

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)														
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type														
Grassland - Modified grassland														
Habitat Description														
The Site was dominated by an existing playing field of modified grassland which was regularly managed and had a consistently short sward.														
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification														
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Stoke Golding Village Hall, Hall Dr, Stoke Golding, Nuneaton CV13 6EA			Survey date and Surveyor name		J Grant and L Clift, 12 August 2025								
				Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)				Habitat parcel reference										
				29241719/29706617										
Grid reference														
SP 40108 SP 97004 40093 97000														
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.			No	No									
	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.			No	No									
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).			Yes	Yes									
	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.			No	No									
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .			Yes	Yes									
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.			Yes	Yes									
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).			Yes	Yes									
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)				No	No									
Number of criteria passed				4	4									
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	Yes									
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).														