

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)		
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type		
Grassland – Modified grassland		
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site, Nyetimber Vineyard – Pressing Centre.	Survey date and Surveyor name
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)
Grid reference	TQ 09561 19072	Habitat parcel reference
Habitat Description		
A buffer zone to the south of the vineyard, used for transportation around the site, and an area south of the hedgerow, comprised Species included perennial rye grass <i>Lolium perenne</i>, red clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i>, broad leaf plantain <i>Plantago major</i>, dandelion <i>Elymus repens</i>, Yorkshire fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> and soft brome <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>. The grassland was managed to a short sward and unde transport around the vineyard.		
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	No
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No
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.	Yes
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 species³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA⁴).	Yes
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		
Number of criteria passed		
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved X/✓
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		
Improve species and structural diversity		
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 dioica</i> , creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anth</i>		
Footnote 2 - For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or local cover.		
Footnote 3 - Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent judgement.		
Footnote 4 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).		

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11/05/2026 Orlando Campbell BSc (Hons) MCIEEM	
l of short sward modified grassland. i Taraxaxum officinale, couch grass r operational use for machine	
Notes (such as justification)	
No	
5	



obtusifolius, common nettle *Urtica*
iriscus sylvestris.

ulised patches where not exceeding 10%

abitat, split into parcels
nt habitat, using professional

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types			
Habitat Type			
Native hedgerow Native hedgerow – associated with bank or ditch Native hedgerow with trees Native hedgerow with trees – associated with bank or ditch Species-rich native hedgerow Species-rich native hedgerow – associated with bank or ditch Species-rich native hedgerow with trees Species-rich native hedgerow with trees – associated with bank or ditch			
Habitat Description			
The hedgerow was part of a longer 165m length of hedgerow, that was generally unmanaged with hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> dominating the hedgerow. <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , dog rose <i>Rosa canina</i> and holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> was also frequently present throughout the hedge. Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> was also present throughout the hedgerow comprised of five native woody species in a 30m stretch, and therefore is designated as species-rich Priority Habitat			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site, Nyetimber Vineyard – Pressing Centre.	Survey date and Surveyor name	11/05/2026
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference	TQ 09561 19072	Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Details			
A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.			
This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook ¹ and Favourable Conservation Status document ² . For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook.			
Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' key features of the hedgerow.			
Hedgerow favourable condition attributes			
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)	Criteria – the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'	Criteria description	Criterion passed (Yes or No)
Core groups – applicable to all hedgerow types			
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	Yes
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	Yes
B1.	Gap – hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	Yes
B2.	Gap – hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Yes

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

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 – 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each table below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees		
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND <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:		
Condition categories for hedgerows with trees		
Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; AND <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:		Good
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score		

Footnotes

Footnote 1 – DEFRA (2007) *Hedgerow Survey Handbook. A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK*. [online] Available on: [layout \(hedgelink.org.uk\)](http://hedgelink.org.uk/layout)

Footnote 2 – STALEY, J.T. ET AL. (2020) *Definition of Favourable Conservation Status for Hedgerows*. [online] Available on: [Definition of Favourable Conservation Status for Hedgerows - RP2943 \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](http://naturalengland.org.uk)

Footnote 3 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Footnote 4 – CHEFFINGS, C. M. et al. (2005) *The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain*. Species Status 7: 1-116. [online] Available on: [The Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain \(Species Status No. 7\) | JNCC Resource Hub](http://jncc.gov.uk)

Footnote 5 – BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND (BSBI). *Definitions: wild, native or alien?* [online] Available on: [Definitions: wild, native or alien? – Botanical Society of Britain & Ireland \(bsbi.org\)](http://bsbi.org)

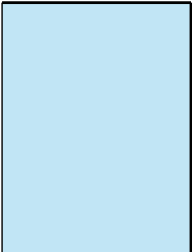
Footnote 6 – BSBI and Biological Records Centre (BRC) (2022) *Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora*. [online] Available on: [Acknowledgements | Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora \(brc.ac.uk\)](http://brc.ac.uk)

Footnote 7 – GB NON-NATIVE SPECIES SECRETARIAT (GBNNS) (2022) Available on: [Home » NNS \(nonnativespecies.org\)](http://nonnativespecies.org)

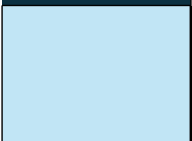
Footnote 8 – See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from: [Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](http://publishing.service.gov.uk)

and
Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

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he hedge. Blackthorn oughout the hedgerow.	
s (A – E) and the Survey Handbook. box, as well as other	
Notes (such as justification)	



dominated by nettle
and docks



h are set out in the



