

NICHOLSONS LOCKHART GARRATT

Leading solutions for the natural environment

The Park | North Aston | Oxfordshire | OX25 6HL
Tel: 01869 340342 | Email: info@lgluk.com | Web: www.lgluk.com / www.nicholsonsgb.com

Our Ref: 21-2320

M. Owen
Edgars Ltd
On behalf of Lisa Simon and Piers Holden

Email: miriam@edgarslimited.co.uk

18th March 2022

Dear Miriam,

PRIORY BARN, ALVESCOT / BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Nicholsons Lockhart Garratt Ltd were commissioned in March 2022 to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment using the DEFRA Metric 3.0 for the Proposed Development of land at Priory Barn, Alvescot (the "Site"). The methods and results of this assessment are presented in this letter and accompanying documents.

Methods and policy background

The calculation involved determining the current biodiversity value of the Site in order to create a baseline for development. The anticipated biodiversity value of the Proposed Development was then calculated based on the Proposed Landscape Design Plan (2135_0050_P03; Thinking Buildings, March 2022).

The DEFRA 3.0 metric splits habitats into linear and non-linear habitat types. It takes into account habitats to be retained or enhanced as part of the development as well as any new habitat to be created. Once the biodiversity habitat scores for both pre and post-development have been calculated, they are compared to determine whether the development will cause a net loss or gain in biodiversity.

The Site currently comprises improved grassland, tall ruderal, scattered trees, hedgerows, buildings and hardstanding. All habitats with the exception of some of the scattered trees and the hedgerow boundaries are to be permanently removed as part of the proposed works.

In accordance with current Policy EH3 Biodiversity and Geodiversity in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031, a biodiversity net gain must be achieved for all developments. If habitat improvements cannot be made on site, then a compensation biodiversity gain must be made off site. Policy EH3 states:

“The biodiversity of West Oxfordshire shall be protected and enhanced to achieve an overall net gain in biodiversity and minimise impacts on geodiversity, including by:...

- *taking all opportunities to enhance the biodiversity of the site or the locality, especially where this will help deliver networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure and UK priority habitats and species targets and meet the aims of CTAs;*
- *ensuring that all applications that might adversely affect biodiversity are accompanied by adequate ecological survey information in accordance with BS 42020:2013 unless alternative approaches are agreed as being appropriate with the District Council’s ecologist;*
- *all major and minor applications demonstrating a net gain in biodiversity where possible. For major applications this should be demonstrated in a quantifiable way through the use of a Biodiversity Impact Assessment Calculator (BIAC) based on that described in the DEFRA Biodiversity Offsetting guidance or a suitably amended version. For minor applications a BIAC will not usually be required but might be requested at the Council’s discretion;*
- *all development incorporating biodiversity enhancement features.*

All developments will be expected to provide towards the provision of necessary enhancements in areas of biodiversity importance.”

Habitat assessment

Lost habitats will include improved grassland and tall ruderal.

Retained habitats will include the scattered trees, boundary hedgerows (some parts to be enhanced) and the hardstanding.

Proposed habitats to be incorporated into the Proposed Development include new buildings, hardstanding access, amenity grassland lawn areas, orchard with wildflower meadow, native woodland copse and hedgerows.

Condition assessments of each relevant habitat are appended to this letter.

Results

Screenshots of the completed metric are appended to this letter, and the document itself is available on request. A summary of the Biodiversity Net Gain calculation is given below:

Non-linear Habitat Biodiversity Value (pre-development)

Size of Site = 0.511ha

Habitat to be lost = 0.476ha

Habitat to be retained= 0.04ha

Non-linear Habitat Units (pre-development) = 1.51

Non-linear Habitat Mitigation proposed as per the Landscape Design Plan

Habitats to be created as part of the development = 0.51ha

Non-linear Habitat Units delivered post-development = 1.88

Linear Habitat Biodiversity Value (pre-development)

Total length of features on Site = 29.8m of intact species-poor native hedgerow; 76.5m of intact ornamental hedgerow.

Length of linear features to be lost = 0m

Length of linear features to be retained = 89.9m (H1 & H3)

Length of linear habitat to be enhanced = 16.4m (H2)

Linear Habitat Units (pre-development) = 0.26

Linear Habitat Mitigation proposed as per the Landscape Design Plan

Native hedgerow to be planted as part of the Proposed Development = 246m

Linear Habitat Units delivered post-development = 1.26


Biodiversity Net Gain Calculation Conclusion

The Proposed Development would result in a gain of **0.44 Non-linear Habitat Units** and a total change of non-linear biodiversity change of **+29.11%**.

The Proposed Development would result in a net gain of **1.00 Linear Habitat Units** and a total change of linear biodiversity change of **+375.49%**.

The result of the initial Biodiversity Net Gain calculation shows a net gain for Non-linear and Linear habitats in accordance with the net gain required local planning policy.

Kind regards,



Rachel Jackson BSc (Hons)
Assistant Ecological Consultant

Attached:

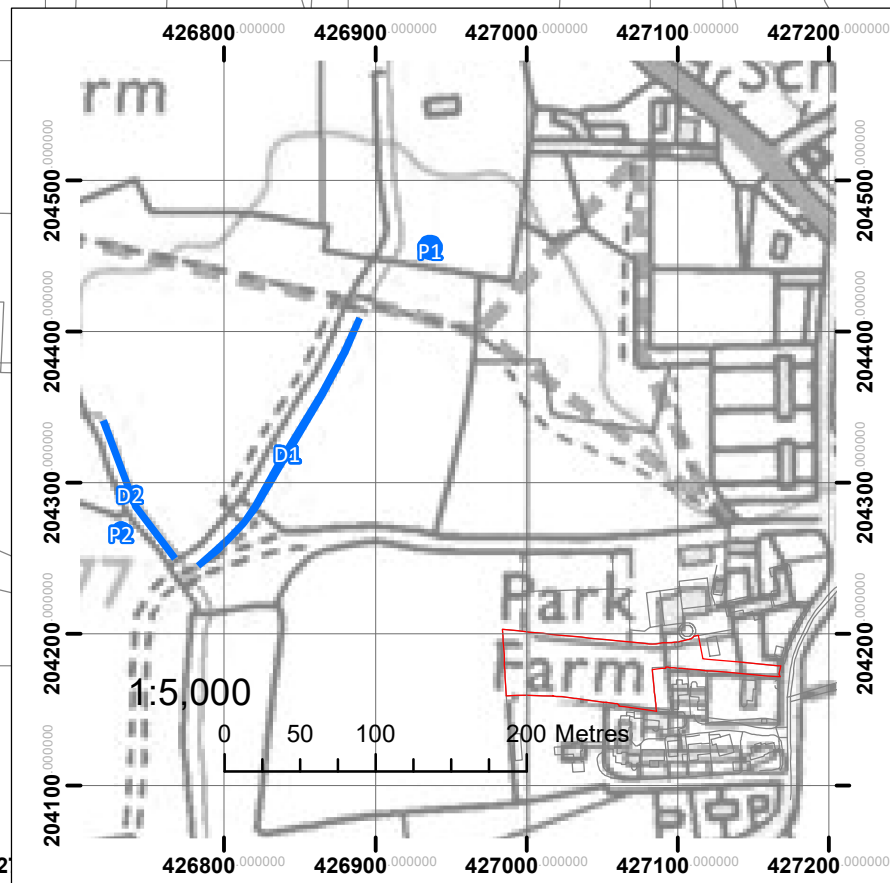
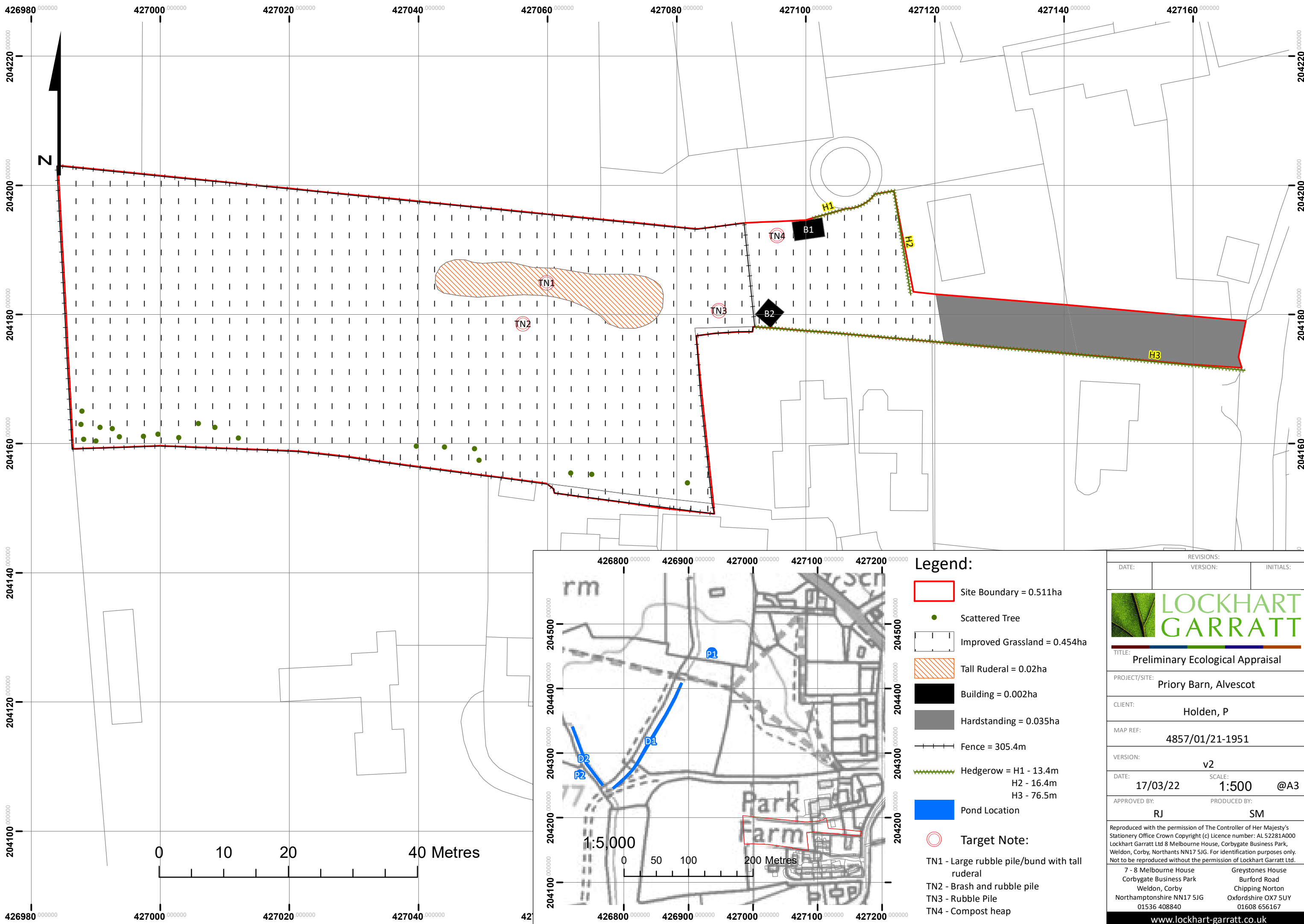
PEA map: 21-1951 PEA V2 SM170322

BNG map: 21-2315 BNG V1 SM170322

Defra metric results: 21-2310 BNG Metric V1 RJ 160322

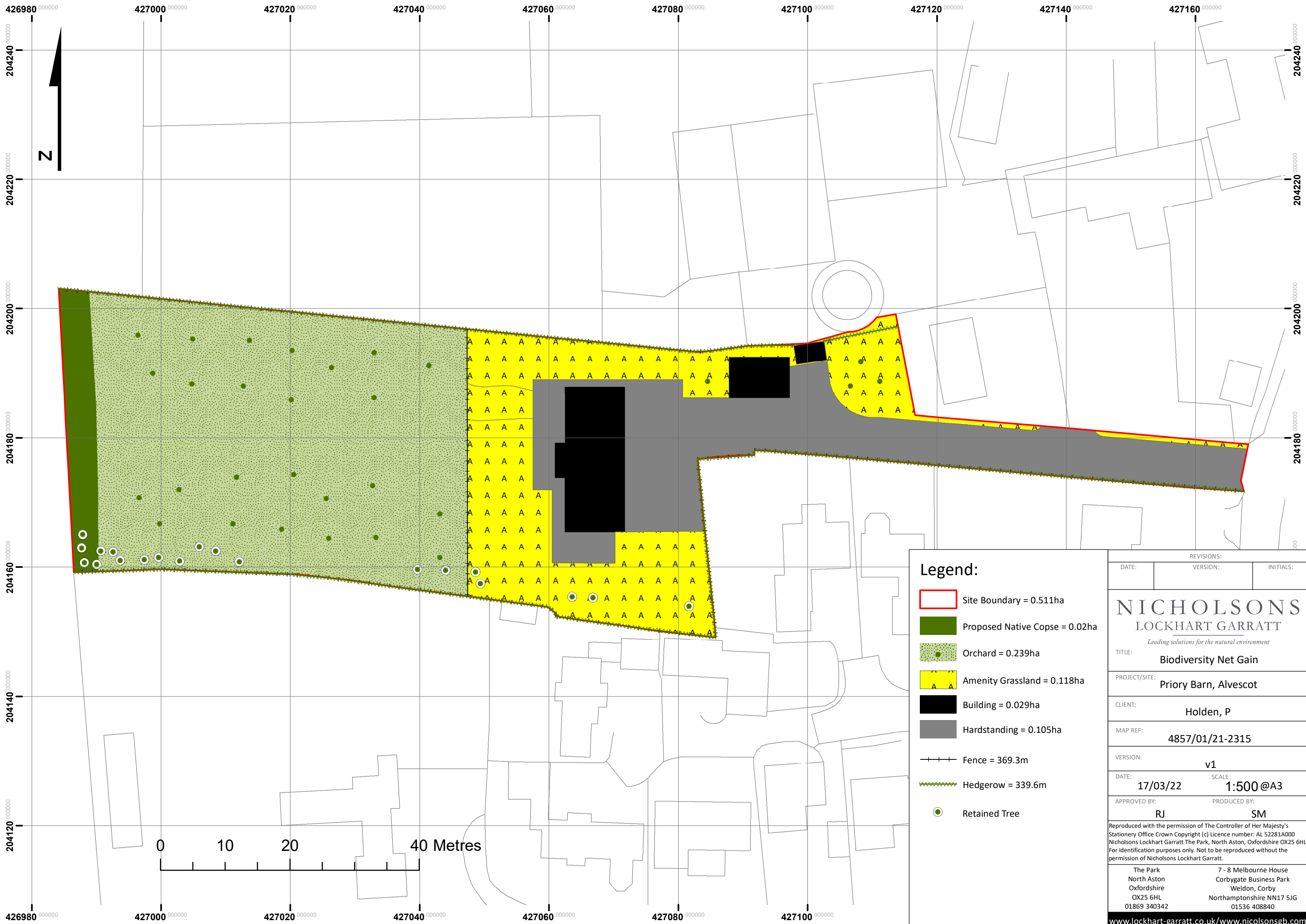
Baseline habitat conditions: 21-2311 Baseline Conditions V1 RJ 160322

Post-development habitat conditions: 21-2312 Post Development Conditions V1 RJ 160322



- Legend:**
- Site Boundary = 0.51ha
 - Scattered Tree
 - Improved Grassland = 0.454ha
 - Tall Ruderal = 0.02ha
 - Building = 0.002ha
 - Hardstanding = 0.035ha
 - Fence = 305.4m
 - Hedgerow = H1 - 13.4m
H2 - 16.4m
H3 - 76.5m
 - Pond Location
 - Target Note:
 - TN1 - Large rubble pile/bund with tall ruderal
 - TN2 - Brush and rubble pile
 - TN3 - Rubble Pile
 - TN4 - Compost heap

REVISIONS:		
DATE:	VERSION:	INITIALS:
TITLE: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal		
PROJECT/SITE: Priory Barn, Alvescot		
CLIENT: Holden, P		
MAP REF: 4857/01/21-1951		
VERSION: v2		
DATE: 17/03/22	SCALE: 1:500	@A3
APPROVED BY: RJ		PRODUCED BY: SM
Reproduced with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown Copyright (c) Licence number: AL 52281A000 Lockhart Garratt Ltd 8 Melbourne House, Corbygate Business Park, Weldon, Corby, Northants NN17 5JG. For identification purposes only. Not to be reproduced without the permission of Lockhart Garratt Ltd.		
7 - 8 Melbourne House Corbygate Business Park Weldon, Corby Northamptonshire NN17 5JG 01536 408840	Greystones House Burford Road Chipping Norton Oxfordshire OX7 5UY 01608 656167	www.lockhart-garratt.co.uk



Legend:

- Site Boundary = 0.511ha
- Proposed Native Copse = 0.02ha
- Orchard = 0.239ha
- Amenity Grassland = 0.118ha
- Building = 0.029ha
- Hardstanding = 0.105ha
- Fence = 369.3m
- Hedgerow = 339.6m
- Retained Tree

REVISIONS:		
DATE:	VERSION:	INITIALS:
NICHOLSONS LOCKHART GARRATT		
<i>Leading solutions for the natural environment</i>		
TITLE: Biodiversity Net Gain		
PROJECT/SITE: Priory Barn, Alvescot		
CLIENT: Holden, P		
MAP REF: 4857/01/21-2315		
VERSION: v1		
DATE: 17/03/22	SCALE: 1:500 @A3	
APPROVED BY: RJ	PRODUCED BY: SM	
<small>Reproduced with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office Crown Copyright (c) Licence number: AL 52281A000 Nicholsons Lockhart Garratt The Park, North Aston, Oxfordshire OX25 6HL For identification purposes only. Not to be reproduced without the permission of Nicholsons Lockhart Garratt.</small>		
<small>The Park North Aston Oxfordshire OX25 6HL 01869 340342</small>		<small>7 - 8 Melbourne House Corbygate Business Park Weldon, Corby Northamptonshire NN17 5JG 01536 408840</small>
www.lockhart-garratt.co.uk / www.nicolsonsgb.com		

Priory Barn, Alvescot

Headline Results

Return to results menu

On-site baseline	<i>Habitat units</i>	1.51
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.26
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
On-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	<i>Habitat units</i>	1.95
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	1.26
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
On-site net % change <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	<i>Habitat units</i>	29.11%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	375.49%
	<i>River units</i>	0.00%
Off-site baseline	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.00
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Off-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.00
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Total net unit change <small>(including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.44
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.99
	<i>River units</i>	0.00
Total on-site net % change plus off-site surplus <small>(including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	<i>Habitat units</i>	29.11%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	375.49%
	<i>River units</i>	0.00%
Trading rules Satisfied?	Yes	

CONDITION ASSESSMENT PROFORMA FOR USE WITH BIODIVERSITY METRIC 3.0 - AREA BASED HABITATS														
Date	16/03/2022				Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)									
Weather conditions					Unique polygon reference(s)									
Surveyor name(s)	Rachel Jackson				Metric 3.0 habitat type					Grassland - modified grassland				
Project / development name	Priory Barn, Alvescot				Condition assessment required? (y/n)					Y				
Site name or location					Condition sheet used					Grassland Low				
Onsite or offsite?														
Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)														
Limitations (if applicable)	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal undertaken in January 2022 in botanically undesirable season.													
Habitat description														
Short sward with minor encroachment from tall ruderal, subject to occasional sheep grazing and had previously been enriched with nutrients. Species recorded included cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> , Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> . Herb species recorded include creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> , cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> , ground ivy <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> , selfheal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> , black medic <i>Medicago lupulina</i> , common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , dwarf nettle <i>Urtica urens</i> , hairy bittercress <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> , common daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i> , ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i> , shepherds purse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> , spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , sow thistle <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> and encroaching bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg ..														
Allocate pass 'P' or fail 'F'. Allocate 'NA' to any irrelevant criteria numbers where condition sheet contains fewer than 13 criteria. For Woodland & Intertidal condition sheets, allocate scores of '1' '2' or '3' against each criteria assessed.														
Criterion	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	TOTAL
Result	F	P	P	F	P	P	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 passes
Photo ref														
Target note ref														
Are any criteria non-negotiable? (Y/N) If Yes are they passed?							Condition (Good/Moderate/Poor):			Fairly-poor due to sheep grazing and nutrient enrichment				
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score	Removal of undesirable species such as spear thistle, common nettle and cow parsley.													

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)		
UKHab Habitat Type(s)		
Grassland - Modified grassland		
Habitat Description		
See UKHab		
Condition Assessment Criteria		
1	There must be 6-8 species per m ² . Note - if a grassland has 9 or more species per m ² it should be classified as a moderate distinctiveness grassland habitat type. NB - this criterion is non-negotiable for achieving good condition.	
2	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	
3	Some scattered scrub (including bramble) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of shrubs with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	
4	Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area, such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	
5	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	
6	Cover of bracken less than 20%.	
7	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) and undesirable species ¹ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score
Passes 6 or 7 of 7 criteria including non-negotiable criterion 7		Good (3)
Passes 4 or 5 of 7 criteria; OR Passes 6 of 7 criteria excluding non-negotiable criterion 7		Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1, 2 or 3 of 7 criteria		Poor (1)
Notes		
Footnote 1 - Species considered undesirable for this habitat type include: Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i> , broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> , cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> .		

CONDITION ASSESSMENT PROFORMA FOR USE WITH BIODIVERSITY METRIC 3.0 - AREA BASED HABITATS

Date	16/03/2022		Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)											
Weather conditions			Unique polygon reference(s)											
Surveyor name(s)	Rachel Jackson		Metric 3.0 habitat type		Ruderal									
Project / development name	Priory Barn, Alvescot		Condition assessment required? (y/n)		Y									
Site name or location			Condition sheet used		Urban - Ruderal, Ephemeral									
Onsite or offsite?														
Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)														
Limitations (if applicable)														
Habitat description														
<p>A large soil bund (TN1) located within the grassland habitat and heavily encroached by tall ruderal with minor amounts of bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i> . Species recorded included common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , sow thistle <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> , bristly oxtongue <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> , cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> , broadleaf dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> , ribwort plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , field bindweed <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> , and mugwort <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> .</p>														
<p>Allocate pass 'P' or fail 'F'. Allocate 'NA' to any irrelevant criteria numbers where condition sheet contains fewer than 13 criteria. For Woodland & Intertidal condition sheets, allocate scores of '1' '2' or '3' against each criteria assessed.</p>														
Criterion	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	TOTAL
Result	F	P	P	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 passes
Photo ref														
Target note ref														
Are any criteria non-negotiable? (Y/N)							Condition (Good/Moderate/Poor):			Moderate				
If Yes are they passed?														
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score														

Condition Sheet: URBAN - NON PRIORITY Habitat Type	
UKHab Habitat Type	
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/ephemeral	
Habitat Description	
See UKHab	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
CORE CRITERIA - applicable to all urban habitat types :	
1	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for insects, birds and bats to live and breed. A single ecotone (i.e. scrub, grassland, herbs) should not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.
2	There is a diverse range of flowering plant species, providing nectar sources for insects. These species may be either native, or non-native but beneficial to wildlife. NB - To achieve GOOD condition, criterion 2 must be satisfied by native species only (rather than non-natives beneficial to wildlife).
3	Invasive non-native species (Schedule 9 of WCA) cover less than 5% of total vegetated area. NB - To achieve GOOD condition, criterion 3 must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).
ADDITIONAL CRITERION - only applicable to Open mosaic on previously developed land habitat type:	
4a	The site shows spatial variation, forming a mosaic of at least four early successional communities (a) to (h) PLUS bare substrate AND pools. (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland.
ADDITIONAL CRITERION - only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types:	
4b	The water table is at or near the surface throughout the year. This could be open water or saturation of soil at the surface.
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score
If 3 criteria assessed:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for good condition within criteria 2 and 3 	Good (3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for good condition within criteria 2 and 3 	Moderate (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria 	Poor (1)
If 4 criteria assessed:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for good condition within criteria 2 and 3; AND • Passes additional criterion 4a or 4b 	Good (3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passes 2 of 3 of 4 criteria; OR • Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for good condition within criteria 2 and 3 	Moderate (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria 	Poor (1)
Notes	

CONDITION ASSESSMENT PROFORMA FOR USE WITH BIODIVERSITY METRIC 3.0 - AREA BASED HABITATS

Date	16/03/2022		Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)											
Weather conditions			Unique polygon reference(s)											
Surveyor name(s)	Rachel Jackson		Metric 3.0 habitat type		Urban Tree									
Project / development name	Priory Barn, Alvescot		Condition assessment required? (y/n)		Y									
Site name or location			Condition sheet used		Urban Tree									
Onsite or offsite?														
Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)														
Limitations (if applicable)														
Habitat description														
Several small immature trees were recorded along the southern boundary of the Site within the grassland habitat. Species recorded included hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , elm <i>Ulmus procera</i> and elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> .														
Allocate pass 'P' or fail 'F'. Allocate 'NA' to any irrelevant criteria numbers where condition sheet contains fewer than 13 criteria. For Woodland & Intertidal condition sheets, allocate scores of '1' '2' or '3' against each criteria assessed.														
Criterion	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	TOTAL
Result	P	F	F	P	F	P	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 passes
Photo ref														
Target note ref														
Are any criteria non-negotiable? (Y/N) If Yes are they passed?							Condition (Good/Moderate/Poor):			Moderate				
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score														

Condition Sheet: URBAN TREES (INCLUDING STREET TREES) Habitat Type	
UKHab Habitat Type(s)	
Urban - Urban tree	
Habitat Description	
<p>Covers the following topographical formations most commonly found in urban areas¹:</p> <p>Individual Trees: Young trees over 75mm in diameter measured at 1.5m from ground level and individual semi-mature and mature trees of significant stature and size that dominant their surroundings whose canopies are not touching but that are in close proximity to other trees.</p> <p>Perimeter Blocks: Groups or stands of trees within and around boundaries of land, former field boundary trees incorporated into developments, individual trees in gardens whose canopies overlap continuously</p> <p>Linear Blocks: Lines of trees along streets, highways, railways and canals whose canopies may or may not overlap continuously.</p>	
Condition Assessment Criteria	
1	More than 70% of trees are native species.
2	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.
3	More than 50% of trees are mature ² or veteran ³ .
4	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.
5	Management regime has encouraged micro habitat sites for birds, mammals and insects e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities or loose bark etc.
6	Trees are immediately adjacent to other vegetation, and tree canopies are oversailing vegetation beneath.
FC	
Passes 5 or 6 of 6 criteria	
Passes 3 or 4 of 6 criteria	
Passes 0, 1 or 2 of 6 criteria	
Condition Assessment Score	
Good (3)	
Moderate (2)	
Poor (1)	
Notes	
<p>Footnote 1 - This covers all trees in artificial urban habitats such as private gardens, private land, institutional land and land used for transport functions; roads, streets, canals, rail, footpaths etc. Trees in urban areas can under the right conditions provide a large range of habitat opportunities, supporting lichens, invertebrates and birds. Tree planting in urban areas has for over two hundred years also introduced non-native species into towns and cities. In the context of biodiversity native species are the preferred option. However, non-native tree species can contribute positively to biodiversity richness particularly in relation to providing a seasonal food source for nectar feeders and other invertebrates as well as supporting vertebrates that feed on species that are hosted by non-native trees. Examples are early and late flowering species of <i>Prunus</i> and aphids on varieties of <i>Acer</i> providing food for species higher up the food chain. The species of trees (native or non-native) together with the intensity and type of management they are subject to will determine the biodiversity value of the trees in question. Trees in urban areas provide opportunistic sites for biodiversity to colonise and re-colonise, increasing connectivity and contributing to biodiversity critical mass between already established patches or sites. This is especially so where transport corridors are populated with mixed native species</p>	

CONDITION ASSESSMENT PROFORMA FOR USE WITH BIODIVERSITY METRIC 3.0 - AREA BASED HABITATS															
Date	16/03/2022				Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)										
Weather conditions															
Surveyor name(s)	Rachel Jackson				Unique polygon reference(s)										
Project / development name	Priory Barn, Alvescot				Metric 3.0 habitat type				Hedgerow						
Site name or location					Condition assessment required? (y/n)				Y						
Onsite or offsite?					Condition sheet used				Hedgerows						
Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)															
Limitations (if applicable)															
Habitat description															
Species-poor intact hedgerow (H1) bordering the northern boundary of the Site dominated by beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> . Hedgerow measured approx. 16m in length, 2-2.5m in height and 1m in width along whole length. H1 was subject to regular management by flailing. Little ground cover was present with some ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> and cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> recorded.															
Allocate pass 'P' or fail 'F'. Allocate 'NA' to any irrelevant criteria numbers where condition sheet contains fewer than 13 criteria. For Woodland & Intertidal condition sheets, allocate scores of '1' '2' or '3' against each criteria assessed.															
Criterion	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	\	\	\	TOTAL	
Result	P	F	P	P	P	F	P	P	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 passes	
Photo ref															
Target note ref															
Are any criteria non-negotiable? (Y/N) If Yes are they passed?							Condition (Good/Moderate/Poor):			Good					
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score															

CONDITION ASSESSMENT PROFORMA FOR USE WITH BIODIVERSITY METRIC 3.0 - AREA BASED HABITATS														
Date	16/03/2022				Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)									
Weather conditions					Unique polygon reference(s)									
Surveyor name(s)	Rachel Jackson				Metric 3.0 habitat type					Hedgerow				
Project / development name	Priory Barn, Alvescot				Condition assessment required? (y/n)					Y				
Site name or location					Condition sheet used					Hedgerows				
Onsite or offsite?														
Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)														
Limitations (if applicable)														
Habitat description														
Recently planted species-poor intact hedgerow (H2) dominated by immature beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> . Hedgerow measured approx. 10m in length, 0.5m in height and 0.5m in width along the whole length.														
Allocate pass 'P' or fail 'F'. Allocate 'NA' to any irrelevant criteria numbers where condition sheet contains fewer than 13 criteria. For Woodland & Intertidal condition sheets, allocate scores of '1' '2' or '3' against each criteria assessed.														
Criterion	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	\	\	\	TOTAL
Result	F	F	F	F	F	P	P	P	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 passes
Photo ref														
Target note ref														
Are any criteria non-negotiable? (Y/N) If Yes are they passed?							Condition (Good/Moderate/Poor):			Poor				
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score														

UKHab Habitat Type
Native hedgerow Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native hedgerow with trees Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch Native species rich hedgerow Native species rich hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native species rich hedgerow with trees Native species rich hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description
See Chapter 8 of User Guide

Condition Assessment Criteria
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics, are used for this assessment. The attributes, and the minimum criteria for achieving a favourable condition in each, are defined. The attributes use similar favourable condition criteria to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook and the handbook is the recommended source of reference for assessing individual hedgerow attributes.

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes		
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D & E)	Criteria (the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition')	Description
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types		
A1. Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees.
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.
B1. Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length (unless 'line of trees')	This is the vertical gappiness of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).
B2. Gap - hedge canopy continuity	☐ Gaps make up <10% of total length and ☐ No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal gappiness of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall gappiness, but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).
C1. Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: ☐ measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and ☐ is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	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).
C2. Undesirable perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground	The indicator species used are nettles (<i>Urtica</i> spp.), cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>) and docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.). Their presence, either singly or together, should not exceed the 20% cover threshold.
D1. Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native and neophyte species	Neophytes are plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500. For information on neophytes see the JNCC website and for information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website.
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 (e.g. excessive hedge cutting).
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only		
E1. Tree age	At least one mature tree per 30m stretch of hedgerow. A mature tree is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.	This criterion addresses if there are sufficient mature trees (within the scope of planning timescales) which are of higher value to biodiversity.
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.

Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E), as indicated in Table TS1-2 and the condition of a hedgerow is The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1-3, which is used within the biodiversity metri

TABLE TS1-3: Hedgerow condition assessment and weighting

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees		
Category	Maximum number of attributes that can fail to meet 'favourable condition' criteria in Table TS1-2	Weighting (score)
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 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 (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & B2 = Poor condition).	1
Condition categories for hedgerows with trees		
Category	Maximum number of attributes that can fail to meet 'favourable condition' criteria in Table TS1-2	Weighting (score)
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 & E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & B2 = Poor condition).	1

CONDITION ASSESSMENT PROFORMA FOR USE WITH BIODIVERSITY METRIC 3.0 - AREA BASED HABITATS														
Date	16/03/2022				Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)									
Weather conditions					Unique polygon reference(s)									
Surveyor name(s)	Rachel Jackson				Metric 3.0 habitat type					Grassland - modified grassland				
Project / development name	Priory Barn, Alvescot				Condition assessment required? (y/n)					Y				
Site name or location					Condition sheet used					Grassland Low				
Onsite or offsite?														
Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)														
Limitations (if applicable)														
Habitat description														
Area of amenity grassland used for garden and associated lawn space.														
Allocate pass 'P' or fail 'F'. Allocate 'NA' to any irrelevant criteria numbers where condition sheet contains fewer than 13 criteria. For Woodland & Intertidal condition sheets, allocate scores of '1' '2' or '3' against each criteria assessed.														
Criterion	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	TOTAL
Result	F	F	P	P	P	P	P	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 passes
Photo ref														
Target note ref														
Are any criteria non-negotiable? (Y/N) If Yes are they passed?							Condition (Good/Moderate/Poor):			Moderate				
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score	Seeding with species-rich seed mix such as Emorsgate EM3.													

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)		
UKHab Habitat Type(s)		
Grassland - Modified grassland		
Habitat Description		
See UKHab		
Condition Assessment Criteria		
1	There must be 6-8 species per m ² . Note - if a grassland has 9 or more species per m ² it should be classified as a moderate distinctiveness grassland habitat type. NB - this criterion is non-negotiable for achieving good condition.	
2	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	
3	Some scattered scrub (including bramble) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of shrubs with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	
4	Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area, such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	
5	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	
6	Cover of bracken less than 20%.	
7	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) and undesirable species ¹ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score
Passes 6 or 7 of 7 criteria including non-negotiable criterion 7		Good (3)
Passes 4 or 5 of 7 criteria; OR Passes 6 of 7 criteria excluding non-negotiable criterion 7		Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1, 2 or 3 of 7 criteria		Poor (1)
Notes		
Footnote 1 - Species considered undesirable for this habitat type include: Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i> , broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> , cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> .		

CONDITION ASSESSMENT PROFORMA FOR USE WITH BIODIVERSITY METRIC 3.0 - AREA BASED HABITATS														
Date	16/03/2022				Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)									
Weather conditions					Unique polygon reference(s)									
Surveyor name(s)	Rachel Jackson				Metric 3.0 habitat type					Orchard				
Project / development name	Priory Barn, Alvescot				Condition assessment required? (y/n)					Y				
Site name or location					Condition sheet used					Traditional Orchard				
Onsite or offsite?														
Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)														
Limitations (if applicable)														
Habitat description														
Native orchard and wildflower meadow.														
Allocate pass 'P' or fail 'F'. Allocate 'NA' to any irrelevant criteria numbers where condition sheet contains fewer than 13 criteria. For Woodland & Intertidal condition sheets, allocate scores of '1' '2' or '3' against each criteria assessed.														
Criterion	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	TOTAL
Result	F	P	F	F	P	P	P	P	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 passes
Photo ref														
Target note ref														
Are any criteria non-negotiable? (Y/N)							Condition (Good/Moderate/Poor):			Moderate				
If Yes are they passed?														
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score	Remove any undesirable grassland species when present and retain fallen dead wood within the habitat.													

Condition Sheet: ORCHARD Habitat Type		
UKHab Habitat Type		
Grassland - Traditional orchard		
Habitat Description		
See UKHab		
Condition Assessment Criteria		
1	Presence of ancient ¹ and / or veteran ² trees. NB - this criterion is non-negotiable for achieving good condition.	
2	Less than 5% of fruit trees are smothered by scrub. Small patches of dense scrub and/or scattered scrub growing between trees can be beneficial to biodiversity, however these should occupy less than 10% of ground cover.	
3	There is evidence of formative and/or restorative pruning to maintain longevity of trees.	
4	Presence of standing and/or fallen dead wood: all mature trees have standing or fallen branches, stems and stumps greater than 10 cm diameter associated with them.	
5	At least 95% of the trees are free from damage caused by humans or animals e.g. browsing, bark stripping or rubbing on non-adjusted ties.	
6	Sward height is varied (between 5 cm and 30 cm) and small patches of bare ground are present creating structural diversity. Up to 10% cover of patches of tall herb vegetation may be present.	
7	Species richness of the grassland is equivalent to a medium, high, or very high distinctiveness grassland.	
8	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) and undesirable species ³ make up less than 10% of ground cover.	
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score
Passes 6, 7 or 8 of 8 criteria, including non-negotiable criterion 1		Good (3)
Passes 4 or 5 of 8 criteria; OR Passes 6 or 7 of 8 criteria, excluding non-negotiable criterion 1		Moderate (2)
Passes 0, 1, 2 or 3 of 8 criteria		Poor (1)
Notes		
<p>Footnote 1 - Ancient trees are exceptionally valuable. Attributes can include: its great age in comparison with other trees of the same species; size, especially very wide trunk; condition; biodiversity value as a result of significant wood decay and the habitat created from the ageing process; and cultural and heritage value. Very few trees of any species become ancient. Ancient trees can be classified using the following girth guide at 1.5 m from the ground:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >2.5m for field maple, rowan, yew, birch, holly and other smaller tree species; • >4m for oaks, ash, Scot's pine, alder; • >4.5m for sycamore, lime, horse chestnut, sweet chestnut, elm species, poplar species, beech, willows, other pines and exotics. 		
<p>Footnote 2 - All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm²; 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter; 3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter; 4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs; 5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay. 		
<p>Footnote 3 - Species considered undesirable for this habitat type include: creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i> , broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>.</p>		

CONDITION ASSESSMENT PROFORMA FOR USE WITH BIODIVERSITY METRIC 3.0 - AREA BASED HABITATS															
Date	16/03/2022				Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)										
Weather conditions															
Surveyor name(s)	Rachel Jackson				Unique polygon reference(s)										
Project / development name	Priory Barn, Alvescot				Metric 3.0 habitat type						Mixed woodland				
Site name or location					Condition assessment required? (y/n)						Y				
Onsite or offsite?					Condition sheet used						Woodland				
Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)															
Limitations (if applicable)															
Habitat description															
Native copse to form natural boundary that belnds with the hedgerows and orchard habitat.															
Allocate pass 'P' or fail 'F'. Allocate 'NA' to any irrelevant criteria numbers where condition sheet contains fewer than 13 criteria. For Woodland & Intertidal condition sheets, allocate scores of '1' '2' or '3' against each criteria assessed.															
Criterion	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	TOTAL	
Result	1	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	25	
Photo ref															
Target note ref															
Are any criteria non-negotiable? (Y/N) If Yes are they passed?							Condition (Good/Moderate/Poor):			Poor					
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score	Plant at least 5 native species and seed understory with native shade tolerant grass and shrub species.														

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type					
UKHab Habitat Type(s)					
Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland					
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland					
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands					
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland					
Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland					
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved					
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed					
Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods					
Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods					
Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood					
Woodland and forest - Wet woodland					
Habitat Description					
See UKHab					
Condition Assessment Criteria					
Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per indicator	
1	Age distribution of trees ¹	Three age classes present	Two age classes present	One age class present	1
2	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland ²	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland	3
3	Invasive plant species ³	No invasive species present in woodland	Rhododendron or laurel not present, other invasive species < 10% cover	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species > 10% cover	3
4	Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel	2
5	Cover of native tree and shrub species	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native	3
6	Open space within woodland ⁴	10 – 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space, unless woodland is <10ha in which case lower threshold of 10% does not apply	21- 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	More than 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space	3
7	Woodland regeneration ⁵	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	One or two classes only present in woodland	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	1
8	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present	Greater than 25% tree mortality and/or any high risk pest or disease present	3
9	Vegetation and ground flora	Ancient woodland flora indicators present	Recognisable NVC plant community present	No recognisable NVC community	1
10	Woodland vertical structure ⁶	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland	Two storeys across all survey plots	One or less storey across all survey plots	1
11	Veteran trees ⁷	Two or more veteran trees per hectare	One veteran tree per hectare	No veteran trees present in woodland	1
12	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems and stumps	1
13	Woodland disturbance ⁸	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and/or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	2
Total score (out of a possible 39)					25
Condition Assessment Result			Condition Assessment Score		
Total score >32 (33 to 39)			Good (3)		
Total score 26 to 32			Moderate (2)		
Total score <26 (13 to 25)			Poor (1)		
Notes					
<p>Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch, cherry or Sorbus: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). A recognisable age class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age class' of young trees.</p> <p>Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.</p> <p>Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Check for presence of the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage <i>Lysichiton americanus</i>; Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>; Japanese knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i>; Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>; Shallow <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>; Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>; Variegated yellow archangel <i>Lamium strumarium subsp. argentatum</i>; and Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>.</p> <p>Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (e.g. glades, rides, footpaths, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (e.g. tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.</p> <p>Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings; saplings; and young trees of 4-7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, the regeneration indicator is gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential i.e. if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.</p> <p>Footnote 6 - This indicator is looking at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper; 2) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower); 3) Middle; 4) Lower; and 5) Shrub layer.</p> <p>Footnote 7 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Veteran trees can be classified if they have four out of the five following features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rot sites associated with wounds which are decaying >400 cm²; 2. Holes and water pockets in the trunk and mature crown >5 cm diameter; 3. Dead branches or stems >15 cm diameter; 4. Any hollowing in the trunk or major limbs; 5. Fruit bodies of fungi known to cause wood decay. <p>Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery or animal poaching; litter.</p>					

CONDITION ASSESSMENT PROFORMA FOR USE WITH BIODIVERSITY METRIC 3.0 - AREA BASED HABITATS														
Date	16/03/2022				Metric 3.0 survey reference (if condition assessment of this polygon relates to a wider habitat survey)									
Weather conditions														
Surveyor name(s)	Rachel Jackson				Unique polygon reference(s)									
Project / development name	Priory Barn, Alvescot				Metric 3.0 habitat type					Hedgerow				
Site name or location					Condition assessment required? (y/n)					Y				
Onsite or offsite?					Condition sheet used					Hedgerows				
Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)														
Limitations (if applicable)														
Habitat description														
Continuation of native beech hedgerow forming natural boundary around the Site and blending with the native copse, scattered tree and orchard habitat.														
Allocate pass 'P' or fail 'F'. Allocate 'NA' to any irrelevant criteria numbers where condition sheet contains fewer than 13 criteria. For Woodland & Intertidal condition sheets, allocate scores of '1' '2' or '3' against each criteria assessed.														
Criterion	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	TOTAL
Result	P	F	P	P	P	P	P	P	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 passes
Photo ref														
Target note ref														
Are any criteria non-negotiable? (Y/N) If Yes are they passed?							Condition (Good/Moderate/Poor):			Good				
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score														

UKHab Habitat Type
Native hedgerow Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native hedgerow with trees Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch Native species rich hedgerow Native species rich hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch Native species rich hedgerow with trees Native species rich hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch
Habitat Description
See Chapter 8 of User Guide

Condition Assessment Criteria

A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics, are used for this assessment. The attributes, and the minimum criteria for achieving a favourable condition in each, are defined. The attributes use similar favourable condition criteria to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook and the handbook is the recommended source of reference for assessing individual hedgerow attributes.

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes		
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D & E)	Criteria (the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition')	Description
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types		
A1. Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees.
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.
B1. Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length (unless 'line of trees')	This is the vertical gappiness of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).
B2. Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Ⓐ Gaps make up <10% of total length and Ⓑ No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal gappiness of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall gappiness, but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).
C1. Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: Ⓐ measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and Ⓑ is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	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).
C2. Undesirable perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground	The indicator species used are nettles (<i>Urtica</i> spp.), cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>) and docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.). Their presence, either singly or together, should not exceed the 20% cover threshold.
D1. Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native and neophyte species	Neophytes are plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500. For information on neophytes see the JNCC website and for information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website.
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 (e.g. excessive hedge cutting).
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only		
E1. Tree age	At least one mature tree per 30m stretch of hedgerow. A mature tree is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.	This criterion addresses if there are sufficient mature trees (within the scope of planning timescales) which are of higher value to biodiversity.
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.

Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E), as indicated in Table TS1-2 and the condition of a hedgerow. The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1-3, which is used within the biodiversity met