

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric -Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology

November 2023

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 (hereafter referred to as assessors), as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. They should be undertaken at the optimum time of year for the assessed habitat(s).
- 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) biodiversity 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 biodiversity 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 biodiversity 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 - 'Condition Assessment N/A'; for very low distinctiveness habitats the fixed option is 'N/A - Other'.
- Habitat 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 suboptimal 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 notes and or by taking photographs. Photographs and 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 biodiversity metric is provided or referenced 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.

Survey Cover Sheet			
Survey date/s	26/11/2024	Site name or location	Culloden Farm, Norton-Juxta-Twycross, Atherstone, CV9 3QF.
Weather conditions	Sunny, clear and cool (8C)	Project or development name	Culloden Farm
Surveyor name	Martin Woolley, Steph Robertson & Megan Gale	On-site or off-site	On-Site
Survey reference		Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)	
Notes The Site was initially surveyed in April 2024, with a species list compiled for PEA reporting. This species list was then utilised to aid in condition assessments of the Site during the second visit. The second visit, in November 2024, was to determine BNG habitats and condition assessments.			

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							
On-Site	Ditches	2 ditches					2	
On-Site	Grassland low distinctiveness	1 habitat parcel					1	
	Grassland medium, high, very high distinctiveness							
	Heathland							

On-Site	Hedgerow	3 hedgerows						
On-Site	Individual trees	37 trees	7		29		1	
	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: DITCH Habitat Type													
Habitat Type													
Watercourses - Ditches													
Habitat Description													
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.													
Two ditches along the southern (W1) and northern (W2) boundaries of the Site.													
On-site or off-site, site name and location		On-site Culloden Farm, Norton-Juxta-Twycross, Atherstone, CV9 3QF.		Survey date and Surveyor name		Martin Woolley - 26/11/2024.							
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitats surveyed outside of optimal season for vegetation.		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)									
				Habitat parcel reference									
				W1	W2								
				Grid reference									
Condition Assessment Criteria				SK 33749 07980	SK 33825 07953								
				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.			No	Yes								
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.			No	No								
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed <i>Lemna</i> spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).			Yes	Yes								
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.			Yes	No								
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.			Yes	Yes								
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.			No	No								
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.			No	No								
H	There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species ¹ .			Yes	Yes								
Number of criteria passed				4	4								
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)		Yes	Yes								
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													

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Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site Culloden Farm, Norton-Juxta-Twycross, Atherstone, CV9 3QF.	Survey date and Surveyor name	26/11/2024 - Steph Robertson
Limitations (if applicable)	Habitats surveyed outside of optimal season for vegetation.	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference	SK 33818 07979	Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
A single field of modified grassland. Previous Site data (species list) from a survey in April 2024 was used to aid in condition assessments.			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	No	17 species recorded across the habitat parcel, with a maximum of 5 at any one m2.
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.	Yes	Sward height varies due to presence of tufted/clumping species (e.g. cocksfoot, Yorkshire fog). Hares observed grazing during initial survey.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	No scrub present.
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.	Yes	No damage visible.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Yes	Nvery minimal bare ground observed.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes	No bracken observed.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes	No INNS recorded.
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			No
Number of criteria passed			6
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)	Yes	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Enhancement could involve seeding or plugplanting of a diverse grassland mix with tall forb species present to achieve the 6-8 vascular species target. A relaxed management regime would allow these species to develop.			
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).			

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).	No	Yes	Yes										
C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	No	No	Yes										
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles <i>Urtica</i> spp., cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> and docks <i>Rumex</i> spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	Yes	Yes	Yes										
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ³) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website ⁴ , as well as the BSBI website ⁵ where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' ⁶ 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 ⁷ .	Yes	Yes	Yes										
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	No	No	No										
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 ⁸), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.													
E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.													

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

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees			
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score	
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3	
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2	

Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR Fails <u>both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Score achieved:		H1 - 1, H2 - 2, H3 - 2
Condition categories for hedgerows with trees		
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND Does not fail <u>both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR Fails <u>both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Score achieved:		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score		

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type														
Habitat Types														
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.														
On-site or off-site, site name and location		On-site Culloden Farm, Norton-Juxta-Twycross, Atherstone, CV9 3QF.		Survey date and Surveyor name		26/11/2024 - Megan Gale								
				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitats surveyed outside of optimal season for vegetation.		Habitat parcel reference										
				T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	
				Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria				SK 34008 08039	SK 34013	SK 34022	SK 34018 08104	SK 34015 08107	SK 34014	SK 34009	SK 33907 08036	SK 33876 08015	SK 33943 08001	
				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).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
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).	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No			
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.	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No			
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Number of criteria passed		3	3	2	5	4	4	4	6	6	3			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score		Score Achieved x/√										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria		Good (3)					Yes				Yes	Yes		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)				Yes								
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.														

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score²

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Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type														
Habitat Types														
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.														
On-site or off-site, site name and location		On-site Culloden Farm, Norton-Juxta-Twycross, Atherstone, CV9 3QF.		Survey date and Surveyor name		26/11/2024 - Megan Gale								
				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitats surveyed outside of optimal season for vegetation.		Habitat parcel reference										
				T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18	T19	T20	
				Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria				SK 33931 07996	SK 3392 4	SK 3391 2	SK 33874 07974	SK 33861 07968	SK 3385 3	SK 3384 5	SK 33832 07999	SK 33837 07957	SK 33832 07956	
				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).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
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).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No			
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.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No			
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No			
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Number of criteria passed		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score		Score Achieved ×/✓										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria		Good (3)								Yes				
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		
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 score²

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Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type														
Habitat Types														
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.														
On-site or off-site, site name and location		On-site Culloden Farm, Norton-Juxta-Twycross, Atherstone, CV9 3QF.		Survey date and Surveyor name		26/11/2024 - Megan Gale								
				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitats surveyed outside of optimal season for vegetation.		Habitat parcel reference										
				T21	T22	T23	T24	T25	T26	T27	T28	T29	T30	
				Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria				SK 33805 07946	SK 3376 1	SK 3369 3	SK 33687 07979	SK 33677 07980	SK 3366 5	SK 3365 7	SK 33653 07984	SK 33648 07985	SK 33643 07985	
				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).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
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).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
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.	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Number of criteria passed		3	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	4			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score		Score Achieved ×/✓										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria		Good (3)							Yes	Yes	Yes			
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		
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 score²

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Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type															
Habitat Types															
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.															
On-site or off-site, site name and location		On-site Culloden Farm, Norton-Juxta-Twycross, Atherstone, CV9 3QF.		Survey date and Surveyor name		26/11/2024 - Megan Gale									
				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)											
Limitations (if applicable)		Habitats surveyed outside of optimal season for vegetation.		Habitat parcel reference											
				T31	T32	T33	T34	T35	T36	T37					
				Grid reference											
Condition Assessment Criteria				SK 33640 07985	SK 3357 7	SK 3358 3	SK 3359	SK 33603 07915	SK 3361 8	SK 3366 5					
				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).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
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).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	No	No	No	No	No	No	No							
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.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No							
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No							
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Number of criteria passed		4	4	4	3	3	3	3							
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)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
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 score²

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