BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN ASSESSMENT

WIMBLEDON PARK PROJECT

April 2024

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LUC

All England Lawn Tennis Ground Plc

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment
Metric 3.1 Update

Project Number
10289E

Version	Status	Prepared	Checked	Approved	Date
1.	Draft Issue for comment	Ella Moseley David Green	David Green	David Green	05.09.2022
2.	Updates following changes to the Northern Parkland	Kaja Redler	David Green	David Green	25.04.2024

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Chapter 1
Executive Summary

1.1 LUC was originally appointed in 2019 by the All England Lawn Tennis Club (AELTC) to provide ecological support, and to guide options for, the design and implementation of 'the Wimbledon Park Project' and to input into the Planning Applications submitted in 2021.

1.2 Following consultation with the GLA a Biodiversity Net Gain 3.1 Assessment was completed by LUC and submitted in support of the WPP Planning Applications in May 2022 (hereafter referred to as 'the 2022 Assessment'). Since this submission, the 2022 Assessment has been updated to incorporate the latest design changes since the previous assessment (including the design changes to the Northern Parkland). The update also takes into account extensive discussions held with the London Wildlife Trust (LWT) during 2023/4. LWT was recognised as a key consultee and the scrutiny and advice provided by LWT helped to ensure a highly robust approach to the assessment and to maximise the biodiversity benefits delivered by the project. The outcome of the discussions was a position of formal support for the project by LWT. The BNG Assessment is also informed by extensive survey work undertaken by the LUC team.

1.3 The update (hereafter referred to as 'the 2024 Assessment') has continued to use the 3.1 version of the Metric because this was the version of the Metric submitted with the application in 2022. This is in accordance with best practice guidance[1]. Results of the 2024 Assessment are presented below.

Based on this latest Assessment the Wimbledon Park Project will result in:

- A 22.95% increase in habitat units
- A 19.09% increase in hedgerow units
- A 100% increase in river units

1.4 This compares to the previous 2022 Assessment which concluded:

- 12.93% increase in habitat units
- 44.93% increase in hedgerow units

[1] Panks, S , White N , Newsome A , Nash M , Potter J , Heydon M , Mayhew E , Alvarez A , Russel T , Cashon C , Goddard F , Scott S J, Heaver M , Scott SH , Treweek J , Butcher B and Stone D 2022. Biodiversity metric 3.1: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity – User Guide. Natural England.

- 100% increase in river units.

1.5 The 2024 Assessment results in an updated BNG score. This is due to:

- Changes to the scheme design
- Changes to the classification of habitats in the baseline following expert advice from LWT
- Changes to the condition of created and enhanced habitats.

1.6 Each of these is summarised below but more detailed explanations are provided in Chapter 2.

Minor changes to the Design

1.7 Whilst minor in nature, there have been additional design changes to facilitate public access within the northern parkland of the application site. These have not significantly influenced the BNG Assessment, but have created the opportunity for additional planting/landscaping within the neighbouring Wimbledon Park which has provided additional benefit (note: all proposed off-site planting will be secured in the S.106 Agreement Heads of Terms).

Changes to the classification of baseline habitats

1.8 A key reason for the change in BNG is because the baseline habitat classification has been updated to more accurately reflect the Site conditions. Previously, an area of 2.4 ha of 'wood pasture and parkland' habitat was included in the baseline habitats assessment, on the basis that veteran trees occur within the Site and veteran trees can be a feature of this habitat type. The 2.4ha represented the combined canopy of these veteran trees. Nevertheless, following discussions with LWT and further Site inspections by technical experts, it was confirmed that the habitats present on Site did not accurately represent wood pasture and parkland because they lacked the key characteristics of this habitat (such as grazing animals, the presence of associated fungi and species-rich grasslands and the presence of dung). Rather the baseline consisted of veteran trees set within an intensively managed golf course. Accordingly the baseline habitats were updated to more accurately classify the trees in tree lines, hence the updated baseline resulted in an increase in the extent of tree lines (classified as hedgerow units). This explains why the identified gain in hedgerow units identified within the 2022 has reduced within the 2024 assessment, whilst the gain in habitat units has increased.

1.9 While the 19.09% increase in hedgerow units reported in the 2024 Assessment has decreased from the 44.93% increase reported in the 2022 Assessment, the gain in hedgerow units still remains well above the 10% requirement set within the recently enacted Environment Act.

Changes to the condition of created and enhanced habitats

1.10 An increasingly precautionary approach has been adopted by reducing the anticipated condition of habitats which will be created and enhanced. Whilst the target condition of such habitats is to achieve the highest condition possible through the delivery of management and monitoring in perpetuity, this recognised that new habitats will take time to establish fully.

Trading Rules

1.11 Trading rules, which are applied by the metric require that any loss of habitat is replaced on a 'like for like' or 'like for better' principle. The trading rules applied for individual habitats are based on their distinctiveness.

1.12 While trading rules were met in the 2022 Assessment, the updates to the 2022 Assessment, including the removal of habitats of very high distinctiveness from the metric (lowland dry acid grassland and wood-pasture and parkland - please see Summary of Updates in Chapter 2), have meant the number of units available to offset the deficit in habitats of lower distinctiveness has reduced. Therefore, the trading rules in the 2024 Assessment are no longer met due to the loss of woodland, modified grassland, urban trees, and scrub; however, the proposals will create and enhance woodland, scrub and grassland and will see an overall net gain beyond 10%. While the ecological value of the trees present on site are recorded through the Metric as 'broadleaved woodland' and 'urban trees', the habitat that will be lost as a result of the development will predominantly be trees with limited to no notable understory due to the intensive management of the Site resulting in close mown grass and areas of bare earth beneath each cluster of trees. The resultant scheme will seek to create broadleaved woodland that is appropriately managed and creates a diverse understory that also aims to retain deadwood and encourage natural regeneration. The ongoing management of this created habitat will greatly improve the Site's interest for invertebrates, birds and bats. The created neutral grassland and scrub will also enhance the Site for these species as well as improving connectivity with the woodland and associated understory, resulting in a 22.95% gain in habitat units.

Summary

1.13 Overall the WPP proposals will continue to deliver substantial ecological and biodiversity enhancements. These enhancements will continue to achieve a BNG rating far in excess of the 10% requirement set down within the recently enacted Environment Act and the requirement for a net gain within London Plan Policy G6.

1.14 The latest BNG Assessment set out in this report identifies the following outcomes:

- A 22.95% increase in habitat units
- A 19.09% increase in hedgerow units
- A 100% increase in river units

1.15 The variance with the previously submitted BNG Assessment is down to the factors described above – but are a cumulation of changes to the scheme design, input from LWT on the basement assessment and the adoption of a precautionary approach to the value placed on the new habitats to be created. It is also pertinent to note that this application was submitted before the requirement to deliver BNG as a statutory condition attached to all planning permissions came into effect, and is therefore not subject to mandatory BNG requirements. Nevertheless, AELTC has consistently strived for the attainment of excellence by ensuring that the project will deliver BNG that far exceeds the 10% currently specified as a mandatory requirement for new planning applications by planning legislation.

Chapter 2
Introduction

2.1 LUC was originally appointed in September 2019 by the All England Lawn Tennis Club (AELTC) to provide ecological support to, and guide options for, the design and implementation of a new Landscape Masterplan (hereafter referred to as 'the Wimbledon Park Project' or 'WPP').

2.2 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[2] proposals should seek to demonstrate Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). The NPPF states plans should '*promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity*'. New planning applications are also now subject to a statutory condition requiring the delivery of BNG, although this does not apply to the application for the WPP since it was submitted several years before the relevant legislation came into effect.

2.3 This report provides an explanation of the process for calculating BNG and presents a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment of the Wimbledon Park Project. The information herein has also been used to inform an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) of the Wimbledon Park Project proposals.

2.4 This report has been prepared for the exclusive use by AELTC. No part of this report should be treated as legal advice.

Summary of Updates

2.5 A Biodiversity Net Gain 3.1 Assessment was submitted in May 2022, in support of the Wimbledon Park Project. Since the 2022 Assessment, the BNG Assessment has been updated in response to minor design changes to the Northern Parkland. The update also takes into account discussions had with the London Wildlife Trust (LWT) to ensure a highly precautionary approach to the assessment.

The 2024 Assessment has continued to use the 3.1 version of the Metric because this was the version of the Metric

[2] National Planning Policy Framework (publishing.service.gov.uk)

submitted with the application. This is in accordance with best practice guidance[3].

2.6 Following discussions with the LWT, site visits were undertaken in August 2022 by LUC Associate Directors of Ecology, Ella Moseley BSc (Hons) FCIWEM, CWEM, CEnv, CGEOG, FRGS, FLS and David Green BSc (Hons) MCIEEM. Following these updated site visits, calculations were revised and condition assessments were undertaken using the DEFRA Metric 3.1 and Condition Assessment Sheets.

2.7 Ecological survey records and photographs from previous visits to the Site, together with the surveyors' existing and historic knowledge of the Site, were also considered, to ensure that the effects of the heatwave and subsequent drought in July and August 2022 did not impair the efficacy of the condition assessments, paying particular regard to the grasslands, where relaxed management in the north of the Site (which was no longer in use as a golf course) enabled increased ease of plant species identification.

2.8 In the 2022 Assessment, the proposed condition for the habitats to be created and enhanced was 'fairly good'. The 2024 Assessment has concluded that it would be more appropriate to select 'moderate' as an aspiration for future condition to reflect expected recreational pressure and the wider urban setting and future management of the habitats. However, it should be noted that appropriate long-term monitoring and management will be undertaken to target the removal of invasive species, encourage native species colonisation and improve the condition of habitats on site, and thus it is likely that all habitats, both created and enhanced, have the potential to achieve better condition. The approach taken is therefore considered highly precautionary and may underestimate the actual benefit delivered.

2.9 The area of woodland at Ashen Grove has been removed from the 'site habitat enhancement' section of the Metric. The rationale for this decision is that while through sympathetic management and the removal of rhododendron, the woodland will be improved and this will allow for natural regeneration of native species, this management does not constitute targeted enhancement activities. However, it should be noted that over time, the condition of this woodland will improve as a result of better management activities.

2.10 In the 2022 Assessment, many of the golf course trees were classified as 'wood pasture and parkland' and "other woodland; broadleaved'. In 2022, experienced ecologists undertook two site walkovers and a detailed review of the metric calculations and deemed that the most appropriate classification of these trees is largely 'lines of trees; ecologically valuable'. This accounts for the fact that these golf course trees are planted mostly in straight lines, along fairways and paths with close mown modified grassland beneath. This habitat classification also accounts for the fact that several of these tree lines are comprised of a mix of semi-mature and mature trees but include occasional veterans. Veteran trees are otherwise excluded from the Metric as they are classified as 'irreplaceable habitat' and therefore do not count towards biodiversity net gain. All veteran trees are being retained and protected within the scheme proposals. Furthermore, these lines of trees also closely match the descriptions found in the UKHab Classification Guide, Hedgerow Survey Handbook and the Metric Technical Supplement and User Guide. Some clusters of trees remain as 'other woodland; broadleaved' or have been reclassified as 'urban trees' where more appropriate, with suitable justification provided within the corresponding condition sheets.

2.11 Another key change is that the area of woodland along the western fringe of the lake that was previously classified as 'other woodland; broadleaved' has now been reclassified as 'wet woodland' due to this area being dominated by alder and willow. The condition of this wet woodland has been selected as 'poor' due to its narrow linear character and the absence of both permanently wet depressions and typical wet woodland ground layer.

2.12 Where there were previously areas of acid grassland this has largely been reclassified as "modified grassland", with areas of "other neutral grassland". Due to the lack of species diversity, the absence of key acid grassland indicator species, and the fact that the grassland better fits the UKHab descriptions of these grassland types, the grassland has been re-mapped and calculated as such.

2.13 The lengths of hedgerow enhancement have been reviewed, where infilling with native species will take place. Surveys have used the Hedgerow Survey Handbook and the latest Metric 3.1 Condition Sheets[5] to assess their ecological value. The recalculated lengths accurately reflect the value of the works that will be undertaken.

2.14 The reedbeds have been assessed as being in 'fairly good' condition as when they were reassessed on site using the latest condition sheets, it was found that when stating that the reedbeds pass criterion 1, it was necessary to be highly precautionary. This is because the water table is maintained in part but there is a noticeable reduction of the water table following the installation of new drainage in the south-east corner of lake. There are also notable areas of exposed mud

[3] Panks, S , White N , Newsome A , Nash M , Potter J , Heydon M , Mayhew E , Alvarez A , Russel T , Cashon C , Goddard F , Scott S J, Heaver M , Scott SH , Treweek J , Butcher B and Stone D 2022. Biodiversity metric 3.1: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity – User Guide. Natural England.

during the summer. These works have also impacted the 'wet woodland', causing further recession of water.

2.15 A review of all areas of buildings and hard standing has been undertaken to ensure areas such as the golf course car park are included in the baseline and post development scenarios and to ensure a true representation of the coverage of impermeable surfaces.

2.16 Trading rules, which are applied by the metric require that any loss of habitat is replaced on a 'like for like' or 'like for better' principle. The trading rules applied for individual habitats are based on their distinctiveness.

2.17 While trading rules were met in the 2022 Assessment, the updates to the 2022 Assessment, including the removal of habitats of very high distinctiveness from the metric (lowland dry acid grassland and wood-pasture and parkland - please see Summary of Updates in Chapter 2), have meant the number of units available to offset the deficit in habitats of lower distinctiveness has reduced. Therefore, the trading rules in the 2024 Assessment are no longer met due to the loss of woodland, modified grassland, urban trees and scrub; however, proposals will create and enhance woodland, scrub and grassland and will see an overall net gain beyond 10%. While the ecological value of the trees present on site is recorded through the Metric as 'broadleaved woodland' and 'urban trees', the habitat that will be lost as a result of the development will predominantly be trees with limited to no notable understory due to the intensive management of the Site resulting in close mown grass and areas of bare earth beneath each cluster of trees. The resultant scheme will seek to create broadleaved woodland that is appropriately managed and creates a diverse understory that also aims to retain deadwood and encourage natural regeneration. The ongoing management of this created habitat will greatly improve the Site's interest for invertebrates, birds and bats. The created neutral grassland and scrub will also enhance the Site for these species as well as improving connectivity with the woodland and associated understory, resulting in a 22.95% gain in habitat units.

2.18 As per the guidance that supports the Metric 3.1, ecological judgement has been applied when determining the most appropriate replacement habitats, based on the nature of habitats being lost and their location. The Metric permits the loss of 'medium' distinctiveness woodland. While this should be avoided and woodland should be created alongside targeted enhancements, it should be noted that the intention of the scheme is to create parkland which will, therefore, see widescale change in the habitats present. However, the existing habitats are predominantly intensively managed or are not managed for wildlife benefit, whereas the WPP has been specifically designed to maximise ecological benefit, including connectivity between habitats on site and the wider landscape.

2.19 In April 2024, small changes were made to the proposed design of the northern parkland of the Site. This has resulted in very small habitat changes which have been updated within the 3.1 Metric.

Chapter 3
Methodology

3.1 Calculations have been carried out in cognisance of Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development guidance[4]. Crucially, the Wimbledon Park Project is committed to delivering BNG and this has informed the design, resulting in iterative calculation and design alteration to maximise the ecological potential of the Site.

3.2 Due to the size, ecological value, and location of the Site, full calculations through the Defra Metric were undertaken. The version used was the Defra Metric 3.1.

3.3 The metric approach is the established method for calculating BNG and provides a quantitative approach to losses and gains resulting from development or land management changes. Whilst the Defra Metric is the default approach to calculating BNG, it should not be considered a complete tool in assessing BNG and therefore professional judgement has been used where appropriate. Where professional judgement has been used, this is outlined in the text and additional references, where required, are provided.

3.4 The assessment has been undertaken by Ella Moseley and David Green. Both Associate Directors of Ecology at LUC. Habitat changes in the northern parkland were undertaken by Kaja Redler BSc Qualifying Member of CIEEM and reviewed by David Green.

Baseline Calculation

3.5 The baseline for the Site has been informed by field surveys and technical appendices used to inform the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) as part of the Environmental Statement. These were updated by additional visits in August 2022 to provide additional condition assessments in accordance with the Metric 3.1.

3.6 To calculate the ecological baseline unit for the Site, Phase 1 Habitat classifications were converted to UK Habitat Classification Habitat types through the DEFRA Metric 3.1 conversion tool and assigned appropriate condition assessments, the justification for which is provided in the Condition Assessment sheets in **Appendix B**.

3.7 The area (hectares) of each habitat and length of linear habitats (km) within the application boundary was calculated

[4] Baker J., Hoskins R. and Butterworth T. (2019). Biodiversity Net Gain. Good practice principles for development: A practical guide. Ciria, London

from Phase 1 Habitat mapping and updated Site visits using ESRI ArcMap. The Baseline Habitat Map is presented in **Appendix A**.

- Habitats were subject to a 'condition assessment[5]. The 'condition' of the habitat is considered a measure of habitat quality and measures the 'working-order' against the optimal potential of a given habitat type. Assessment criteria cover broad habitat types, therefore further clarification is provided and professional judgement used to assign conditions where appropriate.
- Habitats were subject to a strategic significance assessment based on their position within the landscape. This includes consideration of local plans to identify local priorities for targeting biodiversity.

3.8 Baseline inputs (as detailed above) were entered into the Defra Metric to calculate baseline 'biodiversity units' for the Site.

Proposed Development Calculation

3.9 Upon finalisation of the design the same process was repeated for the final proposals, as detailed below:

- The loss of baseline habitats (both polygon and linear data) was calculated by overlaying the footprint of the proposals onto the Baseline mapping using ESRI ArcMap. Using this method, the area of loss to each habitat block was determined;
- A review of the proposals, the ES and Ecological Masterplan enabled identification of the habitat (including linear habitats) created, retained and enhanced. These habitats were subject to condition, connectivity and strategic significance assessments (as supported by the ES and Ecological Mitigation Strategy);
- Where a new habitat or existing habitat has been created or enhanced, additional consideration has been given towards the time taken for habitats to establish and reach target condition (temporal multiplier) and the difficulty of habitat re-creation (difficulty multiplier). Both temporal and difficulty multipliers were taken from the DEFRA Technical Guidance and user guide[4],[5] and
- Collated data and assessments were entered into the Defra metric to calculate a biodiversity unit score for the proposals.

Data Summary and Discussion

3.10 The Defra metric tool presents a detailed summary of the resultant biodiversity unit change, separated by habitat type.

3.11 It is important to note that Biodiversity Net Gain should assess habitats in isolation and should consider any unit losses or gains in detail. This assessment considers like-for-like assessment of broad habitat groups and therefore also considers the BNG units for priority habitats, and includes a review of the effect of the proposals on each habitat group.

3.12 The approach also considers the wider context of the planning application, surrounding landscape and socio-economic values of the development as well as considering how the development contributes towards nature conservation priorities at the local, regional and national levels. This approach is guided by Principles 6 and 9 of Biodiversity Net Gain Good Practice Principles[6].

[5] Panks, S , White N , Newsome A , Nash M , Potter J , Heydon M , Mayhew E , Alvarez A , Russel T , Cashon C , Goddard F , Scott S J, Heaver M , Scott SH , Treweek J , Butcher B and Stone D 2022. Biodiversity metric 3.1: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity. Technical supplement

[6] Baker J., Hoskins R. and Butterworth T. (2016). Biodiversity Net Gain. Good practice principles for development. Ciria, London.

Chapter 4
The Process of Delivering Biodiversity Net Gain

4.1 The Wimbledon Park Project has followed the Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development guidance. Through adopting the principles of BNG as part of the iterative design process, the Wimbledon Park Project has sought to maximise the ecological potential of the Site.

4.2 To provide context as to how the process of BNG has been followed through the development of the Wimbledon Park Project, explanations of these Good Practice Principles are detailed in the sections below.

Principle 1. Apply the Mitigation Hierarchy

The principle states that development should: *'Do everything possible to first avoid and then minimise impacts on biodiversity. Only as a last resort, and in agreement with external decision-makers where possible, compensate for losses that cannot be avoided. If compensating for losses within the development footprint is not possible or does not generate the most benefits for nature conservation, then offset biodiversity losses by gains elsewhere.'*

4.3 This principle seeks to avoid the loss of valuable habitat, and the creation of on-site habitat enhancement and creation.

4.4 As a simplified in-practice example of Principle 1, when considering a single tree within the landscape, the mitigation hierarchy would be applied as follows:

- Avoid impacts such as loss of habitat, lighting, noise etc. wherever possible;
- If impacts (e.g. lighting impacts) cannot be avoided, then minimise impacts through mitigation (e.g. through sensitive design, or implementation of an ecological lighting plan); and
- If the tree cannot be protected and retained compensation is required (through additional tree planting exceeding the value of the tree lost).

4.5 Where possible the Wimbledon Park Project has adopted the precautionary principle. This will be demonstrated through the **Ecological Mitigation Strategy** which details

avoidance, mitigation and enhancement measures and is expected to be secured by planning condition.

Principle 2. Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere

The principle states that development should*: 'Avoid impacts on irreplaceable biodiversity - these impacts cannot be offset to achieve No Net Loss or Net Gain.'*

4.6 In practice, if losses to irreplaceable habitats cannot be avoided, then impacts cannot be offset to achieve No Net Loss or Net Gain. In this scenario the BNG could not be gained, regardless of ecological gains made elsewhere. Veteran trees are an example of priority habitat found within the Site.

4.7 It should be noted that protections offered by Principle 2 are extended to irreplaceable ecological features, such as key linear wildlife corridors for protected species. Crucially, through the design process The Wimbledon Park Project has ensured that irreplaceable habitats are protected from loss.

Principle 3. Be inclusive and equitable

The principle states that development should*: 'Engage stakeholders early, and involve them in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the approach to Net Gain. Achieve Net Gain in partnership with stakeholders where possible, and share the benefits fairly among stakeholders.'*

4.8 The Project has consulted with a wide range of stakeholders. Where possible the Project has consulted with local community groups and users of the Site. Specifically, given the focus on restoring wetland habitats within the Site, the Project has sought the views of groups that use Wimbledon Park Lake such as angling and sailing clubs.

4.9 Furthermore, the AELTC and it's consultancy team has engaging widely through regular meetings with Future Merton and public consultation events. Helping to shape how BNG has been delivered on Site.

Principle 4. Address risks

The principle states that development should: *'Mitigate difficulty, uncertainty and other risks to achieving Net Gain. Apply well-accepted ways to add contingency when calculating biodiversity losses and gains in order to account for any remaining risks, as well as to compensate for the time between the losses occurring and the gains being fully realised.'*

4.10 Risks are addressed through use of a Defra-approved metric approach, which has an inbuilt system that considers factors such as the intrinsic potential of a habitat (or 'distinctiveness'), time taken for habitats to establish, the position of a habitat within the landscape and the difficulty in creating habitats. For example, a reed bed habitat can very rapidly establish, whereas a woodland would take many years to reach maturation.

4.11 To mitigate risk further the Wimbledon Park Project will look for opportunities to adopt the early provision of biodiversity improvements during the construction phase.

Principe 5. Make a measurable Net Gain contribution

The principle states that development should: *'Achieve a measurable, overall gain for biodiversity and the services ecosystems provide while directly contributing towards nature conservation priorities.'*

4.12 Due to the size, ecological value, and location of the Site, full calculations through the Defra Metric have been undertaken and are presented below. The version used is the Defra Metric 3.1[7].

Principle 6. Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity

The principle states that development should: '*Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity by using robust, credible evidence and local knowledge to make clearly-justified choices when:*

- *Delivering compensation that is ecologically equivalent in type, amount and condition, and that accounts for the location and timing of biodiversity losses*
- *Compensating for losses of one type of biodiversity by providing a different type that delivers greater benefits for nature conservation*
- *Achieving Net Gain locally to the development while also contributing towards nature conservation priorities at local, regional and national levels*
- *Enhancing existing or creating new habitat*

[7] Crosher I., Gold S., Heaver M., Heydon M, Moore L., Panks S., Scott S., Stone D. and White H. (2019). The Biodiversity Metric 2.0: auditing and accounting for biodiversity value. User guide (Beta Version, July 2019). Natural England, York

- *Enhancing ecological connectivity by creating more, bigger, better and joined areas for biodiversity'*.

4.13 This, alongside Principles 1, 2, 4 and 5 discourages 'trading down' of habitats, whereby valuable habitats are replaced by habitats of a larger area but lower value. The Wimbledon Park Project has avoided all instances of 'trading down', and instead has 'traded up', replacing low distinctiveness habitats with those of a greater distinctiveness (for example, the creation of highly distinctive priority grasslands in the south of the Site).

4.14 This principle also ensures development provides a robust and spatially coherent investment in biodiversity, resulting in greener and more locally relevant and desirable developments. Crucially, the Wimbledon Park Project has recognised the importance of Wimbledon Park Lake as a central resource for biodiversity and has sought ways to adopt enhancements and measures to create '*bigger, betters and joined areas for biodiversity*'.

4.15 The commitment to Principle 6 has been demonstrated through the Ecological Mitigation Strategy which places Wimbledon Park Lake as a central and strategically important resource for local biodiversity. Proposed habitats include London Biodiversity Action Plan habitats, including extensive reedbeds, species rich acid grasslands and peripheral broadleaved woodlands which would result in overall increase of opportunities for wildlife.

Principle 7. Be additional

The principle states that development should: '*Achieve nature conservation outcomes that demonstrably exceed existing obligations (i.e. do not deliver something that would occur anyway).'*

4.16 The Wimbledon Park Project has identified a wide array of opportunities, such as promoting multi-functional design, positive engagement with the local community and greener development through the tree planting strategy and green landscaping. Furthermore, permissive public access will unlock an important educational and public health benefit to users of the new parkland.

4.17 The Project has developed biodiversity proposals to encourage an increased usage of the Site by protected species – providing structure and habitat for species not currently found on the Site in anticipation of its increased usage by wildlife. This includes adopting the Site as a potential receptor Site for reptiles and water voles.

4.18 Furthermore, within the context of current policy, provision of a significant net gain increase ensures that the benefits delivered will far exceed the minimum requirement.

Principle 8. Create a Net Gain legacy

The principle states that development should: 'Ensure

Net Gain generates long-term benefits by:

- Engaging stakeholders and jointly agreeing practical solutions that secure Net Gain in perpetuity
- Planning for adaptive management and securing dedicated funding for long-term management
- Designing Net Gain for biodiversity to be resilient to external factors, especially climate change
- Mitigating risks from other land uses
- Avoiding displacing harmful activities from one location to another
- Supporting local-level management of Net Gain activities'

Principle 9. Optimise sustainability

The principle states that development should: *'Prioritise Biodiversity Net Gain and, where possible, optimise the wider environmental benefits for a sustainable society and economy.'*

4.19 Biodiversity Net Gain has been adopted as a key Principle of the AELTC Sustainability Strategy, a corporate commitment which seeks to optimise sustainability during the design and construction process and also measures to create a Net Gain legacy within the Site.

4.20 Monitoring to meet BNG targets is set out within the **Ecological Mitigation Strategy which is expected to be secured by planning condition.**

Principle 10. Be transparent

The principle states that development should: *'Communicate all Net Gain activities in a transparent and timely manner, sharing the learning with all stakeholders.'*

4.21 Alongside the **Ecological Mitigation Strategy**, this document is intended to communicate Net Gain activities with full transparency for the benefit of all stakeholders.

Chapter 5
Metric 3.1 Assessment Summary

5.1 The BNG Metric 3.1 condition sheets are provided in Appendix B, and the full assessment metric is provided in Appendix C. The findings are summarised below.

Habitat Areas

5.2 With the exception of the lake, the metric calculation for habitats areas has assumed the loss of all habitats within the baseline as part of the scheme construction, including all grassland and woodland. In reality, the majority of habitats of value such as woodlands will be retained, protected and enhanced as part of the project design. Therefore, the approach adopted is considered highly precautionary and may down-play the magnitude of the benefit realised.

5.3 The scheme will result in the loss of:

- 23.49ha of modified grassland, largely comprised of intensively managed golf course grassland subjected to regular application of fertiliser and mowing and with very poor species and structural diversity.
- 0.95ha of other neutral grassland. This related to areas in the north of the site which had been seeded with a 'wildflower' mix.
- 0.67ha of dense scrub.
- 0.056ha of wet woodland. This habitat was classified as wet woodland on account of the dominance by willow and alder, in line with a precautionary approach to the assessment. However, it did not strictly fall within the definition of this priority habitat category because it was restricted to a single line of trees along the western edge of the lake, and lacked associated wetland or ground flora.
- 4.17ha of broadleaved woodland (albeit, this categorization is highly precautionary because the majority of this habitat will be retained and protected).
- 0.24ha of reedbed. This relates to the total area of marginal aquatic habitat at the edge of the lake which it has been assumed will be lost during the lake works.

Habitat Enhancements and Creation Measures

5.4 The proposed scheme will support the following habitat areas:

- Neutral grassland = 10.22 ha (species diverse grassland managed for biodiversity benefit)
- Modified grassland = 5.10 ha (mown amenity grassland)
- Dense scrub = 0.19 ha (comprising native, species-rich planting)
- The lake = 8.97 ha (dredging, removal of contaminants, daylighting of inlets and creation of reedbeds and marginal vegetation will result in an increase in the size of the lake, whilst improving chemical, hydrological, and biological condition indicators, which are detailed within the Lake Naturalness Assessment in Appendix 2).
- Reedbeds = 1.12 ha created within the lake.
- Wet woodland = 0.39 ha (associated with the western lake edge and new pond / wetland creation)
- Broadleaved woodland = 3.98 ha (extensive tree planting and management of existing woodlands to maximise ecological benefit, including establishment of woodland ground flora and understorey, and habitat capable of natural regeneration).
- Developed land, sealed surface = 2.3 ha
- Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface = 6.76 ha (tennis courts, permeable paths and entrance zones)
- Buildings = 0.89 ha
- Urban introduced shrub = 0.08 ha of wildlife friendly ornamental planting
- Urban SUDs feature = 0.2 ha (including wildlife ponds, but assigned to this habitat type in line with a precautionary approach).

5.5 Details of habitat enhancements and creation measures may be found within Appendix 12.11 of the ES: Ecological Mitigation Strategy of the ES. This includes a suite of ecological benefits not captured by this BNG assessment, for example, including the provision of bird nesting rafts, bat and bird boxes, a bat cave and species specific nesting features for sand martin and kingfisher.

5.6 Overall, there will be an 22.95% increase in the biodiversity value for habitat units.

Linear Module

5.7 A total of 4.85km of tree lines and hedgerows were recorded within the Site. Representing 41.02 units. A total of 1.49km of tree line and hedgerow will be removed, representing 10.14 units. This relates primarily to the loss of ornamental and/or species-poor hedgerow, and proposals to remove immature and semi-mature trees to break up the linear tree lines which frame the golf course fairways. The majority of mature trees and all veteran trees will be retained and protected.

5.8 A total of 0.74km of new species-rich hedgerow will be created on Site, representing 8.75 units, whilst 1.47km of existing tree lines at the site periphery will be enhanced through additional native infill planting.

5.9 A further 0.5km of ecologically valuable tree lines, and 0.38km of native, species-rich hedgerow will be created 'off-site' in the adjacent Wimbledon Park pursuant to obligations which will be secured in the s106 agreement.

5.10 Overall, there will be a 19.09% increase in the biodiversity value for linear habitat units.

River Module

5.11 The Bigden and Margin brooks will be opened ('daylit') as part of the proposals to create **0.4km** of new naturalistic watercourses within the site.

5.12 Overall, there will be a 100% increase in river units. The reported increase of 100% for River Units is the default increase reached by the Metric 3.1 where no equivalent units occur in the baseline.

Results compared to the previous 3.1 Metric

5.13 The 2022 Assessment (submitted with the application) concluded:

- 12.93% increase in habitat units
- 44.83% increase in hedgerow units
- 100% increase in river units

5.14 The 2024 Assessment concludes:

- 22.95% increase in habitat units
- 19.09% increase in hedgerow units
- 100% increase in river units

5.15 Compared to the 2022 Assessment, the increase in habitat units has gone up, the increase in hedgerow units has gone down and the change in river units remains the same.

5.16 These changes are due to the updates made to the 2022 Assessment, following the detailed review of the 2022 Assessment metric calculations undertaken by experienced ecologists, as detailed in Chapter 1. The increase in percentage gain for habitat units is largely a result of the change in habitat classification from 'wood-pasture and parkland' to amenity grassland with scattered trees. The 2022 Assessment adopted a precautionary approach by classifying the habitat as 'wood pasture and parkland' to recognise the

ecological value of the veteran trees and the historic importance of the Site. Since then, it was recognised that this vastly overvalues the intensively managed modified grassland and scattered tree habitats which dominate the Site, and therefore amendments were made to reflect the Site more accurately. This has resulted in an increase in gain for habitats, as the baseline habitat units for the Site decreased.

5.17 The decrease in gain in linear features is similarly a result of the detailed review of the 2022 Assessment metric calculations undertaken by experienced ecologists, whereby 'lines of trees; ecologically valuable' was deemed to be the most appropriate classification for the trees on Site, as opposed to the 'wood-pasture and parkland' habitat which was assigned previously. This resulted in an increase in the baseline linear units for the Site, meaning that the overall percentage gain in linear units reduced.

5.18 For all of the units, the predicted increase in BNG far exceeds the 10% BNG now required by planning legislation for new planning applications. In any event, this application was submitted before the Environment Bill came into law, and is therefore not subject to mandatory BNG requirements. Nevertheless, AELTC has consistently strived for the attainment of excellence by ensuring that the project will deliver BNG that far exceeds the 10% currently specified as a mandatory requirement for new planning applications.

The Wimbledon Park Project will result in:

- A 22.95% increase in habitat units
- A 19.09% increase in hedgerow units
- A 100% increase in river units

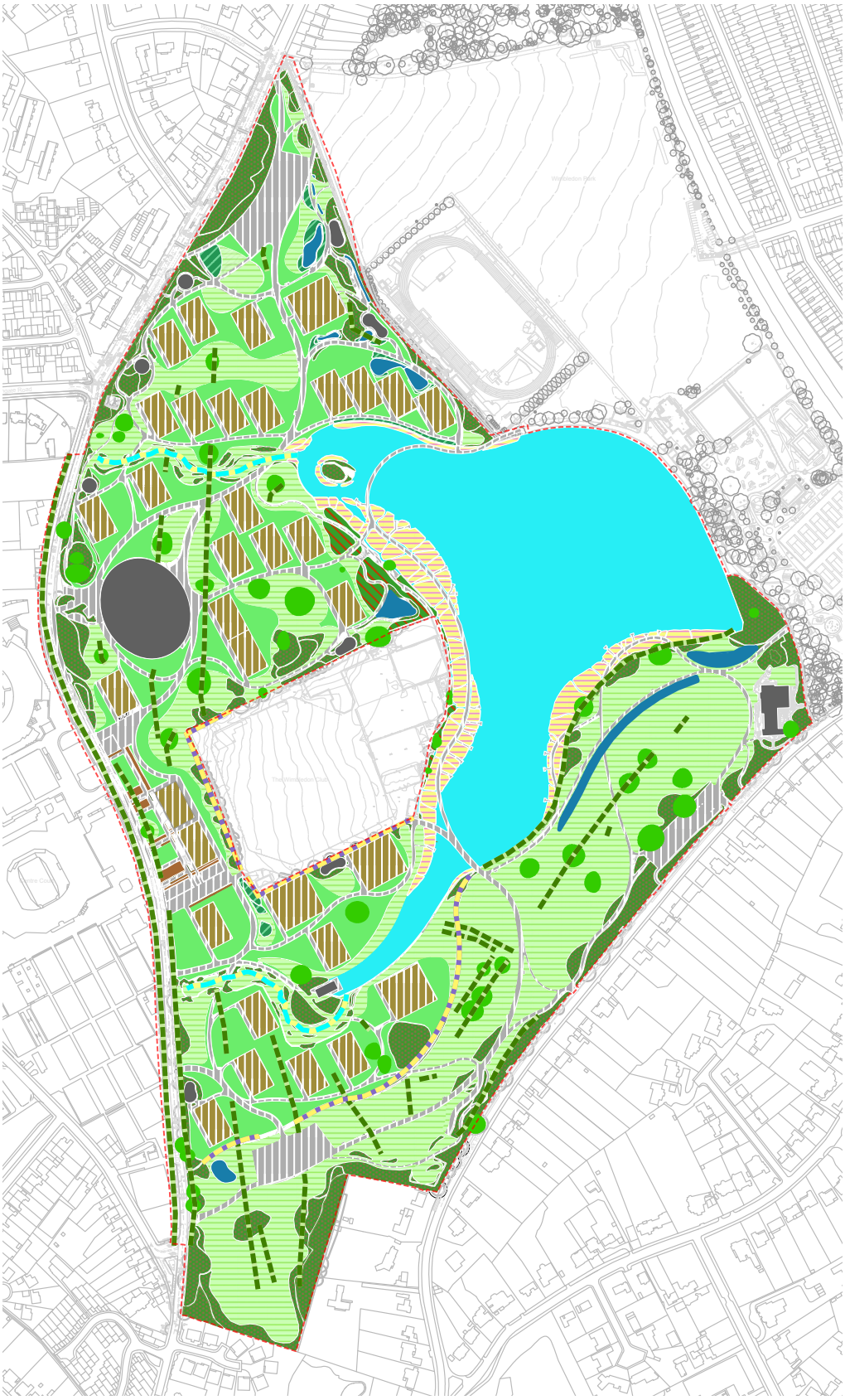
Appendix A

Figures

Figure 1
Baseline Habitat Plan - UKHab Symbology

Figure 2
Proposals Habitat Plan - UKHab Symbology

Proposals Habitat Plan



Appendix B

Condition Assessment Sheets

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

W1g6 – 1

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**	
Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 2

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 3

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**	
Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 4

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type	
w1g6 – 5 No photo	
UKHab Habitat Type(s)	
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**	
Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 6

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 7

No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**
Habitat Description
See Chapter 8 of User Guide

Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

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2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 8

No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**
Habitat Description
See Chapter 8 of User Guide

Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.

4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

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2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 9

No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**	
Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 10

No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**
Habitat Description
See Chapter 8 of User Guide
Condition Assessment Criteria

1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.

3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 11

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 12

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**	
Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

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2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 13
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**
Habitat Description
See Chapter 8 of User Guide
Condition Assessment Criteria

1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.

4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 14

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

See Chapter 8 of User Guide

Condition Assessment Criteria

1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 15

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

See Chapter 8 of User Guide

Condition Assessment Criteria

1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 16

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 17

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 18

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

See Chapter 8 of User Guide

Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type	
w1g6 – 19 **No photo**	
UKHab Habitat Type(s)	
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**	
Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 20

UKHab Habitat Type(s)	
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**	
Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 21

(same photo as w1g6 -20)

UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**
Habitat Description
See Chapter 8 of User Guide
Condition Assessment Criteria

1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.

4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 22

UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**
Habitat Description
See Chapter 8 of User Guide

Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.

4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 23 – fairly good

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

See Chapter 8 of User Guide

Condition Assessment Criteria

1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.

4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 24

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

See Chapter 8 of User Guide

Condition Assessment Criteria

1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.

4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 25

UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**
Habitat Description
See Chapter 8 of User Guide
Condition Assessment Criteria

1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.

4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 26
(see also photo 25 above)

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

See Chapter 8 of User Guide

Condition Assessment Criteria

1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.

4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 27 – fairly good
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**
Habitat Description
See Chapter 8 of User Guide
Condition Assessment Criteria

1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 - 28

UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**
Habitat Description
See Chapter 8 of User Guide
Condition Assessment Criteria

1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.

4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 29
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch
Line of trees (ecologically valuable)
Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type

w1g6 – 30

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable)** **Line of trees (ecologically valuable) – associated with bank or ditch**	
Habitat Description	
See Chapter 8 of User Guide	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	Includes one or more mature[1] or veteran[2] tree.
4	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 anthropogenic operations.
5	At least 95% of the 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.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: URBAN TREES (INCLUDING STREET TREES) Habitat Type

U – 1

UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Urban - Urban tree
Habitat Description

Covers the following topographical formations most commonly found in urban areas[1]:
Individual Trees: Young trees over 75mm in diameter measured at 1.5m from ground level and individual semi-mature and mature trees of significant stature and size that dominant their surroundings whose canopies are not touching but that are in close proximity to other trees.
Perimeter Blocks: Groups or stands of trees within and around boundaries of land, former field boundary trees incorporated into developments, individual trees in gardens whose canopies overlap continuously
Linear Blocks: Lines of trees along streets, highways, railways and canals whose canopies may or may not overlap continuously.

Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	More than 50% of trees are mature[2] or veteran[3].
4	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.
5	Management regime has encouraged micro habitat sites for birds, mammals and insects e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities or loose bark etc.
6	Trees are immediately adjacent to other vegetation, and tree canopies are oversailing vegetation beneath.
FC	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 or 6 of 6 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 6 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 6 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - This covers all trees in artificial urban habitats such as private gardens, private land, institutional land and land used for transport functions; roads, streets, canals, rail, footpaths etc. Trees in urban areas can under the right conditions provide a large range of habitat opportunities, supporting lichens, invertebrates and birds. Tree planting in urban areas has for over two hundred years also introduced non-native species into towns and cities. In the context of biodiversity native species are the preferred option. However, non-native tree species can contribute positively to biodiversity richness particularly in relation to providing a seasonal food source for nectar feeders and other invertebrates as well as supporting vertebrates that feed on species that are hosted by non-native trees. Examples are early and late flowering species of *Prunus* and aphids on varieties of *Acer* providing food for species higher up the food chain. The species of trees (native or non-native) together with the intensity and type of management they are subject to will determine the biodiversity value of the trees in question. Trees in urban areas provide opportunistic sites for biodiversity to colonise and re-colonise, increasing connectivity and contributing to biodiversity critical mass between already established patches or sites. This is especially so where transport corridors are populated with mixed native species

Footnote 2 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 3 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400cm2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: URBAN TREES (INCLUDING STREET TREES) Habitat Type
U – 2
No photo
UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Urban - Urban tree
Habitat Description

Covers the following topographical formations most commonly found in urban areas[1]:
Individual Trees: Young trees over 75mm in diameter measured at 1.5m from ground level and individual semi-mature and mature trees of significant stature and size that dominant their surroundings whose canopies are not touching but that are in close proximity to other trees.
Perimeter Blocks: Groups or stands of trees within and around boundaries of land, former field boundary trees incorporated into developments, individual trees in gardens whose canopies overlap continuously
Linear Blocks: Lines of trees along streets, highways, railways and canals whose canopies may or may not overlap continuously.

Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	More than 50% of trees are mature[2] or veteran[3].
4	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.
5	Management regime has encouraged micro habitat sites for birds, mammals and insects e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities or loose bark etc.
6	Trees are immediately adjacent to other vegetation, and tree canopies are oversailing vegetation beneath.
FC	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 or 6 of 6 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 6 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 6 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - This covers all trees in artificial urban habitats such as private gardens, private land, institutional land and land used for transport functions; roads, streets, canals, rail, footpaths etc. Trees in urban areas can under the right conditions provide a large range of habitat opportunities, supporting lichens, invertebrates and birds. Tree planting in urban areas has for over two hundred years also introduced non-native species into towns and cities. In the context of biodiversity native species are the preferred option. However, non-native tree species can contribute positively to biodiversity richness particularly in relation to providing a seasonal food source for nectar feeders and other invertebrates as well as supporting vertebrates that feed on species that are hosted by non-native trees. Examples are early and late flowering species of *Prunus* and aphids on varieties of *Acer* providing food for species higher up the food chain. The species of trees (native or non-native) together with the intensity and type of management they are subject to will determine the biodiversity value of the trees in question. Trees in urban areas provide opportunistic sites for biodiversity to colonise and re-colonise, increasing connectivity and contributing to biodiversity critical mass between already established patches or sites. This is especially so where transport corridors are populated with mixed native species

Footnote 2 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

Footnote 3 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400cm2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: URBAN TREES (INCLUDING STREET TREES) Habitat Type
U – 3
No photo
UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Urban - Urban tree
Habitat Description

Covers the following topographical formations most commonly found in urban areas[1]:
Individual Trees: Young trees over 75mm in diameter measured at 1.5m from ground level and individual semi-mature and mature trees of significant stature and size that dominant their surroundings whose canopies are not touching but that are in close proximity to other trees.
Perimeter Blocks: Groups or stands of trees within and around boundaries of land, former field boundary trees incorporated into developments, individual trees in gardens whose canopies overlap continuously
Linear Blocks: Lines of trees along streets, highways, railways and canals whose canopies may or may not overlap continuously.

Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	More than 50% of trees are mature[2] or veteran[3].
4	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.
5	Management regime has encouraged micro habitat sites for birds, mammals and insects e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities or loose bark etc.
6	Trees are immediately adjacent to other vegetation, and tree canopies are oversailing vegetation beneath.
FC	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 5 or 6 of 6 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 6 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 6 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - This covers all trees in artificial urban habitats such as private gardens, private land, institutional land and land used for transport functions; roads, streets, canals, rail, footpaths etc. Trees in urban areas can under the right conditions provide a large range of habitat opportunities, supporting lichens, invertebrates and birds. Tree planting in urban areas has for over two hundred years also introduced non-native species into towns and cities. In the context of biodiversity native species are the preferred option. However, non-native tree species can contribute positively to biodiversity richness particularly in relation to providing a seasonal food source for nectar feeders and other invertebrates as well as supporting vertebrates that feed on species that are hosted by non-native trees. Examples are early and late flowering species of *Prunus* and aphids on varieties of *Acer* providing food for species higher up the food chain. The species of trees (native or non-native) together with the intensity and type of management they are subject to will determine the biodiversity value of the trees in question. Trees in urban areas provide opportunistic sites for biodiversity to colonise and re-colonise, increasing connectivity and contributing to biodiversity critical mass between already established patches or sites. This is especially so where transport corridors are populated with mixed native species

Footnote 2 - A mature tree in this context is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.

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1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400cm2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;
4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

w1g – 1

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	2
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3

4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	1
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	2
6	**Open space within woodland[4]**	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3
7	**Woodland regeneration[5]**	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	2
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure[6]**	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	1
11	**Veteran trees[7]**	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	3

12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	1
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.

Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus;* Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera;* Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica;* Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus;* Shallon *Gaultheria shallon;* Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus;* Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum;* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum.*

Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

Footnote 6 - This indicator is looking at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer.

Footnote 7- See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 2

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	1
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3

4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	1
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland[4]**	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3
7	**Woodland regeneration[5]**	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	1
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure[6]**	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	1
11	**Veteran trees[7]**	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	3

12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	2
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.

Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus;* Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera;* Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica;* Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus;* Shallon *Gaultheria shallon;* Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus;* Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum;* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum.*

Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

Footnote 6 - This indicator is looking at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer.

Footnote 7- See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 3

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	1
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3

4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	1
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland[4]**	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3
7	**Woodland regeneration[5]**	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	1
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure[6]**	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	1
11	**Veteran trees[7]**	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	3

12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	1
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.

Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus;* Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera;* Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica;* Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus;* Shallon *Gaultheria shallon;* Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus;* Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum;* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum.*

Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

Footnote 6 - This indicator is looking at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer.

Footnote 7- See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 4
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees[1]**	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	2
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	2
3	**Invasive plant species[3]**	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3
4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	2
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland[4]**	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3

7	**Woodland regeneration**[5]	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	1
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure**[6]	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	2
11	**Veteran trees**[7]	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	2
12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	2
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	1
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.

Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus;* Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera;* Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica;* Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus;* Shallon *Gaultheria shallon;* Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus;* Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum;* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum.*

Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

Footnote 6 - This indicator is looking at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer.

Footnote 7- See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 5
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	2
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3
4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	2
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland**[4]	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	2

7	**Woodland regeneration**[5]	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	1
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure**[6]	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	2
11	**Veteran trees**[7]	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	1
12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	2
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.

Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus;* Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera;* Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica;* Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus;* Shallon *Gaultheria shallon;* Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus;* Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum;* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum.*

Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

Footnote 6 - This indicator is looking at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer.

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1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 6
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	3
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3
4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	3
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland**[4]	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3

7	**Woodland regeneration**[5]	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	2
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure**[6]	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	2
11	**Veteran trees**[7]	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	2
12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	2
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	2
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.

Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus;* Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera;* Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica;* Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus;* Shallon *Gaultheria shallon;* Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus;* Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum;* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum.*

Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

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1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 7

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	2
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3

4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	2
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland[4]**	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3
7	**Woodland regeneration[5]**	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	1
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure[6]**	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	2
11	**Veteran trees[7]**	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	3

12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	2
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

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Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

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Footnote 7- See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 8

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	2
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3

4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	2
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	2
6	**Open space within woodland[4]**	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	2
7	**Woodland regeneration[5]**	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	1
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure[6]**	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	2
11	**Veteran trees[7]**	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	1

12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	1
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.

Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus;* Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera;* Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica;* Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus;* Shallon *Gaultheria shallon;* Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus;* Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum;* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum.*

Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

Footnote 6 - This indicator is looking at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer.

Footnote 7- See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 9

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	1
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3

4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	2
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland[4]**	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	2
7	**Woodland regeneration[5]**	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	1
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure[6]**	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	1
11	**Veteran trees[7]**	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	1

12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	1
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.

Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus;* Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera;* Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica;* Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus;* Shallon *Gaultheria shallon;* Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus;* Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum;* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum.*

Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

Footnote 6 - This indicator is looking at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer.

Footnote 7- See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 10

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	2
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3
4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	3
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland**[4]	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3

7	**Woodland regeneration**[5]	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	1
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure**[6]	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	1
11	**Veteran trees**[7]	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	1
12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	1
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.

Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus;* Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera;* Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica;* Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus;* Shallon *Gaultheria shallon;* Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus;* Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum;* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum.*

Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

Footnote 6 - This indicator is looking at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer.

Footnote 7- See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 11

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	2
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3
4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	3
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland**[4]	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3

7	**Woodland regeneration**[5]	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	2
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure**[6]	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	2
11	**Veteran trees**[7]	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	1
12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	1
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

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Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

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1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 12
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	3
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3
4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	3
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland**[4]	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3

7	**Woodland regeneration**[5]	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	2
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure**[6]	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	3
11	**Veteran trees**[7]	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	1
12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	2
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.

Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus;* Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera;* Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica;* Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus;* Shallon *Gaultheria shallon;* Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus;* Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum;* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum.*

Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

Footnote 6 - This indicator is looking at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer.

Footnote 7- See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 13

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	1
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3
4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	2
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland**[4]	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3

7	**Woodland regeneration**[5]	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	1
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure**[6]	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	1
11	**Veteran trees**[7]	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	1
12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	1
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.

Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus;* Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera;* Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica;* Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus;* Shallon *Gaultheria shallon;* Snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus;* Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum;* and Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum.*

Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.

Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.

Footnote 6 - This indicator is looking at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer.

Footnote 7- See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:

1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1g – 14 – Ashen Grove
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
1	**Age distribution of trees**[1]	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	3
2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	1
4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	3
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	**Open space within woodland**[4]	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3

7	**Woodland regeneration**[5]	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	2
8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	2
10	**Woodland vertical structure**[6]	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	3
11	**Veteran trees**[7]	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	2
12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	2
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	1
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

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5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

W1d – 1
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

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

See UKHab

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here: https://woodlandwildlifetoolkit.sylva.org.uk/assess

Condition Assessment Criteria

	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator
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2	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	**Invasive plant species**[3]	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3
4	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	2
5	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
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8	**Tree health**	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	**Woodland vertical structure**[6]	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	1
11	**Veteran trees**[7]	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	1
12	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	**Woodland disturbance**[8]	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	1
				Total score (out of a possible 39)	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
Total score >32 (33 to 39)	Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32	Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.

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1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm^2;
2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter;
3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter;

4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs;
5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay.

Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)

G4 – 1

UKHab Habitat Type(s)
Grassland - Modified grassland
Habitat Description
See UKHab

Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	There must be 6-8 species per m^2. Note - if a grassland has 9 or more species per m^2 it should be classified as a moderate distinctiveness grassland habitat type. **NB - this criterion is non-negotiable for achieving moderate condition.**
2	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.
3	Some scattered scrub (including bramble) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of shrubs with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.
4	Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area, such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.
5	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.
6	Cover of bracken less than 20%.
7	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) and undesirable species[1] make up less than 5% of ground cover.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
Passes 6 or 7 of 7 criteria including passing essential criterion 1	Good (3)
Passes 4 or 5 of 7 criteria including passing essential criterion 1	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1, 2 or 3 of 7 criteria; OR 4, 5 or 6 of criteria but failing criterion 1	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - Species considered undesirable 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*, greater plantain Plantago major, white clover *Trifolium repens*, cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high & very high distinctiveness)

G3C – 1
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland
Grassland - Lowland meadows
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland
Grassland - Other neutral grassland
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430) [Note Tall herb habitat that does not meet the Annex 1 definition should be recorded as "Other neutral grassland"]
Grassland - Upland acid grassland
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland
Grassland - Upland hay meadows
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland

Habitat Description

See UKHab

* Note Tall herb habitat that does not meet the definition of Annex 1 habitat 'Tall herb communities (H6430)' should be recorded as "Other neutral grassland"

Condition Assessment Criteria

1	The appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches characteristics of the specific grassland habitat type (see UKHab definition). Wildflowers, sedges and indicator species for the specific grassland habitat type are very clearly and easily visible throughout the sward. **NB - This criterion is essential for achieving moderate condition for non-acid grassland types only.**
2	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.
3	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.
4	Cover of bracken less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.
5	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981). Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition1 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.
Additional Group (Non-acid types only)	
6	There are greater than 9 species per metre squared. **NB - This criterion is essential for achieving good condition (non-acid grassland types only**).
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score – Acid Grassland Types**
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score – Non - Acid Grassland Types**
Passes 5 of 6 criteria, including essential criterion 1 and 6.	Good (3)

Passes 3 or 4 of 6 criteria, including essential criterion 1.	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1, 2 criteria of 6 criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion 1 and 6	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - Species indicative of sub-optimal 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*, cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high & very high distinctiveness)

G3C – 2
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland
Grassland - Lowland meadows
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland
Grassland - Other neutral grassland
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430) [Note Tall herb habitat that does not meet the Annex 1 definition should be recorded as "Other neutral grassland"]
Grassland - Upland acid grassland
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland
Grassland - Upland hay meadows
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland

Habitat Description	
See UKHab * Note Tall herb habitat that does not meet the definition of Annex 1 habitat 'Tall herb communities (H6430)' should be recorded as "Other neutral grassland"	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	The appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches characteristics of the specific grassland habitat type (see UKHab definition). Wildflowers, sedges and indicator species for the specific grassland habitat type are very clearly and easily visible throughout the sward. **NB - This criterion is essential for achieving moderate condition for non-acid grassland types only.**
2	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.
3	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.
4	Cover of bracken less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.
5	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981). Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition1 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.
Additional Group (Non-acid types only)	
6	There are greater than 9 species per metre squared. **NB - This criterion is essential for achieving good condition (non-acid grassland types only**).

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score – Acid Grassland Types
Passes 5 of 5 criteria	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 5 criteria	Poor (1)

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score – Non - Acid Grassland Types
Passes 5 of 6 criteria, including essential criterion 1 and 6.	Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 of 6 criteria, including essential criterion 1.	Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1, 2 criteria of 6 criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion 1 and 6	Poor (1)

Notes

Footnote 1 - Species indicative of sub-optimal 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*, cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

Condition Sheet: WETLAND Habitat Type

F2e – 1 – fairly good
No photo

UKHab Habitat Type(s)

Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic (CFGM) [Use this condition sheet unless associated with a species rich grassland sward, reedbed or fen, in which case record and assess as the relevant habitat type (plus Ditch condition sheet for any ditches)].
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)

Habitat Description

For Oceanic valley mires - see EUNIS

Floodplain wetland mosaic (CFGM) - Where an area is included within the (soon to be published) "Floodplain Wetland Mosaic Habitat Inventory" as extant habitat OR included within the "Floodplain with potential for restoration to Wetland Mosaic" layer it should be recorded within the metric as FWM habitat. In these cases the ditches form an integral part of the habitat and should not be recorded separately as linear features in the Rivers & Streams part of the metric.
If it is NOT included within either layer of the inventory it should be assessed, and entered into the metric, as the appropriate habitat (e.g. modified grassland, cereal crop, temporary lakes, ponds and pools). Any ditches should be recorded separately within the River and Streams part of the metric.
Until this new inventory is published, you should use existing inventories for floodplain habitats, including the Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh layer of the Priority Habitat Inventory (England) and any local habitat data.

https://data.gov.uk/dataset/4b6ddab7-6c0f-4407-946e-d6499f19fcde/priority-habitat-inventory-england

For all other wetland habitats see UKHab	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
CORE CRITERIA - Applicable to **all wetland habitat types**:	
1	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. **NB - this criterion is non-negotiable for achieving good condition.**
2	The appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches characteristics of the specific wetland habitat type (see definitions and links above). Indicator species for the specific wetland habitat type[1] are very clearly and easily visible.
3	The water supplies (groundwater, surfacewater and/or rainwater) to the wetland are of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.
4	Cover of scrub and scattered trees less than 10%.
5	Cover of bare ground less than 5%.
6	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) and undesirable species[1] make up less than 5% of ground cover.
ADDITIONAL CRITERION - only applicable to **Fen and Purple moor grass and rush pasture** habitat type:	
7a	No more than 25% of the fen area has a continuous cover of litter (i.e. dead vegetation) preventing regeneration.
ADDITIONAL CRITERION - only applicable to **Bog** habitat type:	
7b	Sphagnum and cottongrasses are at least frequent. Cover of ericaceous dwarf-shrubs[2] is less than 75%.
ADDITIONAL CRITERION - only applicable to **Reedbed** habitat type:	
7c	The reedbed has a diverse structure with between 60 and 80% reeds. Other areas may include open water (at least 10%), species-rich fen and/or wet woodland.

ADDITIONAL CRITERION - only applicable to **Floodplain wetland mosaic (CFGM)** habitat type:	
7d	All ditches recorded within the habitat achieve Good condition as assessed using the Ditch condition sheet.
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**
If 6 criteria assessed:	
• Passes 5 or 6 of 6 core criteria, INCLUDING non-negotiable core criterion 1	Good (3)
• Passes 3 or 4 of 6 core criteria; OR • Passes 5 of 6 core criteria EXCLUDING non-negotiable core criterion 1	Moderate (2)
• Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 6 core criteria	Poor (1)
If 7 criteria assessed:	
• Passes 5 or 6 of 6 core criteria, INCLUDING non-negotiable core criterion 1; AND • Passes additional criterion 7a, 7b, 7c OR 7d where applicable	Good (3)
• Passes 4 or 5 of 7 criteria; OR • Passes 6 of 7 criteria EXCLUDING either non-negotiable core criterion 1 or additional criterion 7a, 7b, 7c OR 7d	Moderate (2)
• Passes 0, 1, 2 or 3 of 7 criteria	Poor (1)
Notes	

Footnote 1 - For fens, specify what fen type is present - alkaline, neutral, acidic/eutrophic, mesotrophic, oligotrophic.

Footnote 2 - Species considered undesirable for this habitat type include: creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare,* common nettle *Urtica dioica*, docks *Rumex* spp., cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, common ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*.

Footnote 3 - Ericaceous dwarf shrubs include: crowberry *Empetrum nigrum*, cowberry *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, bog bilberry *Vaccinium uliginosum*, cranberry *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, heather *Calluna vulgaris*, cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, bog-rosemary *Andromeda polifolia*, bog myrtle *Myrica gale.*

Reservoir (r-1)

JNCC PH1 Classification	Standing open water	Distinctiveness	Medium
UKHABS Classification	Lakes - Reservoirs		
Condition Sheet	Lake Naturalness Assessment	Strategic Significance	Formally identified in local strategy
Area of Habitat within Application Boundary	7.9 ha	Connectivity	Low
Summary of Condition Assessment Rationale	The lowest scoring Lake Naturalness Assessment indicators in each sub-category were averaged to 3.5. The results of the assessment are highlighted in the sections below. Lake Naturalness Assessment indicators into a condition score of 'Fairly Poor' for use with the Defra Metric 3.1.	Condition	Fairly Poor

Class	Physical Naturalness		
	Sub-categories		
	Shoreline condition	Riparian land up to 10m from high water mark	Lake morphology if artificial

1 Natural	No evidence of human physical modifications of the shoreline. A marginal fringing wetland is likely, particularly in lowland lakes.	Riparian land is all semi-natural.	The edges shelve gently allowing colonisation by plants.
2	Physical modifications of limited spatial extent - no more than 5% ofshoreline). A marginal fringing wetland is likely, particularly in lowland lakes.	Riparian land is predominantly semi-natural (90%).	Colonisation by plants should bepossible at least 10m from the edge.
3	Physical modifications and non- natural riparian land use of moderate spatial extent – no more than 1/3 of the shoreline. Marginalfringing wetlands are restricted in perimeter extent and depth.	Riparian land semi- natural for at least 2/3 of its extent.	Colonisation by plants should bepossible at least 3m from the edge.
4	Physical modifications extensive upto 2/3 of the shoreline.	Riparian land semi-natural for at least 1/3 of its extent.	The edges may be steep resulting in little habitat that can be colonised by plants. Only a very narrow strip of emergent, floating or submerged plants may exist.
5 Least natural	Modification of the shoreline is widespread with more than 2/3 ofthe shoreline reinforced. Marginalfringing wetlands are absent.	Riparian land semi-natural for less than 1/3 of its extent.	If the site is artificial the edges may be steep resulting in little orno habitat that can be colonised by plants. Only a very narrow strip of emergent, floating or submerged plants may exist.
Lowest Class Score for Physical Naturalness			**4**
Class	Hydrological naturalness		
	Sub-categories		
	Structures	Water level fluctuations	Inflows and outflows
1	No structures affecting water levels or creating barriers.	Natural seasonal water level fluctuations are expected.	Any inflows and outflows are natural, the surrounding land is not drained and ditches are absent.

2	Structures such as sluices and impoundments maybe present, but are passable to most fish species, most of the time. This may be due to the presence of a fish pass or because the structure does not present an insurmountable obstacle.	Water levels naturally fluctuate or mimic a naturally fluctuating regime in a seasonal fashion (water levels higher in winter than in summer) and only moderate in extent. This may occur via active management of the water levels or naturally behind a structure if water levels can fall below its height in summer.	No additional ditches enter the lake, but inflows and outflows may have some modifications.
3	A structure is present which is impassable to most fish species, most of the time.	Water levels fixed and unable to fluctuate naturally.	Outflows may have been modified to reduce lake extent. Alternatively surrounding land may have been drained with ditches forming artificial inflows.
4	Large impassable (all fish species, at all times) structure is present.	Water levels are heavily depleted by abstraction resulting in considerable drawdown (but by less than 2m depth).	N/A
5	Very large impassable structures present.	Drawdown of more than 2m depth annually.	Lakes in this category are likely to be water supply reservoirs or part of hydro-electric schemes.
Lowest Class Score for Hydrological Naturalness			**3**

Class	Chemical naturalness			
	Sub-categories (and method)			
	Water clarity	Algae	Submerged plant distribution	Water quality or biological sampling
1	The lake substrate or Secchi disc will be visible through ≤ 3m of water.	Algal growth of any type will be negligible.	Submerged plants will grow wherever the substrate is nottoo coarse to enable plant growth.	Water quality test kits do not register any positive results. Biological sampling indicates no evidence of pollution.

2.	The lake substrateor Secchi disc will be visible through ≤ 3m of water.	Noticeable algal growth may occasionally occur particularly in high alkalinity lakes, but this will not be persistent or widespread. Filamentousand epiphytic algae will be rare.	Submerged plants may be limited to a depth of less than 3m.	Water quality test kits register positiveresults but at low concentrations. Biological sampling indicates low levels of pollution.
3	The lake substrate or Secchi disc will be visible through ≤ 1m of water. Water maybe clear at certain times of the yearbut not others.	There may be moderate extent of filamentous algae and algal blooms may occur particularly inspring and autumn, but will not be persistent. Plants may have a heavyepiphytic burden.	Some submerged plants will be present but these are unlikely to be abundant or grow to great depths unless they are species tolerant of nutrient enrichment. Alternatively, there may be an abundance of submerged plant growth early in the growth season but this will have crashed by August.	Water quality test kits register moderate levels of pollution. Biological sampling indicates moderate impacts on water quality.
4	Water will be brown or green. The lake substrate or Secchi disc will be visible through ≤ 50cm of water.	There may be frequentalgal blooms or large extents of filamentous algae.	Submerged plants will be very sparse if present.	Water quality testkits register high levels of pollution. Biological sampling indicates high impacts on water quality.
5	Water will be brown or green. Unable to see the bottom under 25 cm of water or more.	Frequent algal blooms. There may be extensivefilamentous algae.	No submerged plants are present.	Water quality test kits register very high pollutant concentrations. Biological sampling indicates major pollution issues.
Lowest Class score for Chemical Naturalness				**4**
Class	Biological naturalness			
	Non-native plant species		Non-native animal species	

1	No evidence of non-native species in the lake or on the riparian land.	No evidence of non-native species in the lake or on the riparian land.	
2	Non-native plants should occupy no more than 5% of shoreline or lake area.	Non-native animals should rarely be encountered and not be creating an obvious impact. For some species such as carp their impact may be more easily spotted than the individuals. When the water is constantly a muddy opaque brown, only floating plants remain and there is no other form of sedimentdisturbance such as boat traffic, carp are likelyto be the cause.	
3	Non-native plants occupy up to 25% of the shoreline.	At least one non-native animal found when appropriate search technique is used.	
4	Non-native plants occupying up to 60% of the shoreline.	Multiple non-native animals found whensearched for.	
5	Non-native plants occupying more than 60% of the shoreline or lake area.	Non-native animals are numerous, individuals found with little effort.	
Lowest Class Score for Biological Naturalness			**3**

Summary condition scores and justification notes - All England Lawn Tennis Club – Updated Condition Assessments for Metric 3.1 (August 2022)

Tree lines

W1g6.1 (L1)

Mod cond – 4 out of 5 fails 2 bc gaps more than 5m

W1g6.2 (L2)

Good cond meets all criteria

W1g6.3 (L3)

Moderate condition, adjacent to pathway

W1g6.4 (L4)

3 out of 5 moderate (gaps and path adj)

W1g6.5 (L5)

4 of 5 moderate (fails on gaps)

W1g6.6 (L6)

4 of 5 moderate (fails on gaps)

W1g6.7 (L7)

4 of 5 moderate (fails on gaps)

W1g6.8

2 of 5 Poor (fails on gaps, veterans, and vegetated strip)

W1g6.9

4 of 5 (fails on gaps)

W1g6.10

4 of 5 (fails on gaps)

W1g6.11 (L8)

5 – good

W1g6.12 (L9)

4 – moderate (fails on gaps)

W1g6.13 (L10)

4 – moderate (fails on gaps)

W1g6.14 (L23)

3 of 5 (fails on gaps and mature trees)

W1g6.15 (L24)

3 of 5 (fails on gaps and mature trees)

W1g6.16 (L11)

5 of 5 (Good)

W1g6.17 (L12)

5 = good

W1g6.18 (L14)

1 of 5 – poor (all trees healthy but fails everything else)

W1g6.19 (L13)

4 moderate (fails on gaps)

W1g6.20 (L16)

3 of 5 (gap and no mature)

W1g6.21 (L15)

3 of 5 (gap and no mature)

W1g6.22 (L17)

4 of 5 (gappy at one end but long mature tree line means of higher value = fairly good)

W1g6.23 (L19)

4 of 5 (Long line of mature trees) – fails only on occasional gaps over 5m along very long length so fairly good.

W1g6.24 (L20)

5 of 5 - Good

W1g6.25 (L21)

3 of 5 (no mature and gaps present)

W1g6.26 (L22)

4 of 5 (fails on gaps but over very long length with many mature trees, so suggest fits fairly good class)

W1g6.27 (no previous)

3 of 5 (fails on gaps and adjacent road/pavement, but supports many mature and veteran trees over very long length, so suggest fits fairly good class)

W1g6.28 (line of pollarded willows)

3 of 5 (fails on gaps and adjacent vegetation)

W1g6.29 (line of oaks and scrub along south edge of lake)

5 of 5 -good

W1g6.30 (L18)

4 of 5 (fails on gap)

W1g6.31 (Church Rd)

Poor - 2 of 5 - Fails on vegetation, gaps and tree health

Urban trees

U1

Oak, lime, hornbeam, and Turkey oak. Semi-mature. Institutional land.

2 of 6 – poor - Fails on age of trees and canopy gaps and microhabitats and vegetation adjacent.

U2

3 of 6 - moderate – fails of gaps, age, microhabitats.

U3

3 of 6 - moderate – fails of gaps, age, microhabitats. Small area of birch / oak / scrub / field maple / cherry / Hawthorn over mown amenity grass

Woodland

W1g.1 (B1)

2 3 3 1 2 3 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 = 26 = Moderate

W1g.2 (B2)

Oak woodland - 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 2 = 26 = Moderate

W1g.3 (B3)

Oak woodland – 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 = 25 = poor (fairly poor)

W1g.4 (island)

2 2 (geese damage) 3 2 3 3 1 (geese damage) 3 1 2 2 2 1 (geese nutrient damage) = 27 Moderate

W1g.5 (centre of north golf course)

2 3 3 2 3 2 1 3 1 2 1 1 2 = 26 moderate

W1g.6 (north west perimeter)

3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 1 2 2 2 2 = 32 (moderate)

W1g.7 (B4)

2 3 3 2 3 3 1 3 1 2 3 1 2 = 28 = moderate

W1g.8 (M1)

2 3 3 2 2 2 1 3 1 2 1 1 1 = 24 = poor

W1g.9 (B5)

1 3 3 2 3 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 = 23 = poor

W1g.10 (B6)

2 3 3 3 3 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 = 26 = poor

W1g.11 (B7)

2 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 1 2 1 1 1 = 28 = moderate

W1g.12 (southwestern tip)

3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 1 3 1 1 2 = 31 = moderate

W1g.13 (central island surrounded by canalised ditch)

1 3 3 2 3 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 = 24 = poor

W1g.14 (Ashen Grove woodland - adjacent to clubhouse)

3 3 1 (Rhododendron) 3 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 2 1 = 31 = moderate

Target note: Ashen Grove woodland. The woodland canopy throughout was primarily comprised of dominant pedunculate oak Quercus robur and ash Fraxinus excelsior with locally frequent silver birch Betula pendula, sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus and occasional Norway maple Acer platanoides. The woodland understorey in the north and east was formed of abundant elm Ulmus sp. holly Ilex aquifolium, with occasional yew Taxus baccata and locally abundant hawthorn, regenerating ash and sycamore.

Woodland ground flora was largely comprised of locally dominant areas of ivy Hedera helix, bramble Rubus fruticosus agg., common nettle Urtica dioica, and grasslands dominated by cock's-foot Dactylis glomerata. The woodland supports an ephemeral wetland as a result of a water outlet draining from the southeast corner of the lake.

Note also – Rhododendron recorded on additional condition assessments

Wet woodland

W1d.1

1 3 3 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 = 22 = poor

Grasslands (modified)

G4.1 (all modified grassland within Site) = Poor

Fail - less than 6-8sp p m sq – PASS REQUIRED TO MEET MODERATE

Fail - lack of sward diversity

Pass – absence of scrub

Fail - Physical damage above 5% from mowing and golf activities

Pass -bare ground present but below 5%

Pass – no bracken cover

Pass – absence of non-natives

G3C.1 and .2 Grassland - Other Neutral (Northeast roughs)

(Moderate)

Pass (Essential criterion) – Fits UK Habs Description

Pass – varied sward

Pass – Bare ground less than 5%

Pass – bracken and scrub <5%

Pass – absence of INNS and damage <5%

Fail – less than 9 spp per m sq.

G3C.3 Grassland – Other Neutral (Central seeded wildflower area)

(Poor)

Fail (Essential criterion) – Doesn't fit UK Habs Description – seeded / created wildflower mix

Pass – varied sward

Pass – Bare ground less than 5%

Pass – bracken and scrub <5%

Pass – absence of INNS and damage <5%

Pass – more than 9 spp per m sq.

H3.1 (Mixed Scrub) -Northeast edge

Moderate

Fail – hawthorn comprises over 75% cover

Pass – good age range

Pass – absence of INNS

Pass - scrub has a well-developed edge

Fail – no clearings, glades or rides present

H3.2 (Mixed Scrub) – west of cricket ground

Poor

Fail – hawthorn comprises over 75% cover

Fail – poor age range

Pass – absence of INNS

Fail – poorly developed edge

Fail – no clearings, glades or rides present

H3.3 (Mixed Scrub) -Southern edge

Moderate

Pass – varied assemblage and species composition

Pass – good age range

Pass – absence of INNS

Pass - scrub has a well-developed edge

Fail – no clearings, glades or rides present

F2e.1 (Reedbed)

Fairly good - because pass of criterion 1 has been highly precautionary

Precautionary pass / undetermined – water table maintained in part but noticeable reduction of water table following installation of new drainage in SE corner of lake. Notable areas of exposed mud during summer visits.

Pass - Appearance and species in line with UK Habs

Fail – confirmed poor water quality based on APEM work

Pass – scrub/trees <10%

Pass – bare ground <10%

Pass – non-natives and undesirable <5%

Pass – diverse structure

Appendix C

BNG Metric 3.1. 51365-LUC-XX-XX-RP-YE-00010 P02

NATURAL ENGLAND

The Biodiversity Metric 3.1

auditing and accounting for biodiversity

Calculation Tool

Open Tool

ISBN: 978-1-78354-953-5

The Biodiversity Metric 3.1 - Calculation Tool
Start page

Project details	
Planning authority:	London Boroughs of Merton and Wandsworth
Project name:	Wimbledon Park Project
Applicant:	All England Lawn Tennis Club
Application type:	Full
Planning application reference:	Wimbledon Park Project
Assessor:	Ella Moseley & Kaja Redler
Reviewer:	David Green
Metric version:	3.1
Assessment date:	23/04/2024
Planning authority reviewer:	

Instructions

Main menu

Results

Cell style conventions	
	Enter data
	Automatic lookup
	Result

View all

Reset view

On-site baseline map

Insert

On-site post intervention map

Insert

Off-site baseline map

Insert

Off-site post intervention map

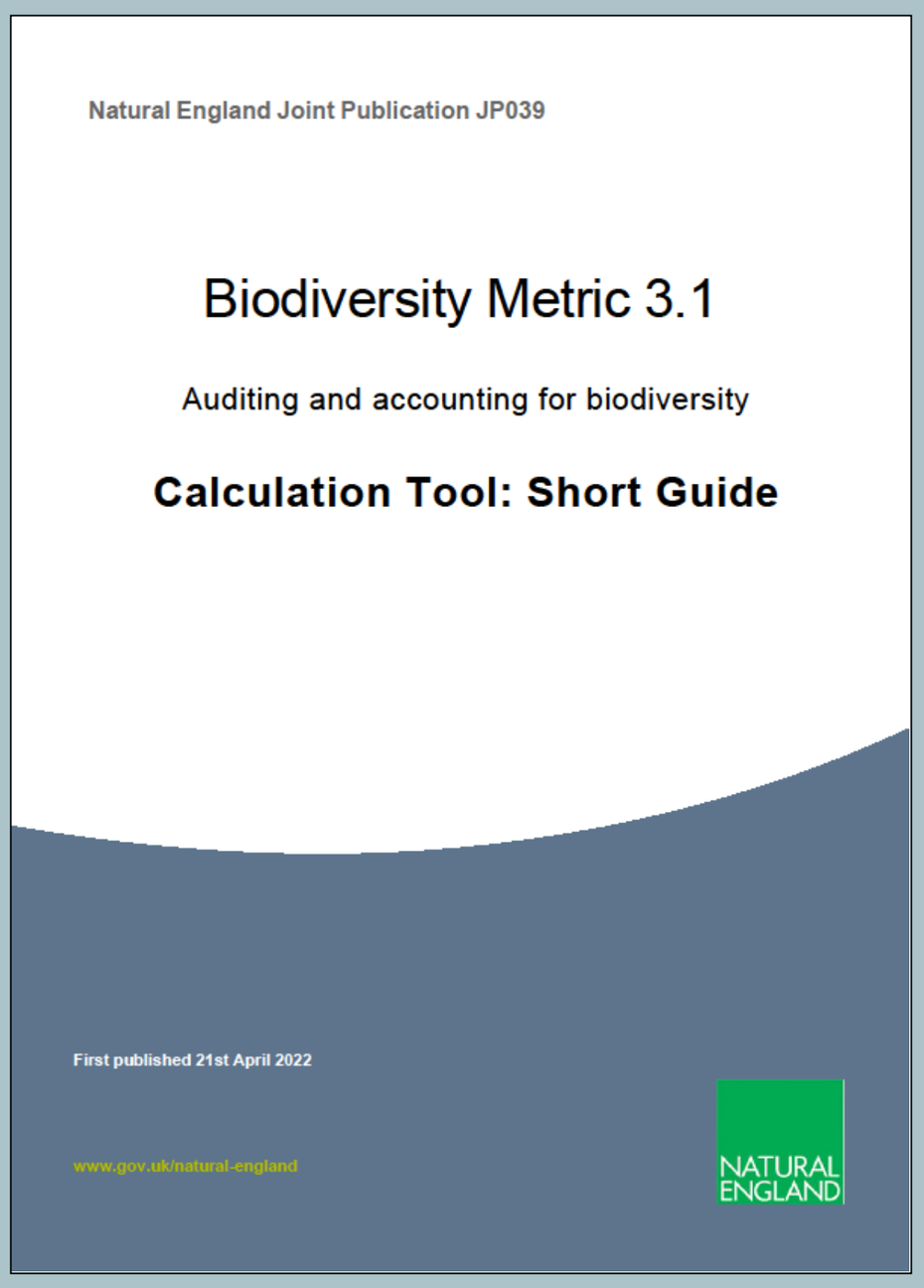
Insert

The Biodiversity Metric 3.1 - Calculation Tool Instructions

Start page

Main menu

Double click the front page below to open the file



The Biodiversity Metric 3.1 - Calculation Tool Main menu

Key

- Area habitats
- Hedgerows and lines of trees
- Rivers and streams

Start page | Instructions | Technical data | Results

Start here

1 → 2 → 3 → 4

On-site baseline

- A-1 On-site habitat baseline
- B-1 On-site hedge baseline
- C-1 On-site river baseline

On-site post development

- A-2 Habitat creation
- A-3 Habitat enhancement
- B-2 Hedgerow creation
- B-3 Hedgerow enhancement
- C-2 River creation
- C-3 River enhancement

Off-site baseline

- D-1 Off-site habitat baseline
- E-1 Off-site hedge baseline
- F-1 Off-site river baseline

Off-site post development

- D-2 Off-site habitat creation
- D-3 Off-site habitat enhancement
- E-2 Off-site hedge creation
- E-3 Off-site hedge enhancement
- F-2 Off-site river creation
- F-3 Off-site river enhancement

Urban tree helper

Tree size	Number of trees and area (ha) for each condition state					
	Poor	Area	Moderate	Area	Good	Area
Small		0.0000		0.0000	1	0.0041
Medium		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000
Large		0.0000	1	0.0764	2	0.1528
Total	**0**	**0.0000**	**1**	**0.0764**	**3**	**0.1569**

The Biodiversity Metric 3.1 - Calculation Tool Results

Return to start page

Headline results

Detailed results

Habitat trading summary

Wimbledon Park Project

Headline Results

Return to results menu

On-site baseline	*Habitat units*	167.03
	Hedgerow units	41.02
	River units	0.00
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	205.36
	Hedgerow units	43.60
	River units	1.16
On-site net % change (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	22.95%
	Hedgerow units	6.28%
	River units	0.00%
Off-site baseline	*Habitat units*	0.00
	Hedgerow units	0.42
	River units	0.00
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	0.00
	Hedgerow units	5.67
	River units	0.00
Total net unit change (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	38.33
	Hedgerow units	7.83
	River units	1.16
Total on-site net % change plus off-site surplus (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	22.95%
	Hedgerow units	19.09%
	River units	100.00%
Trading rules Satisfied?		No - Check Trading Summary ▲

Wimbledon Park Project

Detailed Results

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Summary Figures

Net project biodiversity units (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention/creation)	*Habitat units*	38.33
	Hedgerow units	7.83
	River units	1.16
Total project biodiversity % change (including all On-site & Off-site Habitat Creation + Retained Habitats)	*Habitat units*	22.95%
	Hedgerow units	19.09%
	River units	100.00%

Combined habitat retention and enhancement

	Habitats	Hedgerows	Rivers
Total on-site and off-site baseline area / length	40.00	5.23	0.00
Total on-site and off-site baseline units	167.03	41.44	0.00
Total on-site and off-site baseline area / length retained	0.16	1.90	0.00
Total on-site and off-site baseline units retained	1.13	20.95	0.00
Area / length proposed for enhancement	8.29	1.46	0.00
Baseline units proposed for enhancement	57.17	9.93	0.00
Total on-site and off-site baseline area / length lost	31.55	1.87	0.00
Total on-site and off-site baseline units lost	108.72	10.56	0.00

Area Habitats

Area habitats

On site change by broad habitat type

Habitat group	Baseline: Existing area	Baseline: Existing value	Post development on site: Proposed area	Post development on site: Proposed value	Onsite Change: Area change	Onsite Change: Onsite Unit change
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland	24.44	62.77	15.32	99.03	-9.12	36.26
Heathland and shrub	0.67	6.07	0.19	1.46	-0.48	-4.61
Lakes	8.29	57.20	8.97	71.37	0.68	14.17
Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	1.97	1.38	10.23	0.73	8.26	-0.65
Wetland	0.24	4.14	1.12	8.07	0.88	3.93
Woodland and forest	4.39	35.47	4.53	24.70	0.14	-10.76
Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal Hard Structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Off site change by broad habitat type

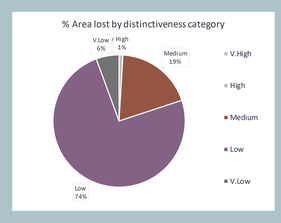
Habitat group	Baseline: Existing area	Baseline: Off-site Existing value	Post development Off-site: Off-site proposed area	Post development Off-site: Off site Proposed value	Off-Site Change: Off-site area change	Off-Site Change: Off-site unit change
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal Hard Structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

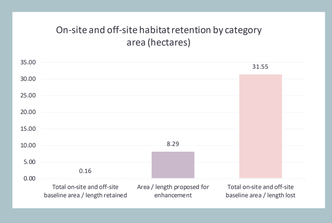
Combined on site and off site change by broad habitat type

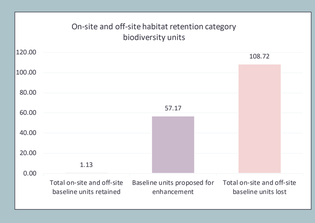
Habitat group	Baseline: Existing area	Baseline: Existing value	On-site and Off-site post development: Combined proposed area	On-site and Off-site post development: Combined proposed value	Combined change: Proposed area	Combined change: Proposed value
Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland	24.44	62.77	15.32	99.03	-9.12	36.26
Heathland and shrub	0.67	6.07	0.19	1.46	-0.48	-4.61
Lakes	8.29	57.20	8.97	71.37	0.68	14.17
Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	1.97	1.38	10.23	0.73	8.26	-0.65
Wetland	0.24	4.14	1.12	8.07	0.88	3.93
Woodland and forest	4.39	35.47	4.53	24.70	0.14	-10.76
Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal Hard Structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

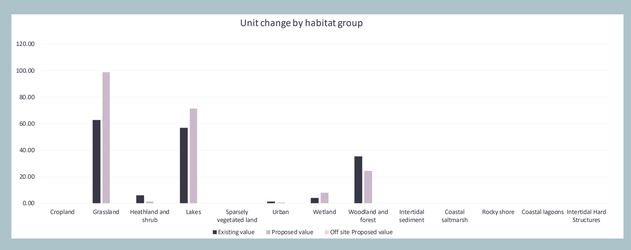
Combined area lost by distinctiveness band

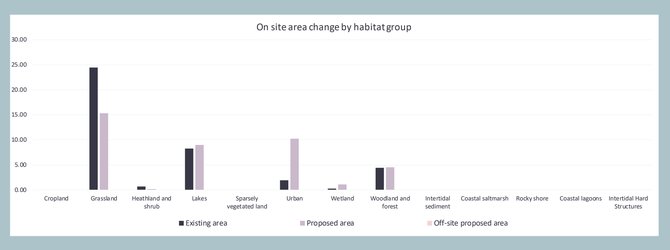
Category	Area lost (hectares)	Area lost (%)
V.High	0	
High	0.296	1
Medium	5.994	19
Low	23.49	74
V.Low	1.77	6

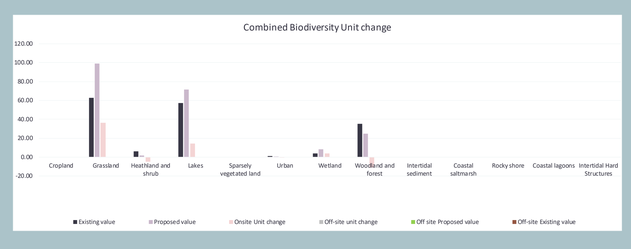


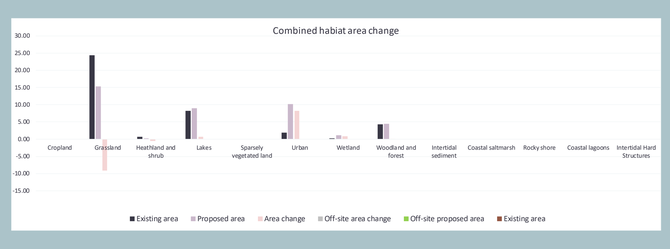












Hedgerows and lines of Trees

Hedgerows and lines of trees

On site change by hedgerow type

Hedgerow type	Baseline: Existing length on-site	Baseline: Existing value	Post development on site: Proposed length on-site	Post development on site: Proposed value on-site	Onsite Change: On-site length change	Onsite Change: On-site Unit change
Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.37	3.76	0.37	3.76
Native Species Rich Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.37	4.99	0.37	4.99
Native Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Species Rich Hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	4.35	40.07	3.36	34.85	-0.99	-5.22
Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable) - with Bank or Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Hedgerow	0.33	0.76	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-0.76
Line of Trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of Trees - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hedge Ornamental Non Native	0.17	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-0.20

Off site change by hedgerow type

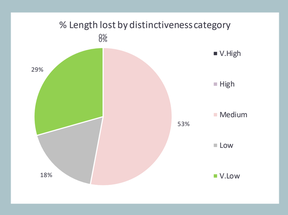
Hedgerow type	Off site baseline: Existing length off-site	Off site baseline: Existing value off-site	Post development off site: Proposed length off-site	Post development off site: Proposed value off-site	Off site Change: Off-site length change	Off site Change: Off site Unit change
Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.51	0.00	3.51
Native Species Rich Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Species Rich Hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.16	0.00	2.16
Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable) - with Bank or Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of Trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of Trees - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hedge Ornamental Non Native	0.38	0.42	0.00	0.00	-0.38	-0.42

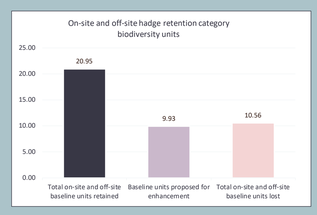
Combined on and off site change by hedgerow type

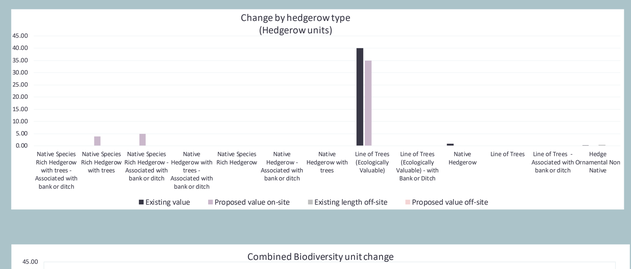
Hedgerow type	Baseline: Existing length	Baseline: Existing value	Post development on site: Proposed length	Post development on site: Proposed value	Onsite Change: length change	Onsite Change: Onsite Unit change
Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.37	7.27	0.37	7.27
Native Species Rich Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.37	4.99	0.37	4.99
Native Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Species Rich Hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	4.35	40.07	3.36	37.00	-0.99	-3.06
Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable) - with Bank or Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native Hedgerow	0.33	0.76	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-0.76
Line of Trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of Trees - Associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hedge Ornamental Non Native	0.55	0.61	0.00	0.00	-0.55	-0.61

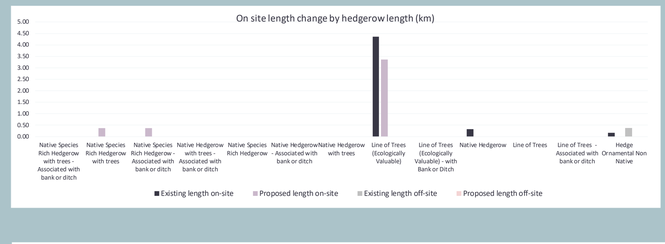
Combined length lost by distinctiveness band

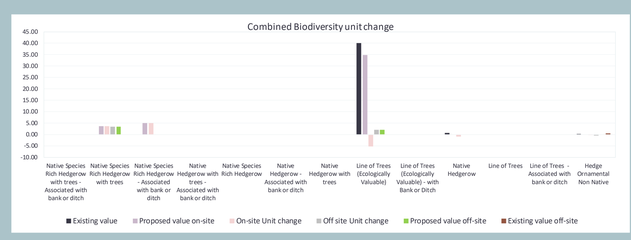
Category	Length lost (KM)	Length lost (%)
V.High	0	
High	0	
Medium	0.991	53
Low	0.33	18
V.Low	0.55	29

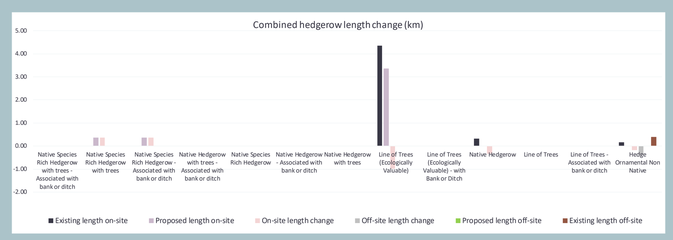












Rivers and Streams

Rivers and Streams

On site change by river type

River type	Baseline: Existing length	Baseline: Existing value	Post development on site: Proposed length	Post development on site: Proposed value	Onsite Change: length change	Onsite Change: Onsite Unit change
Priority Habitat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Rivers and Streams	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2
Ditches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culvert	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Off site change by river type

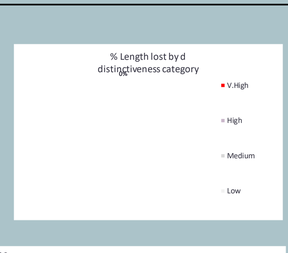
River type	Baseline: Existing length off-site	Baseline: Existing value off-site	Post development off-site: Proposed length off-site	Post development off-site: Proposed value off-site	Off-site Change: Off-site length change	Off-site Change: Off-site unit change
Priority Habitat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Rivers and Streams	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ditches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culvert	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

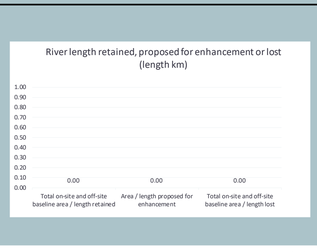
Combined on and off site change by river type

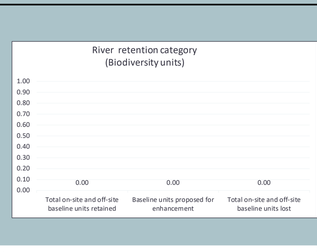
River type	Baseline: Existing length	Baseline: Existing value	Post development on site: Proposed length	Post development on site: Proposed value	Onsite Change: length change	Onsite Change: Onsite Unit change
Priority Habitat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Rivers and Streams	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2
Ditches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Culvert	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

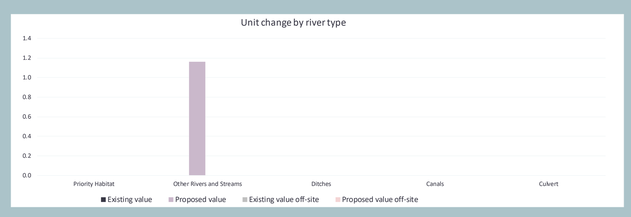
Combined length lost by distinctiveness band

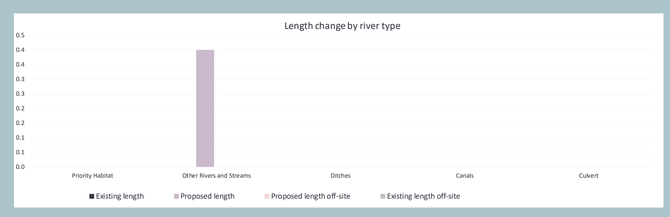
Category	Length lost (KM)	Length lost (%)
V.High	0	
High	0	
Medium	0	
Low	0	

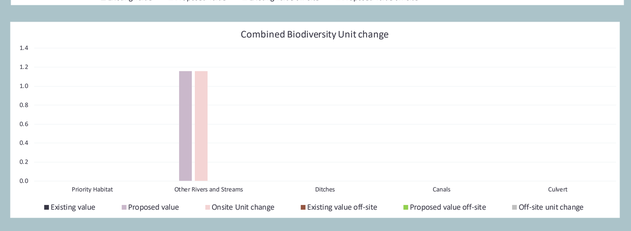


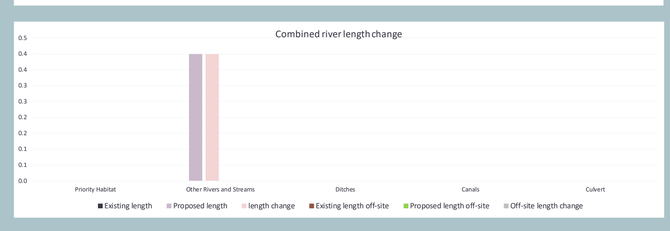












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Trading Summary

Distinctiveness Group	Trading Rule	Trading Satisfied?
Very High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required 🛠	Yes ✓
High	Same habitat required =	Yes ✓
Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (≥)	No ▲
Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	Yes ✓

Very High Distinctiveness

Habitat group	Group	On Site Unit Change	Off Site Unit Change	Project wide Unit Change	Unit Losses
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Lowland meadows	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Upland hay meadows	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grasslands	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Blanket bog	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Depressions on Peat substrates (H7150)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Lowland raised bog	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Oceanic Valley Mire[1] (D2.1)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Very High Distinctiveness Summary

Very High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness defecit	0.00

High Distinctiveness

Habitat group	Group	On Site Unit Change	Off Site Unit Change	Project wide Unit Change	Losses not yet accounted for
Grassland - Traditional orchards	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Floodplain Wetland Mosaic (CFGM)	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (Annex 1)	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - High alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Marl Lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Peat Lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Ponds (Priority Habitat)	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Temporary lakes, ponds and pools	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Urban - Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wetland - Reedbeds	Wetland	3.93	0.00	3.93	
Woodland and forest - Felled	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Wet woodland	Woodland and forest	1.73	0.00	1.73	
Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mud	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Coastal saltmarsh - Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Coastal Saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Features of littoral sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral muddy sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		5.66	0.00	5.66	0.00

High Distinctiveness Summary

High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness defecit	5.66
Unit Defecit; Like for like not satisfied	☑ 0.00

Medium Distinctiveness

Habitat Group	Group	On site unit change	Off Site unit Change	Project wide unit change	Cumulative Broad Habitat Change
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen & nectar	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.94
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Grassland	69.94	0.00	69.94	
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4.61
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Heathland and shrub	-4.61	0.00	-4.61	
Lakes - Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat)	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.17
Lakes - Reservoirs	Lakes	14.17	0.00	14.17	
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.38
Urban - Biodiverse green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Urban - Urban Tree	Urban	-1.38	0.00	-1.38	
Woodland and forest - Other Scot's Pine woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	-12.49
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	Woodland and forest	-12.49	0.00	-12.49	
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Littoral sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial hard structures with Integrated Greening of Grey Infrastructure (IGGI)	Intertidal	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		65.63	0.00	65.63	

Medium Distinctiveness Summary

Medium Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness defecit	84.11
Medium Distinctiveness Broad Habitat Deficit to be offset by trading up	-18.48
Higher distinctiveness surplus units minus Medium Distinctivenss Broad Habitat Defecit	0.00
Cumulative surplus of units	84.11

Low Distinctiveness

Habitat group	Group	On site unit change	Off Site Unit Change	Project wide unit change
Cropland - Cereal crops	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Horticulture	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Intensive orchards	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Non-cereal crops	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Cereal crops winter stubble	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Modified grassland	Grassland	-33.68	0.00	-33.68
Grassland - Bracken	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Bioswale	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Allotments	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Facade-bound green wall	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Ground based green wall	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Ground level planters	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Other green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Intensive green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Introduced shrub	Urban	0.18	0.00	0.18
Urban - Rain garden	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Actively worked sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature	Urban	0.55	0.00	0.55
Urban - Vacant/derelict land/ bareground	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Vegetated garden	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh - Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mud	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral muddy sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial hard structures	Intertidal	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial features of hard structures	Intertidal	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (other)	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
		-32.95		-32.95

Low Distinctiveness Summary

Low Distinctiveness Net Change in Units	-32.95
Cumulative surplus of units	51.16

Wimbledon Park Project

A-1 Site Habitat Baseline

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows | Main Menu | Instructions

Ref	Habitats and areas			Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance			Suggested action to address habitat losses	Ecological baseline	Retention category biodiversity value						Bespoke compensation agreed for unacceptable losses	Comments	
	Broad Habitat	Habitat Type	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic Significance multiplier		Total habitat units	Area retained	Area enhanced	Baseline units retained	Baseline units enhanced	Area habitat lost	Units lost		Assessor comments	Reviewer comments
1	Wetland	Reedbeds	0.09	High	6	Fairly Good	2.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same habitat required =	1.55	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.09	1.55		Area 1: Fairly good - because pass of criterion 1 has	
2	Wetland	Reedbeds	0.01	High	6	Fairly Good	2.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same habitat required =	0.17	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.17		Area 2: as per .1 - All existing habitat lost during construction	
3	Wetland	Reedbeds	0.01	High	6	Fairly Good	2.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same habitat required =	0.17	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.17		Area 3: as per .1 - All existing habitat lost during construction	
4	Wetland	Reedbeds	0.02	High	6	Fairly Good	2.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same habitat required =	0.35	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.35		Area 4: as per .1 - All existing habitat lost during construction	
5	Wetland	Reedbeds	0.11	High	6	Fairly Good	2.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same habitat required =	1.90	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.11	1.90		Area 5: as per .1 - All existing habitat lost during construction	
6	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.25	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (1)	2.30	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.30		Area 1 (Moderate) Pass (Essential criterion) – Fits UK Habs Description Pass – varied award Pass – bare ground less than 5% Pass – bracken and scrub <5% Pass – absence of BNS and damage <5% Fail – less than 5 key species	
7	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.04	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (1)	0.37	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.37		Area 2 As per .1	
8	Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.66	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (1)	6.07	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.66	6.07		Area 3 (Poor) Fail (Essential criterion) – Doesn't fit UK Habs Description – seeded / created wildflower mix Pass – varied award Pass – bare ground less than 5% Pass – bracken and scrub <5% Pass – absence of BNS and damage <5% Fail – less than 5 key species	
9	Grassland	Modified grassland	10.21	Low	2	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required 2	23.48	0	0	0.00	0.00	10.21	23.48		Area 1 Northern golf course (Poor) Fail - less than 6 dep p m sq – PASS REQUIRED TO MEET MODERATE Fail - lack of inward diversity Pass – absence of scrub Fail - Physical damage above 8% from mowing and golf activities Pass -bare ground present but below 5% Pass – no bracken cover	
10	Grassland	Modified grassland	13.28	Low	2	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required 2	30.54	0	0	0.00	0.00	13.28	30.54		Area 2 Southern golf course grassland (Poor) - as per .1	
11	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.27	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (1)	2.48	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.27	2.48		Area 1 Northern Site Boundary Fail – hawthorn comprises over 75% cover Pass – good age range Pass – absence of BNS Pass - scrub has a well-developed edge Fail – no clearings, glades or rides present	
12	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.02	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.09	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09		Area 2 West of cricket ground Fail – hawthorn comprises over 75% cover Fail – poor age range Pass – absence of BNS Fail – poorly developed edge Fail – no clearings, glades or rides present	
13	Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.38	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	3.50	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.38	3.50		Area 3 Southern Site Boundary Pass – varied species abundance / assemblage Pass – good age range Pass – absence of BNS Pass - scrub has a well-developed edge Fail – no clearings, glades or rides present	
14	Lakes	Reservoirs	8.16	Medium	4	Fairly Poor	1.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	56.30	0	8.16	0.00	56.30	0.00	0.00		Area 1 Main Lake Body The lowest scoring Lake Naturalness Assessment indicators in each sub-category were averaged to 3.5. The results of the assessment are provided in the condition assessment forms. Lake Naturalness Assessment indicators into a condition score of 'Fairly Poor' for use with the Defra Metric 3.1. Lake retained and enhanced	
15	Lakes	Reservoirs	0.06	Medium	4	Fairly Poor	1.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.41	0	0.056	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.03		Area 2 as per .1	
16	Lakes	Reservoirs	0.03	Medium	4	Fairly Poor	1.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.21	0	0.03	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00		Area 3 as per .1	
17	Lakes	Reservoirs	0.01	Medium	4	Fairly Poor	1.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.07	0	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00		Area 4 as per .1	
18	Lakes	Reservoirs	0.03	Medium	4	Fairly Poor	1.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.21	0	0.03	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00		Area 5 as per .1	
19	Woodland and forest	Wet woodland	0.22	High	6	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same habitat required =	1.52	0.164	0	1.13	0.00	0.06	0.39		Area 1 - condition assessment 1 3 3 2 3 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 = 25 = poor. Lowering of lake, as with reedbeds, has impacted the retention of standing water, resulting in limited understorey and no standing water.	
20	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.15	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	1.38	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.38		Peripheral woodland along northern edge	
21	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.03	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.28	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.28		Peripheral woodland along northern edge	
22								Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15											
23								Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15											
24	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.52	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	4.78	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.52	4.78		1 3 3 3 1 2 3 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 = 26 = Moderate	
25	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.52	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	4.78	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.52	4.78		2 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 2 = 26 = Moderate	
26	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.58	Medium	4	Fairly Poor	1.5	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	4.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.58	4.00		3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 = 25 = poor (fairly poor)	
27	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.06	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.55	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.55		4 2 2 (geese damage) 3 2 3 3 1 (geese damage) 3 1 2 2 2 1 (geese, nutrient damage) = 27 Moderate	
28	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.14	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	1.29	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.14	1.29		5 2 3 3 2 3 2 1 3 1 2 1 1 2 = 26 moderate	
29	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.39	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	3.59	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.39	3.59		6 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 1 2 2 2 2 = 32 (moderate)	
30	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.25	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	2.30	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.30		7 3 3 2 3 3 1 3 1 2 3 1 2 = 28 = moderate	
31	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.16	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.74	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.74		8 2 3 3 2 2 2 1 3 1 2 1 1 1 = 24 = poor	
32	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.06	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.28	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.28		9 1 3 3 2 3 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 = 23 = poor	
33	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.25	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	1.15	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.15		10 2 3 3 3 3 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 = 26 = poor	
34	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.29	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	2.67	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.29	2.67		11 2 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 1 2 1 1 = 28 = moderate	
35	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.16	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	1.47	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.16	1.47		12 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 1 3 1 2 = 31 = moderate	
36	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.2	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.92	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.92		13 1 3 3 2 3 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 = 24 = poor	
37	Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.41	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	3.77	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.41	3.77		14 3 3 1 (Rhododendron) 3 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 2 2 1 = 31 = moderate. Rhododendron to be removed as part of improvements. Sympathetic future management to encourage natural regeneration	
38	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.03	V Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Compensation Not Required	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00		1 Urb Developed land; sealed surface	
39	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.31	V Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Compensation Not Required	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00		2 Urb Developed land; sealed surface	
40	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.21	V Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Compensation Not Required	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00		3 Urb Developed land; sealed surface	
41	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.02	V Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Compensation Not Required	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00		4 Urb Developed land; sealed surface	
42	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.03	V Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Compensation Not Required	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00		5 Urb Developed land; sealed surface	
43	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.04	V Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Compensation Not Required	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00		6 Urb Developed land; sealed surface	
44	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	1.1	V Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Compensation Not Required	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00		7 Urb Developed land; sealed surface	
45	Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.13	V Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Compensation Not Required	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00		1 Urbe Buildings	
46	Urban	Urban Tree	0.1	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.46	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.46		Area 1: Poor – 2 of 6 - Fails on age of trees and canopy	
47	Urban	Urban Tree	0.06	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.55	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.55		Area 2 - Moderate – 3 of 6 – fails of cano, age, and	
48	Urban	Urban Tree	0.04	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	0.37	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.37		Area 3 - Moderate – 3 of 6 - fails of cano, age,	
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		Total habitat area	40.00									167.03	0.16	8.29	1.13	57.17	31.55	108.72			

Total area lost (excluding area of Urban trees and Green walls)	31.35

Wimbledon Park Project

A-2 Site Habitat Creation

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Check Areas - Area cross check failed (Baseline habitat lost does not match development footprint plus area of new habitat creation)

			Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance		Post development/ post intervention habitats			Temporal multiplier			Difficulty multipliers			Habitat units delivered	Comments	
Broad Habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic position multiplier	Standard time to target condition/years	Habitat created in advance/years	Delay in starting habitat creation/years	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition/years	Final time to target multiplier	Standard difficulty of creation	Applied difficulty multiplier	Final difficulty of creation	Difficulty multiplier applied		Assessor comments	Reviewer comments
Grassland	Modified grassland	5.1	Low	2	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	4			Standard time to target condition applied	4	0.867	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	20.34	Mown lawn, recreating areas of lost modified grassland	
Wetland	Reedbeds	1.12	High	6	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	7			Standard time to target condition applied	7	0.779	Medium	Standard difficulty applied	Medium	0.67	8.07	Extensive new reedbed planting and management within lake	
Grassland	Other neutral grassland	10.22	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	5			Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	78.68	Extensive area of neutral species diverse grasslands, largely focused within the southern parkland but also created and managed throughout Site.	
Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.19	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	5			Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	1.46	Native shrub planting throughout - fairly good reflects small number of ornamental non-natives and ease and certainty of habitat creation	
Lakes	Reservoirs	0.68	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	5			Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Medium	Standard difficulty applied	Medium	0.67	3.51	Increase in extent of lake - coupled with measures to reduce and manage existing negative influences	
Woodland and forest	Wet woodland	0.39	High	6	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	15			Standard time to target condition applied	15	0.586	Medium	Standard difficulty applied	Medium	0.67	2.11	new wet woodland to west of lake. Moderate to reflect difficulty of creation.	
Woodland and forest	Other woodland; broadleaved	3.98	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	15			Standard time to target condition applied	15	0.586	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	21.46	New woodland creation. Moderate to reflect difficulty	
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	2.3	V.Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	0			Standard time to target condition applied	0	1.000	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Medium	0.67	0.00	Footprint of hardstanding	
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.89	V.Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	0			Standard time to target condition applied	0	1.000	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Medium	0.67	0.00	Buildings	
Urban	Sustainable urban drainage feature	0.2	Low	2	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	3			Standard time to target condition applied	3	0.899	Medium	Standard difficulty applied	Medium	0.67	0.55	SuDS designed and managed to maximise biodiversity value, including ponds managed for dual wildlife benefit/attenuation	
Urban	Introduced shrub	0.08	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	1			Standard time to target condition applied	1	0.965	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.18	Non native flowering species for pollinator interest	
Urban	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	6.76	V.Low	0	N/A - Other	0	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	0			Standard time to target condition applied	0	1.000	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.00	Permeable surfaces including tennis courts, permeable paths and entrance zones	

Total habitat area	31.91
Site Area (Excluding area of Urban trees and Green walls)	31.91

Total Units 136.37

Total habitat area	31.91
Site Area (Excluding area of Urban trees and Green walls)	31.91

Wimbledon Park Project

A-3 Site Habitat Enhancement

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Baseline habitats											Post development/ post intervention habitats																						Habitat units delivered	Comments	
											Proposed Habitat (Pre-populated but can be overridden)		Change in distinctiveness and condition								Strategic significance			Temporal risk multiplier					Difficulty risk multipliers							
Baseline ref	Baseline habitat	Total habitat area	Baseline distinctiveness band	Baseline distinctiveness score	Baseline condition category	Baseline condition score	Baseline strategic significance category	Baseline strategic significance score	Baseline habitat units	Suggested action to address habitat losses	Proposed Broad Habitat	Proposed habitat	Distinctiveness change	Condition change	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic position multiplier	Standard time to target condition/years	Habitat enhanced in advance/years	Delay in starting habitat enhancement/years	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition/years	Final time to target multiplier	Standard difficulty of enhancement	Applied difficulty multiplier	Final difficulty of enhancement	Difficulty multiplier applied		Assessor comments	Reviewer comments
14	Lakes - Reservoirs	8.16	Medium	4	Fairly Poor	1.5	High strategic significance	1.15	56.30	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (1)	Lakes	Reservoirs	Medium - Medium	Fairly Poor - Moderate	8.16	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	5			Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Medium	Standard difficulty applied	Medium	0.67	66.93	Extensive lake enhancements including de-silting, connectivity with new culverts, strategies to improve water quality of inflows, reedbeds, management and monitoring	
15	Lakes - Reservoirs	0.56	Medium	4	Fairly Poor	1.5	High strategic significance	1.15	3.41	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (1)	Lakes	Reservoirs	Medium - Medium	Fairly Poor - Moderate	0.056	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	5			Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Medium	Standard difficulty applied	Medium	0.67	4.46	Extensive lake enhancements including de-silting, connectivity with new culverts, strategies to improve water quality of inflows, reedbeds, management and monitoring	
16	Lakes - Reservoirs	0.03	Medium	4	Fairly Poor	1.5	High strategic significance	1.15	0.21	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (1)	Lakes	Reservoirs	Medium - Medium	Fairly Poor - Moderate	0.03	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	5			Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Medium	Standard difficulty applied	Medium	0.67	0.25	Extensive lake enhancements including de-silting, connectivity with new culverts, strategies to improve water quality of inflows, reedbeds, management and monitoring	
17	Lakes - Reservoirs	0.01	Medium	4	Fairly Poor	1.5	High strategic significance	1.15	0.07	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (1)	Lakes	Reservoirs	Medium - Medium	Fairly Poor - Moderate	0.01	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	5			Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Medium	Standard difficulty applied	Medium	0.67	0.08	Extensive lake enhancements including de-silting, connectivity with new culverts, strategies to improve water quality of inflows, reedbeds, management and monitoring	
18	Lakes - Reservoirs	0.03	Medium	4	Fairly Poor	1.5	High strategic significance	1.15	0.21	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (1)	Lakes	Reservoirs	Medium - Medium	Fairly Poor - Moderate	0.03	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	5			Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	Medium	Standard difficulty applied	Medium	0.67	0.25	Extensive lake enhancements including de-silting, connectivity with new culverts, strategies to improve water quality of inflows, reedbeds, management and monitoring	

B-1 Site Hedge Baseline

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	UK Habitats - existing habitats			Habitat distinctiveness		Habitat condition		Strategic significance			Suggested action to address habitat losses	Ecological baseline	Retention category biodiversity value						Comments	
Baseline ref	Hedge number	Hedgerow type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic position multiplier		Total hedgerow units	Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length lost	Units lost	Assessor comments	Reviewer comments
1	W1g6.1	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.1	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.92	0.037	0	0.34	0.00	0.06	0.58	Mod cond – 4 out of 5 fails 2 bc gaps more than 5m	
2	W1g6.2	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.07	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.97	0.065	0	0.90	0.00	0.01	0.07	Good cond meets all criteria	
3	W1g6.3	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.16	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	1.47	0.115	0	1.06	0.00	0.05	0.41	Moderate condition, adjacent to pathway	
4	W1g6.4	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.07	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.64	0.023	0	0.21	0.00	0.05	0.43	3 out of 5 moderate (gaps and path adj)	
5	W1g6.5	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.04	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.37	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.37	4 of 5 moderate (fails on gaps)	
6	W1g6.6	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.24	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	2.21	0.07	0	0.64	0.00	0.17	1.56	4 of 5 moderate (fails on gaps)	
7	W1g6.7	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.34	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	3.13	0.285	0	2.62	0.00	0.06	0.51	4 of 5 moderate (fails on gaps)	
8	W1g6.8	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.04	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.18	0.023	0	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.08	2 of 5 Poor (fails on gaps, veterans, and vegetated strip)	
9	W1g6.9	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.05	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.46	0.021	0	0.19	0.00	0.03	0.27	4 of 5 moderate (fails on gaps)	
10	W1g6.10	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.05	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.46	0	0.05	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	4 of 5 moderate (fails on gaps)	
11	W1g6.11	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.04	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.55	0.018	0	0.25	0.00	0.02	0.30	5 of 5 – good	
12	W1g6.12	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.18	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	1.66	0	0.18	0.00	1.66	0.00	0.00	4 of 5 – moderate (fails on gaps)	
13	W1g6.13	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.02	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.18	0.009	0	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.10	4 of 5 – moderate (fails on gaps)	
14	W1g6.14	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.07	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.64	0	0.069	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.01	3 of 5 moderate (fails on gaps and mature trees)	
15	W1g6.15	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.06	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.55	0.053	0	0.49	0.00	0.01	0.06	3 of 5 moderate (fails on gaps and mature trees)	
16	W1g6.16	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.09	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	1.24	0.086	0	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.06	5 of 5 (Good)	
17	W1g6.17	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.06	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.83	0.06	0	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	5 = good	
18	W1g6.18	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.04	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.18	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.18	1 of 5 – poor (all trees healthy but fails everything else)	
19	W1g6.19	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.17	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	1.56	0.135	0	1.24	0.00	0.04	0.32	4 moderate (fails on gaps)	
20	W1g6.20	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.04	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.37	0.016	0	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.22	moderate - 3 of 5 (gap and no mature)	
21	W1g6.21	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.04	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.37	0	0.036	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.04	moderate 3 of 5 (gap and no mature)	
22	W1g6.22	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.14	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	1.29	0.087	0	0.80	0.00	0.05	0.49	4 of 5 (gappy at one end but long mature tree line means of higher value = fairly good)	
23	W1g6.23	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.09	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.83	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.83	4 of 5 (Long line of mature trees) – fails only on occasional gaps over 5m along very long length so fairly good	
24	W1g6.24	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.24	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	3.31	0.199	0	2.75	0.00	0.04	0.57	5 of 5 - Good	
25	W1g6.25	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.06	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.55	0	0.055	0.00	0.51	0.01	0.05	moderate 3 of 5 (no mature and gaps present)	
26	W1g6.26	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.33	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	3.04	0.237	0	2.18	0.00	0.09	0.86	4 of 5 (fails on gaps but over very long length with many mature trees, so suggest fits fairly good class)	
27	W1g6.27	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.31	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	2.85	0	0.31	0.00	2.85	0.00	0.00	3 of 5 (fails on gaps and adjacent road/pavement, but supports many mature and veteran trees over very long length, so suggest fits fairly good class)	
28	W1g6.28	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.07	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.64	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.64	moderate 3 of 5 (fails on gaps and adjacent vegetation)	
29	W1g6.29	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.35	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	4.83	0.349	0	4.82	0.00	0.00	0.01	5 of 5 -good	
30	W1g6.30	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.03	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	0.28	0.012	0	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.17	moderate 4 of 5 (fails on gap)	
31	W1g6.31	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.76	Medium	4	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Like for like or better	3.50	0	0.759	0.00	3.49	0.00	0.00	Poor - 2 of 5 - Fails on vegetation, gaps and tree health	
32	1	Native Hedgerow	0.01	Low	2	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.02	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	Small section of hedgerow along boundary with Church Rd in NW of Site	
33	2	Native Hedgerow	0.02	Low	2	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.05	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	NW Corner of cricket ground	
34	3	Native Hedgerow	0.08	Low	2	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.18	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.18	North edge of access road to Wimbledon Club	
35	4	Native Hedgerow	0.08	Low	2	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.18	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.18	South edge of access road to Wimbledon Club	
36	5	Native Hedgerow	0.02	Low	2	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.05	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	South edge of Wimbledon Club (small section)	
37	6	Native Hedgerow	0.12	Low	2	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.28	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.28	South edge of Wimbledon Club (longer section)	
38	7	Hedge Ornamental Non Native	0.09	V.Low	1	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.10	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.10	Northern edge of golf club car park	
39	8	Hedge Ornamental Non Native	0.08	V.Low	1	Poor	1	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.09	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.09	Edge of pathway to Golf clubhouse	
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248			4.85									41.02	1.90	1.46	20.95	9.93	1.49	10.14		

B-2 Site Hedge Creation

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows | Main Menu | Instructions

		Proposed habitats		Habitat distinctiveness		Habitat condition		Strategic significance			Temporal multiplier						Difficulty risk multipliers				Hedge units delivered	Comments	
Baseline ref	New hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic position multiplier	Standard Time to target condition/years	Habitat created in advance/years	Delay in starting habitat creation/years	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition/years	Final time to target multiplier	Standard difficulty of creation	Applied difficulty multiplier	Final difficulty of creation	Difficulty multiplier applied		Assessor comments	Reviewer comments
1		Native Species Rich Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	0.37	High	6	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	12			Standard time to target condition applied	12	0.652	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	4.99	New species-rich hedgerow along northwest edge of Southern Parkland / ha-ha	
2		Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees	0.37	High	6	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	20			Standard time to target condition applied	20	0.490	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	3.76	periphery with Wimbledon Club	
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Wimbledon Park Project

B-3 Site Hedge Enhancement

Condenser / Show Columns | Condenser / Show Rows

Main Menu | Instructions

Baseline Habitats										Post development post intervention habitats																												Hedge units delivered	Comments	
Baseline ref	Baseline habitat	Length (Km)	Baseline distinctiveness band	Baseline distinctiveness score	Baseline condition category	Baseline condition score	Baseline strategic significance category	Baseline strategic significance score	Baseline habitat units	Suggested action	Proposed (Pre-populated but can be overridden)	Change in distinctiveness and condition		Length (km)	Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance			Temporal multiplier					Difficulty risk multipliers				Hedge units delivered	Comments	
												Distinctiveness movement	Condition movement		Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic position multiplier	Standard Time to target condition/years	Habitat enhanced in advance?years	Delay in starting habitat enhancement/years	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition/years	Final Time to target multiplier	Standard difficulty of enhancement	Applied difficulty multiplier	Final difficulty of enhancement	Difficulty multiplier applied		Assessor comments	Reviewer comments
10	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.05	Medium	4	Moderate	2	High strategic significance	1.15	0.46	Like for like or better	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	Medium - Medium	Moderate - Good	0.05	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	10			Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.700	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.82	additional native tree planting to fill gaps	
12	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.18	Medium	4	Moderate	2	High strategic significance	1.15	1.656	Like for like or better	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	Medium - Medium	Moderate - Good	0.18	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	10			Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.700	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	2.24	additional native tree planting to fill gaps	
14	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.07	Medium	4	Moderate	2	High strategic significance	1.15	0.644	Like for like or better	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	Medium - Medium	Moderate - Good	0.069	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	10			Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.700	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.88	additional native tree planting to fill gaps	
15	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.04	Medium	4	Moderate	2	High strategic significance	1.15	0.368	Like for like or better	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	Medium - Medium	Moderate - Good	0.036	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	10			Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.700	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.45	additional native tree planting to fill gaps	
16	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.06	Medium	4	Moderate	2	High strategic significance	1.15	0.552	Like for like or better	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	Medium - Medium	Moderate - Good	0.055	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	10			Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.700	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	0.68	additional native tree planting to fill gaps	
17	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.31	Medium	4	Moderate	2	High strategic significance	1.15	2.852	Like for like or better	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	Medium - Medium	Moderate - Good	0.31	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	10			Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.700	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	3.85	additional native tree planting to fill gaps	
21	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.78	Medium	4	Poor	1	High strategic significance	1.15	3.456	Like for like or better	Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	Medium - Medium	Poor - Moderate	0.788	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15	20			Standard time to target condition applied	20	0.490	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	5.20	additional native tree planting to fill gaps	

Wimbledon Park Project

E-1 Off Site Hedge Baseline

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows | Main Menu | Instructions

	Existing hedgerow habitats			Habitat distinctiveness		Habitat condition		Strategic significance				Ecological baseline	Retention category biodiversity value						Comments	
Baseline ref	Hedge number	Hedgerow type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic position multiplier	Suggested action	Total hedgerow units	Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length lost	Units lost	Assessor comments	Reviewer comments
1		Hedge Ornamental Non Native	0.38	V.Low	1	Poor	1	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Medium strategic significance	1.1	Same distinctiveness band or better	0.42	0	0	0	0	0.38	0.42	lost leylandii hedge along border of athletics track - replaced with species rich creation (see creation tab)	
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Wimbledon Park Project

E-2 Off Site Hedge Creation

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows | Main Menu | Instructions

	Proposed habitats			Habitat distinctiveness		Habitat condition		Strategic significance			Spatial risk multiplier		Temporal multiplier					Difficulty risk multipliers				Hedge units delivered	Comments	
Baseline ref	New hedge number	Habitat type	Length KM	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic position multiplier	Spatial risk category	Spatial risk multiplier	Standard Time to target condition/years	Habitat created in advance/years	Delay in starting habitat creation/years	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition/years	Final Time to target multiplier	Standard difficulty of creation	Applied difficulty multiplier	Final difficulty of creation	Difficulty multiplier applied		Assessor comments	Reviewer comments
1		Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	0.5	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Medium strategic significance	1.1	Compensation inside LPA or NCA, or deemed to be sufficiently local, to site of biodiversity loss	1	20			Standard time to target condition applied	20	0.490	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	2.16	Newly planted trees within Wimbledon Park	
2		Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees	0.38	High	6	Moderate	2	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Medium strategic significance	1.1	Compensation inside LPA or NCA, or deemed to be sufficiently local, to site of biodiversity loss	1	10			Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.700	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low	1	3.51	Athletics track hedgerow - species rich double staggered to replace leylandii	
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E-3 Off Site Hedge Enhancement

Condense / Show Columns
Condense / Show Rows
Main Menu
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											Post development/ post intervention habitats																									
											Change in distinctiveness and condition																									
	Baseline habitats											Change in distincitiveness and condition			Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance			Temporal multiplier						Difficulty risk multipliers				Spatial risk multiplier			Comments	
Baseline ref	Baseline habitat	Length (km)	Baseline distinctiveness band	Baseline distinctiveness score	Baseline condition category	Baseline condition score	Baseline strategic significance category	Baseline strategic significance score	Baseline habitat units	Suggested action	Proposed (Pre-Populated but can be overridden)	Distinctiveness movement	Condition movement	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic position multiplier	Standard Time to target condition/years	Habitat enhanced in advance/years	Delay in starting habitat enhancement/years	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition/years	Final Time to target multiplier	Standard difficulty of enhancement	Applied difficullty multiplier	Final difficulty of enhancement	Difficulty multiplier applied	Spatial risk category	Spatial risk multiplier	Hedge units delivered	Assessor comments	Reviewer comments
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C-1 Site River Baseline

Condense / Show Columns
Condense / Show Rows
Main Menu
Instructions

Existing river type			Habitat distinctiveness		Habitat condition		Strategic significance			Watercourse encroachment		Riparian encroachment		Suggested action	Ecological baseline	Retention category biodiversity value						Comments	
Baseline ref	River type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier	Extent of encroachment	Multiplier	Extent of encroachment	Multiplier		Total river units	Length retained	Length enhanced	Units retained	Units enhanced	Length Lost	Units Lost	Assessor Comments	Reviewer comments
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C-2 Site River Creation

Condense / Show Columns | Condense / Show Rows | Main Menu | Instructions

	Proposed habitats		Habitat distinctiveness		Habitat condition		Strategic significance			Temporal multiplier						Difficulty multipliers				Watercourse encroachment		Riparian encroachment		River units delivered	Comments	
Baseline ref	River type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic position multiplier	Standard Time to target condition/years	Habitat created in advance/years	Delay in starting habitat creation/years	Standard or adjusted time to target condition	Final time to target condition/years	Final Time to target multiplier	Standard difficulty of	Applied difficulty multiplier	Final difficulty of creation	Difficulty multiplier applied	Extent of encroachment	Multiplier	Extent of encroachment	Multiplier		Assessor comments	Reviewer comments
1	Other Rivers and Streams	0.4	High	6	Moderate	2	Delivery within Catchment Plans	High strategic significance	1.15	5			Standard time to target condition applied	5	0.837	High	Standard difficulty applied	High	0.33	Minor	0.8	Minor	0.95	1.16	Opening of watercourses coupled with strategies to reduce pollutant inputs in catchment, and creation of biodiverse riparian habitat	
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Return to start

All Habitats Based on UKHab

Labelling column	Definitive UKHAB / EUNIS/NE Code	Level 1	Level 2 code	Level 2 Label	Level 3 code	Level 3 Label	Level 4 code	Level 4 Label (Priority Habitats in Bold)	Distinctiveness Category	Distinctiveness Score	trading notes	Technical Difficulty Creation	Multiplier	Technical Difficulty Enhancement	Multiplier	Basic Description	Condition Assessment Notes
Arable field margin cultivated annual Cropland	Arable field margin cultivated annually c1a2	Terrestrial		Cropland		Arable and horticulture		Arable field margins	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Arable field margin game birdmix	Cropland - Arable field margin game birdmix	Terrestrial		Cropland		Arable and horticulture		Arable field margins	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Arable field margin pollen & nectar	Cropland - Arable field margin pollen & nectar c1a6	Terrestrial		Cropland		Arable and horticulture		Arable field margins	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Arable field margin tussocky	Cropland - Arable field margin tussocky	c1a	c	Cropland	c1	Arable and horticulture	c1a	Arable field margins	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Cereal crops	Cropland - Cereal crops	c1c		Cropland		Arable and horticulture	c1c	Cereal crops	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Cereal crops winter stubble	Cropland - Cereal crops winter stubble	c1c5		Cropland		Arable and horticulture		Cereal crops	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Horticulture	Cropland - Horticulture	c1f		Cropland		Arable and horticulture	c1f	Horticulture	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Intensive orchards	Cropland - Intensive orchards	c1e		Cropland		Arable and horticulture	c1e	Intensive orchards	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Non-cereal crops	Cropland - Non-cereal crops	c1d		Cropland		Arable and horticulture	c1d	Non-cereal crops	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Temporary grass and clover leys	Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	c1b		Cropland		Arable and horticulture	c1b	Temporary grass and clover leys	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Traditional orchards	Grassland - Traditional orchards	g811		Grassland		Traditional orchards		Traditional orchards	High	8	Same habitat required =	Low	1	Medium	0.67		
Bracken	Grassland - Bracken	g57		Grassland		Acid grassland	g5c	Bracken	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Floodplain Wetland Mosaic (CFGM)	Grassland - Floodplain Wetland Mosaic (CFGM)	NE0051		Grassland		Floodplain Wetland Mosaic		Floodplain Wetland Mosaic	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Lowland calcareous grassland	Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	g64		Grassland	g6	Calcareous grassland	g6a	**Lowland calcareous grassland**	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Lowland dry acid grassland	Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	g54	g	Grassland	g5	Acid grassland	g54	**Lowland dry acid grassland**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Lowland meadows	Grassland - Lowland meadows	g84		Grassland	g8	Neutral grassland	g8a	**Lowland meadows**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Modified grassland	Grassland - Modified grassland	g4		Grassland	g4	Modified grassland		Modified grassland	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Other lowland acid grassland	Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	g5f		Grassland		Acid grassland	g5f	Other lowland acid grassland	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Other neutral grassland	Grassland - Other neutral grassland	g8c		Grassland		Neutral grassland	g8c	Other neutral grassland	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Tall herb communities	Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	h146		Grassland	g6	Other grassland		Tall herb communities	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Upland acid grassland	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	g55		Grassland		Acid grassland	g55	**Upland acid grassland**	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Upland calcareous grassland	Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	g65		Grassland		Calcareous grassland	g65	**Upland calcareous grassland**	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Upland hay meadows	Grassland - Upland hay meadows	g85		Grassland		Neutral grassland	g85	**Upland hay meadows**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Blackthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub	h24		Heathland and shrub	h2	Dense scrub	h24	Blackthorn scrub	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Bramble scrub	Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	h33		Heathland and shrub		Dense scrub	h33	Bramble scrub	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Gorse scrub	Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	h34		Heathland and shrub		Dense scrub	h34	Gorse scrub	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Hawthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	h31		Heathland and shrub		Dense scrub	h31	Hawthorn scrub	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Hazel scrub	Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	h30		Heathland and shrub		Dense scrub	h30	Hazel scrub	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Lowland Heathland	Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	h1a	h	Heathland and shrub	h1	Dwarf shrub heath	h1a	**Lowland Heathland**	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Mixed scrub	Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	h3h		Heathland and shrub		Dense scrub	h3h	Mixed scrub	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1	to include scattered mixed scrub over grassland	
Mountain heaths and willow scrub	Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub	h1b		Heathland and shrub		Dwarf shrub heath	h1b	**Mountain heaths and willow scrub**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required = Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ✎	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Shrubs/trees scrub	Heathland and shrub - Shrubs/trees scrub	h3g		Heathland and shrub		Dense scrub	h3g	Shrubs/trees scrub	Low	2	Same habitat required =	Low	1	Low	1		
Sea buckthorn scrub (Annex 1)	Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (Annex 1)	h3c5		Heathland and shrub		Dense scrub	h3c	Sea buckthorn scrub	High	8	Same habitat required =	Medium	0.67	Low	1		
Sea buckthorn scrub (other)	Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (other)	h3c6		Heathland and shrub		Dense scrub	h3c	Sea buckthorn scrub	High	8	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required =	High	0.33	Low	1		
Upland Heathland	Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	h1b		Heathland and shrub		Dwarf shrub heath	h1b	**Upland Heathland**	High	8	Same habitat required =	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	Lake - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	f19		Lakes		Standing open water and canals	f19	**Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	V.High	0.1	High	0.33		
Ornamental lake or pond	Lake - Ornamental lake or pond	f22		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Ornamental lake or pond	Low	2		Low	1	High	0.33		
High alkalinity lakes	Lake - High alkalinity lakes	NE0001		Freshwater		Lakes		Standing open water and canals	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Low alkalinity lakes	Lake - Low alkalinity lakes	NE0002		Freshwater		Lakes		Standing open water and canals	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Marl Lakes	Lake - Marl Lakes	NE0005		Freshwater		Lakes		Standing open water and canals	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Moderate alkalinity lakes	Lake - Moderate alkalinity lakes	NE0004		Freshwater		Lakes		Standing open water and canals	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Peat lakes	Lake - Peat Lakes	NE0006		Freshwater		Lakes		Standing open water and canals	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Ponds (Priority Habitat)	Lake - Ponds (Priority Habitat)	NE0008		Freshwater		Lakes		Standing open water and canals	High	8	Same habitat required =	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Ponds (Non-Priority Habitat)	Lake - Ponds (Non-Priority Habitat)	NE0010		Freshwater		Lakes	f19	Standing open water and canals	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Medium	0.67		
Reservoirs	Lake - Reservoirs	f18		Freshwater		Lakes		Standing open water and canals	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Temporary lakes, ponds and pools	Lake - Temporary lakes, ponds and pools	NE0013		Freshwater		Lakes	f19	Standing open water and canals	High	8	Same habitat required =	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Calaminarian grasslands	Specialy vegetated land - Calaminarian grasslands	h51		Specialy vegetated land		Inland rock		**Calaminarian grasslands**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	V.High	0.1	Medium	0.67		
Coastal sand dunes	Specialy vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	n2a		Specialy vegetated land		Supralittoral Sediment			High	8		Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67		
Coastal vegetated shingle	Specialy vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle	n2b		Specialy vegetated land		Supralittoral Sediment	n2c		High	8	Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67		
Rocky (Supralittoral)	Specialy vegetated land - Rocky (Supralittoral)	h7		Specialy vegetated land		Inland rock		Lithosol	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Medium	0.67		
Inland rock outcrop and scree habitat (priority)	Specialy vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	h14	a	Specialy vegetated land	h1	Inland rock	n1a	**Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats**	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Low	1		
Limestone pavement	Specialy vegetated land - Limestone pavement	n1b		Specialy vegetated land		Inland rock	n1b	**Limestone pavement**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67		
Maritime cliff and slope	Specialy vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slope	n2e		Specialy vegetated land	n2	Sub-aditus Rock	n2e	**Maritime cliff and slopes**	High	8		High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Other inland rock and screes	Specialy vegetated land - Other inland rock and screes	n1d		Specialy vegetated land		Inland rock	n1d	Other inland rock and screes	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Allotments	Urban - Allotments	h25		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Allotments	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	h11		Urban		Built up areas and gardens	h11	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	V.Low	0	Compensation Not Required	Low	1	Low	1		
Bareland	Urban - Bareland	h12		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Bareland	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	0.67	Low	1		
Biodiverse green roof	Urban - Biodiverse green roof	NE0008		Urban		Built up areas and gardens			Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Built linear features	Urban - Built linear features	w24		Urban		Built up areas and gardens	w24	Built linear features	V.Low	0	Compensation Not Required	Low	1	Low	1		
Cemeteries and churchyards	Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	h26		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Cemeteries and churchyards	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Medium	0.67	Low	1		
Developed land; sealed surface	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	h29		Urban		Built up areas and gardens	h29	Developed land; sealed surface	V.Low	0	Compensation Not Required	Low	1	Medium	0.67		
Other green roof	Urban - Other green roof	NE0009		Urban		Built up areas and gardens			Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Facade-bound green wall	Urban - Facade-bound green wall	1118		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Facade-bound green wall	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Ground-based green wall	Urban - Ground-based green wall	1119		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Ground-based green wall	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Ground level planters	Urban - Ground level planters	1120		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Ground level planters	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Biodiverse green roof	NE0009	Terrestrial		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Intensive green roof	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Introduced shrub	Urban - Introduced shrub	1150		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Introduced shrub	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously D Urban - O	n/a	Urban	n	Urban	n1	Built up areas and gardens	n1e	**Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land**	High	8	Same habitat required =	Medium	0.33	High	0.33		
Rain garden	Urban - Rain garden	1192		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Rain garden	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Amenity mown/maintained grass	Amenity mown/maintained grass or open	h200		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Amenity mown/maintained grass	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Medium	0.67		
Urban Tree	Urban - Urban Tree	NE0014		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Urban Tree	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Sustainable urban drainage feature	Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature	1190		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Sustainable urban drainage feature	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Un-vegetated garden	Urban - Un-vegetated garden	210		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Un-vegetated garden	V.Low	0	Compensation Not Required	Low	1	Low	1		
Vacant/derelict land/ hardstand	Urban - Vacant/derelict land/ hardstand	300		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Vacant/derelict land/ hardstand	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1	justify why not cmtb	
Vegetated garden	Urban - Vegetated garden	211		Urban		Built up areas and gardens		Vegetated garden	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Bound hog	Orchard - Bound hog	n/a		Terrestrial		Bog	n/a	**Bound hog**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	High	0.33		
Depression on Peat substrates (H7150) Wetland	Depression on Peat substrates (H7150)	f4		Wetland	f	Bog		**Depression on Peat substrates (H7150)**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	High	0.33		
Fens (upland and lowland)	Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	f2a		Wetland	f2	Fen marsh and swamp	f2a	**Lowland fens**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	High	0.33		
Lowland raised bog	Wetland - Lowland raised bog	f1b		Wetland		Bog	f1b	**Lowland raised bog**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	High	0.33		
Oceanic Valley Mire (+) (D1.1)	Wetland - Oceanic Valley Mire (+) (D1.1)	NE0010		Wetland		Fen marsh and swamp	f2	Oceanic Valley Mire (+) (D1.1)	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	High	0.33		
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	f2c		Wetland		Fen marsh and swamp	f2c	**Purple moor grass and rush pastures**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Reedbeds	Wetland - Reedbeds	f2e		Wetland		Fen marsh and swamp	f2e	**Reedbeds**	High	8	Same habitat required =	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	f2d		Wetland		Fen marsh and swamp		Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	High	0.33		
Felled	Woodland and forest - Felled	f3		Woodland and forest		Other woodland		Felled	High	8	Same habitat required =	Low	1	Low	1		
Lowland beech and yew woodland	Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland	w11		Woodland and forest		Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland	w11	**Lowland beech and yew woodland**	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	w10		Woodland and forest		Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland	w10	**Lowland mixed deciduous woodland**	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Native pine woodlands	Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands	w16		Woodland and forest	w16	Coniferous woodland	w16	**Native pine woodlands**	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Other coniferous woodland	Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	w20		Woodland and forest		Coniferous woodland	w20	Other coniferous woodland	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Low	1	Low	1		
Other Scot's Pine woodland	Woodland and forest - Other Scot's Pine woodland	w19		Woodland and forest		Coniferous woodland	w19	Other Scot's Pine woodland	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Other woodland; broadleaved	Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	w1g		Woodland and forest		Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland	w1g	Other woodland; broadleaved	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Other woodland; mixed	Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	w1h		Woodland and forest		Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland	w1h	Other woodland; mixed	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Low	1	Low	1		
Upland birchwoods	Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods	w1e		Woodland and forest		Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland	w1e	Upland birchwoods	High	8	Same habitat required =	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Upland mixed ashwoods	Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods	w1b		Woodland and forest		Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland	w1b	Upland mixed ashwoods	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Upland oakwood	Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood	w1d		Woodland and forest		Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland	w1d	Upland oakwood	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Wet woodland	Woodland and forest - Wet woodland	w1f	w	Woodland and forest	w1	Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland	w1f	**Wet woodland**	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Wood-pasture and parkland	Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	f8		Woodland and forest		Other woodland		Wood-pasture and parkland	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	High	0.33		
Coastal lagoons	Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	n50		Coastal lagoons	H1150	Coastal lagoons		Coastal lagoons	High	8	Same habitat required =	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
High energy littoral rock	Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock	A1.1		Rocky shore	A1	Rocky shore		High energy littoral rock	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
High energy littoral rock – on p	Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	A1.1		Rocky shore	A1	Rocky shore		**High energy littoral rock - on hard rock including chalk, peat or clay**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67		
Moderate energy littoral rock	Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock	A1.2		Rocky shore	A1	Rocky shore		Moderate energy littoral rock	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Moderate energy littoral rock – Rocky sh	Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	A1.2 POC		Rocky shore	A1	Rocky shore		**Moderate energy littoral rock - on hard rock including chalk, peat or clay**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67		
Low energy littoral rock	Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock	A1.3		Rocky shore	A1	Rocky shore		Low energy littoral rock	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Low energy littoral rock – on p	Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	A1.3 POC		Rocky shore	A1	Rocky shore		**Low energy littoral rock - on hard rock including chalk, peat or clay**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67		
Features of littoral rock	Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock	A1.4		Rocky shore	A1	Rocky shore		Features of littoral rock	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Features of littoral rock – on pe	Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	A1.POC		Rocky shore	A1	Rocky shore		**Features of littoral rock - on hard rock including chalk, peat or clay**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67		
Subacquatic and saline reedbeds	Coastal saltmarsh - Subacquatic and saline reedbeds	A2.7		Coastal saltmarsh	A2	Coastal saltmarsh and saline reedbeds		Coastal saltmarsh and saline reedbeds	High	8		High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Artificial saltmarshes and saline reeds (Coastal	ARC.NA3			Coastal saltmarsh		Artificial saltmarsh and saline reedbeds		Artificial saltmarsh and saline reedbeds	Low	2		High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	A4.1		Intertidal sediment	A4	Intertidal sediment		Littoral coarse sediment	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Littoral mud	Intertidal sediment - Littoral mud	A4.3		Intertidal sediment	A4	Intertidal sediment		Littoral mud	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Littoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment - Littoral mixed sediments	A4.4		Intertidal sediment	A4	Intertidal sediment		Littoral mixed sediments	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Littoral sand pur	Intertidal sediment - Littoral sand pur	A4.5		Intertidal sediment	A4	Intertidal sediment		Littoral sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Littoral sand pur – on peat, clay	Intertidal sediment - Littoral sand pur - on peat, clay or chalk	A4.5 POC		Intertidal sediment	A4	Intertidal sediment		**Littoral sand pur – on peat, clay or chalk**	V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =	Very High	0.1	High	0.33		
Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	A3.7.M			Intertidal sediment		Intertidal sediment		Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	High	8		High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	A3.7.S			Intertidal sediment	A3	Littoral biogenic reefs		Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Features of littoral sediment	A3.8			Intertidal sediment	A3	Littoral biogenic reefs		Features of littoral sediment	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Artificial littoral coarse sediment	ARC.AC1			Intertidal sediment	A4	Artificial littoral coarse sediment		Artificial littoral coarse sediment	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Artificial littoral mud	ARC.AC3			Intertidal sediment		Artificial littoral mud		Artificial littoral mud	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Artificial littoral sand	ARC.A1 (1) A1 (2) A1 (3)			Intertidal sediment		Artificial littoral sand		Artificial littoral sand	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Artificial littoral muddy sand	ARC.AC34	Intertidal		Intertidal sediment	A3	Littoral biogenic reefs		Artificial littoral mixed sediments	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Artificial littoral mixed sediments	ARC.AC4	Intertidal		Intertidal sediment	A4	Intertidal sediment		Artificial littoral mixed sediments	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Artificial littoral seagrass	ARC.AC5	Intertidal		Intertidal sediment	A3	Littoral biogenic reefs		Artificial littoral seagrass	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	High	0.33	High	0.33		
Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	ARC.AC3	Intertidal		Intertidal sediment	A3	Littoral biogenic reefs		Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Littoral sand	A2.1 (A2.1) A2.2 (A2.2)	Intertidal		Intertidal sediment		Littoral sand		Littoral sand	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Littoral muddy sand	A2.24	Intertidal		Intertidal sediment		Littoral muddy sand		Littoral muddy sand	High	8	Same habitat required =	High	0.33	Medium	0.67		
Artificial hard structures	Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial hard structures	ARC.A1		Intertidal Hard Structures		Intertidal Hard Structures		Artificial hard structures	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Artificial hard structures with features of low	Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial hard structures with features of low (14 to 6m	ARC.A1.4		Intertidal Hard Structures		Intertidal Hard Structures		Artificial hard structures with features of low (14 to 6m	Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		
Artificial hard structures with Integrated	Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial hard structures with Integrated Greening of Grey Infrastructure (IGGI)	ARC.A1_IGGI		Intertidal Hard Structures		Intertidal Hard Structures		Artificial hard structures with Integrated Greening of Grey Infrastructure (IGGI)	Medium	4	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67		

Distinctiveness categories		
Distinctiveness category	Distinctiveness score	Sugested action
V.High	8	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎ Same habitat required =
High	6	Same habitat required =
Medium	4	Same habitat required or higher distinctiveness habitat required (D)
Low	2	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required (C)
V.Low	0	Compensation Not Required

Condition categories	
Condition Multiplier	Condition Assessment Score
Good	3
Fairly Good	2.5
Moderate	2
Fairly Poor	1.5
Poor	1
Condition Assessment N/A	1
N/A - Other	1

Bespoke Compensation For Unacceptable losses agreed
Yes
No

Broad Habitats	Conditional Broad Habitat Label
Cropland	Cropland
Grassland	Grassland
Heathland and shrub	Heathland_and_shrub
Lakes	Lakes
Specialy vegetated land	Specialy_vegetated_land
Urban	Urban
Woodland and forest	Woodland_and_forest
Coastal lagoons	Coastal_lagoons
Rocky shore	Rocky_shore
Coastal saltmarsh	Coastal_saltmarsh
Intertidal sediment	Intertidal_sediment
Intertidal Hard Structures	Intertidal_hard_structures

Return To Start

All Habitats

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Habitat Description	Group	Distinctiveness	Trading Notes	Existing area baseline on site	Existing unite baseline on site	Existing area retained on site	Existing unite retained on site	Existing area Lost on site	Existing units lost baseline on site	Proposed area creation on site post development	Proposed unite creation onsite post development	Proposed area enhancement on site post development	Proposed unite enhancement onsite post development	Total proposed area on site post development	Total proposed units on site post development	Net area change	Net unit change	Existing area off-site	Existing unite off-site	Retained area off-site	Retained unite off-site	Proposed area creation off-site	Proposed unite creation off-site	Proposed area enhancement off-site	Proposed unite enhancement off-site	Total proposed area off-site	Total proposed units off-site	off-site net area change	off-site net unit change	Overall area change	Overall unit change
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Cropland	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Arable field margins game & nectar	Cropland	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen & nectar	Cropland	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky	Cropland	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Cereal crops	Cropland	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Cereal crops winter stubble	Cropland	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Horticulture	Cropland	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Intensive orchards	Cropland	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Non-cereal crops	Cropland	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	Cropland	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Agricultural improved	Grassland	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Floodplain Wetland Mosaic (GWMM)	Grassland	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	Grassland	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	Grassland	V.High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Lowland meadows	Grassland	V.High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Modified grassland	Grassland	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Grassland	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Other lowland calcareous grassland	Grassland	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Grassland	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	8.71	0.00	0.00	8.71	17.42	34.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.84	3.27	26.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.71	69.68
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	Grassland	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	Grassland	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Upland dry acid grassland	Grassland	V.High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Upland hay meadows	Grassland	V.High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Heathland and shrub	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	Heathland and shrub	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Heathland and shrub	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub	Heathland and shrub	V.High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Heathland and shrub	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (Annex 1)	Heathland and shrub	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	Heathland and shrub	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Alkaline fen/naturally fluctuating water bodies	Lakes	V.High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Hyb alkalinity lakes	Lakes	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Hyb Lowland	Lakes	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	Lakes	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Peat Lakes	Lakes	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat)	Lakes	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Priority Pond Complexes	Lakes	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Reedbed	Lakes	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	81.71	0.00	0.00	81.71	163.42	326.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	326.84	30.67	245.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.71	653.68
Specialy vegetated land - Calcareous grassland	Specialy vegetated land	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Specialy vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	Specialy vegetated land	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Specialy vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle	Specialy vegetated land	High	Same habitat required-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Specialy vegetated land - Rocky sea cliffs and slopes	Specialy vegetated land	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Specialy vegetated land - Saltmarsh (Annex 1)	Specialy vegetated land	V.High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Specialy vegetated land - Shingle sparsely vegetated	Specialy vegetated land	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Specialy vegetated land - Sparsely vegetated land	Specialy vegetated land	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Specialy vegetated land - Tumulus/Ancient Earthwork	Specialy vegetated land	V.High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Specialy vegetated land - Unimproved neutral grassland	Specialy vegetated land	V.High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Specialy vegetated land - Wet woodland	Specialy vegetated land	V.High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Specialy vegetated land - Woodland on Ancient Woodland Site	Specialy vegetated land	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Specialy vegetated land - Wood pasture and parkland	Specialy vegetated land	V.High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required ✎	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Allotments	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Bioswale	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Intensive green roof	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Rub inner features	Urban	V.Low	Compensation Not Required	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	Urban	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Green roof	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Open green space	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Other green roof	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Other green roof	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Rain garden	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Rain garden	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Urb non Tree	Urban	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Urban Tree	Urban	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (0)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Un-vegetated garden	Urban	V.Low	Compensation Not Required	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Vacant/derelict land/ Invasive	Urban	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required-2	0.00	0.00	0.00

Return to start

Risk

Habitat Description	Technical Difficulty Creation	Multiplier	Technical Difficulty Enhancement	Multiplier
Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Coastal saltmarsh - Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Low	1	Low	1
Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix	Low	1	Low	1
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen & nectar	Low	1	Low	1
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky	Low	1	Low	1
Cropland - Cereal crops	Low	1	Low	1
Cropland - Cereal crops winter stubble	Low	1	Low	1
Cropland - Horticulture	Low	1	Low	1
Cropland - Intensive orchards	Low	1	Low	1
Cropland - Non-cereal crops	Low	1	Low	1
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	Low	1	Low	1
Grassland - Traditional orchards	Low	1	Medium	0.67
Grassland - Bracken	Low	1	Low	1
Grassland - Floodplain Wetland Mosaic (CFGM)	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	High	0.33	High	0.33
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	High	0.33	High	0.33
Grassland - Lowland meadows	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Grassland - Modified grassland	Low	1	Low	1
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Low	1	Low	1
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Low	1	Low	1
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	High	0.33	High	0.33
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Low	1	Low	1
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	High	0.33	High	0.33
Grassland - Upland hay meadows	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub	Low	1	Low	1
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Low	1	Low	1
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	Low	1	Low	1
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	Low	1	Low	1
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	Medium	1	Medium	1
Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Low	1	Low	1
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub	High	0.33	High	0.33
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Low	1	Low	1
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (Annex 1)	Medium	0.67	Low	1
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (other)	Low	1	Low	1
Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral coarse sediment	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mixed sediments	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral muddy sand	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass	High	0.33	High	0.33
Intertidal sediment - Features of littoral sediment	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mixed sediments	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mud	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass	High	0.33	High	0.33
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk	Very High	0.1	High	0.33
Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	Very High	0.1	High	0.33
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	Low	1	High	0.33
Lakes - High alkalinity lakes	High	0.33	High	0.33
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Lakes - Marl Lakes	High	0.33	High	0.33
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	High	0.33	High	0.33
Lakes - Peat Lakes	High	0.33	High	0.33
Lakes - Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat)	Low	1	Medium	0.67
Lakes - Ponds (Priority Habitat)	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Lakes - Reservoirs	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Lakes - Temporary lakes, ponds and pools	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grasslands	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	High	0.33	Low	1
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement	Very High	0.1	Medium	0.67
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral	Low	1	Medium	0.67
Urban - Vacant/derelict land/ bareground	Low	1	Low	1
Urban - Allotments	Low	1	Low	1
Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	Low	1	Low	1
Urban - Bioswale	Medium	0.67	Low	1
Urban - Intensive green roof	Low	1	Low	1
Urban - Built linear features	Low	1	Low	1
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	Medium	0.67	Low	1
Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	Low	1	Medium	0.67
Urban - Other green roof	Low	1	Low	1
Urban - Facade-bound green wall	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Urban - Ground based green wall	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Urban - Ground level planters	Low	1	Low	1
Urban - Biodiverse green roof	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Urban - Introduced shrub	Low	1	Low	1
Urban - Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Urban - Rain garden	Low	1	Low	1
Urban - Actively worked sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Urban - Urban Tree	Low	1	Low	1
Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Urban - Un-vegetated garden	Low	1	Low	1
Urban - Vegetated garden	Low	1	Low	1
Wetland - Blanket bog	Very High	0.1	High	0.33
Wetland - Depressions on Peat substrates (H7150)	Very High	0.1	High	0.33
Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	High	0.33	High	0.33
Wetland - Lowland raised bog	Very High	0.1	High	0.33
Wetland - Oceanic Valley Mire[1] (D2.1)	Very High	0.1	High	0.33
Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	High	0.33	High	0.33
Wetland - Reedbeds	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	Very High	0.1	High	0.33
Woodland and forest - Felled	High	1	Low	1
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland	High	0.33	High	0.33
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	High	0.33	High	0.33
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands	High	0.33	High	0.33
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	Low	1	Low	1
Woodland and forest - Other Scot's Pine woodland	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	Low	1	Low	1
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	Low	1	Low	1
Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods	High	0.33	High	0.33
Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood	High	0.33	High	0.33
Woodland and forest - Wet woodland	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	Very High	0.1	High	0.33
Intertidal sediment - Littoral sand	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Littoral muddy sand	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial hard structures	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial features of hard structures	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial hard structures with Integrated Greening of Grey I	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67
Coastal saltmarsh - Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mud	High	0.33	Medium	0.67
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral sand	Medium	0.67	Medium	0.67

Spatial multipliers

Strategic Significance

Description	strategic significance	Multiplier
Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy	Medium strategic significance	1.1
Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1

Difficulty

category	value
Low	1
Medium	0.67
High	0.33
Very High	0.1

Spatial risk

Category	Multiplier
Compensation inside LPA or NCA, or deemed to be sufficiently local, to site of biodiversity loss	1
Compensation outside LPA or NCA of impact site but in neighbouring LPA or NCA	0.75
Compensation outside LPA or NCA of impact site and beyond neighbouring LPA or NCA	0.5
Intertidal habitats - Compensation inside same Marine Plan Area, or deemed to be sufficiently local, to site of biodiversity loss	1
Intertidal habitats - Compensation outside same Marine Plan Area but in neighbouring Marine Plan Area	0.75
Intertidal habitats - Compensation outside Marine Plan Area of impact site and beyond neighbouring Marine Plan Area	0.5

Urban trees

Tree size	Diameter M	RPA Radius M	RPA ha
Small	0.3	3.6	0.0041
Medium	0.9	10.8	0.0366
Large	1.3	15.6	0.0764

Return to start

Temporal multipliers

Year	% of original unit	Time to target Multiplier
0	100	1.000
1	96.5	0.965
2	93.1225	0.931
3	89.8632125	0.899
4	86.71800006	0.867
5	83.68287006	0.837
6	80.75396961	0.808
7	77.92758067	0.779
8	75.20011535	0.752
9	72.56811131	0.726
10	70.02822742	0.700
11	67.57723946	0.676
12	65.21203607	0.652
13	62.92961481	0.629
14	60.72707829	0.607
15	58.60163055	0.586
16	56.55057348	0.566
17	54.57130341	0.546
18	52.66130779	0.527
19	50.81816202	0.508
20	49.03952635	0.490
21	47.32314293	0.473
22	45.66683292	0.457
23	44.06849377	0.441
24	42.52609649	0.425
25	41.03768311	0.410
26	39.6013642	0.396
27	38.21531646	0.382
28	36.87778038	0.369
29	35.58705807	0.356
30	34.34151104	0.343
31	33.13955815	0.331
30+	31.97967361	0.320
Not Possible	N/A	N/A

Habitat banking dropdown list

Year
0
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30+

Creation

Habitat Description	Good	Fairly Good	Moderate	Fairly Poor	Poor	Condition Assessment N/A	N/A - Other
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen & nectar	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Cereal crops	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Cereal crops winter stubble	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Horticulture	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Intensive orchards	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Non-cereal crops	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Grassland - Traditional orchards	30	25	20	10	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Bracken	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Grassland - Floodplain Wetland Mosaic (CFGM)	20	15	10	8	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	20	15	10	8	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	30+	25	20	15	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Lowland meadows	15	12	10	8	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Modified grassland	7	5	4	2	1	1	Not Possible
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	15	12	10	5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	10	7	5	3	2	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	30	25	20	15	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	15	12	10	5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	25	20	15	12	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Upland hay meadows	20	18	15	12	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub	10	7	5	3	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	10	7	5	3	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	10	7	5	3	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	15	12	10	7	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	30+	25	20	15	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	10	7	5	3	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub	30+	30+	25	23	15	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (Annex 1)	10	7	5	3	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (other)	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	30	25	20	15	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	30	20	15	10	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - High alkalinity lakes	30	20	10	7	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes	30	20	10	7	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Marl Lakes	30	20	10	7	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	30	20	10	7	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Peat Lakes	30	20	10	7	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Ponds (Priority Habitat)	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat)	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Reservoirs	10	7	5	3	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Temporary lakes, ponds and pools	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grasslands	10	7	5	3	2	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	20	15	10	7	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle	20	15	10	7	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	30+	25	20	15	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	20	15	10	7	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	20	15	10	7	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Allotments	1	1	1	1	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	0
Urban - Bioswale	3	2	1	1	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Intensive green roof	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Built linear features	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	0
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	20	17	15	12	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	0
Urban - Other green roof	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Urban - Facade-bound green wall	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Ground based green wall	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Ground level planters	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Urban - Biodiverse green roof	10	8	5	3	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Introduced shrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Urban - Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	10	7	4	2	0	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Rain garden	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Actively worked sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Urban - Urban Tree	30+	30+	27	15	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Un-vegetated garden	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	0
Urban - Vacant/derelict land/ bareground	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Vegetated garden	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Wetland - Blanket bog	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Depressions on Peat substrates (H7150)	30+	30+	30	25	15	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	30	25	20	15	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Lowland raised bog	30+	30+	30	20	15	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Oceanic Valley Mire[1] (D2.1)	30+	30+	30	20	15	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	30	25	20	15	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Reedbeds	12	10	7	5	3	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	30+	30+	30	25	15	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Felled	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland	30+	30+	30+	25	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	30+	30+	30+	25	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands	30+	30+	30+	25	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	30+	30+	30	10	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other Scot's Pine woodland	30+	30+	30+	25	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	30+	25	15	7	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	30+	30+	30	10	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods	30+	30	25	20	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods	30+	30+	30+	25	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood	30+	30+	30+	25	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Wet woodland	30+	30	15	10	5	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	30+	30+	30+	25	10	Not Possible	Not Possible
Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	10	8	5	3	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock	10	7	4	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock	13	8	4	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock	15	10	5	1	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock	13	8	4	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	3	2	1	1	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mud	6	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mixed sediments	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Coastal saltmarsh - Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	15	10	7	3	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Coastal saltmarsh - Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	15	10	7	3	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass	20	15	10	5	2	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	15	10	5	3	3	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	15	10	5	3	3	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Features of littoral sediment	10	7	5	3	3	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral coarse sediment	3	2	1	1	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mud	6	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral sand	4	2	1	1	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral muddy sand	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mixed sediments	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass	20	15	10	5	2	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	15	10	5	3	3	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral sand	4	2	1	1	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral muddy sand	5	4	3	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial hard structures	15	10	5	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial features of hard structures	13	8	4	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial hard structures with Integrated Greening of Grey Infrastructure (	13	8	4	2	1	Not Possible	Not Possible

Return to start

Start condition	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat	Condition Assessment N/A	Condition Assessment N/A	Condition Assessment N/A	Condition Assessment N/A	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fairly Poor	Fairly Poor	Fairly Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Fairly Good	Good
Target condition	N/A - Other	Condition Assesment N/A	Poor	Fairly Poor	Moderate	Fairly Good	Good	Fairly Poor	Moderate	Fairly Good	Good	Fairly Poor	Moderate	Fairly Good	Good	Moderate	Fairly Good	Good	Fairly Good	Good	Good	Good
Habitat	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat - N/A - Other	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat - Condition Assessment N/A	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat - Poor	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat - Fairly Poor	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat - Moderate	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat - Fairly Good	Lower Distinctiveness Habitat - Good	Condition Assessment N/A- Fairly Poor	Condition Assessment N/A - Moderate	Condition Assessment N/A - Fairly Good	Condition Assessment N/A - Good	Poor - Fairly Poor	Poor - Moderate	Poor - Fairly Good	Poor - Good	Fairly Poor - Moderate	Fairly Poor - Fairly Good	Fairly Poor - Good	Moderate - Fairly Good	Moderate - Good	Fairly Good - Good	Good - Good
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Not Possible	1	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix	Not Possible	1	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen & nectar	Not Possible	1	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky	Not Possible	1	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Cropland - Cereal crops	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Cropland - Cereal crops winter stubble	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Cropland - Horticulture	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Cropland - Intensive orchards	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Cropland - Non-cereal crops	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Traditional orchards	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	20	25	30	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	15	20	25	10	15	20	5	10	5	Not Possible
Grassland - Bracken	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Floodplain Wetland Mosaic (CFGM)	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	8	10	12	15	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	8	10	12	15	2	4	7	2	4	3	Not Possible
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	20	25	30	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	20	5	10	15	5	10	5	Not Possible
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	20	25	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	15	20	30+	8	15	25	10	20	10	Not Possible
Grassland - Lowland meadows	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	8	10	12	15	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	4	8	11	15	4	8	11	4	8	4	Not Possible
Grassland - Modified grassland	Not Possible	1	1	5	10	12	15	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	12	15	8	10	12	8	10	8	Not Possible
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	5	10	12	15	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	12	15	8	10	12	8	10	8	Not Possible
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	5	10	12	15	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	12	15	8	10	12	8	10	8	Not Possible
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	20	25	30	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	20	25	30	10	10	15	5	10	5	Not Possible
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	5	10	12	15	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	12	15	8	10	12	8	10	8	Not Possible
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	12	15	20	25	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	18	20	10	15	18	10	10	10	Not Possible
Grassland - Upland hay meadows	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	12	15	18	20	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	18	20	10	15	18	10	15	10	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	3	5	7	10	1	5	7	10	1	5	7	10	3	5	7	2	3	2	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	3	5	7	10	1	5	7	10	1	5	7	10	3	5	7	2	3	2	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	3	5	7	10	1	5	7	10	1	5	7	10	3	5	7	2	3	2	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	7	10	12	15	5	7	12	15	5	7	12	15	8	8	12	5	7	5	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	20	25	30+	5	10	15	25	5	10	15	25	5	10	20	5	15	10	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	3	5	7	10	1	5	7	10	1	5	7	10	3	5	7	2	3	2	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	15	23	25	30+	30+	20	30+	30+	30+	20	30+	30+	30+	20	30+	30+	20	30+	20	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (Annex 1)	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	7	10	12	15	6	7	10	12	5	7	10	12	5	7	10	5	7	5	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (other)	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	20	25	30	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	20	30	30+	10	20	30	10	20	10	Not Possible
Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	10	15	20	30	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	30	5	15	25	5	20	5	Not Possible
Lakes - High alkalinity lakes	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	3	5	7	10	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	30	5	15	25	10	20	10	Not Possible
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	20	30	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	20	5	10	15	5	10	5	Not Possible
Lakes - Marl Lakes	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	7	10	15	20	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	30	5	15	25	10	20	10	Not Possible
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	7	10	15	20	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	30	5	15	25	10	20	10	Not Possible
Lakes - Peat Lakes	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	20	30	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	30	5	15	25	10	20	10	Not Possible
Lakes - Ponds (Priority Habitat)	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	3	5	7	10	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	8	2	4	6	2	4	2	Not Possible
Lakes - Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat)	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	4	5	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	8	2	4	6	2	4	2	Not Possible
Lakes - Reservoirs	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	3	5	7	10	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	30	5	15	25	10	20	10	Not Possible
Lakes - Temporary lakes, ponds and pools	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	3	5	7	10	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	8	2	4	6	2	4	2	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grasslands	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	3	5	7	10	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	3	5	8	1	4	7	2	5	3	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	7	10	15	20	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	8	15	20	5	10	18	7	12	8	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	7	10	15	20	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	8	15	20	5	10	18	7	12	8	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	20	25	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	25	30+	20	25	27	15	20	15	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement	Not Possible	Not Possible	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	20	5	10	15	5	10	5	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	20	25	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	8	15	20	5	10	18	7	12	8	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Not Possible	Not Possible	3	5	10	15	20	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	20	5	10	15	5	10	5	Not Possible
Urban - Allotments	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	1	1	1	1	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Not Possible
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	4	5	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	8	2	4	6	2	4	2	Not Possible
Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Bioswale	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	1	1	2	3	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	Not Possible
Urban - Intensive green roof	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	4	5	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	Not Possible
Urban - Built linear features	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	12	15	17	20	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	20	10	15	20	10	15	5	Not Possible
Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Other green roof	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Facade-bound green wall	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	4	5	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	Not Possible
Urban - Ground based green wall	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	4	5	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	Not Possible
Urban - Ground level planters	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Biodiverse green roof	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	3	5	8	10	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	3	5	8	10	3	5	8	3	5	2	Not Possible
Urban - Introduced shrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	Not Possible	0	Not Possible	2	4	7	10	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	7	10	2	5	8	3	4	3	Not Possible
Urban - Rain garden	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	1	1	1	1	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Not Possible
Urban - Actively worked sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Urban Tree	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	8	16	24	30+	8	16	24	8	16	8	Not Possible
Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	4	5	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	Not Possible
Urban - Un-vegetated garden	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Vacant/derelict land/ bareground	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	1	1	1	1	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Not Possible
Urban - Vegetated garden	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	4	5	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	Not Possible
Wetland - Blanket bog	Not Possible	Not Possible	15	25	30	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	20	30+	30	10	30+	30+	30	30+	30	Not Possible
Wetland - Depressions on Peat substrates (H7150)	Not Possible	Not Possible	15	25	30	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	20	25	30	10	20	25	10	20	10	Not Possible
Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	12	15	25	30	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	12	15	18	10	12	15	10	12	10	Not Possible
Wetland - Lowland raised bog	Not Possible	Not Possible	15	20	30	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	20	25	30	10	20	20	10	15	10	Not Possible
Wetland - Oceanic Valley Mire[1] (D2.1)	Not Possible	Not Possible	15	20	30	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	20	25	30	10	20	20	10	15	10	Not Possible
Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	12	15	17	20	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	10	15	20	10	15	20	10	15	10	Not Possible
Wetland - Reedbeds	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	7	10	12	15	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	7	10	12	5	7	10	5	7	5	Not Possible
Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	Not Possible	Not Possible	15	25	30	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	20	25	30	10	20	20	10	15	10	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Felled	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	25	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	25	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	25	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	20	25	30+	10	20	25	10	20	10	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands	Not Possible	Not Possible	25	30	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	20	30+	15	20	25	10	15	10	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	25	30+	30+	20	15	25	5	7	10	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other Scot's Pine woodland	Not Possible	Not Possible	20	25	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	20	30+	15	20	25	10	15	10	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	20	25	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	20	5	10	15	5	10	5	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	20	25	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	5	10	15	20	5	10	15	5	10	5	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	20	25	30	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	20	30+	15	20	25	10	15	10	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	25	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	15	20	30+	15	20	25	10	15	10	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	25	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	25	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Wet woodland	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	20	25	30	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	10	15	30+	15	20	25	10	15	10	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	Not Possible	Not Possible	10	25	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	25	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	30+	Not Possible
Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	4	8	12	3	7	11	4	8	4	Not Possible
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	10	2	4	8	2	6	4	Not Possible
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	10	2	4	8	2	6	4	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	11	2	4	9	2	7	5	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	11	2	4	9	2	7	5	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	12	2	4	10	2	8	6	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	12	2	4	10	2	8	6	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	11	2	4	9	2	7	5	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	11	2	4	9	2	7	5	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	1	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mud	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	8	2	4	6	2	4	2	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mixed sediments	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	1	Not Possible
Coastal saltmarsh - Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	6	10	20	4	8	18	4	14	10	Not Possible
Coastal saltmarsh - Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	6	10	20	4	8	18	4	14	10	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	3	13	23	0	10	20	30	10	20	10	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	7	0	2	3	8	3	6	3	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	7	10	2	3	8	3	6	3	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	7	10	2	3	8	3	6	3	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Features of littoral sediment	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	5	1	2	4	1	3	2	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral coarse sediment	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	1	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mud	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	2	4	6	8	2	4	6	2	4	2	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral sand	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Poss

Return to start

Habitat Description	Distinctiveness		Creation - Years to Target Condition			Enhancement Through Condition - Years to Target Condition			Enhancement Through Distinctiveness - Years to Target Condition																Difficulty		Suggested Action
	Distinctiveness Category	Distinctiveness Score	Poor	Moderate	Good	Poor - Moderate	Poor - Good	Moderate - Good	Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees	Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	Native Hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Native Species Rich Hedgerow	Native Hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Native Hedgerow with trees	Line of Trees (ecologically valuable)	Line of Trees (ecologically valuable) - with bank or ditch	Native Hedgerow	Line of Trees	Line of Trees - associated with bank or ditch	Hedge Ornamental Non Native	Technical Difficulty Creation	Technical Difficulty Enhancement	
Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	V.High	8	1	10	20	6	10	4	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Like for like
Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees	High	6	1	10	20	6	10	4	5	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Like for like or better
Native Species Rich Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	High	6	1	5	12	3	5	2	10	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Like for like or better
Native Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	High	6	1	10	20	6	10	4	5	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Like for like or better
Native Species Rich Hedgerow	Medium	4	1	5	12	3	5	2	10	10	5	10	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Like for like or better
Native Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	Medium	4	1	5	12	3	5	2	10	10	5	10	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Like for like or better
Native Hedgerow with trees	Medium	4	1	10	20	6	10	4	5	5	5	5	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Like for like or better
Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable)	Medium	4	5	20	30+	20	30	10	12	12	Error	12	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Like for like or better
Line of Trees (Ecologically Valuable) - with Bank or Ditch	Medium	4	5	20	30+	20	30	10	12	12	Error	12	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Like for like or better
Native Hedgerow	Low	2	1	5	12	3	5	2	10	10	5	10	5	6	10	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Same distinctiveness band or better
Line of Trees	Low	2	5	20	30+	20	30	10	12	12	Error	12	Error	Error	12	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Same distinctiveness band or better
Line of Trees - Associated with bank or ditch	Low	2	5	20	30+	20	30	10	12	12	Error	12	Error	Error	12	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Same distinctiveness band or better
Hedge Ornamental Non Native	V.Low	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Error	Low	Low	Same distinctiveness band or better

Condition	
Condition Category	Condition Score
Good	3
Moderate	2
Poor	1

Enhancement through Distinctiveness	Post Development Hedge Type											
Baseline Hedge Type	Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees	Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	Native Hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Native Species Rich Hedgerow	Native Hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Native Hedgerow with trees	Line of Trees (ecologically valuable)	Line of Trees (ecologically valuable) - with bank or ditch	Native Hedgerow	Line of Trees	Line of Trees - Associated with bank or ditch	Hedge Ornamental Non Native
Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	V.High - V.High	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down
Native Species Rich Hedgerow with trees	High - V.High	High - High	High - High	High - High	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down
Native Species Rich Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	High - V.High	High - High	High - High	High - High	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down
Native Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch	High - V.High	High - High	High - High	High - High	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down
Native Species Rich Hedgerow	Medium - V.High	Medium - High	Medium - High	Medium - High	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down
Native Hedgerow - Associated with bank or ditch	Medium - V.High	Medium - High	Medium - High	Medium - High	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down
Native Hedgerow with trees	Medium - V.High	Medium - High	Medium - High	Medium - High	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down
Line of Trees (ecologically valuable)	Medium - V.High	Medium - High	Error - Enhancement not possible	Medium - High	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down
Line of Trees (ecologically valuable) - with bank or ditch	Medium - V.High	Medium - High	Error - Enhancement not possible	Medium - High	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Medium - Medium	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down	Error Trading Down
Native Hedgerow	Low - V.High	Low - High	Low - High	Low - High	Low - Medium	Low - Medium	Low - Medium	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Low - Low	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error Trading Down
Line of Trees	Low - V.High	Low - High	Error - Enhancement not possible	Low - High	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Low - Medium	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Low - Low	Low - Low	Error Trading Down
Line of Trees - Associated with bank or ditch	Low - V.High	Low - High	Error - Enhancement not possible	Low - High	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Low - Medium	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Low - Low	Low - Low	Error Trading Down
Hedge Ornamental Non Native	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	Error - Enhancement not possible	V.Low - V.Low

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Habitat Description	Distinctiveness Category	Distinctiveness Score	Difficulty: Technical Difficulty Creation	Difficulty: Technical Difficulty Enhancement	Difficulty: Suggested Action	Condition: Good	Fairly Good	Moderate	Fairly Poor	Poor
Priority Habitat	V.High	8	High	Medium	Restore	3	2.5	2	1.5	1
Other Rivers and Streams	High	6	High	Medium	Restore	3	2.5	2	1.5	1
Ditches	Medium	4	Low	Medium	Restore	3	2.5	2	1.5	1
Canals	Medium	4	Low	Medium	Restore	3	2.5	2	1.5	1
Culvert	Low	2	Low	Medium	Restore	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1

Target Condition for All Habitats	
Good	10
Fairly Good	8
Moderate	5
Fairly Poor	2
Poor	1

Enhancement - Years to Target Condition for All Habitats	
Enhancement through Distinctiveness	10

Enhancement - Years to Target Condition					
	Proposed Condition				
Baseline Condition	Poor	Fairly Poor	Moderate	Fairly Good	Good
Poor	1	2	4	6	8
Fairly Poor	N/A	1	2	4	6
Moderate	N/A	N/A	1	2	4
Fairly Good	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	2
Good	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1

Encroachment	
Encroachment into Watercourse	multiplier
No Encroachment	1
Minor	0.8
Major	0.5
N/A - Culvert	1

Encroachment	
Encroachment into riparian zone	multiplier
No Encroachment	1
Minor	0.95
Moderate	0.85
Major	0.75

Spatial		
Description of multiplier	Category	Strategic multiplier
Low potential/action not identified in any plan	Low Strategic Significance	1
Delivery within Local Plans	High strategic significance	1.15
Delivery within River Basin Management Plan	High strategic significance	1.15
Delivery within Catchment Plans	High strategic significance	1.15
Delivery within Catchment Planning System	High strategic significance	1.15
Delivery within Priority Habitats for Restoration	High strategic significance	1.15

Spatial		
Description of multiplier	Category	Strategic multiplier
Low potential/action not identified in any plan	Low Strategic Significance	1
Within Local Plans	High strategic significance	1.15
Within River Basin Management Plan	High strategic significance	1.15
Within Catchment Plans	High strategic significance	1.15
Within Catchment Planning System	High strategic significance	1.15
Within Priority Habitats for Restoration	High strategic significance	1.15

Spatial	
Description of multiplier	Strategic multiplier
Within the same waterbody	1
Outside waterbody but within catchment	0.75
Outside catchment	0.5

Distinctivness categories		
Distinctiveness Category	Distinctivness Score	Sugested Action
V.High	8	Loss Unacceptable
High	6	Avoid
Medium	4	Avoid, Mitigate or Compensate
Low	2	Mitigate or Compensate

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Habitat Description	Condition						
	Good	Fairly Good	Moderate	Fairly Poor	Poor	Condition Assessment N/A	N/A - Other
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen & nectar	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Cereal crops	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Cereal crops winter stubble	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Horticulture	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Intensive orchards	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Non-cereal crops	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Grassland - Traditional orchards	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Bracken	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Grassland - Floodplain Wetland Mosaic (CFGM)	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Lowland meadows	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Modified grassland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Grassland - Upland hay meadows	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (Annex 1)	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Sea buckthorn scrub (other)	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - High alkalinity lakes	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Marl Lakes	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Peat Lakes	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Ponds (Priority Habitat)	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat)	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Reservoirs	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Temporary lakes, ponds and pools	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grasslands	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Allotments	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	0
Urban - Bioswale	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Intensive green roof	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Built linear features	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	0
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	0
Urban - Other green roof	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Urban - Facade-bound green wall	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Ground based green wall	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Ground level planters	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Urban - Biodiverse green roof	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Introduced shrub	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Urban - Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Rain garden	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Actively worked sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Urban - Urban Tree	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Sustainable urban drainage feature	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Un-vegetated garden	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	0
Urban - Vacant/derelict land/ bareground	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Urban - Vegetated garden	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	1	Not Possible
Wetland - Blanket bog	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Depressions on Peat substrates (H7150)	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Lowland raised bog	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Oceanic Valley Mire[1] (D2.1)	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Reedbeds	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Felled	3	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other Scot's Pine woodland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Wet woodland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mud	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mixed sediments	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Coastal saltmarsh - Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Coastal saltmarsh - Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Features of littoral sediment	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral coarse sediment	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mud	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral sand	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral muddy sand	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mixed sediments	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral sand	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal sediment - Littoral muddy sand	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial hard structures	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial features of hard structures	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible
Intertidal Hard Structures - Artificial hard structures with Integrated Greening of Grey Infrastructure (IGG	3	2.5	2	1.5	1	Not Possible	Not Possible

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Phase 1 Habitat	Metric habitat	Distinctiveness band
Woodland	Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	Medium
Broadleaved woodland	Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	Medium
Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	High
Plantation broadleaved woodland	Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	Medium
Coniferous woodland	Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	Low
Semi-natural coniferous woodland	Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands	High
Plantation coniferous woodland	Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	Low
Mixed woodland	Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	Medium
Semi-natural mixed woodland	Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	High
Plantation mixed woodland	Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	Medium
Scrub	Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Medium
Dense / continuous scrub	Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Medium
Scattered scrub	Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Medium
Parkland / scattered trees	Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	High
Broadleaved parkland / scattered trees	Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	High
Coniferous parkland / scattered trees	Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	Medium
Mixed parkland / scattered trees	Woodland and forest - Wood-pasture and parkland	High
Recently-felled woodland	Woodland and forest - Felled	High
Broadleaved recently felled woodland	Woodland and forest - Felled	High
Coniferous recently felled woodland	Woodland and forest - Felled	High
Mixed recently felled woodland	Woodland and forest - Felled	High
Acid grassland	Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Medium
Acid grassland	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Medium
Unimproved acid grassland	Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	V.High
Unimproved acid grassland	Grassland - Upland hay meadows	V.High
Semi-improved acid grassland (Good quality)	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Medium
Semi-improved acid grassland (Good quality)	Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Medium
Semi-improved acid grassland (Poor quality)	Grassland - Modified grassland	Low
Neutral grassland	Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Medium
Unimproved neutral grassland	Grassland - Lowland meadows	V.High
Semi-improved neutral grassland (Good quality)	Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Medium
Semi-improved neutral grassland (Poor quality)	Grassland - Modified grassland	Low
Calcareous grassland	Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	High
Calcareous grassland	Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	High
Unimproved calcareous grassland	Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	High
Unimproved calcareous grassland	Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	High
Semi-improved calcareous grassland (Good quality)	Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland	High
Semi-improved calcareous grassland (Good quality)	Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	High
Semi-improved calcareous grassland (Poor quality)	Grassland - Modified grassland	Low
Improved grassland	Grassland - Modified grassland	Low
Marsh/marshy grassland	Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	V.High
Marsh/marshy grassland	Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Medium
Marsh/marshy grassland	Grassland - Modified grassland	Low
Poor semi-improved grassland	Grassland - Modified grassland	Low
Strandline vegetation coastland	Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal vegetated shingle	High
Sand dune	Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	High
Dune slack sand dune coastland	Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	High
Dune grassland sand dune coastland	Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	High
Dune heath sand dune coastland	Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	High
Dune scrub sand dune coastland	Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	High
Open dune sand dune coastland	Sparsely vegetated land - Coastal sand dunes	High
Maritime cliff coastland	Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	High
Hard maritime cliff coastland	Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	High
Soft maritime cliff	Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	High
Crevice/ledge vegetation	Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	High
Crevice/ledge vegetation	Grassland - Tall herb communities	High
Coastal grassland	Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	High
Coastal grassland	Grassland - Lowland meadows	V.High
Coastal grassland	Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	V.High
Coastal grassland	Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Medium
Coastal heathland	Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	High
Coastal heathland	Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	High
Standing open water	lakes - Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	V.High
Standing open water	Lakes - Ditches	Medium
Standing open water	Lakes - High alkalinity lakes	High
Standing open water	Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes	High
Standing open water	Lakes - Marl Lakes	High
Standing open water	Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	High
Standing open water	Lakes - Peat Lakes	High
Standing open water	Lakes - Ponds (Priority Habitat)	High
Standing open water	Lakes - Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat)	Medium
Standing open water	Lakes - Reservoirs	Medium
Standing open water	Lakes - Temporary lakes, ponds and pools	High
Dry dwarf shrub heath	Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	High
Dry dwarf shrub heath	Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	High
Acidic dry dwarf shrub heath	Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	High
Acidic dry dwarf shrub heath	Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	High
Basic dry dwarf shrub heath	Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	High
Basic dry dwarf shrub heath	Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	High
Wet dwarf shrub heath	Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	High
Wet dwarf shrub heath	Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	High
Wet dwarf shrub heath	Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	High
Wet dwarf shrub heath	Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	High
Lichen / bryophyte heath	Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	High
Lichen / bryophyte heath	Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	High
Montane heath / dwarf herb	Heathland and shrub - Mountain heaths and willow scrub	V.High
Dry heath / acidic grass mosaic	Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	High
Wet heath / acidic grass mosaic	Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	High
Dry heath / acidic grass mosaic	Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	High
Wet heath / acidic grass mosaic	Heathland and shrub - Upland Heathland	High
Bracken	Grassland - Bracken	Low
Continuous bracken	Grassland - Bracken	Low
Scattered bracken	Grassland - Bracken	Low
Other tall herb or fern (Good quality)	Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	High
Other tall herb or fern	Grassland - Bracken	Medium
Tall ruderal	Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral	Low
Non-ruderal	Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral	Low
Bog	Wetland - Lowland raised bog	V.High
Sphagnum bog	Wetland - Lowland raised bog	V.High
Blanket bog	Wetland - Blanket bog	V.High
Raised bog	Wetland - Lowland raised bog	V.High
Wet modified bog	Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)	V.High
Dry modified bog	Wetland - Blanket bog	V.High
Dry modified bog	Wetland - Lowland raised bog	V.High
Flush and spring	Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	V.High
Acid/neutral flush	Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	V.High
Basic flush	Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	V.High
Bryophyte-dominated spring	Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	V.High
Fen	Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	V.High
Valley mire	Wetland – Oceanic Valley Mire[1] (D2.1)	V.High
Basin mire	Wetland – Oceanic Valley Mire[1] (D2.1)	V.High
Floodplain mire	Wetland – Oceanic Valley Mire[1] (D2.1)	V.High
Bare peat	Wetland - Depressions on Peat substrates (H7150)	V.High
Swamp	Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	V.High
Marginal and inundation	Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)	V.High
Marginal and inundation	Wetland - Reedbeds	High
Marginal vegetation	Use the Feature that it is within, i.e. River, Lake type etc.	
Inundation vegetation	Wetland - Reedbeds	High
Natural rock exposures and caves (Good quality)	Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	High
Natural rock exposures and caves	Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium
Inland cliff (High quality)	Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	High
Inland cliff	Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium
Acidic inland cliff	Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	High
Basic inland cliff	Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	High
Scree	Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	High
Acidic scree	Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	High
Basic scree	Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	High
Limestone pavement	Sparsely vegetated land - Limestone pavement	V.High
Other natural rock exposure	Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium
Other acidic natural rock exposure	Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium
Other basic rock exposure	Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium
Artificial rock exposures	Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium
Artificial rock exposures	Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium
Artificial rock exposures	Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium
Artificial rock exposures	Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium
Artificial rock exposures	Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium
Artificial rock exposures	Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Medium
Quarry	Urban - Active sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Low
Spoil heap	Urban - Active sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Low
Mine	Urban - Active sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Low
Refuse tip	Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	V.Low
Cultivated/disturbed ground	Cropland - Cereal crops	Low
Arable	Cropland - Cereal crops	Low
Amenity grassland	Grassland - Modified grassland	Low
Ephemeral / short perennial	Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral	Low
Introduced shrub	Urban - Introduced shrub	Low
Fence	Urban - Built linear features	V.Low
Wall	Urban - Built linear features	V.Low
Built-up areas	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	V.Low
Caravans	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	V.Low
Sea wall (artificial materials)	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	V.Low
Buildings	Urban - Developed land; sealed surface	V.Low
Bare ground	Urban - Vacant/derelict land/ bareground	Low

The Biodiversity Metric 3.1 - Calculation Tool Technical Data

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All area habitats

Area habitat groups

Multipliers

Temporal multipliers

Enhancement temporal multipliers

Hedgerow data

River data

Condition data

Metric /Phase 1 translation