

| Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types   |  |  |  |
| Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland<br>Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland<br>Grassland - Lowland meadows<br>Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland<br>Grassland - Other neutral grassland<br>Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430) [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.]<br>Grassland - Upland acid grassland<br>Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland<br>Grassland - Upland hay meadows<br>Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland |  |  |  |
| On-site or off-site, site name and location   | On site - main field area  | Survey date and Surveyor name                    | 8th December 2023. Ryan Knight           |
| Limitations (if applicable)   | Seasonal constraint. Previous survey data used in terms of forb counts   | Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey) | N/A                                      |
| Grid reference  | SE 12066 18761   | Habitat parcel reference                         | N/A                                      |
| Habitat Description   |  |  |  |
| Main field area within site. Heavily grazed by horses.  |  |  |  |
| <a href="#">ukhab – UK Habitat Classification</a>   |  |  |  |
| Condition Assessment Criteria   |  | Criterion passed (Yes or No)                     | Notes (such as justification)            |
| A   | The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). <sup>1</sup><br><br><b>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.</b>                            | Y  | Species lists within EclA report         |
| 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  | Grazed out sward - very short throughout |
| C   | Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens <sup>2</sup> .   | Y  | No bare earth                            |
| 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%.  | N  | Bramble scrub encroaching (>5%).         |
| E   | Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>3</sup> 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.<br><br>If any invasive non-native plant species <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>5</sup> ) are present, this criterion is automatically failed. | N  | Poaching and cover of suboptimal plants  |

| Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types  |   |                       |   |
|---|---|-----------------------|---|
| F   | There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m <sup>2</sup> present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count).<br><br><b>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.</b> | N                     | Not more than 10 species present within species lists |
| Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)  |   | N                     |   |
| Number of criteria passed   |   | 2                     |   |
| Condition Assessment Result   | Condition Assessment Score  | Score Achieved<br>x/√ |   |
| <b>Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)</b>  |   |                       |   |
| Passes 5 criteria   | Good (3)  |                       |   |
| Passes 3 or 4 criteria  | Moderate (2)  |                       |   |
| Passes 2 or fewer criteria  | Poor (1)  |                       |   |
| <b>Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)</b>  |   |                       |   |
| 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;<br>OR<br>Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.  | Poor (1)  | x                     |   |
| <b>Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score</b>   |   |                       |   |
| Not applicable. Habitat to be lost.   |   |                       |   |
| <b>Notes</b>  |   |                       |   |
| <b>Footnote 1</b> - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.  |   |                       |   |
| <b>Footnote 2</b> – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.   |   |                       |   |
| <b>Footnote 3</b> - Species indicative of suboptimal 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. |   |                       |   |
| <b>Footnote 4</b> – 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.   |   |                       |   |
| <b>Footnote 5</b> – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).   |   |                       |   |

| Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type   |   |   |                               |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------|
| <b>Habitat Types</b>   |   |   |                               |
| <b>Individual trees – Urban trees</b><br><b>Individual trees – Rural trees</b><br>Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.<br><br><b>Please see separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of Rural trees.</b>   |   |   |                               |
| <b>Habitat Description</b>   |   |   |                               |
| Single young oak tree  |   |   |                               |
| <b>Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):</b><br>Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.  |   |   |                               |
| <b>Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only):</b><br>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. |   |   |                               |
| <b>On-site or off-site, site name and location</b>   | On site   | <b>Survey date and Surveyor name</b>                    | 8th December 2023 Ryan Knight |
| <b>Limitations (if applicable)</b>   | None  | <b>Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)</b> | N/A                           |
| <b>Grid reference</b>  | SE 12169 18783  | <b>Habitat parcel reference</b>                         | N/A                           |
| 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).   | Y   | Oak                           |
| 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).   | Y   | N/A                           |
| C  | The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) <sup>1</sup> .  | N   | N/A                           |
| 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   | N/A                           |
| E  | Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.   | N   | Too young                     |
| F  | More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.  | Y   | N/A                           |
| Number of criteria passed  |   | 4   |                               |
| 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)  | X   |                               |
| Passes 2 or fewer criteria   | Poor (1)  |   |                               |
| Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.  |   |   |                               |
| <b>Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score<sup>2</sup></b>  |   |   |                               |
| Not applicable. Tree to be lost.   |   |   |                               |

| 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   | Survey date and Surveyor name                    | 8th December 2023. Ryan Knight    |
| Limitations (if applicable)   | None  | Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey) | PRoW track                        |
| Grid reference  | SE 12056 18817  | Habitat parcel reference                         | N/A                               |
| Habitat Description   |   |  |                                   |
| <p>The northern-most land parcel within the site was subject to some ground works associated with the construction of the adjacent Woodlands Court development in 2020. Whilst bramble was present, it was occasional only. The vegetation was in a transitional stage and did not fit perfectly within a UKHab category. The land was dominated by stands of creeping thistle and rosebay willowherb with occasional hogweed and common nettle. Grasses included perennial rye grass, cock-foot and false oat-grass. Creeping buttercup was present throughout much of the ground layer.</p> |   |  |                                   |
| <a href="#">ukhab – UK Habitat Classification</a>   |   |  |                                   |
| Condition Assessment Criteria   |   | Criterion passed (Yes or No)                     | Notes (such as justification)     |
| A   | <p>There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m<sup>2</sup> present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). <b>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.</b></p> <p>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<sup>2</sup> (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.</p> | No   | Low species diversity             |
| 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   | Rank grassland only               |
| C   | <p>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).</p> <p>Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.</p>  | Yes  | Bramble under 20%                 |
| 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   | Damage from previous works        |
| E   | Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) <sup>2</sup> .   | No   | Some bare ground areas            |
| F   | Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.   | Yes  | No bracken                        |
| G   | There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species <sup>3</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>4</sup> ).   | No   | Himalayan balsam reported in 2020 |
| Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)  |   |  | No                                |
| Number of criteria passed   |   |  | 1                                 |
| 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;<br>OR<br>Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)   | Poor (1)     | X |  |
| <b>Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score</b>  |              |   |  |
| N/A - Grassland to be lost   |              |   |  |
| <b>Footnotes</b>   |              |   |  |
| <p><b>Footnote 1</b> – 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>.</p> <p><b>Footnote 2</b> – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.</p> <p><b>Footnote 3</b> – 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.</p> <p><b>Footnote 4</b> – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p> |              |   |  |

| 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  | Survey date and Surveyor name                    | 8th December 2023. Ryan Knight                       |
| Limitations (if applicable)   | None   | Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey) |  |
| Grid reference  | SE 12078 18780   | Habitat parcel reference                         | N/A  |
| Habitat Description   |  |  |  |
| Lane / PRoW within centre of site. Horse grazed at time of survey. Bare earth at western end. |  |  |  |
| <a href="#">ukhab – UK Habitat Classification</a>   |  |  |  |
| Condition Assessment Criteria   |  | Criterion passed (Yes or No)                     | Notes (such as justification)                        |
| A   | There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m <sup>2</sup> present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). <b>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.</b><br><br>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 <sup>2</sup> (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   | Low species diversity in terms of forbs              |
| 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 - grazed, poached and regular accessed by walkers |
| 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).<br><br>Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.  | Yes  | Bramble scrub classified separately                  |
| 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   | Excessive poaching at western end                    |
| E   | Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) <sup>2</sup> .  | No   | N/A  |
| F   | Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.  | Yes  | N/A  |
| G   | There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species <sup>3</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>4</sup> ).  | No   | N/A  |
| Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)  |  |  | No   |
| Number of criteria passed   |  |  | 2  |
| 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;<br>OR<br>Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)   | Poor (1)     | X |  |
| <b>Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score</b>  |              |   |  |
| Not applicable. Land parcel to remain in similar use post-development.   |              |   |  |
| <b>Footnotes</b>   |              |   |  |
| <p><b>Footnote 1</b> – 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>.</p> <p><b>Footnote 2</b> – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.</p> <p><b>Footnote 3</b> – 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.</p> <p><b>Footnote 4</b> – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p> |              |   |  |