



The Ecology Co-op

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Unit 4, Langham Stables, Langham Lane, Lodsworth, West Sussex, GU28 9BU.

Tel: 01798 861 800 - E-Mail: info@ecologyco-op.co.uk - Web: www.ecologyco-op.co.uk

Biodiversity Impact Calculation

Site Name

South Hill, Thakeham (+Off-site Receptor Area –
Danefold Farm)

Issue Date

12th November 2024

Client

Cygnature Homes

Author

Owen Crawshaw

Project No: P6745

The Ecology Co-operation Ltd

Registered Office: Unit 4, Langham Stables, Langham Lane, Lodsworth, West Sussex, GU28 9BU

Company number: 8905527





Document Control

Issue No	Author	Reviewer	Issue Date	Additions/alterations	Notes
Original	Owen Crawshaw, BSc (Hons), MCIEEM	Kate Priestman, MCIEEM, CEnv	12/11/24	N/A	

Conditions of use

This report has been prepared by The Ecology Co-operation Ltd, with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the client. This report only becomes the property of the client once payment for it has been received in full.

We disclaim responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above.

This report is confidential to the client, and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk.

About the Author

This report has been prepared by Owen Crawshaw a Principal Ecologist at The Ecology Co-op, with over 10 years' experience. As a Full member of the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) he is bound by their code of professional conduct.

About the Reviewer

This report has been reviewed by Kate Priestman, who is a Principal Ecologist with over twenty years' experience. Kate has undertaken extensive survey work and reporting, encompassing a breadth of deliverables, and prepared European Protected Species licences for numerous schemes. As a Full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and a Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv), she is bound by CIEEM's code of professional conduct.



Report Summary

<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The Ecology Co-operation was commissioned by Cygnature Homes to undertake a Biodiversity Impact Calculation using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric to quantify net change in biodiversity for an off-site area at Danefold Farm in relation to a development proposal at South Hill, Thakeham.</p> <p>The on-site calculation for the development at South Hill, Thakeham was undertaken by Deepdene Ecology in July 2024.</p>
<p>Summary of Losses and Gains</p>	<p>The works at Danefold Farm will result in the retention of:</p> <p>Off-site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.241ha of g4 – modified grassland (poor condition); • 0.189ha of g3c – other neutral grassland (moderate condition); • 0.505ha of g4 – modified grassland (poor condition); and • 0.149km of h2a – native hedgerow with trees (good condition). <p>The works will seek to enhance:</p> <p>Off-site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.05ha of g4 modified grassland (poor condition) to g3c – other neutral grassland (moderate condition). <p>Post intervention the following habitats will be created:</p> <p>Off-site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.07km of h2a – native hedgerow.
<p>Final Metric Results</p>	<p>The Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation has demonstrated that the combined on-site development (South Hill, Thakeham) and off-site habitat works (Danefold Farm) will result in a likely net gain of 0.23 habitat units (+12.14%).</p> <p>The scheme will result in a likely net gain of 0.15 hedgerow units (+11.57%).</p> <p>The scheme satisfies the metric’s trading rules.</p>
<p>Does the Scheme Meet Net Gain Requirements?</p>	<p>The current scheme meets the 10% mandatory net gain value set out within the Environment Act 2021 in a way that meets the trading rules of the metric.</p>



CONTENTS PAGE

1	INTRODUCTION	5
1.1	Purpose of the Report	5
1.2	Background	5
2	POLICY AND LEGISLATION	7
3	METHODOLOGY	8
3.1	Data Sources	9
4	RESULTS	10
4.1	Existing Habitats Assessment.....	10
4.2	Habitat Losses and Gains	10
4.3	Conclusions.....	12
	APPENDIX 1 – Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets	14



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Report

As of the 12th February 2024, there is now a mandatory requirement for all new developments to demonstrate ‘net gains’ in biodiversity following the release of updated National Planning Policy Framework¹ by the Department of Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Environment Act 2021². A mandatory value of 10% net gain for all developments has also been set out within the Environment Act 2021.

This document includes a baseline ‘Biodiversity Impact Calculation’ (BIC) for off-site habitats at Danefold Farm, in relation to a proposed development at South Hill Thakeham. The calculation utilises the Statutory Biodiversity Metric and assigns ‘biodiversity units’ to the pre-existing habitats contained within a site and those that are predicted to be lost, restored and/or created once the development has been constructed. This allows an objective comparison to be made between the existing biodiversity value of a given site and the predicted biodiversity value post development, with the net change in biodiversity value subsequently quantified.

The purpose of this document is to present the findings of the BIC based on the most up-to date existing habitat survey information and the most current outline plans for the off-site receptor area. BICs provide an evidence base for discussions between the ecological consultant, developer and the local planning authority regarding on-site avoidance, on-site mitigation and off-site compensation requirements.

This report is to be read in conjunction with the *Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment* produced for the development (on-site area) by Deepdene Ecology³.

This report was commissioned and produced at the request of Cygnature Homes.

1.2 Background

An on-site calculation for the development at South Hill, Thakeham was undertaken by Deepdene Ecology in July 2024. The calculation identified an overall net gain of 0.02 habitat units (+0.98%) and a net loss of 0.09 hedgerow units (-6.96%). As a result, it was concluded that an off-site receptor area would be required to deliver the necessary unit to achieve a 10% net gain in biodiversity and satisfy the trading rules of the metric.

Two parcels of land were identified within Danefold Farm, West Grinstead as potential off-site receptor areas.

The site was subject to a walkover survey on 4th November 2024, undertaken by The Ecology Co-op.

Habitats (UKHab) within the site and along the site boundaries are shown in (Figure 1), these include:

¹ HM Government (2023). National Planning Policy Framework. Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government. Available online at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF_December_2023.pdf

² HM Government (2021). Environment Act 2021 Available online at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

³ Deepdene Ecology (2024). *Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment – South Hill, Storrington Road, Thakeham.*



- g4 – modified grassland;
- g3c – other neutral grassland; and
- h2a – native hedgerow with trees.

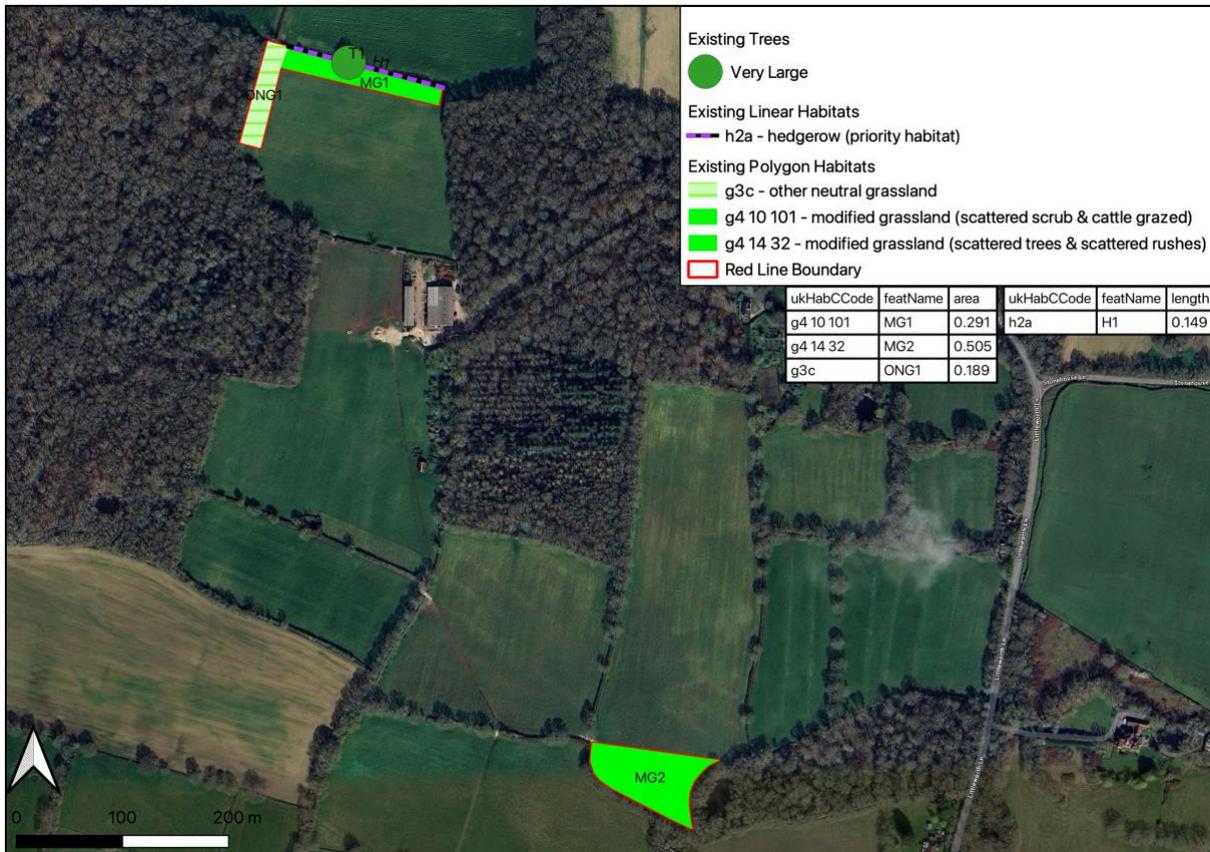


Figure 1. UKHab map showing existing habitats within the off-site areas of Danefold Farm. Produced using QGIS software, version 3.16.3 (Hannover).



Figure 2. UKHab map showing proposed off-site habitats within Danefold Farm. Produced using QGIS software, version 3.16.3 (Hannover).

2 POLICY AND LEGISLATION

NPPF (2023)

The NPPF sets out the Government's view on how planners should balance nature conservation with development and helps ensure that Government meets its biodiversity commitments with regards to the operation of the planning system.

Paragraph 180d, states that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the local environment by:

- “*minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.*”

Paragraph 185b, states that to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should;

- “*promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.*”

Paragraph 186d, states that when determining planning applications, authorities should apply the following principle:



- “development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

Environment Act (2021)

The Environment Act sets a target of halting the decline in species through the inclusion of a legally binding 2030 species abundance target. Aiming to restore natural habitats and enhance biodiversity, the Act requires new developments to improve or create habitats for nature (through mechanisms such as mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain), and tackle deforestation. Going forwards, UK businesses will need to look closely at their supply chains as amongst other measures they will be prohibited from using commodities associated with wide-scale deforestation. Woodland protection measures are also strengthened through the Act.

Local Policy

A summary of Horsham District Council’s Policies relating to Biodiversity Net Gain are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. A summary of Horsham District Council’s policies relating to Biodiversity Net Gain.

Policy number/title	Policy summary
Horsham District Council – Local Plan 2023-2040	<p>Strategic Policy HA1: Strategic Site Development Principles of the current Local Plan from Horsham District Council³ notes that it will support development proposals which:</p> <p><i>“1. The design and layout of the development is landscape-led, responding to, and complementing, positive landscape characteristics and qualities of the site and surrounding area. A strong landscape buffer shall be provided to any open countryside beyond the allocation to provide a robust, long-term defensible boundary to the development. Development will be designed to a high quality that is locally distinctive, uses local materials and accords with garden community principles. Proposals should also be designed to bring forward healthy communities and lifestyles.</i></p> <p><i>2. Masterplans will be expected to identify key areas of biodiversity enhancement, demonstrating that a minimum of 12% biodiversity net gain can be achieved. It is expected that development will avoid impacts on biodiversity through good design, responding and complementing existing features, and that any SuDS features will be incorporated into the provision of net gain.”</i></p>

3 METHODOLOGY

This BIC uses the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation tool published by Natural England⁴. This is used to calculate ‘habitat units’ and ‘hedgerow units’ by multiplying the area (ha) or lengths (km), ‘distinctiveness’ (habitat type), ‘condition’ (quality), and strategic significance (location in relation to the authority’s local strategy) of each habitat parcel.

The calculation provides a negative value to the biodiversity units where habitat is being directly lost to development. Where habitats are enhanced or created on-site, or off-site, the calculation gives a positive value

⁴ Natural England (2023) *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Calculation Tool*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>



but adds risk factors that account for uncertainty - difficulty in creating new habitats and time delays while they establish; habitats that are more difficult to restore or that will take a long time to reach a set target condition will score lower and therefore make a smaller positive contribution.

Where on-site gains are equal to or larger than the losses, the project is deemed to have neutral biodiversity impact or biodiversity 'net gain' respectively.

Where on-site gains do not outweigh on-site losses and a biodiversity 'net loss' is calculated, this becomes an 'offset requirement'. Offsets can be provided by further habitat creation or enhancement in-situ or elsewhere and are assessed using the same metric to balance the predicted gains against the losses to ensure no net loss will be achieved. It follows that a biodiversity net gain can still be achieved by providing higher biodiversity gains through the offset than the net loss resulting from the development.

Note that the metric does not allow for 'trading down'; one of the key principles in measuring biodiversity net losses or gains is that habitats of high ecological importance cannot be offset by the creation of larger areas of habitats with lower value. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation tool includes a 'trading down correction' that deducts the number of biodiversity units that are not accounted for through the creation of equivalent high distinctive habitats than that lost. For example, the loss of a small area of lowland meadow priority habitat (very high distinctiveness) will not be offset by a larger area of modified grassland (low distinctiveness) and will only be offset by an equivalent area of habitat of the same distinctiveness or higher.

3.1 Data Sources

This calculation uses the most up to date survey information, using botanical data gathered during a site visit on 4th November 2024 and specific condition assessments which were undertaken on the same date. The areas of each habitat category were measured using The UKHab App⁵ and GIS mapping tools (QGIS). Condition assessments were made in accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition assessments document⁶ and the Statutory Biodiversity Metric: draft user guide⁷. Applying the precautionary principle, a presumption for the higher condition was used where there was any uncertainty in the condition of existing habitats.

On-site habitat tabs of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation tool were completed by Deepdene Ecology³, these values were used by The Ecology Co-op to produce a complete metric covering both on-site (South Hill, Thakeham) and Off-site (Danefold Farm) areas.

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation tool uses a separate calculator spreadsheet for linear features. This works under the same principles as above but replaces areas of habitat with linear length of a feature. It should be noted that because linear features often have higher ecological importance, linear habitats are assigned higher distinctiveness and must be offset with other linear features. The hedgerow units generated for linear features are not equivalent or interchangeable with biodiversity calculations for areas of habitat.

⁵<https://ecountability.co.uk/ukhabsurvey-app/>

⁶ Natural England (2023) *Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessments* Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>

⁷ Natural England (2023). *Statutory Biodiversity Metric draft user guide*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>



4 RESULTS

4.1 Existing Habitats Assessment

A summary of habitats and condition assessments is provided in Table 2 with assessments of strategic significance set out in **Error! Reference source not found.** Full results of condition assessments for habitats which require it (using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition assessment document) are provided in Appendix 1.

Deepdene Ecology calculated an on-site (South Hill, Thakeham) baseline of 1.88 habitat units and 1.26 hedgerow units. Post-intervention (on-site only) this is expected to result in an overall gain of 0.02 habitat units (+0.98%) and a loss of 0.09 hedgerow units (-6.96%).

The off-site (Danefold Farm) calculated baseline is 3.1 habitat units and 1.79 hedgerow units.

Table 2. Existing off-site habitat conditions at Danefold Farm.

Habitats		Condition Assessments
UK Habitat (UKHab) Classification System	Feature Name	Condition
g4 – modified grassland	MG1	Poor
g3c – other neutral grassland	ONG1	Moderate
g4 – modified grassland	MG2	Poor
h2a – native hedgerow with trees	H1	Good

Strategic significance of the off-site habitats was assigned in line with the strategic significance of the same habitats assessed by Deepdene Ecology for the on-site (South Hill, Thakeham) calculations.

The spatial risk assessment of all habitats within the off-site (Danefold Farm) areas were assigned as “*compensation inside LPA boundary or NCA of impact site*”. The on-site (South Hill, Thakeham) and off-site (Danefold Farm) areas both exist within Horsham District Council Local Planning Authority’s administrative boundary.

There are no irreplaceable habitats contained within the off-site areas.

4.2 Habitat Losses and Gains

The works at Danefold Farm will result in the retention of:

Off-site

- 0.241ha of g4 – modified grassland (poor condition);
- 0.189ha of g3c – other neutral grassland (moderate condition);
- 0.505ha of g4 – modified grassland (poor condition); and
- 0.149km of h2a – native hedgerow with trees (good condition).



The works will seek to enhance:

Off-site

- 0.05ha of g4 modified grassland (poor condition) to g3c – other neutral grassland (moderate condition).

Post intervention the following habitats will be created:

Off-site

- 0.07km of h2a – native hedgerow.

The overall results of the calculations are presented in Table 3. Please refer to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation tool supplied with this document (submitted separately) for full details of the calculation.



Table 3. Headline results of the BIC of South Hill, Thakeham including off-site compensation at Danefold Farm.

On-site baseline	Habitat units	1.88	
	Hedgerow units	1.26	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	1.90	
	Hedgerow units	1.18	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site net change <small>(units & percentage)</small>	Habitat units	0.02	0.98%
	Hedgerow units	-0.09	-6.96%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%
Off-site baseline	Habitat units	3.10	
	Hedgerow units	1.79	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Off-site post-intervention <small>(Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	3.31	
	Hedgerow units	2.02	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Off-site net change <small>(units & percentage)</small>	Habitat units	0.21	6.77%
	Hedgerow units	0.23	13.10%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%
Combined net unit change <small>(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	0.23	
	Hedgerow units	0.15	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Spatial risk multiplier (SRM) deductions	Habitat units	0.00	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
FINAL RESULTS			
Total net unit change <small>(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	0.23	
	Hedgerow units	0.15	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Total net % change <small>(Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)</small>	Habitat units	12.14%	
	Hedgerow units	11.57%	
	Watercourse units	0.00%	
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓		

4.3 Conclusions

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation has demonstrated that the combined on-site development (South Hill, Thakeham) and off-site habitat works (Danefold Farm) will result in a likely net gain of 0.23 habitat units (+12.14%).

The scheme will result in a likely net gain of 0.15 hedgerow units (+11.57%).

The scheme satisfies the metric's trading rules.

The current scheme meets the 10% mandatory net gain value set out within the Environment Act 2021 and satisfies the trading rules within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

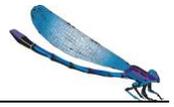
As a provider of net gain outside of the redline boundary of the South Hill, Thakeham site, Danefold Farm



South Hill, Thakeham (+Off-site Receptor Area) – BIC

will need to be registered on the national biodiversity gains site register.

Should you need any further advice on the information provided above, please do not hesitate to contact The Ecology Co-op.



APPENDIX 1 – Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets



Record 26267366 Organisation: The Ecology Co-op

Created: Nov 4, 2024 PENDING

Results | Condition Assessment | General Species | Photos & Activity

Grassland
Metric Habitat
Modified grassland

Habitat Notes
MG1

15
Total Species

0
Quadrats recorded

0.0
Mean species per quadrat

2
Total native woody species

UKHabit Primary Name
Modified grassland

UKHabit Combined Code
g4 10 101

Secondary Code 1
10
Secondary Name 1
Scattered scrub

Secondary Code 2
101
Secondary Name 2
Cattle grazed

g4
Primary Code

1
Condition Assessment Score

Poor
Condition Assessment Results

2
Distinctiveness

Lng: Lat: Area: 0.291ha

Record 26267366 Organisation: The Ecology Co-op

Created: Nov 4, 2024 PENDING

Condition Assessment | Results | General Species | Photos & Activity

Score: 1 **Result: Poor** Copy Data

Condition Criteria Assessment for Low Distinctiveness Grassland

A. There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m2 present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1).	<input type="button" value="FALSE"/>
B. 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 vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	<input type="button" value="TRUE"/>
C. Scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area.	<input type="button" value="FALSE"/>
D. Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area.	<input type="button" value="TRUE"/>
E. Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).	<input type="button" value="TRUE"/>
F. Cover of bracken is <20%.	<input type="button" value="TRUE"/>
G. There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981)	<input type="button" value="TRUE"/>



Record 26267366

Created: Nov 4, 2024 | Owen Crawshaw

Organisation: The Ecology Co-op

Export Record

PENDING

Results | Condition Assessment | General Species | **Photos & Activity**

Photos of habitat features and relating to the condition assessment [Upload image](#)



Activity

There are no activity logs



Record 26267394 | Organisation: The Ecology Co-op

Created: Nov 4, 2024 | Owen Crawshaw

Results | Condition Assessment | General Species | Photos & Activity

Grassland
Metric Broad Habitat

Habitat Notes
ONG1

UKHab Primary Name
Other neutral grassland

UKHab Combined Code
g3c

2
Condition Assessment Score

Moderate
Condition Assessment Results

4
Distinctiveness

Lng: Lat: Area: 0.189ha

21
Total Species

0
Quadrats recorded

0.0
Mean species per quadrat

0
Total native woody species

Record 26267394 | Organisation: The Ecology Co-op

Created: Nov 4, 2024 | Owen Crawshaw

Results | **Condition Assessment** | General Species | Photos & Activity

Score: 2

Result: Moderate

[Copy Data](#)

Condition Criteria Assessment for High Grassland

<p>A. The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific grassland habitat type. Indicator species listed by UKHab for the specific grassland habitat type are consistently present.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TRUE
<p>B. 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.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TRUE
<p>C. Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> FALSE
<p>D. Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg) less than 5%.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TRUE
<p>E. Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> TRUE
<p>F. There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in criterion 5 above cannot contribute towards this count).</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> FALSE

Record 26267394 | Organisation: The Ecology Co-op

Created: Nov 4, 2024 | Owen Crawshaw

Results | Condition Assessment | General Species | **Photos & Activity**

Photos of habitat features and relating to the condition assessment

[Upload Image](#)

Activity

There are no activity logs



Record 26267417 Export Record

Created: Nov 4, 2024 | Owen Crawshaw PENDING

Results | Condition Assessment | General Species | Photos & Activity

Grassland
Metric Habitat: Modified grassland

Habitat Notes: MG2

12
Total Species

0
Quadrats recorded

0.0
Mean species per quadrat

0
Total native woody species

UKHab Primary Name: **Modified grassland** g4
Primary Code

UKHab Combined Code: g4 14 32

Secondary Code 1: 14 Secondary Name 1: Scattered rushes
Secondary Code 2: 32 Secondary Name 2: Scattered trees

1
Condition Assessment Score

Poor
Condition Assessment Results

2
Distinctiveness



Lng: Lat: Area: 0.505ha

Record 26267417 Export Record

Created: Nov 4, 2024 | Owen Crawshaw PENDING

Results | Condition Assessment | General Species | Photos & Activity

Score: 1

Result: Poor

Copy Data

Condition Criteria Assessment for Low Distinctiveness Grassland

A. There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m2 present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1).	<input type="button" value="FALSE"/>
B. 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 vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	<input type="button" value="TRUE"/>
C. Scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area.	<input type="button" value="TRUE"/>
D. Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area.	<input type="button" value="TRUE"/>
E. Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).	<input type="button" value="TRUE"/>
F. Cover of bracken is <20%.	<input type="button" value="TRUE"/>
G. There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981)	<input type="button" value="TRUE"/>



C•reO P6877 Danefold Farm, West Grinstead Organisation: The Ecology Co-op

Record 26267417 Export Record

Created: Nov 4, 2024 Owen Crawshaw PENDING

Results Condition Assessment General Species **Photos & Activity**

Photos of habitat features and relating to the condition assessment [Upload Image](#)



Activity

There are no activity logs



C+reO P6877 Danefeld Farm, West Grinstead Organisation: The Ecology Co-op

Record 26267386 Export Record

Created: Nov 4, 2024 Owen Crawshaw PENDING

Results Condition Assessment General Species Photos & Activity

N/A Metric Habitat: Native hedgerow
Metric Broad Habitat

Habitat Notes: H1

3 Condition Assessment Score **Good** Condition Assessment Results **2** Distinctiveness

5 Total Species **0** Quadrats recorded **0.0** Mean species per quadrat **5** Total native woody species

UKHub Primary Name: Native hedgerow **h2a** Primary Code
UKHub Combined Code: h2a

Lng: Lat: Length: 0.150km

C+reO P6877 Danefeld Farm, West Grinstead Organisation: The Ecology Co-op

Record 26267386 Export Record

Created: Nov 4, 2024 Owen Crawshaw PENDING

Results **Condition Assessment** General Species Photos & Activity

Score: 3 **Result: Good** Copy Data

Condition Criteria Assessment for Hedgerow

A1. Is height >1.5m average along length?	TRUE
A2. Is width >1.5m along length?	TRUE
B1. Is ground to canopy base gap <0.5m for >90% of length?	TRUE
B2. Are canopy gaps <10% total length AND no canopy gaps >5m?	TRUE
C1. Is there >1m width undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation >90% length?	TRUE
C2. Do plants indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of undisturbed ground?	TRUE
D1. >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native and neophyte species?	TRUE
D2. >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities?	TRUE



C+reO P6877 Danefold Farm, West Grinstead Organisation: The Ecology Co-op

Record 26267386 Export Record

Created: Nov 4, 2024 Owen Crawshaw PENDING

Results Condition Assessment General Species **Photos & Activity**

Photos of habitat features and relating to the condition assessment [Upload image](#)



Activity

There are no activity logs

The screenshot shows a web interface for a record. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the C+reO logo, the record ID 'P6877 Danefold Farm, West Grinstead', and the organization 'The Ecology Co-op'. Below this is a header for 'Record 26267386' with an 'Export Record' button. The main content area shows the record was created on 'Nov 4, 2024' by 'Owen Crawshaw' and is in a 'PENDING' state. There are four tabs: 'Results', 'Condition Assessment', 'General Species', and 'Photos & Activity'. The 'Photos & Activity' tab is active. Under this tab, there is a section titled 'Photos of habitat features and relating to the condition assessment' with an 'Upload image' button. A single photo is displayed, showing a field with tall grass and trees under a cloudy sky. To the right of the photo is an 'Activity' section, which is currently empty and contains the text 'There are no activity logs'.