

The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 -Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology March 2023 Natural England Joint Publication JP039 ISBN 978-1-7393362-2-6
Instructions 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: a) Condition assessments must be undertaken by a competent person, as defined in the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide. b) Assessors must have access to condition sheets (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. c) The habitat type of the parcel(s) to be assessed must be determined before consideration can be given to its condition as this enables the assessor to select the correct condition sheet (see HABITAT DEFINITIONS tab). Most (but not all) metric terrestrial habitat types are equivalent to Level 4 in UKHab, therefore some metric habitats encompass UKHab Level 5 sub-divisions. When classifying a habitat, the assessor should classify and record it to the most accurate and appropriate level. Although a Level 5, or equivalent habitat may need converting to a metric habitat type when using the metric, when assessing its condition the most accurate description should be used. Using professional judgement, this may include the Level 5 UKHab description as well as the Level 4 description, depending on the habitat type. d) The location and extent of the habitat parcel(s) to be assessed must be mapped, either on digital or paper maps. Following condition assessment, mapped habitat parcels should be split according to their condition. e) Each habitat parcel to be assessed must be assigned a unique reference ID.
Step 2: Choosing the right condition sheet See SELECTING CONDITION SHEET tab which lists the habitat types found in the metric 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 the first column (Habitat Type), then refer to the second column (Condition Sheet) to determine which habitat condition sheet should be used to assess that particular habitat type. The third and fourth columns (Link to sheet) contain links which can be clicked on to navigate directly to the required condition sheet, for ease of navigation. Please note the following important points: ► Some habitats are allocated a fixed condition score in the metric and do not require a condition assessment for the metric to be completed. For certain low and medium distinctiveness habitats there is a fixed option in the metric - '<i>Condition Assessment N/A</i>'; for very low distinctiveness habitats the fixed option is '<i>N/A - Other</i>'. ► Habitats descriptions in bold are Priority Habitats.
Step 3: Using condition sheets (Tabs 1-25) The following instructions and points of clarification apply to most condition assessment sheets: a) Only choose one condition sheet per habitat type. Once the condition sheet has been chosen, the condition assessment can be carried out on relevant sheets A or B, which are the same except that for A - information for one habitat parcel can be recorded, whereas for B - information for up to 10 habitat parcels can be recorded. Each condition sheet is set to print at A4 and can be used as a paper form. b) Assess the habitat parcel against each condition assessment criterion, recording a 'pass' or 'fail' for each criterion assessed, unless otherwise directed by categories available on the sheet. c) If a habitat parcel is failing all criteria, it may be that the habitat type has been recorded incorrectly and the wrong condition sheet is being used. Assessors should refer to the habitat description links at the top of the condition sheet to ensure that the habitat type is correctly identified. d) If condition varies within a parcel during the assessment then start a new condition assessment. Split the original parcel to ensure that each individual parcel comprises an area of habitat of a consistent type and condition. e) Some condition assessment sheets have 'essential' criteria. Essential criteria must be passed to achieve a particular condition state. f) Some condition assessment sheets list species that are indicative of sub-optimal condition status. These lists are not exhaustive. An assessor may exercise professional judgement and consider additional species within this category, such as those of geographical relevance. Report any high-risk non-native invasive species to the: GB non-native species secretariat g) Any relevant evidence for passing or failing criteria, or for a particular score, should be captured within the habitat survey target notes and or by taking photographs. Photographs and target notes should be referenced on the condition sheet. h) Record any survey limitations on the condition sheet, such as access restrictions or timing restrictions. If survey limitations prevent any criteria from being confidently and accurately assessed, adopt a precautionary approach when passing or failing criteria. Ensure any constraints are made clear in the 'Assessor's comments' box in the metric and associated reporting: i. If a definitive pass or fail cannot be assigned through baseline survey, assume the criterion is passed. ii. When monitoring post-intervention habitat, fail criteria which cannot be assessed due to survey limitations. i) Once all applicable condition criteria have been assessed, assign a result of Good, Moderate or Poor condition following instructions provided within the relevant condition sheet. i. The 'Fairly Good' or 'Fairly Poor' condition categories are intermediate categories for site-specific features of condition not captured in the standard condition assessment. They should only be applied through application of professional judgement, and sound ecological evidence must be provided to justify the use of these categories. If used, these categories can only be used to adjust the results of a standard metric condition assessment one condition category above or below its result. For example, you cannot go from a standard outcome of 'Poor' to an adjustment to 'Fairly Good' (nor from 'Good' to 'Fairly Poor'). The condition assessment survey is a good opportunity to identify any potential opportunities for habitat restoration or enhancement. Note potential opportunities for these within the condition sheet. The CA SUMMARY SHEET can be filled out after the survey to summarise information about the condition assessments, including: - The site or location of the condition assessment survey - The number of condition sheets used - The number and type of habitat parcels surveyed and the condition they achieved
Notes on Using Condition Sheets Additional habitat-specific instructions for non-standard condition assessment sheets are provided below: Using the 'Woodland' condition sheet The Woodland condition sheet has been adapted from the 'Woodland Condition Survey' developed by the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG). All supplementary information needed to complete a Woodland condition assessment for the purpose of the metric is provided within the Woodland condition sheet. Instead of allocating a pass or fail to each criterion, each of the criteria within the woodland condition sheets are allocated a score. These scores are summed, and the total sum is used to assign a final condition score. Using the 'Lakes' condition sheet The Freshwater Biological Association's 'Habitat Naturalness Assessment' (HNA) is used to assess the condition of a lake. All supplementary information needed to complete a HNA is provided within the Lake condition sheet. The average of the HNA scores is used to assign a final condition score. Using the 'Coastal' and 'Intertidal' habitat condition sheets For most coastal and intertidal habitats, instead of allocating a 'pass' or 'fail' to each criterion, each of the criteria within the condition sheets are allocated a score. These scores are summed, and the total sum is used to assign a final condition score. Using the 'Hedgerow' condition sheet The condition sheet for hedgerows has been adapted from the Defra Hedgerow Survey Handbook. All supplementary information needed to complete a hedgerow condition assessment is provided within the Hedgerow condition sheet. Each condition criterion is assigned to one of five functional groups. The condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of criteria passed within these functional groups.

Habitat type (Habitats in bold are Priority Habitats)	Condition Sheet	
Area habitats		
Broad habitat type: Cropland		
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Condition Assessment N/A	
Cropland - Arable field margins sown last rice		
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen and nectar		
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky		
Cropland - Cereal crops		
Cropland - Winter stubble		
Cropland - Horticulture		
Cropland - Intensive orchards		
Cropland - Non-cereal crops		
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys		
Broad habitat type: Grassland		
Grassland - Broken	Condition Assessment N/A	
Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFQM	Use Wetland condition sheet (plus Ditch condition sheet for any ditches). If the area meets the definition of another high / very high distinctiveness type, record and treat as the relevant habitat type within the metric instead.	
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness	
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland		
Grassland - Lowland meadows	Grassland Low distinctiveness	
Grassland - Modified grassland		
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness	
Grassland - Other neutral grassland		
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H643b)	Orchard	
Grassland - Traditional orchards		
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness	
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland		
Grassland - Upland hay meadows	Broad habitat type: Heathland and scrub	
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub		
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub		
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub		
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub		
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub		
Heathland and shrub - Lowland heathland		
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub		
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub		
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub		
Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H216b)	Scrub	
Heathland and shrub - Other sea buckthorn scrub		
Heathland and shrub - Upland heathland	Heathland	
Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub		
Broad habitat type: Lakes		
Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	Lakes	
Lakes - High alkalinity lakes		
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes		
Lakes - Marl lakes		
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes		
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond		
Lakes - Peat lakes		
Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat)		
Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)		
Lakes - Reservoirs		
Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H317b)	Use lake condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools	
Broad habitat type: Sparsely vegetated land		
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grasslands	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness	
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes		
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle		
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Epheuteral		
Sparsely vegetated land - Tall fens		
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats		
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement		
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes		
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree		
Broad habitat type: Urban		
Urban - Allotments	Urban	
Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface		
Urban - Bioretia		
Urban - Biodiverse green roof		
Urban - Built trees		
Urban - Churches and churchyards		
Urban - Developed land, sealed surface		
Urban - Facade-bound green wall		
Urban - Ground based green wall		
Urban - Ground level vegetation		
Urban - Intensive green roof	Condition Assessment N/A	
Urban - Introduced shrub		
Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land		
Urban - Open green roof		
Urban - Rain garden		
Urban - Actively worked land (e.g. quarry or open cast mine)		
Urban - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)		
Urban - Unvegetated garden		
Urban - Vacant or derelict land		
Urban - Bare ground		
Urban - Vegetated garden	Condition Assessment N/A	
Broad habitat type: Wetland		
Wetland - Blanket bog	Wetland	
Wetland - Depressions on peat substrates (H715b)		
Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)		
Wetland - Lowland raised bog		
Wetland - Oceanic valley mire (1) (D2.1)		
Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures		
Wetland - Reedsbeds		
Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H714b)		
Broad habitat type: Woodland		
Woodland and forest - Failed	No assessment required - condition fixed at Good	
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland	Woodland	
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland		
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands		
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland		
Woodland and forest - Other Scots pine woodland		
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		
Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	Wood-pasture and parkland	
Broad habitat type: Coastal lagoons		
Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	Coastal lagoons	
Coastal saltmarsh - Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Coastal saltmarsh	
Coastal saltmarsh - Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds		
Broad habitat type: Intertidal hard structures		
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures	Intertidal hard structures	
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial features of hard structures		
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures with integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI)		
Broad habitat type: Intertidal sediment		
Intertidal sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral sand		
Intertidal sediment - Littoral muddy sand		
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mud		
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mixed sediments		
Intertidal sediment - Features of littoral sediment		
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral coarse sediment		
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mixed sediments		
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mud		
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral muddy sand		
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral sand	Intertidal seagrass	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass		
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass - on peat, clay or chalk	Intertidal biogenic reefs	
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass		
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	Intertidal biogenic reefs	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria		
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	Broad habitat type: Rocky shore	
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock		
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock		
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock		
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock		
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 - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk		
Hedgerows and lines of trees habitats		
Broad habitat type: Individual trees		
Individual trees - Rural tree	Individual trees	
Individual trees - Urban tree		
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		
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Ecologically valuable line of trees		
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch		
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	No assessment required - condition fixed at Poor	
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native hedgerow		
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch		
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native hedgerow with trees		
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Hedgerow	

Survey Cover Sheet			
Date		Site name or location	
Weather conditions		Project or development name	
Surveyor name		On-site or off-site	
Survey reference		Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)	
Notes			

Site or location	Condition sheets	Total number of condition sheets used, or habitat parcels	Number of parcels of each condition achieved					Notes
			Good	Fairly Good	Moderate	Fairly Poor	Poor	
	Coastal							
	Coastal lagoons							
	Coastal saltmarsh							
	Ditches							
	Grassland low distinctiveness							
	Grassland medium, high, very high distinctiveness							
	Heathland							
	Hedgerow							
	Individual trees							
	Intertidal biogenic reefs							
	Intertidal hard structures							
	Intertidal seagrass							
	Intertidal sediment							
	Lakes							
	Limestone pavement							
	Line of trees							
	Orchard							
	Ponds							
	Rocky shore							
	Scrub							
	Sparsely vegetated land							
	Urban							
	Wetland							
	Woodland							
	Wood-pasture and parkland							

Condition Sheet: COASTAL Habitat Type			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)			
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes			
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle			
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes			
Habitat Description			
See UKHab			
Site name and location		On-site or off-site	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The habitat is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as: the vegetation composition is formed of native species typical of the relevant habitat and present in the typical successional stages, transitions and or mosaics, at sufficient cover and frequency to be a good example of the relevant habitat. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.		
B	Vegetation structure (sward height variation, zonation) is varied and not uniform.		
C	Naturally open ground or bare surfaces are present as part of a sequence of colonisation and succession.		
D	Coastal processes needed to support the habitat are functional and are not modified by hard engineering or other forms of negative intervention.		
E	The landform reflects the interaction of coastal processes and geology, and there is a varied topography present supporting the relevant range of habitat types.		
F	There is an absence of invasive non-native species ¹ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ²). Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition ³ and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area.		
G	Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub covers less than 10% of area within the habitat or bare substrate matrix. Blocks of scrub or woodland, which might be desirable in their own right should be classified and mapped separately.		
H	Water quality and quantity (for example, seasonal fluctuations in dune slacks or seepages on cliff slopes) is sufficient to support the range of water-dependent parts of the habitat.		
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 7 or 8 criteria including essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 5 or 6 criteria; OR Passes 7 criteria excluding essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – 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 2 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Footnote 3 - General coastal species indicative of sub-optimal condition: 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> , bramble, white willow <i>Salix alba</i> hybrids, and non-native garden plants. Grassland species indicative of sub-optimal condition: 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> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> . Heathland species indicative of sub-optimal condition: bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.			

Condition Sheet: COASTAL Habitat Type														
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)														
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes														
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle														
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes														
Habitat Description														
See UKHab														
Site name and location				On-site or off-site										
Limitations (if applicable)				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
				Habitat parcel reference										
				Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria														
			Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)	
A	The habitat is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as: the vegetation composition is formed of native species typical of the relevant habitat and present in the typical successional stages, transitions and or mosaics, at sufficient cover and frequency to be a good example of the relevant habitat. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.													
B	Vegetation structure (sward height variation, zonation) is varied and not uniform.													
C	Naturally open ground or bare surfaces are present as part of a sequence of colonisation and succession.													
D	Coastal processes needed to support the habitat are functional and are not modified by hard engineering or other forms of negative intervention.													
E	The landform reflects the interaction of coastal processes and geology, and there is a varied topography present supporting the relevant range of habitat types.													
F	There is an absence of invasive non-native species ¹ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ²). Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition ³ and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area.													
G	Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub covers less than 10% of area within the habitat and bare substrate matrix. Blocks of scrub or woodland, which might be desirable in their own right should be classified and mapped separately.													
H	Water quality and quantity (for example, seasonal fluctuations in dune slacks or seepages on cliff slopes) is sufficient to support the range of water-dependent parts of the habitat.													
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)														
Number of criteria passed														
Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√												
Passes 7 or 8 criteria including essential criterion A	Good (3)													
Passes 5 or 6 criteria; OR Passes 7 criteria excluding essential criterion A	Moderate (2)													
Passes 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)													
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score														
Notes														
Footnote 1 – 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 2 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).														
Footnote 3 - <u>General coastal species indicative of sub-optimal condition</u> : 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> , bramble, white willow <i>Salix alba</i> hybrids, and non-native garden plants.														
<u>Grassland species indicative of sub-optimal condition</u> : 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> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> .														
<u>Heathland species indicative of sub-optimal condition</u> : bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> .														
There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.														

Condition Sheet: COASTAL LAGOONS Habitat Type						
EUNIS Habitat Type(s)						
Coastal lagoons						
Site name and location			On-site or off-site			
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)			
Grid reference			Habitat parcel reference			
Habitat Description						
The coastal lagoons EUNIS habitat description is available here: EUNIS -Factsheet for Coastal lagoons (europa.eu)						
Habitat Attributes to Record						
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Extent of lagoon waterbody¹; • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes; • Description of species diversity and community composition²; • Salinity in parts per thousand (ppt); • Presence and abundance of non-native species; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Presence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts; • Assessment of litter; • Visual record of water clarity; • Observations of the functioning and state of the isolating barrier; and • Observations of the functioning and state of the lagoon banks.						
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion	Notes (such as justification)
A	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale ³ ; or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 4.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale ³ ; or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 4.	One or more invasive non-native species are 'Abundant' on the SACFOR scale ³ ; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 4.		
B	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ⁵ .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ⁵ .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ⁵ .		
C	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		
D	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 6 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 6 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to more than 47 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 6 for details.		
E	Salinity	Salinity is between 15 - 40 ppt.	Salinity values are close to (but still within) the ends of range acceptable for lagoons (15 - 40 ppt).	Salinity values are either hypersaline >40 ppt or hyposaline <15 ppt.		
F	Isolating barrier	Fully functional and permitting tidal exchange.	Slightly damaged but some water exchange still occurring.	Not functioning. No water exchange occurring making the lagoon hyposaline.		
G	Physical damage of lagoon banks	No physical damage present ⁷ .	Only small, isolated patches of physical damage present ⁷ .	Evidence of significant physical damage ⁷ .		
H	Water clarity	Water is clear.	Water clarity is reduced.	Water is turbid and water clarity is poor (not just after heavy rain).		
Total Score (out of a possible 24)						
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved	
TOTAL SCORE 18-24 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION						
TOTAL SCORE 12-17 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION						
TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION						
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score						
Footnotes						

Condition Sheet: COASTAL LAGOONS Habitat Type																							
EUNIS Habitat Type(s)																							
Coastal lagoons																							
Site name and location			On-site or off-site																				
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)																				
Habitat Description																							
The coastal lagoons EUNIS habitat description is available here: EUNIS -Factsheet for Coastal lagoons (europa.eu)																							
Habitat Attributes to Record																							
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Extent of lagoon waterbody¹; • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes; • Description of species diversity and community composition²; • Salinity in parts per thousand (ppt); • Presence and abundance of non-native species; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Presence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts; • Assessment of litter; • Visual record of water clarity; • Observations of the functioning and state of the isolating barrier; and • Observations of the functioning and state of the lagoon banks.												Habitat parcel reference											
												Grid reference											
Condition Assessment Criteria																							
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion										Notes (such as justification)								
A	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale ³ ; or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 4.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale ³ ; or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 4.	One or more invasive non-native species are 'Abundant' on the SACFOR scale ³ ; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 4.																			
B	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ⁵ .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ⁵ .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ⁵ .																			
C	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).																			
D	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 6 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ equivalent to between 21 and 47 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 6 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ equivalent to more than 47 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 6 for details.																			
E	Salinity	Salinity is between 15 - 40 ppt.	Salinity values are close to (but still within) the ends of range acceptable for lagoons (15 - 40 ppt).	Salinity values are either hypersaline >40 ppt or hyposaline <15 ppt.																			
F	Isolating barrier	Fully functional and permitting tidal exchange.	Slightly damaged but some water exchange still occurring.	Not functioning. No water exchange occurring making the lagoon hyposaline.																			
G	Physical damage of lagoon banks	No physical damage present ⁷ .	Only small, isolated patches of physical damage present ⁷ .	Evidence of significant physical damage ⁷ .																			
H	Water clarity	Water is clear.	Water clarity is reduced.	Water is turbid and water clarity is poor (not just after heavy rain).																			
Total Score (out of a possible 24)																							
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved																		
TOTAL SCORE 18-24 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION																							
TOTAL SCORE 12-17 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION																							
TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION																							
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score																							
Footnotes																							

Condition Sheet: COASTAL SALTMARSH Habitat Type						
EUNIS Habitat Type(s)						
Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds						
Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds						
Site name and location			On-site or off-site			
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)			
Grid reference			Habitat parcel reference			
Habitat Description						
EUNIS -Factsheet for Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds (europa.eu)						
Habitat Attributes to Record						
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • List of biological communities and species - including whether they are representative or characteristic of disturbance and/or pollution; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Observations on zonation and transitions to other habitats, including variations in vegetation structure and sward height¹; • Observations of naturally open ground or bare surfaces such as creeks or pans being present in a mosaic with vegetated areas; • Presence and abundance of non-native species; • Assessment of litter; and • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment.						
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	Notes (such as justification)
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.		
	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 2 for details.		
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .		
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4.		
F	Zonation and transition to other habitats	Zonation of vegetation or communities is clear and continuous ⁵ . Distribution of the feature and transition to other habitats, including associated transitional habitats within the site is reflective of expected natural distribution seaward and landward.	Up to 2 of the expected zones are absent or significantly impacted by human modification of the shoreline, and transitions to other habitats are restricted in less than 20% of the habitat boundaries ⁵ .	Zonation of vegetation or communities is not clearly visible or is significantly impacted by human modification of the shoreline ⁵ . Or transitions to other habitats are restricted in more than 20% of the habitat boundaries.		
Total score (out of a possible 18)						
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved	
TOTAL SCORE 14 - 18 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION						
TOTAL SCORE 9 - 13 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION						
TOTAL SCORE 6 - 8 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION						
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score						
Footnotes						

Condition Sheet: COASTAL SALTMARSH Habitat Type																	
EUNIS Habitat Type(s)																	
Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds																	
Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds																	
Site name and location			On-site or off-site														
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)														
Habitat Description																	
EUNIS -Factsheet for Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds (europa.eu)																	
Habitat Attributes to Record																	
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: - List of biological communities and species - including whether they are representative or characteristic of disturbance and or pollution; - Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; - Observations on zonation and transitions to other habitats, including variations in vegetation structure and sward height¹; - Observations of naturally open ground or bare surfaces such as creeks or pans being present in a mosaic with vegetated areas; - Presence and abundance of non-native species; - Assessment of litter; and - Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment.										Habitat parcel reference							
										Grid reference							
Condition Assessment Criteria																	
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator											Notes (such as justification)	
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.													
B	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 2 for details.													
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .													
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).													
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4.													
F	Zonation and transition to other habitats	Zonation of vegetation or communities is clear and continuous ⁵ . Distribution of the feature and transition to other habitats, including associated transitional habitats within the site is reflective of expected natural distribution seaward and landward.	Up to 2 of the expected zones are absent or significantly impacted by human modification of the shoreline, and transitions to other habitats are restricted in less than 20% of the habitat boundaries ⁵ .	Zonation of vegetation or communities is not clearly visible or is significantly impacted by human modification of the shoreline ⁵ . Or transitions to other habitats are restricted in more than 20% of the habitat boundaries.													
Total score (out of a possible 18)																	
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved												
TOTAL SCORE 14 - 18 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION																	
TOTAL SCORE 9 - 13 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION																	
TOTAL SCORE 6 - 8 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION																	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score																	
Footnotes																	

Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type			
Habitat Type			
Watercourses - Ditches			
Habitat Description			
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide.			
Site name and location			On-site or off-site
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)
Grid reference			Habitat parcel reference
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The 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 present in a 20 m ditch length.		
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed <i>Lemna</i> spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).		
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.		
E	Physical damage is evident along less than 5% of the ditch, with examples of damage including: 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 .		
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Passes 8 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 6 or 7 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			

Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type													
Habitat Type													
Watercourses - Ditches													
Habitat Description													
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide.													
Site name and location			On-site or off-site										
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)		Field 10 & 11								
			Habitat parcel reference										
			Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria													
			Criterion passed (Yes or No)									Notes (such as justification)	
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 present in a 20 m ditch length.												
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed <i>Lemna</i> spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).												
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.												
E	Physical damage is evident along less than 5% of the ditch, with examples of damage including: 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 .												
Number of criteria passed													
Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ✕/✓										
Passes 8 criteria		Good (3)											
Passes 6 or 7 criteria		Moderate (2)											
Passes 5 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													
Footnotes													

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
Site name and location		On-site or off-site	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.		
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.		
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 scrub 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 plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).		
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
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).			

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)													
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)													
Grassland - Modified grassland													
Habitat Description													
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification													
Site name and location	Earl Shilton	On-site or off-site	On site										
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)											
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitat parcel reference											
		Central east	Central west and north	Southeast	South (Tall Forbs)								
		Grid reference											
Condition Assessment Criteria		SP 46687 98251	SP 46651 98279	SP 46705 98211	SP 46707 98198							Notes (such as justification)	
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)											
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	N	N	N	N							Reduced plant variability. The western zone is a paddock, while the other areas, northwest and southeast, appear homogeneous.	
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	N	Y	N							Southeast area: central zone characterised by nettles	
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 scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	Y	Y	N								
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Y	Y	Y	Y								
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Y	Y	Y	Y								
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y	Y	Y	Y							Bracken has not been observed	
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Y	Y	N	Y							Buddleja has been found on area 5	
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		N	N	N	N								
Number of criteria passed		4	5	5	4								
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved */✓											
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)												
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)												
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													
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).													

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (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'] [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] Grassland - Upland acid grassland Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland Grassland - Upland hay meadows Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland			
Site name and location	Earl Shilton	On-site or off-site	On site
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference	SP 46723 98259	Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
Other neutral grasslands with Tall forbs (g3c-16)			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Y	
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	N	The sward height is uniform
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ¹ .	Y	
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	
E	Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition ² and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 2 and 4 cannot contribute towards this count). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.		
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		Y	
Number of criteria passed		4	
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Acid Grassland Types (Result out of 5 criteria)			
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	✓	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Non-acid grassland Types (Result out of 6 criteria)			
Passes 5 or 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)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Notes			
Footnote 1 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover. Footnote 2 - 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> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site. 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, by applying professional judgement. Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)													
UK Habitat Classification (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'] [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] Grassland - Upland acid grassland Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland Grassland - Upland hay meadows Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland													
Habitat Description													
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification													
Site name and location		On-site or off-site											
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)											
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitat parcel reference											
Condition Assessment Criteria		Grid reference											
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)											Notes (such as justification)
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 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.												
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</i> agg.) is less than 5%.												
E	Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition ² and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.												
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types													
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 2 and 4 cannot contribute towards this count). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.												
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)													
Number of criteria passed													
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√											
Acid Grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)													
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)												
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)												
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)												
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)													
Passes 5 or 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)												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													
Notes													
Footnote 1 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.													
Footnote 2 - 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> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.													
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, by applying professional judgement.													
Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).													

Condition Sheet: HEATHLAND Habitat Type			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)			
Heathland and shrub - Lowland heathland			
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub			
Heathland and shrub - Upland heathland			
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Site name and location		On-site or off-site	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Central grid reference of habitat		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The heathland 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 heathland habitat type. Indicator shrubs, grasses, forbs and lower (non-vascular) plants listed by UKHab for the specific heathland habitat type are consistently present. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.		
B	There are at least two dwarf shrub species Frequent ¹ , and cover of dwarf shrubs is between 25-75% for lowland heathland, 50-75% for upland dry heath, or >20% for upland wet heath. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.		
C	All heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> age-classes (pioneer, degenerate and mature) present with at least 10% pioneer heather in the lowlands or at least 10% degenerate or mature in the uplands. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.		
D	Unshaded bare ground is between 1-10%. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.		
E	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ² and shallon <i>Gaultheria shallon</i> ³ . Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.		
F	No signs of disturbance of sensitive areas ⁴ , including managed burns.		
G	No more than 33% of heather shoots have been recently grazed, or flowering heather plants are at least Frequent ¹ in autumn.		
H	The canopy cover of scattered trees and or scrub (not including gorse <i>Ulex</i> spp.) is: •less than 20% for upland heaths; •less than 15% for lowland dry heaths; and •less than 10% for lowland wet heaths.		
I	Total gorse cover is less than 50%, with common gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> less than 25%.		
J	The cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 5% ⁵ .		
K	No signs of any damaging activities ⁶ or contamination to the habitat such as: artificial drains, peat extraction, silt, leachate or eutrophication.		
Essential criteria for achieving Good condition achieved (Yes or No)			
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 11 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 9 - 11 criteria including all essential criteria A - E.	Good (3)		
Passes 7 or 8 criteria; OR Passes 9 - 10 criteria but fails any essential criteria (criteria A - E).	Moderate (2)		
Passes 6 or fewer criteria.	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – According to the relative abundance DAFOR scale – Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional or Rare.			
Footnote 2 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			
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 – Professional judgement should be used to assess this and evidence should be provided according to the INSTRUCTIONS Tab of this spreadsheet. Definition of sensitive areas: (a) Vegetation severely wind-clipped, mostly forming a mat less than 10 cm thick. (b) Areas where soils are thin and less than 5 cm deep. (c) Hill slopes greater than 1 in 2 (26°), and all the sides of gullies. (d) Ground with abundant, and or an almost continuous carpet of Sphagnum moss <i>Sphagnum</i> spp., bilberry <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> , liverworts and or lichens. (e) Areas with noticeably uneven structure, at a spatial scale of around 1 m ² or less. The unevenness (more commonly found in very old heather stands) will relate to distinct, often large, spreading dwarf shrub bushes. The dwarf shrub canopy will not be completely continuous, and some of its upper surface may be twice as high as other parts. Layering is likely to be present and may be common. (f) Pools, wet hollows, peat hags and erosion gullies within 10 m of the edge of watercourses.			
Footnote 5 - Cover of bracken may exceed 5% where there is an identified biodiversity benefit, for example bracken beds in the South Pennines as nesting sites for twite <i>Linaria flavirostris</i> .			
Footnote 6 - Damaging activities include: accidental or unmanaged fires; managed fires on wet heath; excessive poaching; damage from machinery use or storage; and damaging levels of public access resulting in trampling and or litter.			

Condition Sheet: HEATHLAND Habitat Type															
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)															
Heathland and shrub - Lowland heathland															
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub															
Heathland and shrub - Upland heathland															
Habitat Description															
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification															
Site name and location				On-site or off-site											
				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)											
Limitations (if applicable)				Habitat parcel reference											
				Grid reference											
Condition Assessment Criteria														Notes (such as justification)	
				Criterion passed (Yes or No)											
A	The heathland 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 heathland habitat type. Indicator shrubs, grasses, forbs and lower (non-vascular) plants listed by UKHab for the specific heathland habitat type are consistently present. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.														
B	There are at least two dwarf shrub species Frequent ¹ , and cover of dwarf shrubs is between 25-75% for lowland heathland, 50-75% for upland dry heath, or >20% for upland wet heath. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.														
C	All heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> age-classes (pioneer, degenerate and mature) present with at least 10% pioneer heather in the lowlands or at least 10% degenerate or mature in the uplands. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.														
D	Unshaded bare ground is between 1-10%. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.														
E	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ² and shallon <i>Gaultheria shallon</i> ³ . Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.														
F	No signs of disturbance of sensitive areas ⁴ , including managed burns.														
G	No more than 33% of heather shoots have been recently grazed, or flowering heather plants are at least Frequent ¹ in autumn.														
H	The canopy cover of scattered trees and or scrub (not including gorse <i>Ulex</i> spp.) is: •less than 20% for upland heaths; •less than 15% for lowland dry heaths; and •less than 10% for lowland wet heaths.														
I	Total gorse cover is less than 50%, with common gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> less than 25%.														
J	The cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 5% ⁵ .														
K	No signs of any damaging activities ⁶ or contamination to the habitat such as: artificial drains, peat extraction, silt, leachate or eutrophication.														
Essential criteria for achieving Good condition achieved (Yes or No)															
Number of criteria passed															
Condition Assessment Result (out of 11 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score		Score Achieved x/✓											
Passes 9 - 11 criteria including all essential criteria A - E.		Good (3)													
Passes 7 or 8 criteria; OR Passes 9 - 10 criteria but fails any essential criteria (criteria A - E).		Moderate (2)													
Passes 6 or fewer criteria.		Poor (1)													
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score															
Footnotes															
Footnote 1 – According to the relative abundance DAFOR scale – Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional or Rare.															
Footnote 2 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).															
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 – Professional judgement should be used to assess this and evidence should be provided according to the INSTRUCTIONS Tab of this spreadsheet. Definition of sensitive areas: (a) Vegetation severely wind-clipped, mostly forming a mat less than 10 cm thick. (b) Areas where soils are thin and less than 5 cm deep. (c) Hill slopes greater than 1 in 2 (26°), and all the sides of gullies. (d) Ground with abundant, and or an almost continuous carpet of Sphagnum moss <i>Sphagnum</i> spp., bilberry <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> , liverworts and or lichens. (e) Areas with noticeably uneven structure, at a spatial scale of around 1 m ² or less. The unevenness (more commonly found in very old heather stands) will relate to distinct, often large, spreading dwarf shrub bushes. The dwarf shrub canopy will not be completely continuous, and some of its upper surface may be twice as high as other parts. Layering is likely to be present and may be common. (f) Pools, wet hollows, peat hagsgs and erosion gullies within 10 m of the edge of watercourses.															
Footnote 5 - Cover of bracken may exceed 5% where there is an identified biodiversity benefit, for example bracken beds in the South Pennines as nesting sites for twite <i>Linaria flavirostris</i> .															
Footnote 6 - Damaging activities include: accidental or unmanaged fires; managed fires on wet heath; excessive poaching; damage from machinery use or storage; and damaging levels of public access resulting in trampling and or litter.															

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types

Habitat Type

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

Habitat Description

See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide Section 9.
Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.

Site name and location

On-site or off-site

Limitations (if applicable)

Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)

Grid reference

Habitat parcel reference

East field 11

Condition Assessment Criteria

A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook¹ and Favourable Conservation Status document². For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook.
Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes

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

Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'

Description

Criterion passed (Yes or No)

Notes (such as justification)

Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types

A1.

Height

>1.5 m average along length

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

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

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

A2.

Width

>1.5 m average along length

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

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

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

B1.

Gap - hedge base

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

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

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

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).

C1.

Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation

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

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

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

C2.

Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation

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

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

D1.

Invasive and neophyte species

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

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

D2.

Current damage

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

This criterion addresseses 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 hedgerow cutting).

Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only

E1.

Tree class

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

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

E2.

Tree health

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

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

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

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees

Category

Category Requirements

Metric Score

Good

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

3

Moderate

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

2

Poor

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

1

Score achieved:

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees

Category

Category Requirements

Metric score

Good

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

3

Moderate

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

2

Poor

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

1

Score achieved:

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types

Native hedgerow

Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch

Native hedgerow with trees

Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Species-rich native hedgerow

Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch

Species-rich native hedgerow with trees

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

Planted hedgerow

H1 & H2: Species-rich native hedgerow - h3, h4, h5, h6: Planted hedgerow

See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide Section 9.

Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.

Site name and location

Earl Shilton

On-site or off-site

On site

Limitations (if applicable)

Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)

Condition Assessment Criteria

A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook' and 'Favourable Conservation Status document'. For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook.

Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.

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

Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'

Criteria description

Habitat parcel reference

Grid reference

h1h2h4h5h6h7h3

SP 46SP 46SP 46SP 46SP 46SP 46SP 46

Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types

Criterion passed (Yes or No)

Notes (such as justification)

A1.

Height

>1.5 m average along length

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

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

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

Y

Y

Y

N

N

N

N

Y

A2.

Width

>1.5 m average along length

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

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

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

Y

Y

Y

N

N

N

Y

Need Ngal opinion: h3, h4, h5, and h6 are planted hedges consisting of holly and Leylandi cypress. It needs to be determined if they meet the criteria of good practice

B1.

Gap - hedge base

Gap between ground and base of canopy >0.5 m for >50% of length

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

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

N

N

Y

Y

Y

Y

N

B2.

Gap - hedge canopy continuity

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

This is the horizontal 'gapiness' 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 'gapiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).

Y

Y

Y

Y

Y

Y

Y

C1.

Undisturb of ground and perennial vegetation

>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >50% of length.
Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and
Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).

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

Undisturbed ground is present for at least 50% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow.

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

Y

Y

Y

N

N

N

Y

The recently planted hedges do not have undisturbed ground as they are surrounded by hardstanding, except for h3 which is in a grassland area

C2.

Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation

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

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

Y

Y

N

N

N

N

Y

D1.

Invasive and non-native species

>50% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.

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

Y

Y

Y

Y

Y

Y

Y

D2.

Current damage

>50% 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 hedgerow cutting).

Y

Y

Y

Y

Y

Y

Y

Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only

E1.

Tree class

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

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

E3.

Tree health

At least 50% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.

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

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

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees

Category

Category Requirements

Metric Score

Good

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

3

Moderate

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

2

Poor

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

1

Score achieved:

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees

Category

Category Requirements

Metric score

Good

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

3

Moderate

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

2

Poor

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

1

Score achieved:

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type				
Habitat Type(s)				
Individual trees – Urban trees Individual trees – Rural trees Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.				
Please see separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of Rural trees.				
Habitat Description				
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment): Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.				
Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only): Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies must overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.				
Site name and location			On-site or off-site	
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference			Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria			Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).			
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).			
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 oversailing vegetation beneath.			
Number of criteria passed				
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 5 or 6 criteria		Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)		
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.				
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score				

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type														
Habitat Type(s)														
Individual trees – Urban trees Individual trees – Rural trees Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.														
Please see separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of Rural trees.														
Habitat Description														
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment): Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.														
Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only): Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies must overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.														
Site name and location	Earl Shilton			On-site or off-site	On site									
				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	Field 10 & 11									
Limitations (if applicable)				Habitat parcel reference										
				T1 Elder	T2 Willow									
				Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria				SP 46693 00016	SP 46674 00070									
				Criterion passed (Yes or No)									Notes (such as justification)	
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).			Y	Y									
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).			N	N									
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).			Y	Y								They are semi-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.			Y	Y									
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.			N	Y									
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.			N	N									
Number of criteria passed				3	4									
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score			Score Achieved ✕/✓										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)													
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)			✓	✓									
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)													
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.														
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score														

Condition Sheet: INTERTIDAL BIOGENIC REEFS Habitat Type						
EUNIS Habitat Type(s)						
Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels						
Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria						
Artificial littoral biogenic reefs						
Habitat Description						
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2 and the below:						
Littoral biogenic reefs - JNCC Marine Habitat Classification						
Site name and location			On-site or off-site			
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)			
Grid reference			Habitat parcel reference			
Habitat Attributes to Record						
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Percentage cover of recognisable biogenic reef structures across the bed; • Distribution of the habitat seaward and landward limits and extent should be recorded; • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes; • Description of species diversity and community composition; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Presence and abundance of non-native species; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Presence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts; • Assessment of litter; • Whether the habitat distribution is constrained by human modification; and • Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water.						
Condition Assessment Criteria						
	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion	Notes (such as justification)
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.		
B	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species are present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.		
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .		
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline / mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.		
Total Score (out of a possible 15)						
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved	
TOTAL SCORE 12-15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION						
TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION						
TOTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION						
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score						
Footnotes						

Condition Sheet: INTERTIDAL BIOGENIC REEFS Habitat Type																						
EUNIS Habitat Type(s)																						
Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels																						
Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria																						
Artificial littoral biogenic reefs																						
Habitat Description																						
Site name and location			On-site or off-site																			
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)																			
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2 and the below: Littoral biogenic reefs - JNCC Marine Habitat Classification																						
Habitat Attributes to Record																						
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Percentage cover of recognisable biogenic reef structures across the bed; • Distribution of the habitat seaward and landward limits and extent should be recorded; • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes; • Description of species diversity and community composition; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Presence and abundance of non-native species; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Presence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts; • Assessment of litter; • Whether the habitat distribution is constrained by human modification; and • Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water.												Habitat parcel reference										
												Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria																						
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion												Notes (such as justification)					
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.																		
B	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species are present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.																		
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .																		
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).																		
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline / mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.																		
Total Score (out of a possible 15)																						
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved																	
TOTAL SCORE 12-15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION																						
TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION																						
TOTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION																						
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score																						
Footnotes																						

Condition Sheet: INTERTIDAL HARD STRUCTURES Habitat Type						
Artificial Habitat Type(s)						
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures						
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial features of hard structures						
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures with integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI)						
Site name and location			On-site or off-site			
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)			
Grid reference			Habitat parcel reference			
Habitat Description						
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2.						
Habitat Attributes to Record						
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes; • Description of species diversity and community composition; • Presence and abundance of non-native species; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water; and • Assessment of litter.						
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion	Notes (such as justification)
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.		
B	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.		
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .		
D	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.		
E	Amount of colonisation	More than three different communities of flora or fauna present.	Two or three different communities of flora or fauna present.	One or no communities of flora or fauna present.		
Total Score (out of a possible 15)						
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved	
TOTAL SCORE 12-15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION						
TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION						
TOTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION						
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score						

Condition Sheet: INTERTIDAL HARD STRUCTURES Habitat Type																				
Artificial Habitat Type(s)																				
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures Intertidal hard structures - Artificial features of hard structures Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures with integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI)																				
Site name and location			On-site or off-site																	
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)																	
Habitat Description																				
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2.																				
Habitat Attributes to Record																				
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes; • Description of species diversity and community composition; • Presence and abundance of non-native species; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water; and • Assessment of litter.											Habitat parcel reference									
											Grid reference									
Condition Assessment Criteria																				
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion										Notes (such as justification)					
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.																
B	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.																
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .																
D	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.																
E	Amount of colonisation	More than three different communities of flora or fauna present.	Two or three different communities of flora or fauna present.	One or no communities of flora or fauna present.																
Total Score (out of a possible 15)																				
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved															
TOTAL SCORE 12-15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION																				
TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION																				
TOTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION																				
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score																				

Condition Sheet: INTERTIDAL SEAGRASS Habitat Type						
Habitat Type(s)						
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass - on peat, clay or chalk Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass						
Site name and location			On-site or off-site			
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)			
Grid reference			Habitat parcel reference			
Habitat Description						
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2 and the below: JNCC littoral seagrass bed habitat description						
Habitat Attributes to Record						
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Percentage cover of seagrass across the bed; • Distribution of the seagrass landward, seaward and extent should be recorded; • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes; • Description of species diversity and community composition; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Presence and abundance of non-native species; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water; • Presence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts; • Assessment of litter; and • Evidence of visible rhizomes.						
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion	Notes (such as justification)
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.		
B	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for list.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.		
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .		
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.		
Total score (out of a possible 15)						
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved	
TOTAL SCORE 12 - 15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION TOTAL SCORE 8 - 11 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION TOTAL SCORE 5 - 7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION						
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score						
Footnotes						

Condition Sheet: INTERTIDAL SEAGRASS Habitat Type																
Habitat Type(s)																
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass																
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass - on peat, clay or chalk																
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass																
Site name and location			On-site or off-site													
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)													
Habitat Description																
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2 and the below:																
INCC littoral seagrass bed habitat description																
Habitat Attributes to Record																
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Percentage cover of seagrass across the bed; • Distribution of the seagrass landward, seaward and extent should be recorded; • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes; • Description of species diversity and community composition; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Presence and abundance of non-native species; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water; • Presence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts; • Assessment of litter; and • Evidence of visible rhizomes.			Habitat parcel reference													
			Grid reference													
Condition Assessment Criteria																
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion										Notes (such as justification)	
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.												
B	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for list.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.												
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .												
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).												
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.												
Total Score (out of a possible 15)																
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved											
TOTAL SCORE 12 - 15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION																
TOTAL SCORE 8 - 11 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION																
TOTAL SCORE 5 - 7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION																
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score																
Footnotes																

Condition Sheet: INTERTIDAL SEDIMENT Habitat Type						
Habitat Type(s)						
Littoral sand Littoral muddy sand Littoral mud Littoral mixed sediments Features of littoral sediment Artificial littoral coarse sediment Artificial littoral mixed sediments Artificial littoral mud Artificial littoral muddy sand Artificial littoral sand						
Site name and location			On-site or off-site			
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)			
Central grid reference of habitat			Habitat parcel reference			
Habitat Description						
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2 and the below: EUNIS littoral sediment description .						
Habitat Attributes to Record						
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Description of sediment character; • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes; • Description of species diversity and community composition; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Observations on transitions to other habitats; • Assessment of litter; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water; and • Description of zonation.						
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion	Notes (such as justification)
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present e.g. groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present e.g. groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.		
B	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species are present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.		
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .		
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.		
Total Score (out of a possible 15)						
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved	
TOTAL SCORE 12-15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION						
TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION						
TOTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION						
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score						
Footnotes						

Condition Sheet: INTERTIDAL SEDIMENT Habitat Type																	
Habitat Type(s)																	
Littoral coarse sediment																	
Littoral sand																	
Littoral muddy sand																	
Littoral mud																	
Littoral mixed sediments																	
Features of littoral sediment																	
Artificial littoral coarse sediment																	
Artificial littoral mixed sediments																	
Artificial littoral mud																	
Artificial littoral muddy sand																	
Artificial littoral sand																	
Site name and location						On-site or off-site											
Limitations (if applicable)						Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)											
Habitat Description																	
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2 and the below: EUNIS littoral sediment description																	
Habitat Attributes to Record																	
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Description of sediment character; • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes; • Description of species diversity and community composition; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Observations on transitions to other habitats; • Assessment of litter; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water; and • Description of zonation.										Habitat parcel reference							
										Grid reference							
Condition Assessment Criteria																	
Indicator		Good (3 points)		Moderate (2 points)		Poor (1 point)		Score per criterion								Notes (such as justification)	
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.		Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.		Artificial structures present for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.											
B	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.		No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.		One or more invasive non-native species are present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.											
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .		Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .		Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ² .											
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).											
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.		Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.		Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.											
Total Score (out of a possible 15)																	
Condition Assessment Result								Result Achieved									
TOTAL SCORE 12-15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION																	
TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION																	
TOTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION																	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score																	
Footnotes																	

Condition Sheet: LAKE Habitat Type			
Habitat Type(s)			
Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating waterbodies Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond [Use this condition sheet for Ornamental lakes, or use Pond condition sheet for Ornamental ponds and pools] Lakes - High alkalinity lakes Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes Lakes - Marl lakes Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes Lakes - Peat lakes Lakes - Reservoirs Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170) [Use this condition sheet for Temporary lakes, or use Pond condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools]			
Habitat Description			
See Water Framework Directive: WFD Lakes typologies description For 'Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating waterbodies', 'Reservoirs' and 'Temporary lakes, ponds and pools' see UK Habitat Classification: UKHab			
Condition Assessment Criteria			
The Freshwater Biological Association 'Habitat Naturalness Assessment' is used to assess the condition of lakes. Scores for four attributes (physical, hydrological, chemical, and biological naturalness) are averaged to generate an overall 'habitat naturalness assessment score' which can then be translated into a condition score for use in the metric (see below). There are other elements considered in the lake naturalness assessment, but these are not included when calculating the condition assessment score. Details of the methodology for assessing naturalness of lakes are available at: http://priorityhab.wpengine.com/contribute/			
The key documents are: Lake naturalness assessment – guidance document (PDF) Annex I – Printable lake naturalness survey form to use in field (PDF) Annex II – Physical naturalness photographs (PDF) Annex-III - Hydrological naturalness photographs (PDF) Annex IV – Chemical naturalness photographs (PDF) Annex V – Plant functional group photographs (PDF) Annex VI – Further species recording (PDF)			
We encourage recording of data on lakes on the Freshwater Biological Association 'Habitat Naturalness Assessment' website portal: Contribute data – Discovering Priority Habitats in England (wpengine.com)			
Site name and location		On-site or off-site	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Average 'Habitat Naturalness Assessment' Class	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved	
1 Natural	Good (3)		
2	Fairly good (2.5)		
3	Moderate (2)		
4	Fairly poor (1.5)		
5 Least natural	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			

Condition Sheet: LAKE Habitat Type

Habitat Type(s)

Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating waterbodies
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond [Use this condition sheet for Ornamental lakes, or use Pond condition sheet for Ornamental ponds and pools]
Lakes - High alkalinity lakes
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes
Lakes - Marl lakes
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes
Lakes - Peat lakes
Lakes - Reservoirs
Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170) [Use this condition sheet for Temporary lakes, or use Pond condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools]

Habitat Description

See Water Framework Directive:
[WFD Lakes typologies description](#)
For 'Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating waterbodies', 'Reservoirs' and 'Temporary lakes, ponds and pools' see UK Habitat Classification:
[UKHab](#)

Condition Assessment Criteria

The Freshwater Biological Association 'Habitat Naturalness Assessment' is used to assess the condition of lakes. Scores for four attributes (physical, hydrological, chemical, and biological naturalness) are averaged to generate an overall 'habitat naturalness assessment score' which can then be translated into a condition score for use in the metric (see below).

There are other elements considered in the lake naturalness assessment, but these are not included when calculating the condition assessment score.

Details of the methodology for assessing naturalness of lakes are available at:

<http://priorityhab.wpengine.com/contribute/>

The key documents are:
[Lake naturalness assessment – guidance document \(PDF\)](#)
[Annex I – Printable lake naturalness survey form to use in field \(PDF\)](#)
[Annex II – Physical naturalness photographs \(PDF\)](#)
[Annex - III Hydrological naturalness photographs \(PDF\)](#)
[Annex IV – Chemical naturalness photographs \(PDF\)](#)
[Annex V – Plant functional group photographs \(PDF\)](#)
[Annex VI – Further species recording \(PDF\)](#)

We encourage recording of data on lakes on the Freshwater Biological Association 'Habitat Naturalness Assessment' website portal:
[Contribute data – Discovering Priority Habitats in England \(wpengine.com\)](#)

Site name and location		On-site or off-site											
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)											
		Habitat parcel reference											
Limitations (if applicable)													
		Grid reference											
Average 'Habitat Naturalness Assessment' Class	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved											
1 Natural	Good (3)												
2	Fairly good (2.5)												
3	Moderate (2)												
4	Fairly poor (1.5)												
5 Least natural	Poor (1)												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													

Condition Sheet: LIMESTONE PAVEMENT Habitat Type			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement			
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Site name and location			On-site or off-site
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)
Grid reference			Habitat parcel reference
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	Cover of typical emergent pavement flora and clint-top vegetation accounts for at least 25% of total vegetation cover (the area excluding bare rock).		
B	Cover of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) ¹ is less than 1%. Non-native species in this instance include beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ² .		
C	Species indicative of sub-optimal condition ³ make up less than 1% of vegetated ground cover.		
D	Less than 25% of live leaves (broadleaved plants), fronds (ferns) or shoots (dwarf shrubs) show signs of grazing or browsing.		
E	There is no evidence of damage to the pavement surface.		
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Footnote 2 – 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 3 – Species indicative of sub-optimal condition for this habitat type include: perennial rye-grass <i>Lolium perenne</i>, false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>, crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg., 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 ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, other pernicious perennial species. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.			

Condition Sheet: LIMESTONE PAVEMENT Habitat Type													
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type													
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement													
Habitat Description													
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification													
Site name and location			On-site or off-site										
			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)			Habitat parcel reference										
			Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria												Notes (such as justification)	
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)											
A	Cover of typical emergent pavement flora and clint-top vegetation accounts for at least 25% of total vegetation cover (the area excluding bare rock).												
B	Cover of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) ¹ is less than 1%. Non-native species in this instance include beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> and sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ² .												
C	Species indicative of sub-optimal condition ³ make up less than 1% of vegetated ground cover.												
D	Less than 25% of live leaves (broadleaved plants), fronds (ferns) or shoots (dwarf shrubs) show signs of grazing or browsing.												
E	There is no evidence of damage to the pavement surface.												
Number of criteria passed													
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓										
Passes 5 criteria		Good (3)											
Passes 4 criteria		Moderate (2)											
Passes 3 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													
Footnotes													
Footnote 1 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Footnote 2 – 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 3 – Species indicative of sub-optimal condition for this habitat type include: perennial rye-grass <i>Lolium perenne</i>, false oat-grass <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>, crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>, bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg., 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 ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>, common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, other pernicious perennial species. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.													

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Type(s)			
Line of trees			
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch			
Ecologically valuable line of trees			
Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch			
Habitat Description			
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide Section 9.			
This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook ¹ . For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook.			
Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.			
Site name and location	Earl Shilton	On-site or off-site	On site
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference	SP 46726 98272	Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	Y	Species composition: Elder, hawthorn, holly, English elm
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Y	
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice ² .	N	
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Y	
Number of criteria passed			3
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved */✓	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	✓	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type														
Habitat Type(s)														
Line of trees														
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch														
Ecologically valuable line of trees														
Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch														
Habitat Description														
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide Section 9.														
This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook ¹ . For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook.														
Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.														
Site name and location		Medway Solar Farm - Marden		On-site or off-site	On-Site									
				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)				Habitat parcel reference										
				Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria														Notes (such as justification)
				Criterion passed (Yes or No)										
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.												All LOT's were comprised of	
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.												no <10% gap	
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.												Each module of LoT have deadwood/cavities present	
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice ² .												<6m gap for module TL2	
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.												Little / no evidence of impact on tree health in either module	
Number of criteria passed														
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ✕/✓											
Passes 5 criteria		Good (3)												
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)												
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score														
Provide greater space for regeneration and ground flora to grow.														
Footnotes														

Condition Sheet: ORCHARD Habitat Type			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Traditional orchard			
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Site name and location		On-site or off-site	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	Presence of ancient ¹ and or veteran ¹ trees. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.		
B	Presence of deadwood in or on trees, or on the ground: at least 20% of mature trees have deadwood associated with them. Some examples of deadwood are: standing, attached and fallen trees or limbs; dead stems; branches and branch stubs greater than 10 cm diameter; and internal cavities. The types and distribution of deadwood provide a range of habitats suitable to support a wide assemblage of saproxylic invertebrates. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.		
C	Less than 5% of fruit trees are smothered by scrub. Small patches of dense scrub and or scattered scrub growing between trees can be beneficial to biodiversity, however these occupy less than 10% of ground cover.		
D	There is evidence of formative and or restorative pruning to maintain longevity of trees.		
E	At least 95% of the trees are free from damage caused by humans or animals, for example browsing, bark stripping or rubbing on non-adjusted ties.		
F	Grassland is not overgrazed, poaching is not evident around the trees, with no more than 10% of trees poached under the canopy.		
G	Species richness of the grassland is equivalent to a medium, high, or very high distinctiveness grassland.		
H	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ² (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition ⁴ make up less than 10% of ground cover.		
Essential criteria achieved (required for good condition - Yes or No)			
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 6- 8 criteria, including essential criteria A and B.	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria; OR Passes 6 or 7 criteria but fails an essential criterion.	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria.	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			

Condition Sheet: ORCHARD Habitat Type													
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type													
Grassland - Traditional orchard													
Habitat Description													
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification													
Site name and location			On-site or off-site										
			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)			Habitat parcel reference										
			Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria													
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)	
A	Presence of ancient ¹ and or veteran ¹ trees. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.												
B	Presence of deadwood in or on trees, or on the ground: at least 20% of mature trees have deadwood associated with them. Some examples of deadwood are: standing, attached and fallen trees or limbs; dead stems; branches and branch stubs greater than 10 cm diameter; and internal cavities. The types and distribution of deadwood provide a range of habitats suitable to support a wide assemblage of saproxylic invertebrates. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.												
C	Less than 5% of fruit trees are smothered by scrub. Small patches of dense scrub and or scattered scrub growing between trees can be beneficial to biodiversity, however these occupy less than 10% of ground cover.												
D	There is evidence of formative and or restorative pruning to maintain longevity of trees.												
E	At least 95% of the trees are free from damage caused by humans or animals, for example browsing, bark stripping or rubbing on non-adjusted ties.												
F	Grassland is not overgrazed, poaching is not evident around the trees, with no more than 10% of trees poached under the canopy.												
G	Species richness of the grassland is equivalent to a medium, high, or very high distinctiveness grassland.												
H	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ² (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition ⁴ make up less than 10% of ground cover.												
Essential criteria achieved (required for Good condition - Yes or No)													
Number of criteria passed													
Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓											
Passes 6- 8 criteria, including essential criteria A and B.	Good (3)												
Passes 4 or 5 criteria; OR Passes 6 or 7 criteria but fails an essential criterion.	Moderate (2)												
Passes 3 or fewer criteria.	Poor (1)												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													
Footnotes													

Condition Sheet: POND Habitat Type			
Habitat Type(s)			
Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat) Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat) Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170) [Use this condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools, use Lake condition sheet for Temporary lakes] Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond [Use this condition sheet for Ornamental ponds, use Lake condition sheet for Ornamental lakes]			
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
For ponds (non-priority) – see the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2.			
Site name and location		On-site or off-site	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core Criteria - applicable to all ponds (woodland ¹ and non-woodland):			
A	The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.		
B	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter.		
C	Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed <i>Lemna</i> spp. or filamentous algae.		
D	The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, e.g. agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.		
E	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams ² , pumps or pipework.		
F	There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species ³ .		
G	The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.		
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for all non-woodland ponds:			
H	Emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding duckweed) ⁴ cover at least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep.		
I	The pond surface is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub.		
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Results for woodland ponds which require assessment of 7 core criteria			
Passes 7 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Results for non-woodland ponds which require assessment of 9 criteria			
Passes 9 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 6 to 8 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnote 1 - A woodland pond will be surrounded on all sides by woodland habitat. Footnote 2 – This excludes natural dams such as those created by Eurasian beaver <i>Castor fiber</i>. Footnote 3 - Any species included on the Water Framework Directive (WFD) UKTAG GB High Impact Species List should be absent: WFD UKTAG (2021) <i>Classification of aquatic alien species according to their level of impact</i> [online]. Available from:			

Condition Sheet: POND Habitat Type													
Habitat Type(s)													
Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat) Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat) Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170) [Use this condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools, use Lake condition sheet for Temporary lakes] Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond [Use this condition sheet for Ornamental ponds, use Lake condition sheet for Ornamental lakes]													
Habitat Description													
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification													
For ponds (non-priority) – see the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2.													
Site name and location		On-site or off-site											
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)											
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitat parcel reference											
		Grid reference											
Condition Assessment Criteria													
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)											Notes (such as justification)
Core Criteria - applicable to all ponds (woodland ¹ and non-woodland):													
A	The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.												
B	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter.												
C	Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed <i>Lemna</i> spp. or filamentous algae.												
D	The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, e.g. agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.												
E	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams ² , pumps or pipework.												
F	There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species ³ .												
G	The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.												
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for all non-woodland ponds:													
H	Emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding duckweed) ⁴ cover at least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep.												
I	The pond surface is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub.												
Number of criteria passed													
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓											
Results for woodland ponds which require assessment of 7 core criteria													
Passes 7 criteria	Good (3)												
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Moderate (2)												
Passes 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)												
Results for non-woodland ponds which require assessment of 9 criteria													
Passes 9 criteria	Good (3)												
Passes 6 to 8 criteria	Moderate (2)												
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													
Footnote 1 - A woodland pond will be surrounded on all sides by woodland habitat.													
Footnote 2 – This excludes natural dams such as those created by Eurasian beaver <i>Castor fiber</i> .													
Footnote 3 - Any species included on the Water Framework Directive (WFD) UKTAG GB High Impact Species List should be absent: WFD UKTAG (2021) <i>Classification of aquatic alien species according to their level of impact</i> [online]. Available from:													

Condition Sheet: ROCKY SHORE Habitat Type						
Habitat Type(s)						
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk						
Site name and location			On-site or off-site			
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)			
Grid reference			Habitat parcel reference			
Habitat Description						
EUNIS -Factsheet for Features of littoral rock (europa.eu)						
Habitat Attributes to Record						
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes across the full vertical extent of the shore ¹ ; • Description of species diversity and community composition across the full vertical extent of the shore ¹ ; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Presence and abundance of non-native species; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Presence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts; • Assessment of litter; and • Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water.						
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 point)	Poor (1)	Score per indicator	Notes (such as justification)
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.		
B	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale, they occupy more than 10% of the habitat or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 2 for details.		
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .		
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4 for details.		
Total score (out of a possible 15)						
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved	
TOTAL SCORE 12-15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION TOTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION						
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score						

Condition Sheet: ROCKY SHORE Habitat Type																				
Habitat Type(s)																				
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock																				
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock																				
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock																				
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock																				
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk																				
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk																				
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk																				
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk																				
Site name and location			On-site or off-site																	
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)																	
Habitat Description																				
EUNIS -Factsheet for Features of littoral rock (europa.eu)																				
Habitat Attributes to Record																				
The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet: • Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes across the full vertical extent of the shore¹; • Description of species diversity and community composition across the full vertical extent of the shore¹; • Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; • Presence and abundance of non-native species; • Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment; • Presence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts; • Assessment of litter; and • Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water.										Habitat parcel reference										
										Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria																				
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 point)	Poor (1)	Score per indicator										Notes (such as justification)					
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.																
B	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale, they occupy more than 10% of the habitat or a high-risk species indicative of sub-optimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 2 for details.																
C	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing ³ .																
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).																
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m ⁻¹ min ⁻¹ person ⁻¹ , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4 for details.																
Total score (out of a possible 15)																				
Condition Assessment Result					Result Achieved															
TOTAL SCORE 12-15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION																				
TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION																				
TOTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION																				
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score																				

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type			
UK Habitat Classification (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 - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160) Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub			
Habitat Description			
For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:		Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)	
For other scrub types see:		ukhab – UK Habitat Classification	
Site name and location		On-site or off-site	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The scrub is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description (where in its natural range). 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 three native woody species ¹ , 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 non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA 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 forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.		
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.		
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type												
UK Habitat Classification (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 - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)												
Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub												
Habitat Description												
Mixed scrub												
For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:		Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)										
For other scrub types see:		ukhab – UK Habitat Classification										
Site name and location		On-site or off-site										
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitat parcel reference										
		Northern										
		Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria		SP 46667 98321										
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)
A	The scrub is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description (where in its natural range). The appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific scrub type.	Y										
	At least 80% of scrub is native, and there are at least three native woody species ¹ , 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.	N										
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition ⁵ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Y										
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Y										
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	Y										
Number of criteria passed		4										
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓										
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)											
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	✓										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score												

Condition Sheet: SPARSELY VEGETATED LAND Habitat Type				
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)				
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats				
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree				
Habitat Description				
Sparsely vegetated urban land - u1f				
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification				
Site name and location		Earl Shilton	On-site or off-site	On site
Limitations (if applicable)			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		SP 46678 98297	Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria			Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel is a good representation of the sparsely vegetated 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 habitat type. Indicator species for the specific sparsely vegetated habitat type listed by UKHab are consistently present.		Y	
B	The cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , scrub and trees is less than 25%.		Y	No present
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ¹ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ²) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition ³ make up less than 5% of vegetated ground cover.		Y	
D	Vegetation cover of vascular and non-vascular plants is between 5 and 50%.		Y	
Number of criteria passed			4	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 4 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved */✓	
Passes 4 criteria		Good (3)	✓	
Passes 3 criteria		Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score				
Footnotes				

Condition Sheet: SPARSELY VEGETATED LAND Habitat Type											
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type(s)											
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats											
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree											
Habitat Description											
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification											
Site name and location		On-site or off-site									
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)									
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitat parcel reference									
		Grid reference									
Condition Assessment Criteria											
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)									Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel is a good representation of the sparsely vegetated 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 habitat type. Indicator species for the specific sparsely vegetated habitat type listed by UKHab are consistently present.										
B	The cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , scrub and trees is less than 25%.										
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ¹ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ²) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition ³ make up less than 5% of vegetated ground cover.										
D	Vegetation cover of vascular and non-vascular plants is between 5 and 50%.										
Number of criteria passed											
Condition Assessment Result (out of 4 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓									
Passes 4 criteria	Good (3)										
Passes 3 criteria	Moderate (2)										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)										
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score											
Footnotes											

Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type

Habitat Type

Where a parcel contains areas of higher distinctiveness habitats within it, then the area of higher distinctiveness habitat must be separated and recorded and assessed as such.
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral
Sparsely vegetated land – Tall forbs
Urban – Allotments
Urban – Biodiverse green roof
Urban - Bioswale
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards
Urban - Facade-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 drainage system (SuDS)
Urban - Vacant or derelict land
Urban – Bare ground

Habitat Description

Sparsely vegetated urban land - u1f

See Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide for green roofs and UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) for other habitats:

UKHab – UK Habitat Classification

Site name and location

Earl Shilton

On-site or off-site

On site

Limitations (if applicable)

Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)

Grid reference

SP 46678 98297

Habitat parcel reference

Condition Assessment Criteria

Criterion passed (Yes or No)

Notes (such as justification)

Core Criteria - must be assessed for all urban habitat types:

A

Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.

N

B

The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.

N

C

Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA¹) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement)² cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area³.

Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).

Y

Additional Criteria - must be assessed for Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land only:

D1

The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of at least four early successional communities (a) to (h) PLUS bare substrate.

(a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland.

D2

The parcel contains pools of water such as permanent and ephemeral waterbodies.

Additional Criteria - must be assessed for Bioswale and SuDS habitat types only:

E1

Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife⁴.

E2

The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.

Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Intensive green roofs only:

F

The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers.
70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).

Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Biodiverse green roofs only:

G

The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mm; at least 50% is at 150 mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers.

Note – to achieve Good condition some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc are present.

Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)

Number of criteria passed

Condition Assessment Result

Condition Assessment Score

Score Achieved $\simeq$ ✓

Results for habitats requiring assessment of 3 core criteria only (all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs):

• Passes all 3 core criteria;
AND
• Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.

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 criterion C.

Moderate (2)

• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.

Poor (1)

✓

Results for Green roofs (requiring assessment of 4 criteria only - core criteria plus additional criterion specified for habitat type):

• Passes all 3 core criteria;
AND
• Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C;
AND
• Passes additional criterion relevant to specific habitat type (F or G).

Good (3)

• Passes 2 or 3 of 4 criteria;
OR
• Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.

Moderate (2)

• Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.

Poor (1)

Results for Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale or SuDS (requiring assessment of 5 criteria - core criteria plus additional criteria specified for habitat type):

• Passes all 3 core criteria;
AND
• Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C;
AND
• Passes all additional criteria relevant to specific habitat type (Group D or Group E)

Good (3)

• Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria;
OR
• Passes 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.

Moderate (2)

• Passes 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.

Poor (1)

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Footnotes

Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type																			
Habitat Type																			
Where a parcel contains areas of higher distinctiveness habitats within it, then the area of higher distinctiveness habitat must be separated and recorded and assessed as such.																			
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral																			
Sparsely vegetated land – Tall forbs																			
Urban – Allotments																			
Urban – Biodiverse green roof																			
Urban - Bioswale																			
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards																			
Urban - Facade-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 drainage system (SuDS)																			
Urban - Vacant or derelict land																			
Urban – Bare ground																			
Habitat Description																			
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide for green roofs, and UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) for other habitats: ukhab – UK Habitat Classification																			
Site name and location		On-site or off-site																	
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)																	
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitat parcel reference																	
		Grid reference																	
Condition Assessment Criteria																			Notes (such as justification)
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)																	
Core Criteria - must be assessed for all urban habitat types:																			
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.																		
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.																		
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ¹) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) ² cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area ³ .																		
Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).																			
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land only:																			
D1	The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of at least four early successional communities (a) to (h) PLUS bare substrate.																		
	(a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland.																		
D2	The parcel contains pools of water such as permanent and ephemeral waterbodies.																		
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for Bioswale and SuDS habitat types only:																			
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife ⁴ .																		
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.																		
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Intensive green roofs only:																			
F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).																		
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Biodiverse green roofs only:																			
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mm; at least 50% is at 150 mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers.																		
Note – to achieve Good condition, some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc are present.																			
Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)																			
Number of criteria passed																			
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x¼																	
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 3 core criteria only (all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs):																			
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	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 criterion C.	Moderate (2)																		
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)																		
Results for Green roofs (requiring assessment of 4 criteria only - core criteria plus additional criterion specified for habitat type):																			
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes additional criterion relevant to specific habitat type (F or G).	Good (3)																		
• Passes 2 or 3 of 4 criteria; OR • Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)																		
• Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.	Poor (1)																		
Results for Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale or SuDS (requiring assessment of 5 criteria - core criteria plus additional criteria specified for habitat type):																			
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes all additional criteria relevant to specific habitat type (Group D or Group E)	Good (3)																		
• Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria; OR • Passes 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)																		
• Passes 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.	Poor (1)																		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score																			
Footnotes																			

Condition Sheet: WETLAND Habitat Type			
Habitat Type(s)			
Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM - See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide. Wetland - Blanket bog Wetland - Depression on peat substrates (H7150) Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland) Wetland - Lowland raised bog Wetland - Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1) Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures Wetland - Reedbeds Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)			
Habitat Description			
For Oceanic valley mires - see EUNIS			
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide for Floodplain wetland mosaic and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (CFGM). For CFGM also see the below: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh UK BAP Priority Habitat description Priority Habitat Inventory (England) - data.gov.uk All other wetland habitats - see UK Habitat Classification (UKHab): UKHab			
Site name and location		On-site or off-site	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core Criteria - must be assessed for all 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 is a good representation of the wetland habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description - as in, the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific habitat type. Indicator species for the specific wetland habitat type ¹ listed by UKHab are consistently present.		
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 sub-optimal 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</i> spp. and cottongrasses <i>Eriophorum</i> spp. 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. Note – do not record ditches which are part of the floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM within the Watercourse module.		
Essential criterion achieved (required for Good condition) Yes or No:			
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 6 criteria (Depression on peat substrates (H7150) and Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)):			
•Passes 5 or 6 core criteria, including criterion A.	Good (3)		
•Passes 3 or 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)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			

Condition Sheet: WETLAND Habitat Type																			
Habitat Type(s)																			
Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM - See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide.																			
Wetland - Blanket bog																			
Wetland - Depression on peat substrates (H7150)																			
Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)																			
Wetland - Lowland raised bog																			
Wetland - Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)																			
Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures																			
Wetland - Reedbeds																			
Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)																			
Habitat Description																			
For Oceanic valley mires - see EUNIS																			
See the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide for Floodplain wetland mosaic and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (CFGM). For CFGM also see the below:																			
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh UK BAP Priority Habitat description																			
Priority Habitat Inventory (England) - data.gov.uk																			
All other wetland habitats - see UK Habitat Classification (UKHab):																			
UKHab																			
Site name and location						On-site or off-site													
						Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)													
Limitations (if applicable)						Habitat parcel reference													
						Grid reference													
Condition Assessment Criteria																Notes (such as justification)			
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)																	
Core Criteria - must be assessed for 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 is a good representation of the wetland habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description - as in, the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific habitat type. Indicator species for the specific wetland habitat type ¹ listed by UKHab are consistently present.																		
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 sub-optimal 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</i> spp. and cottongrasses <i>Eriophorum</i> spp. 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. Note – do not record ditches which are part of the Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM habitat within the Watercourse module.																		
Essential criterion achieved (required for Good condition) Yes or No:																			
Number of criteria passed																			
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score		Score Achieved x/√															
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 6 criteria (Depression on peat substrates (H7150) and Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)):																			
•Passes 5 or 6 core criteria, including criterion A.		Good (3)																	
•Passes 3 or 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)																	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score																			

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type					
UK Habitat Classification (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					
Habitat Description					
Other woodland - mixed					
ukhab -- UK Habitat Classification					
This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)					
IMPORTANT: This biodiversity metric woodland condition assessment must be used to assess woodland being input into the biodiversity metric. The outputs of this condition assessment are not equivalent to, nor are they comparable with the scores from the EWBG condition assessment, because the EWBG assessment has been adapted for the biodiversity metric, including the removal of EWBG Indicator 7 (Proportion of favourable land cover around woodland) and Indicator 14 (Size of woodland), and minor changes to other indicators.					
Site name and location	Keats Lane, Earl Shilton	On-site or off-site	On site		
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)			
Grid reference	SP 46694 98310	Habitat parcel reference			
Condition Assessment Criteria					
Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	Notes (such as justification)
A Age distribution of trees	Three age-classes ¹ present.	Two age-classes ¹ present.	One age-class ¹ present.	2	Semi-mature and sapling trees were observed on site
B 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 ² .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland ² .	3	
C Invasive plant species	No invasive species ³ present in woodland.	Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, other invasive species ³ <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species ³ >10% cover.	3	
D Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species ⁴ across woodland parcel.	2	Species found were hazel, silver birch and grey willow
E Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native ⁵ .	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understorey shrubs are native ⁵ .	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understorey shrubs are native ⁵ .	3	
F Open space within woodland	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted ⁷ .	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ .	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category ⁷ .	3	The woodland is ~0.027ha
G Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland ⁸ ; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland ⁸ .	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland ⁸ .	2	
H Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback ⁹ .	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .	3	
I Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	1	
J Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland ¹¹ .	Two storeys across all survey plots ¹¹ .	One or less storey across all survey plots ¹¹ .	1	
K Veteran trees	Two or more veteran trees ¹² per hectare.	One veteran tree ¹² per hectare.	No veteran trees ¹² present in woodland.	1	
L Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	1	
M Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident ¹⁴ .	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .	3	
Total Score (out of a possible 39) 28					
Condition Assessment Result				Condition Assessment Score	Result Achieved
Total score >32 (33 to 39)				Good (3)	Moderate
Total score 26 to 32				Moderate (2)	
Total score <26 (13 to 25)				Poor (1)	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score					

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

UK Habitat Classification (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

Habitat Description

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here:
[Woodland Wildlife Toolkit \(sylva.org.uk\)](#)

IMPORTANT: This biodiversity metric woodland condition assessment must be used to assess woodland being input into the biodiversity metric. The outputs of this condition assessment are not equivalent to, nor are they comparable with the scores from the EWBG condition assessment, because the EWBG assessment has been adapted for the biodiversity metric, including the removal of EWBG Indicator 7 (Proportion of favourable land cover around woodland) and Indicator 14 (Size of woodland), and minor changes to other indicators.

Site name and location

Medway Solar Farm, Marden

On-site or off-site

On-Site

Habitat parcel reference

Limitations (if applicable)

Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)

Grid reference

Condition Assessment Criteria

Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	Notes (such as justification)
A Age distribution of trees	Three age-classes ¹ present.	Two age-classes ¹ present.	One age-class ¹ present.		
B 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 ² .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland ² .		
C Invasive plant species	No invasive species ³ present in woodland.	Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, other invasive species ³ <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species ³ >10% cover.		
D Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species ⁴ across woodland parcel.		
E Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .		
F Open space within woodland	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted ⁷ .	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ .	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category ⁷ .		
G Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland ⁸ ; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland ⁸ .	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland ⁸ .		
H Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback ⁹ .	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .		
I Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.		
J Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland ¹¹ .	Two storeys across all survey plots ¹¹ .	One or less storey across all survey plots ¹¹ .		
K Veteran trees	Two or more veteran trees ¹² per hectare.	One veteran tree ¹² per hectare.	No veteran trees ¹² present in woodland.		
L Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .		
M Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident ¹⁴ .	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .		
Total Score (out of a possible 39)					
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score		Result Achieved	
Total score >32 (33 to 39)		Good (3)			
Total score 26 to 32		Moderate (2)			
Total score <26 (13 to 25)		Poor (1)			
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score					

Condition Sheet: WOOD-PASTURE AND PARKLAND Habitat Type			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland			
Habitat Description			
See UKHab			
Site name and location		On-site or off-site	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	Presence of ancient and or veteran trees ¹ . NB - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.		
B	Three different life-stages (for example young, mature or veteran) of open grown or pollarded trees ¹ are present, to ensure replacement and continuity of tree cohort, veteran characteristics and habitat.		
C	Native scrub is present with a variety of heights, widths, shapes and species compositions - as planted or naturally established individual plants, or clumps of trees or shrubs ² .		
D	Frequent ³ presence of decaying wood providing ecological niches – such as standing, attached and fallen deadwood (for example, dead stems, branches and branch stubs), trees with heart-rot, or hollowing in the trunk or major limbs. Decay features might be revealed by certain types of fungal fruiting bodies.		
E	There is no evidence of recent adverse impact on tree health by human activities, livestock, wild animals, pests or diseases (this excludes veteran features valuable for wildlife). For example, no evidence of poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, ground compaction, grazing damage to bark and roots, competition or shading from surrounding trees.		
F	Ground cover comprises open habitats, for example grassland or heathland, which are unimproved or semi-improved (medium distinctiveness or higher).		
G	Ground cover is subject to an appropriate management regime providing structural diversity for vertebrates and invertebrates, which is not being or threatened by infill of trees and scrub by natural establishment or forestry plantation, native or non-native. See Footnote 4 for details.		
H	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁵ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁶), and species indicative of sub-optimal condition ⁷ make up less than 5% cover (this excludes ancient and veteran trees).		
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Passes 7 or 8 criteria and meets criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 5 or 6 criteria OR Passes 7 criteria but fails criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			

Condition Sheet: WOOD-PASTURE AND PARKLAND Habitat Type														
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type														
Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland														
Habitat Description														
See UKHab														
Site name and location				On-site or off-site										
				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)				Habitat parcel reference										
				Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria													Notes (such as justification)	
				Criterion passed (Yes or No)										
A	Presence of ancient and or veteran trees ¹ . NB - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.													
B	Three different life-stages (for example young, mature or veteran) of open grown or pollarded trees ¹ are present, to ensure replacement and continuity of tree cohort, veteran characteristics and habitat.													
C	Native scrub is present with a variety of heights, widths, shapes and species compositions - as planted or naturally-established individual plants, or clumps of trees or shrubs ² .													
D	Frequent ³ presence of decaying wood providing ecological niches – such as standing, attached and fallen deadwood (for example, dead stems, branches and branch stubs), trees with heart-rot, or hollowing in the trunk or major limbs. Decay features might be revealed by certain types of fungal fruiting bodies.													
E	There is no evidence of recent adverse impact on tree health by human activities, livestock, wild animals, pests or diseases (this excludes veteran features valuable for wildlife). For example, no evidence of poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, ground compaction, grazing damage to bark and roots, competition or shading from surrounding trees.													
F	Ground cover comprises open habitats, for example grassland or heathland, which are unimproved or semi-improved (medium distinctiveness or higher).													
G	Ground cover is subject to an appropriate management regime providing structural diversity for vertebrates and invertebrates, which is not being or threatened by infill of trees and scrub by natural establishment or forestry plantation, native or non-native. See Footnote 4 for details.													
H	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁵ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁶), and species indicative of sub-optimal condition ⁷ make up less than 5% cover (this excludes ancient and veteran trees).													
Number of criteria passed														
Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score		Score Achieved ×/✓										
Passes 7 or 8 criteria and meets criterion A		Good (3)												
Passes 5 or 6 criteria OR Passes 7 criteria but fails criterion A		Moderate (2)												
Passes 4 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score														