**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**

| | |
|---|---|
| See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 2 and UK Habitat Classification: | ukhab – UK Habitat Classification |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **On-site or off-site, site name and location** | Hillside | **Survey date and Surveyor name** | Future Scenario |
| **Limitations (if applicable)** | | **Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)** | |

**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 (A – E) 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' box, as well as other 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** | **Habitat parcel reference** | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | **Grid reference** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types** | | | | **Criterion passed (Yes or No)** | | | | | | | | | **Notes (such as justification)** |
| A1. | Height | >1.5 m average along length | The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees.<br><br>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).<br><br>A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height). | Y | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 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.<br><br>Outgrowths (such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height.<br><br>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). | N | N | N | | | | | | | |
| 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.<br><br>Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook). | Y | Y | Y | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B2. | Gap - hedge canopy continuity | Gaps make up <10% of total length; and<br>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).<br><br>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). | Y | Y | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| C1. | Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation | >1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length:<br>· Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and<br>· 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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. | Y | Y | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| C2. | Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation | Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground. | The indicator species used are nettles *Urtica* spp., cleavers *Galium aparine* and docks *Rumex* spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold. | Y | Y | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| 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]. | Y | Y | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| 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.<br><br>This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting). | Y | Y | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| **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. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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**

| Category | Category Requirements | Metric Score |
|---|---|---|
| Good | No more than 2 failures in total;<br>**AND**<br>No more than 1 failure in any functional group. | 3 |
| Moderate | No more than 4 failures in total;<br>**AND**<br>Does not fail both attributes 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;<br>**OR**<br>Fails both attributes 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;<br>**AND**<br>No more than 1 failure in any functional group. | 3 |
| Moderate | No more than 5 failures in total;<br>**AND**<br>Does not fail both attributes 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;<br>**OR**<br>Fails both attributes 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: SCRUB Habitat Type | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Habitat Types** | | | |
| **Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub**<br>**Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub**<br>**Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub**<br>**Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub**<br>**Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub**<br>**Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)**<br>**Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub** | | | |
| **Habitat Description** | | | |
| Mixed scrub around periphery of site | | | |
| For Dunes with sea buckthorn see: | Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk) | | |
| For other scrub types see: | ukhab – UK Habitat Classification | | |
| **On-site or off-site, site name and location** | Hillside | **Survey date and Surveyor name** | Future Scenario |
| **Limitations (if applicable)** | | **Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)** | |
| **Grid reference** | | **Habitat parcel reference** | |

| | Condition Assessment Criteria | Criterion passed (Yes or No) | Notes (such as justification) |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range).[1]<br>- At least 80% of scrub is native,<br>- There are at least three native woody species[2],<br>- No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana* , common juniper *Juniperus communis* , sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* or box *Buxus sempervirens* , which can be up to 100% cover). | Yes | |
| B | Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[3]) shrubs are all present. | Yes | |
| C | There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) and species indicative of suboptimal condition[6] make up less than 5% of ground cover. | Yes | |
| D | The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat. | Yes | |
| E | There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges. | No | |
| | **Number of criteria passed** | | |

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

**Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type**

**UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types**

**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**

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification

This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here:
Woodland Wildlife Toolkit (sylva.org.uk)

IMPORTANT: This biodiversity metric woodland condition assessment must be used to assess woodland being input into the biodiversity metric. The outputs of this condition assessment are not equivalent to, nor are they comparable with the scores from the EWBG condition assessment, because the EWBG assessment has been adapted for the biodiversity metric, including the removal of EWBG Indicator 7 (Proportion of favourable land cover around woodland) and Indicator 14 (Size of woodland), and minor changes to other indicators.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **On-site or off-site, site name and location** | Hillside | **Survey date and Surveyor name** | Future Scenario |
| **Limitations (if applicable)** | | **Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)** | |
| **Grid reference** | | **Habitat parcel reference** | |

**Condition Assessment Criteria**

| | Indicator | Good (3 points) | Moderate (2 points) | Poor (1 point) | Score per indicator | Notes (such as justification) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | **Age distribution of trees** | Three age-classes[1] present. | Two age-classes[1] present. | One age-class[1] present. | 1 | |
| **B** | **Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage** | No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2]. | Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland[2]. | Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland[2]. | 3 | |
| **C** | **Invasive plant species** | No invasive species[3] present in woodland. | Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* or cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* not present, and other invasive species[3] <10% cover. | Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species[3] ≥10% cover. | 3 | |
| **D** | **Number of native tree species** | Five or more native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel. | Three to four native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel. | Two or less native tree or shrub species[4] across woodland parcel. | 2 | |
| **E** | **Cover of native tree and shrub species** | >80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native[5]. | 50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native[5]. | <50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native[5]. | 2 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **F** | **Open space within woodland** | 10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6].<br>Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted[7]. | 21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. | <10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category[7]. | 3 | |
| **G** | **Woodland regeneration** | All three classes present in woodland[8]; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth. | One or two classes only present in woodland[8]. | No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland[8]. | 2 | |
| **H** | **Tree health** | Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback[9]. | 11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present[9]. | Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present[9]. | 3 | |
| **I** | **Vegetation and ground flora** | Recognisable NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists. | Recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present. | No recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present. | 2 | |
| **J** | **Woodland vertical structure** | Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland[11]. | Two storeys across all survey plots[11]. | One or less storey across all survey plots[11]. | 2 | |
| **K** | **Veteran trees** | Two or more veteran trees[12] per hectare. | One veteran tree[12] per hectare. | No veteran trees[12] present in woodland. | 1 | |
| **L** | **Amount of deadwood** | 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13]. | Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13]. | Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13]. | 1 | |
| **M** | **Woodland disturbance** | No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident[14]. | Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground[14]. | 1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground[14]. | 3 | |
| | | | | **Total Score (out of a possible 39)** | | |

| Condition Assessment Result | Condition Assessment Score | Result Achieved |
|---|---|---|
| Total score >32 (33 to 39) | Good (3) | 28 |
| Total score 26 to 32 | Moderate (2) | |
| Total score <26 (13 to 25) | Poor (1) | |

**Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score**

**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**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **On-site or off-site, site name and location** | Hillside | **Survey date and Surveyor name** | Future Scenario |
| **Limitations (if applicable)** | | **Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)** | |
| **Grid reference** | | **Habitat parcel reference** | |

**Habitat Description**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ukhab – UK Habitat Classification | | | |

| | Condition Assessment Criteria | Criterion passed (Yes or No) | Notes (such as justification) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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]<br><br>**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 | Some variation, but majorioy of sward over 20cm. |
| C | Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2]. | Yes | Bareground infrequent |
| D | Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%. | Yes | Bracken more or less absent |
| 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.<br><br>If any invasive non-native plant species[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) are present, this criterion is automatically failed. | Yes | Species are present and locally may exceed 5%, but overall less then 5%. |

| 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).<br><br>**Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.** | No | Generaly between 5 and 7 species, although alrge areas contianinonly 2 - 3 graminoids |
| | **Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)** | No | |
| | **Number of criteria passed** | Four | |

| Condition Assessment Result | Condition Assessment Score | Score Achieved ×/✓ |
|---|---|---|
| **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) | Yes |
| Passes 2 or fewer criteria;<br>OR<br>Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F. | Poor (1) | |

**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 *Cirsium arvense* , spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* , curled dock *Rumex crispus* , broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* , common nettle *Urtica dioica* , creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* , greater plantain *Plantago major* , white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

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

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

**Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type**

**Habitat Types**

**Individual trees – Urban trees**
**Individual trees – Rural trees**
Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.

**Please see separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of Rural trees.**

**Habitat Description**

Sparsely spread oprchatrd with 21 trees in poor health

**Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):**
Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.

**Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only):**
Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies must overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **On-site or off-site, site name and location** | Hillside | **Survey date and Surveyor name** | Future Sceanrio |
| **Limitations (if applicable)** | | **Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)** | |
| **Grid reference** | | **Habitat parcel reference** | |

| | **Condition Assessment Criteria** | **Criterion passed (Yes or No)** | **Notes (such as justification)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species). | Yes | |
| B | The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion). | No | |
| C | The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1]. | No | |
| D | There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height. | Yes | |
| E | Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark. | Yes | |
| F | More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath. | Yes | |
| | **Number of criteria passed** | Four | |

| **Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)** | **Condition Assessment Score** | **Score Achieved ×/✓** |
|---|---|---|
| Passes 5 or 6 criteria | Good (3) | |
| Passes 3 or 4 criteria | Moderate (2) | |
| Passes 2 or fewer criteria | Poor (1) | Yes |
| Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type. | | |

**Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score[2]**

**Condition Sheet: POND Habitat Type**

**Habitat Type**

**Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat)**
**Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)**
**Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170)** [Use this condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools, use Lake condition sheet for Temporary lakes]
**Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond** [Use this condition sheet for Ornamental ponds, use Lake condition sheet for Ornamental lakes]

**Habitat Description**

New ponds recently dug on site.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ukhab – UK Habitat Classification | | | |
| For ponds (non-priority) – see the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 2. | | | |
| **On-site or off-site, site name and location** | Hillside | **Survey date and Surveyor name** | Future Scenario |
| **Limitations (if applicable)** | | **Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)** | |
| **Grid reference** | | **Habitat parcel reference** | |

| | **Condition Assessment Criteria** | **Criterion passed (Yes or No)** | **Notes (such as justification)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Core Criteria - applicable to all ponds (woodland[1] and non-woodland):** | | | |
| A | The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock. | Yes | |
| B | There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter. | Yes | |
| C | Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed *Lemna* spp. or filamentous algae. | Yes | |
| D | The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, such as agricultural ditches or artificial pipework. | No | |
| E | Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams[2], pumps or pipework. | Yes | |
| F | There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species[3]. | Yes | |
| G | The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities. | Yes | |
| **Additional Criteria - must be assessed for all non-woodland ponds:** | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H | Emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding duckweed)[4] cover at least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep. | Yes | |
| I | The pond surface is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub. | Yes | |
| | **Number of criteria passed** | Eight | |

| **Condition Assessment Result** | **Condition Assessment Score** | **Score Achieved ×/✓** |
|---|---|---|
| **Results for woodland ponds which require assessment of 7 core criteria** | | |
| Passes 7 criteria | Good (3) | |
| Passes 5 or 6 criteria | Moderate (2) | |
| Passes 4 or fewer criteria | Poor (1) | |
| **Results for non-woodland ponds which require assessment of 9 criteria** | | |
| Passes 9 criteria | Good (3) | |
| Passes 6 to 8 criteria | Moderate (2) | Yes |
| Passes 5 or fewer criteria | Poor (1) | |

**Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score**

**Footnote 1** - A woodland pond will be surrounded on all sides by woodland habitat.

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

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