

| Survey Cover Sheet |                                       |  |                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Survey date/s      | 16/05/2025, 30/05/2025,<br>08/07/2025 | Site name or location                                    | Blackthorn Farm |
| Weather conditions | Clear and Sunny                       | Project or development name                              | Blackthorn Farm |
| Surveyor name      | Sean Manley, Jodie Southgate          | On-site or off-site                                      | On-site         |
| Survey reference   | N/A                                   | Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey) |                 |
| Notes              |                                       |  |                 |
|                    |                                       |  |                 |

[illegible]

[illegible]

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 the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in rural locations.

Habitat Description

See new row inserted below "Habitat Parcel Reference"

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 should predominantly 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

Blackthorn Farm

Survey date and Surveyor name

Sean Manley - 2025

Limitations (if applicable)

N/A

Habitat parcel reference

N/A

Habitat Type

Rural tree

Rural Tree

Rural Tree

Rural Tree

Rural Tree

Rural Tree

Rural Tree

Rural Tree

Rural Tree

Habitat Description

Large once laid field maple now standing alone on field boundary. Veteran Tree

Large once laid field maple now standing alone on field boundary. Veteran Tree

Large once laid field maple now standing alone at edge of stable block. Veteran Tree

Large Oak - once part of vegetated boundary feature. Now isolated

Cluster of coppice Hornbeam stems.

Sapling Ash Tree

Sapling Ash Tree

Sapling Sycamore Tree

Condition Assessment Criteria

Grid reference

Criterion passed (Yes or No)

A

The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).

Yes - Field Maple

Yes - Field Maple

Yes - Field Maple

Yes - Pedunculate Oak

Yes - Hornbeam

Yes

Yes

No - non-native tree

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).

Yes - Indiv tree

Yes - Indiv tree

Yes - Indiv tree

Yes - Indiv tree

Yes - Individual Tree

Yes

Yes

Yes

C

The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).

Yes - Mature Old Field Maple (Vet under BNG)

Yes - Mature Old Field Maple (Vet under BNG)

Yes - Mature Old Field Maple (Vet under BNG)

Yes - Mature Oak (largeunder BNG Tree size category)

Yes - Mature Hornbeam Coppice

No - tree small in class category.

No - tree small in class category.

No - tree small in class category.

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.

No - Significant Bark Damage from horse grazing/rubbing.

No - Significant Bark Damage from horse grazing/rubbing.

No - Significant Bark Damage from horse grazing/rubbing.

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

E

Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.

Yes - Opening to heartwood presenting significant deadwood for invertebrates. Limb loss present and hollows for water pooling.

Yes - Opening to heartwood presenting significant deadwood for invertebrates. Limb loss present and hollows for water pooling.

Yes - Opening to heartwood presenting significant deadwood for invertebrates. Limb loss present and hollows for water pooling.

Yes - Some deadwood in canopy

Yes

No

No

No

F

More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.

Yes

Yes

No - oversailing concrete hardstanding and bare ground.

Yes - Oversailing grasslands.

Yes

No

No

No

Condition Assessment

Number of criteria passed

Score

5

5

4

6

6

3

3

2

Condition Assessment

Score Achieved

✓/✗

Passes 5 or 6 criteria

Good (3)

Good

Good

Good

Good

Passes 3 or 4 criteria

Moderate (2)

Moderate

Moderate

Moderate

Passes 2 or fewer criteria

Poor (1)

Poor

Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score\*

Footnotes

Footnote 1 - See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from: [Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) and: [Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Footnote 2 - Enhancement of this habitat type is only possible by improving the habitat so that it meets all Criteria B, D and F. It is not possible or appropriate to enhance individual trees through meeting just one or two of those Criteria, nor by meeting Criteria A, C or E.

| Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type  |  |  |                    |                    |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Habitat Type(s)  |  |  |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| <p><b>Line of trees</b><br/> Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch<br/> Ecologically valuable line of trees<br/> Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>  |  |  |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| Habitat Description  |  |  |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| See new row inserted below "Habitat Parcel Reference"  |  |  |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.<br>This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook <sup>1</sup> . For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook.<br>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  | Blackthorn Farm  | Survey date and Surveyor name                    |                    | Sean Manley - 2025 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey) |                    | N/A                |  |  |  |
| Limitations (if applicable)  | N/A  | Habitat parcel reference                         |                    |                    |  |  |  |
|  |  | LOT1   |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| Habitat Type   |  | Line of Trees                                    |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| Habitat Description  |  | Short line of young Hornbeam trees               |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| Condition Assessment Criteria  |  | Grid reference                                   |                    |                    |  |  |  |
|  |  | TQ 63719 63362                                   |                    |                    |  |  |  |
|  |  | Tree Species                                     |                    |                    |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hornbeam   |                    |                    |  |  |  |
|  |  | Criterion passed (Yes or No)                     |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| A  | At least 70% of trees are native species.  | 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  |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| 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.  | 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 <sup>2</sup> .        | 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  |                    |                    |  |  |  |
|  |  | Number of criteria passed                        |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| Condition Assessment Result (out of 5)   |  | Condition Assessment Score                       | Score Achieved x/✓ |                    |  |  |  |
| Passes 5 criteria  |  | Good (3)   |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| Passes 3 or 4 criteria   |  | Moderate (2)                                     |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| Passes 2 or fewer criteria   |  | Poor (1)   |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score   |  |  |                    |                    |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| Footnotes  |  |  |                    |                    |  |  |  |
| <p><b>Footnote 1</b> – DEFRA (2007) <i>Hedgerow Survey Handbook: A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK</i>. 2nd ed [online]. Defra, London. PB1195. Available from: Hedgerow Survey Handbook (publishing.service.gov.uk).</p> <p><b>Footnote 2</b> – Where ancient and veteran trees are present, see gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from:<br/> <a href="#">Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk)</a><br/> and:<br/> <a href="#">Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a></p> |  |  |                    |                    |  |  |  |

|  |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|------|--|
| 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  |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| See new row inserted below "Habitat Parcel Reference"  |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| 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:   |   | <a href="#">ukhab – UK Habitat Classification</a>  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| On-site or off-site, site name and location  | Blackthorn Farm   | Survey date and Surveyor name  |   |                                |  | Sean Manley - 2025 |      |  |
|  |   | Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)   |   |                                |  | N/A                |      |  |
| Limitations (if applicable)  | N/A   | Habitat parcel reference   |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
|  |   | S1   | C2/S6   | S7                             | S9   |                    |      |  |
| Habitat Type   |   | Blackthorn Scrub   | Mixed Scrub   | Mixed Scrub                    | Blackthorn Scrub                             |                    |      |  |
| Habitat Description  |   | Small area of scrub expansion at field edge.   | Mixed scrub expansion from the margin of a chalk pit into horse paddocks. Formed of | Small patch of immature trees. | Small area of scrub expansion at field edge. |                    |      |  |
| Condition Assessment Criteria  |   | Grid reference   |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
|  |   | TQ 63776 63547   | See Map 1   | TQ 63770 63356                 | TQ 63645 63463                               |                    |      |  |
|  |   | Criterion passed (Yes or No)   |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| 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). <sup>1</sup><br>- At least 80% of scrub is native.<br>- There are at least three native woody species <sup>2</sup> .<br>- No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> (only in its restricted native range), or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover). | F >75% dominated by BT.  | F - Bramble dominated with scattered Ash and Elder                                  | F - Ash and Oak only           | F >75% dominated by BT.                      |                    |      |  |
| B  | Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran <sup>3</sup> ) shrubs are all present.  | F  | F   | F - Semi Mature Ash and Oak    | F  |                    |      |  |
| C  | There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>5</sup> ) and species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>6</sup> make up less than 5% of ground cover.  | P  | P   | P                              | P  |                    |      |  |
| D  | The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and/or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.  | P  | P   | F                              | P  |                    |      |  |
| E  | There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.   | F  | F   | F                              | F  |                    |      |  |
|  |   | 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)   |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| Passes 2 or fewer criteria   |   | Poor (1)   |   | Poor                           | Poor   | Poor               | Poor |  |
| Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score   |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
|  |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| Footnotes  |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| Footnote 1 – Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.  |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| Footnote 2 – Native woody species as defined and listed in the Hedgerow Survey Handbook: DEFRA (2007) <i>Hedgerow Survey Handbook: A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK</i> . 2nd ed. [online]. Defra, London. PB1195. Available from: Hedgerow Survey Handbook (publishing.service.gov.uk).   |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| Footnote 3 – See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran species. Available from:<br><a href="#">Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk)</a> and<br><a href="#">Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>   |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| 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, using professional judgement.   |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).   |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |
| Footnote 6 – Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type may include: non-native conifers, tree-of-heaven <i>Alianthus altissima</i> , holm oak <i>Quercus ilex</i> , European turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i> , cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> , snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos</i> spp., shalloon <i>Gaultheria shallon</i> , American skunk cabbage <i>Lysichiton americanus</i> , buddleia <i>Buddleja</i> spp., cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp., Spanish bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i> and hybrid bluebells <i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i> . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and/or site. |   |  |   |                                |  |                    |      |  |

|  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--|
| Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Habitat type   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Sparsely vegetated land - Tall forbs   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Allotments   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Biodiverse green roof  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Bioswale   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Facade-bound green wall  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Ground based green wall  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Intensive green roof   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Rain garden  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Vacant or derelict land  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Urban - Bare ground  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Habitat Description  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| See new row inserted below "Habitat Parcel Reference"  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide for green roofs, and UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) for other habitats: <a href="#">ukhab - UK Habitat Classification</a>  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| On-site or off-site, site name and location  | Blackthorn Farm  | Survey date and Surveyor name  |  | Sean Manley - 2025 |  |  |
|  |  | Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)                               |  | N/A                |  |  |
| Limitations (if applicable)  | N/A  | Habitat parcel reference   |  |                    |  |  |
|  |  | U6   |  |                    |  |  |
| Habitat Type   |  | Bare Ground  |  |                    |  |  |
| Habitat Description  |  | Extensive sown pine and mounded manure. With loose margins of tall ruderal and |  |                    |  |  |
| Condition Assessment Criteria  |  | Grid reference   |  |                    |  |  |
|  |  | See Map 1  |  |                    |  |  |
| Core Criteria - must be assessed for all urban habitat types:  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| A  | Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.   | No   |  |                    |  |  |
| B  | The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.  | No   |  |                    |  |  |
| C  | Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>1</sup> ) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) <sup>2</sup> cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area <sup>3</sup> .<br><br><b>Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than &lt;5% cover).</b> | Yes  |  |                    |  |  |
| Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land only:   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| D  | The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS:<br><br>- At least four early successional communities (a) to (i):<br>Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/lichenworks; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland; (i) pools.   |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Additional Criteria - must be assessed for Bioswale and SuDS habitat types only:   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| E1   | Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife <sup>4</sup> .  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| E2   | The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.   |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Intensive green roofs only:  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| F  | The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers.<br>70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Biodiverse green roofs only:   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| G  | The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mm, at least 50% is at 150 mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers.<br><br><b>Note - to achieve Good condition, some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc. are present.</b>  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Number of criteria passed  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Condition Assessment Result      Condition Assessment Score      Score Achieved n/m  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Results for habitats requiring assessment of 3 core criteria only (all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs):   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| • Passes all 3 core criteria;<br>AND<br>• Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.  | Good (3)   |  |  |                    |  |  |
| • Passes 2 of 3 core criteria;<br>OR<br>• Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.  | Moderate (2)   |  |  |                    |  |  |
| • Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.  | Poor (1)   | Poor   |  |                    |  |  |
| Results for Green roofs and Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land (requiring assessment of 4 criteria only - core criteria plus additional criterion specified for habitat type):   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| • Passes all 3 core criteria;<br>AND<br>• Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C;<br>AND<br>• Passes additional criterion relevant to specific habitat type (D, F or G).   | Good (3)   |  |  |                    |  |  |
| • Passes 2 or 3 of 4 criteria;<br>OR<br>• Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.   | Moderate (2)   |  |  |                    |  |  |
| • Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.   | Poor (1)   |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Results for Bioswale or SuDS (requiring assessment of 5 criteria - core criteria plus additional criteria specified for habitat type):   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| • Passes all 3 core criteria;<br>AND<br>• Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C;<br>AND<br>• Passes all additional criteria relevant to specific habitat type (Group E)   | Good (3)   |  |  |                    |  |  |
| • Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria;<br>OR<br>• Passes 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.   | Moderate (2)   |  |  |                    |  |  |
| • Passes 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.   | Poor (1)   |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Surpassed Enhancement Interventions to improve condition score:  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Footnotes  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Footnote 1 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| Footnote 2 – Sources of information about detrimental non-native species can be found on the GB Non-native Species Secretariat (GBNNS) website: <a href="#">Home - GBNNS (nonnativespecies.org)</a> and Natural England Access to Evidence page should also be checked for up-to-date information: <a href="#">Invasive screening for invasive non-native plants in Great Britain - NECP2023 (naturalengland.org.uk)</a> |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| For criterion C - For green roof habitat types only – butterfly <i>Butflyx davidi</i> should be assessed alongside Schedule 9 species. This species impairs the health of the local ecosystem and reduces the biodiversity potential of the roof. It is also a sign that a roof has not been planted and seeded correctly in subsequent years.   |  |  |  |                    |  |  |
| 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 – Use professional judgement. Sources of information about non-native species that are not detrimental to native wildlife can be found on the GBNNS website: <a href="#">Alternative plants - GBNNS (nonnativespecies.org)</a>  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |

| Condition sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|----|--|--|--|--|
| Background information  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland<br>Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland<br>Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands<br>Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland<br>Woodland and forest - Other Scots pine woodland<br>Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved<br>Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed<br>Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods<br>Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods<br>Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood<br>Woodland and forest - Wet woodland                       |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Habitat Classification  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| See how trees are listed below 'Habitat Parcel Reference'   |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Notes - UK Habitat Classification<br>This condition sheet is based on the England Woodland Biodiversity Group (EWBG) Woodland Condition Survey Method, available here:<br><a href="#">Woodland Condition Survey Method</a>  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| 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   | Blackthorn Farm  | Survey date and Surveyor name   | Sean Marley - 2025  | Habitat parcel reference   |    |  |  |  |  |
| Habitat type  |  |   |   | WT   |    |  |  |  |  |
| Habitat Description   |  |   |   | Mixed Lowland Deciduous Woodland   |    |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |   |   | Narrow un-named woodland stream  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Limitations (if applicable)   | N/A  | Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)  | N/A   | Grid reference   |    |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |   |   | TQ 63818 63411   |    |  |  |  |  |
| Condition Assessment Criteria   |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator   | Good (3 points)  | Moderate (2 points)   | Poor (1 point)  | Score per indicator  |    |  |  |  |  |
| A Age distribution of trees   | Three age-classes <sup>1</sup> present.  | Two age-classes <sup>1</sup> present.   | One age-class <sup>1</sup> present.   | Previously coppiced woodland stream with multiple age classes.   | 2  |  |  |  |  |
| B Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage   | No significant browsing damage evident in woodland <sup>2</sup> .  | Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland <sup>2</sup> .  | Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland <sup>2</sup> .  | No grazing inside wood.  | 3  |  |  |  |  |
| C Invasive plant species  | No invasive species <sup>3</sup> present in woodland.  | Rhododendron Rhododendron laurel Prunus laurocerasus not present, and other invasive species <sup>3</sup> <10% cover.   | Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species <sup>3</sup> >10% cover.   | None noted.  | 3  |  |  |  |  |
| D Number of native tree species   | Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel.  | Three to four native tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup> found across woodland parcel.   | Two or less native tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup> across woodland parcel.   | See species list in associated EcIA.   | 3  |  |  |  |  |
| E Cover of native tree and shrub species  | >80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .  | 50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understorey shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .   | <50% of canopy trees and <50% of understorey shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .   | No native tree species.  | 3  |  |  |  |  |
| F Open space within woodland  | 10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space <sup>6</sup> . Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted.   | 21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space <sup>6</sup> .   | <10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space <sup>6</sup> . But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category <sup>7</sup> .  | Too small.   | 3  |  |  |  |  |
| G Woodland regeneration   | All three classes present in woodland <sup>8</sup> : trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings, or advanced coppice regrowth.   | One or two classes only present in woodland <sup>8</sup> .  | No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland <sup>8</sup> .   | Poor representation of young seedlings or recent coppice regrowth. Dense cover of natural species such as Compositae.                      | 2  |  |  |  |  |
| H Tree health   | Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback <sup>9</sup> .   | 11% to 20% tree mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .   | Greater than 20% tree mortality and/or any high-risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .   | Significant Ash Dieback.   | 1  |  |  |  |  |
| I Vegetation and ground flora   | Recognisable NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.  | Recognisable woodland NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present.  | No recognisable woodland NVC plant community <sup>10</sup> at ground layer present.   | 14 AWWP species recorded throughout small woodland parcel. Likely XXX.   | 3  |  |  |  |  |
| J Woodland vertical structure   | Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland <sup>11</sup> .   | Two storeys across all survey plots <sup>11</sup> .   | One or less storey across all survey plots <sup>11</sup> .  | Complex woodland, with mature, recently coppiced (20-30 years) and young shrubby trees.  | 3  |  |  |  |  |
| K Veteran trees   | Two or more veteran trees <sup>12</sup> per hectare.   | One veteran tree <sup>12</sup> per hectare.   | No veteran trees <sup>12</sup> present in woodland.   | No Veteran trees found inside 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 <sup>13</sup> . | 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 <sup>13</sup> . | 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 <sup>13</sup> . | Woodland supports some small standing and fallen deadwood. However lacking loggins and large deadwood pieces.                              | 2  |  |  |  |  |
| M Woodland disturbance  | No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident <sup>14</sup> .   | Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .  | 1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .   | Significant damaged ground caused by the digging of pits. An abundance of Common Nettle and Cowslip suggests the habitat is nutrient rich. | 1  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Score (out of a possible 30)  |  |   |   | 30   | 24 |  |  |  |  |
| Condition Assessment Result   |  |   |   | Condition Assessment Score   |    |  |  |  |  |
| Total score >= 24 (30 to 39)  |  |   |   | Good (3)   |    |  |  |  |  |
| Total score 20 to 24  |  |   |   | Moderate (2)   |    |  |  |  |  |
| Total score <= 19 (10 to 25)  |  |   |   | Poor (1)   |    |  |  |  |  |
| Minimum score   |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnotes   |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnotes below refer to the EWBG woodland condition assessment details: EWBG (No date). Assessing your Woodland's Condition [online]. Available from: <a href="#">Woodland Condition Survey Method</a>   |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| The woodland condition assessment survey methodology is outlined in the EWBG toolkit. However the criteria on this sheet are those specific to the Statutory Biodiversity Metric and must be used when assessing woodland condition.  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 1 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch Betula sp., cherry Prunus sp. or Sorbus sp.: 0 - 20 years (Young), 21 - 100 years (Intermediate) and >100 years (Old). For each, cherry or Sorbus species: 0 - 20 years = Young, 21 - 80 years = Intermediate, >80 years = Old. A recognisable age-class should be a consistent recognisable layer across the woodland or stand being assessed. Presence of a few saplings would not indicate that the woodland has an 'age-class' of young trees.                      |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 2 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 2 for more information. Browsing pressure is considered to be significant where >20% of vegetation visible within each survey plot shows damage from any type of browsing pressure listed.   |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 3 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly.  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Check for the presence of all plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), particularly the following invasive non-native species: American skunk cabbage Lysichiton americanus, Himalayan balsam Impatiens glandulifera, Japanese knotweed Reynoutria japonica, cherry laurel Prunus laurocerasus, sharon Gauthiera sharon, ivy-leaved fig Ficus ficoides, variegated yellow archway Lamium variegatum, Japanese knotweed Reynoutria japonica, and tree of heaven Ailanthus altissima.                                  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 4 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 4 and Table 2 for more information. The number of different native tree or shrub species including young trees and shrubs. A list of commonly found native tree and shrub species is provided in Table 2. Not all species listed are native to all parts of the UK. Note a list of commonly found non-native tree species are also included and should be recorded if present.   |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 5 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 5 for more information. The abundance of native tree species in upper (>5 m) and understorey (up to 5 m) layers including young trees and shrubs.  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 6 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 6 for more information. Open space within woodland in this context is temporary open space in which trees can be expected to regenerate (for example, glades, rides, heathlands, areas of clear-fell). This differs from permanent open space where tree regeneration is not possible or desirable (for example, tarmac, buildings, rivers). Area is at least 10 m wide with less than 20% covered by shrubs or trees.   |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 7 - Given the increased rate of edge habitat to woodland where the woodland is <10ha.  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 8 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 8 for more information. This indicator measures regeneration potential of the woodland by considering three classes: seedlings, saplings, and young trees of 4.7 cm DBH. All three classes would fall in the 'young' category of the 'age distribution of trees' indicator, but the regeneration indicator gathers additional information by considering regeneration potential - if seedlings, saplings and young trees are all present that means natural regeneration processes are happening.                              |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 9 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 9 for more information and Table 3 for a list of diseases and pests and their risk level.  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 10 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 10 directing to NVC key for more information. The UKHabit to NVC translation table in the UK Habitat Classification resources may also be useful to assess this.  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 11 - This criterion looks at structural diversity and is useful to understand in conjunction with the age of trees in a woodland. Vertical structure is defined as the number of canopy storeys present. Possible storey values are: 1) Upper 2) Canopy: wooded area above stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot be stratified into broad height bands (such as upper, middle or lower). 3) Middle, 4) Lower, and 5) Shrub layer. There might be no storeys where the woodland has been felled. See EWBG INDICATOR 11 for more information. |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 12 - See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees. Available from: <a href="#">Respects of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| EWBG INDICATOR 12 is the relevant indicator.  |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 13 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 13 for more information. This includes logs, large dead branches on the forest floor and stumps (<1 m tall) >20 cm diameter at narrowest point and >50 cm long. Also includes standing dead trees (>1 m tall) and also deadwood on standing live trees. Diameter is measured at the narrowest point on the stem. Minimum diameter of 20 cm.   |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Footnote 14 - See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery, animal poaching or trite.   |  |   |   |  |    |  |  |  |  |