necessary):			
4c1	Intensive green roofs – have a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers - 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features)		

4c2	Biodiverse green roofs - have a varied depth of 80 - 150mm at least 50% is at 150mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers. To achieve Good condition some additional habitat, such as sand piles, logs etc should be present.		
Essential criterion 2&3 achieved? (must be achieved to score a good condition for non biodiverse green roofs) (Y/N)			
Number of criteria passed			3
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
If 3 criteria assessed:			
• Passes 3 of 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for good condition within criteria 2 and 3	Good (3)		
• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for good condition within criteria 2 and 3	Moderate (2)		
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria	Poor (1)		
If 4 criteria assessed:			
• Passes 3 of 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for good condition within criteria 2 and 3; AND • Passes additional criterion 4a or 4b	Good (3)		
• Passes 2 of 3 of 4 criteria; OR • Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for good condition within criteria 2 and 3	Moderate (2)	Yes	
• Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Notes			
Footnote 1: For Biodiverse green roofs only - experience has shown that a range of sedums species (native, naturalised, and non-native) support wildflowers during hot periods. Therefore, for Criteria 2 a Biodiverse green roof can have non-native sedums and still achieve Good condition. Footnote 2: For Criteria 3 – For green roof habitat types only - <i>Buddleja davidii</i> should be assessed alongside Schedule 9 species. This species impairs the health of the local ecosystem and reduces the biodiversity potential of the roof. It is also a sign that a roof has not be planted and seeded correctly in sub-sequent years.			

Condition Sheet: URBAN TREES Habitat Type			
UKHab Habitat Type(s)			
Urban - Urban tree			
Site name/location	wood farm	Onsite/offsite	onsite
Central grid reference of habitat		Unique polygon reference	
Limitations (if applicable)		Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)	
Habitat Description			
scattered trees Covers the following topographical formations most commonly found in urban areas¹: Individual Trees: Young trees over 75mm in diameter measured at 1.5m from ground level and individual semi-mature and mature trees of significant stature and size that dominate their surroundings whose canopies are not touching but that are in close proximity to other trees. Perimeter Blocks: Groups or stands of trees within and around boundaries of land, former field boundary trees incorporated into developments, individual trees in gardens whose canopies overlap continuously Linear Blocks: Lines of trees along streets, highways, railways and canals whose canopies may or may not overlap continuously.			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Condition Achieved (Y/N)	Notes/Justification
1	The tree is a native species(or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Y	
2	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	
3	The tree is mature ² or veteran ³ (or more than 50% within the block are mature ² or veteran ³).	N	
4	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y	

5	Micro-habitats for birds, mammals and insects are present e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark	N	
6	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	
Number of criteria passed			4
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 5 or 6 of 6 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 of 6 criteria	Moderate (2)	Yes	
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 6 criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type						
UKHab Habitat Type(s)						
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood Woodland and forest - Wet woodland						
Site name/location	wood farm		Onsite/offsite	onsite		
Habitat's Central Grid			Unique polygon			
Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)			Limitations (if applicable)			
Habitat Description						
Broadleaf woodland core mix						
See UKHab This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)						
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	Notes/Justification	
1 Age distribution of trees ¹	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	2		
2 Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland ²	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3		
3 Invasive plant species ³	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3		
4 Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	3		
5 Cover of native tree and shrub species	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3		

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type						
UKHab Habitat Type(s)						
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood Woodland and forest - Wet woodland						
Site name/location	wood farm		Onsite/offsite	onsite		
Habitat's Central Grid			Unique polygon			
Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)			Limitations (if applicable)			
Habitat Description						
Broadleaf woodland edge mix						
See UKHab This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)						
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	Notes/Justification	
1 Age distribution of trees ¹	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	1		
2 Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland ²	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3		
3 Invasive plant species ³	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3		
4 Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	3		
5 Cover of native tree and shrub species	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3		

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type						
UKHab Habitat Type(s)						
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood Woodland and forest - Wet woodland						
Site name/location	wood farm		Onsite/offsite	onsite		
Habitat's Central Grid			Unique polygon			
Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)			Limitations (if applicable)			
Habitat Description						
wet woodland						
See UKHab This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)						
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	Notes/Justification	
1 Age distribution of trees ¹	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	1		
2 Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland ²	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3		
3 Invasive plant species ³	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3		
4 Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	3		
5 Cover of native tree and shrub species	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3		

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type						
UKHab Habitat Type(s)						
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood Woodland and forest - Wet woodland						
Site name/location	wood farm		Onsite/offsite	onsite		
Habitat's Central Grid			Unique polygon			
Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)			Limitations (if applicable)			
Habitat Description						
proposed translocated trees						
See UKHab This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)						
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	Notes/Justification	
1 Age distribution of trees ¹	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	1		
2 Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland ²	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3		
3 Invasive plant species ³	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3		
4 Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	2		
5 Cover of native tree and shrub species	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3		

6	Open space within woodland ⁴	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3	
7	Woodland regeneration ⁵	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	1	
8	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	2	
9	Vegetation and ground flora	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1	
10	Woodland vertical structure ⁶	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	1	
11	Veteran trees ⁷	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	1	
12	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1	
13	Woodland disturbance ⁸	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	2	
Total Score					24	
Condition Assessment Result				Condition Assessment Score	Result Achieved	
Total score >32 (33 to 39)				Good (3)	poor	
Total score 26 to 32				Moderate (2)		
Total score <26 (13 to 25)				Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score						

APPENDIX D

DRAWINGS

Drawing No.	Drawing Title	Rev
2289-22-01	Detailed Planting Plan 1	B
2289-22-02	Detailed Planting Plan 2	C
2289-22-03	Detailed Planting Plan 3	E
2289-22-04	Detailed Planting Plan 4	-
2289-22-05	Detailed Planting Plan 5	-
2289-22-06	Landscape Boundary Sections	B
2289-22-07	Broadleaf Woodland Core Schedule	A