The Ecology Co-op
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
Unit 4, Langham Stables, Langham Lane, Lodsworth, Petworth, 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

Huddlestone Farm

Client

Enso Energy Ltd

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Author

Meerabai Kings

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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	**Meerabai Kings** MSci	**Paul Whitby** MCIEEM, CEcol	14.03.25		

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About the Author

This report has been prepared by Meerabai Kings, an Assistant Ecologist with 2 years' experience. As a qualifying member of the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), she is bound by their code of professional conduct.

About the Reviewer

This report has been reviewed by Paul Whitby, who is a Principal ecologist with 19 years experience. He has extensive experience in Ecological Impact Assessment and Biodiversity Net Gain. As a Full member of the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), he is bound by their code of professional conduct.

Report Summary

Purpose	The Ecology Co-operation was commissioned by Enso Energy Ltd to undertake a Biodiversity Impact Calculation of a proposal to create an access track for the approved solar farm at Huddlestone Farm using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric, to quantify net change in biodiversity.
Summary of Losses and Gains	The proposed development scheme at this site will result in the loss of: On-site • g4 modified grassland 0.04ha (poor condition) The proposed development scheme at this site will retain: On-site • g 200 203 mature rural individual trees 0.0733 (good condition) The proposed development scheme at this site will enhance: On-site • g4 modified grassland 0.015ha (poor condition) to g3c other neutral grassland (moderate condition) Post intervention the following habitats will be created: On-site • u1 artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface 0.04ha • u1851 culvert 0.006km • g 200 rural individual trees 0.0407 (poor condition)
Final Metric Results	The Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation has demonstrated that the proposed scheme will results in a likely net gain of 0.11 habitat units (+10.21%) and a likely net loss of 0.01 watercourse units (-3.06%). The current scheme does not satisfy the trading rules of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The calculation has identified a 'Medium Distinctiveness Broad Habitat Deficit' of -0.02 watercourse units.
Does the scheme meet net gain requirements?	The current scheme does not meet the 10% mandatory net gain value set out within the Environment Act 2021 and does not achieve the no net loss through development goals detailed by Horsham District Council.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Report

There is a movement in planning policy and legislation towards a requirement for all new developments to demonstrate 'net gains' in biodiversity following the release of an updated National Planning Policy Framework[1] by the Department of Housing, Communities and Local Government. A mandatory value of 10% net gain for all developments has now also been outlined within the new Environment Act 2021[2.].

This document includes a baseline 'Biodiversity Impact Calculation' (BIC) for the proposed access track at Huddlestone Farm, Steyning. The calculation utilises the Statutory Biodiversity Metric and assigns 'biodiversity units' to the pre-existing habitats contained within a proposed development 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 proposed development of the site. Biodiversity Impact Calculations 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 will be used in relation to a proposal for an access track on Huddlestone Farm which will provide further access to the already approved solar farm at Huddlestone Farm. The proposed access track will be made of permeable aggregate and occupy the footprint of the existing bare earth track. In the south of the site, the proposed track will cross the existing ditch and a culvert is proposed at this crossing point. The proposed plans will maintain the existing grass verges either side of the track, which will be enhanced to other neutral grassland (moderate condition). Ten native trees (poor condition) will also be planted to the east of the track, between the track and the ditch. Given the likelihood of proposed changes in the design scheme, some of the recommendations will potentially be subject to change. The results of the BIC are deemed accurate for the most recent layout plan.

This report was commissioned and produced at the request of Enso Energy Ltd and will be submitted to Horsham District Council as part of planning application DC/24/1534.

1.2 Background

The site measures 0.06ha in area and comprises modified grassland (poor condition) with an existing bare ground track, two mature oak *Quercus robur* trees (good condition) and a ditch (poor condition). The site is surrounded by arable fields and borders Huddlestone Wood to the northeast. A ditch runs along the site's eastern border and passes through the southeastern corner of the site. Approximately 1km northeast of the site is Woods Mill Stream

[1] HM Government (2023). National Planning Policy Framework. Department for Communities and Local Government. Available online at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65819679fc07f3000d8d4495/NPPF_December_2023.pdf
[2] HM Government (2021). Environment Act 2021. Available online at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted

to Adur the Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA). No habitats or features associated with the BOA will be impacted by the proposed plans. The strategic significance of the affected habitats on site remains unchanged, being outside of the BOA.

The site location and proposed plan is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

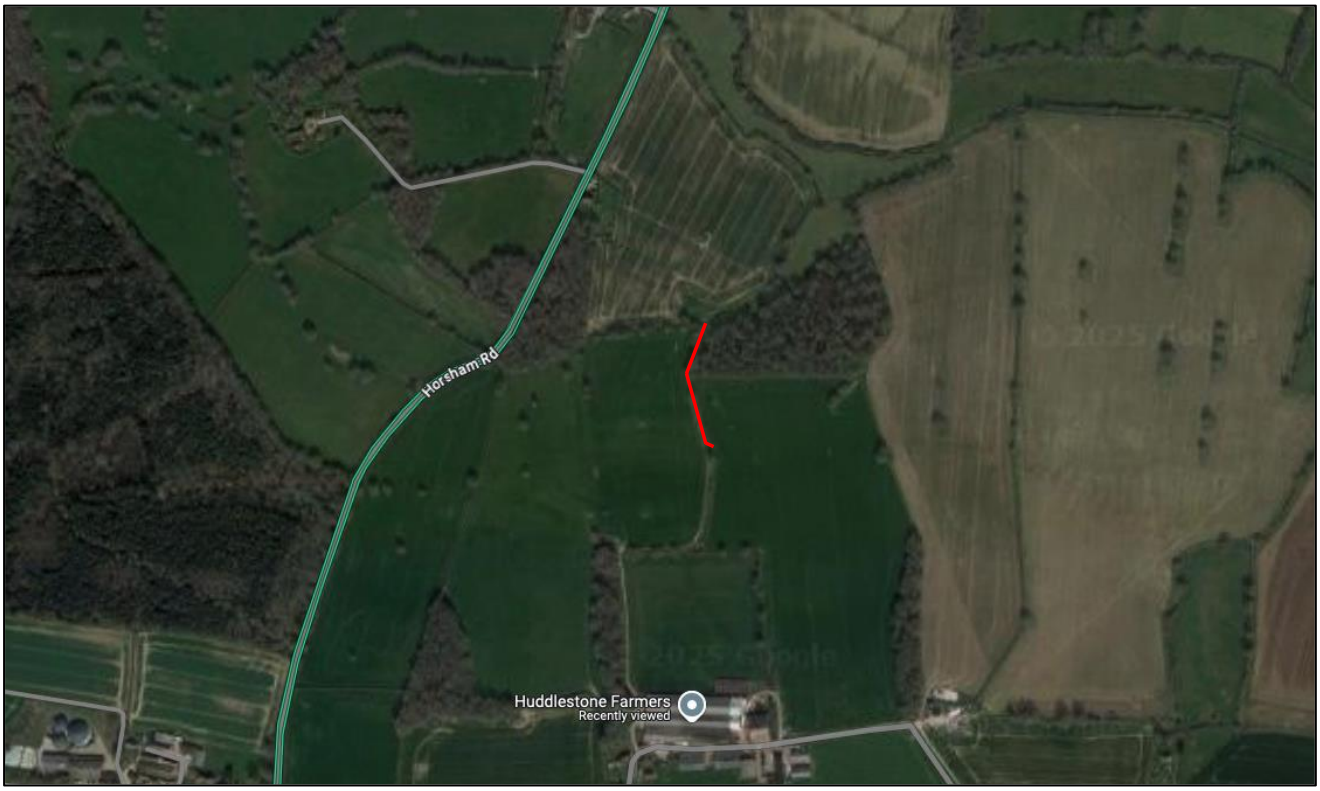


Figure 1 Location of the proposed access track, indicated with a red line.

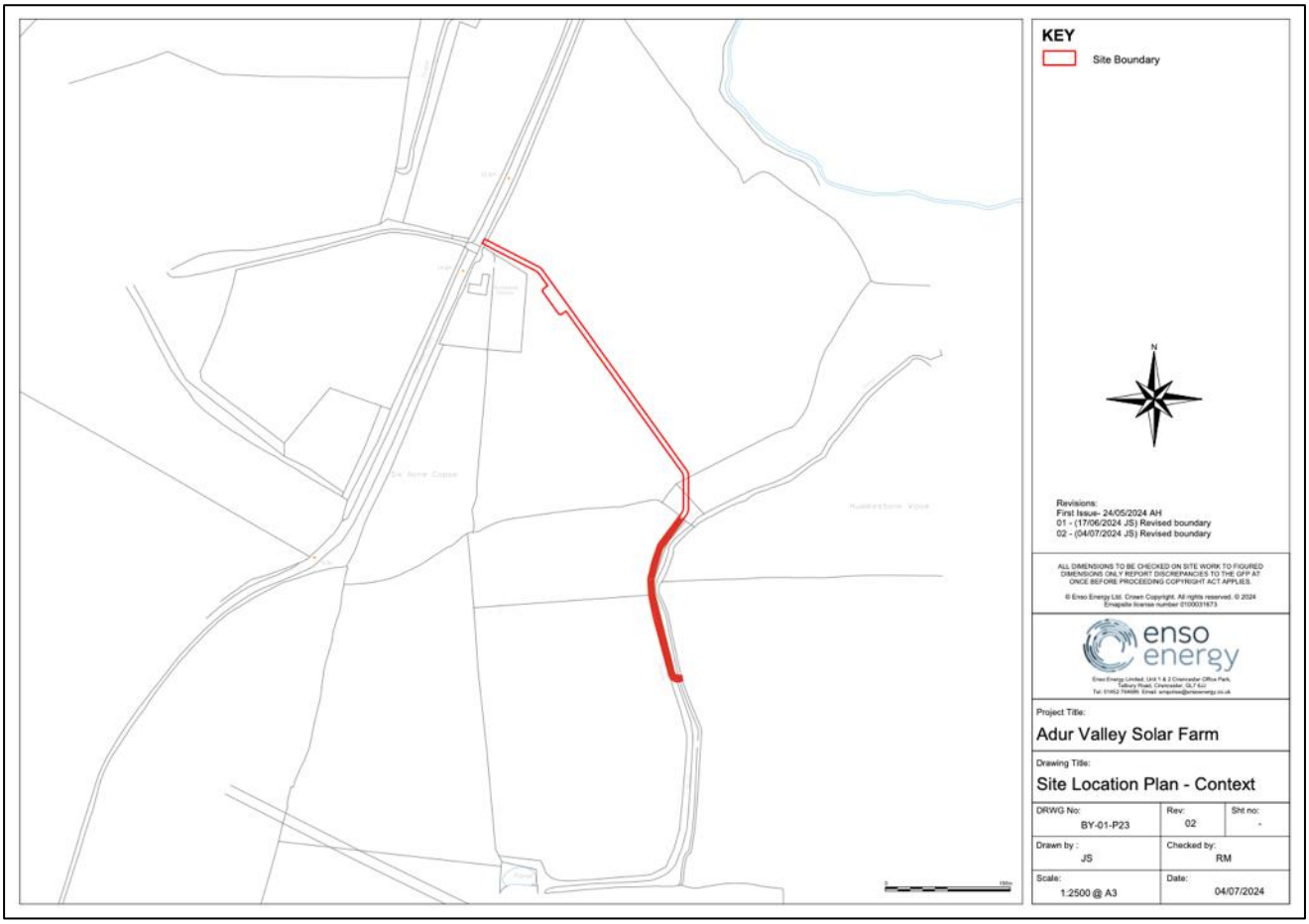


Figure 2 The proposed aggregate access track, shaded red, will meet the already approved track for the solar farm, outlined in red. Image provided courtesy of Enso Energy, dated 04/07/2024, drawing number BY-01-P23.

Habitats (UKHAB) within the site and along the site boundaries are shown in Figure 3, these include:

- g4 modified grassland (poor condition) - 0.055ha
- g 200 203 – mature rural individual trees (good condition) – 2 trees
- r50 – ditch (poor condition) – 0.13km



Figure 3 UKHAB map showing existing habitats within the site. The site boundary is indicated with a red line. Produced using QGIS software, version 3.36 – Maidenhead.

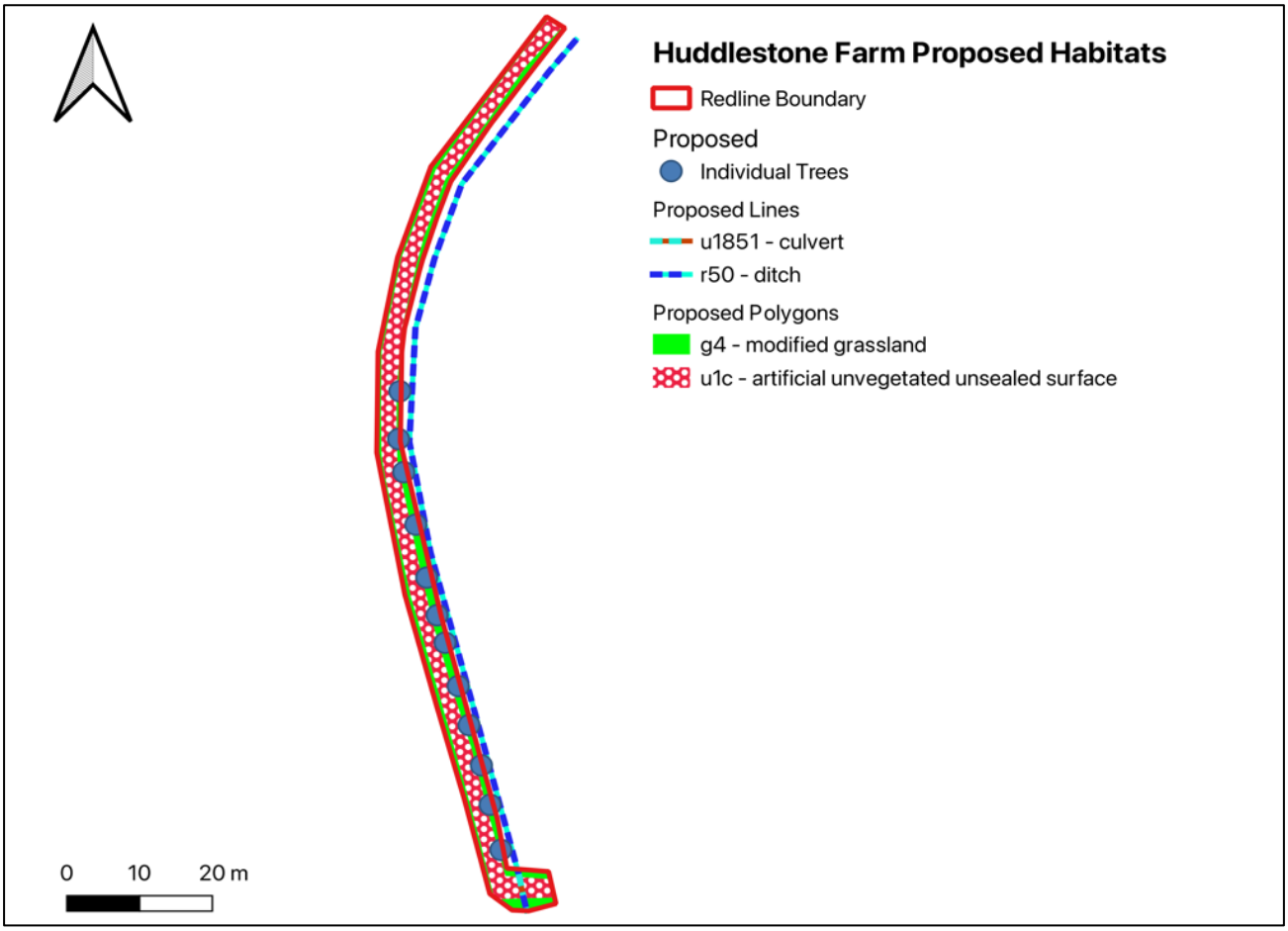


Figure 4 UKHAB map showing proposed habitats within the site. The site boundary is indicated with a red line. Produced using QGIS software, version 3.36 – Maidenhead.

1.3 Summary of Previous Survey Work

The site was subject to a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)[3] in June 2024, which concluded that the site had some suitability for reptiles and amphibians. A precautionary methods statement[4] for these species, along with a Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (BEMP)[5], was produced.

1.4 Policy and Legislation

NPPF (2024)

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

Policy 25 (Strategic Policy: The Natural Environment and Landscape Character) of the current District Planning

[3] The Ecology Co-op (2024). Huddlestone Farm Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
[4] The Ecology Co-op (2024). Huddlestone Farm Precautionary Method Statement for Reptiles and Amphibians
[5] The Ecology Co-op (2024). Huddlestone Farm Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan

Policy Framework from Horsham District Council[6] notes that it will support development proposals which:

"Maintains and enhances the existing network of geological sites and biodiversity, including safeguarding existing designated sites and species, and ensures no net loss of wider biodiversity and provides net gains in biodiversity where possible".

1.5 Methodology

This Biodiversity Impact Calculation uses the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation tool published by Natural England[7]. 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 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 (high distinctiveness) will not be offset by a larger area of modified grassland (medium distinctiveness) and will only be offset by an equivalent area of habitat of the same distinctiveness or higher.

1.6 Data Sources

This calculation uses the most up to date survey information, using botanical data gathered during the site visit in February 2024 and specific condition assessments. The areas of each habitat category were measured using GIS

[6] Horsham District Council (2015) Horsham District Planning Framework (excluding South Downs National Park). Available online at: https://www.horsham.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/60190/Horsham-District-Planning-Framework-November-2015.pdf

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

mapping tools (QGIS). Condition assessments were made in accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition assessments document[8] and the Statutory Biodiversity Metric: draft user guide[9]. Applying the precautionary principle, a presumption for the higher condition was used where there was any uncertainty in the condition of existing habitats.

To predict habitat, hedgerow and watercourse units supported after by the site after completion of the development, the aerial imagery was overlaid by the proposed scheme layout (Figure 2). This allowed direct losses of habitats to be measured where the built environment overlaps with pre-existing habitat, with gardens and amenity areas treated separately. Unless otherwise stated, the habitats that are 'created' after development are assumed to achieve the highest level of condition as appropriate; a separate enhancement strategy has been produced to ensure this condition is achieved.

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.

1.7 Results

1.7.1 Existing Habitats Assessment

A summary of habitats and condition assessments is provided in Table 1. Full results of condition assessments for habitats which require it (using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition assessment document) are provided in Appendix 1.

Overall, the on-site calculated baseline is 1.12 habitat units and 0.35 watercourse units.

Table 1. Existing habitat conditions for Huddlestone Farm.

Habitats		Condition Assessments
UK Habitat (UKHAB) Classification System	Location/Reference	Condition
Modified grassland	Present throughout site with bare ground track	Poor
Rural trees	Two mature oak trees on the site's eastern border	Good
Ditch	East of the site, running north to south	Poor

1.7.2 Habitat Losses and Gains

The proposed development scheme at this site will result in the loss of:

On-site

- g4 modified grassland 0.04ha (poor condition)

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

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

The proposed development scheme at this site will retain:

On-site

- g 200 203 mature rural individual trees 0.0733 (good condition)

The proposed development scheme at this site will enhance:

On-site

- g4 modified grassland 0.015ha (poor condition) to g3c other neutral grassland (moderate condition)

Post intervention the following habitats will be created:

On-site

- u1 artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface 0.04ha
- u1851 culvert 0.006km
- g 200 rural individual trees 0.0407 (poor condition)

The overall results of the calculations are presented in Table 2. Please refer to the Statutory Metric calculation tool supplied with this document (submitted separately) for full details of the calculation.

Table 2 Headline Results of the Biodiversity Impact Calculation for the proposed track at Huddlestone Farm

FINAL RESULTS

Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	0.11	
	Hedgerow units	0.00	
	Watercourse units	-0.01	
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	10.21%	
	Hedgerow units	0.00%	
	Watercourse units	-3.06%	Total net gain achieved is less than target set ▲
Trading rules satisfied?		No - Check Trading Summaries ▲	

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit	
Habitat units	10.00%	1.12	1.23	0.00	No additional area habitat units required to meet target ✓
Hedgerow units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	No additional hedgerow units required to meet target ✓
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.35	0.39	0.05	

Table 3 Habitat trading summary results of the Biodiversity Impact Calculation for the proposed development at Huddlestone Farm

Medium Distinctiveness

Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change	Cumulative broad habitat change
Cropland - Arable field margins cultivated annually	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Cropland - Arable field margins game bird mix	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Arable field margins pollen and nectar	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Cropland - Arable field margins tussocky	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Grassland	0.09	0.00	0.09 ✓	0.09
Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Bramble scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Lakes - Reservoirs	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Other inland rock and scree	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Urban - Biodiverse green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Individual trees - Urban tree	Individual trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Individual trees - Rural tree	Individual trees	0.13	0.00	0.13 ✓	0.13
Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Intertidal sediment - Littoral sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures with integrated greening of grey infrastructure (IGGI)	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		0.22	0.00	0.22	

Medium Distinctiveness Summary

Medium Distinctiveness Units available to offset Lower Distinctiveness Deficit	0.22	✓
Medium Distinctiveness Broad Habitat losses to be offset by trading up	0.00	
Higher Distinctiveness Surplus Units minus Medium Distinctiveness Broad Habitat Deficit	0.00	
Cumulative surplus of units	0.22	✓

Low Distinctiveness

Habitat group	Group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Cropland - Cereal crops	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Horticulture	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Intensive orchards	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Non-cereal crops	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Temporary grass and clover leys	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cropland - Winter stubble	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grassland - Modified grassland	Grassland	-0.11	0.00	-0.11 ≡
Grassland - Bracken	Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Rhododendron scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/ephemeral	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sparsely vegetated land - Tall forbs	Sparsely vegetated land	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Bioswale	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Bare ground	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Allotments	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Facade-bound green wall	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Ground based green wall	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Ground level planters	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Other green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Intensive green roof	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Introduced shrub	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Rain garden	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Actively worked sand pit quarry or open cast mine	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Sustainable drainage system	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Vacant or derelict land	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban - Vegetated garden	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal saltmarsh - Artificial saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral coarse sediment	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mud	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral muddy sand	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral mixed sediments	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral seagrass	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal sediment - Artificial littoral biogenic reefs	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial hard structures	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intertidal hard structures - Artificial features of hard structures	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heathland and shrub - Other sea buckthorn scrub	Heathland and shrub	0.00	0.00	0.00
		-0.11	0.00	-0.11

Low Distinctiveness Summary

Low Distinctiveness net change in units	-0.11	≡
Cumulative surplus of units	0.11	✓

Table 4 Watercourse trading summary results of the Biodiversity Impact Calculation for the proposed development at Huddlestone Farm

Medium Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Ditches	-0.02	0.00	-0.02 ▲
Canals	0.00	0.00	0.00
	-0.02	0.00	-0.02

Medium Distinctiveness Summary

Medium Distinctiveness Units available to offset Lower Distinctiveness Deficit	0.00	
Remaining losses; Like for like not satisfied	-0.02	▲

Low Distinctiveness

Habitat group	On-site unit change	Off-site unit change	Project wide unit change
Culvert	0.01	0.00	0.01 ✓
	0.01	0.00	0.01

Low Distinctiveness Summary

Low Distinctiveness net change in units	0.01	✓
Cumulative availability of units	0.01	✓

1.8 Conclusions

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation has demonstrated that the proposed scheme will results in a likely **net gain** of **0.11 habitat units (+10.21%)** and a likely **net loss** of **0.01 watercourse units (-3.06%).**

The current scheme does not satisfy the trading rules within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The calculation has identified a 'Medium Distinctiveness Broad Habitat Deficit' of -0.02 watercourse units.

In order to satisfy the trading requirements, habitat units on site will increase via native tree planting and enhancing the retained grassland[10]. The scheme would also require off-setting through the **purchase of 0.05 watercourse units.**

Given the likelihood of proposed changes in the design scheme, some of the recommendations will potentially be subject to change. The results of the BIC are deemed accurate for the most recent layout plan.

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

[10]The Ecology Co-op (2024). Huddlestone Farm Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan

APPENDIX 1 – Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets

G1- modified grassland

1	Poor	2
Condition Assessment Score	Condition Assessment Results	Distinctiveness



Urban	Metric Habitat: Bare ground
Metric Broad Habitat	

14	0	0.0	0
Total Species	Quadrats recorded	Mean species per quadrat	Total native woody species

UKHab Primary Name

Modified grassland

g4 Primary Code

UKHab Combined Code: g4 10 510

Secondary Code 1	Secondary Name 1
10	Scattered scrub
Secondary Code 2	Secondary Name 2
510	Bare ground

Score: 1 | Result: Poor

Condition Criteria Assessment for Grassland low

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

14 species recorded
Select species to see more information

Search for a Species

Lolium perenne (Perennial Rye-grass)

Dactylis glomerata (Cock's-foot)

Lamium purpureum (Red Dead-nettle)

Glechoma hederacea (Ground-ivy)

Geranium molle (Dove's-foot Crane's-bill)

Ranunculus repens (Creeping Buttercup)

Galium aparine (Cleavers)

Urtica urens (Small Nettle)

Oenanthe crocata (Hemlock Water-dropwort)

Urtica dioica (Common Nettle)

Potentilla reptans (Creeping Cinquefoil)

Rumex obtusifolius (Broad-leaved Dock)

Holcus lanatus (Yorkshire-fog)

Festuca sp. ()











T1- mature rural tree

Individual trees (Metric Broad Habitat)	Metric Habitat: Rural tree
Habitat Notes: T2	

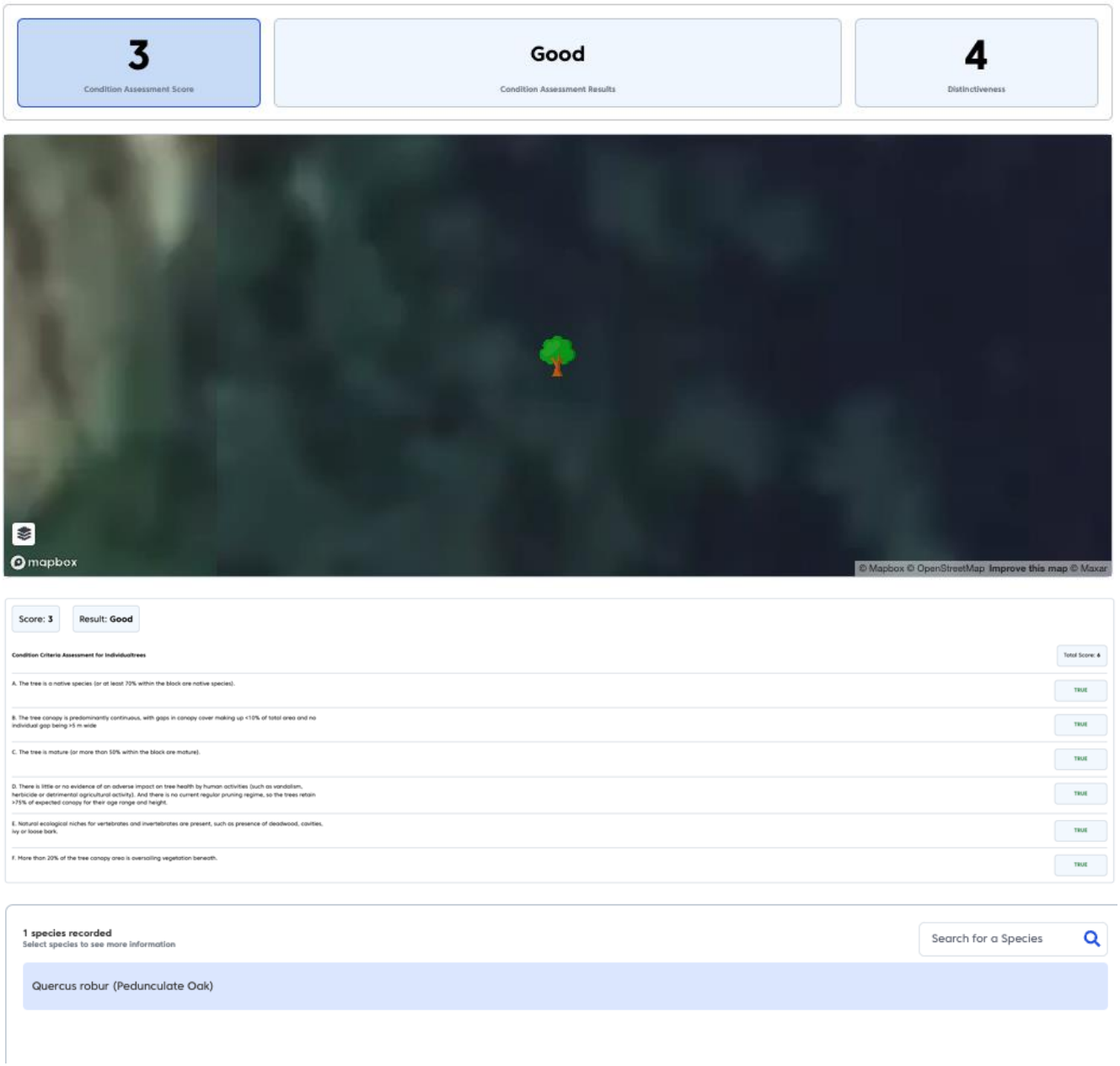
Total Species	Quadrats recorded	Mean species per quadrat	Total native woody species
1	0	0.0	1

Tree DBH (cm)	Tree Size Class
70	Large

UKHab Primary Name: Grassland	Primary Code: g
UKHab Combined Code: g 200 203	
Secondary Code 1: 200	Secondary Name 1: Tree
Secondary Code 2: 203	Secondary Name 2: Mature tree

Score: 3 | Result: Good

Condition Criteria Assessment for Individualtrees	Total Score: 6
A. The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	TRUE
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	TRUE
C. The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	TRUE
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.	TRUE
E. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	TRUE
F. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	TRUE


3
Condition Assessment Score
Good
Condition Assessment Results
4
Distinctiveness
mapbox
© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map © Maxar
Score: 3
Result: Good
Condition Criteria Assessment for Individualtrees
Total Score: 6
A. The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).
TRUE
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
TRUE
C. The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).
TRUE
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.
TRUE
E. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.
TRUE
F. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.
TRUE
1 species recorded
Select species to see more information
Search for a Species
Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)



T2- mature rural tree

Individual trees	Metric Habitat: Rural tree
Metric Broad Habitat	

1	0	0.0	1
Total Species	Quadrats recorded	Mean species per quadrat	Total native woody species

80	Large
Tree DBH (cm)	Tree Size Class

UKHab Primary Name: Grassland — g, Primary Code

UKHab Combined Code: g 200 203

Secondary Code 1	Secondary Name 1	Secondary Code 2	Secondary Name 2
200	Tree	203	Mature tree

3	Good	4
Condition Assessment Score	Condition Assessment Results	Distinctiveness



Score: 3 Result: Good

Condition Criteria Assessment for Individualtrees	Total Score: 6
A. The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	TRUE
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	TRUE
C. The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	TRUE
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.	TRUE
E. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	TRUE
F. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	TRUE

1 species recorded
Select species to see more information

Search for a Species

Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)





D1- ditch

1	Poor	4
Condition Assessment Score	Condition Assessment Results	Distinctiveness



N/A	Metric Habitat: Ditches
Metric Broad Habitat	

Habitat Notes
Precautionary approach taken for algae and water level criteria

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

UKHab Primary Name
Standing open water and canals

r1 Primary Code

UKHab Combined Code
r1 50

Secondary Code 1	Secondary Name 1
50	Ditch

Score: 1 Result: **Poor**

Condition Criteria Assessment for Ditch Total Score: 3

A. The ditch is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.	FALSE
B. A range of emergent, submerged and floating leaved plants are present. As a guide >10 species of emergent, floating or submerged plants in a 20 m ditch length.	FALSE
C. There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and/or duckweed (these are signs of eutrophication).	FALSE
D. A fringe of marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.	TRUE
E. Physical damage evident along less than 5% of the ditch, such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, or any other damaging management activities.	FALSE
F. Sufficient water levels are maintained; as a guide a minimum summer depth of approximately 50 cm in minor ditches and 1 m in main drains.	FALSE
G. Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.	TRUE
H. There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species	TRUE







