

# The Droves Solar Farm

#### **Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report**

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# 1 Introduction

# 1.1 Background and Proposals

- 1.1.1 This Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment Report has been prepared on behalf of The Droves Solar Farm Limited ('the Applicant') in relation to the Development Consent Order (DCO) Application for the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of The Droves Solar Farm (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme).
- 1.1.2 The extent of the Order limits are shown in Location Plan [APP/2.1] and the Scheme is described in full in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 5: The Scheme [APP/6.1] and shown spatially on the Works Plan [APP/2.3].
- 1.1.3 The Scheme comprises the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station and Associated Development comprising Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), a Customer Substation, and Grid Connection Infrastructure, including a new National Grid Substation. The Scheme would allow for the generation and export of over 50MW Alternating Current (AC) of renewable energy, connecting into the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) overhead line that passes through the Site.
- 1.1.4 As the Scheme would have a generating capacity in excess of 50MW, it is considered to be a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008.
- 1.1.5 To inform this DCO Application, Aspect Ecology has undertaken this Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report to determine the level of BNG that can be achieved via the Scheme. This work is based on the latest Statutory Biodiversity Metric tool [Ref. 1] issued by Defra and informed by associated guidance issued by Defra, in combination with guidance developed by the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA), Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA).

# 1.2 Biodiversity Net Gain Legislation, Policy and Best Practice

#### Legislation

1.2.1 The Environment Act 2021 establishes a comprehensive legal framework for environmental improvement within the UK, forming one of the key measures to deliver the vision set out under the 25 Year Environment Plan. In particular, as part of this process, the Environment Act 2021 sets out a number of measures in order to introduce mandatory requirements for BNG within the planning system, including a requirement for developments to deliver 10% gains in biodiversity value.



1.2.2 In respect of DCOs for NSIPs (under The Planning Act 2008), Schedule 15 of The Environment Act 2021 sets out Principal Amendments to the Planning Act 2008 in order to implement the relevant BNG requirements. These requirements are not yet in force and will be implemented at a future date. The government originally committed to these requirements coming into force from November 2025; however currently available government advice (at www.gov.uk, accessed 22 October 2025) indicates that BNG will not be introduced for NSIPs until May 2026. It is therefore considered that this Scheme is not yet legally obliged to deliver a BNG. In addition, no formal guidance has been published by the government or Natural England on the application of BNG to NSIPs at the time of writing. Nevertheless, the Scheme has committed to delivering BNG that is proportionate to the Scheme and, as a result, BNG assessments have been a key part of the design of the Scheme from an early stage.

#### **National Policy**

1.2.3 National Policy Statements for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and NPS EN-5) detail Environment and Biodiversity Net Gain considerations (at sections 4.6, 2.8, and 2.5, respectively).

#### **Local Policy**

1.2.4 Planning policy at the local level is set out within Breckland Local Plan (adopted September 2023). ENV02 Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement within the Local Plan specifically relates to securing of Biodiversity Net Gain.

#### **Good Practice Principles for Development**

- 1.2.5 CIRIA, CIEEM and IEMA have developed a set of principles on good practice to achieve Biodiversity Net Gain [Ref. 2], accompanied by a practical guide [Ref. 3]. These principles provide a framework that helps improve the UK's biodiversity by contributing towards strategic priorities to conserve and enhance nature while progressing with sustainable development. They also provide a way for industry to show that projects follow good practice. Ten key principles are identified:
  - Apply the Mitigation Hierarchy. Do everything possible to first avoid and then
    minimise impacts on biodiversity. Only as a last resort, and in agreement with external
    decision-makers where possible, compensate for losses that cannot be avoided. If
    compensating for losses within the development footprint is not possible or does not
    generate the most benefits for nature conservation, then offset biodiversity losses by
    gains elsewhere.
  - Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere. Avoid impacts
    on irreplaceable biodiversity these impacts cannot be offset to achieve No Net Loss
    or Net Gain.
  - **Be inclusive and equitable**. Engage stakeholders early, and involve them in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the approach to Net Gain. Achieve



Net Gain in partnership with stakeholders where possible, and share the benefits fairly among stakeholders.

- Address risks. Mitigate difficulty, uncertainty and other risks to achieving Net Gain.
  Apply well-accepted ways to add contingency when calculating biodiversity losses and
  gains in order to account for any remaining risks, as well as to compensate for the time
  between the losses occurring and the gains being fully realised.
- Make a measurable Net Gain contribution. Achieve a measurable, overall gain for biodiversity and the services ecosystems provide while directly contributing towards nature conservation priorities.
- Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity. Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity by using robust, credible evidence and local knowledge to make clearly justified choices when:
  - Delivering compensation that is ecologically equivalent in type, amount and condition, and that accounts for the location and timing of biodiversity losses
  - Compensating for losses of one type of biodiversity by providing a different type that delivers greater benefits for nature conservation
  - Achieving Net Gain locally to the development while also contributing towards nature conservation priorities at local, regional and national levels
  - Enhancing existing or creating new habitat; and
  - Enhancing ecological connectivity by creating more, bigger, better and joined areas for biodiversity.
- **Be additional**. Achieve nature conservation outcomes that demonstrably exceed existing obligations (i.e. do not deliver something that would occur anyway).
- Create a Net Gain legacy. Ensure Net Gain generates long-term benefits by:
  - Engaging stakeholders and jointly agreeing practical solutions that secure Net Gain in perpetuity
  - Planning for adaptive management and securing dedicated funding for long-term management
  - Designing Net Gain for biodiversity to be resilient to external factors, especially climate change
  - · Mitigating risks from other land uses
  - Avoiding displacing harmful activities from one location to another; and
  - Supporting local-level management of Net Gain activities.
- **Optimise sustainability**. Prioritise Biodiversity Net Gain and, where possible, optimise the wider environmental benefits for a sustainable society and economy.
- **Be transparent**. Communicate all Net Gain activities in a transparent and timely manner, sharing the learning with all stakeholders.



# 1.3 Purpose of this Report

- 1.3.1 Following the above information, at the current time, no formal legislative requirement for BNG is in place for DCO applications.
- 1.3.2 Nonetheless, not least in view of the forthcoming legislative requirement and current established processes and precedent in made solar DCOs available in regard to BNG relating to planning applications, this Report provides a BNG assessment, including details of the existing calculated biodiversity value(s) and associated information. A copy of the government's BNG metric calculation tool has been completed in order to provide an assessment of the likely net change in biodiversity value under the Scheme, including consideration of how a Biodiversity gain in excess of 10% can be delivered in line with the anticipated future legislative requirements, with printouts provided at **Appendix 2** within this document.



# 2 Methodology

#### 2.1 Baseline Habitat Survey

- 2.1.1 The Site was surveyed over a number of visits between April 2024 and October 2025 in order to ascertain the general ecological value of the land contained within the boundaries of the Site and to identify the main habitats and ecological features present.
- 2.1.2 The Site was surveyed based on standard Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology [Ref. 4], whereby the habitat types present are identified and mapped, together with an assessment of the species composition of each habitat. The Site was classified into areas of similar botanical community types, with a representative species list compiled for each habitat identified. Habitats were classified in accordance with the UK Habitat Classification system, version 2.0 [Ref. 5], and condition assessed in accordance with the methodology set out in the Metric Technical Annex [Ref. 6] and using professional judgement. In line with guidance [Ref. 7], the fine scale minimum mapping unit (MMU) of 25sqm or 5m in length has been used where possible/relevant.

# 2.2 Survey Constraints and Limitations

2.2.1 All of the species that occur in each habitat would not necessarily be detectable during survey work carried out at any given time of the year, since different species are apparent during different seasons. The Phase 1 habitat survey included surveys undertaken within the optimal season, and the nature of the habitats within the Site allowed for the broad habitat types to be identified and for an adequate assessment of the intrinsic ecological interest of the Site to be made.

### 2.3 Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

- 2.3.1 To quantify the level of BNG that can be delivered under the Scheme, the change in biodiversity value resulting from the Scheme has been calculated using the Metric calculation tool, as informed by the associated User Guide [Ref. 8]. This takes account of the size, distinctiveness and ecological condition of existing and proposed habitat areas to provide a proxy measure of the present and forecast biodiversity value of a site and therefore determine the overall change in biodiversity value.
- 2.3.2 The pre-development ('baseline') biodiversity value of the on-site habitat has been calculated based on the habitat survey information collected during the baseline habitat survey (see **Section 2.1** above).
- 2.3.3 The post-development biodiversity value has also been calculated, based on Appendix 1
   Green Infrastructure Strategy Plans to the outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP) [APP/7.11]. A number of assumptions have been made in



terms of the landscaping and management proposals, based on comparative developments and what is realistic and feasible under the proposed land uses and landscape space types. Further details of assumptions made in populating the metric are provided in **Chapter 4** below.

# 2.4 Strategic Significance

- 2.4.1 Strategic significance refers to the local significance of habitat parcels based on their location and the habitat type. The Metric gives additional unit value to habitat parcels that are mapped within a published Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) or, where no LNRS has been published, to habitats mapped/listed in alternative documents (e.g. Draft LNRS, Local Plans, Biodiversity Action Plans, Green Infrastructure Strategies, etc.). Strategic significance has been assigned to the pre- and post-development habitats in accordance with the methodology set out in Tables 7 and 8 of the User Guide, as follows:
  - High (formally identified in local strategy)
  - Medium (location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy); and
  - Low (area / compensation not in local strategy).



# 3 Pre-development ('Baseline') Habitats

#### 3.1 Overview

- 3.1.1 Consideration of the classification and condition rationale for the pre-development ('baseline') habitats is set out below. In addition, consideration is given to the relevant date at which the pre-development biodiversity value should be taken (noting any relevant activities carried out that may have resulted in a lower biodiversity value being recorded than would otherwise be the case), along with the presence of any irreplaceable habitats and strategic significance awarded under BNG guidance.
- 3.1.2 Detailed condition assessment sheets are provided for at **Appendix 1** within this document, with habitat locations depicted on **Plan 1** within this document.

# 3.2 Degradation

3.2.1 During the survey work undertaken across 2024 and 2025, no evidence was recorded to suggest that any activities of the type mentioned in paragraph 6 or 6A of Schedule 7A to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) have occurred since 30 January 2020. Accordingly, the baseline habitat value is considered to be as recorded during the survey work, which remains up to date at the current time in line with standard guidance [Ref. 9].

# 3.3 Irreplaceable Habitats

- 3.3.1 Veteran trees are present within the Site, which comprise irreplaceable habitat. These are to be entirely retained within the Scheme, with appropriate buffers such that their condition will not be affected.
- 3.3.2 No other irreplaceable habitats are present within the Site.

# 3.4 Strategic Significance

- 3.4.1 The Public Consultation Draft of the Norfolk LNRS was reviewed in order to inform the proposals and associated BNG assessment. At the time of drafting this assessment, this remained the most up to date LNRS information and, as such, the information set out in relation to the Scheme has been considered on this basis, with reference to strategic significance, including as set out below.
- 3.4.2 A number of veteran trees are mapped within the Site as being 'Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (APIB)'. As such, in accordance with Table 8 of the User Guide [Ref. 10], given the document identifies these veteran trees as locally ecologically



important, high strategic significance has been applied pre-development to this habitat. None of the other habitats within the Site are identified with the draft LNRS, and as such, low strategic significance has been applied to all other pre-development habitats.

3.4.3 Following completion of the public consultation process, Norfolk's LNRS was formally published on 31 October 2025. As such, this BNG assessment will be updated in due course in order to reflect the updated/adopted LNRS information, albeit whilst changes from the draft document may influence the strategic significance in relation to a number of habitats, the nature of the changes (predominantly providing increased strategic significance to proposed new habitats) is unlikely to alter the overall conclusions or ability of the Scheme to achieve substantially in excess of 10% biodiversity net gain under the assessment. Indeed, it is noted that in line with the User Guide [Ref. 10], "Once an LNRS has been published, the baseline strategic significance values for habitat parcels in that area should always be scored as low" such that any associated change in the calculated baseline figures alone would necessarily result in corresponding increases in the final BNG calculation achieved, such that the position set out within this document represents a worst case position in respect of the Scheme.

#### 3.5 Baseline Habitats

3.5.1 A summary of the classification and condition rationale for the pre-development ('baseline') habitats is set out at **Table 3.1** below, with pre-development hedgerows set out at **Table 3.2** below. Descriptions of the existing habitats are set out within **ES Appendix 7.2: Baseline Ecological Survey Report [APP/6.4]**.

**Table 3.1 Pre-development Habitats** 

Habitat	Recorded Condition	Condition Rationale
Cereal Crops	N/A	A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.
Arable Field Margins Game Bird Mix	N/A	Wild bird cover crops planted in blocks/corners within the Site and as such under UK Habitats v2.0 are coded as c1a8 arable field margins - wild bird mix, accordingly these areas are assigned as Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix in line with tab G-1 within the Metric. A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.
Temporary Grass and Clover Leys	N/A	A number of Fields were dominated by Perennial Ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> and are clearly in a rotation with grain or tilled crops, as such under UK Habitats v2.0 are coded as c1b5 rye-grass and clover leys, accordingly these areas are assigned as Cropland – Temporary grass and clover leys in line with tab G-1 within the Metric. A



		condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat
		type.
Modified Grassland	Poor	Grasslands within the Site which are species poor and dominated by fast-growing grasses. Under UK Habitats v2.0, this habitat is coded g4, and accordingly, is assigned as Modified Grassland. These grasslands are species poor, therefore do not pass criterion A, and thus are unable to achieve above Poor condition. In addition, some of these areas fail additional criteria.
Modified Grassland	Moderate	Grasslands within the Site which are dominated by fast-growing grasses. Under UK Habitats v2.0, this habitat is coded g4, and accordingly, is assigned as Modified Grassland. These grasslands failed 2-3 criteria and are thus in Moderate condition.
Modified Grassland	Good	Grasslands within the Site which are dominated by fast-growing grasses. Under UK Habitats v2.0, this habitat is coded g4, and accordingly, is assigned as Modified Grassland. These grasslands passed all but a single criterion and are thus in Good condition.
Other Neutral Grassland	Poor	Grasslands within the Site which meet three of the following: have >20% cover of broadleaved herbs, a greater diversity of species, grasses not generally sown for agriculture, and cover of Rye-grasses and White Clover <30%. Under UK Habitats v2.0, this habitat is coded g3c, and accordingly, is assigned as Other Neutral Grassland. A number of these grasslands do not represent good examples of their habitat type, therefore do not pass criterion A, and thus are unable to achieve above Poor condition. The grasslands which passed criterion A, only passed 2 criteria in total, and are also thus in Poor condition.
Bracken	N/A	A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.
Bramble Scrub	N/A	A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.
Mixed Scrub	Poor	These areas of scrub comprise a mix of species. Under UK Habitats v2.0, this habitat is coded h3h, and accordingly, is assigned as Mixed Scrub. These areas of scrub habitat only pass 1-2 criteria and are thus in Poor condition.



Mixed Scrub	Moderate	The scrub comprises a mix of species. Under UK Habitats v2.0, this habitat is coded h3h, and accordingly, is assigned as Mixed Scrub. These habitat areas pass 3 criteria and are thus in Moderate condition.
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Poor	Small parcels of woodland within the Site. No recognisable woodland ground flora, nutrient enriched ground, limited vertical structure, lacking in ancient or veteran trees, uni-aged, presence of Cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> and limited deadwood present.
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Moderate	Small parcels of woodland within the Site. No recognisable woodland ground flora, limited vertical structure, most lacking in ancient or veteran trees and limited deadwood present.
Tall Forbs	Poor	Tall forb vegetation is present is small areas across the Site. Under UK Habitats v2.0, this habitat is the secondary code 16, and accordingly, in line with tab G-1 within the Metric, is assigned as tall forbs. These habitat areas fail criterions A and B and are thus in Poor condition.
Bare Ground	Poor	Bare ground is present within Field 16. Under UK Habitats v2.0, this habitat is the secondary code 510, and accordingly, in line with tab G-1 within the Metric, is assigned as bare ground. This habitat fails criterions A and B and is thus in Poor condition.
Ponds (non- priority habitat)	Poor	Ponds within the Site that only pass 5 condition criteria and are thus in Poor condition.
Ponds (non- priority habitat)	Moderate	Ponds within the Site that pass 6-8 condition criteria and are thus in Moderate condition.
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	N/A	Unsealed tracks throughout the Site. A condition assessment is not applicable for this habitat type.
Developed land; sealed surface	N/A	This includes all roads, parking and buildings within the Site. No assessment for the condition of this habitat is required.
Rural Tree	Moderate	A total of 18 trees which are immature, all pass 3-4 condition criteria and as such are in moderate condition.



Rural Tree	Good	A total of 89 trees which are mature, all pass 5-6 condition criteria and as such are in good condition.
Veteran Tree	Good	A total of 37 veteran trees, of which 20 are identified within the draft LNRS, all pass all condition criteria and as such are in good condition.

**Table 3.2 Pre-development Hedgerows** 

Habitat	Recorded Condition	Condition Rationale
Native Hedgerow	Moderate	See relevant condition assessment sheets.
Native Hedgerow	Good	See relevant condition assessment sheets.
Native Hedgerow with trees	Moderate	See relevant condition assessment sheets.
Native Hedgerow with trees	Good	See relevant condition assessment sheets.
Native Hedgerow associated with bank or ditch	Poor	See relevant condition assessment sheets.
Native Hedgerow associated with bank or ditch	Good	See relevant condition assessment sheets.
Species-rich native hedgerow	Good	See relevant condition assessment sheets.
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Moderate	See relevant condition assessment sheets.



Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Good	See relevant condition assessment sheets.
Line of trees	Poor	See relevant condition assessment sheets.
Line of trees	Moderate	See relevant condition assessment sheets.

# 3.6 Pre-development Biodiversity Value of On-site Habitats

3.6.1 The pre-development biodiversity value of the on-site habitat has been calculated using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Relevant extracts from the excel metric template are provided at **Appendix 2** within this document. The overall pre-development biodiversity value of the on-site habitat is set out within **Table 3.3** (below).

Table 3.3 Pre-development ('baseline') biodiversity value of the on-site habitat based on the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, published 29 November 2023, updated 23 July 2024

Onsite baseline	Overall Units
Habitats	1851.92
Hedgerows and tree lines	320.77
Watercourse	N/A



# 4 Post-development Habitats and BNG Assessment Result

#### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This Chapter considers the likely change in biodiversity value as a result of the Scheme, based on the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

# 4.2 Assumptions

- 4.2.1 When inputting the post-development habitat areas and condition to the Metric, the following assumptions have been made:
  - Newly created habitat under the Scheme will be managed appropriately to reach the
    assigned target condition (anticipated to be defined by a future management plans to
    the outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP) [APP/7.8] and
    oLEMP [APP/7.11]); and
  - The calculations within this report are based on Appendix 1 Green Infrastructure
    Strategy Plans to the oLEMP [APP/7.11]. Should the proposed habitats change
    within future plans, it is likely that this needs to be reflected in revised net-gain
    calculations at the appropriate stage.

# 4.3 Strategic Significance

- 4.3.1 In line with the above considerations in relation to pre-development strategic significance, the current assessment it based on the draft LNRS information available at the time of drafting.
- 4.3.2 Areas of the Site that are identified within the draft LNRS as 'Areas that Could become of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (ACB)', and where the proposals have been able to deliver the habitat creation, restoration or enhancement, in line with the User Guide, have been assigned high strategic significance in relation to post-development habitats
- 4.3.3 It is noted that, on 31 October 2025, the LNRS was formally published and adopted, and accordingly, the BNG Assessment will be updated in due course in order to reflect the updated/adopted LNRS information. On the basis of the current information, whilst this may result in small changes to the precise number of units involved, it is clear that the changes would not result in significant changes to the overall ability to achieve significantly greater than 10% calculated gains in habitat units and hedgerow units, such that the overall conclusions in this regard are considered to remain robust.



# 4.4 Habitat Type and Condition

4.4.1 Summaries of the proposed post-development habitat creation/enhancement are set out in **Tables 4.1** to **4.3** below. Post-development habitat locations are shown on **Plan 2** within this document.

**Table 4.1 Post-development on-Site Habitat Creation** 

Habitat	Targeted Condition	Condition Rationale
Modified Grassland	Poor	Areas of grassland to be created under and between individual solar panels within the Solar PV Arrays. Minimum poor condition is targeted on a precautionary basis, albeit through planting of an appropriate speciesrich mix, management to prevent encroachment of scrub and bracken as well as an absence of non-native species it is anticipated that greater habitat condition/value could be achieved.
Other Neutral Grassland	Moderate	Proposed wildflower grassland provided using an appropriate species-rich wildflower mixture and managed appropriately to maximise ecological value. Given suitable long-term management it is anticipated that all of the relevant condition criteria could be met for good condition, albeit moderate condition is targeted within the metric on a precautionary basis.
Mixed Scrub	Moderate	Native scrub planting to be provided, including providing visual screening, which will include a minimum of substantially greater than three woody species. No invasive or undesirable species to be included. A well-developed edge and good age range can be developed over time, and subject to appropriate management. It is therefore anticipated that this habitat will achieve at least moderate condition.
Sustainable drainage system	Moderate	Attenuation basins and associated features forming drainage infrastructure, which are therefore subject to management constraints in relation to drainage. Enhanced through native marginal planting and where drainage requirements allow, managements to maximise biodiversity value. Anticipated to provide semi-natural habitats in the long-term and to achieve moderate condition within three years.



Developed N/A Land; Sealed Surface	This includes all roads, parking and buildings within the Site. No assessment for the condition of this habitat is required.
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Table 4.2 Post-development on-Site Habitat Enhancement.

Habitat	Targeted Condition	Condition Rationale
Modified Grassland >> Other neutral grassland	Moderate	Areas of retained modified grassland will be oversown with a suitable wildflower seed mix and subject to an appropriate management plan to effect a change to other neutral grassland. Moderate condition is expected to be achieved within 10 years.
Modified Grassland >> Other neutral grassland	Good	Areas of retained modified grassland will be oversown with a suitable wildflower seed mix and subject to an appropriate management plan to effect a change to other neutral grassland. Good condition is expected to be achieved within 15 years.
Other neutral grassland	Good	Areas of retained other neutral grassland will be oversown with a suitable wildflower seed mix and subject to an appropriate management plan to enhance these habitats to good condition. Good condition is expected to be achieved within 10 years.
Mixed Scrub	Good	Areas of scrub managed to achieve good condition, anticipated within 3 years.
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Moderate	Retained woodland subject to suitable planting and management to achieve moderate condition.
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Good	Retained woodland subject to suitable planting and management to achieve good condition.

Table 4.3 Post-development on-site Linear Feature (Hedgerow) Creation.

Habitat Targetted Condition	Condition Rationale
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Species-rich Native Hedgerow	Good	Species-rich native hedgerow will be created along a number of boundaries. Through suitable management this habitat would be expected to reach good condition within 12 years. (NB Where hedgerows are proposed for Advanced Planting, as shown
Species-rich Native Hedgerow with Trees	Moderate	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees will be created along a number of boundaries. Through suitable management this habitat would be expected to reach good condition within 10 years.

# 4.5 Anticipated Change in Biodiversity

- 4.5.1 The anticipated change in biodiversity value as a result of the Scheme has been calculated using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, based on the assumptions and considerations set out above. Relevant extracts from the completed calculator tool are provided within **Appendix 2** to this document.
- 4.5.2 When considering the current proposals, the Metric calculates that the Scheme will likely result in the following changes in biodiversity, summarised in **Table 4.4** (below):

Table 4.4 Anticipated change in biodiversity

	Change in Units	% Change	Trading Rules Satisfied?		
On-site Habitats	+434.47	+23.46%	No		
On-site Hedgerows and tree lines	+188.56	+58.78%	Yes		
On-site Watercourses	N/A – No watercourses present				

- 4.5.3 On the basis of the considerations and proposals set out (including the assumptions and limitations set out above and within the comments in the spreadsheet tool), the Statutory Metric calculator indicates a net habitat biodiversity unit change for the proposals within the Site boundary of +434.47 Habitat Units (representing a calculated gain of 23.46%) and +188.56 Hedgerow Units (representing a calculated gain of 58.78%) within the Site boundary.
- 4.5.4 Under the terms of the metric, the habitat units identify a "trading error" due to the loss of habitat units associated with "arable field margins game bird mix" habitat which will be lost under the Scheme.



- 4.5.5 Due to the associated habitat category for this habitat type (represented by temporary cropping of areas at the margins of arable fields to provide game bird cover, which were recorded during the survey work and would necessarily vary from year to year and through the season as part of ongoing arable management), which is categorised as 'moderate' distinctiveness under BNG guidance, any losses are therefore required to be compensated by new habitats within the same habitat group (i.e., cropland) or units from other habitats of 'high' distinctiveness under trading rules. As such, despite the substantial overall biodiversity gains calculated (in excess of 430 habitat units, including long term habitats such as wildflower grassland and native scrub managed entirely for biodiversity), the loss of 18.5 habitat units arising from (temporary) game bird mix (representing an annual cropped resource) results in a trading error being flagged within the metric. As set out above, the current metric will be updated in due course in order to reflect the formal publication/adoption of the LNRS, at which time further measures will be incorporated (including as part of detailed landscape design where appropriate) in order to address the relevant trading errors (should it not be possible to address the required units within the Site, and notwithstanding the substantial overall increase in habitat units at the Site, it is proposed that any further requirement is delivered off-site in order to ensure that the trading requirements can be met).
- 4.5.6 Accordingly (notwithstanding the above consideration in regard to trading errors, which will be resolved during forthcoming metric updates), it is clear that (subject to appropriate implementation in line with the measures set out), the Scheme will achieve calculated gains substantially in excess of 10%.



# **5** Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1.1 Aspect Ecology is advising on behalf of the Applicant in relation to the DCO Application for the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of the Scheme.
- 5.1.2 To inform the DCO Application, Aspect Ecology has undertaken this BNG assessment report to determine the level of biodiversity net gain that could be achieved under the Scheme, based on the Statutory Biodiversity Metric and associated guidance.
- 5.1.3 In line with relevant BNG guidance, the metric calculations include strategic significance values based on the draft LNRS documents available at the time of drafting. However, it is noted that, subsequently, the Norfolk LNRS has been formally published/adopted on 31 October 2025 and accordingly, the BNG assessment will be updated in order to reflect the published LNRS and also ensure that the identified trading errors are resolved appropriately.
- 5.1.4 Subject to the information and measures set out, the BNG Assessment Report therefore demonstrates that the Scheme will result in demonstrable net gains in habitat units and hedgerows units within the Site boundary which are substantially in excess of 10%, amounting to calculated gains in excess of 430 habitat units and in excess of 185 hedgerows units.



# References

Ref 1	Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Auditing and Accounting for Biodiversity – Calculation
	Tool. 23 July 2024
Ref 2	CIEEM, CIRIA, IEMA (2016) Biodiversity Net Gain: Good practice principles for
	development
Ref 3	CIEEM, CIRIA, IEMA (2019) Biodiversity Net Gain: Good practice principles for
	development. A practical guide.
Ref 4	Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2010, as amended) 'Handbook for Phase 1
	habitat survey: A technique for environmental audit.'
Ref 5	UKHab Ltd (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0 (at https://www.ukhab.org)
Ref 6	Statutory Biodiversity Metric - Technical Annex 1 - Condition Assessment Sheets and
	Methodology
Ref 7	The UK Habitat classification User Manual. Version 1.1. 2020
Ref 8	Defra (Feb 2024) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – User Guide
Ref 9	CIEEM (April 2019) On the lifespan of ecological reports and surveys
Ref 10	Defra (Feb 2024) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – User Guide
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·



# Plan 1: Pre-development Habitat Management

Key:

Legend provided on following page.

0 300 600 900 1,200 m



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The Droves Solar Farm DCO
Pre-development Habitat Mapping

6806/BNG1a

D/BG REV

November 2025 DATE
LP/BG QC

deciduous woodland -

Poor Condition (1.9175ha)



Rural Tree [107]



Veteran Tree - identified within arboricultural survey [17]



Veteran Tree - identified within arboricultural survey and within LNRS, High Strategic Significance [20]





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Pre-development Habitat Mapping

6806/BNG1b

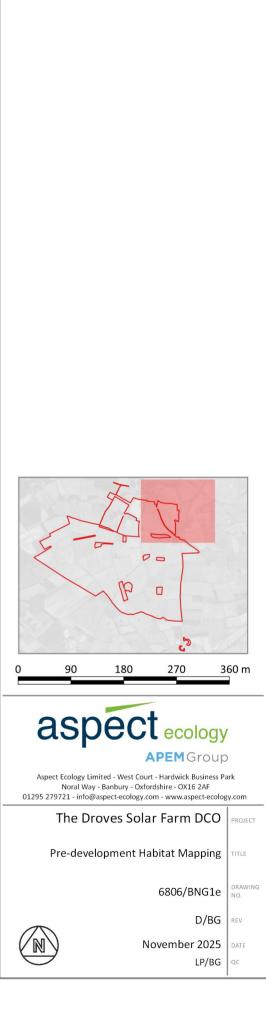
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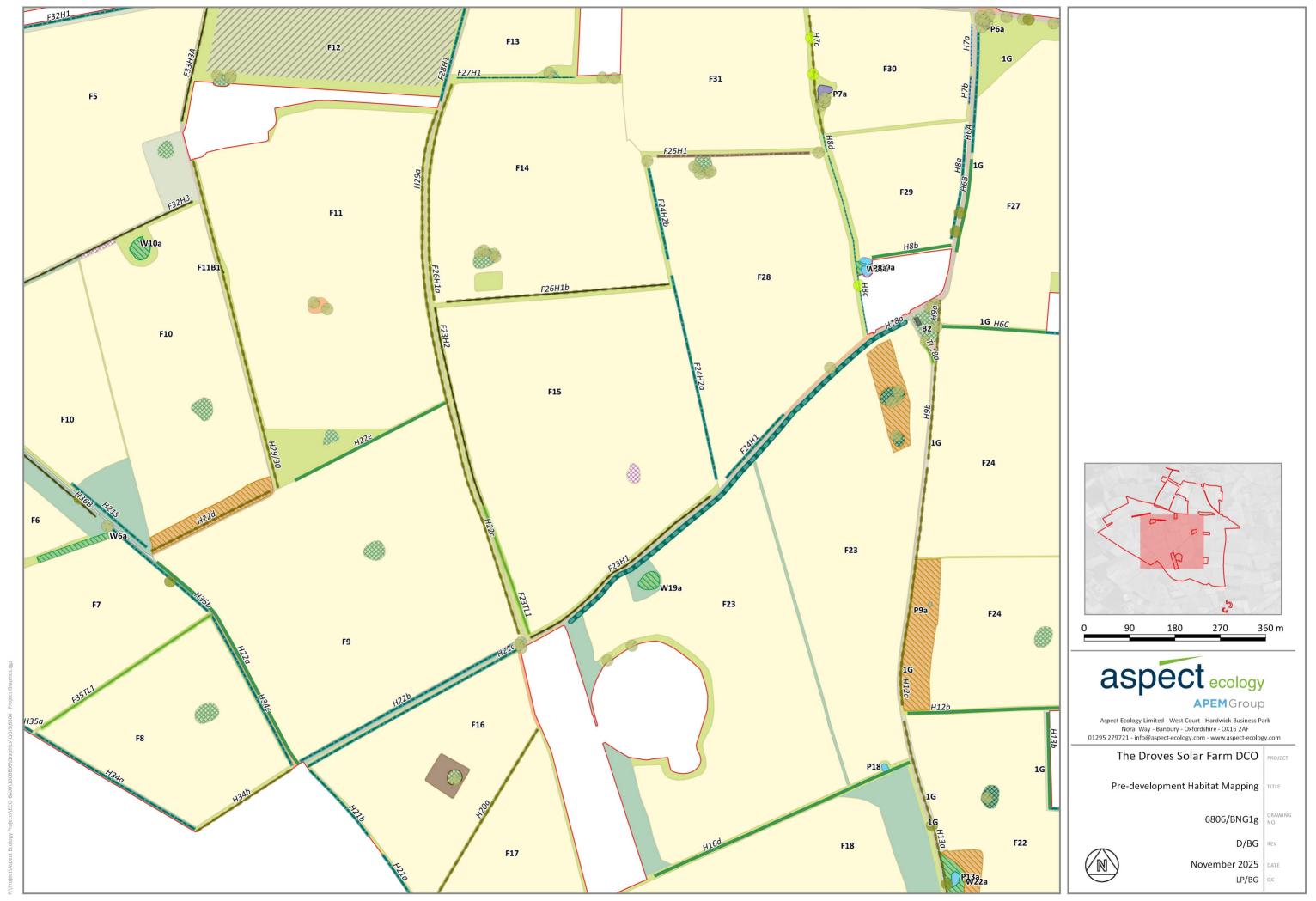


November 2025 DATE LP/BG QC

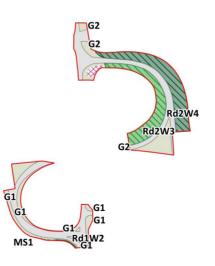


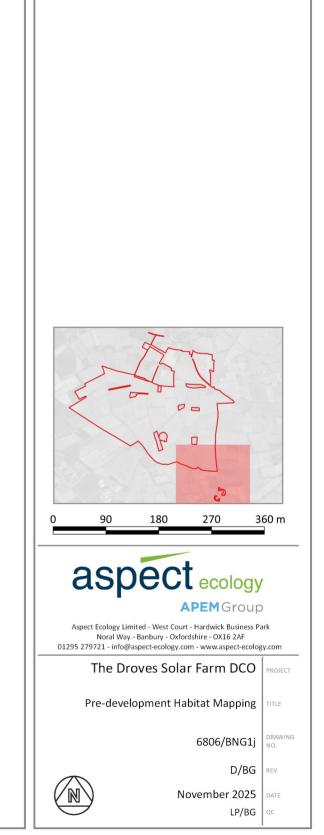














# Plan 2: Post-development Habitat Mapping

Key:

Legend provided on following page.

0 300 600 900 1,200 m

aspect ecology

APEM Group

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The Droves Solar Farm DCO

Post-development Habitat Mapping

6806/BNG2a

N

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Key:							
	Site Boundary		Retained Cropland: Arable field margins game bird mix (0.6875ha)		Retained Rural Tree [108]	<del></del>	Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow with trees enhanced to Hedgerows / Tree
	Created Area comprising of Urban: Sustainable drainage system (1.0000ha), Grassland: Other		Retained Cropland: Cereal crops (86.6200ha)				Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - identified within LNRS High Strategic Significance (0.855km)
	neutral grassland (2.0000ha), and Heathland and shrub: Mixed scrub (1.1800ha)		Retained Grassland: Bracken (0.5150ha)	3	Retained Veteran Tree - identified within arboricultural survey [16]		Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow
	Created Grassland: Modified grassland - Poor Condition (565.9650ha)		Retained Grassland: Modified grassland - Good Condition (0.5350ha)		Retained Veteran Tree - identified within arboricultural survey and within LNRS, High		with trees enhanced to Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow with trees (10.13km)
	Created Grassland: Other neutral grassland - Moderate Condition - identified within LNRS High Strategic Significance (1.6675ha)		Retained Grassland: Modified grassland - Moderate Condition (0.6475ha)		Strategic Significance [20]  Created Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native	-	Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Line of trees - Moderate Condition (0.045km)
	Created Grassland: Other neutral grassland - Moderate Condition (78.3225ha)		Retained Grassland: Modified grassland - Poor Condition (7.6400ha)		hedgerow - identified within LNRS High Strategic Significance (0.9km)		Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow - Good Condition (4.045km)
	Created Urban: Developed land; sealed surface: Hardstanding (25.4100ha)		Retained Grassland: Other neutral grassland - Good Condition - identified within LNRS High Strategic Significance (0.0750ha)		Created Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - identified within LNRS High Strategic Significance (0.36km)		Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow - Moderate Condition (0.415km)
	Created Woodland and forest: Other woodland; broadleaved (1.1250ha)	<b>&gt;</b> ///	Retained Grassland: Other neutral grassland - Moderate Condition - identified within LNRS	_	Created Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow (4.875km)		Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow with trees - Good Condition (2.87km)
	Enhanced Heathland and shrub: Mixed scrub - Moderate Condition (0.6150ha)		High Strategic Significance (0.0300ha)  Retained Grassland: Other neutral grassland -		Created Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow with trees (2.885km)		Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow with trees -
	Enhanced Heathland and shrub: Mixed scrub - Poor Condition (1.8950ha)		Moderate Condition (0.1125ha)  Retained Grassland: Other neutral grassland -		Enhanced Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Line of trees - Moderate Condition (0.66km)	•••	Moderate Condition (1.265km)  Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich
	Enhanced Woodland and forest: Lowland mixed deciduous woodland - Moderate Condition - identified within LNRS High Strategic	***	Poor Condition (5.2700ha)  Retained Heathland and shrub: Bramble scrub (0.1425ha)		Enhanced Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow - Good Condition (0.23km)		native hedgerow with trees - Moderate Condition (0.04km)
	Significance (0.3000ha)  Enhanced Woodland and forest: Lowland mixed	****	Retained Heathland and shrub: Mixed scrub - Moderate Condition (0.1250ha)		Enhanced Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow with trees -		ed Planting - Hedgerows to be gapped up Winter 25/26
	deciduous woodland - Poor Condition - identified within LNRS High Strategic Significance (1.2900ha)	<b>****</b>	Retained Heathland and shrub: Mixed scrub - Poor Condition (0.0075ha)	•••	Good Condition (0.895km)  Enhanced Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich	•	Created Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow (0.93km)
	Grassland: Modified grassland - Good Condition enhanced to Grassland: Other neutral grassland - Good Condition (0.6825ha)		Retained Lakes: Ponds (non-priority habitat) -		native hedgerow with trees - Moderate Condition (0.38km)	<del></del>	Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow enhanced to Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow (0.545km)
	Grassland: Modified grassland - Moderate Condition enhanced to Grassland: Other neutral grassland -		Moderate Condition (0.3175ha)  Retained Sparsely vegetated land: Tall forbs - Poor Condition (0.6625ha)	<del>   -</del>	Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch - Poor Condition enhanced to Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated	-	Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Line of trees - Moderate Condition (0.695km)
	Moderate Condition (4.9200ha)  Grassland: Modified grassland - Poor Condition		Retained Urban: Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (7.1750ha)		with bank or ditch - Moderate Condition (0.135km)		Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow - Good Condition (0.64km)
	enhanced to Grassland: Other neutral grassland - Moderate Condition (26.8900ha)		Retained Urban: Developed land; sealed surface: Building (0.0150ha)	<del></del>	Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch enhanced to Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native		Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow - Moderate Condition (0.35km)
	Grassland: Other neutral grassland - Poor Condition Enhanced to - Moderate Condition - identified within		Retained Urban: Developed land; sealed surface: Hardstanding (3.7200ha)		hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch (0.435km)	•	Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow with trees - Good Condition (0.055km)
	LNRS High Strategic Significance (0.3525ha)  Grassland: Other neutral grassland - Poor Condition Enhanced to -		Retained Woodland and forest: Lowland mixed deciduous woodland - Moderate Condition (4.8550ha)		Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow - Poor Condition enhanced to Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow - Moderate Condition (0.3km)	•—	Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow with trees - Moderate Condition (0.785km)
****	Moderate Condition (6.6500ha)  Heathland and shrub: Bramble scrub enhanced to Heathland and shrub: Mixed scrub -		Woodland and forest: Lowland mixed deciduous woodland - Poor Condition Enhanced to - Moderate Condition (0.6250ha)	<del></del>	Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow enhanced to Hedgerows / Tree Lines:	•	Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow -
×××××	Moderate Condition (0.0800ha)  Heathland and shrub: Mixed scrub - Poor Condition		Emilianceu to - Mouerate Condition (0.0250fla)		Species-rich native hedgerow - identified within LNRS High Strategic Significance (1.04km)  Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Native hedgerow	<b>()</b>	Good Condition (0.16km)  Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines:  Species-rich native hedgerow with trees -
	Enhanced to - Moderate Condition (0.0700ha)				enhanced to Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow (12.73km)		Good Condition (0.515km)
	Lakes: Ponds (non-priority habitat) - Poor Condition Enhanced to - Moderate Condition (0.0975ha)						Retained Hedgerows / Tree Lines: Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - Moderate Condition (0.08km)



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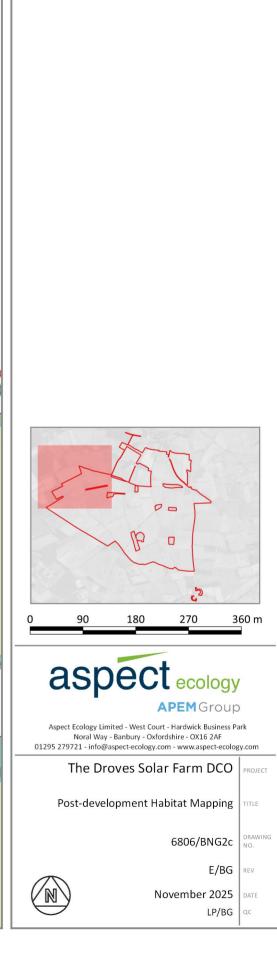
Post-development Habitat Mapping

6806/BNG2b

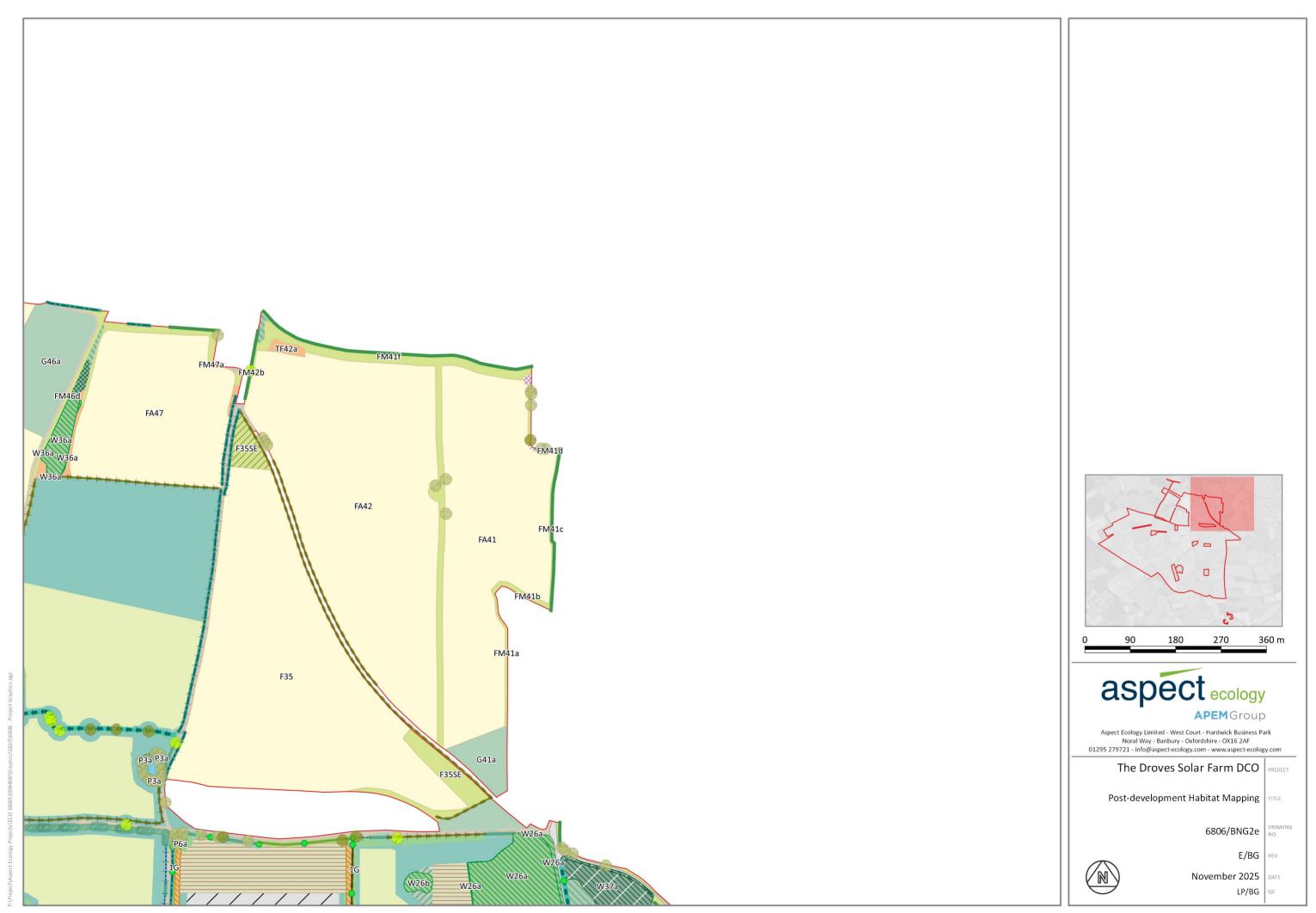
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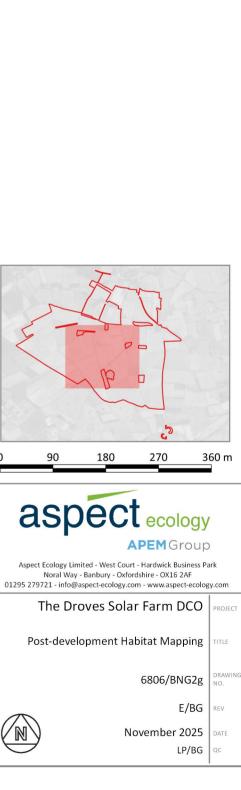
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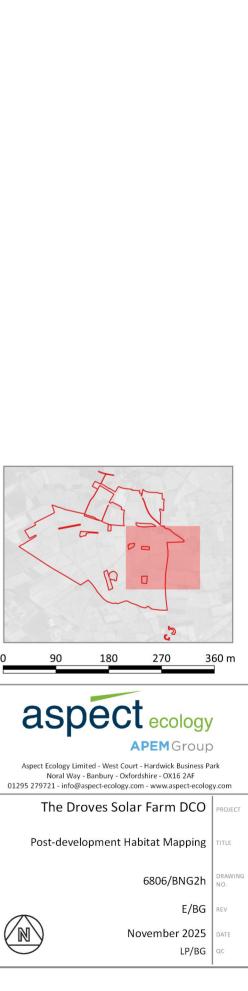


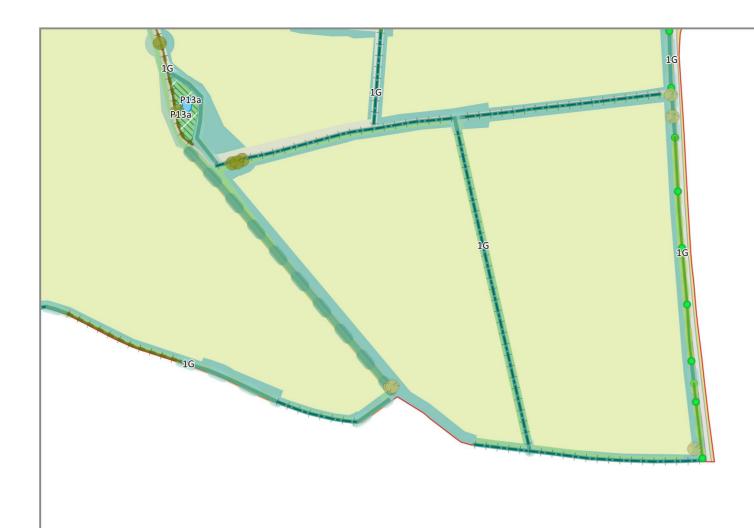


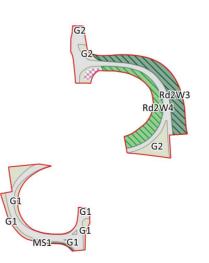


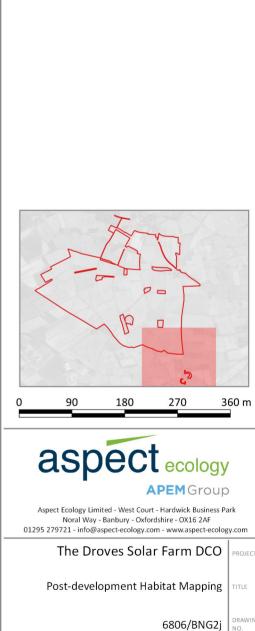












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## **Appendix 1: Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets**

U	ondition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habi K Habitat Classification (UKHab) H	labitat Type											
Gı	rassland - Modified grassland abitat Description												
	abitat Boodilpaon												
uk	chab – UK Habitat Classification												
			Survey da Surveyor										
	n-site or off-site, site name and cation		Survey re (if relating wider sur	g to a									
			Habitat pa										
Li	mitations (if applicable)		А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н			
			Grid refe	rence		ı	1	1	1	1	T	ı	
Co	ondition Assessment Criteria												
			Criterion	passed (\	es or No)								Notes (such
		s per m <sup>2</sup> present, including at least 2 forbs (these may Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			justification)
	M/hara the vecesiler plant aposice p	resent are characteristic of medium, high or very high											
А	distinctiveness grassland, or there a (excluding those listed in Footnote 1 whether the grassland should instead	re 9 or more of these characteristic species per m <sup>2</sup> 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess Id be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant											
			N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N			
В		of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates											
		than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
С		osus agg. may be present).											
	relevant scrub habitat type.	ious (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the											
D		han 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical g, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused er damaging management activities.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Е		% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N			
	concentration of rabbit warrens) <sup>2</sup> .												
			Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
F	Cover of bracken Pteridium aquiling	um is less than 20%.											
			Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ			
G	There is an absence of invasive nor	n-native plant species <sup>3</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>4</sup> ).											
		Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			
		Number of criteria passed	-	1	4	6	5	6	6	5			
	ondition Assessment Result (out 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Ac	hieved ×/	/								
Pa	asses 6 or 7 criteria including assing essential criterion A	Good (3)				Х			Х				
Pa	asses 4 or 5 criteria including assing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)			X		х			х			
Pa	asses 3 or fewer criteria;		x	х				х					
	R asses 4 - 6 criteria (excluding iterion A)	Poor (1)											
_	uggested enhancement interventio	ns to improve condition score											
127	potnotes												

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).

	ondition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habit K Habitat Classification (UKHab) Ha	at Type (medium, high and very high dist abitat Types	inctivene	ess)									
Gi	rassland - Lowland calcareous gras rassland - Lowland dry acid grassla	ssland											
G	rassland - Lowland dry acid grassl rassland - Lowland meadows rassland - Other lowland acid grass												
Gi	rassland - Other neutral grassland						for detaile	,					
Gi	rassland - Upland acid grassland	16430) [Not to be confused with the Tall forb:	s seconda	ily code – se	se OKLIAD é	guidanice	TOI GETAILS	-1					
G	rassland - Upland calcareous grass rassland - Upland hay meadows parsely vegetated land - Calaminari												
	parsely vegetated land - Calaminari abitat Description	an grassiand											
Г													
uk	chab – UK Habitat Classification											T	
			Survey	date and									
	n-site or off-site, site name and cation			reference									
			(if relati	ng to a									
			Habitat	parcel refer	ence	la.	-	le.	-				
Li	mitations (if applicable)		A	В	C	D	E	٢	G				
			Grid ref	erence	1			_					4
C	ondition Assessment Criteria												
			Criterio	n passed (Y	es or No)								Notes (such as justification)
Г		le of its habitat type, with a consistently	N	N	Υ	Y	Y	Y		Т	Τ	Т	Justification)
	high proportion of characteristic indic	cator species present relevant to the specific											
Α	in the UKHab description).1	3 suboptimal species which may be listed											
	Note - this criterion is essential fo	r achieving Moderate or Good											
	condition for non-acid grassland	types only.											
			N	N	N	N	N	N					
	Sward height is varied (at least 20%	of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least											
В	20% is more than 7 cm) creating mid insects, birds and small mammals to	croclimates which provide opportunities for live and breed.											
H			Y	N	N	N	Y	N				1	
С	Cover of bare ground is between 1% example, rabbit warrens <sup>2</sup> .	and 5%, including localised areas, for											
H			Y	Y	N	N	N	Y				+	
D	Cover of bracken Pteridium aquilinum (including bramble Rubus fruticosus	n is less than 20% and cover of scrub agg.) is less than 5%.											
	(	-55-7											
L													
		e of suboptimal condition <sup>3</sup> and physical	N	Y	Y	N	N	N					
L	damaging levels of access, or any ot	g, damage from machinery use or storage, her damaging management activities)											
E	accounts for less than 5% of total are												
	If any invasive non-native plant speci present, this criterion is automatically	es <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>5</sup> ) are / failed.											
Αd	dditional Criterion - must be assess	sed for all non-acid grassland types											
	There are 10 or more imperior plant	ananiaa nar m² aranant inakuding farba that	N	N	N	N	N	N					
	are characteristic of the habitat type	species per m <sup>2</sup> present, including forbs that (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5											
F	cannot contribute towards this count												
	acid grassland types only.	r achieving Good condition for non-											
L				_				_					
	Essential criterion for Good con	dition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)	N	N	N	N	N	N					
		Number of criteria passed	2	2	2	1	2	2		$\pm$			
	ondition Assessment Result cid grassland types (Result out of 5	Condition Assessment Score	Score A	chieved ×/									4
	asses 5 criteria	Good (3)				T		Т		Т	T	Т	4
Pá	asses 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)											
	asses 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	x	х	×	х	х	x					
Pa	on-acid grassland types (Result our asses 5 or 6 criteria, including						T	T		T	Т		-
	sential criterion A and additional iterion F.	Good (3)											
	asses 3 - 5 criteria, including	Moderate (2)											
	ssential criterion A. asses 2 or fewer criteria;	.,		1		-		+	_	-		+	-
OI		Poor (1)											
cri	iterion A and F.												
7	uggested enhancement intervention	ns to improve condition score											
1													
	otos												
	otes ootnote 1 - Professional judgement sh	ould be used alongside the UKHab descripti	on.										
Fo	ootnote 2 – For example, this could in	clude small, scattered areas of bare ground a	allowing fo	or plant colon	isation, or	localised	patches r	ot exceed	ing 5% cove	r.			
		ntimal condition for this habitat type include:									arianua hr	road lawad	dook Dumov

Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistie Cristum arverse, spear thistie Cristum vulgare, curled dock Rumex crispus, broad-leawed dock Rumex obbusibiliss, common nettle United addica, creeping buttercup Ranunculus repens, greater plantain Plantago major, white clover Trifolium repens and cow parsley Anthriscus sylvestris. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

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

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

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland															
w	oodland and fores	st - Lowland beech and	d yew woodland												
		st - Lowland mixed dec st - Native pine woodla													
w	oodland and fores	st - Other coniferous w	oodland												
		st - Other Scot's pine w st - Other woodland: br													
		st - Other woodland; m st - Upland birchwoods													
W	oodland and fores	st - Upland mixed ashv	voods												
W	oodland and fores oodland and fores	st - Upland oakwood st - Wet woodland													
Ha	bitat Description														
<u>uk</u>	hab – UK Habitat C		Mondland Diadireceity	Crown (FWBC) Wood	land Ca	adition C	um seu s Ma	athed o	unilabla						
	oodland Wildlife To	s based on the England colkit (sylva.org.uk)	Woodiand Biodiversity	Group (EWBG) Wood	ianu Co	iuition 3	ui vey ivii	atriou, a	valiable	lere.					
		iodiversity metric woodla													
rer	uivalent to, nor are noval of EWBG Inc	they comparable with the dicator 7 (Proportion of for	ne scores from the EWE avourable land cover an	3G condition assessme ound woodland) and In	ent, beca dicator	14 (Size	of woodl	assessm and), an	ent has d minor	change	apted to s to othe	r the blod r indicato	iversity i rs.	metric, inc	uding the
	n-site or off-site,		Survey date and		Habita	t parcel	referen	се							
	e name and cation		Surveyor name		Rd1W	Rd2W	Rd2W	W36a	W37a	W19a	W22a	W33a	W29a	W6a	
			Survey reference (if		Grid re	eference									
Lii	mitations (if plicable)		relating to a wider												
			survey)												
	ondition Assessm														Notes (such as
ln	dicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score	per indi	cator								justification)
Ļ	Age	Three age-classes <sup>1</sup>	Two age-classes <sup>1</sup>	One age-class <sup>1</sup>	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	
ľ	distribution of trees	present.	present.	present.											
r			Evidence of	Evidence of	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
В	Wild, domestic and feral	No significant browsing damage	significant browsing pressure is present	significant browsing											
ľ	herbivore damage	evident in woodland <sup>2</sup> .	in less than 40% of	in 40% or more of											
L			whole woodland <sup>2</sup> .	whole woodland <sup>2</sup> .		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
ĺ			Rhododendron Rhododendron	Rhododendron or	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
ĺ	Invasive plant	No invasive species <sup>3</sup>	ponticum or cherry laurel Prunus	cherry laurel											
С	species	present in woodland.	laurocerasus not present, and other	present, or other invasive species <sup>3</sup>											
ĺ			invasive species <sup>3</sup>	≥10% cover.											
H			<10% cover. Three to four native		3	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	
L	Number of	Five or more native tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup>	tree or shrub	Two or less native tree or shrub											
D	native tree species	found across woodland parcel.	species <sup>4</sup> found across woodland	species <sup>4</sup> across woodland parcel.											
L		'	parcel.		3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	
L	Cover of native	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80%	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of	ľ		_	_	_	ľ	ľ	3	ľ	ľ	
ľ	tree and shrub species	understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	of understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .											
H		10 - 20% of woodland	are native .	<10% or >40% of	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	
		has areas of		woodland has areas											
	Open space	temporary open space <sup>6</sup> .	21 - 40% of	of temporary open space <sup>6</sup> .											
F	within woodland	Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case	woodland has areas of temporary open	But if woodland <10ha has <10%											
	Woodiand	0 - 20% temporary	space <sup>6</sup> .	temporary open											
		open space is permitted <sup>7</sup> .		space, please see Good category <sup>7</sup> .											
Г		All three classes			1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
		present in woodland <sup>8</sup> ; trees 4 - 7 cm		No classes or											
G	Woodland regeneration	Diameter at Breast	One or two classes only present in	coppice regrowth present in											
	regeneration	Height (DBH), saplings and	woodland <sup>8</sup> .	woodland <sup>8</sup> .											
		seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.													
H			11% to 25% tree	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	
н	Tree bealth	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or	mortality and or crown dieback or low-	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or											
ľ	Tree health	diseases and no crown dieback <sup>9</sup> .	risk pest or disease	any high-risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .											
H			present <sup>9</sup> .	cuoo prosont .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ĺ		Recognisable NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at	Recognisable	No recognisable	ľ	Ľ	ľ.	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	I.	ľ	ľ	
ŀ	Vegetation and	ground layer present,	woodland NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at	woodland NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at											
ĺ	or ourid more	by ancient woodland	ground layer present.	ground layer present.											
L		flora specialists.			2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
ĺ	Woodland	Three or more storeys across all survey	Two storeys across	One or less storey	ľ	[	2	_	3	ľ	2	2	1	1	
J	vertical structure	plots, or a complex	all survey plots <sup>11</sup> .	across all survey plots <sup>11</sup> .								1			
H		woodland <sup>11</sup> .			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	
ĸ	Veteran trees	Two or more veteran trees <sup>12</sup> per hectare.	One veteran tree <sup>12</sup> per hectare.	No veteran trees 12 present in woodland.	ľ	ľ	Ι΄	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	I.	Ι΄	ľ	
H			Between 25% and	Less than 25% of all	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	
l		50% of all survey plots within the	50% of all survey	survey plots within								1			
ĺ		woodland parcel have deadwood, such as	plots within the woodland parcel	the woodland parcel have deadwood,											
	Amount of	standing and fallen	have deadwood, such as standing and	such as standing and fallen											
L	deadwood	deadwood, large dead branches and or	fallen deadwood, large dead branches	deadwood, large											
		stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an	and or stems, stubs	dead branches and or stems, stubs and											
ĺ		abundance of small cavities <sup>13</sup> .	and stumps, or an abundance of small	stumps, or an abundance of small											
L		cavilles ".	cavities <sup>13</sup> .	cavities <sup>13</sup> .											
ľ			Less than 1 hectare	1 heaters are	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	
		No nutrient	in total of nutrient enrichment across	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment,											
М	Woodland disturbance	enrichment or damaged ground	woodland area, and	and or 20% or more of woodland area											
l		evident <sup>14</sup> .	or less than 20% of woodland area has	has damaged								1			
ĺ			damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .	ground <sup>14</sup> .											
				(out of a possible 39)	_	24	28	28	25	27	31	25	26	26	
	ondition Assessm		Condition Assessme	nt Score	Result	Achieve	ed								
	tal score >32 (33 to tal score 26 to 32	o 99)	Good (3) Moderate (2)			-	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	1
_	tal score <26 (13 to	o 25)	Poor (1)		x	×			х			x			
		ment interventions to		ore											
ı															
ı															

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types															
w	odland and fores	t - Lowland beech and t - Lowland mixed dec	yew woodland												
W	oodland and fores	t - Native pine woodla t - Other coniferous w	nds												
W	oodland and fores	it - Other Scot's pine w it - Other woodland; br	oodland												
w	odland and fores	t - Other woodland; m	ixed												
W	oodland and fores	t - Upland mixed ashv t - Upland oakwood	voods												
	oodland and fores bitat Description	t - Wet woodland													
										,			,		
Th		s based on the England	Woodland Biodiversity	Group (EWBG) Wood	land Co	ndition S	urvey M	ethod, av	/ailable	here:					
_	podland Wildlife To PORTANT: This bi	olkit (sylva.org.uk) odiversity metric woodla	and condition assessme	nt must be used to ass	ess woo	odland be	eing inpu	t into the	e biodiw	ersity m	etric. The	outputs	of this c	ondition as	sessment are not
		they comparable with the dicator 7 (Proportion of for												metric, inc	luding the
Or	site or off-site,		Survey date and			t parcel W26b		се							
	cation		Surveyor name			eference									
Lii	nitations (if plicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider												
	ndition Assessm	ont Critoria	survey)												
	dicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score	per indi	cator							_	Notes (such as
Г	Age		Two age-classes <sup>1</sup>	One age-class <sup>1</sup>	3	1	2								justification)
А	distribution of trees	Three age-classes <sup>1</sup> present.	present.	present.											
r	Wild, domestic		Evidence of	Evidence of	3	3	3								
в	and feral herbivore	No significant browsing damage	significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of	significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of											
L	damage	evident in woodland <sup>2</sup> .	whole woodland <sup>2</sup> .	whole woodland <sup>2</sup> .											
			Rhododendron Rhododendron	Rhododendron or	3	3	3								
С	Invasive plant	No invasive species <sup>3</sup>	ponticum or cherry laurel Prunus laurocerasus not	cherry laurel present, or other											
	species	present in woodland.	present, and other invasive species <sup>3</sup>	invasive species <sup>3</sup> ≥10% cover.											
H		_	<10% cover. Three to four native		3	2	2								
D	Number of native tree	Five or more native tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup>	tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup> found	Two or less native tree or shrub											
	species	found across woodland parcel.	across woodland parcel.	species <sup>4</sup> across woodland parcel.											
	Cover of native	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80%	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of	3	3	3								
E	tree and shrub species	understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	of understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .											
F		10 - 20% of woodland		<10% or >40% of	3	3	3								
		has areas of temporary open	21 - 40% of	woodland has areas of temporary open space <sup>6</sup> .											
F	Open space within woodland	space <sup>5</sup> . Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case	woodland has areas of temporary open	But if woodland <10ha has <10%											
	Woodiand	0 - 20% temporary open space is	space <sup>6</sup> .	temporary open space, please see											
L		permitted <sup>7</sup> .		Good category <sup>7</sup> .	2	2	2								
		All three classes present in woodland <sup>8</sup> ;		No otorono	-	-	-								
G	Woodland regeneration	trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH),	One or two classes only present in	No classes or coppice regrowth present in											
	. Jyoneraduli	saplings and seedlings or advanced	woodland <sup>8</sup> .	woodland <sup>8</sup> .											
L		coppice regrowth.	440/ 1- 050/		3	3	3								
ļ,	Troo beaut	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or	ľ	3	3								
H	Tree health	diseases and no crown dieback <sup>9</sup> .	risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .	any high-risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .											
H		Recognisable NVC			1	1	1								
ļ	Vegetation and	plant community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present,	Recognisable woodland NVC plant	No recognisable woodland NVC plant											
ľ	ground flora	strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora enecialists	community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present.	community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present.											
H		flora specialists.  Three or more storeys			2	1	2								
J	Woodland vertical	across all survey plots, or a complex	Two storeys across all survey plots <sup>11</sup> .	One or less storey across all survey											
L	structure	woodland <sup>11</sup> .		plots <sup>11</sup> .	1	1	1								
ĸ	Veteran trees	Two or more veteran trees 12 per hectare.	One veteran tree <sup>12</sup> per hectare.	No veteran trees <sup>12</sup> present in woodland.	ľ	["	[								
l		50% of all survey	Between 25% and	Less than 25% of all	2	1	1								
I		plots within the woodland parcel have	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel	survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood											
l	Amount of	deadwood, such as standing and fallen	have deadwood, such as standing and	such as standing and fallen											
ľ	deadwood	deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs	fallen deadwood, large dead branches	deadwood, large dead branches and											
		and stumps, or an abundance of small	and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an	or stems, stubs and stumps, or an											
l		cavities <sup>13</sup> .	abundance of small cavities <sup>13</sup> .	abundance of small cavities 13.	L	L	L		L	L	L	L			
Ī			Less than 1 hectare	1 hectare or more of	3	2	2								
	Woodland	No nutrient enrichment or	in total of nutrient enrichment across	nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more											
М	disturbance	damaged ground evident <sup>14</sup> .	woodland area, and or less than 20% of	of woodland area has damaged											
			woodland area has damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .	ground <sup>14</sup> .											
		ant Doord		(out of a possible 39)	_	26	28								
	ndition Assessmetal score >32 (33 to		Good (3)	nt Score	Result	Achieve	ed								
	tal score 26 to 32 tal score <26 (13 to	25)	Moderate (2) Poor (1)		×	x	x			<u> </u>			_		
_		ment interventions to		ore											
1															

	ndition Sheet: POND Habitat Type bitat Type												
	kes - Ponds (priority habitat)												
La	kes - Ponds (non-priority habitat) kes - Temporary lakes ponds and poo	le (H3170) [Lise this condition sh	eet for Te	mporary	nonde a	nd nools	usa Laka	condition	sheet for	Tempora	ny lakael		
	kes - Ornamental lake or pond [Use thi								SHEEL TO	rempora	iy iakesj		
Ha	bitat Description												
ukl	hab – UK Habitat Classification												
			Survey										
			and Sur	veyor									
	site or off-site, site name and		Survey										
			reference										
			relating wider si										
				parcel re	eference								
			P13a	P18a	P9a	P8a	P7a	P6a	P3a	P2a	OP3		
Lir	nitations (if applicable)												
_			Grid ref	erence	_	_			_				
Со	andition Assessment Criteria												
			Criterio	n passed	d (Yes o	r No)							Notes (such as
													justification)
Со	re Criteria - applicable to all ponds (w	oodland <sup>1</sup> and non-woodland):	lN	Ιν	N	Tv	Tv	N	Τv	N	ΙΥ		T
	The pond is of good water quality, with o			'		'	Ι'		'	1	-   '		
A	indicating no obvious signs of pollution. pond is grazed by livestock.	Turbidity is acceptable if the											
			Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	-	
n	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate		'	'			'`			'	-   '		
В	completely surrounding the pond, for at for its entire perimeter.	least 10 m from the pond edge											
_			Υ	Υ	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y		
_	Less than 10% of the water surface is co	overed with duckweed Lemna											
С	spp. or filamentous algae.												
			V		\ <u></u>			V/	\ <u>'</u>	V/			
	The pand is not artificially connected to	ather waterhedies, such as	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	ľ	Y	Y	Y		
D	The pond is not artificially connected to agricultural ditches or artificial pipework												
		the second and the second bloom	Y	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ		
Ε	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally obvious artificial dams <sup>2</sup> , pumps or pipew												
	estricus aranolai aanie ; panips si pipsi												
			Y	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
F	There is an absence of listed non-native	plant and animal species3.											
			Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
G	The pond is not artificially stocked with f												
	contains fish, it is a native fish assembla	age at low densities.											
Ad	ditional Criteria - must be assessed fo	or all non-woodland ponds:											
			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
	Emergent, submerged or floating plants												
	least 50% of the pond area which is less	s man s m deep.											
			Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	N	Y	N	N	N		
	The pond surface is no more than 50% :	shaded by adjacent trees and											
	scrub.												
		Number of criteria passed	7	8	6	7	5	5	6	5	7		
									_				
Со	ndition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score A	chieved	×/√								
Re	sults for woodland ponds which requ	I ire assessment of 7 core criteria	a	_	_	_		_	_				
	sses 7 criteria	Good (3)											
	sses 5 or 6 criteria	Moderate (2)											
	sses 4 or fewer criteria sults for non-woodland ponds which	Poor (1)			_								
	sses 9 criteria	Good (3)			Т	T	T	T	T			T	
	sses 6 to 8 criteria	Moderate (2)	х	х	х	x			х		Х	1	
Pa	sses 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)					Х	Х		Х			
Su	ggested enhancement interventions to	o improve condition score											
F٥	otnote 1 - A woodland pond will be surro	ounded on all sides by woodland h	abitat.										

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

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

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type													
	abitat Types												
	eathland and shrub - Blackthorn												
	eathland and shrub - Gorse scrub eathland and shrub - Hawthorn s												
	eathland and shrub - Hazel scrub												
	eathland and shrub - Mixed scrub												
	eathland and shrub - Dunes with	` ,											
_	eathland and shrub - Willow scru	0											
Πá	abitat Description												
$\vdash$	For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:	Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippople	hae rhai	mnoides)	Specia	al Areas (	of Conse	ryation (i	nee dov	ruk)			
-			iae IIIai	Tirioides)	- Specia	al Aleas (	JI COUSE	valion (j	licc.gov	·uk)			
	For other scrub types see:	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification											
			Survey	date an	d								
۸.	n-site or off-site, site name and		Survey	or name									
	cation		Survo	/ referen	oo (if	_							
				g to a wi									
			survey										
			Habita	t parcel	referenc	e							
			Marl	Specie	MS1	Other							
Li	mitations (if applicable)		Pits	s poor marl		mixed scrub							
				nits		SCIUD							
			Grid re	eference									
Co	ondition Assessment Criteria												Notes (such
			Criteri	on passe	d (Yes	or No)							as
					· ·								justification)
		mple of its habitat type - the appearance and	Υ	N	Υ	Y							
		sely matches its UKHab description (where in											
	its natural range). <sup>1</sup> - At least 80% of scrub is native,												
Α	- There are at least three native w	oody species <sup>2</sup> ,											
	- No single species comprises mo	re than 75% of the cover (except hazel											
		r Juniperus communis, sea buckthorn											
	Hippophae rhamnoides (only in it sempervirens, which can be up to	s restricted native range), or box <i>Buxus</i>											
-	compertment, milen can be up to		Υ	N	N	N							
	Conditions and in an arrangement												
В	are all present.	s and mature (or ancient or veteran <sup>3</sup> ) shrubs											
	are an present.												
-			Υ	Υ	Υ	Y							
	There is an absence of invasive n	on-native plant species <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule		ľ									
С		of suboptimal condition <sup>6</sup> make up less than											
	5% of ground cover.												
-			N	N	N	Y							
	The scrub has a well-developed e	dge with scattered scrub and tall grassland											
D	and or forbs present between the												
			N	N	N	N							
L	There are clearings, glades or ride	es present within the scrub, providing sheltered											
Е	edges.												
		Number of criteria passed	3	1	2	3							
Co	ondition Assessment Result			Achieve	4 ~/ /								
	ut of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score	Acmeve	<i>x</i> ∧/√								
Pa	asses 5 criteria	Good (3)	<u></u>		<u></u>			<u></u>	<u></u>				
Pa	asses 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Х			Х							
Pa	asses 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		Х	Х								
Sι	ggested enhancement intervent		1										
Г													
ı													

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type													
	ibitat Types												
	dividual trees – Urban trees dividual trees – Rural trees												
	emplete a condition sheet for e	ach tree or block of trees.											
ΡI	assa saa tha sanarata l ina r	of trees condition sheet for a line of <u>rural</u> tre	as Vai	ı shoul	ld only	uso the	a I ina a	f troos	condit	ion see	ocemoi	nt and r	ocord that hahitat
	pe in <u>rural</u> locations.	r trees condition sheet for a line or <u>rurar</u> tre	63. 700	1 311001	u omy	use the	. Line o	1 11 003	conun	1011 433	essinei	n ana n	scora triat riabitat
На	bitat Description												
		oplied to the urban or rural environment):											
Yo	lung trees over 7.5 cm in diam	eter at breast height whose canopies are not to	ucning.										
		s and Groups (description applied to the urb											
		equirement as defined above) within and around indary trees incorporated into developments. Ca											
		e assessed within this category.		onouna	p. ouo.		010114		aoao.y.	Отопро	0. 0.50		andr don't materi and
				y date									
	n-site or off-site, site name			yor na y refer									
an	d location			ating to									
				survey									1
				at parc			las :	1					4
Lir	mitations (if applicable)		Veter ans	ure	ure	t Matur e	Matur e						
			Grid r	eferen	ce	1	T	T	T	T	T		4
Co	ondition Assessment Criteria												
			Criter	ion pas	ssed (\	es or N	10)						Notes (such as
													justification)
			У	n	у	n	У						
Α		or at least 70% within the block are native											
	species).												
			У	у	у	у	у						
В		antly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover a and no individual gap being >5 m wide											
ľ	(individual trees automatically												
			У	n	n	у	У						
С	The tree is mature (or more t	han 50% within the block are mature) <sup>1</sup> .											
			у	у	у	у	у					1	
		of an adverse impact on tree health by human , herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity).											
D		ar pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of											
1	expected canopy for their age	e range and height.											
H			у	n	n	у	у			+	+	+-	
1	Nietował za toż się się się	dia	ľ			ľ							
Е		vertebrates and invertebrates are present, od, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	1	1									
			1	1									
$\vdash$			У	у	у	У	v					$\vdash$	+
			ľ	[		ľ	ľ						
F	More than 20% of the tree ca	nopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.											
			1	1									
		Number of criteria passed	6	3	4	5	6				1	<u> </u>	
Co	ondition Assessment					/							
Re	esult (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score		Achie	vea ×/、		1						4
Pa	sses 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	x	1		х	x					—	
Pa	sses 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		x	х							$oxed{oxed}$	
Pa	sses 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
	· · ·	Poor' condition categories are not available for	this bro	ad hab	itat typ	e.							
Su	iggested enhancement inter	ventions to improve condition score <sup>2</sup>											
1													
1													
_			_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_		

Cor	ndition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type												
Hab	oitat Types arsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemer	ral .											
Spa Urb	arsely vegetated land - Tall forbs an - Allotments	ai											
Urb Urb	an - Biodiverse green roof an - Bioswale												
Urb	an - Cemeteries and churchyards an - Facade-bound green wall an - Ground based green wall												
Urb Urb	ian - Intensive green roof ian - Open mosaic habitats on previously	v developed land											
Urb Urb	an - Rain garden an - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS	•											
Urb	an - Vacant or derelict land an - Bare ground									_	_		
Hat	oitat Description												
	See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User C	Guide for green roofs, and UK Habitat Classit	ification (L	IKHab) for	other ha	hitats:	ukhab -	UK <u>Habi</u>	tat Classi	fication		1	T
	,	and the grant and a	Survey o	date and									
On-	site or off-site, site name and location		Survey r	reference	(if								
			survey)	to a wide									
			Tall Forb	Bare	erence								
Lim	itations (if applicable)			Ground									
			Grid refe	rence									
Cor	ndition Assessment Criteria												
	dition 7.55c55ff		Criterion	n passed (	(Yes or N	lo)							Notes (such
Cor	e Criteria - must be assessed for all urban												justification)
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing of invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A sing	opportunities for vertebrates and	N	N									
^	vegetation type does not account for more	e than 80% of the total habitat area.		_'		_		_	_	ĺ _			
	The habitat parcel contains different plant	species that are beneficial for wildlife, for	N	N									
В	example flowering species providing necta different times of year.	ir sources for a range of invertebrates at		'									
Н	Invasive non-native plant species (listed or	on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>1</sup> ) and others which	Y	Y		$\vdash$							
С	are to the detriment of native wildlife (using 5% of the total vegetated area <sup>3</sup> .	g professional judgement) <sup>2</sup> cover less than		'									
C	Note - to achieve Good condition, this	criterion must be satisfied by a		'									
2.40	complete absence of invasive non-nati	ive species (rather than <5% cover).	- t-nd										
Adu	The parcel shows spatial variation and for	en mosaic habitat on previously develop ms a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS:	N/A	N/A									
D	- At least four early successional communi	ities (a) to (i);		'									
D	Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/live inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g)	erworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e)		'									
Add	pools.  ittional Criteria - must be assessed for Bios												
no.			N/A	N/A									
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-nat be detrimental to the habitat or native wild			'									
H			N/A	N/A		-			<del></del>	<u> </u>			
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant speci	ies suited to wetland or riparian situations.		'									
Add	litional Criterion - must be assessed for Inte	encive green roofs only:							<u> </u>				
			N/A	N/A									
F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native an 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation			'									
Add	itional Criterion - must be assessed for Bio												
Γ	The roof has a varied depth of 80 - 150 m planted and seeded with wildflowers and s	nini, at least 50% is at 150 mm and is	N/A	N/A									
G	and wildflowers.			'									
	Note – to achieve Good condition, som piles, stones, logs etc. are present.	e additional habitat, such as sand		'									
	Essential criteria releva	ant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No) Number of criteria passed	Y	Y									
Cor	ndition Assessment Result	Number of criteria passed  Condition Assessment Score		1 chieved ×	d.								
Res		core criteria only (all listed urban habitati	ts except	Open mo	saic hab	itat on p	reviously	develop	ed land,	Bioswal	e, SuDS	and	
• Pa	asses all 3 core criteria; D	2 :/01											
<ul> <li>Me</li> </ul>	eets the requirements for Good condition nin criterion C.	Good (3)		'									
OR						П							
• Pa	asses 3 of 3 core criteria but does not et the requirements for Good condition	Moderate (2)		'									
-	nin criterion C.  Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)	x	x	-	-			<del></del>	-			
Res	sults for Green roofs and Open mosaic ha	abitat on previously developed land							_				
(req	uiring assessment of 4 criteria only - core of asses all 3 core criteria;	criteria plus additional criterion specified for	habitat ty	)e):									
ANI • Me	D eets the requirements for Good condition			'									
ANI	nin criterion C; D asses additional criterion relevant to	Good (3)		'									
spe	cific habitat type (D, F or G).		<u> </u>	<u> </u>						<u> </u>			
OR	asses 2 or 3 of 4 criteria; asses 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the	Moderate (2)		'									
requ	asses 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the uirements for Good condition within erion C.	Moderate (2)		'									
	asses 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.	Poor (1)											
_		essment of 5 criteria - core criteria plus addit	itional crite	eria specifi	ed for ha	hitat type	h						
	asses all 3 core criteria;												
- Me	eets the requirements for Good condition nin criterion C;	Good (3)		'									
ANI • Pa	D asses all additional criteria relevant to	300. (5)		'									
• Pa	cific habitat type (Group E) asses 3 or 4 of 5 criteria;		-	-		-			<del></del>	<u> </u>			
OR • Pa	asses 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the	Moderate (2)		'									
crite	uirements for Good condition within erion C.		L										
	asses 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.	Poor (1)		'									
Sug	ggested enhancement interventions to in	nprove condition score											

Footnotes



								Feature	e Reference					
Criter	ia			H50A	h49b (with trees)	H49a	F48HA	F47Hc	F47HB	F47HA	н46нв	h46HA (w. trees)	F45ha	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	
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.	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' <sup>6</sup> contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	
Addit	ional group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree	es only											
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		Pass							Pass		
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.		Pass							Pass		
Condi	tion			Good	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	

Condition categories for	r hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories for	r hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



								Feature	e Reference					
Criter	ia			H44D	H44C (with	H44B	H44a	H43A (with trees)	H42B	H41B	H41A	F1H4	f40h1	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' <sup>6</sup> contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Addit	ional group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree	es only											
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		Pass			Pass						
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.		Pass			Pass						
Condi	tion			Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	

Condition categories for	r hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories for	r hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



								Feature	e Reference					MGroup
Criter	ia			F39H1	F38H1	F1H1 (with trees)	F1H2 (wth trees)	F33H1	F33H2 (with trees)	F33H3a (WITH TREES)	F32H1	F32H2 (WITH TREES)	F32H3 (with trees)	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	
C1.		>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.	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' <sup>6</sup> contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Additi	onal group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree	s only											
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.			Pass	Pass			Pass		Pass	Pass	
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.	Good	Good	Pass	Pass	Moderate	Good	Pass	Moderate	Pass Moderate	Pass Moderate	

Condition categories f	or hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories f	or hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



												<b>APEM</b> Group	
Criteri	a			F2H1	F2H2 (with trees)	F2H3 (WITH TREES)	F4H1 (WITH TREES)	F4H2 (WITH TREES)	F4H3 (WITH TREES)	F27H2	F27H1	F24H1	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	
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).	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	
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).	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora <sup>6</sup> contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Additio	onal group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree	s only										
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		Pass	Pass							
E2.		At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.		Pass	Pass	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	
Condit	ion	human activity.		Good	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	

Condition catego	ories for hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition catego	ories for hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



<b>APEM</b> Group										MGroup				
							I	Feature	Reference	I				
Criter	ia			F24H2	F23H1 (with trees)	F23H2 WITH TREES	F3H1 (with trees)	F3H2 (with trees)	F26H1A (with trees)	F1H3	F2H4 with trees(F36H 1 ES update 2025)	F37H3A	F37H3B	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	
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.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' <sup>6</sup> contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	
Additi	ional group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tre	es only											
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass		Fail			
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.		Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass		Pass			
Condi	tion			Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Good	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	

Condition catego	ries for hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition catego	ries for hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> 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



							Feature	e Reference					MGroup	
Criteri	ia			F37H3C	F37H2 (WITH TREES)	F37H1B (WITH TREES)	F37H1A (WITH TREES)	H18a with trees	h22a	h22b	h22c (WITH TREES)	h22d (WITH TREES)	h22e	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora <sup>6</sup> contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Additi	ional group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree	es only											
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		Fail		Pass	Pass			Pass	Pass		
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.	Good	Pass	Moderate	Pass	Pass	Good	Moderate	Pass	Pass	Good	

Condition categories for	r hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories for	r hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



								Foatur	e Reference					
Criteri	ia			h29a (WITH TREES)	h29b (WITH TREES)	h5a (with trees)	h5b	h5c (with trees)	h5d	h5e	h5f	h6a	h6b	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	
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).	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	
C1.		>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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Additi	onal group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree	es only											
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.	Pass	Fail	Pass		Pass						
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.	Pass	Pass Moderate	Pass	Good	Pass	Moderate	Medarate	Good	Moderate	Good	

Condition categories f	or hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories f	or hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



							Feature	e Reference					MGroup	
Criter	ia			h7a	h7b	h7c (with tres)	h8a	h8b	h8c	h8d	h9a (with trees)	h9b (with trees)	h9bi	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	
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.	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' <sup>6</sup> contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Addit	ional group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree	es only											
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.			Pass					Pass	Pass		
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.		Poor	Pass	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Pass	Pass	Good	
Condi	tion	human activity.		Poor	Poor	Good	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	

Condition sates	ories for hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition catego	ories for hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



APEM Grou										Потопр				
Criter	ia			h12a (with trees)	h12b	h12c	h9c (with trees)	h9d	h9e	h10a1	h10a2 (with trees)	h10b	h11a (with trees)	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Additi	onal group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree There is more than one age-class	s only											
E1.	Tree class	(or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.	Pass			Fail				Pass		Fail	
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.	Pass			Pass				Pass		Pass	
Condi	tion			Good	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	

Condition categories fo	r hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories fo	r hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



			Feature Reference											
Criteri	ia			h11b (with trees)	h11c	h11d	h11e	h13a (with trees)	h13b	h13c	h13d	h14a	h14b	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	
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).	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	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	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	
C1.		>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).	size of a gate).  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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' <sup>6</sup> contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	
Additi	onal group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree	es only											
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.	Fail	Pass									
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.	Pass Moderate	Pass	Good	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Good	

Condition categories f	or hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories f	or hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



							Feature	e Reference						
Criteri	ia			h15a	h16a	h16b (with trees)	h16bi	h16c	h16d	h37ei (with trees)	h37eii	h20a (with trees)	h20b	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	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).	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	
C1.		>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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' <sup>6</sup> contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Additi	onal group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree	es only											
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.			Pass				Pass		Pass		
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.	Moderate	Moderate	Pass	Good	Moderate	Good	Pass	Good	Pass	Moderate	

Condition categories f	or hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories f	or hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



Fo:									Feature Reference					
Criteri	a			h20c (with trees)	h20ci (WITH TREES)	h21a	h21b	h21c	h37b (WITH TREES)	h36bi	h36b (WITH TREES)	h36c	Notes (such as justification)	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass		
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass		
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).	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass		
B2.	canopy	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	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass		
C1.		>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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass		
C2.	enriched perennial	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.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail		
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	(including those listed on	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass		
D2.		>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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass		
Additi	onal group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree There is more than one age-class	s only											
E1.	Tree class	(or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.	Pass	Pass						Pass			
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.	Pass	Pass		Moderate		Good	Good	Pass Moderate	Good		

Condition categories for	or hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories for	or hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



								Faatur	e Reference					
Criter	ia			H39A (H + Trees)	H39B (H + Trees)	H38Bi (with trees)	H38Bii (+ Trees)	H37C (WITH TREES)	H37D	H37Di	H38A (with trees)	H37A	Н36А	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	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).	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' <sup>6</sup> contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	
Addit	ional group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree	es only											
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass			Pass			
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.	Pass	Pass Moderate	Pass	Pass	Pass	Good	Good	Pass	Good	Good	

Condition categories for	r hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories for	r hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



							Foatur	e Reference						
Criter	ia			h35a	h34a	h34b (WITH TREES)	h34c (with trees)	h35b	h29/30 (with trees)	H31W (H21S)	h21n (WITH TREES)	f28h1	H34d	Notes (such as justification)
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	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).	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	
C1.		>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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	
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.	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>3</sup> ) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
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).	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Additi	onal group - ap	plicable to hedgerows with tree	es only											
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.			Pass	Pass		Pass		Fail			
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.	Moderat	Moderate	Pass	Pass Moderate	Moderate	Pass	Moderate	Pass Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	

Condition categories for	or hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories for	or hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1



							Feature	e Reference					
						f26h1b	F42HA	Reference					Notes (such as
		The course height of great grounts	h12d	f25h1	h51a	(WITH TREES)	(WITH TREES)	Н6С					justification)
ght	>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.	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass					
th	>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.	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass					
_	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 Handhook)	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass					
ору	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	Survey Handbook). 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	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail					
listurbed und and ennial etation	>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).	size of a gate).  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.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass					
ched ennial	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.	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail					
sive and phyte cies	(including those listed on	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website <sup>4</sup> , as well as the BSBI website <sup>5</sup> where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website <sup>7</sup> .	Pass	pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass					
rent nage	>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).	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass					
	olicable to hedgerows with tree	s only											
e class	veteran and or ancient <sup>8</sup> ), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.				Fail	Pass						
e health	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	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.			P	Pass	Pass						
	alth	there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is	there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  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	there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  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	there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  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.  which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.  This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.	there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). 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This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.	there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  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.  Table 10 Pass which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.  This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.	there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  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.  Pass  Pass  Pass  Pass  Pass  Pass	there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  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.  Pass  Pa	there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  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.  Pass  P	there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  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.  There is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  Which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.  This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.  Pass  Pass	there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.  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.  Which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.  Which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.  Which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.  Pass  Pass

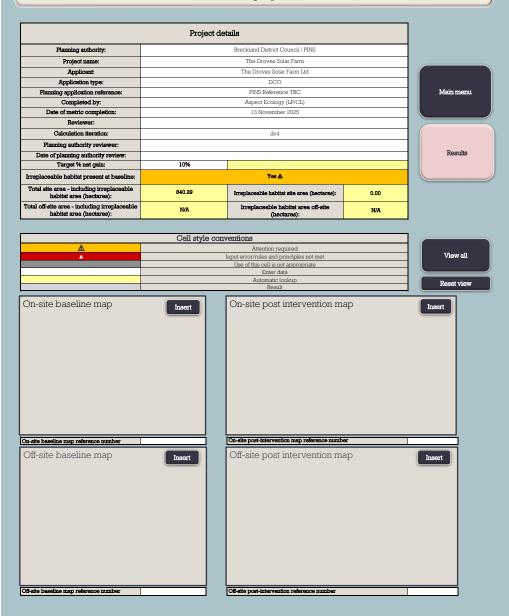
Condition catego	ories for hedgerows without trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; <b>AND</b> <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition catego	ories for hedgerows with trees	
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; <b>AND</b> No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; <b>OR</b> <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1

Co	undition Sheet: LINE OF TREES	Hahitat Type											
		nabitat Type											
	•												
		ak or ditah											
		ik of ditell											
		- associated with bank or ditch											
					ups of t	rees in	an <u>urb</u>	<u>an</u> set	ting. Y	ou shou	ld only	use this	Line of
		resort time natitatity pe in <u>rarar</u> is	000000	<u>.                                    </u>									
1110	bitat Bescription												
_													
								andbool	₹.				
V V I	lere aricierit and veterari trees are	l	1	1016 2 101	T	y auvic	<del>C</del> .						
			Survey	/ date									
				ırveyor									
Or	-site or off-site, site name and		name										
			Survey	,									
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			relatin	g to a									
	imitations (if applicable)  Condition Assessment Criteria  At least 70% of trees are native		wider	survey)									
	Line of trees Line of trees – associated with be Ecologically valuable line of trees Please see the separate Individuatives condition assessment and Habitat Description  See the Statutory Biodiversity Metri This assessment is based on the HWhere ancient and veteran trees at Where ancient and veteran trees at Individual Condition  Consite or off-site, site name and Indication  Limitations (if applicable)  Condition Assessment Criteria  A At least 70% of trees are native cover making up <10% of total at >5 m wide.  Cone or more trees has veterant inches for vertebrates and inversionable in the properties of the properties of the properties of the trees are in veteran features (excluding graz present, root protection areas singular the properties of the trees are in veteran features valuable for with the properties of the trees are in veteran features valuable for with the properties of the properties		Habita	t parcel	referen	ce							
			TL44A	F23TL1	1		TL6A	TL18					
Lir	Line of trees — associated with bank or ditch Ecologically valuable line of trees Ecologically valuable line of trees Ecologically valuable line of trees — associated with bank or ditc Please see the separate Individual trees condition sheet for line trees condition assessment and record this habitat type in rural Habitat Description  See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook <sup>1</sup> . For Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees,  On-site or off-site, site name and location  Condition Assessment Criteria  A At least 70% of trees are native species.  Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.  Cone 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.  There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m or 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 <sup>2</sup> .  At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activites (excludence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activites (excluded from this).  Number of criteria passe Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria) Passes 5 or 4 criteria Passes 5 or 4 criteria Passes 5 or 4 criteria Poor (1)  Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition sco				1	L1		Α					
		Grid re	forence				<u> </u>			l			
	Please see the separate Individual trees condition sheet for It trees condition assessment and record this habitat type in the Items of the Items of the Items of It		Ona re	1	Т	Т	Т	Т	Π	I	T	I	
		services reces reces - associated with bank or ditch ality valuable into of trees - associated with bank or ditch ality valuable into of trees - associated with bank or ditch see the saparate fundivibility and trees condition sheet for finant blocks and groups of trees in an urban setting. You should only use this Line of ordition assessment and record this habitat type in rural locations.    Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Courds.											
0-													
Co	ondition Assessment Criteria												Notes (such
			Criteri	on pass	ed (Yes	or No)							as
													justification)
			Y	Y	N	Υ	Y	N					
Α	At least 70% of trees are native s	pecies.											
	Tree canony is predominantly cor	atinuous with gaps in canony	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	Υ	Υ					
В													
	9 .	31 3											
			V	V	<del> </del>	N	V	N					
		•	ted with bank or ditch  dition sheet for linear blocks and groups of trees in an <u>urban</u> setting. You should only use this Line of habitat type in <u>rural</u> locations.  le.  In a setting to a location please refer to the Handbook. dithin the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.  Survey date and Surveyor name  Survey (If relating to a wider survey)  Habitat parcel reference  TL44A F23TL1 F35TL F20T TL6A TL18  Grid reference  Criterion passed (Yes or No)  Notes as justific.  It is a part of a least 6 m on a location of the least 6 m on a loca										
С													
	standing and attached deadwood	i, cavities, ivy or loose bark.											
	There is an undisturbed naturally	-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on	N	N	Υ	N	N	Υ					
ט	human activities (excluding grazii	ng). Where veteran trees are											
	present, root protection areas sho	ould follow standing advice <sup>2</sup> .											
	At least 05% of the trees are in a	healthy condition (deadwood or	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ					
		· ·											
Е													
		animals, pests or diseases, or											
	human activity.												
		Number of criteria passed	4	4	3	3	4	3					
		Condition Assessment Score	Score	Achieve	d x/√								
			30010										
_		Good (3)			1	1		1					
_		Moderate (2)	X	X	X	Х	Х	X					
Su	ggested enhancement intervent	tions to improve condition score											
1													
Fo	otnotes												



## **Appendix 2: Relevant Output from the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool**

## The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Start page



The Droves Solar Farm  Headline Results  Scroll down for final results A			
On-site baseline	Area habitat units  Hedgerow units  Watercourse units	1851.92 320.77 0.00	
On-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units  Hedgerow units  Watercourse units	2286.39 509.33 0.00	
On-site net change (units & percentage)	Area habitat units  Hedgerow units  Watercourse units	434.47 188.56 0.00	23.46% 58.78% 0.00%
Off-site baseline	Area habitat units  Hedgerow units  Watercourse units	0.00 0.00 0.00	
Off-site post-intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units  Hedgerow units  Watercourse units	0.00 0.00 0.00	
Off-site net change (units & percentage)	Area habitat units  Hedgerow units  Watercourse units	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00% 0.00% 0.00%
Combined net unit change	Area habitat units  Hedgerow units	434.47 188.56	

Charling I are a feet and	Area habitat units	434.47
Combined net unit change	Hedgerow units	188.56
(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Watercourse units	0.00
	1	
	Area habitat units	0.00
Spatial risk multiplier (SRM) deductions	Area habitat units Hedgerow units	0.00

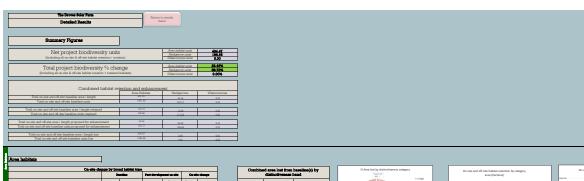
FINAL RESULTS		
Total not unit abondo	Area habitat units	434.47
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Hedgerow units	188.56
(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Watercourse units	0.00
	Area habitat units	23.46%
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Hedgerow units	58.78%
(moduling all offsite a desire fabrica a control of con	Watercourse units	0.00%

Trading rules satisfied?	No - Check Trading Summaries A
--------------------------	--------------------------------

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Area habitat units	10.00%	1851.92	2037.11	0.00
Hedgerow units	10.00%	320.77	352.85	0.00
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00

No additional area habitat units required to meet target  $\checkmark$  No additional hedgerow units required to meet target  $\checkmark$  No additional watercourse units required to meet target  $\checkmark$ 

Input errors/rule breaks present in metric A



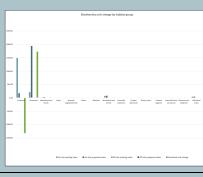


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	% Area lost by distinctiveness	category
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		• High
		• Medium
-		* Liber
		- Value



Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Wedand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intersidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Coartel zahmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky above	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Watercourse Soctoring	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Individual trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	0.00	
Combined o	n-site and off-site cha	age by broad	habitat type				
		-	Carette and o	di-elle pest-	Combined change		
Rebitet group	Combined existing area	Combined existing value	Combined proposed area	Combined proposed	Combined area change	Combined uni change	
Crophed	741.58	1493.78	97.31	176.00	-654.27	-1217.78	
Granfand	72.97	213.90	702.28	1942.95	629.30	1729.15	
Heathland and shook	3.21	15.77	411	31.62	0.91	15.95	
Lalous	0.42	2.93	0.42	3.16	0.00	0.23	
Sparsely vegetated land	2.29	5.59	0.66	133	-2.13	-4.25	
Uthen	12.26	0.24	37.32	241	25.06	1.67	
Wedand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest	7.00	22.60	8.20	92.22	1.12	9.62	
Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rocky share	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Coastallagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal hand structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Watercourse fortering			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
WaterCourse tootcrast	6.22	46.72	672				



							Area ch	nange by h	sbitat group	(hectares	1)					
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	1	10														
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400.00	Г	1	ı													
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0.00	Cropian	Crando	nd Red	hland and shouls	Lilen	Sparrady ungeriated land	Urban	Wellerel	Woodland and fame	Interdistal sentimenti	Crantal salimanis	Reality share	Counted Segment	s intertidal hand sinarkann	Waterstame Santyrini	Indica
300.00																
400-00																
000-00																
100-00																
					_	the existing area							_			

On-site change by hedgerou type							
		Section Post-days		-	On-site change		
Hedgecopy type	On-site existing length	On-site existing value	On-site proposed length	On-size proposed value	Co-site length chance	On-site unit change	
Species cich native hedgecow with trees - associated with bank or dath	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Species rich native hedgerow with trees	1.90	31.32	15.09	224.59	13.79	193.27	
Species-rich native hedoscow - associated with hank or darch	0.00	0.00	0.57	8.85	0.53	8.95	
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or disch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Species-rich native hedgerow	0.29	4.00	21.74	186.74	21.35	182.06	
Marine hardwarner - susceriated with hardron disch	0.57	5.35	0.00	0.00	-0.57	-5.76	
Marina harfranner with trans	15.95	170.24	4.97	51.40	-10.98	-118.84	
Dodovirally valuable line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or disch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Native hedges ow	20.24	103.15	5.46	3120	-14.79	-71.95	
Line of yees	1.41	5.62	1.41	6.55	0.00	0.93	
Line of trees - associated with basic or dash	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Hedgerows and lines of trees

Comb	ned length lost from	a baseline(s) by
Cutagory	Longit lost (lm)	Longita loot (94)
Vilige	0	
High Mediun	0.44	76
Low	0.14	24
VLow	0	



		de Deservicion	Post-development off-ch			e change
Hodgeren type	Off-size existing length	Off-size existing value	Off-site proposed legath	Off-size proposed value	Of-site length change	Off-site unit change
Species-rich native hedgecow with trees - associated with bank or disch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich parive hedgerow - associated with bank or darch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or disth	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedgesow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgecow - associated with bank or disch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgespay with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or disch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedgesow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lips of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line of trees - associated with bank or dath	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Combined on-site or	nd off-site of	sence by bedos	cow troe			
				Pool-dovelopment		
Hedgerow type	Combined existing length	Combined existing value	Combined proposed leasth	Combined proposed value	Combined length change	Combined unit change
Species rich zative hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or dach	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	0.00
Species rich native hedgerow with trees	1.90	31.32	1549	224.59	13.79	193.27
Species-rich native hedgecow - associated with hank or dach	0.00	0.00	0.57	8.85	0.53	9.95
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or disch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Species-rich native hedowow	0.39	4.00	2124	195.74	21.35	182.06
Native hedgecow - associated with bank or disch	0.57	5.35	0.00	0.00	-0.57	-5.76
Marina har-franzour saids trapez	15.95	170.24	4.97	51.40	-10.98	-118.84
Dedonically valuable line of trace	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with basic or disch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Native hedges ow	20.24	103.15	5.46	3120	-14.79	-71.95
Line of trees	1.41	5.62	1.41	6.55	0.00	0.93
Line of trees - associated with bank or dach	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Monostrus and consmuntal hadranous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	0.00

	Medgerow blodwersity unit change
250.00	
	1
ia.w	The state of the s
190.00	
100.00	
50.00	
0.00	Lyenin-rich (prein-rich (posits-rich Asterbeigness spring-rich Satist-beigness-kriterbeignes Endeplas) Enteplasy Enteplasy Satist-beigness inned tens interactions: Sannations states beigness-kriterbeig
	salts to res - salts from associated with associated with associated with bank or distrib. I ben't or distrib. I ben't or distrib. I ben't or distrib. I ben't or distrib.
10.00	hands or dish
100.00	
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150.00	
	■ On-site entiting value ■ On-site proposed value ■ Off-site proposed value ■ Off-site entiting value ■ Continued unit change

	Medgerow length change (km)
95.00	
	1.4
00.00	
15.00	
10.00	
5.00	
0.30	Section of the Control of the Contro
	term recorded from provided with recorded with bank or dish for the control of th
500	term removined term associated with associated with bank or dish become term removined bank or dish become term of the bank or dish ban
6.00	tens, passioned state, assumed with executed with earth best or disk for the will have a state of disk for the will have a state of disk for the state of
	tion consisted tion compared the consisted of the constant of
15:00	Secretary of Secretary Secre
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Wallacourse	n-elle obange by w	derocurse type	,			
	,	-	Post-derrolog		Consti	Change
Weiercourse type	Co-size existing length	On-site existing value	On-site proposed length	On-site proposed value	Co-site length change	On-site unit change
Priority habitat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other rivers and atwerns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disches	0.0	0.0	000	00	0.0	0.0
Casale	0.0	0.0	000	00	0.0	0.0
Culvert	0.0	0.0	000	00	0.0	0.0

Combine	d length lost from distinctiveness b	baseline(s) by and
Outagoxy	Longth lost (lon)	Longth lost (19)
Vilige	0	
Hgh	0	
Medium	0	
Low	0	

	Watercourse length	retained, proposed for er lost (length km)	hancement or
-			
100			
55			
2.00			
40			
30			
130			
120	6.00	0.00	0.00
_		Total on-site and off-site area /	

	surse retention category ourse biodiversity units)	
0.00	0.00	0.00
Total or site and off-site	Total on site and off site	Total on-site and off-site
laseline units retained	baseline units proposed for enhancement	baseline units lost

Off-site change by waterpowne type									
Parellas Post development off-eile Off-eile Chang									
Waterosures type	Of size existing length	Off-site existing value	Off-site proposed leasth	Off-site proposed value	Of-site length change	Off-site unit change			
Priority habitat	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0			
Other vivers and streams	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0			
Titrhus	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0			
Classic	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0			
Culvert	0.0	0.0	00	00	0.0	0.0			

Combined on-site and	off-ette cha	DOS DV WASSES	course type				
	Describes Four-development co-cits Co-						
Welecourse type	Combined existing length	Combined existing value	Combined proposed legath	Combined proposed value	Combined length change	Combined unit change	
Priority habitat	0.0	0.0	000	00	0.0	0.0	
Other rivers and streams	0.0	0.0	000	00	0.0	0.0	
Diches	0.0	0.0	000	00	0.0	0.0	
Casals	0.0	0.0	000	00	0.0	0.0	
Culvert	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	0.0	

		Water	course biodiversity una	cnarige		
10						
0.9						
0.8						
67						
0.6						
65						
0.0						
63						
62						
0.1						
0.0	Priority habitat	Other starts and streams	Distre		Smith	Salvert
						Laure .
	Consider existing value	e Diricite proposed value	BOT-site existing value	275-site proposed value	Combined unit change	

			Watercourse length of	hange (km)		
1.0						
4.5						
0.0						
0.7						
0.6						
41						
0.3						
0.3						
0.1						
	Priority habitud	Other rivers and streams	Dishes		Carrain	Culters
	# On-site existing length	Divide proposed length	BOF-size enough length	#Dff-site proposed length	■ Combined length shange	

Return to results	Trading St	ımmary	
menu	Distinctiveness Group	Trading Rule	Trading Satisfied?
	Very High	Same habitat required – bespoke compensation option 🛦	Yes √
Trading	High	Same habitat required =	Yes √
summary hedgerows	Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required (2)	No ▲
neogerows	Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required ≥	Yes √



Technical group	Very High Distinctiveness										
Consideral Configuration Continued Transferred Continued Continu	Habitat group	Group	unit	unit	Project-wide unit change	Unit losses					
Committed Character of Committed for management   Committed and interest   Committed Character   Committed C	Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Heatiness and trans. Monomials bearing and epities areash   Labora, Applied of Georgia   Security areash before   Labora, Applied of Georgia   Security areash before   Labora, Applied of Georgia   Security areash before   Security required law   Committee	Grassland - Lowland meadows	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Lates - Applied for Security Describes produces   Lates   500   0.00   0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00						
Specially registered reside Continuous organization   Suprices Proprietation   Suprietation											
Sequenty required test of Lieuteness presented   Sequenty required test   Sequenty required te											
Wednest - Experience on part and extensive (FTES)   Wednest - Compression on the Compression of Compression on the Compression of Compression on the Compres	Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grasslands	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Westand Department on part allowing (FT150)											
Weptined - From projects and invested   Weptined - SON   O.00   O.00											
Westerd - London Franch Dec   Westerd   0.00											
Wednest   Consense uplay resert   (E.S.)   Western   (S.0.)   (S											
Wednest - Purple motor grant and radio passesse   Wednest - 0.00											
Wedgad - Treatmon manus and quadrate Joon (HT IG)											
Woodmard and forces. Wood pumps and apartitated Woodmard and forced 500 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	Wetland - Purple moor grass and rush pastures	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Ricry draws - Michiga energy Historia Cork. on past days or draibit   Ricry draws - Michiga energy Historia Cork. on past days or draibit   Ricry draws - Michiga energy Historia Cork. on past days or draibit   Ricry draws - Michiga energy Historia Cork. on past days or draibit   Ricry draws - Love energy Historia Cork on past days or draibit   Ricry draws - Michiga edition - Cork Other Cork Other Cork Ricry draws - Michiga edition - Cork Other Cork Ricry draws - Cork Other Cork.											
Recity shares - Moderate sensity intered 1004 - on peat, clay or chails:   Recity shares   0.00   0.00   0.00											
Rocky share - Low ensury literal rock- on post, clay or chald:  Rocky share - Low ensury literal rock- on post, clay or chald:											
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock - on peat, clay or chall: Rocky shore 0.00 0.00 0.00											
	Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock - on peat, clay or chalk										
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk Intertidal sediment 0.00 0.00 0.00											
	Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass on peat, clay or chalk	Intertidal sediment									

Very High Distinctivenes	ss Summary
Very High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	0.00
Remaining losses; Like for like not satisfied	0.00

High Distinctiveness									
Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project-wide unit change	Losses not yet accounted for				
Grassland - Traditional orchards	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Grassland - Floodplain wetland mosaic and CFGM	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Grassland - Tall herb communities (HB430)	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Grassland - Upland calcareces grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Heathland and shrub - Lowland Heathland	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Heathland and shrub - Uoland heathland	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Lakes - High alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Lakes - Low alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Lakes - Mari lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Lakes - Moderate alkalinity lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Lakes - Peat lakes	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat)	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170)	Lakos	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sparsely vecetated land - Coastal sand duties	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sharrely venetated land - Chartal venetated shinnle	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcop and scree habitats	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Sparsely vegetated land - Maritime cliff and slopes	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Wefland - Beedbeds	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Woodland and forest - Felled/Replacement for felled woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Woodland and forest	4.35	0.00	4.35	✓				
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Woodland and forest - Wet woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Coastal lagoons - Coastal lagoons	Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Rocky shore - High energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Rocky shore - Moderate energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Rocky shore - Low energy littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Rocky shore - Features of littoral rock	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Intertidal sediment - Littoral mud	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Intertidal sediment - Litoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Coastal saltmarsh - Saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Mussels	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Intertidal sediment - Littoral biogenic reefs - Sabellaria	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Intertidal sediment - Features of littoral sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Intertidal sediment - Littoral muddy sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Intertidal sediment - Littoral seagrass	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00					
		4.35	0.00	4.35	0.00				

High Distinctiveness S	Summary
High Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	4.35 ✓
Remaining losses; Like for like not satisfied	0.00

Medium Distinctiveness								
Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change	Cumulative broad habitat change			
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix	Cropland	-18.50	0.00	-18.50	-18.50 🛦			
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen and nectar	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	1			
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocicy	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Grassland - Other lowland acid orassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Grassland	734.13	0.00	734.13	734.13			
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Heathland and shrub	-1.42	0.00	-1.42				
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.85 ✓			
Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Heathland and shrub	17.27	0.00	17.27				
Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)	Lakes	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.23			
Lakes - Reservoirs	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.123			
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Urban - Biodiverse green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Individual trees - Urban tree	Individual troop	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Individual trees - Rural tree	Individual trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	Woodland and forest	5.27	0.00	5.27	5.27			
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Intertical sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Intertical sediment - Littoral sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures with integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IOGI)	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00				
		720 00	0.00	720 00				

Medium Distinctiveness Summary							
Medium Distinctiveness Units available to offset lower distinctiveness deficit	755.48 ✓						
Medium Distinctiveness broad habitat losses to be offset by trading up	-18.50 <b>△</b>						
Medium Distinctiveness Unit deficit (required to meet trading rules)	-14.15 ▲						

Low	Distinctiveness			
Habitat group	Group	On-site unit	Off-atte unit	Project wide unit change
Cropland - Cereal crops	Cropland	-1148.01	0.00	-1148.01
Cropland - Horticulture	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Intensive orchards	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Non-cereal crops	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	Cropland	-151.28	0.00	-151.28
Cropland - Winter stubble	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Modified grassland	Grassland	995.14	0.00	995.14
Grassland - Bracken	Grassland	-0.13	0.00	-0.13
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/ephemeral	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Tall forbs	Sparsely vegetated land	-4.26	0.00	-4.26
Urban - Biogwale	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Bare ground	Urban	-0.74	0.00	-0.74
Urban - Allotments	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Facade-bound green wall	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Ground based green wall	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Ground level planters	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Other green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Intensive green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Introduced shrub	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Rain garden	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Actively worked sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Sustainable drainage system	Urban	2.41	0.00	2.41
Urban - Vacant or derelict land	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Vegetated garden	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Other conferous woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh - Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mud	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral moddy sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interticial sediment - Artificial littoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial features of hard structures	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Other sea buckthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
		-306.85	0.00	-306.85

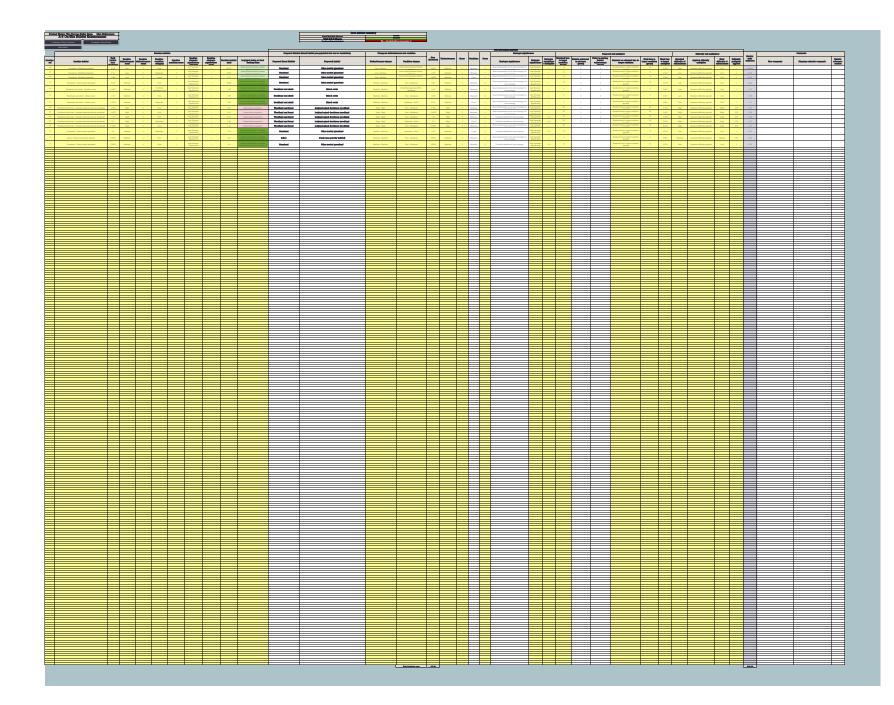
Low Distinctiveness Summary							
Units available to offset Low Distinctiveness deficit	741.33	1					
Low Distinctiveness net change in units	-306.85	Δ					
Convolation combine of units	424.47	./					

	Irreplaceable area habitats on-site												
	<ul> <li>For further informa</li> </ul>	tion please refer to the irr	replaceable habite	ats section of the me	tric user guide. This :	sheet is autopopu		ite habitat baseline tab, with the exception of irre	placeable habitat name.				
Habitat reference	Metric habitat type	Irreplaceable habitat name	Total area at baseline	Area retained	Area enhanced	Area lost	Bespoke compensation agreed for losses?	User comments	Planning authority comments	Habitat reference number			
71	Individual trees - Rural tree		1.53	1.53	0.00	0.00		Veteran Trees Mapped within Draft LNRS					
72	Individual trees - Rural tree		1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00		Veteran Trees Indentified during survey work, not mapped within LNRS					
	Irreplaceable habitat are trees, green walls and in	tertidal hard structures:	2.79										
	Total irreplaceable ha individual trees, green w struct	bitat area excluding ralls and intertidal hard ures:	0.00										

					replaceable a					
Habitat reference	● For further informa  Metric Habitat type	ion please refer to the irr	Total area at baseline	ats section of the me	tric user guide. This	Area lost	Bespoke compensation agreed for losses?	ite habitat baseline tab, with the exception of irre  User comments	Planning authority	Habitat reference number
							agreed for losses?			
	Irreplaceable habitat are trees, green walls and in	ea including individual dertidal hard structures:	0.00							
	Total irreplaceable ha individual trees, Green v struct	valls and intertidal hard	0.00							

Brainel He Contrast	In The Tennes date Ten the Subspaces 1-1 Cn-Sito Habitat Recolles Continue Content   Dec	a Reas.	)	Said S	100 Ann		es de Su de														
Bel Sood Radel	Daining son labining States Tape	Implementa habitut	-	Deleterary 1	- 0.000		Destação significação	- Marine	=	Desired Address than	Strategiest Vend beliebes water	4		並	100	dina.	Talleton	Japan separation speed in least of VIIII or majoration beauty	Terr requests	Processing and Australia or constants	Base .
I Orgáni B Orgáni	Consideração Consideração	Xo Xo	2170K	Lee Lee	Caston Caston		Assistment of a leaf many of Assistment of a leaf many or Assistment of a leaf many or	Los Brango Los Brango		Earns distinctionness or horse factor distinctionness or horse factor distinctionness or horse	85 80	Ë		600	9.00	23.75	66		n n		
Graphed     Graphed     Graphed	Consideração Semposary priori and closer logic Consideração	Xin Xin	24.304 24.304	Loss Loss	2 Continu		Assertangements of it that manage in Assertangements of it had manage in Assertangements of it had manage in	Les Seauge Les Seauge		Care distribution of later	61.65 61.62	F		640	0.00 0.00	20.00	6.6 6.6		El (mp) El (marke)		
Copiest     Copiest	Consideração Consideração	Xis Xis	2636% 2636%	Less Less	2 Continu		Anatompusation of it lead manage or Anatompusation of it lead manage or	Les Brange Ses Brange	1	Cama Seriori coma e l'actor Cama Seriori coma e l'actor	62.18 46.75	E		640	9.30	26.30	G18 655		n n		
Orginal     Orginal     Orginal	Canadi mpa Canadi mpa Canadi mpa	Xin Xin	12 8075 20 8075 21 2425	Les Les	2 Control 2 Control		Assertangements of it that manage in Assertangements of it had manage in Assertangements of it had manage in	Les Seauge Les Seauge		Care distribution of later	2132	F		640 640	9.30 9.30	12.50 16.61 27.34	2132		n n		
E Copiest  Copiest	Consideração Consideração	Xis Xis	ADATOS ADA	Less Less	2 Continu		Anatompusation of it lead manage or Anatompusation of it lead manage or Anatompusation of its lead manage or	Les Busseje Les Busseje Busseje	1	Cama distinctivament of feature Cama distinctivament of feature	£336 £330	E		640	9.30	23.90	£186		76 76		
Organia Organia	Semponery green and cleane laye Canadi respo Canadi respo	Xin Xin	445 435 17205	Les Les	2 Continu		Assert representative for its interesting of the contract of t	Les Bussels Les Bussels Les Bussels		Care delectronic is been	32.40 9.30 34.46	F		640 640	9.30 9.30	16.30 4.65 12.35	31.63 9.30 34.66		Fig.		
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	Proposed babbins		Distantin		Oradition		traingis signific					Year	end multiplier				Differency state or	ralitylians		Teries		Comments	
Ref hedge		Longth (fm)		80000	1 1	sero Otrologie algai	10000	Strengte .	Strategie etgailiones	Standard Time to target condition (press)	Habital erosiod in editation (years)	Doley in storting habitet erosten (youns)	Standard or adjusted time to target condition.	Pinel time to tempt condition (years)	Pinal time to tanget multiplier	Standard differency of	Expliced state of Appliced districtly making time Standard difficulty applied	Place deliberably of	Difficulty making for		Tour communic	Hanning orthocity commonie 10	Rabinal adarenses
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Spector 1960. a majoro	Species-rich zative bedgeconneith trees	286	High		Moderate	Area/compensation not in	cal strategy to	Low Strangio Significance	1	10			Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.200	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low		56.54			$\neg$
100	Species call tables beageous with Sees	2300	High		Madeille	local state		Significance					applied		0.700	LOW	applied	Low		26.24			
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4 Hottre- yest Trees	Species sich zative hedgecon with swes	0.06	High		Moderate	2 Formally identified in	ni mangy	High strategic significance	1.19	10			Standard time to target condition applied	10	0.700	Low	Standard difficulty applied	Low		2.48			
900ah 110an									<u> </u>														
riek neitro					1 1												Low Datiously -				Proposed advanced bedgerow planting identified for winter 2005/2009 (5 years alread		
a trointe	Species sich sative besignrow	0.90	Medium	4	Moderate	Area/compensation not in local strate	uni atranegyino	Low Strategic Significance	1				Check details - is there evidence that habitat has reached target condition? &	0	1.000	Low	Low Difficulty - only applicable if all habitor created before losses &	Low	1	7.44	Proposed advanced bedgerow planting identified for winner (20%/000) (5 years shead of proposed construction date of 2001) and therefore satigned Temporal Multiplier for advance creation), based on Advanced Ranting Plan (APPY-11).		
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