### 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 (s HABITAT DEFINITIONS (ab). 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 metric, when assessing its condition the most accurate description should be used. Using professional judgement, this may include the Level 5 UKHab description as well as the Level 4 description, depending on the habitat type.
- 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.
- e) 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 navigation. Please note the following important points:

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 - 'Condition Assessment N/A'; for very low distinctiveness habitats the fixed option is 'N/A - Other'

► 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:

- a) 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
- b) 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
- c) 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.
- d) 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.
- e) Some condition assessment sheets have 'essential' criteria. Essential criteria must be passed to achieve a particular condition state.
- f) 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 those of geographical relevance. Report any high-risk non-native invasive species to the: GB non-native species secretariat
- g) 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 eferenced on the condition sheet.
- h) 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 criteria. Ensure any constraints are made clear in the 'Assessor's comments' box in the metric and associated reporting:
  - 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 instructions provided within the relevant condition sheet
- 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 'Fairly Poor').

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
- The number and type of habitat parcels surveyed and the condition they achieved

Notes on Using Condition Sheets
Additional habitat-specific instructions for non-standard condition assessment sheets are provided below:

The Woodland condition sheet has been adapted from the "Woodland Condition Survey" developed by the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG). All supplementary information need 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 ondition 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 she

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	Other definition or notes
Cropland	Arable field margins cultivated annually	UKHab	Arable field margins cultivated annually	None
	Arable field margins game bird mix	UKHab	Arable field margins wild bird mix	The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name.
	Arable field margins pollen and nectar	UKHab	Arable field margins pollen and nectar	None
	Arable field margins tussocky	UKHab	Arable field margins tussocky	None
	Cereal crops	UKHab	Cereal crops	None
	Winter stubble	UKHab	Winter stubble	None
	Horticulture	UKHab	Horticulture	None
	Intensive orchards	UKHab	Intensive orchards	None
	Non-cereal crops	UKHab	Non-cereal crops	None
	Temporary grass and clover leys	UKHab	Temporary grass and clover leys	None
Grassland	Traditional orchards	UKHab	Traditional orchards	None
	Bracken	UKHab	Bracken	None
	Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM	UKHab	Floodplain wetland mosaic	The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name. Use as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide
	Lowland calcareous grassland	UKHab	Lowland calcareous grassland	None
	Lowland dry acid grassland	UKHab	Lowland dry acid grassland	None
	Lowland meadows	UKHab	Lowland meadows	None
	Modified grassland	UKHab	Modified grassland	None
	Other lowland acid grassland	UKHab	Other lowland acid grassland	None
	Other neutral grassland	UKHab	Other neutral grassland	None
	Tall herb communities (H6430)	Use Habitats Directive Annex 1 definition	Tall herb communities (H6430)	None

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification	Other definition or notes
	Upland acid grassland	UKHab	Upland acid grassland	None
	Upland calcareous grassland	UKHab	Upland calcareous grassland	None
	Upland hay meadows	UKHab	Upland hay meadows	None
Heathland and	Blackthorn scrub	UKHab	Blackthorn scrub	None
shrub	Bramble scrub	UKHab	Bramble scrub	None
	Gorse scrub	UKHab	Gorse scrub	None
	Hawthorn scrub	UKHab	Hawthorn scrub	None
	Hazel scrub	UKHab	Hazel scrub	None
	Lowland heathland	UKHab	Lowland heathland	None
	Mixed scrub	UKHab	Mixed scrub	None
	Mountain heaths and willow scrub	UKHab	Mountain heaths and willow scrub	None
	Rhododendron scrub	UKHab	Rhododendron scrub	None
	Willow scrub	UKHab	Willow scrub	None
	Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)	Habitats Directive Annex 1	Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)	All other sea buckthorn scrub should be recorded as 'Other sea buckthorn scrub'
	Other sea buckthorn scrub	UKHab	Other sea buckthorn scrub	None
	Upland heathland	UKHab	Upland heathland	None
Individual tree	Rural tree	Metric-specific	N/A	None
	Urban tree	Metric-specific	N/A	None
Lakes	Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	UKHab	Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	None
Ornamental lake or UKHab pond	UKHab	Ornamental lakes or ponds	None	
	High alkalinity lakes	Water Framework Directive (WFD) Lakes typology	N/A	≥ 2ha
	Low alkalinity lakes	WFD Lakes typology	N/A	≥ 2ha
	Marl lakes	WFD Lakes typology	N/A	≥ 2ha
	Moderate alkalinity lakes	WFD Lakes typology	N/A	≥ 2ha

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification	Other definition or notes
	Peat lakes	WFD Lakes typology	N/A	≥ 2ha
	Ponds (priority habitat)	UKHab	Ponds (priority habitat)	< 2ha
	Ponds (non-priority habitat)	UKHab	Pond (non-priority)	< 2ha
	Reservoirs	UKHab/WFD Lakes typology*	Reservoir	*Some larger reservoirs are covered by the WFD Lakes typology.
	Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170)	UKHab*	Mediterranean temporary ponds (H3170)	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.
Sparsely vegetated land	Calaminarian grasslands	UKHab	Calaminarian grasslands	None
	Coastal sand dunes	UKHab	Sand dunes	The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name.
	Coastal vegetated shingle	UKHab	Coastal vegetated shingle	None
	Ruderal/Ephemeral	UKHab	Ruderal or ephemeral	The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name
	Tall forbs	UKHab	Tall forbs	None
	Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	UKHab	Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	None
	Limestone pavement	UKHab	Limestone pavement	None
	Maritime cliff and slopes	UKHab	Maritime cliff and slopes	None
	Other inland rock and scree	UKHab	Other inland rock	The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name
Urban	Allotments	UKHab	Allotments	None
	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	UKHab	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	None
	Bioswale	UKHab	Bioswale	None
	Biodiverse green roof	UKHab	Biodiverse green roof	None
	Built linear features	UKHab	Built linear features	None

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification	Other definition or notes
	Cemeteries and churchyards	UKHab	Cemeteries and churchyards	None
	Developed land; sealed surface	UKHab	Developed land; sealed surface	None
	Biodiverse green roof	UKHab	Biodiverse green roof	None
	Facade-bound green wall	UKHab	Facade-bound green wall	None
	Ground based green wall	UKHab	Ground-based green wall	None
	Ground level planters	UKHab	Ground level planters	None
	Intensive green roof	UKHab	Intensive green roof	None
	Introduced shrub	UKHab	Introduced shrub	None
	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	UKHab	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	None
	Other green roof	UKHab	Other green roof	None
	Rain garden	UKHab	Rain garden	None
	Actively worked sand pit quarry or open cast mine	UKHab	Active sand pit or quarry or open cast mine	The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name.  This classification relates to non-vegetated working areas only.
	Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)	UKHab	Sustainable drainage system	None
	Unvegetated garden	UKHab	Unvegetated garden	None
	Vacant or derelict land	UKHab	Vacant or derelict land	None
	Bare ground	UKHab	Bare ground	None
	Vegetated garden	UKHab	Vegetated garden	None
Wetland	Blanket bog	UKHab	Blanket bog	None
	Depressions on peat substrates (H7150)	UKHab	Depressions on peat substrates (H7150)	None
	Fens (upland and lowland)	UKHab	Lowland fens; Upland flushes fens and swamps; Other wetlands	The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name
	Lowland raised bog	UKHab	Lowland raised bog	None

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification	Other definition or notes
	Wetland – Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)	EUNIS	Oceanic valley bog	None
	Purple moor grass and rush pastures	UKHab	Purple moor grass and rush pastures	None
	Reedbeds	UKHab	Reedbeds	None
	Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	UKHab	Transition mires and quaking bogs - lowland (H7140)	The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name
			Transition mires and quaking bogs - upland (H7140)	
Woodland and	Felled	UKHab	Felled	None
forest	Lowland beech and yew woodland		Lowland beech and yew woodland	None
	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	UKHab	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	None
	Native pine woodlands	UKHab	Native pine woodlands	None
	Other coniferous woodland	UKHab	Other coniferous woodland	None
	Other Scot's pine woodland	UKHab	Other Scot's pine woodland	None
	Other woodland; broadleaved	UKHab	Other broadleaved woodland	The metric habitat type differs from the UKHab name
	Other woodland; mixed	UKHab	Other woodland; mixed	None
	Upland birchwoods	UKHab	Upland birchwoods	None
	Upland mixed ashwoods	UKHab	Upland mixed ashwoods	None
	Upland oakwood	UKHab	Upland oakwood	None
	Wet woodland	UKHab	Wet woodland	None
	Wood-pasture and parkland	UKHab	Wood-pasture and parkland	None
Coastal lagoons	Coastal lagoons	EUNIS	Saline coastal lagoons	None
Coastal saltmarsh	Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	EUNIS	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	None
	Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric		None
Rocky shore	High energy littoral rock	EUNIS	High energy littoral rock	None
	High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate	High energy littoral rock	None
	Moderate energy littoral rock	EUNIS	Moderate energy littoral rock	None

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	Classification where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification	Other definition or notes
	Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	habitat based on substrate	Moderate energy littoral rock	None
	Low energy littoral rock	EUNIS	Low energy littoral rock	None
	Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate	Low energy littoral rock	None
	Features of littoral rock	EUNIS	Features of littoral rock	None
	Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate	Features of littoral rock	None
Intertidal sediment	Littoral coarse sediment	EUNIS	Littoral coarse sediment	None
	Littoral sand	EUNIS	Littoral sand and muddy sand	None
	Littoral muddy sand	EUNIS	Littoral sand and muddy sand	None
	Littoral mud	EUNIS	Littoral mud	None
	Littoral mixed sediments	EUNIS	Littoral mixed sediments	None
	Littoral seagrass	EUNIS	Littoral sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms	None
	Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on substrate	Littoral sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms	
	Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on reef forming species	Littoral biogenic reefs	
	Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	Subset of EUNIS habitat based on reef forming species	Littoral biogenic reefs	None
	Features of littoral sediment	EUNIS	Features of littoral sediment	None
	Artificial littoral coarse sediment	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric		None
	Artificial littoral muddy sand	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1 in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric		None

Statutory	Statutory Biodiversity	Classification	Habitat name in	Other definition or
Biodiversity	Metric habitat	where definition	source classification	notes
Metric broad		derived		
habitat				
	Artificial littoral mud	Adapted from		None
		EUNIS - see tab G1		
		in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric		
	Autificial litteral cond			Nene
	Artificial littoral sand	Adapted from EUNIS - see tab G1		None
		in the Statutory		
		Biodiversity Metric		
	Artificial littoral mixed	Adapted from		None
	sediments	EUNIS - see tab G1		
		in the Statutory		
		Biodiversity Metric		
	Artificial littoral	Adapted from		None
	seagrass	EUNIS - see tab G1		
		in the Statutory		
		Biodiversity Metric		
	Artificial littoral biogenic			None
	reefs	EUNIS - see tab G1		
		in the Statutory		
	A ('E' '	Biodiversity Metric		<u> </u>
Intertidal hard	Artificial hard structures	EUNIS - see tab G1		None
structures		in the Statutory		
		Biodiversity Metric		
	Artificial features of	Adapted from		None
	hard structures	EUNIS - see tab G1		
		in the Statutory		
		Biodiversity Metric		
	Artificial hard structures	Adapted from		None
	with integrated	EUNIS - see tab G1		
	greening of grey	in the Statutory		
	infrastructure (IGGI)	Biodiversity Metric		
Hedgerows and	l .	UKHab	Species-rich native	Combined UKHab
Lines of trees	hedgerow with trees -		hedgerow	codes:
	associated with bank or			h2a5 70
	ditch			h2a5 191
				h2a5 70 191
	Species-rich native	UKHab	Species-rich native	Combined UKHab codes:
	hedgerow with trees		hedgerow	h2a5 190
	Species-rich native	UKHab	Species-rich native	Combined UKHab
	hedgerow - associated		hedgerow	codes:
	with bank or ditch			h2a5 190 70 h2a5 190
				191 h2a5 190 70 191
	Native hedgerow with	UKHab	Native hedgerow	Combined UKHab
	trees - associated with			codes:
	bank or ditch			h2a 190 70
				h2a 190 191 h2a 190 70
	Species rich petities	I IK Hab	Species rich pative	191
	Species-rich native	UKHab	Species-rich native	UKHab code: h2a5
	hedgerow	l	hedgerow	1

Statutory Biodiversity Metric broad habitat	Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat	where definition derived	Habitat name in source classification	
	Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	UKHab	Native hedgerow	Combined UKHab codes: h2a 70 h2a 191 h2a 70 191
	Native hedgerow with trees	UKHab	Native hedgerow	Combined UKHab codes: h2a 190
	Ecologically valuable line of trees	UKHab	Ecologically valuable line of trees	Combined UKHab codes: w~ 1175
	Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	UKHab	Ecologically valuable line of trees	Combined UKHab codes: w~ 1175 70 w~ 1175 191 w~ 1175 70 191
	Native hedgerow	UKHab	Native hedgerow	Combined UKHab codes: h2a h2a6
	Line of trees	UKHab	Line of trees	UKHab code: w~ 1174
	Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	UKHab	Line of trees	Combined UKHab codes: w~ 1174 70 w~ 1174 791 w~ 1174 70191
	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	UKHab	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	UKHab code: h2b
Watercourse	Priority habitat	UKHab	Rivers (priority habitat)	Use as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.
	Other rivers and streams	UKHab	Other rivers and streams	Use as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.
	Ditches	Metric-specific	Ditch	Use as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.
	Canals	UKHab	Canals	Use as defined in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.
	Culvert	N/A	N/A	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	
Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix	
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen and nectar	
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky	
Cropland - Cereal crops	Condition Assessment N/A
Cropland - Winter stubble	Condition Assessment N/A
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	Jan 1900 and g
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Lowland meadows	2.2.35.2
Grassland - Lowland meadows Grassland - Modified grassland	Grassland Low distinctiveness
Grassland - Modified grassland Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Orassiana Low distillenteness
Grassland - Other rowarid acid grassland  Grassland - Other neutral grassland	—— Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	Grassiand Medium/riigh/very riigh distinctiveness
Grassland - Trail Herb communities (110430)  Grassland - Traditional orchards	Ovebord
	Orchard
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	Grassland Medium/High/Very High distinctiveness
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	
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	Scrub
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	
Heathland and shrub - Lowland heathland	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 - High alkalinity lakes	
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes	Lakes
Lakes - Mari lakes	
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	Lakes OR
Lakes - Peat lakes	Ponds Lakes
	Lanco
	—Ponds
	Polius
Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)	
Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat)  Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)  Lakes - Reservoirs  Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170)	Lakes Use Lake condition sheet for Temporary lakes OR

Habitat type (Habitats in bold are Priority Habitats)	Condition sheet
E	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	Oddstal
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 Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	N/A - Other Use Urban condition sheet as default.
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	N/A - Other
Urban - Facade-bound green wall	IN/A - Otilei
Urban - Ground based green wall	Urban Urban
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	Condition Assessment N/A
Urban - Vegetated garden	
	Broad habitat type: Wetland
Wetland - Blanket bog	
Wetland - Depressions on peat substrates (H7150)	
Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	_
Wetland - Lowland raised bog Wetland - Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)	—Wetland
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 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
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 - Wet woodland Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	Wood-pasture and parkland
rroodiand and lorest - rrood-pasture and parkiand	Titooa pastare and partiana

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	
Br	oad habitat type: Intertidal hard structures
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures	
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial features of hard structures	Intertidal hard structures
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures with	
integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI)	
	Broad habitat type: Intertidal sediment
Intertidal sediment - Littoral coarse 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
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 sediment - Littoral seagrass - on peat, clay or chalk	Intertidal seagrass
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	Intertidal biogenic reefs
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	
	Broad habitat type: Rocky shore
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock	
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	Dealgraham
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore
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	
ŀ	ledgerows and Lines of trees habitats
Broa	d habitat type: Hedgerows and lines of trees
Hedgerows and lines 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	Line of trees
Hedgerows and lines of trees - Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	
accounted with parity of ditori	

Habitat type (Habitats in bold are Priority Habitats)	Condition sheet
Hedgerows and lines of trees – Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	No assessment required - condition fixed at Poor
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	19-Sep-23	Site name or location	Beeston Park new wastewater works
Weather conditions	Warm, sunny	Project or development name	New wastewater works
Surveyor name	Dr GW Hopkins	On-site or off-site	On-Site
Survey reference		Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)	
Notes			

Site or	Condition	Total number of	Numbe	Notes				
location	sheets	condition sheets used, or	achieve Good	Fairly	Moderate	Fairly		
		habitat parcels		Good		Poor		
Beeston	Coastal							
Park new wastewate								
r works								
	Coastal lagoons							
	Coastal							
	saltmarsh							
	Ditches							
	Grassland low							
	distinctiveness							
	Grassland							
	medium, high, very high							
	distinctiveness							
	Heathland							
	Hedgerow	1			1			
	Individual trees							

Intertidal				
biogenic reefs				
biogoino rooio				
Intertidal hard				
structures				
Intertidal				
seagrass				
	ļ			
	<u> </u>	 <u> </u>	 	 <u> </u>
Intertidal				
sediment	ļ			
	ļ			
	ļ			
	ļ			
	ļ			
Lakes				
Limestone				
pavement				
Line of trees				
Orchard				
Orchard				
Ponds				
Ponds				
Ponds				

	Scrub						
	Sparsely vegetated land	1				1	
	vegetated land						
	Urban						
	Wetland						
	Woodland						
	woodiand						
	Wood-pasture						
	and parkland						
1	anu parkianu		1	1		1	
1							
			1	1		1	
			1	1		1	
1							

Condition Shee	et: COASTAL Habitat Type		
	ssification (UKHab) Habitat Types		
	ated land - Coastal sand dunes ated land - Coastal vegetated shingle		
	ated land - Godstar vegetated shingle		
Habitat Descrip	otion		
0 1001			
See UKHab			
On-site or off-		Survey date and	
site, site name and location		Surveyor name	
Limitations (if		Survey reference (if relating to a wider	
applicable)		survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel	
0.14 10.010.100		reference	
Condition Asse	essment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
А	The parcel represents a good example of its specific habitat type, with characteristic indicator species present in the typical successional stages, transitions and or mosaics, at sufficient cover and frequency to be a good example. <sup>1</sup>		
	Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.		
В	Vegetation structure (sward height variation, zonation) is varied and not uniform.		
С	Naturally open ground or bare surfaces are present as part of a sequence of colonisation and succession.		
D	Coastal processes needed to support the habitat are functional and are not modified by hard engineering or other forms of negative intervention.		
E	The landform reflects the interaction of coastal processes and geology, and there is a varied topography present supporting the relevant range of habitat types.		

P				T
	There is an absence of inva Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ).			
F	Combined cover of species and physical damage (such machinery use or storage, dother damaging manageme of total area.			
G		e <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) present of the area within the habitat or bare		
	Blocks of scrub or woodland own right should be classifie	I, which might be desirable in their ed and mapped separately.		
н		for example, seasonal fluctuations in a cliff slopes) is sufficient to support nt parts of the habitat.		
	Ess	ential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		
		Number of criteria passed		
Condition Assocriteria)	essment Result (out of 8	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Passes 7 or 8 c	riteria including essential	Good (3)		
Passes 5 or 6 c OR Passes 7 criteric criterion A	riteria; a excluding essential	Moderate (2)		
Passes 4 or few	ver criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enh	nancement interventions to	improve condition score		

## Footnotes

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

**Footnote 2** – 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 3 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Footnote 4 - General coastal species indicative of suboptimal condition: creeping thistle Cirsium arvense, spear thistle Cirsium vulgare, curled dock Rumex crispus, broad-leaved dock Rumex obtusifolius, common nettle Urtica dioica, bramble, white willow Salix alba hybrids, sea buckthorn Hippophae rhamnoides (only outside its restricted native range) and non-native garden plants.

<u>Grassland species indicative of suboptimal condition:</u> 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* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

<u>Heathland species indicative of suboptimal condition:</u> bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*.

There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Uniform Assessment Critical  Condition Assessment Critical  Co		t: COASTAL Habitat Type										
Condition Assessment Criteria  The parol apresents a good example of its specific habitat type, with characteristic information spocess present in the typical and frequency to be a good example. It is a criteria to cover and frequency to be a good example. It is a criteria to cover and frequency to be a good example. It is a criteria to cover and frequency to be a good example. It is a criteria to cover and frequency to be a good example. It is a criteria to cover and frequency to be a good example. It is a criteria to cover and frequency to be a good example. It is a criteria to cover and frequency to be a good example or a criteria frequency to be a good example in the typical and not uniform.  Condition to cover and the criteria of the specific habitat are functional and and not uniform.  Condition frequency to be a good example or of the forms of inguitive intervention.  The bandom reflects have exceeded to support the habitat are functional and are to modified by true or inglinesing or other forms of inguitive intervention.  The bandom reflects have exceeded to support the facility of the criteria frequency and the coverage of the covera	Sparsely vegeta Sparsely vegeta	ated land - Coastal sand dunes ated land - Coastal vegetated shingle										
Startey date and tocation    Condition Assessment Criteria   C	Habitat Descrip	tion										
Startey date and tocation    Condition Assessment Criteria   C	Can III/IIah											
Unitations (if applicable)  Condition Assessment Criteria  Con			Survey	date								
Limitations (if applicable)  Limitations (if reference if reference if reference if reference if the control of	site, site name		and Survey									
Condition Assessment Criteria  The parcel represents a good example of its specific hebitat type, with characteristic indicator species present in the typical successional stages, furnations and or monalize, a sufficient cover and frequency to be a good example of its specific hebitat type, with characteristic indicator species present in the typical successional stages, furnations and or monalize, a sufficient cover and frequency to be a good example.   Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.  Vegetation shructure (exect height variation, zonation) is varied and not uniform.  C Naturally open ground or bare surfaces are present as part of a sequence of colonisation and succession.  C Coastal processes needed to support the habitat are functional and are not modified by hard engineering or other forms of negative intervention.  E processes in the second of the second processes and geology, and there is a varied topography present supporting the release of the second processes of the second processes and geology, and there is a varied topography present supporting the release of the second processes of the second processes and geology, and there is a varied topography present supporting the release of the second processes of the second processes and geology, and there is an absence of invisive non-native species? (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).  F Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such a secondary popularie), damage (such a secondary popularie), damage (such a secondary popularie).  G Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such a secondary popularie), damage (such a secondary popularie), damage (such a secondary popularie), damage (such a secondary popularie).  B Combined cover of species indicative in their town right should be classified and mapped separately.  B described of wcAc in the secondary is defined to support the range of water-dependent parts of the habitat.	•	F		eference (if elating to a ider survey)								
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Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ).  Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>4</sup> and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area.  Any scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) present accounts for less than 10% of the area within the habitat or bare substrate matrix.  Blocks of scrub or woodland, which might be desirable in their own right should be classified and mapped separately.  Water quality and quantity (for example, seasonal fluctuations in dune slacks or seepages on cliff slopes) is sufficient to support the range of water-dependent parts of the habitat.  Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)	E	geology, and there is a varied topography present supporting the										
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H dune slacks or seepages on cliff slopes) is sufficient to support the range of water-dependent parts of the habitat.  Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)												
	н	dune slacks or seepages on cliff slopes) is sufficient to support the										
		Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)										

Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√										
Passes 7 or 8 criteria including essential criterion A	Good (3)											
Passes 5 or 6 criteria; OR Passes 7 criteria excluding essential criterion A	Moderate (2)											
Passes 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
Suggested enhancement interventions to i	mprove condition score											

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

Footnote 2 - 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 3 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Footnote 4 - General coastal species indicative of suboptimal condition: creeping thistle Cirsium arvense, spear thistle Cirsium vulgare, curled dock Rumex crispus, broad-leaved dock Rumex obtusifolius, common nettle Urtica dioica, bramble, white willow Salix alba hybrids, sea buckthorn Hippophae rhamnoides (only outside its restricted native range), and nonnative garden plants.

Grassland species indicative of suboptimal condition: 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 and cow parsley Anthriscus sylvestris.

Heathland species indicative of suboptimal condition: bracken Pteridium aquilinum.

Condition Sheet: COASTAL LAGOON	Habitat Type
EUNIS Habitat Type	
Coastal lagoons	
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
Habitat Description	

Habitat Description

The coastal lagoons EUNIS habitat description is available here:

EUNIS -Factsheet for Coastal lagoons (europa.eu)

# Habitat Attributes to Record

The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet:

- Extent of lagoon waterbody<sup>1</sup>;
- Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes;
- Description of species diversity and community composition<sup>2</sup>;
- Salinity in parts per thousand (ppt);
- Presence and abundance of non-native species;
- Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present;
- · Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment;
- Presence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts;
- Assessment of litter;
- Visual record of water clarity;
- Observations of the functioning and state of the isolating barrier; and
  Observations of the functioning and state of the lagoon banks.

Inc	licator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion	Notes (such as justification)
4	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non- native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale <sup>3</sup> ; or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 4.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale <sup>3</sup> ; or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 4.	One or more invasive non-native species 'Abundant' on the SACFOR scale <sup>3</sup> ; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 4.		
3	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>5</sup> .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>5</sup> .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>5</sup> .		
;	Non-natural structures and direct	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	human activities occupies 1- 10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings,	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		

D	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 6 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 6 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to more than 47 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 6 for details.					
E	Salinity	Salinity is between 15 - 40 ppt.	Salinity values are close to (but still within) the ends of range acceptable for lagoons (15 - 40 ppt).	Salinity values are either hypersaline >40 ppt or hyposaline <15 ppt.					
F	Isolating barrier	Fully functional and permitting tidal exchange.	Slightly damaged but some water exchange still occurring.	Not functioning. No water exchange occurring making the lagoon hyposaline.					
G	Physical damage of lagoon banks	No physical damage present <sup>7</sup> .	Only small, isolated patches of physical damage present <sup>7</sup> .	Evidence of significant physical damage <sup>7</sup> .					
н	Water clarity	Water is clear.	Water clarity is reduced.	Water is turbid and water clarity is poor (not just after heavy rain).					
			1	Total Score (out of a possible 24)					
	ndition Assessment Re				Result Achie	eved			
	•	100%) = GOOD CONDITION							
		75%) = MODERATE CONDITION %) = POOR CONDITION							
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	interventions to improve condition	on score						
Foo	otnotes								

C	ondition Sheet	: COASTAL LAGOONS Hab	itat Type											
Ξ	UNIS Habitat T	уре												
S	oastal lagoons on-site or off- ite, site name ond location					date and								
а	imitations (if pplicable)				Survey relating survey)									
Habitat Description  The coastal lagoons EUNIS habitat description is available here:														
The coastal lagoons EUNIS habitat description is available here: <u>EUNIS -Factsheet for Coastal lagoons (europa.eu)</u>														
Habitat Attributes to Record														
	he following info	ent sheet:	Habitat	parcel r	eferenc	е								
•	<ul> <li>Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes;</li> <li>Description of species diversity and community composition<sup>2</sup>;</li> <li>Salinity in parts per thousand (ppt);</li> <li>Presence and abundance of non-native species;</li> </ul>													
•	Observations or Percentage cov	and abundance of non-native species; ons on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present; e cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment;			Grid ref	erence								
•	Assessment of Visual record of	sence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts; essment of litter; al record of water clarity;												
Ŀ	Observations of	ons of the functioning and state of the isolating barrier; and one of the functioning and state of the lagoon banks.  Assessment Criteria												
		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score p	er criter	ion							Notes (such as justification)
A	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOF scale <sup>3</sup> , or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 4.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale <sup>3</sup> ; or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 4.	One or more invasive non- native species 'Abundant' on the SACFOR scale <sup>3</sup> ; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition is present – GB Non- native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 4.										
В	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment.  Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>5</sup> .	growth with increases in	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>5</sup> .										
c	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	occupies 1-10% of the	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).										
D	examining a beach strandline,	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 6 for details.	number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup>	Following the MCS beach litter survey method the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to more than 47 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 6 for details.										
Е	Salinity	Salinity is between 15 - 40 ppt.	Salinity values are close to (but still within) the ends of range acceptable for lagoons (15 - 40 ppt).	Salinity values are either hypersaline >40 ppt or hyposaline <15 ppt.										
F	Isolating barrier	Fully functional and permitting tidal exchange.	Slightly damaged but some water exchange still occurring.	Not functioning. No water exchange occurring making the lagoon hyposaline.										

G	_	no pnysical damage		Evidence of significant physical damage <sup>7</sup> .										
н	Water clarity	Water is clear.	Water clarity is reduced. Water is turbid and water clarity is poor (not just after heavy rain).											
			То	tal Score (out of a possible 24)										
Co	ndition Asses	ssment Result			Result Achieved									
то	TAL SCORE	18-24 (75-100%) = GOOD CO	NDITION											
то	TAL SCORE	12-17 (50-75%) = MODERATE	CONDITION											
то	TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION													
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score														

Footnotes

Condition Sheet: COASTAL SALTMARSH Habitat Type								
EUNIS Habitat Types								
Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds								
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						
Habitat Description								

# EUNIS -Factsheet for Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds (europa.eu)

# **Habitat Attributes to Record**

The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet:

- List of biological communities and species including whether they are representative or characteristic of disturbance and or pollution;
- Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present;
- Observations on zonation and transitions to other habitats, including variations in vegetation structure and sward height<sup>1</sup>;
- Observations of naturally open ground or bare surfaces such as creeks or pans being present in a mosaic with vegetated areas;
- Presence and abundance of non-native species;
- Assessment of litter; and
- Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment.

Condition Assessment Criteria										
Inc	licator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	Notes (such as justification)				
Α	Coastal processes	evidence of human physical modifications which are	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.						
В	abundance of invasive non-	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 2 for details.						
С	Water Quality		levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>3</sup> .						
D	Non-natural	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).						

E	beach	beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup>	Following the MCS beach litter survey method the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4.					
F	other habitate	the feature and transition to other habitats, including associated transitional habitats within the site is	Up to 2 of the expected zones are absent or significantly impacted by human modification of the shoreline, and transitions to other habitats are restricted in less than 20% of the habitat boundaries <sup>5</sup> .	Zonation of vegetation or communities is not clearly visible or is significantly impacted by human modification of the shoreline <sup>5</sup> . Or transitions to other habitats are restricted in more than 20% of the habitat boundaries.					
				Total score (out of a possible 18)					
	ndition Assessr		IDITION		Result Achiev	ed			
		- 18 (75-100%) = <b>GOOD CON</b> 13 (50-75%) = <b>MODERATE C</b>							
		8 (0-50%) = <b>POOR CONDITIO</b>							
	Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score								
Fo	ootnotes								

IC.	andition Sheet: (	COASTAL SALTMARSH Hab	sitat Tyna										
ΕU	JNIS Habitat Typ	es	nat Type										
		nes and saline reedbeds											
Or	n-site or off-site,	site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name									
Lir	mitations (if app	licable)	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
На	bitat Descriptio	n											
EUNIS -Factsheet for Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds (europa.eu) Habitat Attributes to Record													
• L or	ist of biological co pollution;	ommunities and species - incl		re or characteristic of disturbance and	Habita	parcel	referen	се					
			d any human physical modifications er habitats, including variations in ve	present; getation structure and sward height <sup>1</sup> ;									
	Observations of na eas;	aturally open ground or bare s	urfaces such as creeks or pans beir	ng present in a mosaic with vegetated	Grid re	ference							
• A	ssessment of litte		; attributed to nutrient enrichment.										
Co	ondition Assessi	ment Criteria											
Ind	dicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score	per indi	cator						Notes (such as justification)
Α	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.									
В	Presence and abundance of invasive non- native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 2 for details.									
С	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>3</sup> .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>3</sup> .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>3</sup> .									
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).									
Е	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup>	Following the MCS beach litter survey method the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4.									
F	Zonation and transition to other habitats	Zonation of vegetation or communities is clear and continuous <sup>5</sup> . Distribution of the feature and transition to other habitats, including associated transitional habitats within the site is reflective of expected natural distribution seaward and landward.	Up to 2 of the expected zones are absent or significantly impacted by human modification of the shoreline, and transitions to other habitats are restricted in less than 20% of the habitat boundaries <sup>5</sup> .	Zonation of vegetation or communities is not clearly visible or is significantly impacted by human modification of the shoreline <sup>5</sup> . Or transitions to other habitats are restricted in more than 20% of the habitat boundaries.									
C.c	ondition Assessi	ment Result		Total score (out of a possible 18)		Achiev	ed						
	OTAL SCORE 14 - 18 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION												
тс	OTAL SCORE 9 -	13 (50-75%) = <b>MODERATE</b>	CONDITION										
тс	OTAL SCORE 6 -												

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition so	are	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition sco	ore	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition sco	ore	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition sco	ore	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition sco	ore	
	ore	
	ore	

_	Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type							
	bitat Type atercourses - Ditches							
	bitat Description							
Se	e the Statutory Biodiversity N	letric User Guide.						
	n-site or off-site, site name d location		Survey date and Surveyor name					
Lir	nitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)					
Gr	id reference		Habitat parcel reference					
Co	ndition Assessment Criter	ia	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)				
Α	The ditch is of good water question no obvious signs of pollution	uality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating 						
В		erged and floating-leaved plants are present. mergent, floating or submerged plants present						
С	There is less than 10% cove Lemna spp. (these are sign:	er of filamentous algae and or duckweed s of eutrophication).						
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal the ditch.	vegetation is present along more than 75% of						
E		along less than 5% of the ditch, with examples sive poaching, damage from machinery use or ling management activities.						
F		aintained - as a guide a minimum summer m in minor ditches and 1 m in main drains.						
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is	s heavily shaded.						
Н	There is an absence of non-	native plant and animal species <sup>1</sup> .						
	11/1	Number of criteria passed						
	ndition Assessment sult (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√					
Pa	sses 8 criteria	Good (3)						
Pa	sses 6 or 7 criteria	Moderate (2)						
	sses 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)						
Su	ggested enhancement inte	rventions to improve condition score						

Footnotes	

	Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type Habitat Type										
Wä	atercourses - Ditches										
	bitat Description e the Statutory Biodiversity	Matria Llaar Cuida									
36	e the Statutory Blodiversity	ivietiic Oser Guide.									
•				1-4							
	n-site or off-site, site me and location		Survey of Surveyor		1						
			•		. (:•						
			Survey relating								
			survey)		_						
Lir	mitations (if applicable)		Habitat	parcel r	eterence	)	l				
			Grid refe	erence							
Со	ondition Assessment Crite	ria									Notes (such as
			Criterio	ı passe	d (Yes o	r No)					justification)
	The ditch is of good water	quality with close water //a									
Α	turbidity) indicating no obvi	quality, with clear water (low ious signs of pollution.									
A range of emergent, submerged and floating-leaved plants											
B are present. As a guide >10 species of emergent, floating or submerged plants present in a 20 m ditch length.											
3 1 1											
There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed <i>Lemna</i> spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).											
D	A fringe of aquatic margina than 75% of the ditch.	al vegetation is present along more									
		t along less than 5% of the ditch,									
Ε	with examples of damage i damage from machinery us	including: excessive poaching,									
	damaging management ac										
F		maintained - as a guide a minimum nately 50 cm in minor ditches and 1									
	m in main drains.										
G	Less than 10% of the ditch	is heavily shaded.									
Н	There is an absence of nor	n-native plant and animal species <sup>1</sup> .									
Number of criteria passed											
	ondition Assessment	Condition Assessment Score	Score A	chieved	×/√						
	esult (out of 8 criteria)										
Ра	sses 8 criteria	Good (3)									
Pa	sses 6 or 7 criteria	Moderate (2)									
Pa	sses 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)									
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition			score			_				l	

Footnotes	

Uŀ	Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness) UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type								
Gr	assland - Modified grassland								
	n-site or off-site, site name and cation		Survey date and Surveyor name						
Lir	nitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)						
Gr	id reference		Habitat parcel reference						
Ha	bitat Description								
<u>uk</u>	hab – UK Habitat Classification		Critorian massed (Vac						
Co	ondition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)					
Α	include those listed in Footnote 1 Good condition.  Where the vascular plant species distinctiveness grassland, or ther (excluding those listed in Footnot whether the grassland should ins	cies per m² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may ). <b>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or</b> is present are characteristic of medium, high or very high e are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m² e 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess tead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where n, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant							
В		0% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more s which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates							
С	such as bramble Rubus fruticosu	ess than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub s agg. may be present).  inuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the							
D	damage include excessive poach	ss than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical ing, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by er damaging management activities.							
E	Cover of bare ground is between concentration of rabbit warrens) <sup>2</sup> .	1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a							
F	Cover of bracken Pteridium aquil	inum is less than 20%.							
G	There is an absence of invasive	non-native plant species <sup>3</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>4</sup> ).							
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)								
		N	umber of criteria passed						
	ondition Assessment Result ut of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√						
	sses 6 or 7 criteria including ssing 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)						
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).

Со	ndition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habi	tat Type (low distinctiveness)										
UK	(Habitat Classification (UKHab) H											
	assland - Modified grassland bitat Description											
-12												
I di	ach III/ Habitat Classification					1						
uKl	nab – UK Habitat Classification		0	4		<u> </u>				<u> </u>		
			Survey da Surveyor									
	site or off-site, site name and											
loc	cation		Survey re									
			(if relating to a wider survey)									
			Habitat pa	arcel refer	ence							
			riabitat pa		0.1100							
Lin	mitations (if applicable)											
			Grid refer	onco								
			Grid relei	ence								
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria											Notes (such
			Criterion	passed (Y	es or No)							as
		2										justification)
		s per m <sup>2</sup> present, including at least 2 forbs (these may Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate										
	or Good condition.	and the second s										
,	Where the vascular plant species p	resent are characteristic of medium, high or very high										
А	distinctiveness grassland, or there a	are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m <sup>2</sup>										
		please review the full UKHab description to assess     d be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland.										
	Where a grassland is classed as me	edium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the										
	relevant condition sheet.											
	Sword hoight is varied (at least 200)	of the eward is less than 7 am and at least 200/ is seen										
В		6 of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates										
	o live and breed.											
	Any scrub present accounts for less	s than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered										
_	scrub such as bramble Rubus frutic											
С	Note - patches of scrub with continu	uous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the										
	relevant scrub habitat type.	. ,										
	Physical damage is evident in loss t	than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical										
	damage include excessive poaching	g, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused										
	by high levels of access, or any other	er damaging management activities.										
_		% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a										
E	concentration of rabbit warrens) <sup>2</sup> .											
F	Cover of bracken Pteridium aquilinu	ım is less than 20%.										
G	There is an absence of invasive nor	n-native plant species <sup>3</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>4</sup> ).										
		Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)										
		Number of criteria passed										
	ndition Assessment Result (out 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Acl	nieved ×/√								
Pa	sses 6 or 7 criteria including	Good (3)										
	ssing essential criterion A	Good (3)	.,									
	sses 4 or 5 criteria including	Moderate (2)	Yes									
	ssing essential criterion A	` '										
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR												
Pa	sses 4 - 6 criteria (excluding	Poor (1)										
	erion A)	no to improve condition coors										
ઑ	ggested enhancement interventio	ns to improve condition score										

#### Footpotos

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)										
	( Habitat Classification (UKHab)									
	assland - Lowland calcareous g									
	assland - Lowland dry acid gras	sland								
	assland - Lowland meadows									
	assland - Other lowland acid gra									
	assland - Other neutral grasslar									
		<b>(H6430)</b> [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondar	y code – see UKHab	guidance for details.]						
	assland - Upland acid grassland									
	assland - Upland calcareous gra	assiana								
	rassland - Upland hay meadows									
ъp	parsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland									
On	-site or off-site, site name and		Survey date and							
loc	cation		Surveyor name							
			Survey reference							
Lin	nitations (if applicable)		(if relating to a							
			wider survey)							
Gri	id reference		Habitat parcel							
			reference							
На	bitat Description									
ukł	nab – UK Habitat Classification									
			Criterion passed							
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria		(Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)						
	The narcel represents a good eve	ample of its habitat type, with a consistently high	(103 OF NO)							
		tor species present relevant to the specific habitat type								
		timal species which may be listed in the UKHab								
Α	description). <sup>1</sup>									
•	accompacti).									
	Note - this criterion is essential	for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-								
	acid grassland types only.									
	Sward height is varied (at least 20	0% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is								
В		imates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and								
	small mammals to live and breed									
_	Cover of bare ground is between	1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example,								
C	rabbit warrens <sup>2</sup> .									
	Cover of bracken Pteridium aquil.	inum is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including								
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%.									
_	Combined cover of and alice in	ative of subontimal condition <sup>3</sup> and the size of the s								
	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>3</sup> and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of									
	as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of									
Ξ	access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area.									
_										
	If any invasive non-native plant s	pecies <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>5</sup> ) are present,								
	this criterion is automatically faile									

Ad	ditional Criterion - must be ass	sessed for all non-acid grassland types		
F	characteristic of the habitat type contribute towards this count).	olant species per m <sup>2</sup> present, including forbs that are (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot all for achieving Good condition for non-acid		
	Essential criterior	n for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		
		Number of criteria passed		
Со	ndition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Ac	id grassland types (Result out	of 5 criteria)		
Pa	sses 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Pa	sses 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Pa	sses 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
No	n-acid grassland types (Result	out of 6 criteria)		
ess	sses 5 or 6 criteria, including sential criterion A and additional erion F.	Good (3)		
	sses 3 - 5 criteria, including sential criterion A.	Moderate (2)		
criterion A and F.		4 criteria excluding Poor (1)		
Su	ggested enhancement interver	ntions 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 *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*. 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).

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)													
	K Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types			,									
	rassland - Lowland calcareous grassland												
	rassland - Lowland dry acid grassland rassland - Lowland meadows												
	rassland - Other lowland acid grassland												
	rassland - Other neutral grassland rassland - Tall herb communities (H6430) [Not to be confused with the	Tall forb	s seconda	arv code – s	ee UKHab	quidance	for details	.1					
Gr	rassland - Upland acid grassland			,		g							
	rassland - Upland calcareous grassland rassland - Upland hay meadows												
	parsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland												
Ha	abitat Description												
				T	ı	T	1		1		1		T
uk	khab – UK Habitat Classification												
			Survey of										
	n-site or off-site, site name and												
100	ocation			eference (if to a wider									
			survey)										
		•	Habitat p	parcel refere	nce	ı	1	ı	1	I	ı	I	
Liı	imitations (if applicable)												
			Grid refe	rence									
			1010										
Co	ondition Assessment Criteria												
			0		N-\								Notes (such as
			Criterion	passed (Ye	es or No)			r		ı		T	justification)
	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consist	tently											
	high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the	ne											
Α	specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species while listed in the UKHab description). <sup>1</sup>	ich may											
	Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good co for non-acid grassland types only.	ondition											
	Tot non adia graddiana typod diny.												
	Ownered to sight in consist of cold and OOO's of the account in Land the set 7 are and												
В	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportun												
	insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.												
$\vdash$				-			<del>                                     </del>		<del>                                     </del>				
	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas	s, for											
С	example, rabbit warrens <sup>2</sup> .	,											
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of sc (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	rub											
	(morading prantible Nubus fruticosus agg.) is less than 5%.												
$\vdash$				-			<del>                                     </del>		<del>                                     </del>				
	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>3</sup> and physical condition												
	damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activiti												
Е	accounts for less than 5% of total area.	.00)											
	If any invasive non-native plant species <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of We	CA <sup>5</sup> )											
	are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	OA)											
Αc	dditional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland typ	es											
	J. according to the state of th												
	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m <sup>2</sup> present, including t	forbs											
	that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footno												
F	and 5 cannot contribute towards this count).												
	Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for n	on-acid											
	grassland types only.												
Es	ssential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grasslar												
		or No)		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L		L	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

	Number of criteria passed									
Condition Assessment Result		Score A	chieved ×/√							
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)									

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

### Mater

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 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. 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).

Condition Sheet: HEATHLAND Habitat Type								
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types Heathland and shrub - Lowland heathland								
He	eathland and shrub - Lowland heath eathland and shrub - Mountain heath eathland and shrub - Upland heathla	ns and willow scrub						
Ha	bitat Description							
uk	hab – UK Habitat Classification							
	n-site or off-site, site name and cation		Survey date and Surveyor name					
Liı	mitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)					
Gr	id reference		Habitat parcel reference					
Co	ondition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)				
Α		,						
В		pecies Frequent <sup>2</sup> , and cover of dwarf shrubs is nd, 50-75% for upland dry heath, or >20% for						
С	with at least 10% pioneer heather in mature in the uplands.	ses (pioneer, degenerate and mature) present the lowlands or at least 10% degenerate or						
	Note - this criterion is essential for Unshaded bare ground is between 1-							
D	Note - this criterion is essential for							
E	There is an absence of invasive non-WCA <sup>3</sup> and shallon <i>Gaultheria shallor</i>	native plant species listed on Schedule 9 of $^4$ .						
	Note - this criterion is essential for	r achieving Good condition.						
F	No signs of disturbance of sensitive a	areas <sup>5</sup> , including managed burns.						
G	No more than 33% of heather shoots heather plants are at least Frequent <sup>2</sup>	have been recently grazed, or flowering in autumn.						
Н	The canopy cover of scattered trees is: •lēss than 20% for upland heaths; •lēss than 15% for lowland dry heath •lēss than 10% for lowland wet heath							

	Total gorse cover is less than 50%, v 25%.	vith common gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> less than		
J	The cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aqui</i>	<i>linum</i> is less than 5% <sup>6</sup> .		
K No signs of any damaging activities <sup>7</sup> or contamination to the habitat such as: artificial drains, peat extraction, silt, leachate or eutrophication.				
	Essential criteria for ach	ieving Good condition achieved (Yes or No)		
		Number of criteria passed		
	ndition Assessment Result (out of criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Passes 9 - 11 criteria including all essential criteria A - E.		Good (3)		
OR Pas	sses 7 or 8 criteria; sses 9 - 10 criteria but fails any sential criteria (criteria A - E).	Moderate (2)		
Pas	sses 6 or fewer criteria.	Poor (1)		

## Footnotes

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

Footnote 2 - According to the relative abundance DAFOR scale - Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional or Rare.

Footnote 3 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

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, using professional judgement.

Footnote 5 – Professional judgement should be used to assess this and evidence should be provided according to the INSTRUCTIONS Tab of this spreadsheet.

Definition of sensitive areas:

- (a) Vegetation severely wind-clipped, mostly forming a mat less than 10 cm thick.
- (b) Areas where soils are thin and less than 5 cm deep.
- (c) Hill slopes greater than 1 in 2 (26°), and all the sides of gullies.
- (d) Ground with abundant, and or an almost continuous carpet of Sphagnum moss Sphagnum spp., bilberry Vaccinium myrtillus, liverworts and or lichens.
- (e) Areas with noticeably uneven structure, at a spatial scale of around 1 m<sup>2</sup> or less. The unevenness (more commonly found in very old heather stands) will relate to distinct, often large, spreading dwarf shrub bushes. The dwarf shrub canopy will not be completely continuous, and some of its upper surface may be twice as high as other parts. Layering is likely to be present and may be common.
- (f) Pools, wet hollows, peat haggs and erosion gullies within 10 m of the edge of watercourses.

Footnote 6 – Cover of bracken may exceed 5% where there is an identified biodiversity benefit, for example bracken beds in the South Pennines as nesting sites for twite *Linaria flavirostris*.

Сс	ondition Sheet: HEATHLAND Habita	t Type										
	( Habitat Classification (UKHab) Ha											
He He	eathland and shrub - Lowland heath eathland and shrub - Mountain heath eathland and shrub - Upland heathla	land hs and willow scrub										
ПĘ	bitat Description											
			,									
<u>uk</u>	hab – UK Habitat Classification											
	n-site or off-site, site name and		Survey date Surveyor na	ame								
lo	cation		Survey refe relating to a survey)									
				cel reference	9							
Lir	mitations (if applicable)											
			Grid reference									
Cc	ondition Assessment Criteria											
			Criterion pa	assed (Yes o	r No)							Notes (such as justification)
А		ole of its habitat type - the appearance and matches its UKHab description, with vascular ator species consistently present. <sup>1</sup>										
Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.												
		pecies Frequent <sup>2</sup> , and cover of dwarf shrubs is nd, 50-75% for upland dry heath, or >20% for										
В	upland wet heath.  Note - this criterion is essential for											
С	present with at least 10% pioneer he											
	Note - this criterion is essential for	achieving Good condition.										
Unshaded bare ground is between 1-10%.												
ט	Note - this criterion is essential for	r achieving Good condition.										
E	There is an absence of invasive non-WCA <sup>3</sup> and shallon <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	-native plant species listed on Schedule 9 of $n^4$ .										
	Note - this criterion is essential for	r achieving Good condition.										
F	No signs of disturbance of sensitive a	areas <sup>5</sup> , including managed burns.										
G	No more than 33% of heather shoots heather plants are at least Frequent <sup>2</sup>	s have been recently grazed, or flowering in autumn.										
		and or scrub (not including gorse <i>Ulex</i> spp.)										
Н	is: •lēss than 20% for upland heaths; •lēss than 15% for lowland dry heath •lēss than 10% for lowland wet heath											
I	Total gorse cover is less than 50%, v 25%.	vith common gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> less than										
J	The cover of bracken Pteridium aquii	<i>linum</i> is less than 5% <sup>6</sup> .										
K	No signs of any damaging activities <sup>7</sup> artificial drains, peat extraction, silt, le	or contamination to the habitat such as: eachate or eutrophication.										
	Essential cr <u>iteria for ach</u> i	eving Good condition achieved (Yes or No)										
		Number of criteria passed										
			1									

Condition Assessment Result (out of 11 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achi	ore Achieved ×/√								
Passes 9 - 11 criteria including all essential criteria A - E.	Good (3)										
Passes 7 or 8 criteria; OR Passes 9 - 10 criteria but fails any essential criteria (criteria A - E).	Moderate (2)										
Passes 6 or fewer criteria.	Poor (1)										

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

#### Footpotos

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

Footnote 2 - According to the relative abundance DAFOR scale - Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional or Rare.

Footnote 3 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

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, using professional judgement.

Footnote 5 – Professional judgement should be used to assess this and evidence should be provided according to the INSTRUCTIONS Tab of this spreadsheet. Definition of sensitive areas:

(a) Vegetation severely wind-clipped, mostly forming a mat less than 10 cm thick.

- (b) Areas where soils are thin and less than 5 cm deep.
- (c) Hill slopes greater than 1 in 2 (26°), and all the sides of gullies.
- (d) Ground with abundant, and or an almost continuous carpet of Sphagnum moss Sphagnum spp., bilberry Vaccinium myrtillus, liverworts and or lichens.
- (e) Areas with noticeably uneven structure, at a spatial scale of around 1 m<sup>2</sup> or less. The unevenness (more commonly found in very old heather stands) will relate to distinct, often large, spreading dwarf shrub bushes. The dwarf shrub canopy will not be completely continuous, and some of its upper surface may be twice as high as other parts. Layering is likely to be present and may be common.

(f) Pools, wet hollows, peat haggs and erosion gullies within 10 m of the edge of watercourses.

Footnote 6 - Cover of bracken may exceed 5% where there is an identified biodiversity benefit, for example bracken beds in the South Pennines as nesting sites for twite Linaria flavirostris.

Footnote 7 – Damaging activities include: accidental or unmanaged fires; managed fires on wet heath; excessive poaching; damage from machinery use or storage; and damaging levels of public access resulting in trampling and or litter.

Cond	lition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types								
	tat Type								
	e hedgerow								
		ciated with bank or ditch							
Nativ	e hedgerow with tre	ees							
		ees - associated with bank or ditch							
	ies-rich native hede								
	cies-rich native ned cies-rich native hed	perow - associated with bank or ditch							
		perow with trees - associated with bank o	r ditch						
_	tat Description								
ukha	<u>b – UK Habitat Class</u>				I=				
On-s	ite or off-site, site	On-Site: western ehdgerow			Dr GW Hopkins 19	May 2023			
	and location			Survey date and Surveyor name					
Limit	tations (if			Survey reference (if relating to a wider					
appli	icable)			survey)					
Grid	Grid reference Habitat parcel reference								
Cond	dition Assessment I								
A ser	ries of ten attributes,	t. Each attribute is assigned to one of five fu	ınctional groups (A -	– E) and the condition					
of a h	nedgerow is assesse	hich pass or fail the 'favourable condition' o	riteria.						
	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								
	assessment is based Ibook.	on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook and Fa	avourable Conservation S	status document. For further clarification pie	ease refer to the He	agerow Survey			
lianc	ibook.								
Best	practice would be to	record the species, age, spacing and other l	key information about all t	rees present along a hedgerow within the 'F	labitat Description' b	oox, as well as other			
key f	eatures of the hedge	OW.							
Hedo	gerow favourable co	ndition attributes							
Attril	butes and								
	tional groupings	Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'	Criteria description		Criterion passed	Notes (such as			
	, C, D and E)				(Yes or No)	justification)			
Core	groups - applicable	to all hedgerow types							
			The average height of w	oody growth estimated from base of stem	Yes				
				excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow,					
			any gaps or isolated tree	es.					
			Newly laid or coppied b	nedgerows are indicative of good					
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length		his criterion for up to a maximum of four					
			years (if undertaken acc						
				ow does not pass this criterion (unless it is					
			>1.5 m height).						
					NO				
			The average width of wo	oody growth estimated at the widest point of					
			the canopy, excluding ga	aps and isolated trees.					
			Outgrowths (such as bla	ckthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> suckers) are only					
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length		imate when they are >0.5 m in height.					
		3 3 3		, ,					
				newly planted hedgerows are indicative of					
				pass this criterion for up to a maximum of according to good practice).					
			loar yours (in arrastration	according to good practice).					
					No				
			This is the vertical 'gapp	iness' of the woody component of the	No				
B1 Gap - hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy growth.			hedgerow, and its distan	iness' of the woody component of the ice from the ground to the lowest leafy	No				
B1.	Gap - hedge base		hedgerow, and its distan		No				
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	hedgerow, and its distangrowth.	ice from the ground to the lowest leafy	No				
B1.	Gap - hedge base		hedgerow, and its distangrowth.	s criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of	No				
B1.	Gap - hedge base		hedgerow, and its distan growth. Certain exceptions to thi	s criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of	No				
B1.	Gap - hedge base		hedgerow, and its distan growth. Certain exceptions to thi	s criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of	Yes				
B1.	Gap - hedge base		hedgerow, and its distan growth.  Certain exceptions to thi the Hedgerow Survey Ha	s criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of andbook).					
B1.	Gap - hedge base		hedgerow, and its distan growth.  Certain exceptions to thi the Hedgerow Survey Ha	s criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of					
B1.		<0.5 m for >90% of length	hedgerow, and its distan growth.  Certain exceptions to thi the Hedgerow Survey Ha	s criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of andbook).					
B1.	Gap - hedge		hedgerow, and its distan growth.  Certain exceptions to thi the Hedgerow Survey Ha This is the horizontal 'ga hedgerow. Gaps are cor- matter how small).	s criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of andbook).  appiness' of the woody component of the andboek in the woody canopy (no					
		<0.5 m for >90% of length  Gaps make up <10% of total length; and	hedgerow, and its distan growth.  Certain exceptions to thi the Hedgerow Survey Harman This is the horizontal 'ga hedgerow. Gaps are commatter how small).  Access points and gates	s criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of andbook).  appiness' of the woody component of the applete breaks in the woody canopy (no					
	Gap - hedge	<0.5 m for >90% of length  Gaps make up <10% of total length; and	hedgerow, and its distan growth.  Certain exceptions to thi the Hedgerow Survey Harman This is the horizontal 'ga hedgerow. Gaps are commatter how small).  Access points and gates	s criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of andbook).  appiness' of the woody component of the andboek in the woody canopy (no					

						-
		>1 m width of undisturbed ground with	This is the level of disturt the base of the hedgerov	bance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at v.		
C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial	perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length:  · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and		esent for at least 90% of the hedgerow in width and must be present along at least v.	No	
	vegetation	Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	boundary habitat with the	the value of the hedgerow base as a e capacity to support a wide range of vily trodden footpaths, poached ground abitat niches.		
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Galium aparine and docl	ed are nettles <i>Urtica</i> spp., cleavers ks <i>Rumex</i> spp. Their presence, either not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	Yes	
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 WCA³) and recently introduced species.	the UK since AD 1500 (n natives. For information of JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well a Atlas of the British and Ir	cies refer to plants that have naturalised in leophytes). Archaeophytes count as on archaeophytes and neophytes see the list the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online ish Flora' <sup>6</sup> contains an up-to-date list of the ormation on invasive non-native species Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Yes	
		>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed	This criterion addresses lead to deterioration in of	damaging activities that may have led to or ther attributes.	Yes	
D2.	Current damage	ground is free of damage caused by human activities.		nce of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, ment practices (for example, excessive		
Addit	ional group - appli	cable 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.		if there are a range of age-classes or w for replacement of trees and provide t 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.		the trees are subject to damage which all and health of the individual specimens.		
		assessment generates a weighting (score) ra	nging from 1 - 3, which is	used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric	c. The scores for ea	ch are set out in the
	below.	r hedgerows without trees				
Categ		Category Requirements	Metric Score			
Good		No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3			
Mode	rate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND 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; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails	1			
		attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).				
Cond	ition categories for	Score achieved:				
Categ		r hedgerows with trees  Category Requirements	Metric score			
Good	•	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3			
Mode	rate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND  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;  OR  Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1			
		Score achieved:	2			
Sugg	ested enhancemen	,				_

	ition sheet: H	EDGEROW Habitat Types													
	at Type														
	e hedgerow	associated with bank or dito	•h												
	e hedgerow w		.11												
		ith trees - associated with b	ank or ditch												
	es-rich native														
		hedgerow - associated with	n bank or ditch												
		hedgerow with trees hedgerow with trees - asso	ciated with har	ak or ditch											
_	at Description		olatea with bar	ii or unon											
Trabit	at Bescription														
ukhab	– UK Habitat	Classification													
On oi	te or off-site,														
	ame and			Survey date and											
locati				Surveyor name											
Limit	ations (if			Survey reference											
applic				(if relating to a											
				wider survey)											
Cond	ition Assessn	nent Details													
		utes, representing key physica											groups	(A – E)	and the condition
of a h	edgerow is ass	sessed according to the numb	er of attributes f	rom these functional g	roups w	hich pas	s or fail	the 'favo	ourable	conditi	on' crit	eria.			
Thio o	accomment in	pased on the Hedgerow Surve	ov Handbook <sup>1</sup> a	nd Favourable Canaci	votion C	tatua da	oumont <sup>2</sup>	2 For fu	thar alc	rification	on nloo	aa rafa	r to the	Hodgo	row Survoy
Handl		Jaseu on me neugerow Surve	∍y ⊓a⊓ubook al	na Favourable Conset	vauon S	เสเนร์ 00	current	. ror tul	ulei Cia	armcatio	лі ріеа	०८ । ८।६	i io ine	neuge	ow ourvey
		be to record the species, age,	, spacing and ot	her key information ab	out all tr	ees pres	ent alon	ng a hed	gerow v	within t	he 'Hab	itat De	scriptio	n' box,	as well as other
	atures of the h														
Hedg	erow favoural	ole condition attributes													
					Habitat	parcel	referen	ce							
Attrib	utes and														
functi		Criteria - the minimum													
	oings (A, B,	requirements for	Criteria descri	iption	Grid re	ference									
C, D a	and E)	'favourable condition'													
Core	groups - appl	icable to all hedgerow types	3	_	Criterio	on pass	ed (Yes	or No)							Notes (such as
Core	groups - appl	icable to all hedgerow types	3		Criterio	on pass	ed (Yes	or No)							Notes (such as justification)
Core	groups - appl	icable to all hedgerow types		ight of woody growth	Criterio	on pass	ed (Yes	or No)							
Core	groups - appl	icable to all hedgerow types	The average he	pase of stem to the top	Criterio	on pass	ed (Yes	or No)							
Core	groups - appl	icable to all hedgerow types	The average he estimated from b	cluding any bank	Criterio	on pass	ed (Yes	or No)							
Core	groups - appl	icable to all hedgerow types	The average he estimated from b	pase of stem to the top	Criterio	on pass	ed (Yes	or No)							
Core	groups - appl	icable to all hedgerow types	The average he estimated from bof the shoots, expended the beneath the hed isolated trees.	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank Igerow, any gaps or	Criterio	on pass	ed (Yes	or No)							
			The average he estimated from b of the shoots, ev beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or co	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank lgerow, any gaps or	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
	groups - appl	icable to all hedgerow types  >1.5 m average along length	The average he estimated from to the shoots, expensed the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or copindicative of good pass this criterical.	ppiced hedgerows are do management and on for up to a maximum.	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
			The average hei estimated from both the shoots, expenses the first solution of the shoots, expenses the solution of control indicative of good pass this criteric of four years (if a shoot shoo	ppiced hedgerows are d management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
			The average he estimated from to the shoots, expensed the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or copindicative of good pass this criterical.	ppiced hedgerows are d management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
			The average hei estimated from both the shoots, expensed the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or copindicative of goopass this criteric of four years (if it to good practice).  A newly planted	poisse of stem to the top coluding any bank ligerow, any gaps or poissed hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according ).	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
			The average he estimated from to of the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or co, indicative of goo pass this criterio of four years (if to good practice)  A newly planted pass this criterion	poiced hedgerows are different and on for up to a maximum undertaken according by.	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
			The average he estimated from to of the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or co indicative of goo pass this criterio of four years (if to good practice  A newly planted pass this criterio height).	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank (glerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according ).  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
			The average he estimated from he of the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or copindicative of goopass this criteric of four years (if to good practice A newly planted pass this criteric height).	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank ligerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are an anagement and on for up to a maximum undertaken according ).  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
			The average he estimated from to of the shoots, evaluated trees.  Newly laid or cool indicative of good pass this criteric of four years (if to good practice A newly planted pass this criteric height).	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank (glerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according ).  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
			The average he estimated from to of the shoots, evaluated trees.  Newly laid or cool indicative of good pass this criteric of four years (if to good practice A newly planted pass this criteric height).	poiced hedgerows are do management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according ).  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m at the first of the woody growth widest point of the	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
			The average he estimated from to of the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or copindicative of goopass this criterio of four years (if to good practice A newly planted pass this criteric height).  The average wicestimated at the canopy, excluding trees.	poisse of stem to the top coluding any bank ligerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according ). hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m at 1.5	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
			The average he estimated from he of the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or copindicative of good pass this criterion of four years (if it to good practice).  A newly planted pass this criterich height).  The average widestimated at the canopy, excluding trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank (glerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according ).  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m with of woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated the as blackthorn suckers) are only	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
		>1.5 m average along length	The average he estimated from to of the shoots, expensed the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or coperate in the shoots of the shoots, expensed to good pass this criteric of four years (if to good practice A newly planted pass this criteric height).  The average wice stimated at the canopy, excluding trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa included in the vertices to the stimated at the canopy of the shoots	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank lagerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according.)  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m. at the of woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated the has blackthorn suckers) are only width estimate when	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height		The average he estimated from he of the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or copindicative of good pass this criterion of four years (if it to good practice).  A newly planted pass this criterich height).  The average widestimated at the canopy, excluding trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank lagerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according.)  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m. at the of woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated the has blackthorn suckers) are only width estimate when	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average he estimated from to of the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or copindicative of good pass this criterion of four years (if to good practice A newly planted pass this criterion height).  The average widestimated at the canopy, excluding trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa included in the vothey are >0.5 m. Laid, coppiced, voten to stimated at the canopy.	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank logerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according.).  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m. and the of woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated the has blackthorn suckers) are only width estimate when in height.	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average he estimated from to the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or co indicative of god pass this criterio of four years (if to good practice) and the company of the street of the st	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank (glerow, any gaps or pipiced hedgerows are and management and mondertaken according ).  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m widest point of the ng gaps and isolated the as blackthorn suckers) are only width estimate when in height.  cut and newly planted ndicative of good	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average he estimated from to of the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or co indicative of goo pass this criterio of four years (if to good practice)  A newly planted pass this criterio height).  The average widestimated at the canopy, excluding trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa included in the voltey are >0.5 m  Laid, coppiced, hedgerows are imanagement an	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank (glerow, any gaps or pipiced hedgerows are admanagement and on for up to a maximum undertaken according). hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m with of woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated that as blackthorn suckers) are only width estimate when in height.	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average he estimated from to the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or co indicative of goo pass this criterio of four years (if to good practice).  A newly planted pass this criterio height).  The average wice estimated at the canopy, excluding trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa included in the voltey are >0.5 m. Laid, coppiced, hedgerows are in management an up to a maximur undertaken according trees.	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank logerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according.)  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m.)  the of woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated the as blackthorn suckers) are only width estimate when in height.  cut and newly planted ndicative of good dipass this criterion for no four years (if	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average he estimated from he of the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or copindicative of goopass this criteric of four years (if to good practice A newly planted pass this criteric height).  The average widestimated at the canopy, excluding trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa included in the volume they are >0.5 m.  Laid, coppiced, hedgerows are in management an up to a maximur	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank logerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according.)  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m.)  the of woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated the as blackthorn suckers) are only width estimate when in height.  cut and newly planted ndicative of good dipass this criterion for no four years (if	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average he estimated from to of the shoots, even the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or co indicative of goo pass this criterio of four years (if to good practice).  A newly planted pass this criterio height).  The average widestimated at the canopy, excluding trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa included in the ventey are >0.5 m. Laid, coppiced, hedgerows are in management and up to a maximur undertaken accordinates).	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank (glerow, any gaps or pipiced hedgerows are admanagement and on for up to a maximum undertaken according).  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m with of woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated on the column to the column t	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length  >1.5 m average along length	The average he estimated from to of the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or co indicative of goo pass this criterio of four years (if to good practice).  A newly planted pass this criterio height).  The average widestimated at the canopy, excluding trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa included in the vothey are >0.5 m. Laid, coppiced, hedgerows are in management and up to a maximur undertaken according the sistence of the sistence and its distance and its distance and its distance.	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank logerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according.)  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m with of woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated the has blackthorn suckers) are only width estimate when in height.  cut and newly planted ndicative of good do pass this criterion for mof four years (if ording to good	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length  >1.5 m average along length  Gap between ground and base	The average he estimated from to of the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or co indicative of goo pass this criterio of four years (if to good practice).  A newly planted pass this criterio height).  The average widestimated at the canopy, excluding trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa included in the vothey are >0.5 m. Laid, coppiced, hedgerows are in management and up to a maximur undertaken according the sistence of the sistence and its distance and its distance and its distance.	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank (glerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on force to the column of	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length  >1.5 m average along length	The average he estimated from hof the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or copass this criteric of four years (if to good practice)  A newly planted pass this criteric height).  The average widestimated at the canopy, excludint trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa included in the vithey are >0.5 m  Laid, coppiced, hedgerows are in management and up to a maximur undertaken accorractice).  This is the vertic woody compone and its distance lowest leafy grow	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank (glerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according ).  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m with of woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated the as blackthorn suckers) are only width estimate when in height.  cut and newly planted ndicative of good d pass this criterion for no four years (if ording to good with the stimate when in height.  cut and newly planted ndicative of good do pass this criterion for no four years (if ording to good with the stimate when in height.	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height Width	>1.5 m average along length  >1.5 m average along length  >1.5 m average along length  Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of	The average he estimated from hof the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or copass this criteric of four years (if to good practice)  A newly planted pass this criteric height).  The average widestimated at the canopy, excludint trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa included in the vithey are >0.5 m  Laid, coppiced, hedgerows are in management and up to a maximur undertaken accorractice).  This is the vertic woody compone and its distance lowest leafy grow	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank (glerow, any gaps or ppiced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according ).  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m and the standard part of the gaps and isolated the as blackthorn suckers) are only widest point of the in height.  cut and newly planted in height.  cut and newly planted in dicative of good dip ass this criterion for mof four years (if ording to good all 'gappiness' of the with the ground to the with.	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							
A1.	Height Width	>1.5 m average along length  >1.5 m average along length  >1.5 m average along length  Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of	The average he estimated from to the shoots, even beneath the hed isolated trees.  Newly laid or co indicative of goo pass this criterio of four years (if to good practice).  A newly planted pass this criterio height).  The average wice estimated at the canopy, excluding trees.  Outgrowths (suc Prunus spinosa included in the vertice they are >0.5 m. Laid, coppiced, hedgerows are in management and up to a maximur undertaken accorpractice).  This is the vertice woody compone and its distance lowest leafy grow.	pase of stem to the top coluding any bank (glerow, any gaps or piced hedgerows are and management and on for up to a maximum undertaken according).  hedgerow does not on (unless it is >1.5 m with of woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated on the column to the column to the nation (unless it is >1.5 m with or woody growth widest point of the ng gaps and isolated on the as blackthorn suckers) are only width estimate when in height.  cut and newly planted ndicative of good and pass this criterion form of four years (if ording to good with the hedgerow, from the ground to the with.	Criterio	on passe	ed (Yes	or No)							

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).											
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.											
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 Urtica spp., cleavers Galium aparine and docks Rumex spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.											
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 WCA²) 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> .											
	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).											
Additi	onal group -	applicable to hedgerows wit	h 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.		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.											
	-	ition assessment generates a	weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, v	vhich is	used wit	hin the S	Statutory	Biodiv	ersity N	/letric.	The sc	ores fo	r each a	re set out in the
	below.	es for hedgerows without tre	ees											
Categ		Category Requirements		Metric	Score									
Good	~· j	No more than 2 failures in tot	al;	3										
Good		No more than 1 failure in any	functional group.	3										
Moder	rate		al; n more than one functional group (for A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2										

Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes;  OR  Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	
Condition categor	ies 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  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;  OR  Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	
Suggested enhance	cement interventions to improve condition score	

Co	ndition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES H	Jahitat Tuno		
_	bitat Types	inning Type		
	lividual trees – Urban trees			
	lividual trees – Rural trees			
Со	mplete a condition sheet for each tree	or block of trees.		
	ease see the separate Line of trees c ne in <u>rural</u> locations.	condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You	should only use the Line of tre	ees condition assessment and record that habitat
На	bitat Description			
	lividual trees (description applied to	the urban or rural environment): reast height whose canopies are not touching.		
10	ang trees ever 7.5 cm in diameter at br	east neight whose sanopies are not todoming.		
		roups (description applied to the urban envi		
		,		es those along urban streets, highways, railways and tinuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the
	scriptions for woodland may be assess		iodia prodominanti ovonap com	andously. Stoupe of arban aloos that don't materials
On	-site or off-site, site name and		Survey date and Surveyor	
	ation		name	
Lin	nitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
			10 uuo. ouoj,	
Gri	id reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
				,
	The American method and in the American form at large	4 700/		
Α	The tree is a native species (or at leas	st 70% within the block are native species).		
		tinuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up		
	<10% of total area and no individual g automatically pass this criterion).	ap being >5 m wide (individual trees		
	dutomationly pass this chemony.			
С	The tree is mature (or more than 50%	within the block are mature) <sup>1</sup> .		
		verse impact on tree health by human activities		
D		mental agricultural activity). And there is no trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their		
	age range and height.	are to tall the first of expected samply for their		
Е	Natural ecological niches for vertebrat presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or	es and invertebrates are present, such as		
	presence of deadwood, cavilles, IVy of	i ioose paik.		
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy are	a is oversailing vegetation beneath.		
		Number of criteria passed		
Со	ndition Assessment Result (out of	2 11/1		
	riteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Pa	sses 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)		
Pa	sses 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
	sses 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
		ndition categories are not available for this broad	d habitat type.	
Su	ggested enhancement interventions	to improve condition score <sup>2</sup>		

Со	ndition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL	TREES Habitat Type											
Ind Ind	oitat Types ividual trees – Urban trees ividual trees – Rural trees mplete a condition sheet for e	each tree or block of trees.											
	ase see the separate Line o	of trees condition sheet for a line of <u>rural</u> tr	ees. Yo	u shou	ıld onl	y use th	ne Line	of tree	s cond	lition a	ssessn	nent an	d record that habitat
	bitat Description												
		pplied to the urban or rural environment): neter at breast height whose canopies are not to	ouching										
<b>Urk</b> Gro	oan Perimeter / Linear Block oups or stands of trees (size reals, and also former field bou	ks and Groups (description applied to the usequirement as defined above) within and arous undary trees incorporated into developments. Core assessed within this category.	rban er nd the po anopies	nvironr erimete should	r of urb I predo	an land							
			Survey										
	-site or off-site, site name		Survey										
ano	d location		(if rela	ting to	а								
			wider:		) el refero	anca							
			Παυπα	t parce	i reier	ence							
Lin	nitations (if applicable)												
			Grid re	eferenc	e								
Lo	ndition Assessment Criteria	a	Criteri	on pas	sed (Y	es or N	0)						Notes (such as justification)
	The tree is a native species ( species).	or at least 70% within the block are native											
		antly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover a and no individual gap being >5 m wide y pass this criterion).											
С	The tree is mature (or more t	than 50% within the block are mature) <sup>1</sup> .											
ט	activities (such as vandalism	of an adverse impact on tree health by human , herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). ar pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of e range and height.											
Ш	Natural ecological niches for such as presence of deadwo	vertebrates and invertebrates are present, od, cavities, ivy or loose bark.											
	More than 20% of the tree ca	anopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.											
		Number of criteria passed											
	ndition Assessment	Condition Assessment Score	Score	Achiev	red ×/√	,							
	sult (out of 6 criteria)	Good (3)											
	sses 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)											
		Poor (1)											
a	5565 & OF ICWEL CHILCHIA	1 00i (1 <i>)</i>											

Note that 'Fairly Good and Fair	rly Poor' condition categorie	s are not available for this	broad habitat type.			
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fair Suggested enhancement int	rly Poor' condition categorie erventions to improve con	s are not available for this ndition score <sup>2</sup>	broad habitat type.			
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fair Suggested enhancement int	rly Poor' condition categorie erventions to improve con	s are not available for this ndition score <sup>2</sup>	broad habitat type.			
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fair Suggested enhancement int	rly Poor' condition categorie erventions to improve con	s are not available for this ndition score <sup>2</sup>	broad habitat type.			
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fair Suggested enhancement int	rly Poor' condition categorie	s are not available for this	broad habitat type.			
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fair Suggested enhancement int	rly Poor' condition categorie	s are not available for this	broad habitat type.			

		AL BIOGENIC REEFS Habitat	Туре			
EU	NIS Habitat Types					
	toral biogenic reefs - Mus					
	toral biogenic reefs - Sab					
	ificial littoral biogenic re	ets				
на	bitat Description					
	-	iodiversity Metric and the below	<i>I</i> :.	1	1	ı
Litt	<u>oral biogenic reefs - JNCC</u>	Marine Habitat Classification				
	-site or off-site, site		Survey date and Surveyor			
naı	me and location		name			
			Survey reference (if			
Lin	nitations (if applicable)		relating to a wider survey)			
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Gri	d reference		Habitat parcel reference			
<b>O</b>	4 1010101100		Trabitat parcer reference			
Ha	bitat Attributes to Record	d				
The	e following information sho	uld be recorded within the cond	dition assessment sheet:			
		isable biogenic reef structures a				
		award and landward limits and				
		ypical communities and biotope				
		sity and community composition cess functioning and any huma		eant:		
	resence and abundance of		in physical mounications pres	ent,		
		rowths that could be attributed t	o nutrient enrichment;			
		n-natural structures and direct h				
	ssessment of litter;					
		tion is constrained by human m				
		(WFD) classification of overlyir	ig water.			
CO	ndition Assessment Crit	eria				Notes (such
	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per	as
		occa (o pomio)			criterion	justification)
			Artificial structures present,	Artificial structures present,		,
		Coastal processes are	for example groynes, that	for example groynes, that		
١.		functioning naturally. No	are impeding the natural	are impeding the natural		
Α	Coastal processes	evidence of human physical modifications which are	movement of sediments or	movement of sediments or		
		impacting the habitat.	water, affecting up to 25%	water, affecting more than		
		impassing the napital	of the habitat.	25% of the habitat.		
				One or more invasive non-		
			No invasive non-native	native species are present at		
		Not more than one invasive	species are present above	an 'Abundant' level on the		
		non-native species is	'Frequent' on the SACFOR	SACFOR scale; they occupy		
	Presence and	'Occasional' on the SACFOR	scale or they occupy	more than 10% of the		
В	abundance of invasive	scale or is occupying more	between 1-10% of the	habitat; or a high-risk		
	non-native enecies	than 1% of the habitat. No	habitat. No high-risk	species indicative of		
1	·	high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present,	species indicative of suboptimal condition	suboptimal condition is present – GB Non-native		
1		see Footnote 1 for details.	present, see Footnote 1 for	Species Secretariat should		
			details.	be notified, see Footnote 1		
				for details.	İ	
			the state of the s	ioi dotaiio.		

С	Water Quality	nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .		
D		direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example,	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline / mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.		
			Total	Score (out of a possible 15)		
Со	ndition Assessment Res	ult			Result Achie	eved
_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	00%) = GOOD CONDITION				
	,	%) = MODERATE CONDITION				
	TAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%)					
Su	ggested enhancement in	terventions to improve condi	tion score			
Fo	otnotes					

IC.	andition Chapt: INTERTIF	NAL BIOGENIC BEEFS III	ahitat Tuna									
	ondition Sheet: INTERTIC INIS Habitat Types	JAL BIOGENIC REEFS H	арпат туре									
Lit Ar	toral biogenic reefs - Mu toral biogenic reefs - Sa tificial littoral biogenic re	bellaria										
Ha	bitat Description											
	n-site or off-site, site me and location		Survey date and Surveyor name									
Liı	mitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)									
Lit	te tab G1 of the Statutory I	C Marine Habitat Classific										
_	bitat Attributes to Recor		a condition accomment these	•								
• F	Percentage cover of recogr Distribution of the habitat s	nisable biogenic reef struc eaward and landward limit	ts and extent;		Habitat	parcel r	eferenc	e				
• C		rsity and community comp ocess functioning and any		s present;								
	Presence and abundance of Percentage cover of algal of		outed to nutrient enrichment;		Grid ref	erence						
۰۶	Presence and density of no											
	ussessment of litter; Vhether the habitat distribu	ution is constrained by hur	man modification; and									
_	Vater Framework Directive	, ,	verlying water.									
CC	ondition Assessment Crit	teria										Notes (such
	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score p	er criter	rion					as
Н				A			1					justification)
Α	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.								
В	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species		No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	One or more invasive non-native species are present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.								
С	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .								
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).								
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline / mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.								

Tota	Score (out of a possible 15)	,						
Condition Assessment Result		Result	Achieve	d				
TOTAL SCORE 12-15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION								
TOTAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION		1						
TOTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION								
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score								
Factuation								

<u> </u>					
	FIDAL HARD STRUCTURES Ha	abitat Type			
Artificial Habitat Types					
Intertidal hard structures	s - Artificial hard structures s - Artificial features of hard str s - Artificial hard structures wit		grey infrastructure (IGGI)	)	
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	Ð		
Habitat Description					
See tab G1 of the Statutor	,				
<ul> <li>Description of presence of Description of species difference and abundance</li> <li>Observations on coastal</li> <li>Percentage cover of algation</li> <li>Water Framework Direct</li> <li>Assessment of litter.</li> </ul>	should be recorded within the cor of typical communities and biotop versity and community compositie e of non-native species; process functioning and any hum all growths that could be attributed ive (WFD) classification of overly	oes; on; nan physical modifications I to nutrient enrichment;	present;		
Condition Assessment C	riteria				N. Co. Co.
Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion	Notes (such as justification)
	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are		

In	dicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion	Notes (such as justification)
A	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.		
В	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non- native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No highrisk species indicative of	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.		

С	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .		
D	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.		
E	Amount of colonisation	More than three different communities of flora or fauna present.	Two or three different communities of flora or fauna present.	One or no communities of flora or fauna present.		
			Total Sc	ore (out of a possible 15)		
Со	ndition Assessment R	esult			Result Achie	eved
-	•	-100%) = GOOD CONDITION				
_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(5%) = MODERATE CONDITION (6) = POOR CONDITION				
		interventions to improve cond	ition score			

Co	ndition Shoot: INTERT	IDAL HARD STRUCTURES Hat	nitat Tuna												
	tificial Habitat Types	IDAL HARD STRUCTURES Hat	ластуре												
Inte	ertidal hard structures	- Artificial hard structures - Artificial features of hard stru - Artificial hard structures with		rey infrastructure (IGGI)											
	s-site or off-site, site me and location		Survey date and Surveyor name												
rela su	rvey reference (if ating to a wider rvey)		Limitations (if applicable)												
На	bitat Description														
	e tab G1 of the Statutory	•													
	bitat Attributes to Reco	ord hould be recorded within the cond	lition assessment sheet												
• D	escription of presence o	f typical communities and biotope	s;		Habita	t parce	el refere	nce							
	escription of species div resence and abundance	ersity and community composition of non-native species;	1;												
		process functioning and any huma I growths that could be attributed t	<u> </u>	esent;	Grid re	ferenc	e			I	1			ı	
۰ ۷۸	/ater Framework Directiv	ve (WFD) classification of overlying													
	ssessment of litter. Indition Assessment C	riteria													
Ind	licator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score	per cri	terion								Notes (such as justification)
Α	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.											
В	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non- native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high- risk species indicative of	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.											
С	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .											
D	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.											
E	Amount of colonisation	More than three different communities of flora or fauna present.	Two or three different communities of flora or fauna present.	One or no communities of flora or fauna present.											
	<u> </u>		Total Sc	ore (out of a possible 15)											
	ndition Assessment R				Result	Achie	ved								
-	,	-100%) = GOOD CONDITION (75%) = MODERATE CONDITION													
. ~		,		Í.	1	ı	1		1	ı	1	1	1	ı	1

TOTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION							
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition s	score						

Condition Sheet: INTERTI	DAL SEAGRASS Habitat Type	1	
Habitat Types			
Intertidal sediment - Littor Intertidal sediment - Littor Intertidal sediment - Artific	ral seagrass - on peat, clay or	chalk	
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	
Habitat Description			

See tab G1 of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric and the below:

JNCC littoral seagrass bed habitat description

# Habitat Attributes to Record

The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet:

- Percentage cover of seagrass across the bed;
- Distribution of the seagrass landward, seaward and extent should be recorded;
- Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes;
- Description of species diversity and community composition;
- Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present;
- Presence and abundance of non-native species;
- Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment;
- Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water;
- Presence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts;
- Assessment of litter; and
- Evidence of visible rhizomes.

Со	ndition Assessment Cr	iteria				
Ind	licator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion	Notes (such as justification)
Α	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.		
В	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No highrisk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for list.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.		

С	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment.	algal growth that is							
D	Non-natural	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	(for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).							
E	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> water line or intertidal rocky shore)  Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote		method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.							
			Total sco	ore (out of a possible 15)							
	ndition Assessment Re				Result Achie	eved					
	•	-100%) = GOOD CONDITION (75%) = MODERATE CONDITIO	N								
$\vdash$	TAL SCORE 5 - 7 (0-509	•	14								
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	interventions to improve cond	lition score								
Foo	otnotes										

0-		DAL OF A OR A COLLECTION													
	bitat Types	DAL SEAGRASS Habitat Type													
Inte	ertidal sediment - Littora ertidal sediment - Littora ertidal sediment - Artific	al seagrass - on peat, clay or	chalk												
	-site or off-site, site me and location		Survey date and Surveyor name												
	nitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)												
Hal	bitat Description														
		B. F. S. M.C. Life I. I.													
JN	CC littoral seagrass bed l		ow:												
	bitat Attributes to Recor e following information sh	ra rould be recorded within the cor	ndition assessment sheet:			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
• D		rass across the bed; s landward, seaward and exten typical communities and biotop			Habitat p	parcel ref	ference	Ī				Ī	ı		
• D	escription of species dive	ersity and community composition rocess functioning and any hun	on;	present;											
• P	ercentage cover of algal	growths that could be attributed			Grid refe	rence		T				ı	1		
• P	resence and density of n	e (WFD) classification of overly on-natural structures and direct													
	ssessment of litter; and vidence of visible rhizom	es.													
Co	ndition Assessment Cri	teria													
Ind	licator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score pe	er criterio	on								Notes (such as justification)
А		Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting up to 25% of the habitat.	Artificial structures present, for example groynes, that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.											
В	invasive non-native	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	No invasive non-native species are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No highrisk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for list.	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.											
С		No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .											
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).											
Е	examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.											
			Total Sco	ore (out of a possible 15)											
	ndition Assessment Res	sult -100%) = GOOD CONDITION			Result A	chieved									
_	,	75%) = MODERATE CONDITION	N												
	TAL SCORE 5 - 7 (0-509														
Su	ggested enhancement i	nterventions to improve cond	ition score												

Footnotes		

Condition Sheet: INTERTII	DAL SEDIMENT Habitat Type				
Habitat Types					
Littoral coarse sediment					
Littoral sand					
Littoral muddy sand Littoral mud					
Littoral mud					
Features of littoral sedime	nt				
Artificial littoral mixed sed	ficial littoral muddy sand ficial littoral sand  Survey date and Surveyor name  Surveyor name  Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)  I reference  Habitat parcel reference				
Artificial littoral mud					
	nd				
Artificial littoral sand			Γ		
On-site or off-site, site		Survey date and			
name and location		_			
		Cumrou reference /if			
Limitations (if applicable)		•			
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference			
Habitat Description					
See tab G1 of the Statutory  EUNIS littoral sediment description	Biodiversity Metric and the below	<i>r</i> : I	1	1	1
Habitat Attributes to Reco					
	ould be recorded within the cond	ition assessment sheet:			
Description of sediment ch					
	typical communities and biotopes				
	rsity and community composition				
	rocess functioning and any huma	n physical modifications pres	sent;		
<ul><li>Observations on transitions</li><li>Assessment of litter;</li></ul>	s to other habitats;				
	growths that could be attributed to	o nutrient enrichment:			
	e (WFD) classification of overlyin				
<ul> <li>Description of zonation.</li> </ul>	,	•			
<b>Condition Assessment Cri</b>	teria				

Moderate (2 points)

e.g. groynes, that are

impeding the natural

of the habitat.

Artificial structures present

movement of sediments or

water, affecting up to 25%

Poor (1 point)

Artificial structures present

movement of sediments or

water, affecting more than

e.g. groynes, that are

impeding the natural

25% of the habitat.

Indicator

Coastal processes

Α

Good (3 points)

Coastal processes are

impacting the habitat.

functioning naturally. No

evidence of human physical

modifications which are clearly

Score per

criterion

Notes (such as

justification)

В	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non-native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No highrisk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for details.	'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 1 for	One or more invasive non- native species are present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale; they occupy more than 10% of the habitat; or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 1 for details.		
С	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	moderate levels of pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment.	Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .		
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	direct human activities occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		
E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	litter survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour.	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.		
			Total S	Score (out of a possible 15)	<u>'</u>	
	ndition Assessment Re	sult			Result Achie	ved
_	TAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75					
	TAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%					
Su	ggested ennancement i	nterventions to improve condit	non score			

Footnotes

Co	ndition Sheet: INTE	RTIDAL SEDIMENT Habitat 1	Tyne										
	bitat Types	KTIDAL SEDIMENT Habitat	уре										
	toral coarse sedime	nt											
	toral sand toral muddy sand												
Lit	toral mud												
	toral mixed sedimen atures of littoral sed												
Art	tificial littoral coarse	sediment											
	tificial littoral mixed : tificial littoral mud	sediments											
	tificial littoral muddy	sand											
Art	tificial littoral sand												
	-site or off-site, site				Survey da								
na	me and location				Surveyor	name							
					_								
	nitations (if				relating to	ference (if							
ар	plicable)				survey)								
На	bitat Description												
Sa	e tah G1 of the Statut	tory Biodiversity Metric and th	e helow:										
	NIS littoral sediment		e below.										
	bitat Attributes to Re		no condition concernent o	hoot									
	escription of sedimen	n should be recorded within that character;	ne condition assessment s	neet.	Habitat pa	rcel refere	nce						
٠D	escription of presence	e of typical communities and											
		diversity and community com al process functioning and an		ations present:									
• C	bservations on transi	tions to other habitats;	y maman priyologi mogilioc	mono procent,	Grid refer	ence							
	ssessment of litter;	gal growths that could be attr	ibuted to nutrient enrichme	ant:									
۰۷	later Framework Dire	ctive (WFD) classification of o		ont,									
_	escription of zonation												
Co	ndition Assessment	Criteria				_	_		_	_	_	_	Notes (such
Inc	licator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per	criterion							as
H								l		ı			justification)
		Coastal processes are	Artificial structures present, for example	Artificial structures present for example									
		functioning naturally. No	groynes, that are	groynes, that are									
Α	Coastal processes	evidence of human physical modifications which are	impeding the natural movement of sediments	impeding the natural movement of sediments									
		clearly impacting the habitat.	or water, affecting up to	or water, affecting more									
			25% of the habitat.	than 25% of the habitat.									
				One or more invasive									
		Not more than one invasive	No invasive non-native	non-native species are									
		non-native species is	species are present	present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR									
	Presence and	'Occasional' on the	above 'Frequent' on the	scale; they occupy more									
Ļ	abundance of	SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of	SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10%	than 10% of the habitat;									
В	invasive non-	the habitat. No high-risk	of the habitat. No high-	or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal									
	native species	species indicative of suboptimal condition	risk species indicative of suboptimal condition	condition is present -									
		present, see Footnote 1 for	present, see Footnote 1	GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be									
		details.	for details.	notified, see Footnote 1									
L				for details.	<u></u>								<u> </u>
		No sievel esid	Visual evidence of low to	Visual evidence of high									
		No visual evidence of pollution. There are no	moderate levels of	algal growth that is indicative of nutrient									
		nuisance algal growths that	pollution. Elevated algal growth with increases in	enrichment. Signs of									
С	Water Quality	are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment.	cover that may indicate	eutrophication that would impede bird									
		Consider seasonality of	nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of	feeding. Consider									
		survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	survey timing <sup>2</sup> .	seasonality of survey timing <sup>2</sup> .									
H			Fuidance of impacts										
		No evidence of impacts from	Evidence of impacts from direct human	Evidence of impacts from direct human									
	Non-natural structures and	direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the	activities occupies 1-	activities occupies >10%									
D	direct human	habitat area (for example,	10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons,	of the habitat area (for example, pontoons,									
	impacts	pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or	moorings, boats, crab	moorings, boats, crab									
		anchoring scars).	tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).									
		Following the Marine	Following the MCS beach litter survey	Following the MCS beach litter survey									
	Litter (when	Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method,	method, the number of	method, the number of									
		the number of items of litter	items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup>	items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup>									
	examining a			0.00701111111111									
E	beach strandline, mean high water	does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup>	person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to	person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to									
Е	beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal	does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person	person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47	more than 47 items of									
Е	beach strandline, mean high water	does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See	person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47	more than 47 items of litter per person per 100									
E	beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal	does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person	person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person	more than 47 items of litter per person per 100									
E	beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal	does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See	person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See									
	beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal	does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Result Ac	hieved							
Co	beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20 items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 3 for details.	Result Ac	hieved							

TOTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) = POOR CONDITION						
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score						
Footnotes						
Footnotes						

Condition Sheet: LAKE Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating waterbodie Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond [Use this condition of Lakes - High alkalinity lakes Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes Lakes - Marl lakes Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes Lakes - Peat lakes Lakes - Reservoirs Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170) [	sheet for Ornamental lakes, or use Pond condition		and pools]
Habitat Description			
See Water Framework Directive:			
WFD Lakes typologies description			
For 'Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating waterbodies', 'Rese	ervoirs' and 'Temporary lakes, ponds and pools' see	UK Habitat Classification:	
<u>UKHab</u>			
Condition Assessment Criteria			
The Freshwater Biological Association 'Habitat Naturalr and biological naturalness) are averaged to generate a metric (see below).		,	
There are other elements considered in the lake natura	lness assessment, but these are not included when	calculating the condition assessment score.	
Details of the methodology for assessing naturalness of	f lakes are available at:		
Contribute naturalness data – Discovering Priority Habi	tats in England		
The key documents are:			
<u>Lake naturalness assessment – guidance document (F</u>			
Annex I – Printable lake naturalness survey form to use	e in field (PDF)		
Annex II – Physical naturalness photographs (PDF)  Annex-III - Hydrological naturalness photographs (PDF)			
Annex IV – Chemical naturalness photographs (PDF)	L		
Annex V – Plant functional group photographs (PDF)			
Annex VI – Further species recording (PDF)			
We encourage recording of data on lakes on the Fresh	water Biological Association 'Habitat Naturalness A	ssessment' website portal:	
Contribute data - Discovering Priority Habitats in Engla	nd (wpengine.com)		
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	
Average 'Habitat Naturalness Assessment' Class	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved	
1 Natural	Good (3)		
2	Fairly good (2.5)		
3	Moderate (2)		
4	Fairly poor (1.5)	7	
5 Least natural	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve			

Condition Sheet: LAKE Habitat Type Habitat Types											
Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating waterbodies Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond [Use this condition sheet for Ornamental lakes, or use Pond condition sheet for Ornamental ponds and pools] Lakes - High alkalinity lakes Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes Lakes - Marl lakes Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes Lakes - Peat lakes Lakes - Peat lakes Lakes - Reservoirs Lakes - Reservoirs Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170) [Use this condition sheet for Temporary lakes, or use Pond condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools]											
Habitat Description											
See Water Framework Directive: WFD Lakes typologies description											
For 'Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water	rbodies', 'Reservoirs' and 'Temporary	/ lakes, pond	ls and poo	ls' see Ul	K Habitat C	lassificatio	n:		1		1
<u>UKHab</u> Condition Assessment Criteria											
The Freshwater Biological Association 'F											
The Freshwater Biological Association 'Habitat Naturalness Assessment' is used to assess the condition of lakes. Scores for four attributes (physical, hydrological, chemical, and biological naturalness) are averaged to generate an overall 'habitat naturalness assessment score' which can then be translated into a condition score for use in the metric (see below).  There are other elements considered in the lake naturalness assessment, but these are not included when calculating the condition assessment score.  Details of the methodology for assessing naturalness of lakes are available at:  Contribute naturalness data — Discovering Priority Habitats in England											
The key documents are:  Lake naturalness assessment – guidance	co document (PDE)										
Annex I – Printable lake naturalness sur											
Annex II – Physical naturalness photogram											
Annex - III Hydrological naturalness phot	ographs (PDF)										
Annex IV – Chemical naturalness photo											
Annex V – Plant functional group photog Annex VI – Further species recording (F											
We encourage recording of data on lake		ation 'Habita	it Naturaln	ess Asse	ssment' we	bsite porta	al:				
Contribute data – Discovering Priority Ha	abitats in England (wpengine.com)										
		Survey dat name	e and Sui	rveyor							
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey refe	•	relating							
		Habitat par	cel refere	ence							
Limitations (if applicable)		Grid refere	nce								
Emitations (if applicable)											
Average 'Habitat Naturalness Assessment' Class	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achi	eved								
1 Natural	Good (3)										
2	Fairly good (2.5)										
3	Moderate (2)										
4	Fairly poor (1.5)										
5 Least natural	Poor (1)										
Suggested enhancement intervention	s to improve condition score										

Co	Condition Sheet: LIMESTONE PAVEMENT Habitat Type									
	(Habitat Classification (UKHab)									
	arsely vegetated land - Limesto	ne pavement								
Ha	bitat Description									
<u>ukl</u>	nab – UK Habitat Classification									
	e-site or off-site, site name and eation		Survey date and Surveyor name							
Lir	nitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)							
Gr	id reference		Habitat parcel reference							
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)						
Α	Cover of typical emergent pavem accounts for at least 25% of total excluding bare rock).									
В	Cover of invasive non-native spe WCA) <sup>1</sup> is less than 1%. Non-nati beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> and sycar	ve species in this instance include								
С	Species indicative of suboptimal vegetated ground cover.	condition <sup>3</sup> make up less than 1% of								
D	Less than 25% of live leaves (bro shoots (dwarf shrubs) show signs	padleaved plants), fronds (ferns) or s of grazing or browsing.								
Ε	There is no evidence of damage	to the pavement surface.								
		Number of criteria passed								
	ndition Assessment Result ut of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Criterion passed (Yes or No)							
Pa	sses 5 criteria	Good (3)								
Pa	sses 4 criteria	Moderate (2)								
Pa	sses 3 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)								
Su	ggested enhancement interven	tions to improve condition score								

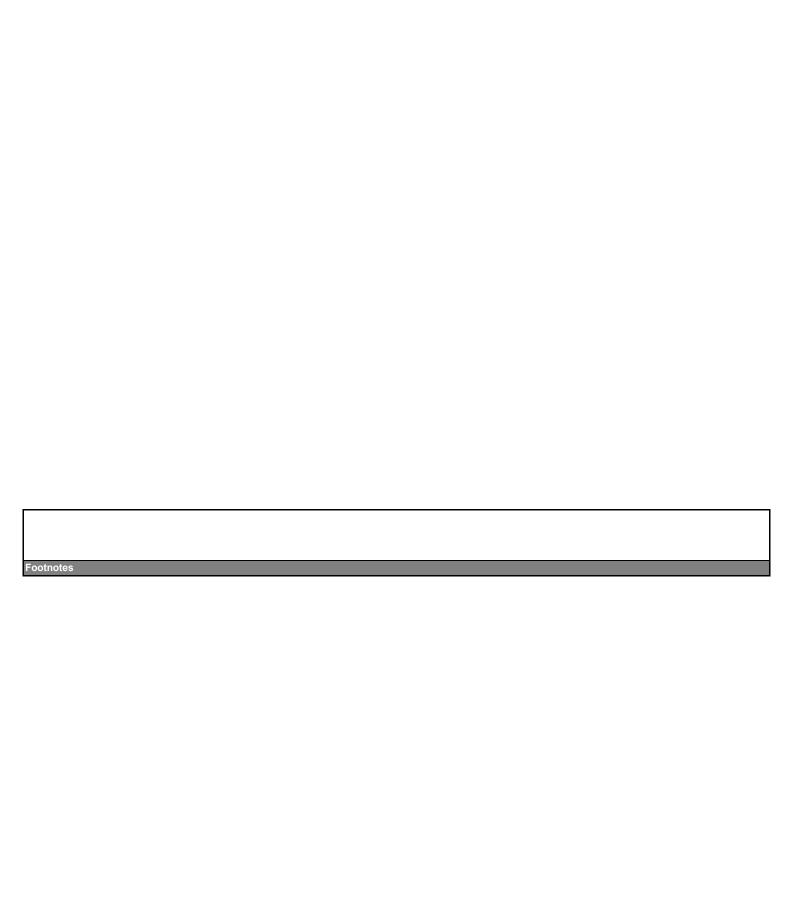
Footnotes
Footnote 1 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
Footnote 2 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent nabitat, using professional judgement.
Footnote 3 – Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: perennial rye-grass Lolium perenne, false oat-grass Arrhenatherum elatius, crested dog's-tail Cynosurus cristatus, bramble Rubus fruticosus agg., creeping thistle Cirsium arvense, spear thistle Cirsium vulgare, curled dock Rumex crispus, broad-leaved dock Rumex obtusifolius, common ragwort Jacobaea vulgaris, common nettle Urtica dioica, other pernicious perennial species. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Со	ondition Sheet: LIMESTONE PAVEMENT Habitat Type												
	Habitat Classification (UKHa												
	arsely vegetated land - Limes	stone pavement											
на	bitat Description												
1 . 1			ı	ı	1	1	1	1	1		1		Т
uki	hab – UK Habitat Classification		•										
			Survey and Su										
On	n-site or off-site, site name												
	d location		Survey										
			referer relating										
				survey)									
			Habita	t parcel	refere	nce		1		1	1	_	
Lir	nitations (if applicable)												
	· · · · ·												
_			Grid re	ference	<del>)</del>		I	I	I	I	I	Ι	
Co	ndition Assessment Criteria												
			0141		1 ()/-	N-							Notes (such as
			Criterio	on pass	sea (Ye:	S OF NO	)						justification)
	Cover of typical emergent pave	oment flore and alint ton											
Α		st 25% of total vegetation cover											
	(the area excluding bare rock).												
	Cover of invasive non-native s	pecies (as listed on Schedule 9											
В	of WCA)1 is less than 1%. Non	-native species in this instance											
_	include beech Fagus sylvatica pseudoplatanus <sup>2</sup> .	and sycamore <i>Acer</i>											
	pseudopiatarius .												
_	Species indicative of suboptim	al condition <sup>3</sup> make up less than											
С	1% of vegetated ground cover												
	Less than 25% of live leaves (												
D	(ferns) or shoots (dwarf shrubs browsing.	s) show signs of grazing or											
	browsing.												
Ε	There is no evidence of damag	ge to the pavement surface.											
		Number of criteria passed											
	ndition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score .	Achieve	l/x he								
(oı	ut of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	000107	Acilieve	Ju/ V			ı			ı		
Pa	sses 5 criteria	Good (3)											
Passes 4 criteria Moderate (2)													
Pa	sses 3 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
		entions to improve condition sc	ore										
-Su	9395164 CHIIANCENIENT INTELVE	shaons to improve condition sc	orc –										
Fo	otnotes												

Footnote 1 – Wildlife and 0	Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			
applying a buffer zone arou Footnote 3 – Species indic crested dog's-tail <i>Cynosuru</i> broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex</i>	or each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of the invasive non-native species with a size relative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type is cristatus, bramble Rubus fruticosus agg., cresobtusifolius, common ragwort Jacobaea vulgaris local to the region and or site.	elative to its risk of spread into adjace e include: perennial rye-grass <i>Lolium</i> eping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , spear	cent habitat, using professional judgement perenne, false oat-grass Arrhenatherun thistle Cirsium vulgare, curled dock Rur	ent. m elatius , mex crispus ,

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type									
Habitat Types									
Line of trees Line of trees – associated with bank Ecologically valuable line of trees Ecologically valuable line of trees – a		oups of trees in an urban	setting. You should only use this						
Line of trees condition assessment a	nd record this habitat type in <u>rural</u> location								
Habitat Description									
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Us									
	erow Survey Handbook <sup>1</sup> . For further clarification esent within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 fo		000К.						
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		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)						
A At least 70% of trees are native spec	cies.								
B Tree canopy is predominantly contin	uous with gaps in canopy cover making up gap being >5 m wide.								
	res and or natural ecological niches for as presence of standing and attached K.								
protect the line of trees from farming	getated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to and other human activities (excluding resent, root protection areas should follow								
valuable for wildlife are excluded from	althy condition (deadwood or veteran features m this). There is little or no evidence of an mage from livestock or wild animals, pests or								
Condition Assessment Beauty (aut	1	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)								
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)								
Suggested enhancement intervention	ns to improve condition score								
Footnotes									

	Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type												
На	bitat Types												
Lin Ec	ne of trees ne of trees – associated with ban ologically valuable line of trees ologically valuable line of trees												
		trees condition sheet for linear b this habitat type in <u>rural</u> location		nd group	os of tre	es in a	n <u>urba</u>	<u>n</u> settii	ng. You	ı should	only us	se this L	ine of trees
На	bitat Description												
Thi		User Guide. dgerow Survey Handbook <sup>1</sup> . For furt present within the line of trees, see						idbook.					
On	-site or off-site, site name and		Survey and Su name										
location				ice (if g to a survey)									
			Habitat	parcel r	eferenc	е							
Lin	nitations (if applicable)												
			Grid re	ference									
			0.1.0.10										
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria		Criterio	on passe	d (Yes d	or No)							Notes (such as justification)
Α	At least 70% of trees are native s	pecies.											
	Tree canopy is predominantly con making up <10% of total area and wide.	ntinuous with gaps in canopy cover I no individual gap being >5 m											
	One or more trees has veteran fe niches for vertebrates and inverte standing and attached deadwood,	brates, such as presence of											
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, rooprotection areas should follow standing advice <sup>2</sup> .												
At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). 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.													
Number of criteria passed													
of	of 5 criteria) Condition Assessment Score		Score /	Achieved	ı×/√								
_	Passes 5 criteria Good (3)												
	asses 3 or 4 criteria Moderate (2) asses 2 or fewer criteria Poor (1)												
	sses 2 or fewer criteria ggested enhancement interventi	` '	L										
- Ju	ggooted ermaneement intervent	to improve condition score											



Co	ondition Sheet: ORCHARD Habitat Type										
	K Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type										
Grassland - Traditional orchard											
На	bitat Description										
uk	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification										
	n-site or off-site, site me and location	Survey date and Surveyor name									
Lir	mitations (if applicable)	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)									
Gr	id reference	Habitat parcel reference									
Co	ondition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)								
Α	Presence of ancient <sup>1</sup> and or veteran <sup>1</sup> trees.  Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.										
	Presence of deadwood in or on trees, or on the ground: at least 20% of mature trees have deadwood associated with them.										
В	Some examples of deadwood are: standing, attached and fallen trees or limbs; dead stems; branches and branch stubs greater than 10 cm diameter; and internal cavities. The types and distribution of deadwood provide a range of habitats suitable to support a wide assemblage of saproxylic invertebrates.										
	Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.										
С	Less than 5% of fruit trees are smothered by scrub. Small patches of dense scrub and or scattered scrub growing between trees can be beneficial to biodiversity, however these occupy less than 10% of ground cover.										
D	There is evidence of formative and or restorative pruning to maintain longevity of trees.										
At least 95% of the trees are free from damage caused by humans or animals, for example browsing, bark stripping or rubbing on non-adjusted ties.											
Grassland is not overgrazed, poaching is not evident around the trees, with no more than 10% of trees poached under the canopy.											
G	Species richness of the grassland is equivalent to a medium, high, or very high distinctiveness grassland.										
Н	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species <sup>2</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>4</sup> make up less than 10% of ground cover.										

Essential criteria achie	eved (required for good condition - Yes or No)		
	Number of criteria passed		
Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Passes 6- 8 criteria, including essential criteria A and B.	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria; OR Passes 6 or 7 criteria but fails an essential criterion.	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria.	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement in	terventions to improve condition score		
Footnotes			

	ndition Sheet: ORCHARD Habi												
UK	Habitat Classification (UKHab												
	assland - Traditional orchard												
Ha	bitat Description												
ukł	nab – UK Habitat Classification												
			Survey	date and									
			Surveyo										
On	-site or off-site, site name and		_										
loc	ation		Survey	/:£									
			reference relating	•									
			wider su										
				parcel re	ference								
						1		1	1	1	1		
Lin	nitations (if applicable)												
			Cuid vot										
			Grid refe	erence	I								
Ca	ndition Assessment Criteria									<u> </u>			
-00	Handon Assessment Criteria		0.:		OV	N -							Notes (such as
			Criterio	n passed	(Yes or	No)							justification)
	Presence of ancient <sup>1</sup> and or vete	eran <sup>1</sup> trees											
Α	i resente of ancient and of vete	Dian 11003.											
	Note - this criterion is essentia	al for achieving Good condition.											
		-											
	Presence of deadwood in or on t	trees, or on the ground: at least 20% of											
	mature trees have deadwood as												
	Some examples of deadwood ar												
В		d branch stubs greater than 10 cm											
		The types and distribution of deadwood ble to support a wide assemblage of											
	saproxylic invertebrates.	bio to support a wide accombinge of											
Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.													
		mothered by scrub. Small patches of											
С	dense scrub and or scattered sc	rub growing between trees can be											
	cover.	er these occupy less than 10% of ground											
_	There is evidence of formative a	nd or restorative pruning to maintain											
D	longevity of trees.												
							İ						
	At least 95% of the trees are free	e from damage caused by humans or											
Е		bark stripping or rubbing on non-adjusted											
	ties.	·											
				1									
	Grassland is not overgrazed, no-	aching is not evident around the trees, with											
F	no more than 10% of trees poac												
_				1			1					-	
G	Species richness of the grasslan	nd is equivalent to a medium, high, or very											
J	high distinctiveness grassland.												
						İ							
	There is an absence of invasive												
H Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>4</sup>													
make up less than 10% of ground cover.													
	Essential criteria achieved (r	equired for Good condition - Yes or No)											
	(	Number of criteria passed					<del>                                     </del>					<del>                                     </del>	
Co	ndition Assessment Result												
	it of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score A	chieved	×/√								

Passes 6- 8 criteria, including essential criteria A and B.	Good (3)						
Passes 4 or 5 criteria; OR Passes 6 or 7 criteria but fails an essential criterion.	Moderate (2)						
Passes 3 or fewer criteria.	Poor (1)						
Suggested enhancement interver	ntions to improve condition score						
Footnotes							

	Condition Sheet: POND Habitat Type									
На	bitat Type									
	kes - Ponds (priority habitat)									
	kes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)									
	Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170) [Use this condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools, use Lake condition sheet for									
	Temporary lakes] <b>Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond</b> [Use this condition sheet for Ornamental ponds, use Lake condition sheet for Ornamental lakes]									
	bitat Description	s condition sheet for Ornamental ponds	s, use Lake Condition silee	tiol Offiamental lakes						
Па	bitat Description									
	nab – UK Habitat Classification									
	-site or off-site, site name and		Survey date and							
loc	ation		Surveyor name							
			Survey reference (if							
Lin	nitations (if applicable)		relating to a wider							
			survey)							
			Habitat parcel							
Gri	d reference		reference							
-			Criterion passed (Yes							
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria		or No)	Notes (such as justification)						
Со	re Criteria - applicable to all ponds (w	oodland <sup>1</sup> and non-woodland):	,							
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
	The pond is of good water quality, with o									
Α	obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is ac	cceptable if the pond is grazed by								
	livestock.									
	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate	distinctiveness or above) completely								
В	surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m f									
	perimeter.									
С	Less than 10% of the water surface is co	overed with duckweed Lemna spp. or								
ľ	filamentous algae.									
D	The pond is not artificially connected to	other waterbodies, such as agricultural								
	ditches or artificial pipework.									
E	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally	throughout the year. No obvious								
-	artificial dams <sup>2</sup> , pumps or pipework.									
		2								
F	There is an absence of listed non-native	plant and animal species <sup>3</sup> .								
	The pond is not artificially stocked with f	ish. If the pond naturally contains fish,								
G	it is a native fish assemblage at low den									
Ad	ditional Criteria - must be assessed fo	r all non-woodland ponds:								

	Emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding duckweed) <sup>4</sup> cover at least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep.										
I	The pond surface is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub.										
	Number of criteria passed										
Со	ndition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√								
Res	sults for woodland ponds which re	equire assessment of 7 core criteria									
Pas	sses 7 criteria	Good (3)									
Pas	sses 5 or 6 criteria	Moderate (2)									
Pas	sses 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)									
Re	sults for non-woodland ponds wh	ich require assessment of 9 criteria									
Pas	sses 9 criteria	Good (3)									
Pas	sses 6 to 8 criteria	Moderate (2)									
Pas	sses 5 or fewer criteria										
Passes 5 or fewer criteria Poor (1)  Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score											

Footnote 1 - A woodland pond will be surrounded on all sides by woodland habitat.

Footnote 2 – This excludes natural dams such as those created by Eurasian beaver Castor fiber.

**Footnote 3** - Any species included on the Water Framework Directive (WFD) UKTAG GB High Impact Species List should be absent: WFD UKTAG (2021) Classification of aquatic alien species according to their level of impact [online]. Available from:

Condition Sheet: POND Habitat Type													
Lal	bitat Type kes - Ponds (priority habitat)												
	kes - Ponds (non-priority habitat) kes - Temporary lakes ponds and poo	Is (H3170) [Use this condition she	eet for Te	mporary p	oonds and	d pools, u	se Lake d	ondition s	heet for T	emporary	lakes]		
	kes - Ornamental lake or pond [Use thi bitat Description	s condition sheet for Ornamental p	ponds, us	e Lake co	ndition s	neet for C	rnamenta	ıl lakes]					
III	Shar Bescription												
ukh	nab – UK Habitat Classification												
				date and									
On	-site or off-site, site name and		Surveyo	r name									
loc	ation		Survey reference	e (if									
			_	elating to a vider survey)									
			Habitat	parcel re									
			Deep	Shallow	Pools								
Lin	nitations (if applicable)												
			Grid ref	erence									
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria												
			Criterio	n passed	(Yes or	No)							Notes (such as justification)
Core Criteria - applicable to all ponds (woodland¹ and non-woodland):													
	The pond is of good water quality, with o		No	No	No								
	indicating no obvious signs of pollution. pond is grazed by livestock.	Turbidity is acceptable if the											
			Yes	Yes	Yes								
В	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate completely surrounding the pond, for at												
for its entire perimeter.													
Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed <i>Lemna</i>			Yes	Yes	Yes								
	spp. or filamentous algae.	overed with duckweed <i>Lemna</i>											
			No	No	No								
D	The pond is not artificially connected to	other waterbodies, such as	INO	INO	INO								
ט	agricultural ditches or artificial pipework												
			No	No	No								
	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally artificial dams <sup>2</sup> , pumps or pipework.	throughout the year. No obvious											
				.,									
			Yes	Yes	Yes								
F	There is an absence of listed non-native	plant and animal species <sup>3</sup> .											
			Yes	Yes	Yes								
G	The pond is not artificially stocked with f fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low	ish. If the pond naturally contains											
	lish, it is a halive lish assemblage at low	densities.											
Ad	ditional Criteria - must be assessed fo	r all non-woodland ponds:	Yes	Yes	No	ı			ı	ı	ı		
	Emergent, submerged or floating plants	(excluding duckweed) <sup>4</sup> cover at	163	163	NO								
Н	Emergent, submerged or floating plants least 50% of the pond area which is less	than 3 m deep.											
				Yes	Yes								
ı	The pond surface is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub.												
	Solub.		L				L		L				
Со	Condition Assessment Result Condition Assessment Score			Score Achieved ×/√									
Re	esults for woodland ponds which require assessment of 7 core criteria												
	asses 7 criteria Good (3)												
	sses 5 or 6 criteria sses 4 or fewer criteria	Moderate (2) Poor (1)						+					
		1	1	·	ı	1	1	1	1	ı			

Results for non-woodland ponds which require assessment of 9 criteria										
Passes 9 criteria	Good (3)									
Passes 6 to 8 criteria	Moderate (2)									
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)									

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Footnote 1 - A woodland pond will be surrounded on all sides by woodland habitat.

Footnote 2 – This excludes natural dams such as those created by Eurasian beaver Castor fiber.

Footnote 3 - Any species included on the Water Framework Directive (WFD) UKTAG GB High Impact Species List should be absent: WFD UKTAG (2021) Classification of aquatic alien species according to their level of impact [online]. Available from:

Condition Sheet: ROCKY SHORE Habitat Type										
Habitat Types										
Rocky shore - High energy litt	oral rock									
Rocky shore - Moderate energ	y littoral rock									
Rocky shore - Low energy litte										
Rocky shore - Features of litto										
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										
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk										
On-site or off-site, site name Survey date and										
and location Surveyor name										
Limitations (if applicable)  Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference								
Habitat Description										
<b>EUNIS</b> -Factsheet for Features	of littoral rock (europa.eu)									

## Habitat Attributes to Record

The following information should be recorded within the condition assessment sheet:

- Description of presence of typical communities and biotopes across the full vertical extent of the shore<sup>1</sup>;
- Description of species diversity and community composition across the full vertical extent of the shore 1;
- Observations on coastal process functioning and any human physical modifications present;
- Presence and abundance of non-native species;
- Percentage cover of algal growths that could be attributed to nutrient enrichment;
- Presence and density of non-natural structures and direct human impacts;
- Assessment of litter; and
- Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification of overlying water.

Condition Assessment Criteria

Inc	licator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 point)	Poor (1)	Score per indicator	Notes (such as justification)
Α	Coastal processes	Coastal processes are functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical modifications which are clearly impacting the habitat.	impeding the natural	Artificial structures present, for example groynes that are impeding the natural movement of sediments or water, affecting more than 25% of the habitat.		
В	Presence and abundance of invasive non-native species	Not more than one invasive non- native species is 'Occasional' on the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition present, see Footnote 2 for details.	are present above 'Frequent' on the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal	One or more invasive non-native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the SACFOR scale, they occupy more than 10% of the habitat or a high-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition is present – GB Non-native Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 2 for details.		
С	Water Quality	No visual evidence of pollution. There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>3</sup> .		Visual evidence of high algal growth that is indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of eutrophication that would impede bird feeding. Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>3</sup> .		
D	Non-natural structures and direct human impacts	No evidence of impacts from direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).	occupies 1-10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons,	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).		

E	Litter (when examining a beach strandline, mean high water line or intertidal rocky shore)	Conservation Society (MCS) beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter does	survey method, the number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4 for details.			
			Total score (out of a possible 15)	5)			
C	ondition Assessment Resul			Result Achieved			
TO	OTAL SCORE 12-15 (75-100)	%) = GOOD CONDITION					
1-7	TAL COORE 0 44 (FO 750/)						
110	TAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75%)	= MODERATE CONDITION					
$\vdash$	OTAL SCORE 8-11 (50-75%)  OTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) =						
т	OTAL SCORE 5-7 (0-50%) =		score				

Cc	Condition Sheet: ROCKY SHORE Habitat Type														
	bitat Types	CT OHORE Habitat Type													
	ocky shore - High ene														
	оску snore - модегат ocky shore - Low ene	e energy littoral rock rgy littoral rock													
Ro	ocky shore - Features	of littoral rock													
		ergy littoral rock - on peat, clay e energy littoral rock - on peat,													
		rgy littoral rock - on peat, clay of													
Or sit	n-site or off-site, te name and cation	s of littoral rock - on peat, clay o	or chaik	Survey date and Surveyor name											
100	cation														
	mitations (if pplicable)			Survey reference (if											
ар	plicable)			relating to a wider survey)											
Ha	abitat Description														
Г															
		eatures of littoral rock (europa.eu)													
	abitat Attributes to Re	ecora n should be recorded within the co	ondition assessment sheet:			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
۱.	Description of presence	e of typical communities and bioto	ppes across the full vertical exten		Habitat	parcel re	eference						,		
		diversity and community composi al process functioning and any hu													
• F	resence and abundar	nce of non-native species;		*	Grid ref	erence		1			1				
		gal growths that could be attribute of non-natural structures and direct			J. 14 101								1		
۰	Assessment of litter; ar	nd													
۰۷	Vater Framework Dire	ctive (WFD) classification of over	ying water.												
Co	ondition Assessment	Criteria												Notes (such	
Inc	dicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 point)	Poor (1)	Score p	er indica	itor								Notes (such as
						1		ı				1	1	ı	justification)
		Coastal processes are	Artificial structures present, for	Artificial structures present,											
Ļ	Coastal processes	functioning naturally. No evidence of human physical	example groynes that are impeding the natural movement	for example groynes that are impeding the natural											
ľ	Coastal processes	modifications which are clearly	of sediments or water, affecting	movement of sediments or water, affecting more than											
		impacting the habitat.	up to 25% of the habitat.	25% of the habitat.											
				One or more invasive non-											
		Not more than one invasive non-	No invasive non-native species	native species present at an 'Abundant' level on the											
	Presence and	native species is 'Occasional' on	are present above 'Frequent' on	SACFOR scale, they											
В	abundance of	the SACFOR scale or is occupying more than 1% of the	the SACFOR scale or they occupy between 1-10% of the	occupy more than 10% of the habitat or a high-risk											
ľ	invasive non- native species	habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal	habitat. No high-risk species indicative of suboptimal	species indicative of suboptimal condition is											
	native species	condition present, see Footnote	condition present, see Footnote	present - GB Non-native											
		2 for details.	2 for details.	Species Secretariat should be notified, see Footnote 2											
-				for details. Visual evidence of high											
		No visual evidence of pollution.	Visual evidence of low to moderate levels of pollution.	algal growth that is											
		There are no nuisance algal growths that are likely to be	elevated algal growth with	indicative of nutrient enrichment. Signs of											
۲	Water Quality	attributable to nutrient enrichment. Consider	increases in cover that may indicate nutrient enrichment.	eutrophication that would impede bird feeding.											
		seasonality of survey timing <sup>3</sup> .	Consider seasonality of survey timing <sup>3</sup> .	Consider seasonality of											
H			ing .	survey timing <sup>3</sup> .											
	Non natural	No evidence of impacts from	Evidence of impacts from direct	Evidence of impacts from direct human activities											
_	Non-natural structures and	direct human activities, or they occupy <1% of the habitat area	human activities occupies 1- 10% of the habitat area (for	occupies >10% of the habitat area (for example,											
ľ	direct human impacts	(for example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait	example, pontoons, moorings, boats, crab tiles, bait digging or	pontoons, moorings, boats,											
	impucts	digging or anchoring scars).	anchoring scars).	crab tiles, bait digging or anchoring scars).											
-				Following the MCS beach											
1	Litter (when	Following the Marine Conservation Society (MCS)	Following the MCS beach litter survey method, the number of	litter survey method, the											
1	examining a beach	beach litter survey method, the	items of litter does not exceed	number of items of litter exceeds 0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup>											]
E	strandline, mean high water line or	number of items of litter does not exceed 0.0036 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup>	0.0078 m <sup>-1</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to between 21 and	person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to											
	intertidal rocky	person <sup>-1</sup> , equivalent to up to 20	47 items of litter per person per	more than 47 items of litter per person per 100 m per											
	shore)	items per person per 100 m per hour. See Footnote 4 for details.	100 m per hour. See Footnote 4 for details.	hour. See Footnote 4 for											
	details.														
Total score (out of a possible 15) Condition Assessment Result						\chioves									
Condition Assessment Result  TOTAL SCORE 12-15 (75-100%) = GOOD CONDITION															
		0-75%) = MODERATE CONDITION	DN .												
_		50%) = POOR CONDITION													
_	,	nt interventions to improve con	dition score		l		1	l					1		
Г															
1															

	ndition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat T	уре		
He He He He He	bitat Types athland and shrub - Blackthorn s athland and shrub - Gorse scrub athland and shrub - Hawthorn so athland and shrub - Hazel scrub athland and shrub - Mixed scrub athland and shrub - Dunes with s athland and shrub - Willow scrub bitat Description	crub sea buckthorn (H2160)		
Foi	Dunes with sea buckthorn see:	<u>Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippop</u> (jncc.gov.uk)	ohae rhamnoides) - Sp	pecial Areas of Conservation
Foi	other scrub types see:	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification		
	-site or off-site, site name and ation		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Lin	nitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Gri	d reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Α	composition of the vegetation closits natural range). <sup>1</sup> - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native w - No single species comprises mo Corylus avellana, common junipe	re than 75% of the cover (except hazel r <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn s restricted native range), or box <i>Buxus</i>		
В	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs are all present.	s and mature (or ancient or veteran <sup>3</sup> ) shrubs		
С		on-native plant species <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule e of suboptimal condition <sup>6</sup> make up less than		
D	The scrub has a well-developed e and or forbs present between the	dge with scattered scrub and tall grassland scrub and adjacent habitat.		
E	There are clearings, glades or ride edges.			
		Numb	er of criteria passed	
	ndition Assessment Result (out 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	

Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
Suggested enhancement interve	entions to improve condition score	

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type													
	bitat Types												
	athland and shrub - Blackthorn athland and shrub - Gorse scrul												
	athland and shrub - Hawthorn s												
	athland and shrub - Hazel scrub												
	athland and shrub - Mixed scrub athland and shrub - Dunes with												
	athland and shrub - Willow scru												
Ha	bitat Description												
	For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:	Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippop	hae rha	mnoides)	- Specia	al Areas	of Conse	rvation	jncc.go	/.uk)			
	For other scrub types see:	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification											
	71		_										
				date and or name									
On-site or off-site, site name and location													
100	cation			reference to a wid									
				) 10 a wii	uei								
			Habita	parcel r	eferenc	е							
Liı	mitations (if applicable)												
				ference									
Н		Gilaite	lerence			l							
Co	Condition Assessment Criteria												
				Criterion passed (Yes or No)								Notes (such as	
		Officerio	ni passe	u (165 t	JI 140)							justification)	
		imple of its habitat type - the appearance and											
	composition of the vegetation clositis natural range). <sup>1</sup>	sely matches its UKHab description (where in											
	- At least 80% of scrub is native,												
Α	- There are at least three native w	voody species <sup>2</sup> ,											
		ore than 75% of the cover (except hazel											
		er <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn s restricted native range), or box <i>Buxus</i>											
	sempervirens, which can be up to												
В		s and mature (or ancient or veteran³) shrubs											
	are all present.												
		non-native plant species <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule											
С		e of suboptimal condition <sup>6</sup> make up less than											
	5% of ground cover.												
Г													
D		dge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and											
ľ	or forbs present between the scru	ıb and adjacent habitat.											
	There are clearings, glades or rid	es present within the scrub, providing sheltered											
Е	edges.	es present within the scrub, providing shellered											
		Number of criteria passed											
Condition Assessment Result (out					×/√								
of 5 criteria)													
Passes 5 criteria Good (3)													
Passes 3 or 4 criteria Moderate (2)													
_	sses 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
ગ	ggested enhancement intervent	ions to improve condition score											
1													
1													
L													

Со	ndition Sheet: SPARSELY VEGETA	TED LAND Habitat Type		
UK	Habitat Classification (UKHab) Hab	oitat Types		
Sp	arsely vegetated land - Inland rock of arsely vegetated land - Other inland			
На	bitat Description			
ukł	nab – UK Habitat Classification			
	-site or off-site, site name and ation		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Lin	nitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Gri	id reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Α	type - the appearance and composition	e of its specific sparsely vegetated habitat on of the vegetation closely matches its c indicator species consistently present. <sup>1</sup>		
В	The cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquili</i>	num, scrub and trees is less than 25%.		
С		native plant species <sup>2</sup> (as listed on Schedule suboptimal condition <sup>4</sup> make up less than 5%		
D	Vegetation cover of vascular and non-	-vascular plants is between 5 and 50%.		
			Number of criteria passed	
	ndition Assessment Result (out of criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Pa	sses 4 criteria	Good (3)		
Pa	sses 3 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Pa	sses 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Su	ggested enhancement interventions	s to improve condition score		
Fo	otnotes			

	Indition Sheet: SPARSELY VEGETAT												
	( Habitat Classification (UKHab) Hab arsely vegetated land - Inland rock o												
Sp	arsely vegetated land - Other inland												
на	bitat Description												
ukl	nab – UK Habitat Classification												
			Survey da	ate and Su	irveyor								
	site or off-site, site name and		name										
loc	cation		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
			Habitat parcel reference										
Lin	nitations (if applicable)												
			Grid refer	ence					ı	ı	ı		
Co	ndition Assessment Criteria												
			Criterion	passed (Y	es or No)								Notes (such as justification)
				T					T	I .	T		justification)
	The parcel represents a good example of its specific sparsely vegetated habitat												
	type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its  UKHab description, with characteristic indicator species consistently present.												
	Orthab description, with characteristic	indicator species consistently present.											
В	The cover of bracken Pteridium aquilin	num, scrub and trees is less than 25%.											
C		native plant species <sup>2</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 boptimal condition <sup>4</sup> make up less than 5% of											
J	vegetated ground cover.	bopumai condition make up less than 5% of											
D	Vegetation cover of vascular and non-	vascular plants is between 5 and 50%.											
•	iiii A D III ( ) S	Number of criteria passed											
	ondition Assessment Result (out of criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Acl	hieved ×/√									
Pa	sses 4 criteria	Good (3)											
Pa	sses 3 criteria	Moderate (2)											
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·												
	Passes 2 or fewer criteria Poor (1)												
Su	ggested enhancement interventions	to improve condition score											
FΟ	otnotes												

Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type											
Habitat Types											
•	sely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral sely vegetated land - Tall forbs										
•	n - Allotments										
	ın - Biodiverse green roof										
Urban - Bioswale											
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards											
Urban - Facade-bound green wall											
	ın - Ground based green wall ın - Intensive green roof										
	ın - Open mosaic habitats on previously o	leveloped land									
	ın - Rain garden	·									
	ın - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)										
	n - Vacant or derelict land										
	ın - Bare ground										
Habi	tat Description										
200	the Statutory Piediversity Metric Hear Cuide	for green roofs and UK Habitat Classification	un /I IKHah) for other	LUZUAL LUZUALIA							
habit		Tor green roots and Or Habitat Classification	of (Ort lab) for other	<u>UKHab – UK Habitat</u> Classification							
			Survey data and								
On-s	ite or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name								
			•								
l imi	tations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if								
LIIIII	tations (ii applicable)		relating to a wider survey)								
			our vey)								
Grid	reference		Habitat parcel reference								
Con	dition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or								
Coro	Critoria must be assessed for all unban b	ahitat tunaa	No)	justification)							
Cole	Criteria - must be assessed for <b>all urban h</b>	abitat types.									
	Vegetation structure is varied, providing op	portunities for vertebrates and									
Α	invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single										
	vegetation type does not account for more t	han 80% of the total habitat area.									
	The habitat parcel contains different plant s	necies that are beneficial for wildlife, for									
В	example flowering species providing nectar	•									
	different times of year.	Ğ									
	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on										
	are to the detriment of native wildlife (using	professional judgement) <sup>2</sup> cover less than									
С	5% of the total vegetated area <sup>3</sup> .										
	Note - to achieve Good condition, this cr	iterion must be satisfied by a complete									
	absence of invasive non-native species (	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
Addi	tional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Oper</b>	n mosaic habitat on previously developed	land only:								
	The parcel shows spatial variation and form	is a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS:	•								
	- At least four early successional communit	es (a) to (i);									
D	Communities: (a) annuals: (b) masses/liver	vorte: (a) lighans: (d) rudorale: (a)									
Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland, (i)											
	pools.	iono: non gracolaria, (ii) noaamaria, (i)									
Addi	tional Criteria - must be assessed for <b>Biosw</b>	ale and SuDS habitat types only:									
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-nativ	e species are present, they should not be									
	detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife <sup>4</sup> .										
Eo	The vegetation is comprised of plant cases	se suited to watland or ringrian cituations									
E2 The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.											
A -1 -11	tional Oritorian accept to a control of the control	aire anna na af-									
Addi	Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Intensive green roofs only:										

	T			
F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native and 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation			
Add	I itional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Bio</b> d	liverse green roofs only:		
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mr and seeded with wildflowers and sedums o wildflowers.  Note – to achieve Good condition some			
	stones, logs etc. are present.	, ,		
		Essential criteria relevant for habitat t	ype achieved (Yes or No)	
		<u> </u>	lumber of criteria passed	
Con	dition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
hab	itat on previously developed land, Bioswa	ore criteria only (all listed urban habitats e ale, SuDS and Green roofs):	except Open mosaic	
ANE • Me	sses all 3 core criteria; ) eets the requirements for Good condition in criterion C.	Good (3)		
OR • Pa the i	sses 2 of 3 core criteria; sses 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet requirements for Good condition within rion C.	Moderate (2)		
• P	asses 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)		
	ults for <b>Green roofs</b> and <b>Open mosaic hab</b> uiring assessment of <b>4 criteria</b> only - core c	itat on previously developed land riteria plus additional criterion specified for h	abitat type):	
ANE • Me with ANE • Pa	eets the requirements for Good condition in criterion C;	Good (3)		
OR • Pa	sses 2 or 3 of 4 criteria; sses 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the irements for Good condition within criterion	Moderate (2)		
• Pa	asses 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.	Poor (1)		
	ults for <b>Bioswale or SuDS</b> (requiring assess tat type):	sment of <b>5 criteria</b> - core criteria plus addition	nal criteria specified for	
AND • Me with AND • Pa	ets the requirements for Good condition in criterion C;	Good (3)		
OR • Pa	sses 3 or 4 of 5 criteria; sses 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the irements for Good condition within criterion	Moderate (2)		
• Pa	sses 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.	Poor (1)		
Sug	gested enhancement interventions to imp	prove condition score		
Foo	tnotes			

Con	Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type												
Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type Habitat Types													
Spai Urba Urba	rsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral rsely vegetated land - Tall forbs an - Allotments an - Biodiverse green roof an - Bioswale												
	an - Cemeteries and churchyards												
	an - Facade-bound green wall an - Ground based green wall												
	an - Intensive green roof												
	an - Open mosaic habitats on previously o	developed land											
	an - Rain garden an - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)												
	an - Vacant or derelict land												
	an - Bare ground												
Habi	itat Description												
							_						
	See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User C	Guide for green roofs, and UK Habitat Classif	ication (Uk	(Hab) for o	other habi	itats:	ukhab –	UK Habita	at Classif	<u>ication</u>			
On-s	site or off-site, site name and location		Survey da	ate and S	urveyor								
	,		Survey re relating to	•									
			Habitat p	arcel refe	rence								
Limi	tations (if applicable)												
	anono (ii appiioazio)												
			Grid refe	rence									
Con	dition Assessment Criteria												Notes (such
			Criterion	passed (`	es or No	p)							as
Core	e Criteria - must be assessed for all urban h	ahitat tynes		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	justification)
COIC	Official - must be assessed for all dibarrie	abitat types.											
		portunities for vertebrates and invertebrates abitat component or vegetation type does not tat area.											
	The habitat parcel contains different plant s example flowering species providing nectar different times of year.												
		Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>1</sup> ) and others which are fessional judgement) <sup>2</sup> cover less than 5% of											
	Note - to achieve Good condition, this cr absence of invasive non-native species (												
Addi	tional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Oper</b>	n mosaic habitat on previously developed	land only:	·									
	The parcel shows spatial variation and form	ns a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS:	-									-	
	- At least four early successional communit	ies (a) to (i);											
	Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liver inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g)	worts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e)											
	pools.	and and Outpo habitation as and o											
Addi	tional Criteria - must be assessed for <b>Biosw</b>	vale and Subs nabital types only.		I									
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-nativ detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife <sup>4</sup> .												
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant specie	es suited to wetland or riparian situations.											
Addi	tional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Inte</b> n	sive green roofs only:											
F The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).													
Addi	I tional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Biod</b>	iverse green roofs only:		1									
, au	Chicker Hude be addeded for Blou	g. 30 30.00 omy.											

The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mr and seeded with wildflowers and sedums of wildflowers.  G  Note – to achieve Good condition, some											
stones, logs etc. are present.	additional nabitat, such as sand piles,										
Essential criteria rele	vant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)										
	Number of criteria passed										
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score		hieved ×/-								
Results for habitats requiring assessment of <b>3 c</b> roofs):	ore criteria only (all listed urban habitats e	xcept Ope	n mosaic	habitat o	n previo	usly deve	eloped la	nd, Bios\	wale, Sul	OS and G	reen
Passes all 3 core criteria;  AND Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Good (3)										
Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)										
Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)										
Results for <b>Green roofs</b> and <b>Open mosaic hab</b> (requiring assessment of <b>4 criteria</b> only - core c		hitat type)									
Passes all 3 core criteria; AND Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND Passes additional criterion relevant to specific habitat type (D, F or G).	Good (3)										
Passes 2 or 3 of 4 criteria; OR     Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)										
• Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.	Poor (1)										
Results for <b>Bioswale or SuDS</b> (requiring assess	ment of <b>5 criteria</b> - core criteria plus addition	nal criteria	specified f	or habitat	type):						
Passes all 3 core criteria;  AND Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C;  AND Passes all additional criteria relevant to specific habitat type (Group E)	Good (3)										
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria; OR     Passes 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)										
Passes 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.	Poor (1)										
Suggested enhancement interventions to imp	prove condition score										
Footnotes											

	ndition Sheet: WETLAND Habitat Type			
Gr We We We We	bitat Types  assland - Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM - See to etland - Blanket bog  etland - Depression on peat substrates (H7150)  etland - Fens (upland and lowland)  etland - Lowland raised bog  etland - Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)  etland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures  etland - Reedbeds  etland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	ne Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.		
На	bitat Description			
	r Oceanic valley mires - see EUNIS			
	e the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide for Floodplai e the below:	n wetland mosaic (FWM) and coastal and fl	oodplain grazing mar	rsh (CFGM). For CFGM also
Co Pri All	astal and floodplain grazing marsh UK BAP Priority Habitat ority Habitat Inventory (England) - data.gov.uk other wetland habitats - see UK Habitat Classification (UK)			
Or	-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Lir	nitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Gr	id reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Со	re Criteria - must be assessed for all wetland habitat type			
Α	The water table is at, or near the surface throughout the year of soil at the surface. There is no artificial drainage, unless specified above.	specifically to maintain water levels as		
	Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good co	ndition.		
В	The parcel represents a good example of its specific habit of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description, v characteristic indicator species consistently present. 1			
С	The water supplies (groundwater, surface water and or rain quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obviou			
D	Cover of scrub and scattered trees are less than 10%.			
E	Cover of bare ground is less than 5%.			
F	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species <sup>2</sup> species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>4</sup> make up less the	nan 5% of ground cover.		
Ad	ditional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Fen and Purple n</b>	noor grass and rush pasture habitats only	: I	
G	No more than 25% of the habitat area has a continuous copreventing regeneration.	over of litter (such as dead vegetation)		
Ad	ditional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Bog</b> habitats only:			

Η	Sphagnum moss <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. and cottongrasses <i>Erio</i> , of ericaceous dwarf shrubs <sup>6</sup> is less than 75%.	ohorum spp. are at least Frequent⁵. Cover		
Add	ditional Criterion - must be assessed for Reedbed habitats	only:		
ı	The reedbed has a diverse structure with between 60% ar areas may include open water (at least 10%), species-rich	•		
Add	ditional Criterion - must be assessed for Floodplain wetla	nd mosaic and CFGM only:		
J	All ditches recorded within the habitat achieve Good condi sheet.	tion as assessed using the Ditch condition		
	Essentia	l criterion achieved (required for Good co	ondition) Yes or No:	
		Numbe	er of criteria passed	
Со	ndition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
	sults for habitats requiring assessment of 6 criteria (De (D2.1)):	epression on peat substrates (H7150) and O		
•Ba	sses 5 or 6 core criteria, including criterion A.	Good (3)		
OR	usses 3 or 4 core criteria; usses 5 core criteria but fails criterion A.	Moderate (2)		
•Ba	sses 2 or fewer core criteria.	Poor (1)		
	sults for habitats requiring assessment of 7 criteria - co I habitat types except Depression on peat substrates (H71:	•	fied for habitat type	
AN •Ba	usses 5 or 6 core criteria including criterion A; D usses additional criterion G, H, I or J (choose the one crified for the habitat type).	Good (3)		
OR •Ba	isses 6 of 7 criteria but fails criterion A or additional erion G, H, I or J (choose the one specified for the habitat	Moderate (2)		
•Ba	sses 3 or fewer criteria.	Poor (1)		
Su	ggested enhancement interventions to improve condit	ion score		

	ondition Sheet: WETLAND Habitat Type												
Gr We We We We	Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM - See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.  Wetland - Blanket bog  Wetland - Depression 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)												
На	abitat Description												
	or Oceanic valley mires - see EUNIS	(E14/8.4)						1 (05)	OM) F	050			
Co	ee the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide for Floodplain wetland mosaic pastal and floodplain grazing marsh UK BAP Priority Habitat description	(FWM) ar	id coasi	ai and	Tiooapia	iin graz	ing mai	sn (CF	ЫМ). F0	or CFG	vi aiso s	see the	pelow:
Pri	<u>iority Habitat Inventory (England) - data.gov.uk</u>												
_	other wetland habitats - see UK Habitat Classification (UKHab):  KHab		1		1								
<u>Ur</u>	<u>Viau</u>	Surve	y date a	and									
Or	n-site or off-site, site name and	Surve	yor nan	ne									
	cation	(if rela	y referent ating to survey	а									
		Habita	at parce	l refer	ence								
Lir	mitations (if applicable)												
		0 : 1		_									
		Gria r	eferenc	e I	l		T	l	T		1		
Cc	ondition Assessment Criteria												
		Criter	ion pas	sed (Y	es or N	o)							Notes (such as justification)
Cc	ore Criteria - must be assessed for all wetland habitat types:					•				,	•		
Α	The water table is at, or near the surface throughout the year - this could be open water or saturation of soil at the surface. There is no artificial drainage, unless specifically to maintain water levels as specified above.												
	Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.												
В	The parcel represents a good example of its specific habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description, with vascular and non-vascular characteristic indicator species consistently present. <sup>1</sup>												
С	The water supplies (groundwater, surface water and or rainwater) to the wetland are of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating nobvious signs of pollution.	0											
D	Cover of scrub and scattered trees are less than 10%.												
Е	Cover of bare ground is less than 5%.												
F	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species <sup>2</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>4</sup> make uless than 5% of ground cover.	ıp											
Ad	ditional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Fen and Purple moor grass and ru</b>	sh pastu	re habit	ats only	y:								
G	No more than 25% of the habitat area has a continuous cover of litter (such a dead vegetation) preventing regeneration.	as											
Ad	Iditional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Bog</b> habitats only:			l		l		I		I	l		
Н	Sphagnum moss <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. and cottongrasses <i>Eriophorum</i> spp. are a least Frequent <sup>5</sup> . Cover of ericaceous dwarf shrubs <sup>6</sup> is less than 75%.	t											
Ad	I ditional Criterion - must be assessed for <b>Reedbed</b> habitats only:												

	T													
ı		ure with between 60% and 80% reeds s may include open water (at least 10%), land.												
Ac	dditional Criterion - must be assess	ed for Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGI	<b>VI</b> only:											
J	All ditches recorded within the ha using the Ditch condition sheet.	bitat achieve Good condition as assessed												
	Essential criterion achieve	d (required for Good condition) Yes or No:												
		Number of criteria passed												
č	ondition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√											
Re	esults for habitats requiring asse	essment of 6 criteria (Depression on peat sub	ostrates	(H715	0) and (	Oceanio	valley	mire [1	] (D2.1)	):				
	lasses 5 or 6 core criteria, cluding criterion A.	Good (3)												
OI •P	lasses 3 or 4 core criteria; R lasses 5 core criteria but fails iterion A.	Moderate (2)												
•₽	asses 2 or fewer core criteria.	Poor (1)												
		essment of 7 criteria - core criteria and addi on peat substrates (H7150) and Oceanic valley				ified fo	r habita	at type	-					
ind Al •P or	Passes 5 or 6 core criteria cluding criterion A; ND Passes additional criterion G, H, I J (choose the one specified for e habitat type).	Good (3)												
OI •P cri H,	lasses 6 of 7 criteria but fails	Moderate (2)												
·P	lasses 3 or fewer criteria.	Poor (1)												
Sı	uggested enhancement intervent	ions 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** ukhab – UK Habitat Classification This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk) 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, Survey date and site name and location Surveyor name Survey reference (if Limitations (if applicable) relating to a wider survey) **Habitat parcel Grid reference** reference **Condition Assessment Criteria** Score per Notes (such as Indicator Good (3 points) Moderate (2 points) Poor (1 point) indicator justification) Age distribution of Two age-classes<sup>1</sup> Three age-classes<sup>1</sup> present. One age-class<sup>1</sup> present. trees present. Evidence of significant Evidence of significant No significant browsing Wild, domestic and browsing pressure is browsing pressure is damage evident in present in less than В feral herbivore present in 40% or more 40% of whole woodland<sup>2</sup>. damage of whole woodland<sup>2</sup>. woodland<sup>2</sup>. Rhododendron Rhododendron ponticum or cherry Rhododendron or laurel Prunus cherry laurel present, or No invasive species<sup>3</sup> C Invasive plant species laurocerasus not present in woodland. other invasive species<sup>3</sup> present, and other ≥10% cover. invasive species<sup>3</sup> <10% cover. Three to four native Five or more native tree or Two or less native tree Number of native tree tree or shrub species4 shrub species4 found across or shrub species4 species found across woodland woodland parcel. across woodland parcel. parcel. 50 - 80% of canopy >80% of canopy trees and <50% of canopy trees trees and 50 - 80% of Cover of native tree >80% of understory shrubs and <50% of understory Ε understory shrubs are and shrub species

shrubs are native<sup>5</sup>.

are native<sup>5</sup>.

native<sup>5</sup>

F	Open space within woodland	opaso .	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> .		
G	Woodland regeneration		one or two classes only	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland <sup>8</sup> .		
Н	Tree health	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback <sup>9</sup> .	dieback or low-risk pest	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .		
I	Vegetation and ground flora	present, strongly		No recognisable woodland NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present.		
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland <sup>11</sup> .	I wo storeys across all	One or less storey across all survey plots <sup>11</sup> .		
K	Veteran trees	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.		
L	Amount of deadwood	have deadwood, such as standing and fallen	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	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> .		
М	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident <sup>14</sup> .	enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .		
0		··· I	Total Scor	e (out of a possible 39)	0	
	ndition Assessment Res tal score >32 (33 to 39)	sult		Condition Assessment Good (3)	Score	Result Achieved
_	tal score 26 to 32			Moderate (2)		
	tal score <26 (13 to 25)			Poor (1)		<u> </u>
Su	ggested enhancement ir	nterventions to improve con	dition score			

		OODLAND Habitat Typ ation (UKHab) Habitat												
		st - Lowland beech an	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •											
		st - Lowland mixed de	•											
		st - Native pine woodla st - Other coniferous w												
		st - Other Conferous w st - Other Scot's pine v												
Wo	odland and fores	st - Other woodland; b	roadleaved											
		st - Other woodland; m st - Upland birchwood												
		st - Upland mixed ash												
		st - Upland oakwood												
	oodland and fores bitat Description	st - Wet woodland			_	_	_				 	_		
па	bitat Description													
ukł	nab – UK Habitat C	<u>Classification</u>												
		s based on the England	Woodland Biodiversit	y Group (EWBG) Woo	dland C	ondition	Survey	Method,	availab	le here:		T		
	odland Wildlife To													
		odiversity metric woodla are they comparable w												
		dicator 7 (Proportion of											iversity ine	tile, illelading the
On	-site or off-site.				Hahitat	t parcel	referen	CE						
	e name and		Survey date and		Habita	parcer	CICICII							
loc	ation		Surveyor name											
			Survey reference (if		Grid re	ference				ı			I	
	nitations (if plicable)		relating to a wider											
	, , , ,		survey)											
Со	ndition Assessm	ent Criteria												
Ind	licator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score	per indi	cator							Notes (such as
	_												1	justification)
Α	Age distribution of	Three age-classes <sup>1</sup>	Two age-classes <sup>1</sup>	One age-class <sup>1</sup>										
^	trees	present.	present.	present.										
			F 6											
	Wild, domestic	No significant	Evidence of significant browsing	Evidence of significant browsing										
В	and feral herbivore	browsing damage	pressure is present in	pressure is present										
	damage	evident in woodland <sup>2</sup> .	less than 40% of whole woodland <sup>2</sup> .	in 40% or more of whole woodland <sup>2</sup>										
				whole woodiand .										
			Rhododendron Rhododendron											
			ponticum or cherry	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present,										
С	-	No invasive species <sup>3</sup>	laurel Prunus laurocerasus not	or other invasive										
	species	present in woodland.	present, and other	species³ ≥10%										
			invasive species <sup>3</sup>	cover.										
			<10% cover. Three to four native					-						
	Number of	Five or more native	tree or shrub	Two or less native										
D	native tree	tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup> found across	species <sup>4</sup> found	tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup> across										
	species	woodland parcel.	across woodland parcel.	woodland parcel.										
		> 000/ of	50 - 80% of canopy	<50% of canopy										
_	Cover of native	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of	trees and 50 - 80% of											
Ε	tree and shrub species	understory shrubs are	understory shrubs	understory shrubs										
	opeoles -	native <sup>5</sup> .	are native <sup>5</sup> .	are native⁵.										
		10 - 20% of woodland		<10% or >40% of										
		has areas of temporary open		woodland has areas of temporary open										
	Open space	space <sup>6</sup> .	21 - 40% of woodland has areas	space <sup>6</sup> .										
F	within	Unless woodland is	of temporary open	But if woodland										
	woodland	<10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary	space <sup>6</sup> .	<10ha has <10% temporary open										
		open space is		space, please see										
		permitted <sup>7</sup> .		Good category <sup>7</sup> .										
		All three classes												
		present in woodland <sup>8</sup> ; trees 4 - 7 cm		No alastro										
	Woodland	Diameter at Breast	One or two classes	No classes or coppice regrowth										
G	regeneration	Height (DBH),	only present in woodland <sup>8</sup> .	present in										
		saplings and seedlings or	woodiand .	woodland <sup>8</sup> .										
		advanced coppice												
		regrowth.						1			l		l	

н	Tree health	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> .							
ı		Recognisable NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	woodland NVC plant	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present.							
J		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> .							
ĸ	Veteran trees	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.							
L	Amount of deadwood	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> .	woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs	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> .							
М		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 14.	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .							
			Total Score (	out of a possible 39)							
Со	ndition Assessm	ent Result	Condition Assessme	nt Score	Result	Achieve	d				
_	tal score >32 (33 to	0 39)	Good (3)	·							
_	Total score 26 to 32 Moderate (2)										
_	tal score <26 (13 to		Poor (1)								
Su	ggested enhance	ement interventions to	improve condition so	ore							

Со	ndition Sheet: WOOD-PASTURE	AND PARKLAND Habitat Type		
	Habitat Classification (UKHab) H			
	odland and forest - Wood-pastu	e and parkland		
Ha	bitat Description			
ukł	nab – UK Habitat Classification			
On	-site or off-site, site name and		Survey date and	
loc	ation		Surveyor name	
			Survey reference (if	
Lin	nitations (if applicable)		relating to a wider	
			survey)	
Gri	d reference		Habitat parcel reference	
			Criterion passed (Yes	Notes (such as
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria		or No)	justification)
	Presence of ancient and or veterar	trees <sup>1</sup> .		
A	Note - this criterion is essential f	or achieving Good condition		
	Troto tino oritorion lo occontian	or acmoving Good condition.		
	TI 1:55 . 1:5			
	Three different life-stages (for exar			
В	open grown or pollarded trees are continuity of tree cohort, veteran ch	present, to ensure replacement and		
	continuity of thee content, veterall of	iaractoriotico ana napitat.		
	Native scrub is present with a varie	ty of heights, widths, shapes and		
	species compositions - as planted	or naturally established individual		
	plants, or clumps of trees or shrubs	s <sup>2</sup> .		
	Frequent <sup>3</sup> presence of decaying wo			
	such as standing, attached and fall	en deadwood (for example, dead ), trees with heart-rot, or hollowing in		
ט	the trunk or major limbs. Decay fea			
	types of fungal fruiting bodies.	,g		
	<del>-</del>			
	activities, livestock, wild animals, p	erse impact on tree health by human		
	veteran features valuable for wildlif	,		
Ε		,		
		ning, damage from machinery use or		
	storage, ground compaction, grazir competition or shading from surrou			
	composition of chading from carroa	namg 1000.		
	Ground cover comprises open hab			
F	heathland, which are unimproved of distinctiveness or higher).	r semi-improved (medium		
	distilictiveness of higher).			
	Ground cover is subject to an appr	opriate management regime providing		
_		and invertebrates, which is not being		
G	or threatened by infill of trees and s			
	forestry plantation, native or non-na	ative. See Footnote 4 for details.		
		E		
		n-native plant species <sup>5</sup> (as listed on		
Н	Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>6</sup> ), and species	indicative of suboptimal condition' excludes ancient and veteran trees).		
	make up less than 570 cover (this e	excludes ancient and veteran trees).		
		Number of criteria passed		
	ndition Assessment Result (out	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
	8 criteria) sses 7 or 8 criteria and meets			
	erion A	Good (3)		
_	5 0 " .			
Pa: OR	sses 5 or 6 criteria	Moderate (2)		
	sses 7 criteria but fails criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Pa	sses 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Su	ggested enhancement intervention	ons to improve condition score		

	Condition Sheet: WOOD-PASTURE AND PARKLAND Habitat Type UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type												
Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland													
Habitat Description													
ukł	nab – UK Habitat Classification												
			Surve	y date a	nd								
On-site or off-site, site name and				yor nan									
	ation			survey reference (if									
					elating to a wider survey)								
				t parce	l refere	nce							
l ir	nitations (if applicable)												
Limitations (if applicable)													
			Grid r	eferenc	е	ı	1	ı	1		ı	ı	
Condition Assessment Criteria													Notes (such
			Criter	Criterion passed (Yes or No)									as
													justification)
	Presence of ancient and or veteran trees <sup>1</sup> .												
Α													
	Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.												
	Three different life-stages (for example young, mature or veteran) of												
В	open grown or pollarded trees¹ are present, to ensure replacement and continuity of tree cohort, veteran characteristics and habitat.												
	Native scrub is present with a variety of heights, widths, shapes and species compositions - as planted or naturally-established individual plants, or clumps of trees or shrubs <sup>2</sup> .												
С													
	F												
	Frequent <sup>3</sup> presence of decaying wood providing ecological niches – such as standing, attached and fallen deadwood (for example, dead stems,												
D													
	There is no evidence of recent adverse impact on tree health by human												
	activities, livestock, wild animals, pests or diseases (this excludes												
Е	veteran features valuable for wildlife).  For example, no evidence of poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, ground compaction, grazing damage to bark and roots, competition or shading from surrounding trees.												
F	Ground cover comprises open habitats, for example grassland or heathland, which are unimproved or semi-improved (medium distinctiveness or higher).												
	Ground cover is subject to an appropriate management regime providing structural diversity for vertebrates and invertebrates, which is not being												
G	or threatened by infill of trees and scrub, by natural establishment or forestry plantation, native or non-native. See Footnote 4 for details.												
	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species <sup>5</sup> (as listed on												
Н													
		Number of criteria passed											
	ndition Assessment Result (out	Condition Assessment Score	Score	Achiev	ed x/√								
of 8 criteria)  Passes 7 or 8 criteria and meets		000.0	7.0	· · · ·									
criterion A Good (3)		Good (3)											
Passes 5 or 6 criteria													
OR Passes 7 criteria but fails criterion A  Moderate (2)													
i asses / Gilletta bul talls Gillettott A													
Passes 4 or fewer criteria Poor (1)													
Su	ggested enhancement interventic	ons to improve condition score					•	•	•		•		