

<b>Survey Cover Sheet</b>			
<b>Survey date/s</b>	16th April 2025	<b>Site name or location</b>	Parkwood Road, Golcar
<b>Weather conditions</b>	Damp, overcast	<b>Project or development name</b>	Parkwood Road, Golcar
<b>Surveyor name</b>	Xanthe Walker	<b>On-site or off-site</b>	On-site
<b>Survey reference</b>	250423	<b>Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)</b>	
<b>Notes</b>			

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)											
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type											
Grassland - Modified grassland											
Habitat Description											
<a href="#">ukhab – UK Habitat Classification</a>											
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										Notes (such as justification)
	A	B									
Grid reference											
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)									
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.	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.	Y	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								
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								
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) <sup>2</sup> .	Y	Y								
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y	Y								
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species <sup>3</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>4</sup> ).	Y	Y								
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		N	N								
Number of criteria passed		6	5								
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)	Y	Y								
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).



Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		N	N	N									
Number of criteria passed		4	4	3									
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√											
<b>Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)</b>													
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)												
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Y	Y										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)			Y									
<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; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)												
<b>Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score</b>													
<b>Notes</b>													
<p><b>Footnote 1</b> - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><b>Footnote 5</b> – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p>													

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types				
Habitat Type				
<b>Native hedgerow</b> Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native hedgerow with trees Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch <b>Species-rich native hedgerow</b> Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Species-rich native hedgerow with trees Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch				
Habitat Description				
<a href="#">ukhab – UK Habitat Classification</a>				
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name		
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)		
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference		
Condition Assessment Details				
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.				
This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook <sup>1</sup> and Favourable Conservation Status document <sup>2</sup> . For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook.				
Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.				
Hedgerow favourable condition attributes				
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)	Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'	Criteria description	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types				
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	Y	
The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees.  Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).  A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).				
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	N	
The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees.  Outgrowths (such as blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height.  Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).				
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	Y	
This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth.  Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).				
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	Y	
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).				

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.	Y	
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.	N	
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 <sup>3</sup> ) 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 <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' <sup>6</sup> 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 <sup>7</sup> .	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	

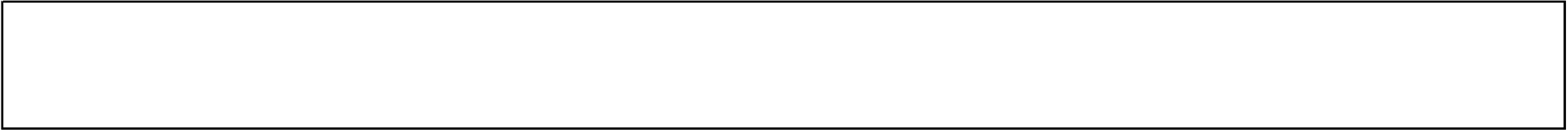
**Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only**

E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), 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; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> Does not fail both attributes 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; <b>OR</b> Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
<b>Score achieved:</b>		
Condition categories for hedgerows with trees		
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; <b>AND</b> Does not fail both attributes 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; <b>OR</b> Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
<b>Score achieved:</b>		3

**Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score**



Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type												
Habitat Types												
<b>Individual trees – Urban trees</b> <b>Individual trees – Rural trees</b> 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												
<b>Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):</b> 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> 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										Notes (such as justification)	
	1	4	12	13	15	16	20	21	22	23		
Condition Assessment Criteria	Grid reference										Notes (such as justification)	
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).	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		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	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) <sup>1</sup> .	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	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	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Number of criteria passed		3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)			Y								
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
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 score<sup>2</sup>

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Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type													
Habitat Types													
<b>Individual trees – Urban trees</b> <b>Individual trees – Rural trees</b> 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													
<b>Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):</b> 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> 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										Notes (such as justification)		
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	CH1	CH2			
Condition Assessment Criteria	Grid reference										Notes (such as justification)		
			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	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	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	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) <sup>1</sup> .		N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	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	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Number of criteria passed			4	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	5	4	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√											
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)		Y								Y		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y
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 score<sup>2</sup>

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Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type													
Habitat Types													
<b>Individual trees – Urban trees</b> <b>Individual trees – Rural trees</b> 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													
<b>Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):</b> 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> 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										Notes (such as justification)	
		L1											
Grid reference													
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) <sup>1</sup> .	Y											
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.	N											
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 x/√											
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)												
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Y											
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 score<sup>2</sup>

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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:		<a href="https://jncc.gov.uk/dunes-with-sea-buckthorn">Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)</a>											
For other scrub types see:		<a href="https://ukhab.gov.uk/">ukhab – UK Habitat Classification</a>											
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												
	A	B	C	D									
Condition Assessment Criteria	Grid reference												
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). <sup>1</sup> - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species <sup>2</sup> , - 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).	N	N	Y	N								
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran <sup>3</sup> ) shrubs are all present.	N	N	N	N								
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>5</sup> ) and species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>6</sup> make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Y	Y	Y	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	Y	Y	Y								
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	Y	N	Y	N								
Number of criteria passed		3	2	4	2								
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√											
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)												
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Y		Y									
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		Y		Y								
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type					
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types					
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew 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					
Habitat Description					
<a href="#">ukhab – UK Habitat Classification</a>					
This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here:					
<a href="#">Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)</a>					
IMPORTANT: This biodiversity metric woodland condition assessment must be used to assess woodland being input into the biodiversity metric. The outputs of this condition assessment are not equivalent to, nor are they comparable with the scores from the EWBG condition assessment, because the EWBG assessment has been adapted for the biodiversity metric, including the removal of EWBG Indicator 7 (Proportion of favourable land cover around woodland) and Indicator 14 (Size of woodland), and minor changes to other indicators.					
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name			
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)			
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference			
Condition Assessment Criteria					
Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	Notes (such as justification)
<b>A</b> Age distribution of trees	Three age-classes <sup>1</sup> present.	Two age-classes <sup>1</sup> present.	One age-class <sup>1</sup> present.	1	
<b>B</b> Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland <sup>2</sup> .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland <sup>2</sup> .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland <sup>2</sup> .	3	
<b>C</b> Invasive plant species	No invasive species <sup>3</sup> present in woodland.	Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, and other invasive species <sup>3</sup> <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species <sup>3</sup> ≥10% cover.	3	
<b>D</b> Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup> found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup> found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup> across woodland parcel.	1	
<b>E</b> Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	3	

F	<b>Open space within woodland</b>	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space <sup>6</sup> . Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted <sup>7</sup> .	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space <sup>6</sup> .	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space <sup>6</sup> . But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category <sup>7</sup> .	2	
G	<b>Woodland regeneration</b>	All three classes present in woodland <sup>8</sup> ; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland <sup>8</sup> .	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland <sup>8</sup> .	1	
H	<b>Tree health</b>	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback <sup>9</sup> .	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .	3	
I	<b>Vegetation and ground flora</b>	Recognisable NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present.	2	
J	<b>Woodland vertical structure</b>	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland <sup>11</sup> .	Two storeys across all survey plots <sup>11</sup> .	One or less storey across all survey plots <sup>11</sup> .	1	
K	<b>Veteran trees</b>	Two or more veteran trees <sup>12</sup> per hectare.	One veteran tree <sup>12</sup> per hectare.	No veteran trees <sup>12</sup> present in woodland.	1	
L	<b>Amount of deadwood</b>	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities <sup>13</sup> .	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities <sup>13</sup> .	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities <sup>13</sup> .	1	
M	<b>Woodland disturbance</b>	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident <sup>14</sup> .	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .	1	
<b>Total Score (out of a possible 39)</b>						
<b>Condition Assessment Result</b>				<b>Condition Assessment Score</b>	<b>Result Achieved</b>	
Total score >32 (33 to 39)				Good (3)	23 (Poor)	
Total score 26 to 32				Moderate (2)		
Total score <26 (13 to 25)				Poor (1)		
<b>Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score</b>						