One Earth Solar Farm

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Appendix 6.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

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Report

One Earth Solar Farm

Appendix 6-10 Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

For One Earth Solar Farm Ltd

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This Appendix should be read in conjunction with Chapter 6 of the Environmental Statement (ES) which is provided in support of the delivery of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) associated with the One Earth Solar Farm, hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'. This document has been updated at Deadline 3. The document references have not been updated from the original submission. Please refer to the **Guide to the Application [EN010159/APP/1.3.4]** for the list of current versions of documents.

1.1.2 This Appendix describes the methodologies used and the results of the biodiversity net gain (BNG) assessment for the Proposed Development within the Order Limits.

1.1.3 Since the start of April 2024, the BNG obligation has applied to most planning permissions consented under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) and will do so for all development consent orders (DCOs) from May 2026.

1.1.4 As the Proposed Development falls under the DCO regime, it is not yet mandated to deliver BNG. However, the One Earth Solar Farm project is committed to providing substantial biodiversity enhancements as part of the scheme, and securing these enhancements via BNG provides an quantifiable record of this approach.

1.1.5 The document references have not been updated from the original submission. Please refer to the Guide to the Application [EN010159/APP/1.3] for the list of current versions of documents

1.2 Purpose of this appendix

1.2.1 The purpose of the Appendix is to present the results of the BNG assessment for the Proposed Development, outlining the BNG strategy for the scheme.

1.2.2 The survey work that was undertaken to underpin this assessment is reported within Appendix 6-3 Habitat Baseline and followed best practice guidance to provide a robust field survey data.

1.3 Structure of this appendix

1.3.1 This appendix is structured as follows:

- Section 2: Rationale;
- Section 3: Methods;
- Section 4: Results;
- Annex A: Condition Assessment Sheets

2 Rationale

1.3.2 BNG is a concept that in principle is simple, i.e. provide more biodiversity than that which is lost to development. However, to deliver a unified mandatory system it has been necessary for DEFRA to develop the Statutory Biodiversity Metric1. The metric works by considering:

- extent of habitat (measured in hectares (ha) or kilometres dependent on whether the habitat is linear or area-based)
- how distinctive the habitat is (i.e., its complexity, rarity, diversity etc.)
- its condition (i.e., its structure and management)
- its strategic significance (i.e. local significance of the habitat based on its location and habitat type)

1.3.3 These elements are used both to determine the biodiversity value (measured in habitat units, hedgerow units and/or river units) of the losses due to a particular development, but also the gains made from its proposed habitat enhancement and creation measures.

1.3.4 The biodiversity value of the gains is refined based on a number of risk multipliers that account for the difficulty of habitat creation (e.g. it is easier to create 'medium distinctiveness' habitats such as a semi-improved grassland, than a 'very high distinctiveness' active raised bog), the time it takes for a habitat to reach target condition (e.g. a grassland reaches target condition quicker than a woodland), the location of delivery (i.e. habitat creation local to the biodiversity loss is worth more than habitat creation unrelated to the impact) and the time of delivery (e.g. before, during or after the losses have occurred).

1.3.5 The metric is also framed by a set of principles that seek to ensure:

- Adherence to the mitigation hierarchy (i.e., avoid, mitigate, compensate, enhance).
- The exclusion of designated sites and irreplaceable habitats from the main calculations (encouraging their avoidance and ensuring any losses are compensated for on a case-by-case basis).
- The "like for like or better" replacement of high value habitats (e.g., removal of valuable woodland, requires replacement of woodland habitat, as opposed to replacement with grassland or other habitats that may provide more biodiversity unit value per hectare of creation). These elements are known as the "trading rules" (see Table 2-1).
- Habitats provided to deliver BNG will be managed for a minimum period of 30 years.

[1] Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (2024) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – User Guide. Updated July 2025. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric (publishing.service.gov.uk) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6866779ee134dfbc2e9e6d39/The_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_-_User_Guide_-_July_2025.pdf

Table 2-1: Trading rules within the Statutory Metric

Habitat distinctiveness (baseline)	Distinctiveness of replacement habitat required
Very high	Priority should be given to replacing losses with area units of the same habitat type. Losses of hedgerow units must be replaced with hedgerow units of the same habitat type. Priority should be given to replacing losses with watercourse units of the same habitat type.
High	Losses must be replaced with area habitat units of the same habitat type. Losses of hedgerow units must be replaced with hedgerow units of the same habitat type or of a higher distinctiveness band. Losses of watercourse units must be replaced with watercourse units of the same habitat type.
Medium	Losses of area units must be replaced by area habitat units of either medium band habitats within the same broad habitat type or, any habitat from a higher distinctiveness band (from any broad habitat type). Losses of Hedgerow must be replaced with hedgerow units of the same or of a higher band and losses of watercourse units must be replaced with watercourse units of the same habitat type. NB: woodland of medium distinctiveness should be replaced with other woodland, as opposed to a different broad habitat type as there is a presumption against loss of woodland cover in 'The England Trees Action Plan 2021 – 2024' (Defra, 2021).
Low	Losses of area-based and hedgerow units must be replaced with units of the same or higher distinctiveness band. Watercourse units must be replaced with watercourse units of a higher distinctiveness band.
Very low	No applicable trading rules for area-based units or watercourse units. Losses of hedgerow units must be replaced with hedgerow units of the same or higher distinctiveness band.

1.3.6 This system does not remove the legal obligations with regard to protected or notable species, or statutorily designated sites. These are considered in detail within Chapter 6 of the ES.

1.3.7 Whilst the requirement for mandatory BNG is not yet applicable to DCO projects, the provision of a calculation of biodiversity losses due to permanent infrastructure and temporary construction works (based on a realistic worst-case scenario), and gains associated with creation and enhancements of habitats have been provided for the Proposed Development. The outcome of the calculations demonstrates how the Site will deliver well in excess of the minimum 10% uplift that is currently required of those projects that have mandatory requirements to deliver BNG.

3 Methods

1.3.8 To assess BNG there is a requirement to first establish baseline habitat types and condition (pre-development), before considering post-intervention information and populating a Statutory Metric workbook that evidences the BNG calculations.

1.3.9 The following subsections outline how and when the baseline conditions were established, the post-intervention considerations, the deviations, constraints and limitations within the process and the assumptions used within the assessment.

1.3.10 The Statutory Metric inputs and outcomes are provided in Section 4 – Results.

3.1 Guiding principles

1.3.11 The following section identifies the guiding principles of BNG and how these are accounted for and assessed within the DCO Application.

3.1.1 The Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy

1.3.12 The biodiversity gain hierarchy has been applied during the design of the Proposed Development. In the first instance habitats of very low or low distinctiveness were identified for development wherever possible, with avoidance or minimisation of losses of habitats with medium distinctiveness or above. This is demonstrated in Table 4-3, Table 4-5, Table 4-7 which show the extent of habitat losses by habitat type. The applicant has also made several environmental commitments demonstrating that effort has been made to avoid constraints, retain the most valuable habitats within the Site, and enhance habitats where appropriate. It is notable that there is the loss of habitats with medium (e.g. other neutral grassland) and high distinctiveness (e.g. species-rich native hedgerow) (see Section 4), however this cannot be avoided due to the other constraints on development. These losses have been minimised and are compensated in-line with the trading rules.

1.3.13 The proposed post-development habitats have been specified to deliver biodiversity value that is akin to those habitats of medium distinctiveness and above that are lost. Wherever possible, habitats have been retained and where appropriate enhancement has been described. In areas of temporary habitat loss and in locations where change in habitat type is proposed, habitat creation is specified. Opportunities to maximise the delivery of BNG have been taken, although these have been tempered by an understanding of the future use of the site and the constraints that may place on achieving target conditions. For example, overshading by solar arrays has limited the habitat distinctiveness to be delivered beneath panels with a low distinctiveness habitat being specified as a precaution.

3.1.2 Designated sites

1.3.14 There are two Local Wildlife Sites within the Order Limits, neither of which will be subject to surface works and therefore no specific mitigation will be required for these features.

3.1.3 Irreplaceable habitats

1.3.15 There are thirteen veteran trees within the Order Limits, which are considered within the assessment as irreplaceable habitats. All thirteen features will be retained and suitably buffered (in line with

Government standing advice[2]) ensuring there is no lasting impact on them as a direct result of the development.

3.1.4 Trading Rules

1.3.16 There will be no loss of woodland or high distinctiveness habitat that requires a like-for-like habitat replacement. There are areas of medium distinctiveness habitat that will be lost however these are suitably mitigated within the same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat in line with the trading rules. The Trading rules have been met within all habitat groups; area-based habitat units, hedgerows units, and watercourse units.

3.1.5 Securing Biodiversity Net Gain

1.3.17 The calculations summarised below demonstrate that a BNG of well in excess of 10% can be achieved within the proposed Order Limits based on the current parameter / illustrative plans.

1.3.18 The delivery of BNG will be secured through DCO requirement with a BNG strategy being provided following detailed design for approval by the relevant planning authorities in consultation with Natural England and the Environment Agency.

1.3.19 Habitats to be created will be managed and monitored over the lifetime of the Proposed Development (i.e. 60-year period), with measures in place to assure that adaptation to the management plans can be made should initial approaches fail to deliver habitats that can reach the specified target condition.

3.2 Baseline conditions

1.3.20 Baseline conditions for the site were assessed during field survey undertaken between May 2023 and August 2024 by a team of suitably qualified ecologists with a minimum of six years' experience in ecological assessment.

1.3.21 The survey recorded habitats in line with the UK Habitats Classification V2.03 (UKHab)4. The results of the field survey are provided in Appendix 6-3 with a summary of results provided in Table 4-1 and shown in Figure 4-1.

[2] Natural England and Forestry Commission (2022) Ancient Woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions. Available at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions
[3] UKHab Ltd (2023). *UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0*. Available at https://www.ukhab.org
[4] The minimum mappable unit used for survey was 25m^2. Stands of a single habitat type smaller than this were not mapped individually unless they were a strongly defined feature (such as a pond, individual tree etc), and were instead target noted.

1.3.22

Figure 4-1

1.3.21 Figure 4-1

1.3.22 1.3.23 Figure 4-1 In addition, a habitat condition assessment was undertaken concurrently following the Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology[5]. The results of the habitat condition assessment are provided in Annex 1 with a summary provided in Table 4-1.

1.3.23 1.3.24 Survey data was combined and entered into the Statutory Biodiversity Metric using Natural England's GIS Import Tool[6]. In line with Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide multiple parcels of the same habitat type, condition and strategic significance were combined due to the limited number of rows in the workbook (limited to 248).

1.3.24 1.3.25 As there is a river (the River Trent) present within the proposed Order Limits that requires a river condition assessment (RCA), a Modular River Survey (MoRPH) was undertaken by an RCA Accredited surveyor to provide the necessary information to include within the watercourse element of the metric. There are several watercourses, including named watercourses present within the Order Limits

[5] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides
[6] GIS Import Tool is available at The Biodiversity Metric Supporting Documents - JP039

on both sides of the River Trent. These watercourses are all classified within this assessment as ditches following a review of available online sources7 and in-line with the Statutory Metric User Guide Table 111. The condition assessment sheet associated with this survey is provided in Annex 1.

~~1.3.25~~1.3.26 The field survey and interrogation of the Ancient Woodland Inventory and the Priority Habitat Inventory8 identified no irreplaceable habitats (as defined in the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitats) Regulations 2024) within the boundary of the Site.

~~1.3.26~~1.3.27 The baseline conditions at the Site were recorded prior to the date of application. However, the baseline is considered representative of the current status of the habitats on the Site as no changes in management or use have taken place in the intervening period.

~~1.3.27~~1.3.28 At the time of the surveys taking place, the habitats present were representative of those that had been present on the Site for a considerable period, based on a time lapse of satellite imagery. Therefore, it can be confirmed that habitat type and condition were not degraded prior to survey taking place.

3.3 Assumptions used within the Metric

~~1.3.28~~1.3.29 Due to the stage of the application, certain details to be included within the BNG assessment (post-determination) are not yet available. A precautionary approach to BNG has therefore been taken to present a realistic worst-case scenario. This approach has been taken to give confidence to the Secretary of State that the level of BNG described can be successfully delivered. The calculation of BNG is based on the details within the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan. Management and monitoring are proposed to take place across the operational lifetime of the proposed development.

~~1.3.29~~1.3.30 Assumptions:

- All habitat within the arable landscape (cropland and grassland types) where above ground infrastructure is to be built or other habitats are to be created are considered to first be lost to facilitate development. The majority of habitats will therefore be created, with a small amount retained, this represents a potential worst-case scenario for the installation of the solar farm and all associated infrastructure.
- All habitats within the Order Limits have been included within the baseline, including those within the area of grid connection near High Marnham substation and the River Trent.
- All hedgerow crossings requiring vegetation clearance (of which there are 59) are considered to have 6 metres of vegetation loss associated with each crossing. In places the crossings will only require gate widening and trimming back, however 6 metres presents the worst-case scenario.
- All retained linear features including hedgerows and lines of trees will be enhanced through gapping up and improvements to management to reach 'good' condition, regardless of starting condition.

[7] Statutory Main River Map https://environment.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=17cd53dfc524433980cc333726a56386; Trent from Carlton-on-Trent to Laughton Drain | Catchment Data Explorer | Catchment Data Explorer https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB104028058480;

[8] Ancient Woodland Inventory and the Priority Habitat Inventory accessed on www. Magic.Defra.Gov.UK [accessed 10/02/2025]

- There are nine proposed ditch crossings required to facilitate the proposed development. All ditch crossings will utilise clear span bridges to avoid undue impacts within the ditches. Each of these bridges is assessed as being 6 metres wide and will be considered post-intervention to consist of a culvert to be maintained in perpetuity within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. This specification is precautionary as culverts have a pre-assigned condition of 'poor'.

- All watercourses not considered to be in 'good' condition at baseline will be enhanced to 'good' condition through improvements to management.

- There is a commitment to deliver biodiverse margins of a width of 4m along one side of all fields with Solar PV within them. As the landscaping for the scheme is not yet finalised (see outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan for indicative landscape masterplan), an average length of the shortest side of all fields containing Solar PV has been taken and this measurement (200m) has been multiplied by a 4m width. This is a precautionary approach (considering a minimum mitigation), and it is anticipated that a larger amount of biodiverse margins will be delivered by the project.

3.4 Deviations, constraints and limitations

~~1.3.30~~1.3.31 No access was provided to the area around the High Marnham substation within the southwest of the proposed Order Limits. Therefore, habitats within this area were remotely sensed only and do not have accurate condition notes or condition assessment sheets available. This is not a major constraint to the BNG assessment as the vast majority of habitats within this area will be retained throughout. The connection point at the National Grid's new High Marnham substation (delivered as part of National Grid's North Humber to High Marnham project) would be delivered via a trenchless crossing beneath the Fledborough to Harby Dismantled Railway Local Wildlife Site (LWS) (also a Sustrans route) into areas of existing hard standing.

4 Results

~~1.3.31~~1.3.32 This section outlines the results of the BNG assessment including the baseline and post-intervention calculations used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

~~1.3.32~~1.3.33 Table 4-1 and Figure 4-1 provide a summary of the baseline conditions. The Proposed Development will result in permanent land take for the Battery Energy Storage Systems, internal roads and infrastructure associated with the operational solar farm, footings for inverters and substations. The total loss of habitat to developed land with sealed surface is calculated at 34.25 ha, with it estimated that a further 20.17 ha will be lost to artificially unvegetated unsealed surface. All other areas that support infrastructure will also support semi-natural habitats. The illustrative masterplan is provided in Figure 4-2; this has been reclassified using the UKHab Classification to enable post-development calculations. This is provided as Figure 4-3. Further habitat figures, showing smaller scale baseline and proposed habitats are provided in Appendix A2.

Table 4-1: Baseline Summary

Habitat type	Habitat Condition	Extent (ha or km)	Habitat Summary
Arable field margins game bird mix	N/A	6.989	Gamebird cover crop in agricultural verges, with two specific crop fields east of the River Trent associated with a pheasant shoot.
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	N/A	21.5683	Farm tracks and areas of compressed aggregate within the proposed DCO Order Limits
Bare Ground	Moderate	0.1116	Vegetated areas of bare ground surrounding farmsteads and trackways
Bare Ground	Good	20.7789	Bare ground within High Marnham substation, assumed good condition. Note this is shown on the Priority Habitats Inventory as Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land. However, long views of the area and satellite imagery suggest bare ground is a more realistic classification
Bramble scrub	N/A	0.1772	Bramble scrub
Cereal crops	N/A	796.4834	Mixture of cereal crops within the landscape, oats, wheat and oil seed rape make up the majority with some barley and maize.
Developed land; sealed surface	N/A	22.2731	Roads and sealed surfaces within proposed Order limits
Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM	Poor	3.9336	Area of Coastal Floodplain Grazing Marsh adjacent to the River Trent near Fledborough. Area is highlighted on the Priority Habitat Inventory and has been ground truthed
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Poor	0.9475	Remnant lowland mixed deciduous woodland within the landscape associated with old through routes. Satellite parcels within the land east of the River Trent.

Habitat type	Habitat Condition	Extent (ha or km)	Habitat Summary
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Moderate	2.5303	Area of lowland mixed deciduous woodland in the northeast of the Site adjacent to arable fields. Woodland extends outside of the proposed Order Limits
Mixed scrub	Poor	2.5015	Mixed scrub scattered in small patches alongside arable fields. Poor condition due to management and scale of habitat parcels
Mixed scrub	Moderate	3.3504	Mixed scrub along the Sustrans route within the Site. Considered to be in moderate condition due to management.
Mixed scrub	Good	11.5789	Mixed scrub along the Sustrans route and within the High Marnham Substation complex. Considered to be in good condition due to age, species diversity and use.
Modified grassland	Poor	107.6096	Modified grassland within the landscape that consists of permanent pasture and silage fields. Sports turf was considered elsewhere (as temporary grass and clover ley)
Modified grassland	Moderate	10.1718	Modified grassland along field margins and the bank top of the River Trent riverbanks. Species diversity is limited with evidence of sown seed to thicken sward.
Modified grassland	Good	1.1927	Grassland field with high species diversity though evidence of agricultural heritage.
Non-cereal crop	N/A	319.4159	Non-cereal crops within the landscape included legumes, potatoes and other root vegetable crops.
Other neutral grassland	Poor	1.2348	A single field of other neutral grassland surrounded by expansive farmland all around. Grassland does not appear directly derived from agricultural activity however due to management type and nearby habitats this parcel is lacking diversity and structure expected from a thriving other neutral grassland.

Habitat type	Habitat Condition	Extent (ha or km)	Habitat Summary
Other woodland; broadleaved	Poor	0.6948	Small parcels of woodland within the arable landscape derived from planting.
Other woodland; Mixed	Poor	2.5582	Small parcels of woodland within the arable landscape derived from planting.
Ponds (priority habitat)	Good	0.0957	Waterbodies set within scrub / woodland openings within the Order Limits. Features have semi-natural habitat surrounding the ponds for 10m before the arable setting.
Temporary grass and clover leys	N/A	67.3809	Sports turf production and clover leys were evident within the agricultural land. These areas are closely managed and heavily irrigated with large volumes of water being pumped from nearby ditches to irrigate during summer months.
Watercourse footprint	N/A	5.9031	River Trent considered within Watercourse Baseline.
Individual trees	Poor	0.0163	Mixed, individual field trees that do not sit within linear features.
Individual trees	Moderate	0.4642	Mixed, individual field trees that do not sit within linear features.
Individual trees	Good	0.2728	Mixed, individual field trees that do not sit within linear features.
Individual trees (Veteran Tree)	Moderate	0.1099	Veteran trees (T82, T84 and T754), as recorded within the arboricultural assessment.
Individual trees (Veteran Tree)	Good	0.6053	Veteran trees (T107, T108, T136, T138, T501, T699, T370, T426, T267 and T320), as recorded within the arboricultural assessment.
Ecologically valuable line of trees	Moderate	0.948 km	A line of trees that has ≥ 1 mature, veteran or ancient tree per 30m length. Within the Order Limits these habitats include mainly mature trees, with only 13 veteran trees and no ancient trees. Examples are oak, ash and sycamore dominant lines of trees within land east of the Trent. Features are linked to remnant woodland parcels.

Habitat type	Habitat Condition	Extent (ha or km)	Habitat Summary
Ecologically valuable line of trees	Good	0.48 km	A line of trees that has ≥ 1 mature, veteran or ancient tree per 30m length. Within the Order Limits these habitats include mainly mature trees, with only 13 veteran trees and no ancient trees. Examples are oak, ash and sycamore dominant lines of trees within land east of the Trent. Features are linked to remnant woodland parcels.
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	0.332 km	A line of trees that has ≥ 1 mature, veteran or ancient tree per 30m length. Within the Order Limits these habitats include mainly mature trees, with only 13 veteran trees and no ancient trees. Examples of these features are on both sides of the Trent and link with remnant woodland and / or ditch systems. Locations adjacent to road mean failures to physical characteristics.
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.334 km	A line of trees that has ≥ 1 mature, veteran or ancient tree per 30m length. Within the Order Limits these habitats include mainly mature trees, with only 13 veteran trees and no ancient trees. Examples of these features are on both sides of the Trent and link with remnant woodland and ditch systems.
Line of trees	Poor	0.909 km	The most common tree species found within the treelines are oak and ash. Other species present include sycamore, horse chestnut, rowan, lime, willow, field maple, sweet chestnut, and Scot's pine. Treelines in poor condition are mainly gappy or contain trees in poor health (ash dieback). Within the Order Limits treelines are most often along road sidings.
Line of trees	Moderate	2.399 km	The most common tree species found within the treelines are oak and ash. Other species present include sycamore, horse chestnut, rowan, lime, willow, field maple, sweet chestnut, and Scot's pine. Examples with mature trees are present on both side of the river Trent however the majority of moderate condition treelines are located along roads by Fledborough and High Marnham.

Habitat type	Habitat Condition	Extent (ha or km)	Habitat Summary
Line of trees	Good	0.397 km	The most common tree species found within the treelines are oak and ash. Other species present include sycamore, horse chestnut, rowan, lime, willow, field maple, sweet chestnut, and Scot's pine. A single mature treeline within the northeast of the Order Limits meets the criteria for 'good' condition.
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch	Poor	1.031 km	Mature lines of trees associated with a bank or ditch are spread sparsely across the Order Limits with examples of both sides of the River Trent. The features are predominantly isolated features along a ditch system.
Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	2.258 km	Mature lines of trees associated with a bank or ditch are spread sparsely across the Order Limits with examples of both sides of the River Trent. The features tend to join hedgerows or other linear features within the landscape or are isolated features along a ditch system.
Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	1.313 km	Mature lines of trees associated with a bank or ditch are spread sparsely across the Order Limits with examples of both sides of the River Trent. The best quality features are intact mature lines along roadsides within the southern portion of the Order Limits, with one feature west of the river and two separate lines along the same road east of the river.
Native hedgerow	Poor	12.027 km	Hedgerows with fewer than five woody species present within a 30m stretch, most are heavily flailed into box shapes, defunct and lack margins. The most frequently occurring hedgerow 'type' within the Order Limits.
Native hedgerow	Moderate	8.743 km	Hedgerows with fewer than five woody species present within a 30m stretch that do not fail as many functional groups in-line with condition assessment.

Habitat type	Habitat Condition	Extent (ha or km)	Habitat Summary
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Poor	2.599 km	Hedgerows with fewer than five woody species present within a 30m stretch that are associated with a bank or dry- or wet ditch running parallel to the hedge line. As per native hedgerows, many are managed into small box-shaped hedges and are defunct.
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	5.873 km	Hedgerows with fewer than five woody species present within a 30m stretch that are associated with a bank or dry- or wet ditch running parallel to the hedge line. Failures include lack of margins and physical damage from agricultural activities.
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.059 km	Hedgerows with fewer than five woody species present within a 30m stretch that are associated with a bank or dry- or wet ditch running parallel to the hedge line. Large hedgerows with good structure and characteristics.
Native hedgerow with trees	Poor	6.314 km	Hedgerows with standard trees present, though fewer than five woody species present within a 30m stretch. Many boundary features, between arable crops that have been flailed into box-shaped hedges, with occasional standards (predominantly oak, ash or sycamore).
Native hedgerow with trees	Moderate	6.81 km	Hedgerows with standard trees present, though fewer than five woody species present within a 30m stretch. Some failures within functional groups due to management / physical damage.
Native hedgerow with trees	Good	0.081 km	Hedgerows with standard trees present, though fewer than five woody species present within a 30m stretch, without obvious signs of over management resulting in good structure and robust features.
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Poor	3.948 km	Hedgerows with standard trees present, though fewer than five woody species present within a 30m stretch that are associated with a bank or dry- or wet ditch running parallel to the hedge line.

Habitat type	Habitat Condition	Extent (ha or km)	Habitat Summary
			Tightly clipped hedgerows failing both criterion within functional groups, small and thin features.
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	7.744 km	Hedgerows with standard trees present, though fewer than five woody species present within a 30m stretch that are associated with a bank or dry- or wet ditch running parallel to the hedge line. Hedges with acceptable structure without major failings due to agricultural management.
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.212 km	Hedgerows with standard trees present, though fewer than five woody species present within a 30m stretch that are associated with a bank or dry- or wet ditch running parallel to the hedge line. This feature is rare within the landscape with most similar features falling into species-rich native hedgerows, due to being long established and having increased species diversity.
Species-rich native hedgerow	Moderate	0.49 km	Hedgerows with five or more woody species present within a 30m stretch, or where the hedgerows contain fewer woody species but have rich basal herbaceous flora. Examples within the Order Limits are those with increased number of woody species. There are no features qualifying due to rich basal herbaceous flora. Damaging management limits the condition due to some failures within functional groups; physical damage or structural failings.
Species-rich native hedgerow	Good	0.507 km	Hedgerows with five or more woody species present within a 30m stretch, or where the hedgerows contain fewer woody species but have rich basal herbaceous flora. Examples within the Order Limits are those with increased number of woody species. There are no features qualifying due to rich basal herbaceous flora. Both hedgerows occur along road verges and have been allowed to grow taller than those that divide fields.

Habitat type	Habitat Condition	Extent (ha or km)	Habitat Summary
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	0.484 km	There is a single example of this feature, forming a field boundary within arable land on the western side of the River Trent. Condition is limited to moderate by adjacent agricultural processes.
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Poor	0.1 km	All examples of this feature within the Order Limits are east of the River Trent. This feature sub-divides a small paddock from wider arable land and is subject to agricultural management.
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Moderate	0.374 km	All examples of this feature within the Order Limits are east of the River Trent. This feature runs adjacent to a long-established farm track and is a mature hedge (managed closely on one side).
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	0.276 km	Both examples of this feature abut the Order Limits boundary and lie adjacent to roads on the periphery or arable land. These features have damaging management due to agricultural activity.
Ditches	Poor	6.99 km	Heavily modified, engineered ditches that act as field drains and convey water throughout the Order Limits within a controlled manner via a series of sluice gates. Characteristics of the ditches vary, though most are carved deeply into arable land, forming straightened field boundaries. Agricultural run-off / pollution is evident in most cases, ruderal vegetation, juncus and sedges are present. Algae built up in slow / low flow situations. Rotational scraping of ditches means within any given area ditches are cleared to remove sediment and increase drain capacity. Some shading by adjacent features. Some agricultural management temporarily damages ditches.
Ditches	Moderate	10.41 km	Heavily modified, engineered ditches that act as field drains and convey water throughout the Order Limits within a controlled manner via a series of sluice gates. Characteristics of the ditches vary, though most are carved deeply into arable land, forming straightened field boundaries. Marginally getter water quality than poor condition ditches however some evidence of agricultural and

Habitat type	Habitat Condition	Extent (ha or km)	Habitat Summary
			road run-off in places. Marginal vegetation is lacking in places which reduces wildlife corridor potential. Some ditches are de-silted which has left temporary damage.
Ditches	Good	0.853 km	Heavily engineered ditches that act as field drains and convey water throughout the Order Limits within a controlled manner via a series of sluice gates. Good water quality (low turbidity), varied vegetation including marginal, emergent and submerged, no algae cover, lacking physical damage or invasive non-native species recorded and the ditches are not shaded.
Other rivers and streams	Good	0.716	River Trent – large navigable river within the Order Limits.
TOTAL AREA		1409ha	

Figure 4-1: Habitats located within the Site

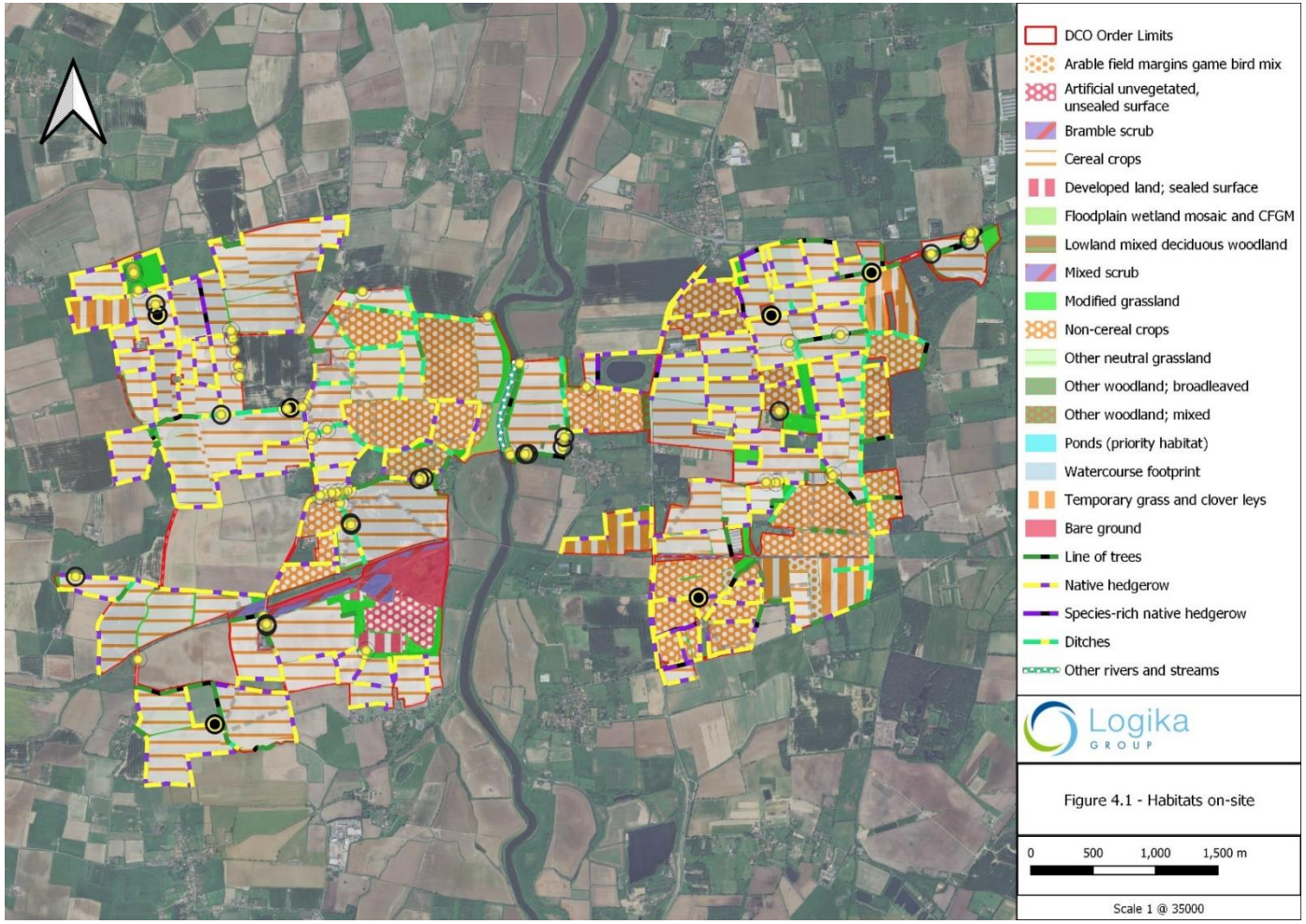


Figure 4-2: Illustrative masterplan

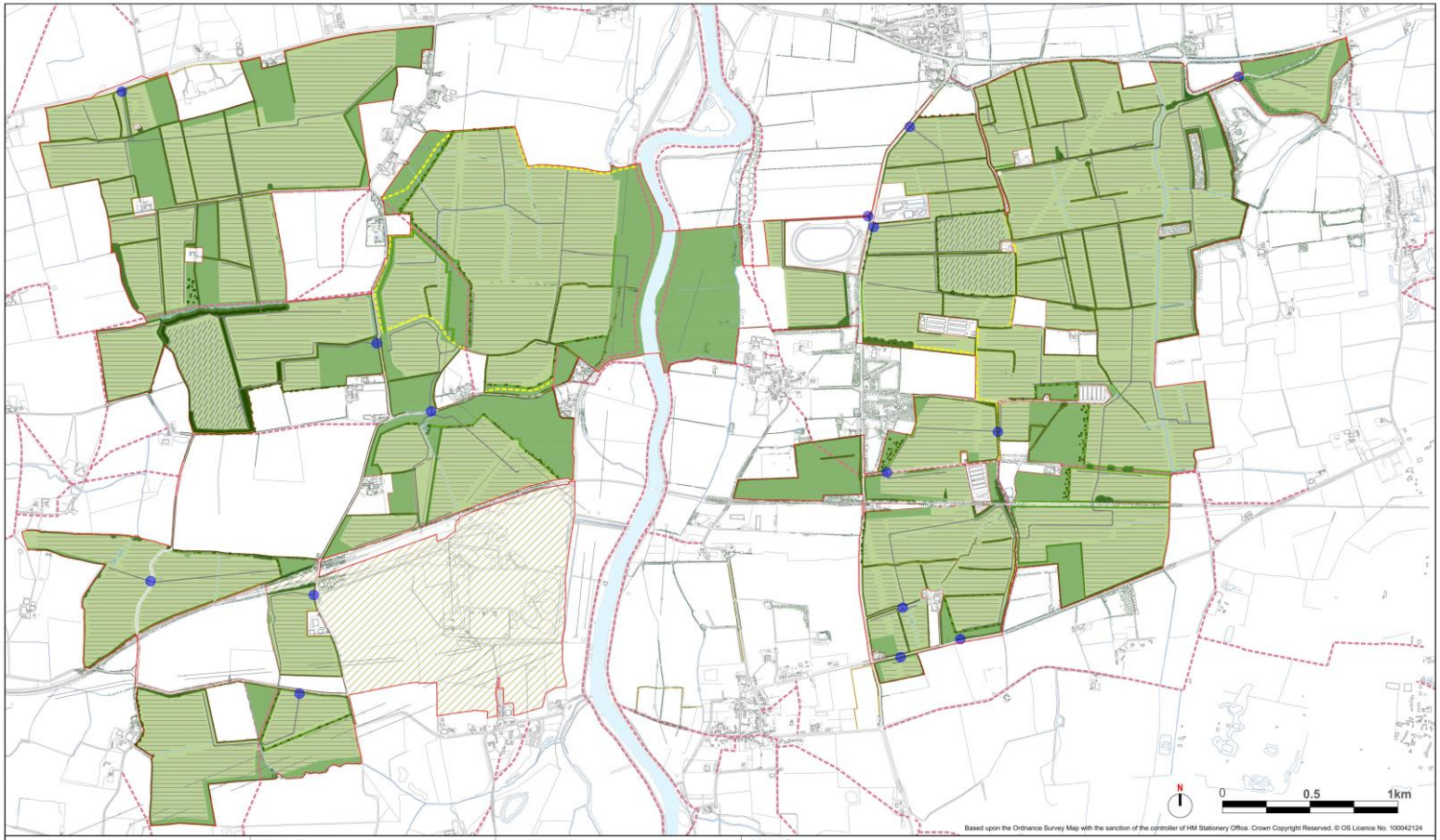
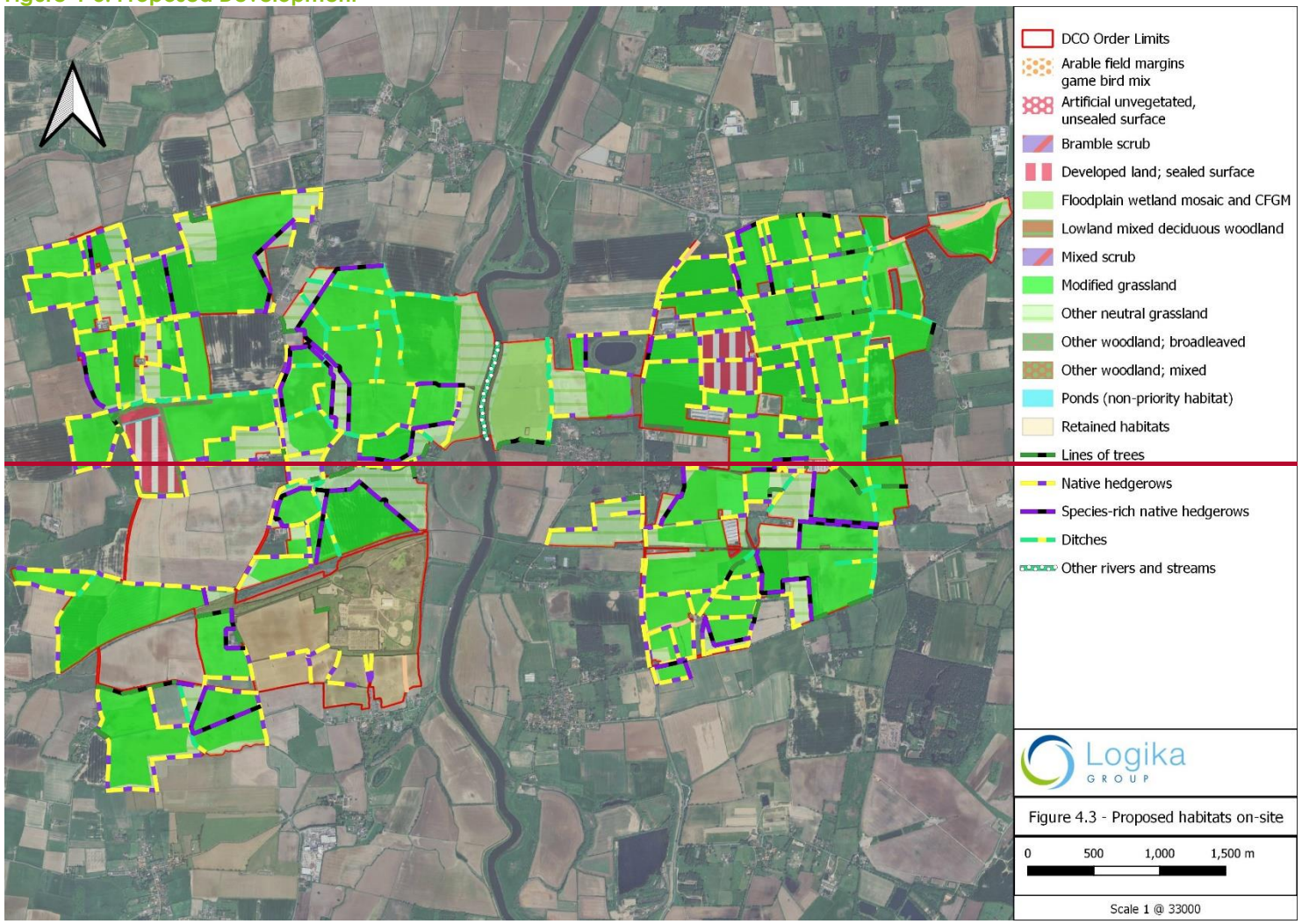

N
0
0.5
1km
Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the controller of HM Stationery Office. Crown Copyright Reserved. © OS Licence No. 100042124
one earth solar farm
Drawing Title:
Illustrative Masterplan
Client:
One Earth Solar Farm Ltd
Project:
One Earth Solar Farm
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref:EN010159
Volume 2
Revision Description:
Removal of proposed species-rich grassland seed mix in field immediately north of North Clifton, amendment of proposed access point adjacent to Anglian Water Treatment Works
Document Reference Number:
EN010159/APP/2.7.1
Rev.
02
Drawn: JG
Designed: SG
Approved: SG
Drawing Date:
2025-08-21
Scale:
1:10000 @ A1
Legend
Order Limits
Existing hedgerows to be retained and enhanced
Existing vegetation to be retained
Proposed hedgrows
Proposed standard trees
Proposed woodland and tree belts
Proposed tussock and grassland seed mix
Proposed hedgerows with trees
Proposed species-rich grassland seed mix
Proposed hedgerows and field margin seed mix
Proposed riparian zone seed mix
Proposed solar PV Panels, power conversion stations and supporting infrastructure.
Proposed location of substation and BESS
Land for potential cable route
Internal access tracks
Proposed access points
Existing PRoW
Proposed permissive paths

Figure 4-3: Proposed Development



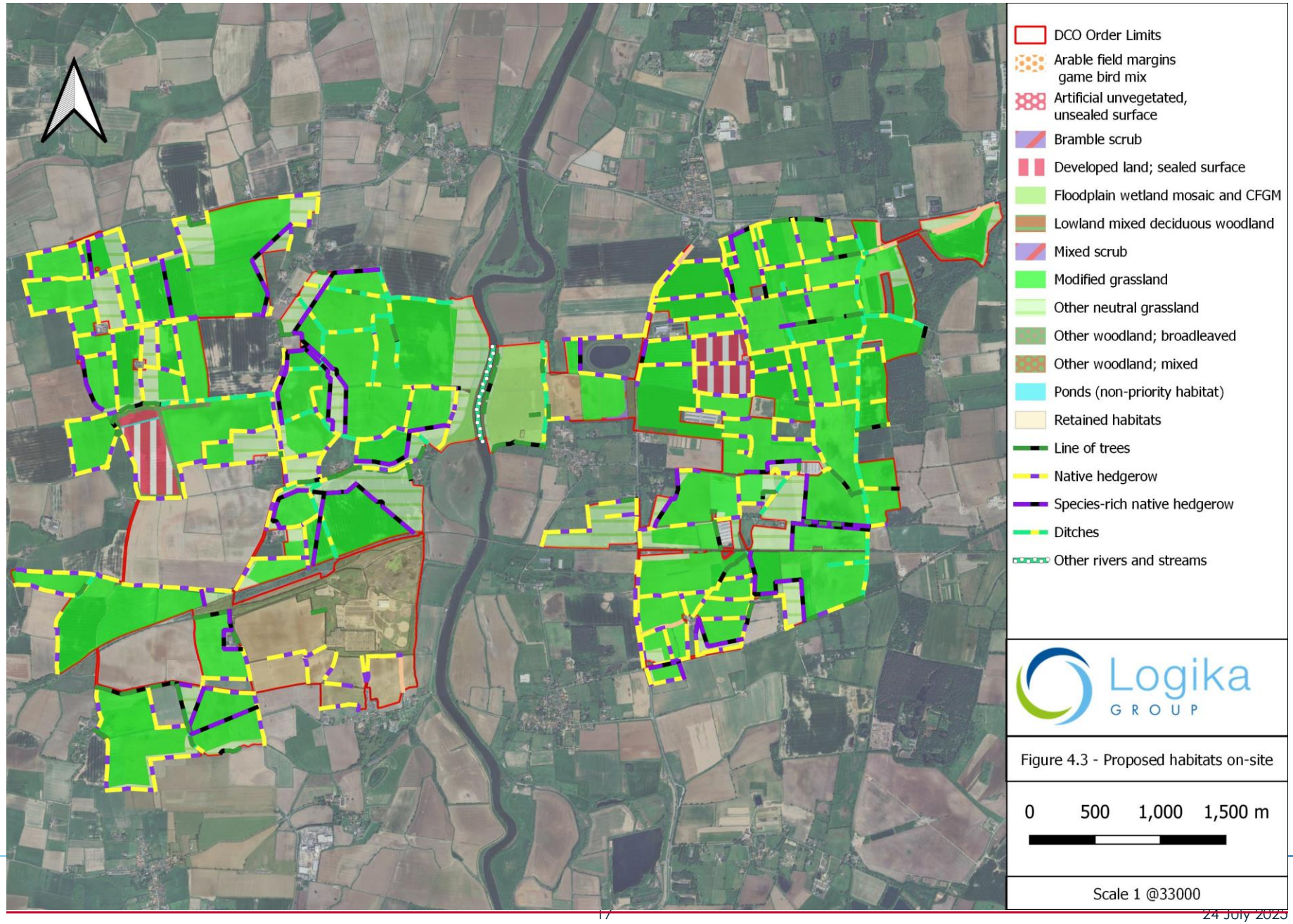

DCO Order Limits
Arable field margins game bird mix
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
Bramble scrub
Developed land; sealed surface
Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
Mixed scrub
Modified grassland
Other neutral grassland
Other woodland; broadleaved
Other woodland; mixed
Ponds (non-priority habitat)
Retained habitats
Line of trees
Native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow
Ditches
Other rivers and streams
Logika GROUP
Figure 4.3 - Proposed habitats on-site
0 500 1,000 1,500 m
Scale 1 @33000

Table 4-2: Proposed Habitats

Habitat Type	Extent (Ha or Km)	Target Condition	Justification
Modified grassland	16.4015 ha	Poor	Retained verges / margins. Species poor habitats failing essential Criterion A.
Modified grassland	0.0995 ha	Moderate	Retained habitats that are not subject to change as part of the project. Currently passes essential Criterion A but fails others due to damaging management type (field / roadside verges).
Modified grassland	918.1987 ha	Good	Under panel planting will be managed to achieve good condition. Kept as modified grassland as a precaution as shading and water availability may limit species diversity. All criteria for modified grassland can be met including essential Criterion A which requires 6-8 species per metre squared including forbs. Other criteria will be passed with management of sward length and conservation minded management.
Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM	32.5686 ha	Moderate	Retained coastal floodplain grazing marsh currently identified on the priority habitat inventory will be managed to ensure a minimum of moderate condition is achieved (conservation management). An additional 28.635 ha of CFGM will be sown as other neutral grassland (species mix to be tolerant of water logging) within the land between Sewer dyke and the River Trent, in line with seed manufacturers instruction. This area will be managed to frequently wet and is considered to serve the purpose of CFGM.
Bramble scrub	0.1772 ha	N/A	Retained - Condition assessment N/A
Cereal crop	~~61.8812~~71.6989 ha	N/A	Retained - Condition assessment N/A
Other Neutral Grassland	~~215.1882~~205.3705 ha	Moderate	Areas of other neutral grassland will be created within mitigation land that is free of infrastructure. Areas will be prepared for sowing prior to the establishment of other neutral grassland. Grassland will be managed appropriately to maintain a minimum of moderate condition.
Mixed Scrub	1.3175 ha	Moderate	Varied parcels of scrub within the Site that will be managed to moderate condition. Condition is held back from good due to stark change from scrub

Habitat Type	Extent (Ha or Km)	Target Condition	Justification
			to adjacent habitats, therefore lacking verge habitats. Scale of some of the scrub parcels mean clearings and rides within scrub are not available.
Mixed scrub	17.4308 ha	Good	Retained scrub within High Marnham is considered good (precautionarily). Enhancement of scrub within the Site will see betterment in management with plantings as necessary to vary the species assemblage and provide structural improvements.
Sustainable drainage systems	2.7913 ha	Good	Drainage basins associated with substation sites will be designed with conservation in mind, shallow banksides will be planted and managed appropriately to achieve good condition.
Non-priority ponds	0.4179 ha	Moderate	Over excavated sustainable urban drainage features (i.e. attenuation basins) will provide permanent ponds within the bottom of the SuDS features. These will be planted and managed appropriately to achieve moderate condition.
Pond (priority habitat)	0.0957 ha	Good	Retained ponds managed to maintain condition.
Developed land sealed surface	52.6406 ha	N/A	Retained developed land within the Order Limits and newly created developed land associated with roads and infrastructure for development.
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	41.0182 ha	N/A	Retained tracks utilised to avoid and minimise habitat loss, with the creation of additional tracks within solar PV fields to be permeable crushed aggregate / gravel.
Arable field margins game bird mix	7.2 ha	N/A	Commitment to arable margins along one side of Solar PV fields. Assumed 200m length (based on average shortest field side) multiplied by 4 metre width. There will likely be a larger enhancement provided by these habitats following final design - This will replace modified grassland (a low distinctiveness habitat) with a medium distinctiveness habitat.
Bare ground	0.1116 ha	Moderate	Retained ground within High Marnham
Bare ground	20.7789 ha	Good	Retained ground within High Marnham

Habitat Type	Extent (Ha or Km)	Target Condition	Justification
Other woodland; broadleaved	8.5269 ha	Poor	Shelterbelt tree planting to provide screening. Structure, scale and management of these habitats to limit the condition to poor.
Other woodland; broadleaved	0.6948 ha	Good	Enhancements to well-established woodland habitat parcels within the Site to improve conditions. This will be achieved through improved habitat management, planting and structural diversification.
Other woodland; mixed	2.5582 ha	Good	Enhancements to well-established woodland habitat parcels within the Site to improve conditions. This will be achieved through improved habitat management, planting and structural diversification.
Watercourse footprint	5.9031 ha	N/A	River Trent footprint
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	2.5303 ha	Moderate	Retained habitat that bounds the proposed Order Limits and will not be impacted by the development. Moderate condition due to human influences and lack of structural diversity.
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.9475 ha	Good	Improvements to remnant woodland within the Proposed Development to achieve good condition. Conservation management will create structural diversity and remove damaging management practices.
Individual trees	0.8143 ha	Moderate	An estimated 200 individual trees to be used as part of scattered planting. All will over sail vegetation and be managed appropriately to gain 'moderate' condition.
Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.95 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up.
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.33 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up.

Habitat Type	Extent (Ha or Km)	Target Condition	Justification
Line of trees	2.63 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up.
Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	1.23 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up.
Native hedgerow	20.31 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up.
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	8.47 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up.
Native hedgerow with trees	12.35 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up.
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	11.69 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up.
Species-rich native hedgerow	7.97 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up. New hedgerow to be created
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.48 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up.
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	7.05 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up. New hedgerow to be created

Habitat Type	Extent (Ha or Km)	Target Condition	Justification
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.27 km	Good	Enhanced through good management and gapping up.
TOTAL	1409.47 (excluding individual trees)		

4.1 Statutory Biodiversity Metric Inputs

~~1.3.33~~1.3.34 Table 4-3 provides the baseline inputs to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric for area-based habitats and Table 4-4 provides the post-development habitats to be created in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric for area-based habitats.

~~1.3.34~~1.3.35 Table 4-5 provides the baseline inputs to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric for hedgerows and tree lines and Table 4-6~~Table 4-6~~~~Table 4-6~~ provides the post-development habitats to be created and enhanced in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric for hedgerows and tree lines.

~~1.3.35~~1.3.36 Table 4-7 provides the baseline inputs to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric for watercourses and Table 4-8 provides the post-development habitats to be created and enhanced in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric for water courses.

~~1.3.36~~1.3.37 The strategic significance of the habitats on the Site is defined as 'Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy'. ~~This is because the Site is not located within the focus area for nature~~The relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategy mapping shows several areas within the draft Order Limits that are identified as being locations in which woodland creation would be favourable. However, these have not been given a greater strategic significance as this would result in an artificial inflation of the overall outcome. This is because although the baseline value would increase (and therefore the size of the 10% BNG), so would the delivery of new habitats despite this not comprising of new woodland planting. As the new habitats have a greater value than the existing the addition of the strategic significance multiplier would inflate their value leading to an increase in the percentage uplift overall. ~~recovery or identified within a Local Nature Recovery Strategy document.~~ There are also several habitat parcels that are identified within the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Nature Recovery Strategy mapping as 'areas of particular importance for biodiversity' that overlap with the Order Limits, these habitats include the Fledborough to Harby Dismantled Railway Local Wildlife Site, and Road Wood Local Wildlife Site, these areas will be retained with no habitat enhancement or creation proposed.

Table 4-3: Baseline inputs to the Statutory Metric (area-based habitats)

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (ha)	Habitat units	Area retained (ha)	Area enhanced (ha)	Area Lost (ha)
Modified grassland	Poor	107.6096	215.22	16.4015	0	91.21
Modified grassland	Moderate	10.1718	40.69	0.0995	0	10.07
Modified grassland	Good	1.1927	7.16	0	0	1.1927
Arable field margins game bird mix	N/A	6.989	29.63	0	0	6.989
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	N/A	21.5683	0.00	20.8482	0	0.72
Bare Ground	Moderate	0.1116	0.45	0.1116	0	0
Bare Ground	Good	20.7789	124.67	20.7789	0	0
Bramble scrub	N/A	0.1772	0.71	0.1772	0	0
Cereal crops	N/A	796.4834	1592.97	~~61.8812~~71.6989	0	734.60

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (ha)	Habitat units	Area retained (ha)	Area enhanced (ha)	Area Lost (ha)
Developed land; sealed surface	N/A	22.2731	0.00	18.3827	0	3.89
Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM	Poor	3.9336	23.60	0	3.9336	0
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Poor	0.9475	5.69	0	0.9475	0
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Moderate	2.5303	30.36	2.5303	0	0
Mixed scrub	Poor	2.5015	10.01	0	2.5015	0
Mixed scrub	Moderate	3.3504	26.80	0	3.3504	0
Mixed scrub	Good	11.5789	138.95	11.5789	0	0
Non-cereal crop	N/A	319.4159	638.83	0	0	319.4159
Other neutral grassland	Poor	1.2348	4.94	0	0	1.2348
Other woodland; broadleaved	Poor	0.6948	2.78	0	0.6948	0

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (ha)	Habitat units	Area retained (ha)	Area enhanced (ha)	Area Lost (ha)
Other woodland; Mixed	Poor	2.5582	10.23	0	2.5582	0
Ponds (priority habitat)	Good	0.0957	1.72	0.0957	0	0
Temporary grass and clover leys	N/A	67.3809	134.76	0	0	67.3809
Watercourse footprint	N/A	5.9031	0.00	5.9031	0	0

Table 4-4: Post-development inputs to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (area-based habitats)

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (ha)	Habitat units	Created or enhanced	Notes
Modified Grassland	Good	918.1987	4293.18	Created	Grassland beneath solar arrays
Floodplain wetland mosaic CFGM	Moderate	3.9336	34.68	Enhanced	Grassland mapped within priority habitat inventory will be enhanced.
Floodplain wetland mosaic CFGM	Moderate	28.635	79.41	Created	Grassland to be created within low-lying arable land between Sewer dyke and River Trent
Other neutral grassland	Moderate	~~213.6092~~203.7975	~~1430.03~~1377.62	Created	Mitigation grassland planting to be created.

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (ha)	Habitat units	Created or enhanced	Notes
Other neutral grassland	Good	1.579	13.27	Created	Mitigation grassland planting to be created.
Mixed scrub	Moderate	1.3175	8.82	Created	Scrub within development that will be limited to moderate condition due to scale and management requirements.
Mixed scrub	Good	5.8519	62.87	Enhanced	Scrub within site to be managed appropriately into high condition category.
Ponds (non-priority)	Moderate	0.4179	3.00	Created	Within over excavated SuDS features associated with substation sites.
Developed land; sealed surface	N/A	34.2579	0.00	Created	Infrastructure.
Sustainable drainage system	Good	2.7913	9.39	Created	Features created as detention basins associated with substations.
Other broadleaved woodland	Poor	8.5269	28.54	Created	Shelterbelt woodland planting to be used to screen the development.

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (ha)	Habitat units	Created or enhanced	Notes
					Condition limited due to scale and management requirements.
Other broadleaved woodland	Good	0.6948	5.51	Enhanced	Betterment of management to remove damaging practices.
Arable field margins	N/A	7.2	27.79	Created	Commitment to deliver margins along one side of Solar PV fields.
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	N/A	20.17	0.00	Created	Infrastructure.
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	0.9475	6.88	Enhanced	Betterment of management to remove damaging practices.
Rural tree	Good	0.8143	2.49	Created	Managed to achieve moderate condition following planting.
Total		~~1248.9455~~1239.1338	~~6005.865~~953.45		

Table 4-5: Baseline inputs to the Statutory Metric (hedgerows and tree lines)

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Hedgerow units	Length retained (km)	Length enhanced (km)	Length lost (km)
Ecologically valuable line of trees	Moderate	0.948	7.58	0.00	0.948	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees	Good	0.48	5.76	0.474	0.00	0.01
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	0.332	2.66	0.00	0.332	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.334	4.01	0.334	0.00	0.00
Line of trees	Poor	0.91	1.82	0.00	0.91	0.00
Line of trees	Moderate	2.399	9.60	0.00	2.293	0.01
Line of trees	Good	0.397	2.38	0.397	0.00	0.00
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch	Poor	1.031	2.06	0.00	1.031	0.00
Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	1.682	4.91	0.00	1.676	0.01

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Hedgerow units	Length retained (km)	Length enhanced (km)	Length lost (km)
Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.858	5.15	0.858	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow	Poor	12.027	24.05	0.00	11.997	0.03
Native hedgerow	Moderate	8.743	34.97	0.00	8.713	0.03
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Poor	2.691	10.76	0.00	2.649	0.04
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	5.873	46.98	0.00	5.843	0.03
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.059	0.71	0.059	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow with trees	Poor	6.314	25.26	0.00	6.29	0.02
Native hedgerow with trees	Moderate	6.81	54.48	0.00	6.786	0.02
Native hedgerow with trees	Good	0.081	0.97	0.081	0.00	0.00

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Hedgerow units	Length retained (km)	Length enhanced (km)	Length lost (km)
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Poor	4.033	24.20	0.00	4.015	0.02
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	7.744	92.93	0.00	7.654	0.090
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.212	3.82	0.206	0.00	0.01
Species-rich native hedgerow	Moderate	0.49	3.92	0.00	0.49	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow	Good	0.507	6.08	0.501	0.00	0.01
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	0.484	5.81	0.00	0.466	0.02

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Hedgerow units	Length retained (km)	Length enhanced (km)	Length lost (km)
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Poor	0.1	0.60	0.00	0.1	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Moderate	0.374	4.49	0.00	0.374	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Moderate	0.276	4.42	0.00	0.276	0.00
Total		66.19 km	392.19	2.91	62.94	0.334

Table 4-6: Post-development inputs to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (hedgerows and tree lines)

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Hedgerow units	Created or enhanced	Notes
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Good	6.578	58.06	Created	Newly created species-rich hedgerows with trees shown on the masterplan. Standard trees will be planted within hedgerows to improve structural diversity.
Species-rich native hedgerow	Good	7.482	58.55	Created	Newly created species-rich

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Hedgerow units	Created or enhanced	Notes
					hedgerows shown on the masterplan.
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.332	3.59	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed into better condition through a combination of restorative and sympathetic management and gapping up of features. An overall change in management regime will ensure betterment of condition.
Ecologically valuable line of trees	Good	0.948	10.24	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed into better condition through a combination of restorative and sympathetic management and gapping up of features. An overall change in management regime will ensure betterment of condition.

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Hedgerow units	Created or enhanced	Notes
Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	2.707	12.53	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed into better condition through a combination of restorative and sympathetic management and gapping up of features. An overall change in management regime will ensure betterment of condition.
Line of trees	Good	3.302	15.99	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed into better condition through a combination of restorative and sympathetic management and gapping up of features. An overall change in management regime will ensure betterment of condition.
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Good	8.492	96.84	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Hedgerow units	Created or enhanced	Notes
					into better condition through a combination of restorative and sympathetic management and gapping up of features. An overall change in management regime will ensure betterment of condition.
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	11.669	189.50	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed into better condition through a combination of restorative and sympathetic management and gapping up of features. An overall change in management regime will ensure betterment of condition.
Native hedgerow with trees	Good	13.076	138.22	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed into better condition through a combination of

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Hedgerow units	Created or enhanced	Notes
					restorative and sympathetic management and gapping up of features. An overall change in management regime will ensure betterment of condition.
Native hedgerow	Good	20.71	115.23	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed into better condition through a combination of restorative and sympathetic management and gapping up of features. An overall change in management regime will ensure betterment of condition.
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.466	8.20	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed into better condition through a combination of restorative and sympathetic management and

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Hedgerow units	Created or enhanced	Notes
					gapping up of features. An overall change in management regime will ensure betterment of condition.
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	Good	0.276	6.33	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed into better condition through a combination of restorative and sympathetic management and gapping up of features. An overall change in management regime will ensure betterment of condition.
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Good	0.474	7.87	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed into better condition through a combination of restorative and sympathetic management and gapping up of features. An overall change in

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Hedgerow units	Created or enhanced	Notes
					management regime will ensure betterment of condition.
Species-rich native hedgerow	Good	0.49	5.75	Enhanced	Linear features currently within the Site will be managed into better condition through a combination of restorative and sympathetic management and gapping up of features. An overall change in management regime will ensure betterment of condition.
Total		76.97	726.9		

Table 4-7: Baseline inputs to the Statutory Metric (watercourses)

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Watercourse units	Length retained (km)	Length enhanced (km)	Length lost (km)
Ditches	Poor	6.989	27.96	0.00	6.979	0.01
Ditches	Moderate	10.411	83.29	0.00	10.373	0.04
Ditches	Good	0.853	10.24	0.847	0	0.01

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Watercourse units	Length retained (km)	Length enhanced (km)	Length lost (km)
Other rivers and streams	Good	0.716	12.89	0.716	0.00	0.00
Total		18.97	134.37	1.56	17.35	0.05

Table 4-8: Post-development inputs to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (watercourses)

Habitat type	Habitat condition	Extent (km)	Watercourse units	Created or enhanced	Notes
Culvert	Poor	0.054	0.05	Created	Clear span bridges considered as culverts though ditches will not be culverted in practice however infrastructure on banks is considered similar to culverting on a precautionary basis. Condition of culvert is pre-assigned.
Ditches	Good	17.352	188.87	Enhanced	
Total		17.406	188.92		

4.2 Statutory Biodiversity Metric Outcome

~~1.3.37~~1.3.38 The Proposed Development will result in an on-site net change of:

- 3439.80 habitat units, an increase of ~~112~~111.~~88~~37%
- 363.34 hedgerow units, an increase of 92.64%
- 77.60 watercourse units, an increase of 57.75%

~~1.3.38~~1.3.39 The Proposed Development does not require the delivery of additional biodiversity units off-site as well in excess of a 10% minimum BNG is provided for within the design. The strategy is in-keeping with the guiding principles of the Metric and trading rules are met.

A1 Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets

Modified Grassland - Poor Condition

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)				
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type				
Grassland - Modified grassland				
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site various locations.		**Survey date and Surveyor name**	Various between April 2023 and August 2024. Kelly Jones and Alexandra Jackson
Limitations (if applicable)			**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	Multiple areas across the site		**Habitat parcel reference**	
Habitat Description				
Modified grassland areas including arable field margins, permanent pasture and the banks of the River Trent. Field margings were generally narrow (1-2m) with low species diversity (failing the essential criterion A), the sward height (where uncut) was generally tall and dense, with no bare ground. Damage was frequent due to adjacent agricultural management activities. No bracken or invasive species were recorded. Larger areas were used for sheep grazing and were also assessed as being in poor condition, although had increased bare ground.				
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification				

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	No	Lacks species diversity.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No	Sward height not varied. Either cut and grazed to the same height or left unmanaged and the same height.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No	Frequent damaged due to argicultural practices on field margins or overgrazing from sheep.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	No	No bare ground for field margins, and large amounts (greater than 10%) for sheep grazing fields.
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Yes	No bracken
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Yes	
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)	No	
	Number of criteria passed	3	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	

Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	X	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Improve species diversity through conservation management.

Footnotes

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

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.

Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.

Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Modified grassland - Moderate condition

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 to August 2024. Kelly Jones
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	Multiple parcels	**Habitat parcel reference**	
Habitat Description			
Larger stands of modified grassland that form wide field margins or have been left unmanaged allowing species diversity to increase to pass essential criteria A. These parcels are widespread within the Order limits and include six parcels west of the River Trent and five parcels to the east.			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Yes	6-8 vascular plant species per m2 present, including at least two forbs. Though species assemblage is indicative of modified grassland i.e. derived from agricultural activity with arable weeds.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No	Sward height not varied. Either cut and grazed to the same height or left unmanaged and the same height.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	Margins and fields still under management which maintains open ground.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No	Frequent damaged due to agricultural practices on field margins.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Yes	
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Yes	
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Yes	
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		Yes
	Number of criteria passed		5

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	

Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	✓	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Remove damaging management activities, vary sward height and improve species diversity / assemblage.

Footnotes

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

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.

Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.

Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Modified Grassland - Good condition

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 to August 2024. Kelly Jones
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	SK 83558 71426	**Habitat parcel reference**	
Habitat Description			
One modified grassland field with high species diversity though evidence of agricultural heritage.			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Yes	High species diversity, including planted pollinators such as Lacy facalia
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	Yes	
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No	
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Yes	
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Yes	No bracken
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Yes	
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		Yes
	Number of criteria passed		6

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	

Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	✓	
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Remove damaging management.			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* , spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* , curled dock *Rumex crispus* , broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* , common nettle *Urtica dioica* , creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* , greater plantain *Plantago major* , white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* . **Footnote 2** – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover. **Footnote 3** – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. **Footnote 4** – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

Other neutral grassland - Poor condition

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types			
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland **Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland** **Grassland - Lowland meadows** **Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland** **Grassland - Other neutral grassland** **Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)** [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] **Grassland - Upland acid grassland** **Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland** **Grassland - Upland hay meadows** **Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland**			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 to August 2024. Kelly Jones
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	SK83997311	**Habitat parcel reference**	
Habitat Description			
A single field of other neutral grassland surrounded by expansive farmland all around. Grassland does not appear directly derived from agricultural activity however due to management type and nearby habitats this parcel is lacking diversity and structure expected from a thriving other neutral grassland.			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description).[1] **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	No	Lacks diversity or indicative species assemblage.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes	Varied sward heigh is present.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	Yes	Low levels of bare ground that is between 1 and 5%.
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	Yes	No bracken or scrub is present.

E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition[3] and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Yes	No damage or invaisve species present.
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	No	Lacks species diversity.
	Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)	No	
	Number of criteria passed	4	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)		
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)		
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)	
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)	✓

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Notes

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

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.

Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement.

Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Ponds - Good condition

Condition Sheet: POND Habitat Type														
Habitat Type														
Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat) **Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)** **Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170)** [Use this condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools, use Lake condition sheet for Temporary lakes] **Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond** [Use this condition sheet for Ornamental ponds, use Lake condition sheet for Ornamental lakes]														
Habitat Description														
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification														
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 to August 2024. Kelly Jones and Alex Jackson											
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)												
Limitations (if applicable)	Ponds were unable to be thoroughly assessed (access difficulty / vegetation). Assumed to be in good condition to ensure BNG is met.	**Habitat parcel reference**												
		P1	P9											
		Grid reference												
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**												**Notes (such as justification)**
Core Criteria - applicable to all ponds (woodland[1] and non-woodland):														
A	The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.	Y	Y											
B	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter.	Y	Y											
C	Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed *Lemna* spp. or filamentous algae.	Y	Y											
D	The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, such as agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.	Y	Y											
E	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams[2], pumps or pipework.	Y	Y											
F	There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species[3].	Y	Y											
G	The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.	Y	Y											
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for all non-woodland ponds:														
H	Emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding duckweed)[4] cover at least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep.	Y	Y											
I	The pond surface is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub.	Y	Y											
	Number of criteria passed	9	9											
Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**												
Results for woodland ponds which require assessment of 7 core criteria														
Passes 7 criteria	Good (3)													
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Moderate (2)													

Passes 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
Results for non-woodland ponds which require assessment of 9 criteria												
Passes 9 criteria	Good (3)	✓	✓									
Passes 6 to 8 criteria	Moderate (2)											
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score												

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

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

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

Scrub - Condition assessment sheets

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type														
Habitat Types														
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub **Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)** **Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub**														
Habitat Description														
Mixed scrub scattered in small patches alongside arable fields in poor condition due to management and scale of habitat parcels. Moderate and good examples of mixed scrub are located along the Sustrans 647 route within the Order Limits and within the National Grid High Marnham substation site.														
For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:	Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)													
For other scrub types see:	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification													
On-site or off-site, site name and location		**Survey date and Surveyor name**	Kelly Jones											
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)												
Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**												
		Poor	Mod	Good										
		Grid reference												
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**												**Notes (such as justification)**
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range).[1] - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species[2], - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana* , common juniper *Juniperus communis* , sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* (only in its restricted native range), or box *Buxus sempervirens* , which can be up to 100% cover).	No	Yes	Yes										Poor condition scrub has limited species diversity with blackthorn or hawthorn dominating.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran [3]) shrubs are all present.	No	Yes	Yes										
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species [4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) and species indicative of suboptimal condition [6] make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	Yes	Yes										
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	No	No	Yes										
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	No	Yes										
	Number of criteria passed													
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**												
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)			5										
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		3											
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	1												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score														
Increase structural diversity and age class within habitat parcels. Allow edge features to persist and introduce species diversity through spot planting diverse range of local species.														

Bare ground - Condition assessment sheets

Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type												
Habitat Types												
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral **Sparsely vegetated land - Tall forbs** **Urban - Allotments** **Urban - Biodiverse green roof** **Urban - Bioswale** **Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards** **Urban - Facade-bound green wall** **Urban - Ground based green wall** **Urban - Intensive green roof** **Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land** **Urban - Rain garden** **Urban - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)** **Urban - Vacant or derelict land** **Urban - Bare ground**												
Habitat Description												
Bare Ground - areas of farm tracks and disused land within High Marnham that do not clearly fit the UK Hab classification for artificially unvegetated, unsealed surface. The farm tracks and ground at High Marnham consist of compressed earth that is or has previously been part of the working landscape.												
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide for green roofs, and UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) for other habitats:			ukhab – UK Habitat Classification									
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 - August 2024. Plus remote sensing. Kelly Jones, Alex Jackson.									
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**										
		Farm tracks	Land at High Marnha									
		Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria												
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)										**Notes (such as justification)**
Core Criteria - must be assessed for **all urban habitat types**:												
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	No	Yes									Farm tracks have limited empheral vegetation at edges.
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Yes	Yes									
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[1]) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement[2]) cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area[3]. **Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).**	Yes	Yes									High Marnham has been remotely sensed however a precautionary approach has been taken to assign good condition to ensure BNG is met by the development.
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land** only:												
D	The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS: - At least four early successional communities (a) to (i); Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland, (i) pools.	N/A	N/A									
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for **Bioswale and SuDS** habitat types only:												
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife[4].	N/A	N/A									
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.	N/A	N/A									
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Intensive green roofs** only:												

F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).	N/A	N/A									
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Biodiverse green roofs** only:												
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mm; at least 50% is at 150 mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers. **Note – to achieve Good condition, some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc. are present.**	N/A	N/A									
Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No		Yes		Yes								
Number of criteria passed		2	3	3								

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**									
Results for habitats requiring assessment of **3 core criteria** only **(all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs)**:											
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Good (3)		X								
• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)	X									
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)										
Results for **Green roofs** and **Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land** (requiring assessment of **4 criteria** only - core criteria plus additional criterion specified for habitat type):											
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes additional criterion relevant to specific habitat type (D, F or G).	Good (3)										
• Passes 2 or 3 of 4 criteria; OR • Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)										
• Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.	Poor (1)										
Results for **Bioswale or SuDS** (requiring assessment of **5 criteria** - core criteria plus additional criteria specified for habitat type):											
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes all additional criteria relevant to specific habitat type (Group E)	Good (3)										
• Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria; OR • Passes 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)										
• Passes 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.	Poor (1)										

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Improve management regime to ensure habitats reach full potential, whilst remaining as bare ground - a specialised habitat that offers good ecological niche opportunities to invertebrates and flora.

Footnotes

Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh

Condition Sheet: WETLAND Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM - See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. **Wetland - Blanket bog** **Wetland - Depression on peat substrates (H7150)** **Wetland - Fens (upland and lowland)** **Wetland - Lowland raised bog** **Wetland - Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)** **Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures** **Wetland - Reedbeds** **Wetland - Transition mires and quaking bogs (H7140)**			
Habitat Description			
Area of Coastal Floodplain Grazing Marsh adjacent to the River Trent near Fledborough. Area is highlighted on the Priority Habitat Inventory			
For Oceanic valley mires - see EUNIS			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide for Floodplain wetland mosaic (FWM) and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (CFGM). For CFGM also see the below:			
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh UK BAP Priority Habitat description			
Priority Habitat Inventory (England) - data.gov.uk			
All other wetland habitats - see UK Habitat Classification (UKHab):			
UKHab			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	Kelly Jones
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	SK 81526 72470	**Habitat parcel reference**	

	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
Core Criteria - must be assessed for **all wetland habitat types**:			
A	The water table is at, or near the surface throughout the year - this could be open water or saturation of soil at the surface. There is no artificial drainage, unless specifically to maintain water levels as specified above. **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.**	No	Varies due to the River Trent, which regularily floods.
B	The parcel represents a good example of its specific habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description, with vascular and non-vascular characteristic indicator species consistently present.[1]	No	Habitat is managed for silage (Improved grassland) and sheep grazing.
C	The water supplies (groundwater, surface water and or rainwater) to the wetland are of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.	No	Borders arable fields which are likely subject to pesticide use
D	Cover of scrub and scattered trees are less than 10%.	Yes	
E	Cover of bare ground is less than 5%.	No	Patches of bare ground due to footpath track and sheep grazing greater than 5%
F	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[2] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and species indicative of suboptimal condition[4] make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Fen and Purple moor grass and rush pasture** habitats only:			
G	No more than 25% of the habitat area has a continuous cover of litter (such as dead vegetation) preventing regeneration.	N/A	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Bog** habitats only:			

H	Sphagnum moss *Sphagnum* spp. and cottongrasses *Eriophorum* spp. are at least Frequent[5]. Cover of ericaceous dwarf shrubs[6] is less than 75%.	N/A	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Reedbed** habitats only:			
I	The reedbed has a diverse structure with between 60% and 80% reeds *Phragmites australis* . Other areas may include open water (at least 10%), species-rich fen and or wet woodland.	N/A	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM** only:			
J	All ditches recorded within the habitat achieve Good condition as assessed using the Ditch condition sheet.	Yes	
		Essential criterion achieved (required for Good condition) Yes or No:	No
		Number of criteria passed	3

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 6 criteria (Depression on peat substrates (H7150) and Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1)):		
•Passes 5 or 6 core criteria, including criterion A.	Good (3)	
•Passes 3 or 4 core criteria; OR •Passes 5 core criteria but fails criterion A.	Moderate (2)	
•Passes 2 or fewer core criteria.	Poor (1)	
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 7 criteria - core criteria and additional criterion specified for habitat type - all habitat types except Depression on peat substrates (H7150) and Oceanic valley mire [1] (D2.1):		
•Passes 5 or 6 core criteria including criterion A; AND •Passes additional criterion G, H, I or J (choose the one specified for the habitat type).	Good (3)	
•Passes 4 or 5 of 7 criteria; OR •Passes 6 of 7 criteria but fails criterion A or additional criterion G, H, I or J (choose the one specified for the habitat type).	Moderate (2)	
•Passes 3 or fewer criteria.	Poor (1)	3
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score		

Other Woodland; broadleaved - Poor condition

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type					
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types					
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland **Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland** **Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands** **Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland** **Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland** **Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved** **Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed** **Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods** **Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods** **Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood** **Woodland and forest - Wet woodland**					
Habitat Description					
Small parcels of broadleaved plantation woodland within the arable landscape.					
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification					
This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here:					
Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)					
IMPORTANT: This biodiversity metric woodland condition assessment must be used to assess woodland being input into the biodiversity metric. The outputs of this condition assessment are not equivalent to, nor are they comparable with the scores from the EWBG condition assessment, because the EWBG assessment has been adapted for the biodiversity metric, including the removal of EWBG Indicator 7 (Proportion of favourable land cover around woodland) and Indicator 14 (Size of woodland), and minor changes to other indicators.					
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	Kelly Jones		
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**			
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**			
Condition Assessment Criteria					
Indicator	**Good (3 points)**	**Moderate (2 points)**	**Poor (1 point)**	**Score per indicator**	**Notes (such as justification)**
A **Age distribution of trees**	Three age-classes[1] present.	Two age-classes[1] present.	One age-class[1] present.	1	Plantations are of differing ages within the landscape however each has clear structure
B **Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2].	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland[2].	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland[2].	1	Managed game area, high levels of disturbance due to pheasants
C **Invasive plant species**	No invasive species[3] present in woodland.	Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* or cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* not present, and other invasive species[3] <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species[3] ≥10% cover.	1	Laurel present
D **Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species[4] across woodland parcel.	3	On average, this criteria scores three, with ash, oak, rowan, hazel, cherry, elder, field maple, elm and hawthorn recorded.

E	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native[5].	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native[5].	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native[5].	3	
F	**Open space within woodland**	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted[7].	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6].	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category[7].	1	Lacks open space
G	**Woodland regeneration**	All three classes present in woodland[8]; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland[8].	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland[8].	1	Plantation origin and lack of management since has resulted in no coppice or regrowth at present. Browsing pressure likely influences this criteria.
H	**Tree health**	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback[9].	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present[9].	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present[9].	2	Ash die back present
I	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Recognisable NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present.	1	Generally tall grass (brome) with nettles/brambles.
J	**Woodland vertical structure**	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland[11].	Two storeys across all survey plots[11].	One or less storey across all survey plots[11].	2	Tree and shrub layer
K	**Veteran trees**	Two or more veteran trees[12] per hectare.	One veteran tree[12] per hectare.	No veteran trees[12] present in woodland.	1	
L	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	1	
M	**Woodland disturbance**	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident[14].	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground[14].	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground[14].	1	
				Total Score (out of a possible 39)	19	

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

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Improve management and structure of woodlands. Remove INNS and browsing pressure.

Lowland mixed deciduous woodland – Poor condition

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type					
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types					
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland **Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland** **Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands** **Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland** **Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland** **Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved** **Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed** **Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods** **Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods** **Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood** **Woodland and forest - Wet woodland**					
Habitat Description					
Remnant parcels of Lowland Mixed Deciduous woodland (LMDW) within the landscape, some of which are recognised on the Priority Habitat Inventory. Two parcels west of the Trent, include a narrow strip along a field boundary and a small copse that lies adjacent to an old through-route; both of these woodlands are shown on historic mapping of the Site being established prior to 1880. East of the Trent there are several parcels that join to make three distinct LMDW, the largest parcel is in the northeast of the Order Limits with a large amount of this woodland parcel					
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification					
This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here:					
Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)					
IMPORTANT: This biodiversity metric woodland condition assessment must be used to assess woodland being input into the biodiversity metric. The outputs of this condition assessment are not equivalent to, nor are they comparable with the scores from the EWBG condition assessment, because the EWBG assessment has been adapted for the biodiversity metric, including the removal of EWBG Indicator 7 (Proportion of favourable land cover around woodland) and Indicator 14 (Size of woodland), and minor changes to other indicators.					

On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-Site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	Kelly Jones April 2023 - August 2024
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland

Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator		**Good (3 points)**	**Moderate (2 points)**	**Poor (1 point)**	**Score per indicator**	**Notes (such as justification)**
A	**Age distribution of trees**	Three age-classes[1] present.	Two age-classes[1] present.	One age-class[1] present.	2	Mature trees and samplings
B	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2].	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland[2].	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland[2].	1	Narrow strip with impacts from adjacent agricultual management
C	**Invasive plant species**	No invasive species[3] present in woodland.	Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* or cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* not present, and other invasive species[3] <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species[3] ≥10% cover.	3	None observed
D	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species[4] across woodland parcel.	1	Oak and ash dominant

E	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native[5].	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native[5].	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native[5].	3	
F	**Open space within woodland**	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted[7].	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6].	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category[7].	1	None
G	**Woodland regeneration**	All three classes present in woodland[8]; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland[8].	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland[8].	1	
H	**Tree health**	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback[9].	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present[9].	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present[9].	2	Ash die back present
I	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Recognisable NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present.	1	Generally tall grass (brome) with nettles/brambles.
J	**Woodland vertical structure**	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland[11].	Two storeys across all survey plots[11].	One or less storey across all survey plots[11].	2	Tree and shrub layer
K	**Veteran trees**	Two or more veteran trees[12] per hectare.	One veteran tree[12] per hectare.	No veteran trees[12] present in woodland.	1	
L	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	1	
M	**Woodland disturbance**	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident[14].	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground[14].	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground[14].	1	
				Total Score (out of a possible 39)	20	

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

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Improve structural diversity and establish ground layer akin to LMDW.

Other woodland; mixed - Poor condition

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type					
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types					
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland **Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland** **Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands** **Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland** **Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland** **Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved** **Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed** **Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods** **Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods** **Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood** **Woodland and forest - Wet woodland**					
Habitat Description					
Other woodland; mixed - Small parcels of woodland within the arable landscape derived from planting. Tends to be pine plantation, with species such as sycamore, oak and ash along margins. Sparse understorey that included wych elm, young sycamore and hawthorn.					
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification					
This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here:					
Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)					
IMPORTANT: This biodiversity metric woodland condition assessment must be used to assess woodland being input into the biodiversity metric. The outputs of this condition assessment are not equivalent to, nor are they comparable with the scores from the EWBG condition assessment, because the EWBG assessment has been adapted for the biodiversity metric, including the removal of EWBG Indicator 7 (Proportion of favourable land cover around woodland) and Indicator 14 (Size of woodland), and minor changes to other indicators.					

On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	Kelly Jones
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	

Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator		**Good (3 points)**	**Moderate (2 points)**	**Poor (1 point)**	**Score per indicator**	**Notes (such as justification)**
A	**Age distribution of trees**	Three age-classes[1] present.	Two age-classes[1] present.	One age-class[1] present.	1	Generally the same age class present throughout.
B	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2].	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland[2].	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland[2].	2	Some levels of browsing pressure.
C	**Invasive plant species**	No invasive species[3] present in woodland.	Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* or cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* not present, and other invasive species[3] <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species[3] ≥10% cover.	1	Cherry laurel is present in many.
D	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species[4] across woodland parcel.	3	Pine plantation with sycamore, oak and ash and shrub layer of wych elm, sycamore and hawthorn.

E	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native[5].	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native[5].	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native[5].	3	
F	**Open space within woodland**	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted[7].	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6].	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category[7].	1	
G	**Woodland regeneration**	All three classes present in woodland[8]; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland[8].	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland[8].	1	
H	**Tree health**	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback[9].	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present[9].	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present[9].	1	
I	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Recognisable NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present.	2	Ground flora typically dominated by Claytonia
J	**Woodland vertical structure**	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland[11].	Two storeys across all survey plots[11].	One or less storey across all survey plots[11].	2	Tree and and shrub layer
K	**Veteran trees**	Two or more veteran trees[12] per hectare.	One veteran tree[12] per hectare.	No veteran trees[12] present in woodland.	1	
L	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	1	
M	**Woodland disturbance**	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident[14].	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground[14].	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground[14].	1	
				Total Score (out of a possible 39)	20	

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

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Ditches - Poor condition

Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type			
Habitat Type			
Watercourses - Ditches			
Habitat Description			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.			
Ditches in poor condition within the Order Limits.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	onsite	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 - August 2024. Kelly Jones and Alex Jackson.
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	119, 123, 122, 113, 95, 118, 120, 121, 124, 127, 105, 128, 106

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The ditch is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.	No	On average failing this criteria due to run off from adjacent land /road. Including agricultural drainage.
B	A range of emergent, submerged and floating-leaved plants are present. As a guide >10 species of emergent, floating or submerged plants present in a 20 m ditch length.	No	On average failing this criteria due to tall ruderal vegetation or sedges / juncus presence.
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed *Lemna* spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).	Yes	Mostly passing this criteria due to flow rate within ditches, however where slow flow / no flow is detectable due to vegetation (including adjacent to reed) build-up increases.
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.	No	Failing this criteria on average however some ditches have small areas of reed and marginal vegetation present.
E	Physical damage is evident along less than 5% of the ditch, with examples of damage including: excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, or any other damaging management activities.	Yes	50:50 with failure to pass due to rotational scraping to clear ditches. Some agricultural management adjacent to ditches has also resulted in physical damage.
F	Sufficient water levels are maintained - as a guide a minimum summer depth of approximately 50 cm in minor ditches and 1 m in main drains.	Yes	Largely passes however some ditches c.30cm deep when surveyed.
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.	Yes	Mainly passed this criteria however features adjacent to linear features such as hedgerows / treelines are overshaded (heavily) in parts.
H	There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species[1].	Yes	Passed in all ditches.
	Number of criteria passed	Average of 5	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√
Passes 8 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	Yes

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Footnotes

Ditches - Moderate condition

Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type			
Habitat Type			
Watercourses - Ditches			
Habitat Description			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.			
Ditches in moderate condition within the Order Limits			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		**Survey date and Surveyor name**	
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	128, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 116, 125, 126,114, 115

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The ditch is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.	Yes	On average this criteria is passed however some ditches do collect run-off from adjacent land (agricultural and road).
B	A range of emergent, submerged and floating-leaved plants are present. As a guide >10 species of emergent, floating or submerged plants present in a 20 m ditch length.	Yes	On average this criteria is passed with common reed and other emergent plants present. Failures occur where willowherb clogs ditch.
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed *Lemna* spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).	Yes	Water is mostly flowing so no potential for build up
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.	No	Failing on average due to a few scattered stands of marginal vegetation.
E	Physical damage is evident along less than 5% of the ditch, with examples of damage including: excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, or any other damaging management activities.	Yes / No	50:50 split on ditches that have been recently scraped to de-silt.
F	Sufficient water levels are maintained - as a guide a minimum summer depth of approximately 50 cm in minor ditches and 1 m in main drains.	Yes / No	Most contain a good level of water and pass this criteria however some are considered to have lower water levels and therefore fail.
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.	Yes	A few hawthorn plants present but not sufficient to cause shading
H	There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species[1].	Yes	
	Number of criteria passed	6 or 7	Changeable between features

Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√
Passes 8 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	Yes

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Footnotes

Ditches - Good condition

Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type			
Habitat Type			
Watercourses - Ditches			
Habitat Description			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.			
Ditches in good condition within the Order Limits			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 - August 2024. Kelly Jones
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	97, 99,

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The ditch is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.	Yes	Invertebrates observed within water
B	A range of emergent, submerged and floating-leaved plants are present. As a guide >10 species of emergent, floating or submerged plants present in a 20 m ditch length.	Yes	Common reed
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed *Lemna* spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).	Yes	None present
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.	Yes	Common reed
E	Physical damage is evident along less than 5% of the ditch, with examples of damage including: excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, or any other damaging management activities.	Yes	No recent damage evident
F	Sufficient water levels are maintained - as a guide a minimum summer depth of approximately 50 cm in minor ditches and 1 m in main drains.	Yes	>50cm
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.	Yes	No shading
H	There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species[1].	Yes	
	Number of criteria passed	8	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√
Passes 8 criteria	Good (3)	Yes
Passes 6 or 7 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Improve management adjacent to ditches to better wildlife corridor.
Footnotes

Hedgerows - Poor condition

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types			
Habitat Type			
Native hedgerow **Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Native hedgerow with trees** **Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow** **Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch**			
Habitat Description			
Hedgerows in poor condition within the Order Limits			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 - August 2024. Kelly Jones and Alex Jackson.
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	H7, H15 (west), H23, H29, H32, H54, H69, H86, H87, H88, H89, H90, H92,
Condition Assessment Details			
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook [1] and Favourable Conservation Status document [2]. For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook. Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.			

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes					
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)		**Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'**	**Criteria description**	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types					
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	No	on average failing this criteria due to management (flailing) to shape into boxed hedges. Few pass this criteria.
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	No	All failing on the width criteria due to management, flailing and siding of hedges to reduce width adjacent to productive land.
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	No	Majority failing due to intensive management resulting in gaps at base of hedge
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	No	Majority fail this criteria due to gaps in hedgerow canopy resultant from intensive management practices

C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	No	The majority are adjacent to field margins or roadside verges that are frequently cut and so fail this criteria.
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles *Urtica* spp., cleavers *Galium aparine* and docks *Rumex* spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	No	Nutrient enrichment evident across the category (hedgerows in poor condition) with common nettle and hemlock frequent.
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website[4], as well as the BSBI website[5] where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora'[6] contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website[7].	Yes	None present
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	No	Intensive management practices
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only					
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient[8]), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		
E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.		

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric Score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	1

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Improvements to management and removal of damaging practices i.e. disturbance to hedge bottoms.

Hedgerows - Moderate condition

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types			
Habitat Type			
Native hedgerow **Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Native hedgerow with trees** **Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow** **Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch**			
Habitat Description			
Hedgerows in moderate condition within the Order Limits.			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 - August 2024. Kelly Jones and Alex Jackson.
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	H31, H75, H76, H77, H78, H209, H213, H228, H231, H236, H247, H248, H249,
Condition Assessment Details			
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook [1] and Favourable Conservation Status document [2]. For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook. Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.			

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes					
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)		**Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'**	**Criteria description**	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types					
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	Yes	On average passing this criteria, though some failures present within the grouping.
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	Yes	On average passing this criteria, though some failures present within the grouping, including failures to both A1 and A2 thereby unable to reach 'good' condition.
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	Yes	Most pass this criteria though damaging management leads some to fail.
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Yes	Most pass this criteria though damaging management leads some to fail.

C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	Yes	Around a 50:50 split on this criteria, some features have wider verges however many are adjacent to roads / farm tracks and have disturbed ground directly adjacent. Taken as a pass precautionarily.
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles *Urtica* spp., cleavers *Galium aparine* and docks *Rumex* spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	No	Nutrient enrichment indicators frequent throughout. Common nettle and hemlock are frequent.
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website[4], as well as the BSBI website[5] where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora'[6] contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website[7].	Yes	None present
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	No	Intensive management practices
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only					
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient[8]), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		
E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.		

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric Score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	2

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Remove damaging management practices.

Hedgerows – Good condition

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types			
Habitat Type			
Native hedgerow **Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Native hedgerow with trees** **Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow** **Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch**			
Habitat Description			
Hedgerows in good condition within the Order Limits			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 - August 2024. Kelly Jones
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	H5, H17, H163,
Condition Assessment Details			
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook [1] and Favourable Conservation Status document [2]. For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook. Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.			

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes					
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)		**Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'**	**Criteria description**	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types					
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	Yes	
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	Yes	
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	No	Gaps in base due to reduced topping of hedge
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Yes	Continuous

C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	Yes	
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles *Urtica* spp., cleavers *Galium aparine* and docks *Rumex* spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	No	Common nettle and hemlock are frequent
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website[4], as well as the BSBI website[5] where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora'[6] contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website[7].	Yes	None present
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	Yes	
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only					
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient[8]), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		
E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.		

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric Score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	3

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Hedgerow with trees – Poor condition

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types			
Habitat Type			
Native hedgerow **Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Native hedgerow with trees** **Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow** **Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch**			
Habitat Description			
Hedgerows with trees in poor condition. Most features show similar management throughout the Order Limits and as such a summary sheet is presented for the features in poor condition. The overarching limitation for these features are the frequent failures within functional groups A-D resulting in and overall poor condition.			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 - August 2024. Kelly Jones and Alex Jackson.
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	H11, H22, H24, H44, H49, H56, H93, H96, H125, H130, H134, H140, H142,
Condition Assessment Details			
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook [1] and Favourable Conservation Status document [2]. For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook. Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.			

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes					
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)		**Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'**	**Criteria description**	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types					
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	No	On average failing this criteria due to intensive management. Box-shaping.
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	No	On average failing this criteria due to intensive management. Box-shaping.
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	No	On average failing this criteria due to intensive management resulting in gaps at base of hedge
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	No	Gaps in hedgerow canopy due to intensive management practices

C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	No	Field margins or roadside verges recently cut
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles *Urtica* spp., cleavers *Galium aparine* and docks *Rumex* spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	No	Common nettle and hemlock are frequent
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website[4], as well as the BSBI website[5] where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora'[6] contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website[7].	Yes	None present
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	No	Intensive management practices
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only					
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient[8]), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.	No	Most features fail this crtieria due to one age class only within hedges however some do pass this criteria.
E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.	No	Dieback in crown observed

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric Score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	1

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Hedgerow with trees - Moderate condition

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types			
Habitat Type			
Native hedgerow **Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Native hedgerow with trees** **Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow** **Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch**			
Habitat Description			
Hedgerows with trees in Moderate condition. This condition sheet takes the average condition criteria across all features.			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-Site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023- August 2024. Kelly Jones
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	H6, H19, H50, H53, H59, H106, H180, H181, H182, H183, H188, H193, H210,
Condition Assessment Details			
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook [1] and Favourable Conservation Status document [2]. For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook. Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.			

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes					
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)		**Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'**	**Criteria description**	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types					
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	Yes	Most hedges maintain this height however several fail this height criteria due to management practices.
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	Yes	Most hedges maintain this width however several fail criteria due to management practices. If features in this category fail A1, A2 is passed and vice versa, maintaining one passed criteria within the functional group.
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	No	On average failing this criteria due to gaps in base due to leggy growth or management of hedge.
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Yes	On average passing this criteria with either intact or few gaps present. Where B2 is failed, B1 is passed and vice versa, maintaing one passed criteria within the functional group.

C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	Yes	On average passing this criteria however some failures due to proximity to road / intensely managed margins. If C1 is failed, C2 is passed and vice versa, maintaining one criteria passed within the functional group.
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles *Urtica* spp., cleavers *Galium aparine* and docks *Rumex* spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	No	On average failing this criteria due to nurient rich indicator species presence: common nettle and hemlock are frequent.
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website[4], as well as the BSBI website[5] where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora'[6] contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website[7].	Yes	Yes - none present.
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	No	On average failing this criteria due to poor hedgerow management.
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only					
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient[8]), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.	No	Most features have single age class trees only, failing this criteria. Few have a greater age class but and increased fatality rate from ash dieback
E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.	Yes	On average passes this criteria however ash dieback is present within the Order Limits and has damaged many trees. Many hedgerow trees are oak and so do not

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	2

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Hedgerow with trees - Good condition

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types			
Habitat Type			
Native hedgerow **Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Native hedgerow with trees** **Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow** **Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees** **Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch**			
Habitat Description			
Hedgerows with trees in good condition. This condition sheet takes the average condition criteria across all features.			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 - August 2024. Kelly Jones. Alex Jackson.
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	H198, H199
Condition Assessment Details			
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook [1] and Favourable Conservation Status document [2]. For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook. Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.			

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes					
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)		**Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'**	**Criteria description**	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types					
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	Yes	
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	Yes	
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	Yes	
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Yes	

C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	Yes	
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles *Urtica* spp., cleavers *Galium aparine* and docks *Rumex* spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	No	Failing this criteria due to nurient rich indicator species presence: common nettle and hemlock are frequent.
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website[4], as well as the BSBI website[5] where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora'[6] contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website[7].	Yes	
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	Yes	
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only					
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient[8]), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.	Yes	Different age classes present within the features included mature oak and ash.
E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.	No	Ash dieback present within crown of ash standards.

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric Score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	3

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Treeline – Poor condition

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Ecologically valuable line of trees** **Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** ***Please see the separate Individual trees condition sheet for linear blocks and groups of trees in an urban setting. You should only use this Line of trees condition assessment and record this habitat type in rural locations.***			
Habitat Description			
Treelines in poor condition within the Order Limits			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook[1]. For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook. Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Order Limits	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 - August 2024. Kelly Jones and Alex Jackson.
Limitations (if applicable)	None	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	H124, H252

	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	No	Non-native species present.
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Yes	
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice[2].	No	
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	No	
		Number of criteria passed	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	✓

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Footnotes

Treeline – Moderate condition

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Ecologically valuable line of trees** **Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** ***Please see the separate Individual trees condition sheet for linear blocks and groups of trees in an urban setting. You should only use this Line of trees condition assessment and record this habitat type in rural locations.***			
Habitat Description			
Treelines in moderate condition within the Order Limits			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook[1]. For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook. Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Order Limits	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 - August 2024. Kelly Jones
Limitations (if applicable)	None	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	H9, H10, H41, H51, H52, H60, H61, H74, H80, H111, H115, H116, H135, H137, H138, H143, H144, H145,

	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	Yes	Oak and ash dominant
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	No	Frequent gaps
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Yes	Cavities, etc
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice[2].	No	2m field margin
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Yes	
		Number of criteria passed	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	✓
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Footnotes

Treeline – Good condition

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Ecologically valuable line of trees** **Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** ***Please see the separate Individual trees condition sheet for linear blocks and groups of trees in an urban setting. You should only use this Line of trees condition assessment and record this habitat type in rural locations.***			
Habitat Description			
Treelines in good condition within the Order Limits.			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook[1]. For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook. Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Order Limits	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	April 2023 - August 2024. Kelly Jones
Limitations (if applicable)	None	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	H1, H2, H3, H4, H58, H129 H184, H185, H186, H208

	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	Yes	Oak dominated
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Yes	No gaps
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Yes	Cavities, etc
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice[2].	Yes	
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Yes	
		Number of criteria passed	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	✓
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Footnotes

Individual trees Condition Assessment Sheets

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type												
Habitat Types												
Individual trees – Urban trees **Individual trees – Rural trees** Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees. ***Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in rural locations.***												
Habitat Description												
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment): Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching. **Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only):** Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.												
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Within or on the Order Limits		**Survey date and Surveyor name**	July 2024 - RSK								
			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)									
Limitations (if applicable)			**Habitat parcel reference**									
			T750	T481	T797	T796	T787	T67	T68	T69	T52	T51
			Grid reference									
Condition Assessment Criteria			**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**									**Notes (such as justification)**
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).		N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.		N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.		N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
		Number of criteria passed	2	3	5	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)		**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria		Good (3)											

Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)										
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score[2]											

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type

Habitat Types

Individual trees – Urban trees
Individual trees – Rural trees
Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.

Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in rural locations.

Habitat Description

Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):
Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.

Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only):
Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.

On-site or off-site, site name and location	Within or on the Order Limits	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	July 2024 - RSK
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**	T50 | T49 | T53 | T29 | T30 | T135 | T137 | T126 | T127 | T128
		Grid reference	

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	Number of criteria passed	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓									
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)										

Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)										
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score[2]											

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type

Habitat Types

Individual trees – Urban trees
Individual trees – Rural trees
Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.

Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in rural locations.

Habitat Description

Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):
Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.

Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only):
Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.

On-site or off-site, site name and location	Within or on the Order Limits	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	July 2024 - RSK
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**	

Grid reference	T129	T130	T103	T110	T114	T115	T116	T117	T72	T748	
Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**										**Notes (such as justification)**
A The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
B The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
C The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
D There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
E Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	
F More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Number of criteria passed	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**									
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)										

Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)										
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score[2]											

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type

Habitat Types

Individual trees – Urban trees
Individual trees – Rural trees
Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.

Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in rural locations.

Habitat Description

Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):
Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.

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Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.

On-site or off-site, site name and location	Within or on the Order Limits	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	July 2024 - RSK
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**	

Grid reference	T101	T403	T390	T391	T394	T395	T397	T398	T401	T474

	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**										**Notes (such as justification)**
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	Number of criteria passed	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**									
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)										

Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)										
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score[2]											

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type

Habitat Types

Individual trees – Urban trees
Individual trees – Rural trees
Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.

Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in rural locations.

Habitat Description

Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):
Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.

Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only):
Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.

On-site or off-site, site name and location	Within or on the Order Limits	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	July 2024 - RSK
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**	T466 / T336 / T325 / T423 / T422 / T414 / T286
		Grid reference	

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N				
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N				
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
	Number of criteria passed	4	3	3	3	3	6	4				

Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓									
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)										

Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)										
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score[2]											

Condition Assessment Sheets for Veteran trees within Order Limits

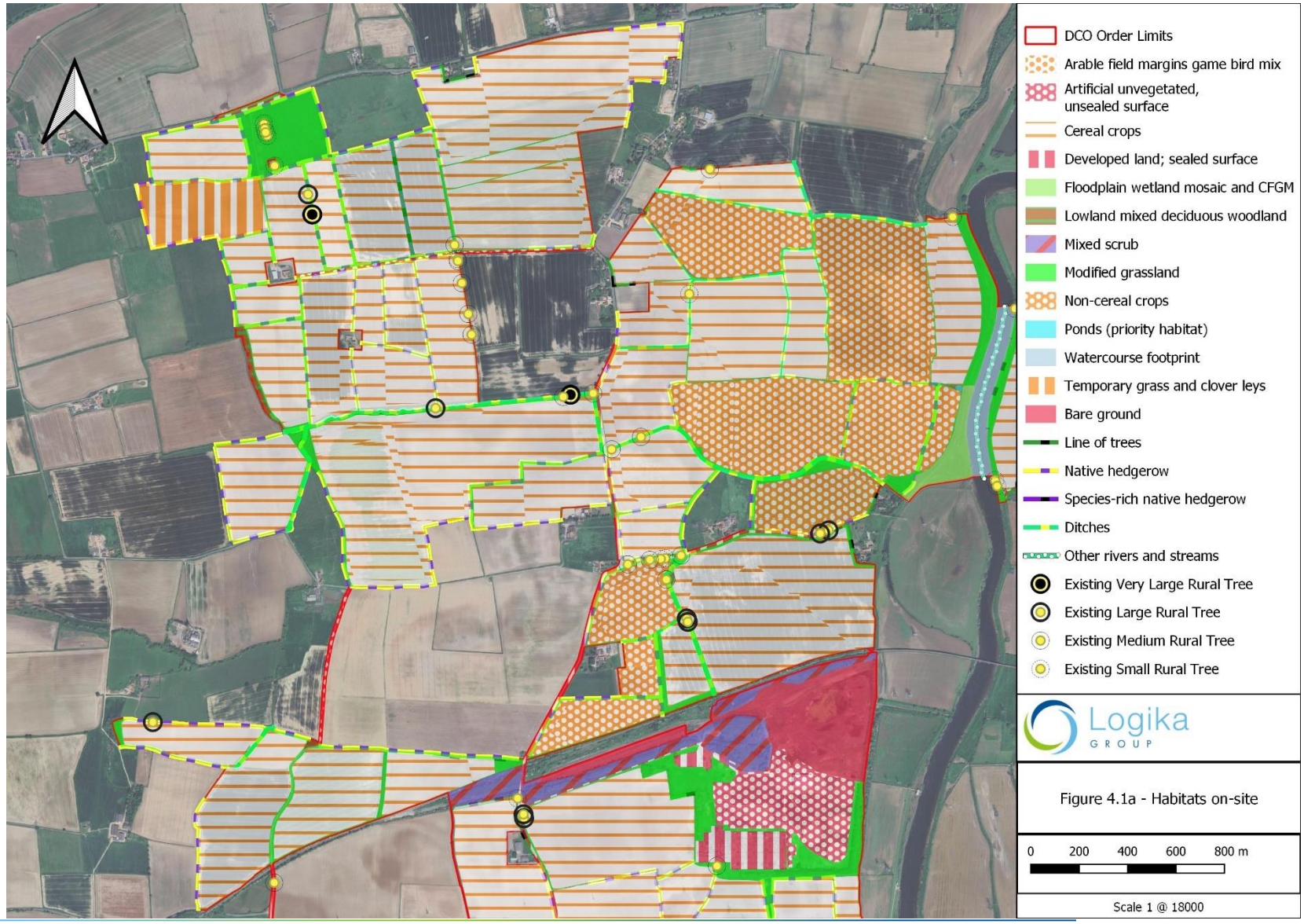
Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type												
Habitat Types												
Individual trees – Urban trees **Individual trees – Rural trees** Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees. ***Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in rural locations.***												
Habitat Description												
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment): Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching. **Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only):** Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.												
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Within or on the Order Limits	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	July 2024 - RSK									
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)										
Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**										
		T82	T84	T107	T108	T136	T138	T267	T320	T370	T501	
		Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**										**Notes (such as justification)**
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	Number of criteria passed	4	4	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)											

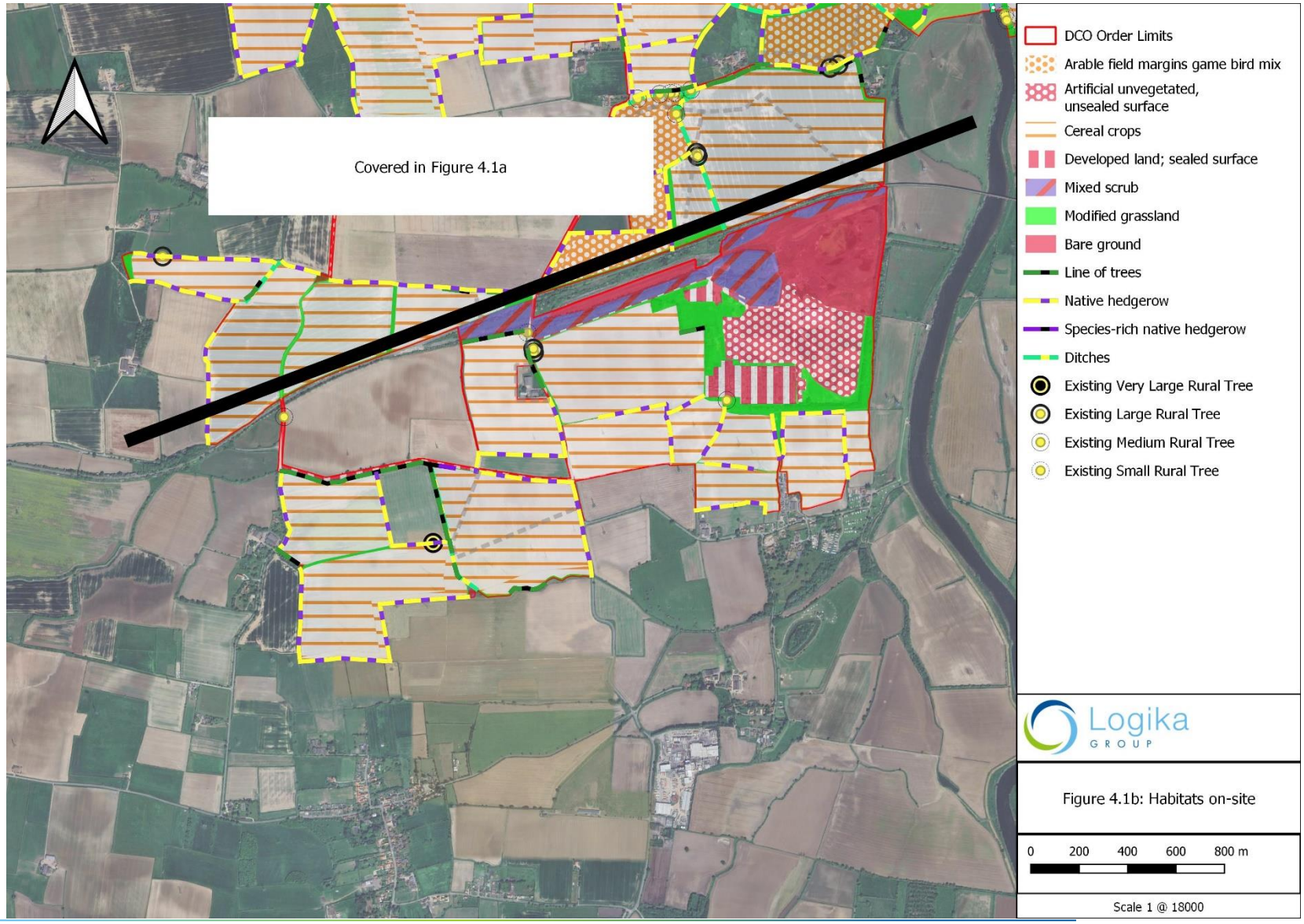
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)										
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score[2]											

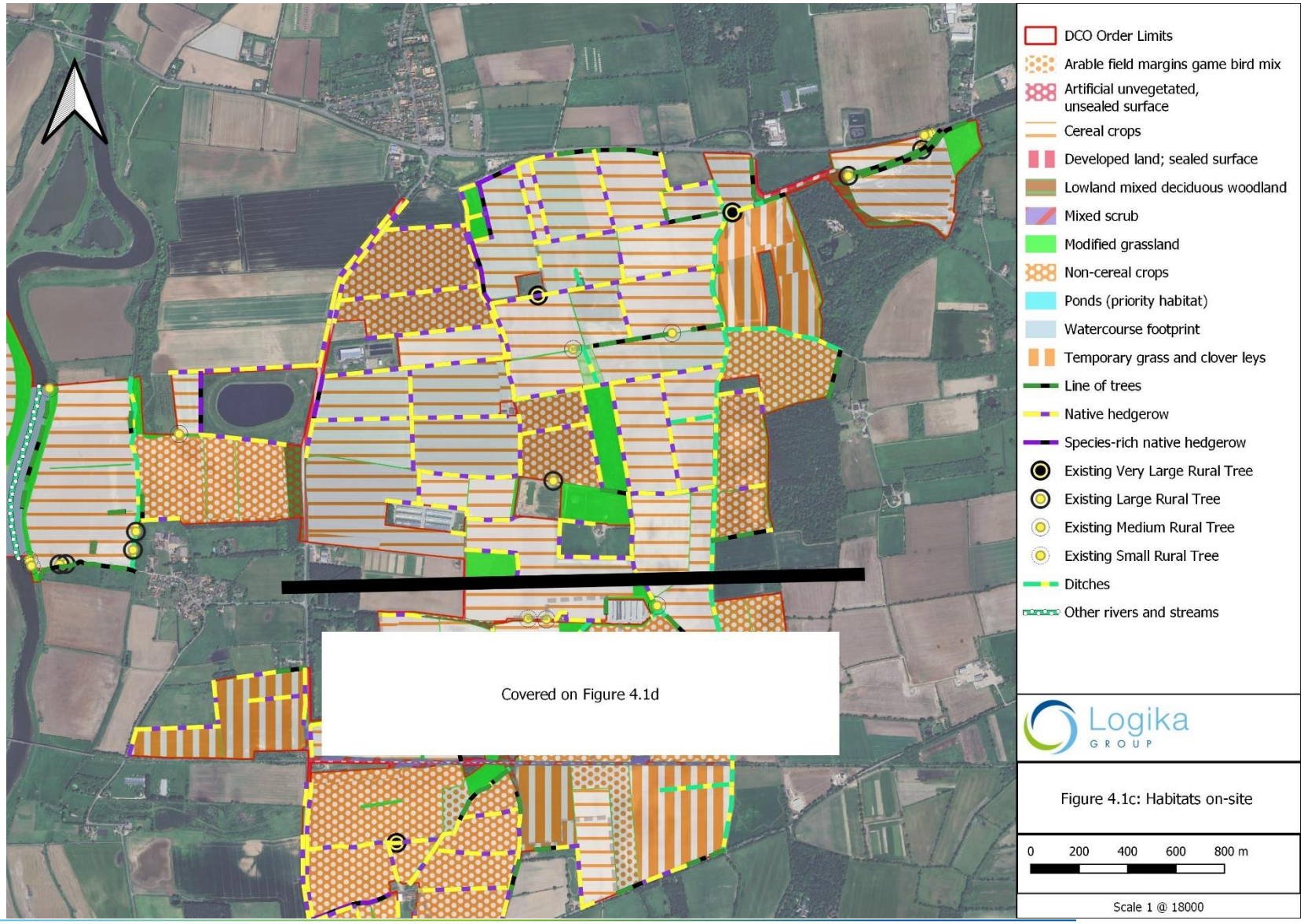
Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type														
Habitat Types														
Individual trees – Urban trees **Individual trees – Rural trees** Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees. ***Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in rural locations.***														
Habitat Description														
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment): Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching. **Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only):** Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.														
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Within or on the Order Limits	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	July 2024 - RSK											
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)												
Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**												
		T426	T699	T754										
		Grid reference												
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**												**Notes (such as justification)**
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y	Y	Y										
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	Y	Y										
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	Y	Y	N										
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	N	Y	N										Potential old pollard on T699 however tree would still meet 5 of 6 criteria.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Y	Y	N										
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Y	Y										
	Number of criteria passed	5	6	3										
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**												
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)													

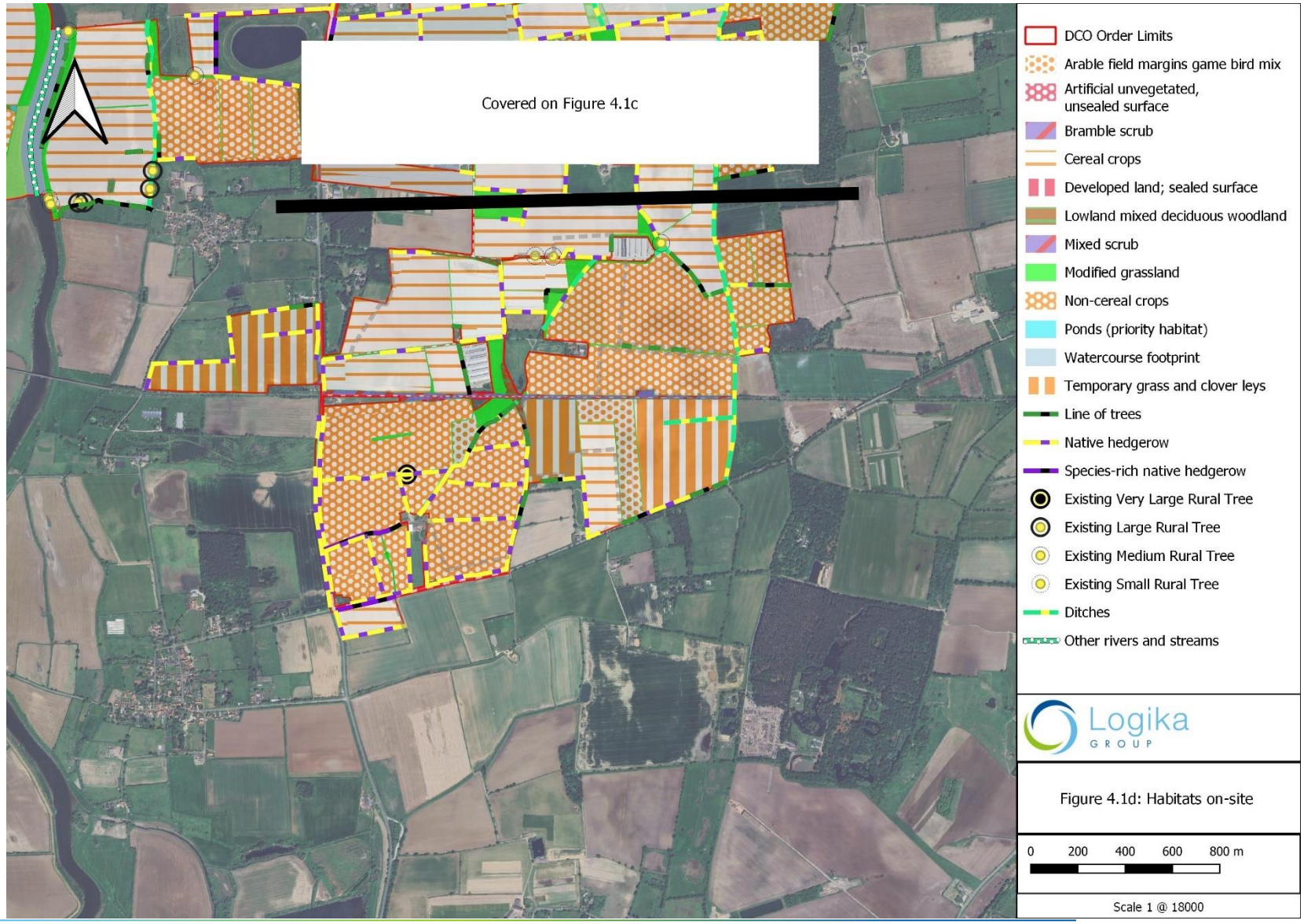
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)										
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score[2]											

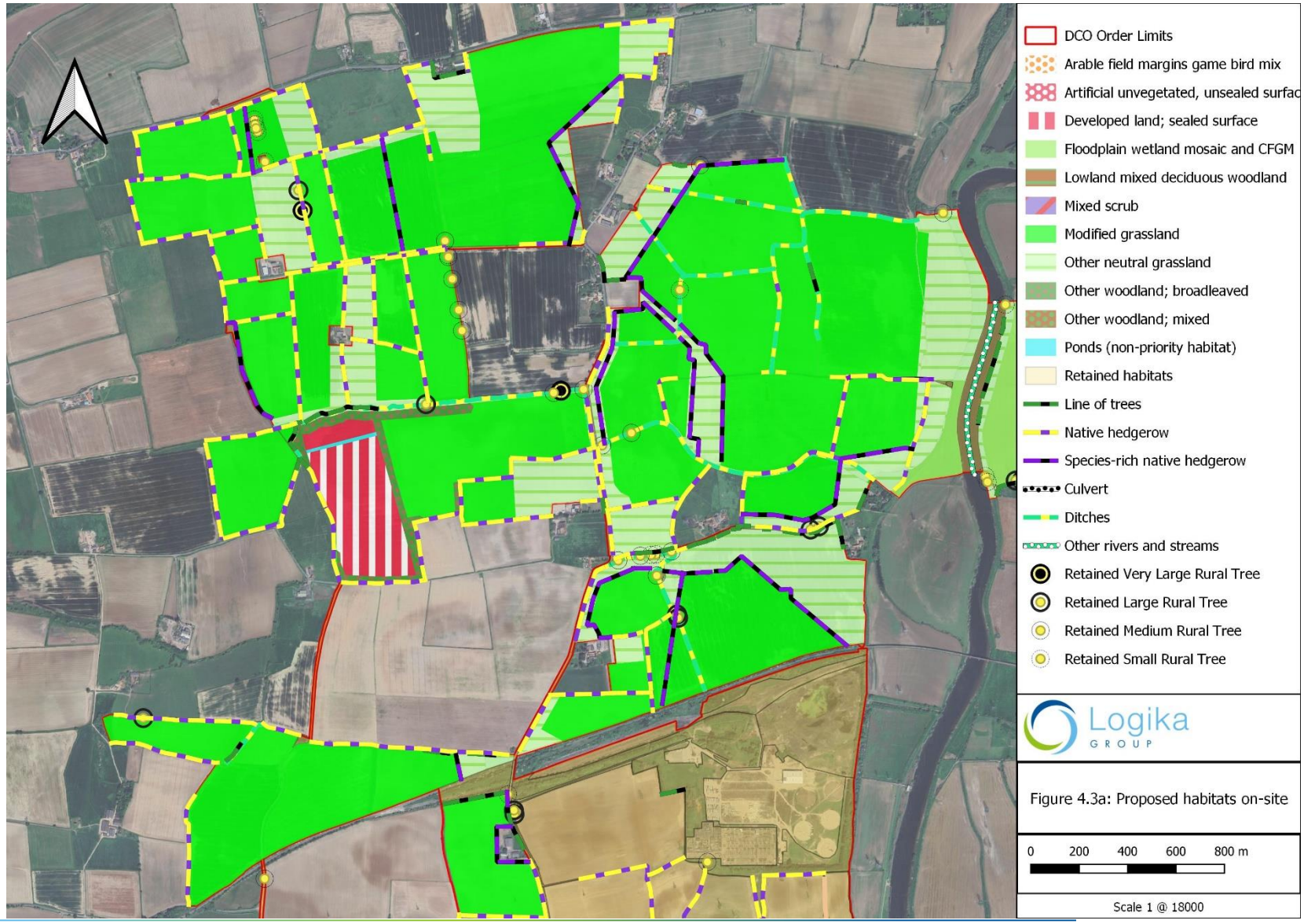
A2 Further habitat figures

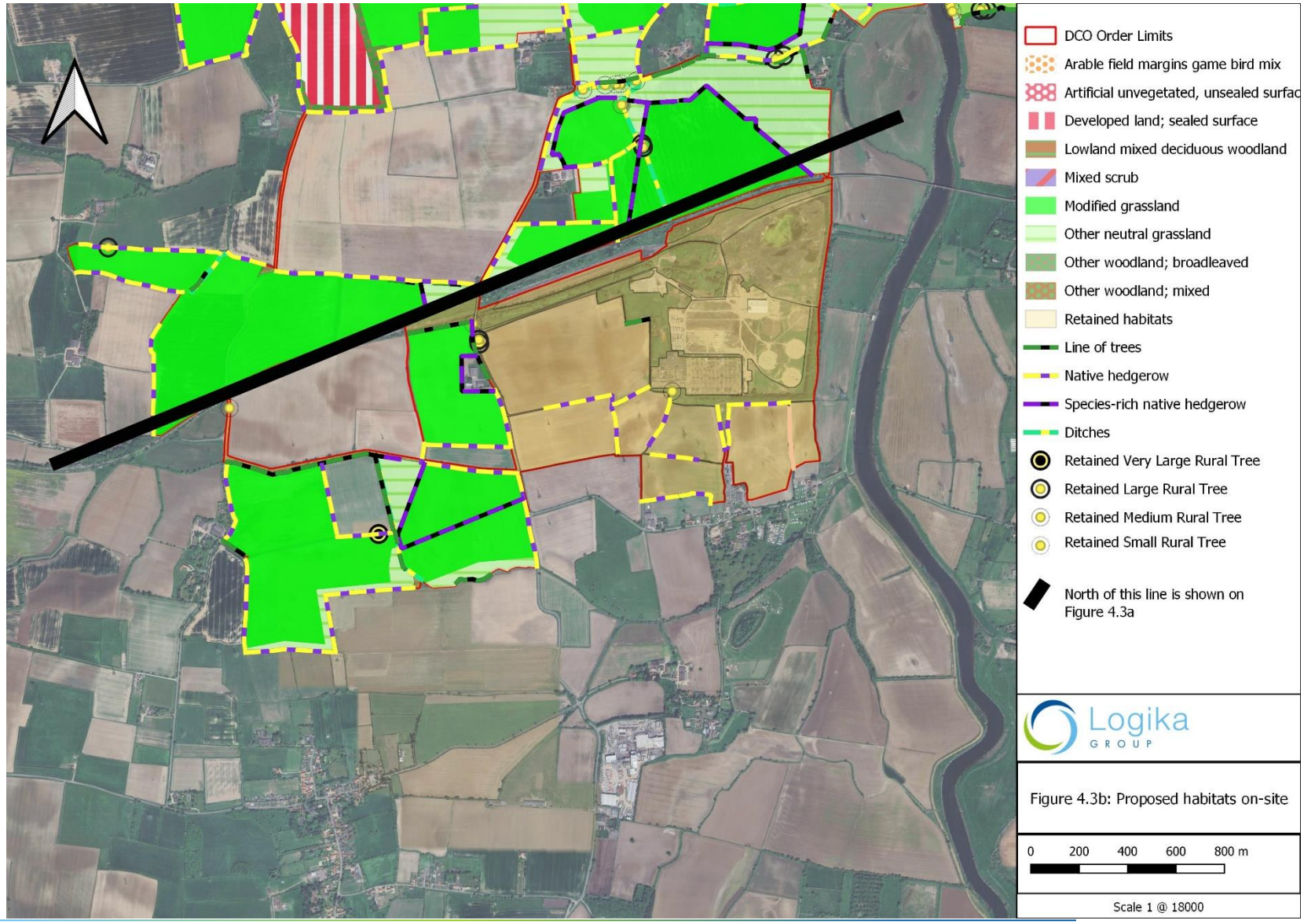

DCO Order Limits
Arable field margins game bird mix
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
Cereal crops
Developed land; sealed surface
Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
Mixed scrub
Modified grassland
Non-cereal crops
Ponds (priority habitat)
Watercourse footprint
Temporary grass and clover leys
Bare ground
Line of trees
Native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow
Ditches
Other rivers and streams
Existing Very Large Rural Tree
Existing Large Rural Tree
Existing Medium Rural Tree
Existing Small Rural Tree
Logika GROUP
Figure 4.1a - Habitats on-site
0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale 1 @ 18000

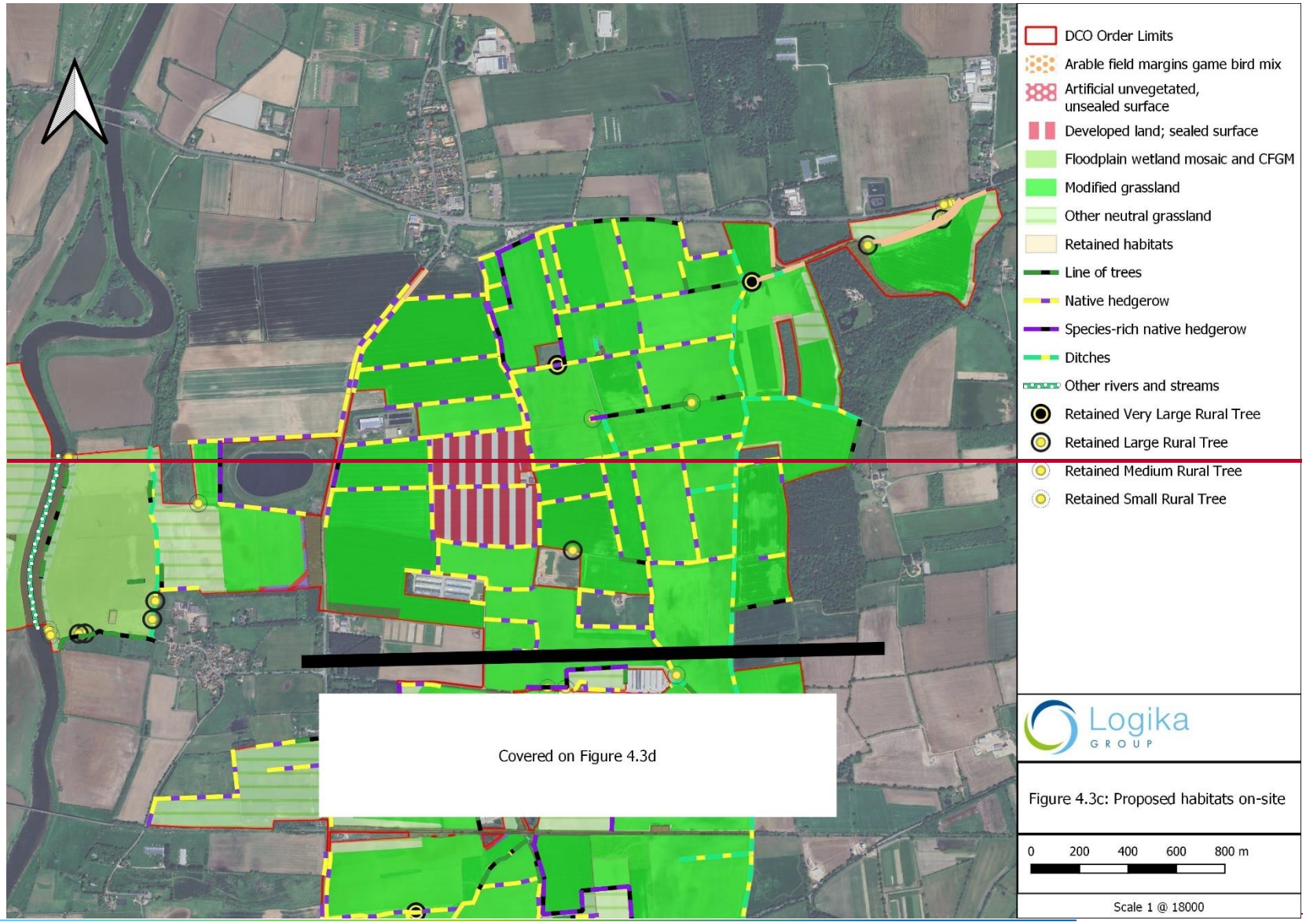

Covered in Figure 4.1a
DCO Order Limits
Arable field margins game bird mix
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
Cereal crops
Developed land; sealed surface
Mixed scrub
Modified grassland
Bare ground
Line of trees
Native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow
Ditches
Existing Very Large Rural Tree
Existing Large Rural Tree
Existing Medium Rural Tree
Existing Small Rural Tree
Logika GROUP
Figure 4.1b: Habitats on-site
0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale 1 @ 18000

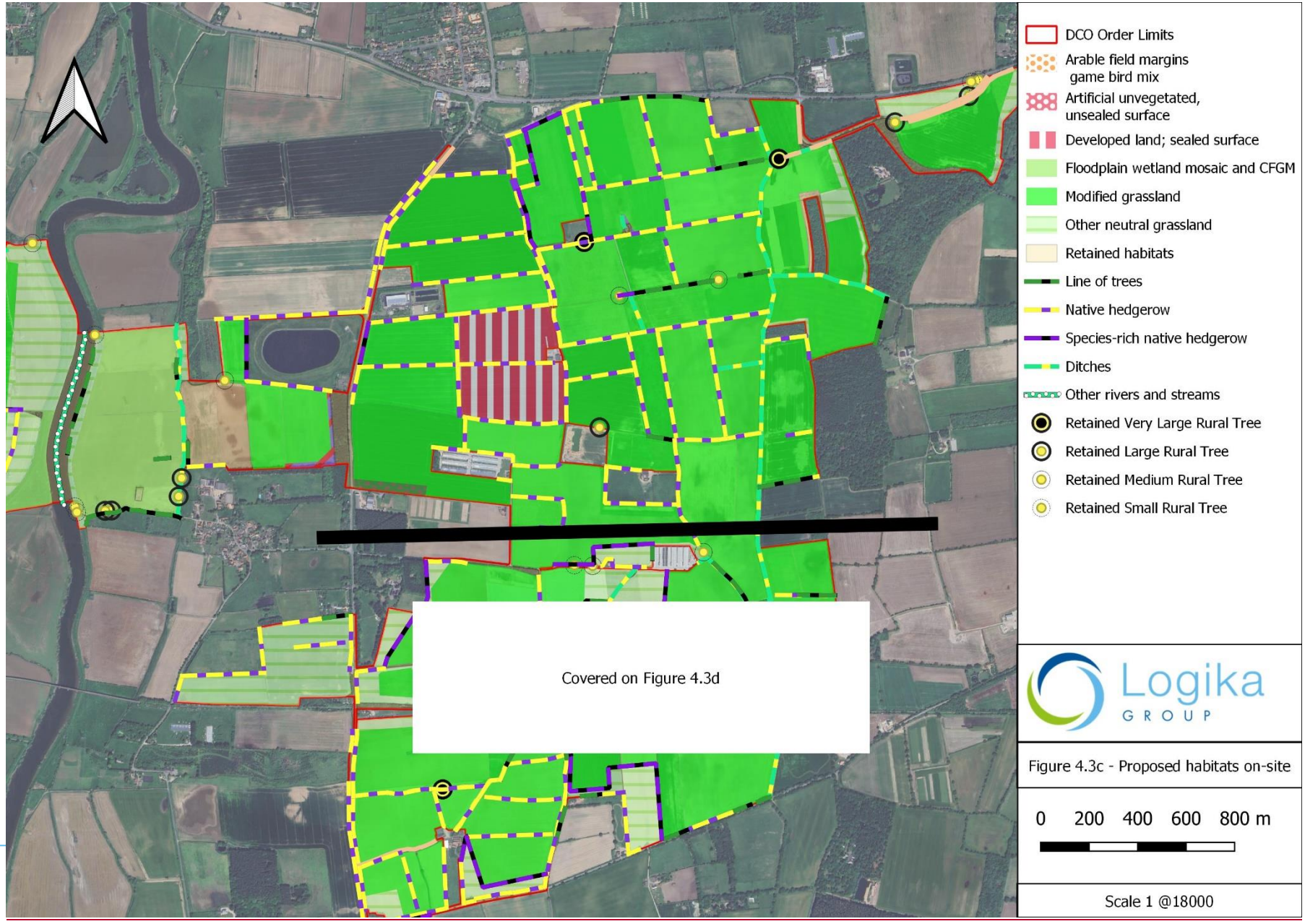

DCO Order Limits
Arable field margins game bird mix
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
Cereal crops
Developed land; sealed surface
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
Mixed scrub
Modified grassland
Non-cereal crops
Ponds (priority habitat)
Watercourse footprint
Temporary grass and clover leys
Line of trees
Native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow
Existing Very Large Rural Tree
Existing Large Rural Tree
Existing Medium Rural Tree
Existing Small Rural Tree
Ditches
Other rivers and streams
Covered on Figure 4.1d
Logika GROUP
Figure 4.1c: Habitats on-site
0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale 1 @ 18000

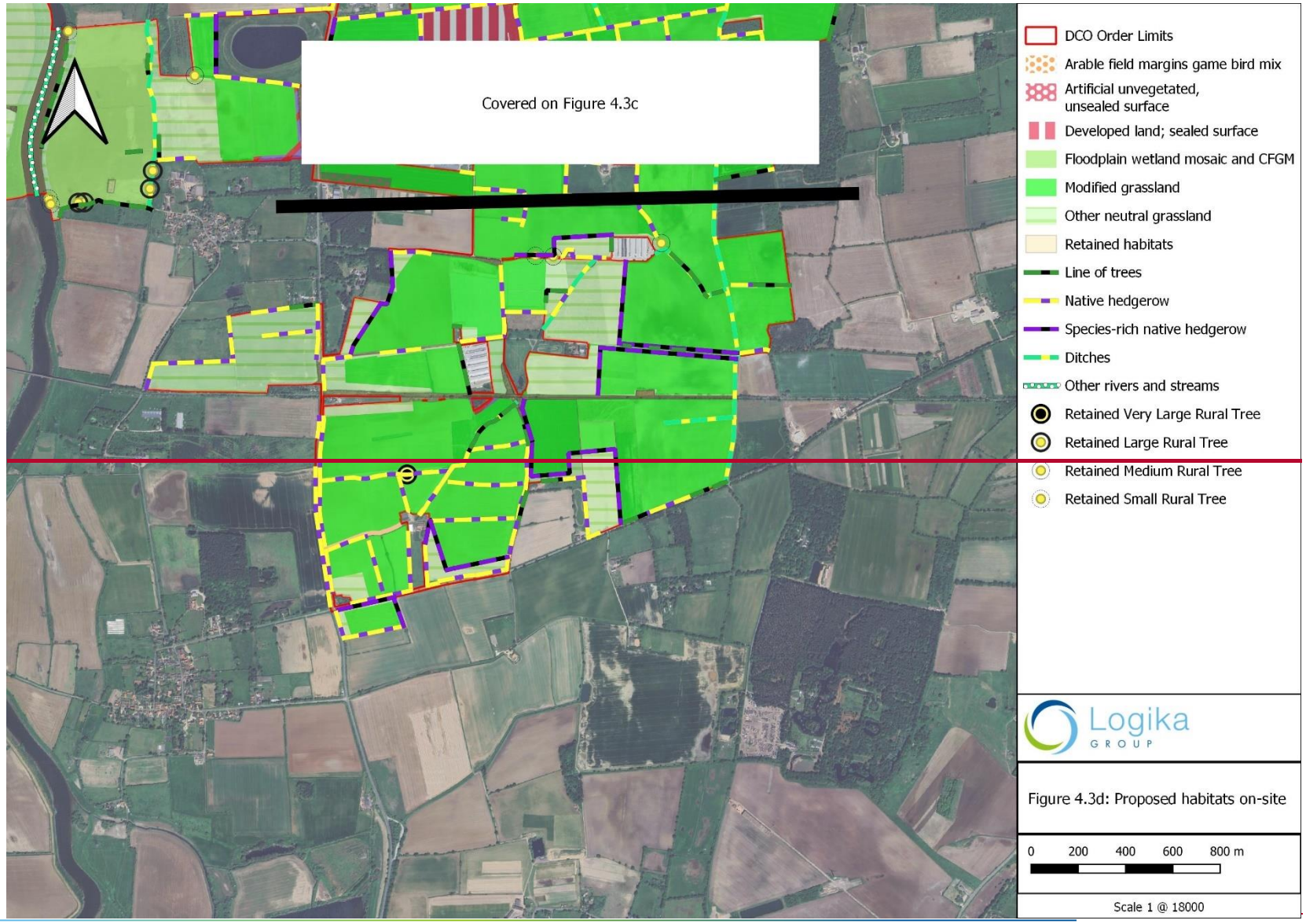

Covered on Figure 4.1c
DCO Order Limits
Arable field margins game bird mix
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
Bramble scrub
Cereal crops
Developed land; sealed surface
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
Mixed scrub
Modified grassland
Non-cereal crops
Ponds (priority habitat)
Watercourse footprint
Temporary grass and clover leys
Line of trees
Native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow
Existing Very Large Rural Tree
Existing Large Rural Tree
Existing Medium Rural Tree
Existing Small Rural Tree
Ditches
Other rivers and streams
Logika GROUP
Figure 4.1d: Habitats on-site
0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale 1 @ 18000

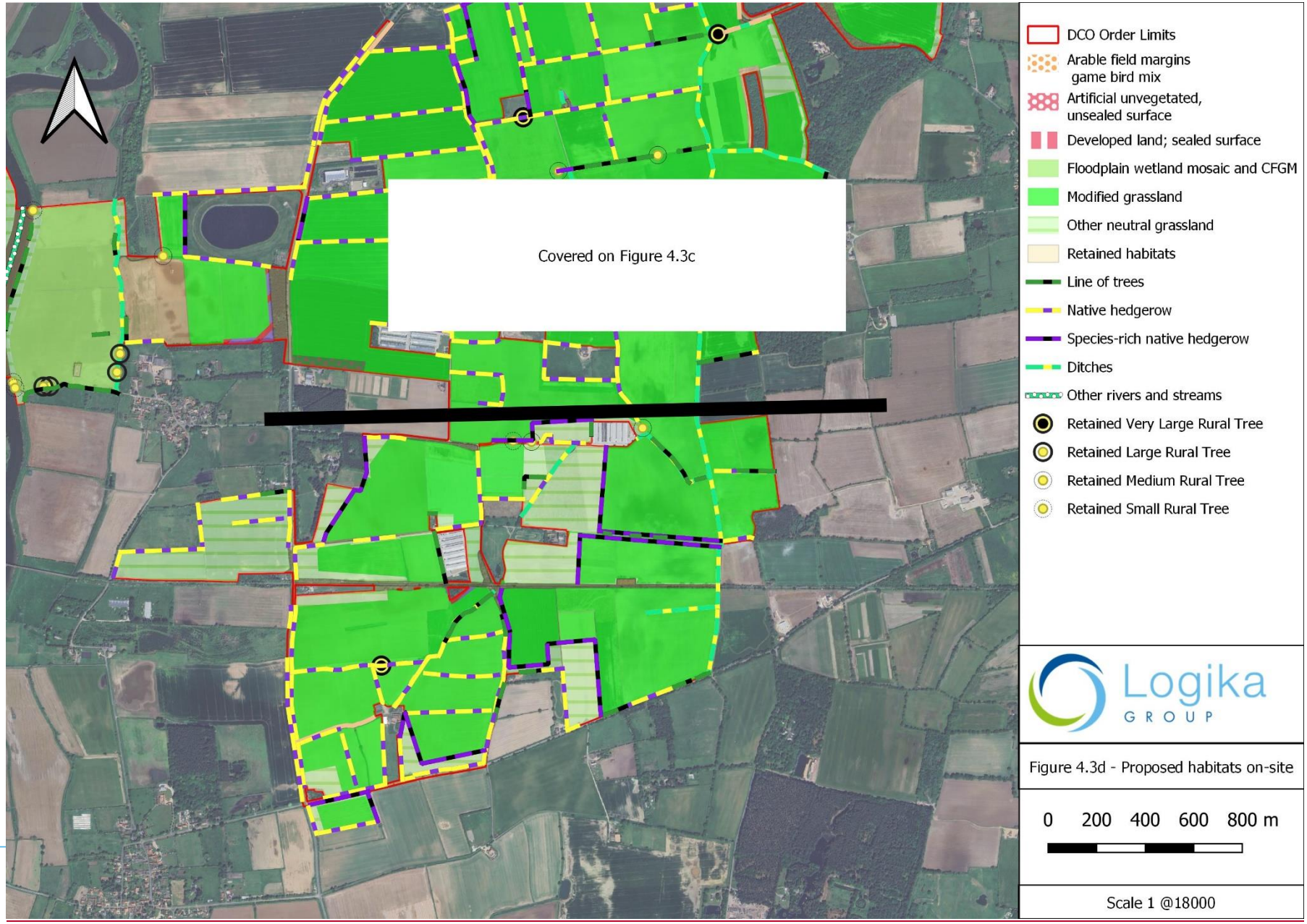

DCO Order Limits
Arable field margins game bird mix
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surfac
Developed land; sealed surface
Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
Mixed scrub
Modified grassland
Other neutral grassland
Other woodland; broadleaved
Other woodland; mixed
Ponds (non-priority habitat)
Retained habitats
Line of trees
Native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow
Culvert
Ditches
Other rivers and streams
Retained Very Large Rural Tree
Retained Large Rural Tree
Retained Medium Rural Tree
Retained Small Rural Tree
Logika GROUP
Figure 4.3a: Proposed habitats on-site
0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale 1 @ 18000


DCO Order Limits
Arable field margins game bird mix
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surfac
Developed land; sealed surface
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
Mixed scrub
Modified grassland
Other neutral grassland
Other woodland; broadleaved
Other woodland; mixed
Retained habitats
Line of trees
Native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow
Ditches
Retained Very Large Rural Tree
Retained Large Rural Tree
Retained Medium Rural Tree
Retained Small Rural Tree
North of this line is shown on Figure 4.3a
Logika GROUP
Figure 4.3b: Proposed habitats on-site
0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale 1 @ 18000


DCO Order Limits
Arable field margins game bird mix
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
Developed land; sealed surface
Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM
Modified grassland
Other neutral grassland
Retained habitats
Line of trees
Native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow
Ditches
Other rivers and streams
Retained Very Large Rural Tree
Retained Large Rural Tree
Retained Medium Rural Tree
Retained Small Rural Tree
Covered on Figure 4.3d
Logika GROUP
Figure 4.3c: Proposed habitats on-site
0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale 1 @ 18000


DCO Order Limits
Arable field margins game bird mix
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
Developed land; sealed surface
Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM
Modified grassland
Other neutral grassland
Retained habitats
Line of trees
Native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow
Ditches
Other rivers and streams
Retained Very Large Rural Tree
Retained Large Rural Tree
Retained Medium Rural Tree
Retained Small Rural Tree
Covered on Figure 4.3d
Logika GROUP
Figure 4.3c - Proposed habitats on-site
0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale 1 @18000


Covered on Figure 4.3c
DCO Order Limits
Arable field margins game bird mix
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
Developed land; sealed surface
Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM
Modified grassland
Other neutral grassland
Retained habitats
Line of trees
Native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow
Ditches
Other rivers and streams
Retained Very Large Rural Tree
Retained Large Rural Tree
Retained Medium Rural Tree
Retained Small Rural Tree
Logika GROUP
Figure 4.3d: Proposed habitats on-site
0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale 1 @ 18000


Covered on Figure 4.3c
DCO Order Limits
Arable field margins game bird mix
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
Developed land; sealed surface
Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM
Modified grassland
Other neutral grassland
Retained habitats
Line of trees
Native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow
Ditches
Other rivers and streams
Retained Very Large Rural Tree
Retained Large Rural Tree
Retained Medium Rural Tree
Retained Small Rural Tree
Logika GROUP
Figure 4.3d - Proposed habitats on-site
0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale 1 @18000

A3 Statutory Biodiversity Metric Workbook

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	3439.80
	Hedgerow units	363.34
	Watercourse units	77.60
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	112.88%
	Hedgerow units	92.64%
	Watercourse units	57.75%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	3393.75
	Hedgerow units	363.34
	Watercourse units	77.60
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	111.37%
	Hedgerow units	92.64%
	Watercourse units	57.75%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

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