

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

February 2024

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:

- 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).
- 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.
- 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
- 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.
- 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

- ▶ 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 -
- ▶ 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Some condition assessment sheets have 'essential' criteria. Essential criteria must be passed to achieve a particular condition state.
- 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 [GB non-native species secretariat](#)
- 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.
- 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

- 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

- 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

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

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.

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification
Cropland	Arable field margins cultivated annually	UKHab	Arable field margins cultivated annually
	<i>Arable field margins game bird mix</i>	UKHab	Arable field margins wild bird mix
	Arable field margins pollen and nectar	UKHab	Arable field margins pollen and nectar
	Arable field margins tussocky	UKHab	Arable field margins tussocky
	Cereal crops	UKHab	Cereal crops
	Winter stubble	UKHab	Winter stubble
	Horticulture	UKHab	Horticulture
	Intensive orchards	UKHab	Intensive orchards
	Non-cereal crops	UKHab	Non-cereal crops
	Temporary grass and clover leys	UKHab	Temporary grass and clover leys
	Grassland	Traditional orchards	UKHab
Bracken		UKHab	Bracken
<i>Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM</i>		UKHab	Floodplain wetland mosaic
Lowland calcareous grassland		UKHab	Lowland calcareous grassland
Lowland dry acid grassland		UKHab	Lowland dry acid grassland
Lowland meadows		UKHab	Lowland meadows
Modified grassland		UKHab	Modified grassland
Other lowland acid grassland		UKHab	Other lowland acid grassland
Other neutral grassland		UKHab	Other neutral grassland

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification
	Tall herb communities (H6430)	Use Habitats Directive Annex 1 definition	Tall herb communities (H6430)
	Upland acid grassland	UKHab	Upland acid grassland
	Upland calcareous grassland	UKHab	Upland calcareous grassland
	Upland hay meadows	UKHab	Upland hay meadows
Heathland and shrub	Blackthorn scrub	UKHab	Blackthorn scrub
	Bramble scrub	UKHab	Bramble scrub
	Gorse scrub	UKHab	Gorse scrub
	Hawthorn scrub	UKHab	Hawthorn scrub
	Hazel scrub	UKHab	Hazel scrub
	Lowland heathland	UKHab	Lowland heathland
	Mixed scrub	UKHab	Mixed scrub
	Mountain heaths and willow scrub	UKHab	Mountain heaths and willow scrub
	Rhododendron scrub	UKHab	Rhododendron scrub
	Willow scrub	UKHab	Willow scrub
	Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)	Habitats Directive Annex 1	Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)
	Other sea buckthorn scrub	UKHab	Other sea buckthorn scrub
	Upland heathland	UKHab	Upland heathland
Individual tree	Rural tree	Metric-specific	N/A
	Urban tree	Metric-specific	N/A
Lakes	Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	UKHab	Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies
	Ornamental lake or pond	UKHab	Ornamental lakes or ponds

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification
	High alkalinity lakes	Water Framework Directive (WFD) Lakes typology	N/A
	Low alkalinity lakes	WFD Lakes typology	N/A
	Marl lakes	WFD Lakes typology	N/A
	Moderate alkalinity lakes	WFD Lakes typology	N/A
	Peat lakes	WFD Lakes typology	N/A
	Ponds (priority habitat)	UKHab	Ponds (priority habitat)
	Ponds (non-priority habitat)	UKHab	Pond (non-priority)
	Reservoirs	UKHab/WFD Lakes typology*	Reservoir
	<i>Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170)</i>	UKHab*	Mediterranean temporary ponds (H3170)
Sparsely vegetated land	Calaminarian grasslands	UKHab	Calaminarian grasslands
	<i>Coastal sand dunes</i>	UKHab	Sand dunes
	Coastal vegetated shingle	UKHab	Coastal vegetated shingle
	<i>Ruderal/Ephemeral</i>	UKHab	Ruderal or ephemeral
	Tall forbs	UKHab	Tall forbs
	Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	UKHab	Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats
	Limestone pavement	UKHab	Limestone pavement

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification
	Maritime cliff and slopes	UKHab	Maritime cliff and slopes
	<i>Other inland rock and scree</i>	UKHab	Other inland rock
Urban	Allotments	UKHab	Allotments
	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	UKHab	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
	Bioswale	UKHab	Bioswale
	Biodiverse green roof	UKHab	Biodiverse green roof
	Built linear features	UKHab	Built linear features
	Cemeteries and churchyards	UKHab	Cemeteries and churchyards
	Developed land; sealed surface	UKHab	Developed land; sealed surface
	Biodiverse green roof	UKHab	Biodiverse green roof
	Facade-bound green wall	UKHab	Facade-bound green wall
	<i>Ground based green wall</i>	UKHab	Ground-based green wall
	Ground level planters	UKHab	Ground level planters
	Intensive green roof	UKHab	Intensive green roof
	Introduced shrub	UKHab	Introduced shrub
	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	UKHab	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land
	Other green roof	UKHab	Other green roof
	Rain garden	UKHab	Rain garden
	<i>Actively worked sand pit quarry or open cast mine</i>	UKHab	Active sand pit or quarry or open cast mine
	Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)	UKHab	Sustainable drainage system
	Unvegetated garden	UKHab	Unvegetated garden
	Vacant or derelict land	UKHab	Vacant or derelict land

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification
	Bare ground	UKHab	Bare ground
	Vegetated garden	UKHab	Vegetated garden
Wetland	Blanket bog	UKHab	Blanket bog
	Depressions on peat substrates (H7150)	UKHab	Depressions on peat substrates (H7150)
	<i>Fens (upland and lowland)</i>	UKHab	Lowland fens; Upland flushes fens and swamps; Other wetlands
	Lowland raised bog	UKHab	Lowland raised bog
	<i>Wetland – Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)</i>	EUNIS	Oceanic valley bog
	Purple moor grass and rush pastures	UKHab	Purple moor grass and rush pastures
	Reedbeds	UKHab	Reedbeds
	<i>Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)</i>	UKHab	Transition mires and quaking bogs - lowland (H7140) Transition mires and quaking bogs - upland (H7140)
Woodland and forest	Felled	UKHab	Felled
	Lowland beech and yew woodland	UKHab	Lowland beech and yew woodland
	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	UKHab	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
	Native pine woodlands	UKHab	Native pine woodlands
	Other coniferous woodland	UKHab	Other coniferous woodland
	Other Scot's pine woodland	UKHab	Other Scot's pine woodland
	<i>Other woodland; broadleaved</i>	UKHab	Other broadleaved woodland
	Other woodland; mixed	UKHab	Other woodland; mixed
	Upland birchwoods	UKHab	Upland birchwoods
	Upland mixed ashwoods	UKHab	Upland mixed ashwoods
	Upland oakwood	UKHab	Upland oakwood
	Wet woodland	UKHab	Wet woodland
	Wood-pasture and parkland	UKHab	Wood-pasture and parkland
Coastal lagoons	<i>Coastal lagoons</i>	EUNIS	Saline coastal lagoons

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification
Coastal saltmarsh	<i>Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds</i>	EUNIS	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds
	<i>Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds</i>	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	
Rocky shore	High energy littoral rock	EUNIS	High energy littoral rock
	<i>High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate	High energy littoral rock
	Moderate energy littoral rock	EUNIS	Moderate energy littoral rock
	<i>Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate	Moderate energy littoral rock
	Low energy littoral rock	EUNIS	Low energy littoral rock
	<i>Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate	Low energy littoral rock
	Features of littoral rock	EUNIS	Features of littoral rock
	<i>Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate	Features of littoral rock
Intertidal sediment	Littoral coarse sediment	EUNIS	Littoral coarse sediment
	<i>Littoral sand</i>	EUNIS	Littoral sand and muddy sand
	<i>Littoral muddy sand</i>	EUNIS	Littoral sand and muddy sand
	Littoral mud	EUNIS	Littoral mud
	Littoral mixed sediments	EUNIS	Littoral mixed sediments
	<i>Littoral seagrass</i>	EUNIS	Littoral sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms
	<i>Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate	Littoral sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification
	<i>Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on reef forming species	Littoral biogenic reefs
	<i>Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria</i>	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on reef forming species	Littoral biogenic reefs
	Features of littoral sediment	EUNIS	Features of littoral sediment
	<i>Artificial littoral coarse sediment</i>	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	
	<i>Artificial littoral muddy sand</i>	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	
	<i>Artificial littoral mud</i>	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	
	<i>Artificial littoral sand</i>	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	
	<i>Artificial littoral mixed sediments</i>	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	
	<i>Artificial littoral seagrass</i>	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	
	<i>Artificial littoral biogenic reefs</i>	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	
Intertidal hard structures	<i>Artificial hard structures</i>	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	
	<i>Artificial features of hard structures</i>	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	
	<i>Artificial hard structures with integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI)</i>	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification
Hedgerows and Lines of trees	<i>Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch</i>	UKHab	Species-rich native hedgerow
	<i>Species-rich native hedgerow with trees</i>	UKHab	Species-rich native hedgerow
	<i>Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch</i>	UKHab	Species-rich native hedgerow
	<i>Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch</i>	UKHab	Native hedgerow
	Species-rich native hedgerow	UKHab	Species-rich native hedgerow
	<i>Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch</i>	UKHab	Native hedgerow
	<i>Native hedgerow with trees</i>	UKHab	Native hedgerow
	Ecologically valuable line of trees	UKHab	Ecologically valuable line of trees
	<i>Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch</i>	UKHab	Ecologically valuable line of trees
	Native hedgerow	UKHab	Native hedgerow
	Line of trees	UKHab	Line of trees
	<i>Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch</i>	UKHab	Line of trees
	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	UKHab	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow
Watercourse	Priority habitat	UKHab	Rivers (priority habitat)
	Other rivers and streams	UKHab	Other rivers and streams

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification
	Ditches	Metric-specific	Ditch
	Canals	UKHab	Canals
	Culvert	N/A	N/A

Other definition or notes
None
All other sea buckthorn scrub should be recorded as 'Other sea buckthorn scrub'
None

Other definition or notes
≥ 2ha
< 2ha
< 2ha
*Some larger reservoirs are covered by the WFD Lakes typology.
The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name. *All temporary water bodies not meeting this definition should be recorded as the appropriate pond or lake habitat type.
None
The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name.
None
The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name
None
None
None

Other definition or notes
None

Other definition or notes
Combined UKHab codes: h2a5 70 h2a5 191 h2a5 70 191
Combined UKHab codes: h2a5 190
Combined UKHab codes: h2a5 190 70 h2a5 190 191 h2a5 190 70 191
Combined UKHab codes: h2a 190 70 h2a 190 191 h2a 190 70 191
UKHab code: h2a5
Combined UKHab codes: h2a 70 h2a 191 h2a 70 191
Combined UKHab codes: h2a 190
Combined UKHab codes: w~ 1175
Combined UKHab codes: w~ 1175 70 w~ 1175 191 w~ 1175 70 191
Combined UKHab codes: h2a h2a6
UKHab code: w~ 1174
Combined UKHab codes: w~ 1174 70 w~ 1174 191 w~ 1174 70191
UKHab code: h2b
Use as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.
Use as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.

Other definition or notes
Use as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.
Use as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.
Use as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.

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 game bird mix	
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 - Bracken	Condition Assessment N/A
Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM	See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide for details on recording.
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	
Grassland - Lowland meadows	
Grassland - Modified grassland	Grassland Low distinctiveness
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	
Grassland - Traditional orchards	Orchard
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	Scrub
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Condition Assessment N/A
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	Scrub
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	
Heathland and shrub - Lowland heathland	
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Scrub
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub	Use Heathland condition sheet for Mountain heaths OR Scrub condition sheet for Willow scrub
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Condition Assessment N/A
Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)	Scrub
Heathland and shrub - Other sea buckthorn scrub	Condition Assessment N/A
Heathland and shrub - Upland heathland	Heathland
Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub	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 OR Ponds
Lakes - Peat lakes	Lakes
Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat)	Ponds
Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)	
Lakes - Reservoirs	Lakes
Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170)	Use Lake condition sheet for Temporary lakes OR Pond condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools

Habitat type (Habitats in bold are Priority Habitats)	Condition sheet
Broad habitat type: Sparsely vegetated land	
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grasslands	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	Coastal
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle	
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral	Urban
Sparsely vegetated land - Tall forbs	
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	Sparsely vegetated land
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement	Limestone pavement
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	Coastal
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Sparsely vegetated land
Broad habitat type: Urban	
Urban - Allotments	Urban
Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	N/A - Other
Urban - Bioswale	Urban
Urban - Biodiverse green roof	
Urban - Built linear features	N/A - Other
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	Use Urban condition sheet as default.
Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	N/A - Other
Urban - Facade-bound green wall	Urban
Urban - Ground based green wall	
Urban - Ground level planters	Condition Assessment N/A
Urban - Intensive green roof	Urban
Urban - Introduced shrub	Condition Assessment N/A
Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	Urban
Urban - Other green roof	Condition Assessment N/A
Urban - Rain garden	Urban
Urban - Actively worked sand pit, quarry or open cast mine	Condition Assessment N/A
Urban - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)	Urban
Urban - Unvegetated garden	N/A - Other
Urban - Vacant or derelict land	Urban
Urban - Bare ground	
Urban - Vegetated garden	Condition Assessment N/A
Broad habitat type: Wetland	
Wetland - Blanket bog	Wetland
Wetland - Depressions 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)	
Broad habitat type: Woodland	
Woodland and forest - Felled	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 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	
Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	Wood-pasture and parkland

Habitat type (Habitats in bold are Priority Habitats)	Condition sheet
Broad habitat type: Coastal lagoons	
Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	Coastal lagoons
Broad habitat type: Coastal saltmarsh	
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 (IGI)	
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 sediment - Littoral seagrass	Intertidal seagrass
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass - on peat, clay or chalk	
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass	Intertidal biogenic reefs
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	
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
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 - 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	
Broad habitat type: Individual trees	
Individual trees – Rural tree	Individual trees
Individual trees – Urban tree	
Hedgerows and Lines of trees habitats	
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

Habitat type (Habitats in bold are Priority Habitats)	Condition sheet
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			
Survey date/s	28/02/2024	Site name or location	Shepley Road, Stocksmoor
Weather conditions	Cloudy, 7 degrees, occasional light rain	Project or development name	Shepley Road, Stocksmoor
Surveyor name	Lucy Sumner	On-site or off-site	Onsite
Survey reference	UKHab baseline survey	Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)	
Notes			
Grassland Low 5B			

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: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)														
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type														
Grassland - Modified grassland														
Habitat Description														
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification														
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site Shepley Road, Stockmoor				Survey date and Surveyor name	Lucy Murray 22/01/2026								
					Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)									
Limitations (if applicable)	Survey out of season Post-development predictions				Habitat parcel reference							Notes (such as justification)		
	UKHab Map, B1	UKHab Map, B4 (REMOV)	Recreational grassland	Grass verge (resilient)										
					Grid reference									
Condition Assessment Criteria					Criterion passed (Yes or No)									
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.				N		N	N						
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	N						
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.				Y		Y	Y						
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		N	N						
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .				N		N	N						
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.				Y		Y	Y						
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).				Y		Y	Y						
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)					No		No	No						
Number of criteria passed					4		3	3						
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)			X		X	X						
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score														

Footnotes

Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* , spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* , curled dock *Rumex crispus* , broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* , common nettle *Urtica dioica* , creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* , greater plantain *Plantago major* , white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* .

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 Types			
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) [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			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site Shepley Road, Stocksmoor	Survey date and Surveyor name	29/2/24 Lucy Sumner
Limitations (if applicable)	Post-development predictions	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	Enhanced grassland (shade tolerant) and part of species rich meadow grassland area totalling
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
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). ¹ Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Y	Enhanced grassland (shade tolerant) and species rich meadow grassland proposed.
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.	Y	Management regime to allow for this
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	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	Management regime to ensure this
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal 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. If any invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y	Discourage public access

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 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count).	N	
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)		Yes	
Number of criteria passed		5	
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)	X	
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 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.			
Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.			
Footnote 3 - 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.			
Footnote 4 – 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 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		No																		
Number of criteria passed		4																		
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved */√																		
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)	X																		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score																				
Notes																				
<p>Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.</p> <p>Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.</p> <p>Footnote 3 - 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.</p> <p>Footnote 4 – 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.</p> <p>Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p>																				

B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Y															
C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: - Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and - Is present on one side of the 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.	N															
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.	Y															
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 .	Y															
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	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 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:		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 <u>Does not fail 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.			
<i>Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of <u>rural</u> trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in <u>rural</u> locations.</i>			
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 should predominantly 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 Shepley Road, Stocksmoor	Survey date and Surveyor name	29/2/24 Lucy Sumner
Limitations (if applicable)	Post-development predictions	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	Proposed planted trees to be maintained by Manco
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	
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	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	N	
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	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	
Number of criteria passed		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)	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.			
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score²			

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. <i>Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of <u>rural</u> trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in <u>rural</u> locations.</i>														
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 should predominantly 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			Survey date and Surveyor name											
			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)											
Limitations (if applicable)			Habitat parcel reference											
			POS trees											
Condition Assessment Criteria			Grid reference											
			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											
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											
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .		N											
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											
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.		N											
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.		Y											
Number of criteria passed			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)	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.														

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score²

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Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
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 <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)		
For other scrub types see:	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification		
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On site	Survey date and Surveyor name	22/1/26 Lucy Murray
Limitations (if applicable)	Post-development predictions	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	Proposed native woodland scrub mix and proposed mixed native scrub
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). ¹ - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species ² , - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> (only in its restricted native range), or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	Y	
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran ³) shrubs are all present.	N	
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) and species indicative of suboptimal condition ⁶ 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.	N	
		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)	X	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			