

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)												
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type												
Grassland - Modified grassland												
Habitat Description												
Parcel 1 - The hardstanding areas within yard were bound by grassland margins which contained a high density of ruderal vegetation. The grassland was primarily rye grass ( <i>Lolium perenne</i> ) with a high frequency of cocks-foot ( <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> ). There was also a coverage of bryophytes.												
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification												
On-site or off-site, site name and location	One site	Survey date and Surveyor name		18/12/2024 Ryan Knight								
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)		NA								
Limitations (if applicable)	NA	Habitat parcel reference										
		Parcel 1	Parcel 2									
		Grid reference										
		SE 15829 04854	SE 15847 04827									
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>  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	No									Maximum of 5 and 3 species per sqm respectively
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									Uniform height throughout
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	Yes									No scrub
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									Vehicle and stock damage on parcel 2
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) <sup>2</sup> .	Yes	No									Bare ground over 10% on parcel 2
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	No	No									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> ).	Yes	Yes									No INNS
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		No	No									
Number of criteria passed		4	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; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)		Poor (1)		x	x							
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score												
NA												
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).