



Biodiversity Net Gain Feasibility Assessment Report

Chapel Road, Barns
Green

July 2026 | Project Ref 11650B



Championing a sustainable
natural environment



RTPI
Chartered Town Planners

Project Number: 11650B

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1. Introduction

- 1.1** The Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Feasibility Assessment report has been prepared by HCUK Group on behalf of Shanly Homes Ltd in support for the proposed redevelopment of Chapel Road, Barns Green, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 0PS. The site area within the red line boundary (henceforth referred to as 'the Site') is 1.98 hectares (ha) and the Site centre is at national grid reference TQ 12538 27148.
- 1.2** The study area is the site boundary shown on Figure 1, Appendix 1. The Site is located west of Barns Green, bordered by a road to the north and east. Residential dwellings are located to the east and sports club buildings and playing fields to the north. Boundary hedgerows and tree lines provide habitat connectivity to parcels of ancient and priority deciduous woodland, as well as to grassland fields across the wider landscape.
- 1.3** This BNG Feasibility Assessment report has been prepared alongside the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) ¹ to support the planning application.

The Context

- 1.4** The Proposed Development is for the construction of residential units and associated hardstanding and soft landscaping. The Proposed Development is illustrated by the proposed site plan shown in Appendix 2.

Purpose of the BNG Assessment

- 1.5** The purpose of the BNG assessment is to:
- Summarise the baseline and post-development biodiversity value of the habitats on site using the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool².

¹ HCUK Group Ltd (2026) 11650B Chapel Road, Barns Green Ecological Impact Assessment report.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>

- Detail the results of the biodiversity metric calculations based on the outline masterplan to demonstrate whether the site will feasibly result in the target 10% net gain for biodiversity.
- Outline the habitat retention, creation, management, and enhancement measures required to achieve the target BNG and to ensure compliance with The Environment Act 2021 and other relevant legislation³.
- Provide recommendations on how to achieve the target BNG, where required.

Key Legislation

1.6 The main pieces of UK legislation relating to biodiversity net gain:

The Environment Act 2021 introduces a framework to improve and protect the natural environment, overseen by the newly created Office for Environmental Protection. The Act introduces new statutory requirements, including the duty for local authorities to create new local nature recovery strategies. The Act also introduces a new mandatory requirement for developments to achieve measurable biodiversity net gain. All planning permissions in England (subject to exemptions) must be granted subject to a new general pre-commencement condition that requires approval of a biodiversity gain plan. The planning authority would only approve the biodiversity gain plan if the biodiversity value attributable to a development exceeds the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat by a minimum of 10%.

1.7 The reader is referred to the original legislation for definitive interpretation.

³ See www.legislation.gov.uk

2. Methodology

Biodiversity Net Gain Calculations

2.1 The Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool Version 1.0.4 was used to determine whether the site will feasibly achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain, following the guidance within the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool user guide⁴ and CIEEM's Biodiversity Net Gain Good Practise Principles for Development⁵.

2.2 The information entered into the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator comprised:

- Broad Habitat;
- Habitat Type;
- Area (ha) or Length (km);
- Condition (N/A, Poor, Moderate, Good); and
- Strategic Significance.

2.3 This data is used to calculate the number of Biodiversity Units for each habitat parcel and the site as a whole. The formula is set out below:

Biodiversity Unit = (Area x Distinctiveness x Condition) x (Strategic Significance)

2.4 The BNG assessment has been undertaken by Sophie Barrell MEdol (Hons) MCIEEM, Ecology Manager at HCUK Group Ltd, a full Chartered Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) with over 12 years' professional consultancy experience.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>

⁵ CIEEM, CIRIA & IEMA (2016). Biodiversity Net Gain – Good Practice Principles For Development. <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Biodiversity-Net-Gain-Principles.pdf>

- 2.5** The site baseline was taken to be the habitat types, areas and conditions on site during the UK Habitats Classification survey and condition assessment undertaken in November 2025 and June 2026 detailed within the EclA report⁶.
- 2.6** The metric is divided into three sections: area-based habitats, hedgerow linear habitats, and watercourse linear features. The overall biodiversity score of the project is taken as the lowest-scoring change of these different habitat groups.
- 2.7** No standalone linear watercourse features are present on or adjacent to site. As such, this metric section is not included within the BNG calculations for this site.
- 2.8** The strategic significance of the site location was assessed in line with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric user guide. West Sussex Local Nature Recovery Strategy⁷ was consulted to identify whether the site had been formally identified in a local strategy of high strategic significance. MAGIC⁸ was also used to look at the proximity of the site to priority habitats and designated sites to assess whether the site falls within an ecologically desirable location of medium strategic significance.
- 2.9** The habitats to be retained, created and/or enhanced were provisionally taken to be the potential available areas as shown on the masterplan in Appendix 2 and illustrated within Figure 6, Appendix 1.
- 2.10** The Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition assessments were also used to determine the target habitat condition post development⁹.

Assessment Limitations and Assumptions

- 2.11** Most of the ecological data remains valid for only short periods due to the inherently transient nature of the subject. The survey results for which the BNG calculations are based on are considered accurate for one to two years, assuming no significant considerable changes to the site conditions.

⁶ HCUK Group Ltd (2026) 11650B Chapel Road, Barns Green Ecological Impact Assessment report.

⁷ West Sussex County Council (2026). West Sussex Local Nature Recovery Strategy
<https://yourvoice.westsussex.gov.uk/lnrs-west>

⁸ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>

2.12 This report assumes that construction will commence within 1-2 years of the date of the assessment in accordance with the British Standard 42020:2013 unless otherwise stated.

2.13 The following assumptions have been made and therefore associated limitations are to be considered:

- Protected and notable species are not a consideration within this report.
- All habitat areas and lengths included within the biodiversity metric are approximate and given to four decimal places where appropriate.
- In accordance with the Environment Act 2021, if habitat clearance or degradation has taken place, the habitat baseline is determined based on conditions present in January 2020 or immediately prior to the degradation¹⁰. As such, satellite imagery is utilized to support the UK Habitat Classification assessment. If the condition of the baseline habitats cannot be determined due to habitat degradation, the habitats will be assumed to be in good condition.
- The tree helper tool within the metric has been used to estimate the areas for existing and proposed planted individual urban and rural trees.

2.14 Update BNG metric calculations will be required on receipt of the final detailed landscape masterplan for the proposed development.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-net-gain>

3. Biodiversity Net Gain Calculations

Strategic Significance

- 3.1** The Site is not identified within the West Sussex Local Nature Recovery Strategy¹¹. As such, the site location was determined to be in an area of low strategic significance and was classified within the category of 'area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy'.

Baseline Biodiversity Units

- 3.2** The baseline habitats on site were identified in the UK Habitat Classification survey detailed in the EclA report¹², and are shown in Figure 5, Appendix 1. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric summarises the baseline area, and hedgerow linear habitats present on site as applicable, with their assessed conditions, baseline area/length and biodiversity units (BU).
- 3.3** The condition assessments results for each baseline habitat are presented in Appendix 3 with the exception of the habitats for which condition assessments are not applicable.

Post-development Biodiversity Units

- 3.4** The habitats post-development were provisionally taken to be the available areas as shown on the masterplan in Appendix 2 and illustrated within Figure 6, Appendix 1. These include:
- Retention of the majority of the tree lines and hedgerows along the boundaries of the Site.
 - Loss of 15m of good condition native hedgerow (H3) to facilitate the access road.

¹¹ West Sussex County Council (2026). West Sussex Local Nature Recovery Strategy
<https://yourvoice.westsussex.gov.uk/lnrs-west>

¹² HCUK Group Ltd (2026) 11650B Chapel Road, Barns Green Ecological Impact Assessment report.

- Enhancement of native hedgerow H2 from poor condition to moderate condition species-rich hedgerow.
- Loss of the poor condition other neutral grassland on Site.
- Creation of 0.337 ha of good condition other neutral grassland (Emorsgate EM4 Meadow Mixture for Clay Soils and EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands within the proposed attenuation basins).
- Creation of 0.797 ha of residential buildings and associated hardstanding infrastructure.
- Creation of 0.626 ha of vegetated gardens.
- Creation of 0.031 ha of flowering lawn (moderate condition modified grassland) (EL1 Flowering Lawn Mix).
- Creation of 0.061 ha of amenity grassland (poor condition modified grassland)
- Creation of 0.019 ha of rain gardens.
- Planting of 38 small urban trees outside of residential ownership.

3.5 There are no riverine habitats at the baseline or post development stage to consider.

3.6 The full details are provided within the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator for the Site (ref. 11650-b-chapel-road-barns-green-metric-calculation-tool-statutory).

4. Conclusions

4.1 The above BNG feasibility assessment results in an approximate net unit change of:

- -39.23% for area habitats (7.52 biodiversity units pre-development, and targeting 4.57 biodiversity units post-development); and
- 10.04% for hedgerow linear habitats (3.06 biodiversity units pre-development, and targeting 3.37 biodiversity units post-development).

4.2 The full details are provided within the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric, with the summary page shown below.

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	2.95
	Hedgerow units	0.31
	Watercourse units	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Area habitat units	-39.23%
	Hedgerow units	10.04%
	Watercourse units	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	No - Check Trading Summaries ▲	

4.3 The final BNG percentage score of the site is taken as the lowest score from the area, hedgerow linear or watercourse linear habitats.

4.4 As a result, the assessment concludes that the proposed development will not meet the target 10% BNG.

4.5 As the proposed development will not meet the target BNG on site based on current plans, compensation comprising off-site habitat creation and enhancement should be considered in addition to achieve the target BNG. Alternatively purchasing of biodiversity credits from a suitable habitat bank (subject to credit availability), or purchasing statutory biodiversity credits¹³ can result in achieving the target BNG, as part of a planning condition.

¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/statutory-biodiversity-credit-prices>

- 4.6** The details of the habitat creation, enhancement measures, and the management over 30 years on and off-site site will be included within a Biodiversity Gain Plan and Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP), as part of a planning condition.

Appendix 1 - Figures

Figure 1: Site Plan

Figure 2: Internationally Designated Sites within 10km

Figure 3: Nationally and Locally Designated Sites within 2km

Figure 4: Priority Habitats within 1km

Figure 5: UK Habitat Classification map

Figure 6: Post-development proposed habitats



LEGEND

 Site boundary



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Client:
Shanly Homes Ltd

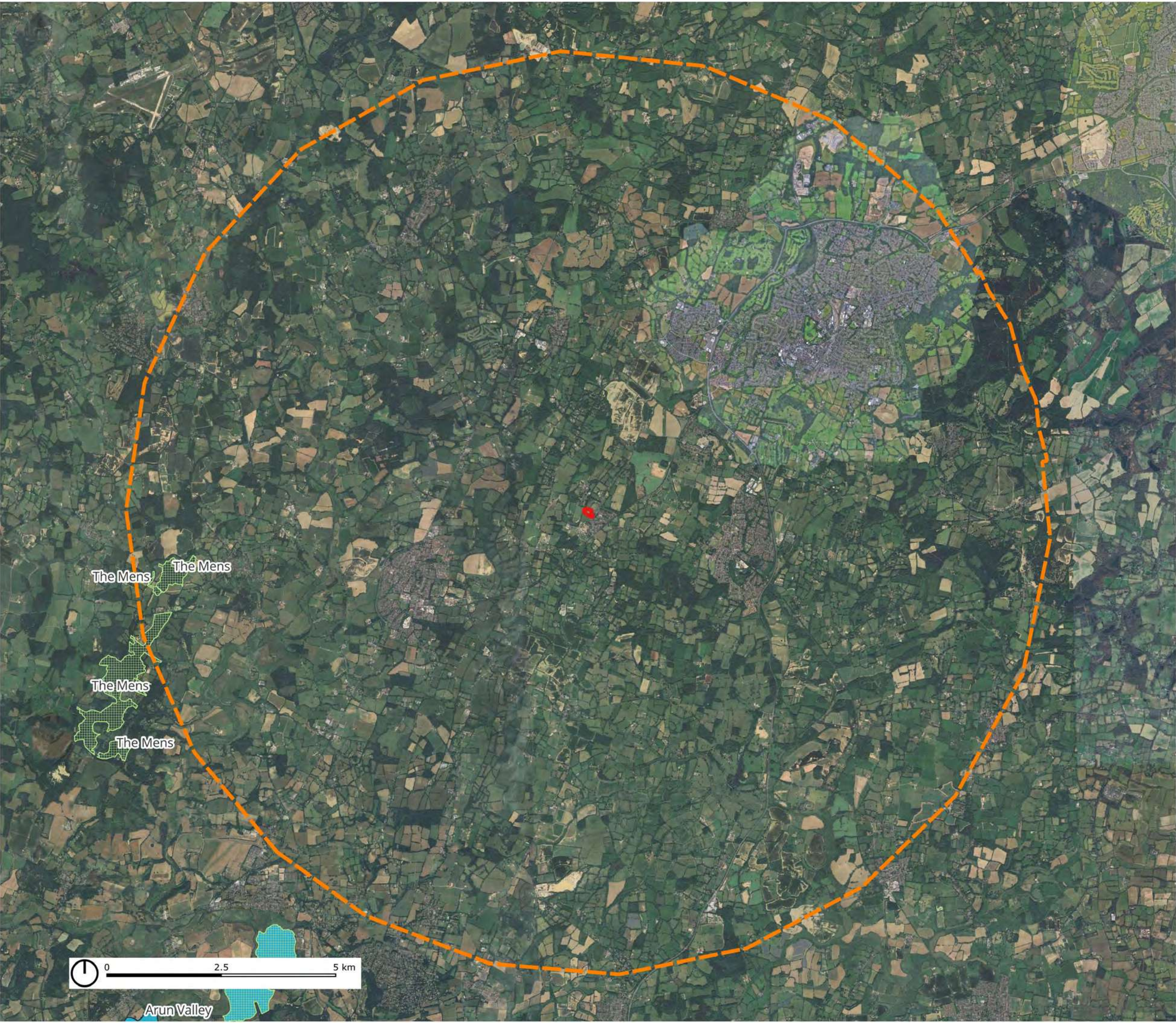
Project:
Chapel Road, Barns Green, Horsham

Description:
Site Location Plan

Status:
Preliminary

Scale: 1:1,500 @ A3	Drawn Check SB CB	Date: 07/11/2025
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Job Number: 11650B	Drawing Number: Figure 01	Revision 01
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LEGEND

- Site boundary
- 10km Buffer
- Ramsar
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Special Protection Areas

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Client:
Shanly Homes Ltd

Project:
Chapel Road, Barns Green, Horsham

Description:
Internationally Designated Sites within 10km

Status:
Preliminary

Scale: 1:78,000 @ A3	Drawn Check SB CB	Date: 07/11/2025
Job Number: 11650B	Drawing Number: Figure 02	Revision 01



LEGEND

- Site boundary
- 2km Buffer
- Local Nature Reserves
- National Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest

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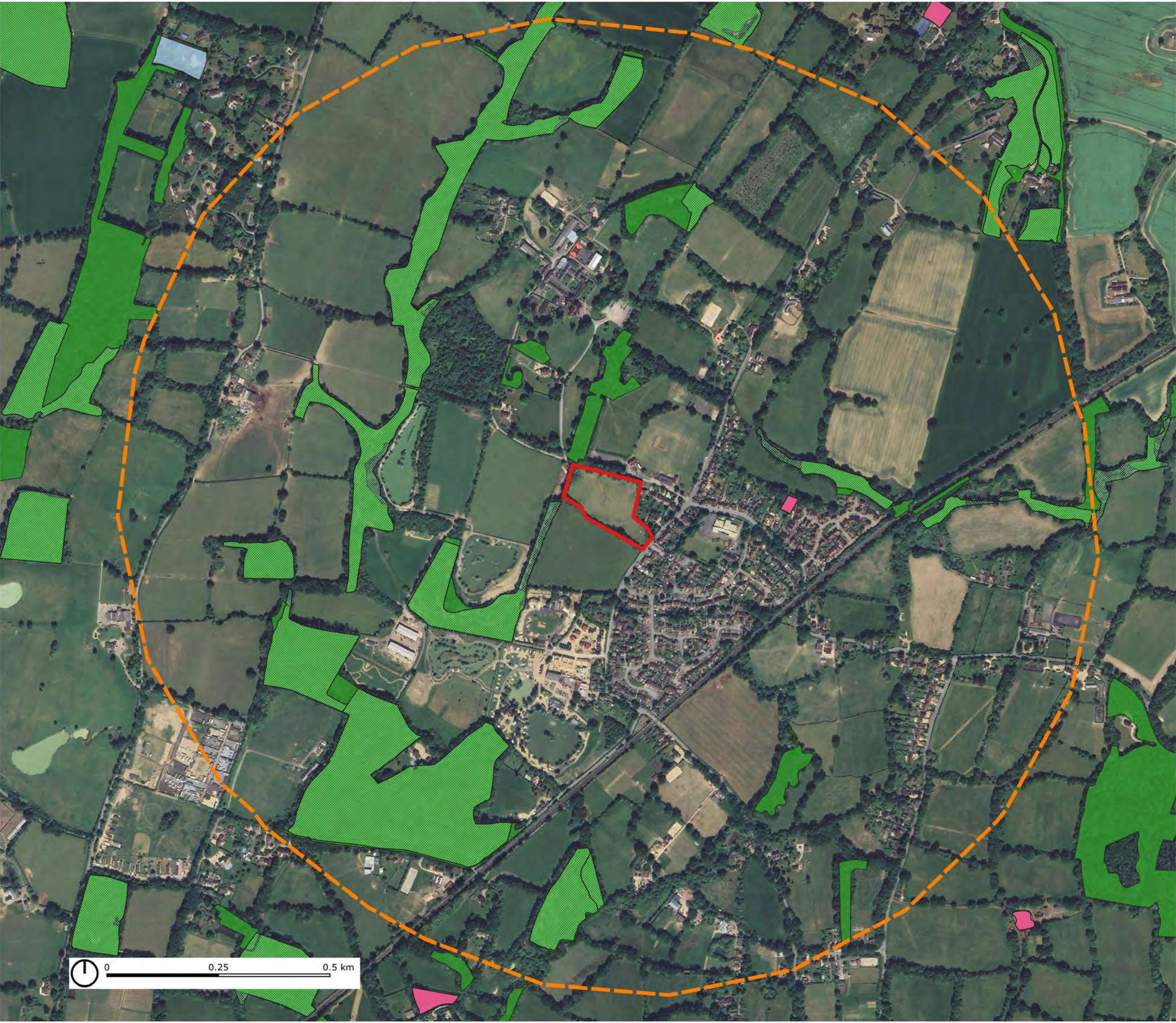
Client:
Shanly Homes Ltd

Project:
Chapel Road, Barns Green, Horsham

Description:
Nationally Designated Sites within 2km

Status:
Preliminary

Scale: 1:18,000 @ A3	Drawn Check SB CB	Date: 07/11/2025
Job Number: 11650B	Drawing Number: Figure 03	Revision 01



LEGEND

- Site boundary
- 1km Buffer
- Deciduous woodland
- Ancient woodland
- Traditional orchards

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Client:
Shanly Homes Ltd

Project:
Chapel Road, Barns Green, Horsham

Description:
Priority Habitats within 1km

Status:
Preliminary

Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3	Drawn Check SB CB	Date: 07/11/2025
Job Number: 11650B	Drawing Number: Figure 04	Revision 01

ARCHAEOLOGY | ECOLOGY | HERITAGE | LANDSCAPE | PLANNING | VISUALISATIONS



LEGEND

- Site boundary
- g3c6 103 124 - Lolium-Cynosurus neutral grassland; horse grazed; anthills
- g4 16 81 - modified grassland; tall forbs; ruderal
- h3h - mixed scrub
- u1b - developed land. sealed surface
- h2a6 - other native hedgerow
- h2b - non-native ornamental hedgerow
- w1f 33 - line of trees
- w1f 33 50 - line of trees; ditch
- w1f 34 - ecologically valuable line of trees

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Client:
Shanly Homes Ltd

Project:
Chapel Road, Barns Green, Horsham

Description:
UK Habitat Classification Survey Map

Status:
Preliminary

Scale: 1:800 @ A3	Drawn Check SB CB	Date: 07/12/2025
Job Number: 11650B	Drawing Number: Figure 05	Revision 01

ARCHAEOLOGY | ECOLOGY | HERITAGE | LANDSCAPE | PLANNING | VISUALISATIONS



LEGEND

- Site boundary
- Proposed wildflower areas and attenuation pond (other neutral grassland in good condition)
- Proposed flowering lawn (modified grassland in moderate condition)
- Proposed amenity grassland (poor condition modified garssland)
- Proposed rain garden
- Proposed vegetated garden
- Proposed developed land

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Client: Shanly Homes Ltd		
Project: Chapel Road, Barns Green, Horsham		
Description: Post-development proposed habitat plan		
Status: Preliminary		
Scale: 1:800 @ A3	Drawn Check SB CB	Date: 22/07/2026
Job Number: 11650B	Drawing Number: Figure 06	Revision 01

Appendix 2 – Proposed Site Plans



Rev	Date	Description
1	20.04.26	Initial Design
2	20.04.26	Revised Design
3	20.04.26	Final Design

SHANLY
— HOMES —

Project
Chapel Road
Barns Green

Planning

Drawing
Site Layout

Date 20.04.26	Scale @ A1 1:500	Drawn CE
Drawing number 1425/Pln/101	Revision -	

Appendix 3 – Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)														
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type														
Grassland - Modified grassland														
Habitat Description														
Modified grassland; tall fords; ruderal														
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification														
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site Chapel Road, Barns Green	Survey date and Surveyor name	05/11/2025 SB											
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	N/A											
Limitations (if applicable)	Survey undertaken outside of the optimum botanical survey period- to be updated	Habitat parcel reference												
		30362747												
		Grid reference												
Condition Assessment Criteria		TQ 12460 27200											Notes (such as justification)	
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)												
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.	No												
	Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.													
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	Yes												
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes												
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No												
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Yes												
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes												
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes												
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		No												
Number of criteria passed		5												
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√												

Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)											
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)											
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	Yes										
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score												
Footnotes												
Footnote 1 – 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> , creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> .												
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).												

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)												
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types												
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland Grassland - Lowland meadows Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland Grassland - Other neutral grassland Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430) [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] Grassland - Upland acid grassland Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland Grassland - Upland hay meadows Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland												
Habitat Description												
Other neutral grassland												
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification												
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site Chapel Road, Barns Green	Survey date and Surveyor name	05/11/2025 SB									
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	N/A									
Limitations (if applicable)	Survey undertaken outside of the optimum botanical survey period- to be updated	Habitat parcel reference										
		30362737										
Condition Assessment Criteria		Grid reference										
		TQ1252427124										
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)										
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). ¹ Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes										
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	No										
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	No										
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Yes										
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition ³ and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	No										
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types												

F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	No											
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		No											
Number of criteria passed		2											
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√											
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)													
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)												
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)												
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)												
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)													
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)												
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)												
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)	Poor											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													
Notes													
Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.													
Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.													
Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle <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> , creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> . 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).													

[illegible]

E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.																
-----	-------------	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees			Score achieved							
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score								
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3								
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND <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; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1								
Score achieved:		H3: good, H2: poor								
Condition categories for hedgerows with trees			Score achieved							
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score								
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3								
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <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 <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1								
Score achieved:										

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type															
Habitat Types															
Line of trees															
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch															
Ecologically valuable line of trees															
Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch															
Please see the separate Individual trees condition sheet for linear blocks and groups of trees in an <u>urban</u> setting. You should only use this Line of trees condition assessment and record this habitat type in <u>rural</u> locations.															
Habitat Description															
Ecologically valuable line of trees (H1 and H5)															
Line of trees (H4.1)															
Line of trees - associated with ditch (H4.2)															
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.															
This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook ¹ . For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook.															
Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.															
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site Chapel Road, Barns Green				Survey date and Surveyor name		05/11/2025 SB								
					Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)		N/A								
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A				Habitat parcel reference										
					H1	H5	H4.1	H4.2							
					Grid reference										
Condition Assessment Criteria					TQ 12525 27207	TQ 12437 27191	TQ 12487 27113	TQ 12576							
					Criterion passed (Yes or No)								Notes (such as justification)		
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.				Yes	Yes	Yes	No							
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice ² .				No	No	No	No							
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Number of criteria passed					4	4	4	3							

Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved */✓										
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)											
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score												
Footnotes												

[illegible]

Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													