

Land at Marland Fold, Rochdale OL11 4RF

ASSESSMENT OF BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN

October 2025

ERAP (Consultant Ecologists) Ltd Reference: 2024-280b

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Document Control

Survey Type:	Surveyors	Survey Date(s)
UK Habitat Classification Survey (including Condition Assessments of habitats)	Amy Sharples	1 st November 2024
Reporting	Personnel	Date
Author	Amy Sharples B.Sc. (Hons) M.Sc. CEnv MCIEEM Senior Ecologist	22 nd January 2025
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale

- 1.1.1 ERAP (Consultant Ecologists) Ltd was commissioned by Maybern Planning and Development to carry out an assessment of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) at Marland Fold, Rochdale OL11 4RF (hereafter the 'site'). The Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference at the centre of the site is SD 87907 12132.
- 1.1.2 The assessment was requested in connection with a with a planning application to develop the site to housing.
- 1.1.3 This BNG assessment has been prepared to provide an assessment of the biodiversity value of the baseline of the site, an assessment of the value of post-development habitats based on the site proposals and landscape strategy, and provides guidance in relation to the requirements to attain a net gain in accordance with *Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development* (CIEEM, 2016).
- 1.1.4 This report also advises on how compliance with Chapter 15, paragraph 193(d) of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2024)¹ can be achieved, which states '*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*'.

1.2 Site Description

- 1.2.1 An aerial image of the site is appended at **Figure 1**.
- 1.2.2 The total site area is **0.4615 hectares**².
- 1.2.3 The habitats present within the site are described and assessed in *2024-280 Land at Marland Fold, Rochdale, OL11 4RF, Ecological Survey and Assessment* (ERAP (Consultant Ecologists) Ltd, 2024), hereafter referred to as the 'ecology report'.
- 1.2.4 A summary of the habitats present within the site is presented at **Section 3.1** of this report.

1.3 Proposed Development Description

- 1.3.1 The assessment has been requested to inform a planning application for residential development at the site. The proposals are presented at *Marland Fold, Rochdale, Marland Hill Farm, Landscape Proposals Dwg. No. 7532.01 Rev D* (Trevor Bridge Associates Ltd, 2025), hereafter the 'proposals plan'.

1.4 Scope of Study

- 1.4.1 This report has been prepared to accompany a completed assessment of BNG using *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool* (Natural England, 2023). The completed Microsoft Excel spreadsheet assessment is presented as a separate document, named '*ERAP Ltd 2024-280b Statutory Biodiversity Metric, Marland Fold, Rochdale 15.10.25*', hereafter referred to as the 'BNG Metric'.

¹ Hereafter the NPPF

² As measured by ERAP (Consultant Ecologists) Ltd; detail on the methods used to measure the area of the site are presented at **Section 2.0**.

- 1.4.2 It is intended that this report provides a transparent assessment to demonstrate the calculation of net gain, based on the reasonable parameters assumed for the proposals (refer to **Section 2.3**). This approach has been applied on a number of other sites ERAP (Consultant Ecologists) Ltd has assisted with and has been accepted by the relevant Local Planning Authorities (LPA) and their ecological advisors to enable a planning application to progress.

2.0 METHOD OF SURVEY

2.1 Habitat Assessment and Mapping

Baseline Habitats

- 2.1.1 A Phase 1 Habitat Survey including an assessment in accordance with the UKHab and condition assessments of the habitats present was carried out by Amy Sharples B.Sc. (Hons) M.Sc. ACIEEM on 1st November 2024. The weather was overcast with scattered showers, a light air (Beaufort scale 1) and an air temperature of 11°C.
- 2.1.2 On site habitat mapping was assisted via use of GPS technology and QField on-site mapping software, using *Topographical Land Survey* (JLP Surveying, 2024) and *ESRI World Imagery* as base plans. These plans have been provided to ERAP (Consultant Ecologists) Ltd without spatial referencing; the plans have been inputted into QGIS and an affine transformation was completed to ensure they are accurate in accordance with *ESRI World Imagery*.
- 2.1.3 Each of the habitats within the site has been assessed in accordance with the UKHab to determine each habitat type present. This has allowed a reliable classification of habitats in accordance with those used by the BNG Metric.
- 2.1.4 The UKHab has been designed to function at two scales: fine scale (25m² or 5 metres length) and large scale (400m² or 20m² length). It has been considered for the purposes of this survey (where the UKHab has been used to inform the BNG calculation of a relatively small area) that a finer scale of 5m² is appropriate for the classification of habitats.
- 2.1.5 A plan showing the baseline habitats present within the site in accordance with UKHab symbology is appended at **Figure 2**.
- 2.1.6 Condition Assessments for each of the habitats present within the site have been completed in accordance with *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology* (Natural England, November 2023) and are appended at **Section 7.2**.

Post-development Habitats

- 2.1.7 The post development habitats have been calculated using the proposals plan. This plan has been provided to ERAP (Consultant Ecologists) Ltd without spatial referencing; the plan has been inputted into QGIS and an affine transformation was completed to ensure it is accurate in accordance with *ESRI World Imagery*.
- 2.1.8 A plan showing the proposed habitats in accordance with UKHab symbology is appended at **Figure 3** and target condition assessments for each of the proposed habitats are appended at **Section 7.3**.

2.2 Survey and Reporting Limitations

- 2.2.1 All measurements have been either estimated whilst on site or measured using QGIS.
- 2.2.2 The survey was completed in winter when plant species may be in a state of senescence or dormant; the surveyor is experienced in identifying plant species from their vegetative characteristics however, and a reliable assessment of the habitats present was possible.

2.3 Evaluation Methods and Rules Applied

Habitats and Assessment

- 2.3.1 Habitats have been assessed to determine whether they meet those described in *UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Priority Habitat Descriptions* (Maddock, A (ed), 2008); these lists are used to help draw up the statutory lists of Priority Habitats, as required under Section 41 of the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006*. Where suitable, the ecological value of the habitats present have been assessed using the terms outlined in *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine* (CIEEM, 2018).
- 2.3.2 QGIS has been used to calculate the total area / length of each baseline habitat present within the site and the area / length of the proposed habitats at the site.
- 2.3.3 Each habitat and individual trees have been assessed to determine whether they are 'irreplaceable habitat', defined in NPPF as '*Habitats which would be technically very difficult (or take a very significant time) to restore, recreate or replace once destroyed, taking into account their age, uniqueness, species diversity or rarity. They include ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees, blanket bog, limestone pavement, sand dunes, salt marsh and lowland fen*'. The further detail presented in *The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024* (GOV.UK, 2023) has also been referred to.
- 2.3.4 Existing individual trees and proposed urban trees have been measured using their specification on the landscape proposals plans and the Tree Helper provided within the BNG Metric.
- 2.3.5 As a detailed landscape plan has been provided the post-development habitats have been measured, including areas of residential gardens.

Relevant Guidance

- 2.3.6 Government advice on wildlife, as set out in the NPPF and associated government circulars has been taken into consideration.

Assumptions

- 2.3.7 Reasonable assumptions have been made in relation to the condition assessments for the proposed habitats at the site; the proposed condition assessment for each habitat is appended at **Section 7.3**. Long-term management of the proposed habitats is required to secure the proposed condition.

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Site Description

3.1.1 Refer to **Figure 2**. The site is described in the ecology report as follows:

'An area of improved / modified grassland, parcels of woodland, individual trees and an electricity substation.'

3.2 Assessment of Baseline Habitats

3.2.1 **Tables 3.1 to 3.3** provide a summary of the habitats present, their condition assessment result and their area within the site. Condition assessments for each habitat are appended at **Section 7.2**.

Table 3.1: Summary of Baseline Area Based Habitats within the Site

Habitat Reference	UK Habitat Classification Type	BNG Habitat Equivalent	Condition Assessment Result	Area (ha)
Habitat 1 Improved grassland	g4 modified grassland with the secondary codes 14 scattered rushes, 106 mown and 524 invasive non-native	Modified grassland	Moderate	0.3061
Habitat 3 Road	u1b6 other developed land	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A - Other	0.0019
Habitat 5 Existing garden	g4 modified grassland with the secondary code 106 mown	Vegetated garden	Condition Assessment N/A	0.0064
Habitat 6 Woodland 1	w1g other broadleaved woodland with the secondary code 524 invasive non-native	Other woodland; broadleaved	Poor	0.0236
Habitat 7 Woodland 2	w1g other broadleaved woodland with the secondary code 524 invasive non-native	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	0.1235
Total:				0.4615

Table 3.2: Summary of Individual Trees within the Site

Habitat Reference	UK Habitat Classification Type	BNG Habitat Equivalent	Condition Assessment Result	Area (ha) ³
Habitat 8 Tree 1	secondary code 32 scattered trees within an area of g4 modified grassland.	Urban tree	Moderate	0.0163
Habitat 9 Tree 2	secondary code 32 scattered trees within an area of g4 modified grassland.	Urban tree	Moderate	0.0041
Total:				0.0204

Table 3.3: Summary of Baseline Hedgerow Habitats within the Site

Habitat Reference	UK Habitat Classification Type	BNG Habitat Equivalent	Condition Assessment Result	Length (km)
Habitat 10 Beech hedgerow	h2b non-native and ornamental hedgerow	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	Poor	0.022
Total				0.022

3.2.2 The baseline BNG score for the site is provided at **Section 5.0**.

4.0 POST DEVELOPMENT HABITATS

4.1 Consideration of Mitigation Hierarchy and Target Condition Assessments

- 4.1.1 The mitigation hierarchy has been applied where feasible. Where possible, areas of woodland and grassland within the site will be retained.
- 4.1.2 The site lies within an area identified for ‘enhancement, expansion and creation’ of habitats in the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS). As the LNRS has been published, the guidance presented in *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide* (DEFRA, 2025) has been applied, and all baseline habitats are therefore assessed to be of ‘low’ strategic significance. The proposed woodland habitat does meet the requirements of the LNRS and are therefore assessed also to be ‘high’ strategic significance.
- 4.1.3 Condition Assessments for each of the retained, enhanced and proposed habitats as specified on the landscape proposals are presented at **Section 7.3**. A long-term habitat management plan with an appropriate monitoring regime is required to secure the condition of these habitats in the long-term.

4.2 Consideration of Proposed Habitats

- 4.2.1 The proposals plan demonstrates that 0.3737 hectares of the 0.4615 hectares site (i.e. 80.97%) will be developed to roads, housing and gardens, and the remaining 0.0878 hectares (19.03%) will comprise retained and created habitats as part of the Public Open Space (POS) at the site.

³ Due to the way individual trees are calculated by the metric they do not contribute to the total habitat area calculation, but are additional to it.

- 4.2.2 Of the 0.3737 hectares area to be developed it has been measured that 0.1706 hectares (i.e. 45.65 %) will be developed to vegetated gardens.
- 4.2.3 0.0019 hectares of existing road will be retained. A 0.0064 hectares area of existing garden habitat will be retained. 0.0182 hectares of Habitat 6: Woodland 1, located at the south-western corner of the site, 0.0149 hectares of Habitat 7: Woodland 2 and Habitat 9: Tree 2 will be retained. It is not considered that these areas can be realistically enhanced by long-term management, however their condition will be secured in their current state by long-term management. The beech hedgerow at the site will be retained and new hedgerow planting is incorporated into the site layout.

Table 4.1: Summary of Area-based Habitats to be Retained and Created at the Site

Habitat Type	BNG Equivalent Habitat	Target Condition	Area (ha)	Sub-totals (ha)
Retained Habitats				
Habitat 3 Road	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A - Other	0.0019	
Habitat 5 Existing garden	Vegetated garden	Condition Assessment N/A	0.0064	
Habitat 6 Woodland 1	Other woodland; broadleaved	Poor	0.0182	
Habitat 7 Woodland 2	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	0.0149	0.0414
Proposed Habitats				
Habitat A Road	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A – other	0.0589	
Habitat B Development	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A – other	0.1442	
Habitat C Gardens	Vegetated garden	Condition assessment N/A	0.1706	
Habitat E Wildflower grassland	Other neutral grassland	Moderate	0.0205	
Habitat F Woodland	Other woodland; broadleaved	Poor	0.0259	0.4201
Total				0.4615

Table 4.2: Summary of Individual Trees to be Retained and Created at the Site

Habitat Reference	BNG Habitat Equivalent	Target Condition	Area (ha) ⁴	Sub-totals (ha)
Retained Habitats				
Habitat 9 Tree 2	Urban tree	Moderate	0.0041	0.0041
Proposed Habitats				
Habitat D Trees (10 small trees)	Urban tree	Moderate	0.0407	0.0692
Total				0.0448

Table 4.3: Summary of Hedgerow Habitats to be Retained and Created at the Site

Habitat Type	BNG Equivalent Habitat	Target Condition	Length (km)	Sub-totals (km)
Retained Habitats				
Habitat 10 Beech hedgerow	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	Poor	0.022	0.022
Proposed Habitats				
Habitat G New hedgerow	Native hedgerow	Poor	0.023	0.023
Total				0.045

⁴ Small urban trees have a diameter at breast height (DBH) of up to 30cm, medium urban trees have a DBH of 30 to 60cm, large urban trees have a DBH of 60 to 90cm and very large trees have DBH of more than 90cm. Due to the way individual trees are calculated by the metric they do not contribute to the total habitat area calculation, but are additional to it.

5.0 HEADLINE RESULTS, EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 The headline results of the BNG Metric are presented at **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Results of Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool

On-site Baseline	Habitat units	2.48	
	Hedgerow units	0.02	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site Post Intervention	Habitat units	0.93	
	Hedgerow units	0.07	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
On-site net change (units % percentage)	Habitat units	-1.55	-62.61%
	Hedgerow units	0.04	201.77%
	Watercourse units	0.00	0.00%
Combined Net Unit Change	Habitat units	-1.55	
	Hedgerow units	0.04	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Total Net Unit Change	Habitat units	-1.55	
	Hedgerow units	0.04	
	Watercourse units	0.00	
Total Net % Change	Habitat units	-62.61%	
	Hedgerow units	201.77%	
	Watercourse units	0.00%	

Trading Rules Satisfied?	No
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Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Habitat units	10%	2.48	2.73	1.80
Hedgerow units	10%	0.02	0.02	0.00
Watercourse units	10%	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.2 A net gain for area-based habitats is not demonstrated by the BNG Metric, despite the calculation assuming a realistic maximum of medium distinctiveness habitats and the proposals being in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

5.3 A net gain of hedgerow units is possible as part of the proposed development.

5.4 If net gain cannot be attained at the site in accordance with any future site proposals and the detailed landscape planting proposals then the following options are available (a combination of the approaches outlined below may be appropriate):

- A redesign of the site to minimise impacts and establish enhancement of retained areas where possible;
- Further enhancement of off-site habitats to compensate for the loss of units associated with the proposed development; and
- Agreeing a biodiversity payment for the loss of habitat units associated with the site with a habitat bank or other similar provider.

- 5.5 Note that trading rules will still need to be satisfied even if an overall gain of 10% is attained⁵.
- 5.6 It is recommended that any such approach is only finalised following the completion of the site design and a landscape planting plan (and a revised BNG Assessment) to ensure that the final calculation represents an accurate assessment of the habitat unit change at the site.
- 5.7 Note that any habitats managed within the site and any off-site compensatory habitats to be enhanced by the client will be subject to a long-term habitat management plan.
- 5.8 It is essential that, in addition to the result of the BNG Metric, the assessment of biodiversity net gain takes into account the measures to be accommodated and implemented at the site to secure gains and betterment for biodiversity that the BNG Metric cannot take account of.
- 5.9 At this site it is advised that the following measures are also considered as part of the assessment of biodiversity net gain:
- Incorporation of opportunities for roosting bats at the new properties as, although the habitats are suitable for use by foraging bat species such as *Pipistrellus* species, there are no significant opportunities for roosting bats (particularly maternity roosts) at the site currently (this is considered to provide additionality);
 - Incorporation of opportunities for use by nesting birds at the developed site including in both the public open space by landscape planting and at the new properties. This includes a net increase in opportunities for specific species not currently able to breed at the site such as swift (a red-listed bird species⁶) and house sparrow and starling (both red listed and Priority Species) at the new properties;
 - Eradication / control of invasive plant species from the site; and
 - Preparation and implementation of a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (or similar) to secure long-term management of the retained and created habitats in accordance with conservation targets and objectives.

⁵ Trading rules requirements:

Habitat Distinctiveness Category	Trading Rules Requirement
Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required
Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness category required
High	Same habitat required.
Very high	Same habitat required – bespoke compensation will be necessary.

⁶ In accordance with the BOCC: Birds of Conservation Concern (Stanbury, et al., 2021).

6.0 REFERENCES

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7.0 APPENDIX: PHOTOGRAPHS, CONDITION ASSESSMENTS AND FIGURES

7.1 Photographs



Photo 1: Area of managed improved / modified grassland at the western area of the site (Habitat 1)



Photo 2: Area of managed improved / modified grassland at the western area of the site (Habitat 1)



Photo 3: Scattered tree (Habitat 8) at the area of managed improved / modified grassland at the western area of the site (Habitat 1)



Photo 4: Beech hedgerow (Habitat 10) at the area of managed improved / modified grassland at the southern site boundary (Habitat 1)



Photo 5: Improved / modified grassland (Habitat 1)



Photo 6: Improved / modified grassland (Habitat 1)



Photo 7: Woodland parcel at norther site boundary (Habitat 7)



Photo 8: Woodland parcel at south-western corner of the site (Habitat 6)



Photo 9: Woodland parcel at the northern site boundary (Habitat 7)



Photo 10: Woodland parcel at the northern site boundary (Habitat 7)

7.2 Condition Assessments of Baseline Habitats

Table 7.1: Condition Assessments for Habitat 1: Improved grassland

Habitat Reference	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total No. of Criterion Passed	Condition Assessment Result ¹
Habitat 1: Improved grassland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	4	Moderate
Good: Passes 6 or 7 criteria including essential criterion A									
Moderate: Passes 4 or 5 criteria including essential criterion A									
Poor: Passes 3 or fewer criteria OR passes 4 to 6 criteria, but failing criterion A									

Condition Assessment Criteria
A. There are 6 to 8 vascular plant species per m2 present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in below). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m2 (excluding those listed below), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet. <i>Plant Species:</i> Creeping Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Curled Dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>), Broad-leaved Dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>), Common Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), Greater Plantain (<i>Plantago major</i>), White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>) and Cow Parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>).
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 insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.
C. Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area (some scattered scrub such as Bramble may be present). Note - patches of shrubs with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.
D. Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.
E. Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens. For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover
F. Cover of Bracken less than 20%.
G. There is an absence of invasive non-native species as listed on Schedule 9 of <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended). This is assessed 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

7.2.1 No condition assessment is required for Habitat 3: road and Habitat 5: existing garden.

Table 7.2: Condition Assessments for Habitat 6: Woodland 1 and Habitat 7: Woodland 2

Habitat Reference	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	Total	Condition Assessment Result
Habitat 6: Woodland 1	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	21	Poor
Habitat 7: Woodland 2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	28	Moderate
Good (total score >32)															
Moderate (total score 26 to 32)															
Poor (total score 13 to 25)															

Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)
A. Age distribution of trees. See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch <i>Betula</i> sp., cherry (<i>Prunus</i> sp.) or Sorbus sp.: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). For birch, cherry or Sorbus species; 0 - 20 years = Young; 21 - 60 years = Intermediate; >60 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.	Three age classes present.	Two age classes present.	One age class present.
B. Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage. 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.	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland.	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland.	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland.
C. Invasive plant species. See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Assessed for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, the habitat has been split into parcels accordingly. Check for the presence of all plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended), particularly the following invasive non-native species: American Skunk Cabbage, Indian Balsam, Japanese Knotweed, Cherry Laurel, Shalton, Snowberry, Variegated Yellow-archangel, Rhododendron and Tree-of-heaven.	No invasive species present in woodland.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel not present, other invasive species <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species >10% cover.
D. Number of native tree species. 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	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel.	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel.

Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)
UK. Note a list of commonly found non-native tree species are also included and should be recorded if present.			
E. Cover of native tree and shrub species. See EWBG method INDICATOR 5 and 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.	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native.	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native.	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understorey shrubs are native.
F. Open space within woodland. 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, footpaths, 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. Automatically 'Good' if woodland is less than 10 hectares, given the increased ratio of edge habitat to woodland where the woodland is less than 10ha.	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted.	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.
G. Woodland regeneration. 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.	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm DBH, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland.	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland.
H. Tree health. See EWBG method INDICATOR 9 for more information and Table 3 for a list of diseases and pests and their risk level.	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback.	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present.	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present.
I. Vegetation and ground flora. See EWBG method INDICATOR 10 directing to NVC key for more information. The 'UKHab to NVC translation table' in the UK Habitat Classification resources may also be useful to assess this.	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.

Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)
J. Woodland vertical structure. 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) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily 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.	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland.	Two storeys across all survey plots.	One or less storey across all survey plots.
K. Veteran trees. See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. 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: <i>Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions</i> - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).	Two or more veteran trees per hectare.	One veteran tree per hectare.	No veteran trees present in woodland.
L. Amount of deadwood. 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.	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems, branch stubs and stumps or an abundance of small cavities.	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems, branch stubs and stumps or an abundance of small cavities.	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems, stubs and stumps or an abundance of small cavities.
M. Woodland disturbance. See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery, animal poaching or litter.	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident.	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground.	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment and / or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground.

Table 7.3: Condition Assessments for Habitat 8: Tree 1 and Habitat 9: Tree 2

Tree Reference	A	B	C	D	E	F	Size Category	Total No. of Criterion Passed	Condition Assessment Result
Habitat 8: Tree 1	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Medium	4	Moderate
Habitat 9: Tree 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Small	4	Moderate
									Good: Passes 5 or 6 criteria
									Moderate: Passes 3 or 4 criteria
									Poor: Passes 2 or fewer criteria

Condition Assessment Criteria
A. The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species)
B. Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up less than 10% of total area and no individual gap being more than 5 metres wide. Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.
C. The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature). See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees, available from: <i>Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England</i> (publishing.service.gov.uk) and <i>Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions</i> (www.gov.uk). Enhancement of this habitat type is only possible by improving the habitat so that it meets Criteria B, D and F. It is not possible or appropriate to enhance individual trees through meeting just one of those Criteria, nor by meeting Criteria A, C or E.
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.
E. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.
F. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath

7.2.2 No condition assessment is required for Habitat 10: Beech hedgerow.

7.3 Condition Assessments of Retained, Enhanced and Created Habitats

Table 7.4: Condition Assessments for Habitat E: Wildflower Grassland

Habitat Reference	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total No. of Criterion Passed	Condition Assessment Result
Habitat 2: Other neutral grassland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	4	Moderate
Habitat E: Wildflower grassland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	4	Moderate
Acid Grassland Types				Non-acid Grassland Types				
Good: passes 5 criteria				Good: passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criteria A and additional criterion F				
Moderate: passes 3 or 4 criteria				Moderate: passes 3 to 5 criteria, including essential criterion A				
Poor: passes 2 or fewer criteria				Poor: passes 2 or fewer criteria; or passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F				

Condition Assessment Criteria
A. The grassland is a good representation of the 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). Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description. <i>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.</i>
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 insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.
C. Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens. For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.
D. Cover of Bracken less than 20% and cover of scrub (including Bramble) less than 5%.
E. Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition 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 (species are listed below). If any invasive non-native plant species as listed on Schedule 9 of <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended) are present, this criterion is automatically failed. This is assessed 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. <i>Species indicative of sub-optimal condition for this habitat type include:</i> Creeping Thistle, Spear Thistle, Curled Dock, Broad-leaved Dock, Common Nettle, Creeping Buttercup, Greater Plantain, White Clover, Cow Parsley. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and / or site.
Additional Group – non-acid grassland types only
F. There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced at Criterion ‘E’ cannot contribute towards this count). <i>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.</i>

7.3.1 No condition assessment is required for Habitat A: road, Habitat B: development, and Habitat C: gardens.

Table 7.5: Condition Assessments for Habitat D: Trees

Tree Reference	A	B	C	D	E	F	Size Category	Total No. of Criterion Passed	Condition Assessment Result
Habitat D: Trees	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Small	4	Moderate
									Good: Passes 5 or 6 criteria
									Moderate: Passes 3 or 4 criteria
									Poor: Passes 2 or fewer criteria

Condition Assessment Criteria
A. The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species)
B. Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up less than 10% of total area and no individual gap being more than 5 metres wide. Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.
C. The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature). See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran trees, available from: <i>Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England</i> (publishing.service.gov.uk) and <i>Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions</i> (www.gov.uk). Enhancement of this habitat type is only possible by improving the habitat so that it meets Criteria B, D and F. It is not possible or appropriate to enhance individual trees through meeting just one of those Criteria, nor by meeting Criteria A, C or E.
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.
E. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.
F. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath

Table 7.6: Condition Assessments for Habitat F: Woodland

Habitat Reference	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	Total	Condition Assessment Result
Habitat F: Woodland	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	21	Poor
Good (total score >32)															
Moderate (total score 26 to 32)															
Poor (total score 13 to 25)															

Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)
A. Age distribution of trees. See EWBG method INDICATOR 1 for more information. If tree species is not a birch <i>Betula</i> sp., cherry (<i>Prunus</i> sp.) or <i>Sorbus</i> sp.: 0 – 20 years (Young); 21 - 150 years (Intermediate); and >150 years (Old). For birch, cherry or <i>Sorbus</i> species; 0 - 20 years = Young; 21 - 60 years = Intermediate; >60 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.	Three age classes present.	Two age classes present.	One age class present.
B. Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage. 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.	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland.	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland.	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland.
C. Invasive plant species. See EWBG method INDICATOR 3 for more information. Assessed for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, the habitat has been split into parcels accordingly. Check for the presence of all plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended), particularly the following invasive non-native species: American Skunk Cabbage, Indian Balsam, Japanese Knotweed, Cherry Laurel, Shalloon, Snowberry, Variegated Yellow-archangel, Rhododendron and Tree-of-heaven.	No invasive species present in woodland.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel not present, other invasive species <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species >10% cover.
D. Number of native tree species. 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	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel.	None to two native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel.

Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)
UK. Note a list of commonly found non-native tree species are also included and should be recorded if present.			
E. Cover of native tree and shrub species. See EWBG method INDICATOR 5 and 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.	> 80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native.	50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native.	< 50% of canopy trees and <50% of understorey shrubs are native.
F. Open space within woodland. 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, footpaths, 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. Automatically 'Good' if woodland is less than 10 hectares, given the increased ratio of edge habitat to woodland where the woodland is less than 10ha.	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted.	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.
G. Woodland regeneration. 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.	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm DBH, saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland.	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland.
H. Tree health. See EWBG method INDICATOR 9 for more information and Table 3 for a list of diseases and pests and their risk level.	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback.	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present.	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present.
I. Vegetation and ground flora. See EWBG method INDICATOR 10 directing to NVC key for more information. The 'UKHab to NVC translation table' in the UK Habitat Classification resources may also be useful to assess this.	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.

Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)
J. Woodland vertical structure. 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) Complex: recorded when the stand is composed of multiple tree heights that cannot easily 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.	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland.	Two storeys across all survey plots.	One or less storey across all survey plots.
K. Veteran trees. See EWBG method INDICATOR 12 for more information. 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: <i>Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK</i> (www.gov.uk).	Two or more veteran trees per hectare.	One veteran tree per hectare.	No veteran trees present in woodland.
L. Amount of deadwood. 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.	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems, branch stubs and stumps or an abundance of small cavities.	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems, branch stubs and stumps or an abundance of small cavities.	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems, stubs and stumps or an abundance of small cavities.
M. Woodland disturbance. See EWBG method INDICATOR 15 for more information. Examples of disturbance are: significant nutrient enrichment; soil compaction from trampling, machinery, animal poaching or litter.	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident.	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and/or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground.	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment and / or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground.

Table 7.7: Condition Assessments for Habitat G: New Hedgerow

Habitat Reference	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	Total No. of Group Failures	Total No. of Criteria Failures	Condition Assessment Result
Habitat F: New hedgerow	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	-	-	2	5	Poor
Hedgerows Without Trees									Hedgerows With Trees				
Good: No more than 2 failures in total; AND no more than 1 in any functional group.									Good: No more than 2 failures in total; AND no more than 1 failure in any functional group.				
Moderate: No more than 4 failures in total; AND does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & C2 = Moderate condition).									Moderate: No more than 5 failures in total; AND does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 & E1 = Moderate condition).				
Poor: Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR fails both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & B2 = Poor condition).									Poor: Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; OR fails both attributes in more than one functional group (e.g. fails attributes A1, A2, B1 & B2 = Poor condition).				

Condition Assessment Criteria	
A1. Height: >1.5m average along length The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of 4 years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is > 1.5 m height).	A2. Width: >1.5m average along length. The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (e.g. Blackthorn suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of 4 years (if undertaken according to good practice)
B1. Gap - hedge base. Gap between ground and base of canopy is less than 0.5m, for more than 90% of length (unless line of trees). This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (e.g. a Hazel dominated hedgerow or where the hedgerow is affected by shading from other vegetation such as woodland, see page 65 of <i>Hedgerow Survey Handbook</i> .	B2. Gap - hedge canopy continuity. Gaps make up less than 10% of total length and no canopy gaps are greater than 5m. Gates and access points are not subject to the greater than 5m criterion. This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness', but are not subject to the greater than 5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).
C1. Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation.	C2. Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation.

Condition Assessment Criteria	
More than 1m width ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for more than 90% of the hedgerow length, as measured from outer edge of the hedgerow, and is present on at least 1 side of the hedgerow. This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedge. Undisturbed ground should be present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedge. This criterion recognises the value of the hedge 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.	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils do not dominate more than 20% cover of the ground area of undisturbed ground. The indicator species used are nettles (<i>Urtica</i> spp.), Cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>) and docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.). Their presence, either singly or together, should not exceed the 20% cover threshold.
D1. Invasive and neophyte species. More than 90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) 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, as well as the BSBI website where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' 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.	D2. Current damage. More than 90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damaged caused by human activities. This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (e.g. excessive hedge cutting).
Additional group – ONLY if trees are present	
E1. Tree Class There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient⁸), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 to 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.	E1. 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.

7.4 Figures

Figure 1: Aerial Image of the Site and its Surroundings



Figure 2: UKHab Plan of Baseline Habitats

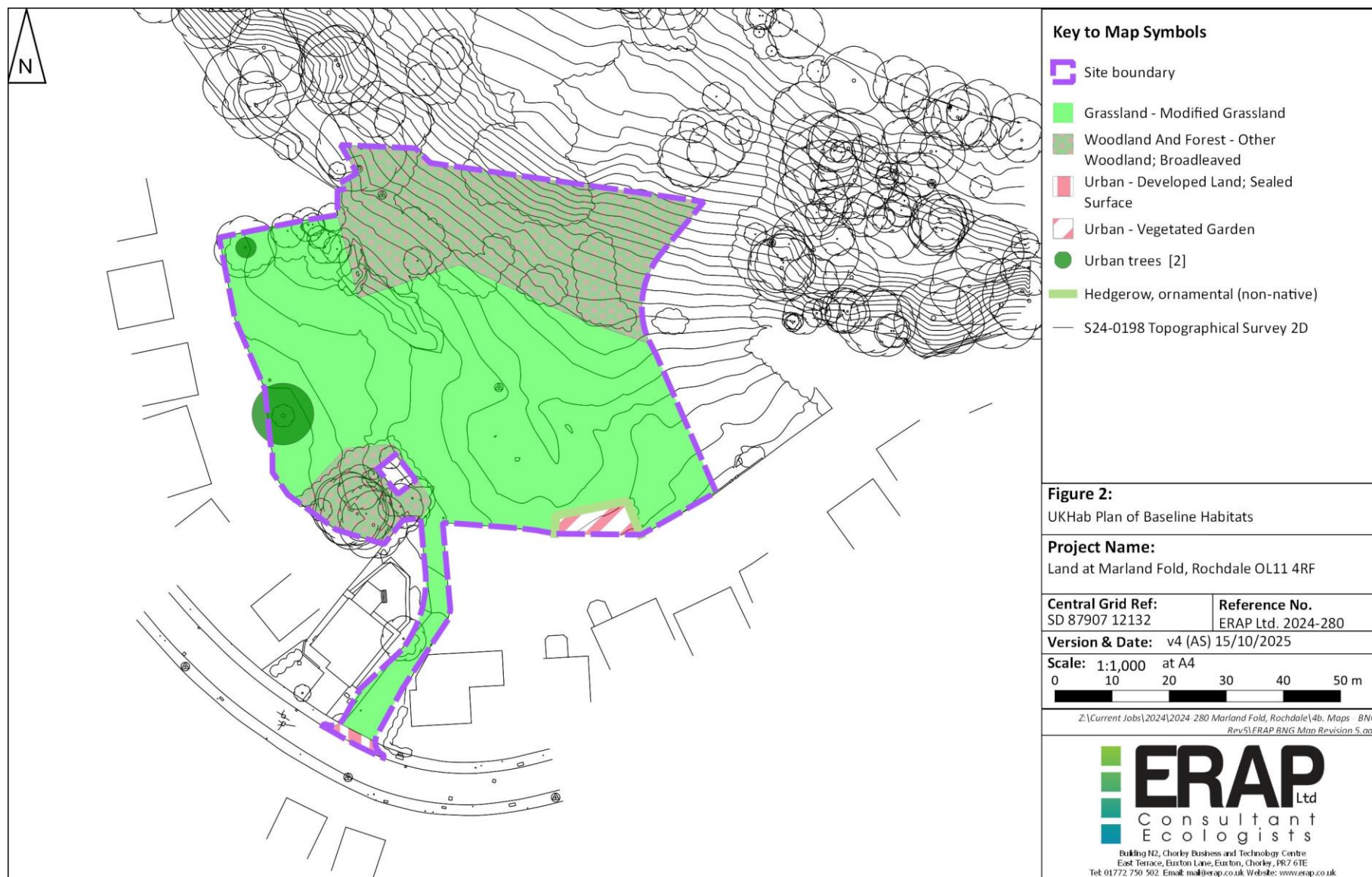


Figure 3: UKHab Plan of Proposed Post-intervention Habitats

