



# UK Habitat Classification Survey Report

## Wray Valley, Lustleigh

Client: Michelle Grist

Date: June 2024

### **Richard Green Ecology Ltd**

The Natural Selection

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**Date of survey:** 08/05/2024

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BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity - Code of practice for planning and development states, '*ecological information should be sufficiently up to date (e.g., not normally more than two/three years old, or as stipulated in good practice guidance)*'.

Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4<sup>th</sup> Edt.) states, '*Ideally, (bat) survey data should be from the most recent optimal survey season before a planning or licence application is submitted, although often data older than this can have considerable value*'.

Therefore, this report may not be considered valid more than three years after survey was undertaken, and advice should be taken on validity after one year.

This report has been produced using all reasonable skill and care. Opinions are provided in good faith.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Introduction

Richard Green Ecology Ltd has been commissioned to undertake a baseline habitat survey to form part of an application for Farming in a Protected Landscapes (FiPL) funding.

An extended UK Habitat Classification survey was undertaken at Wray Valley, Riverside, Moretonhampstead Road, Lustleigh, Devon, TQ13 9SN, SX 7741 8383 on 8 May 2024 by Richard Green Ecology.

This report includes the findings of the survey and presents evaluations of the conditions of the habitats present.

# 2 Methods

## 2.1 Field survey

### 2.1.1 Extended UK Habitat Classification survey

An extended UK Habitat Classification survey of the site was undertaken, combining recommendations made by the former Institute of Environmental Assessment (1995) and the UK Habitat Classification System. Habitats present are shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4 using the primary habitat symbology based on the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) System. Note was taken of the more conspicuous flora, and any evidence of, or potential for the presence of protected and alien invasive species was recorded.

### 2.1.2 Habitat condition assessment

The condition of the habitats on the site were assessed in accordance with the Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (Defra, 2023).

### 2.1.3 Timings and weather conditions

The survey was conducted in the morning. The weather conditions were partly cloudy (6/8 oktas), dry, calm and the temperature was 16°C.

### 2.1.4 Personnel

Philip Wilson has over three years of experience in ecological roles and is experienced in undertaking extended UK Habitat Classification surveys.

### 2.1.5 Survey limitations

There were no limitations to the survey.

## 2.2 Evaluation

Habitat evaluations are based on guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). The level of value of specific ecological receptors is assigned using a geographic frame of reference, i.e. international value being most important, then national, regional, county, district and lastly, local.

Value judgements are based on various characteristics that can be used to identify ecological resources or features likely to be important in terms of biodiversity. These include site designations (such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)), or for undesignated features, the size, conservation status (locally, nationally or internationally), and the quality of the ecological resource. In terms of the latter, ‘quality’ can refer to habitats (for instance if they are particularly diverse, or a good example of a specific habitat type), other features (such as wildlife corridors or mosaics of habitats) or species populations or assemblages.

### 3 Survey results

#### 3.1 Field survey

##### 3.1.1 Habitats

The site consisted of modified grassland, semi-natural deciduous and wet woodland, and a small orchard with the Wray Brook running through the woodland to the west. The wider landscape consists of pastoral farming and ancient, semi-natural and replanted ancient woodland.



**Figure 1 – Aerial photograph showing the site and the surrounding landscape**

The results of the UKHab survey are described below. The botanical species composition percentages for each habitat are indicated using the DAFOR Scale (refer to Table 1). The UKHab survey code (e.g., g3c) that the habitat is attributed to, along with secondary codes (as appropriate) are given with a description.

Refer to Appendix B for a list of plant species recorded on the site and Appendix C for habitat condition assessments

**Table 1: The DAFOR Scale**

Value	Percentage cover
D - Dominant	> 75%
A - Abundant	51 – 75%
F - Frequent	26 – 50%
O - Occasional	11 – 25%
R - Rare	1 – 10%

(a) Modified grassland (g4)

There was c. 0.151 ha of moderate quality modified grassland. This grassland type was found in the central - eastern part of the site, where it was used for car parking, as a path through the site, and as pitches for camping. These areas were mown short to approximately 7 cm, were more disturbed, had more bare ground and a lower species diversity than the surrounding areas of grassland. This habitat comprised Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus* (F), cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* (O), perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* (O), meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis* (O), sweet vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (O), and smooth meadow grass *Poa pratensis* (O) as the major grasses and common daisy *Bellis perennis* (O), red clover *Trifolium pratense* (O), yarrow *Achillea millefolium* (O) and creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* (O) as the most common forbs.

(b) Other neutral grassland; scattered rushes; seasonally wet (g3c 14 502)

There was c. 0.021 ha of good quality seasonally wet other neutral grassland with scattered rushes. This grassland was found in the centre of the site. The ground was wet at the time of survey but dries during the summer months (client pers. comms.). It comprised soft rush *Juncus effusus* (F), meadow foxtail (F), marsh foxtail *Alopecurus geniculatus* (F) as the major grasses and wild angelica *Angelica sylvestris* (F) and marsh thistle *Cirsium palustre* (F) as the most common forbs.

(c) Other neutral grassland; scattered bracken (g3c 12)

There was c. 0.531 ha of good quality other neutral grassland with scattered bracken. This grassland was found in the centre of the site and was managed as a wildflower meadow through annual scything. It comprised Yorkshire fog (F), meadow foxtail (F), smooth meadow grass (O), sweet vernal-grass (O) and cock's-foot (O) as the major grasses and yarrow (O), ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata* (O), greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea* (O), common sorrel *Rumex acetosa* and bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* (O) as some of the common forbs.

(d) Other neutral grassland; traditional orchard; young trees – planted (g3c 27 201)

There was c. 0.086 ha of moderate quality remnant traditional orchard with recently planted replacement apple trees to the central-east of the site. It comprised 5 medium and 15 sapling Apple *Malus sp.* trees (A), meadow foxtail (F), sweet vernal-

grass (F) and Yorkshire fog (F) as the major grasses and ribwort plantain (F), yarrow (O), dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* (O) and creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* (O) as some of the common forbs.

(e) Wet woodland on floodplains; semi natural woodland (w1d5 30)

There was c. 1.676 ha of good quality semi-natural wet woodland within flood zone 3 (land that has a high probability of flooding from rivers, [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk), n.d.) - spanning the length of the west of the site, with the Wray Brook running through it. It comprised alder *Alnus glutinosa* (F), willow sp. *Salix sp.* (F), pedunculate oak *Quercus robur* (F), holly *Ilex aquifolium* (R), hazel *Corylus avellana* (R), common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* (R) and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* (R) trees and yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum* (O), water mint *Mentha aquatica* (O), valerian *Valeriana officinlis* (O), soft rush (O), pendulous sedge *Carex pendula* (O), false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum* (O) and common bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (O) as some of the most common ground flora.

(f) Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland; semi-natural woodland (w1f7 30)

There was c. 1.065 ha of good quality (refer to Annex C) semi-natural lowland mixed deciduous woodland to the north-east and south-east of the site. It comprised hazel (F), pedunculate oak (F), sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* (O) willow sp. (O), rowan *Sorbus aucuparia* (O), blackthorn (O), common hawthorn (R) and alder (R) trees, and tufted hair-grass *Deschampsia cespitosa* (F), male fern sp. *Dryopteris sp.* (F), common bluebell (O), lesser celandine (O), meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria* (O), pink purslane *Claytonia sibirica* (O) and dog's mercury *Mercurialis perennis* (O) as some of the most common ground flora. Variegated yellow archangel *Lamium galeobdolon subsp. Argentatum* (R) was also present (described in section 3.1.3).

(g) Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland; ecologically valuable line of trees (w1f7 34)

There was c. 40 m of moderate quality other lowland mixed deciduous and ecologically valuable line of trees along part of the eastern boundary. It comprised pedunculate oak (F), ash (O), hazel (R), common hawthorn (R) and elder *Sambucus nigra* (R) trees, and bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg.* (F), cleavers *Galium aparine* (F), common ivy *Hedera helix* (F) and common nettle *Urtica dioica* (F) as some of the most common ground flora.

(h) Species-rich native hedgerow; hedgebank; young trees – planted (h2a5 111 201)

There was c. 50 m of recently planted trees alongside a hedgebank on the eastern boundary. A condition assessment for the purposes of a UK Biodiversity Action Plan survey would not apply to recently laid, coppiced or planted hedgerows (Defra, 2007), upon which the statutory biodiversity metric condition assessment criteria is based. It comprised alder (O), common hawthorn (O), holly (O), pedunculate oak (O), rowan (O), wild cherry (O), blackthorn (O) and crab apple *Malus sylvestris* (O) trees, and bracken (F), common nettle (F), rosebay willowherb *Chamerion angustifolium* (F), comfrey *Symphytum officinale* (O), common hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* (O) and white dead nettle *Lamium album* (O) as some of the most common ground flora.

**Table 2: Summary of habitats**

UKHab description and code	Condition	Area (ha/m)
Modified grassland (g4)	Moderate	0.151
Other neutral grassland; scattered rushes; seasonally wet (g3c 14 502)	Good	0.021
Other neutral grassland; scattered bracken (g3c 12)	Good	0.531
Other neutral grassland; traditional orchard; young trees – planted (g3c 27 201)	Moderate	0.086
Wet woodland on floodplains; semi natural woodland (w1d5 30)	Good	1.676
Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland; semi-natural woodland (w1f7 30)	Good	1.065
Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland; ecologically valuable line of trees (w1f7 34)	Moderate	40
Species-rich native hedgerow; hedgebank; young trees – planted (h2a5 111 201)	N/A	50

### 3.1.2 *Invasive species*

It is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant which is included in Part II of Schedule 9, Section 14(2) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA 1981), including variegated yellow archangel.

Variegated yellow archangel was present in the southern part of the northern section of the Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland; semi-natural woodland.

American skunk cabbage *Lysichiton americanus*, a non-native and invasive species that is not listed under schedule 9 of the WCA 1981, but is on Devon Local Nature Partnership's Priority Invasives List (Devon Local Nature Partnership n.d.).

## 3.2 *Evaluation*

Modified grassland and other neutral grassland are common and widespread habitats of low local ecological value.

Species-rich native hedgerow, ecologically valuable line of trees, wet woodland, traditional orchard, and other lowland mixed deciduous woodland are Section 41 habitats of principal importance in England. Furthermore, wet woodland and species-rich native hedgerows are Devon Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats. These habitats are of regional ecological value.

## 4 References and bibliography

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# Figures

Figure 2 – UK Habitat Classification survey map (whole site)

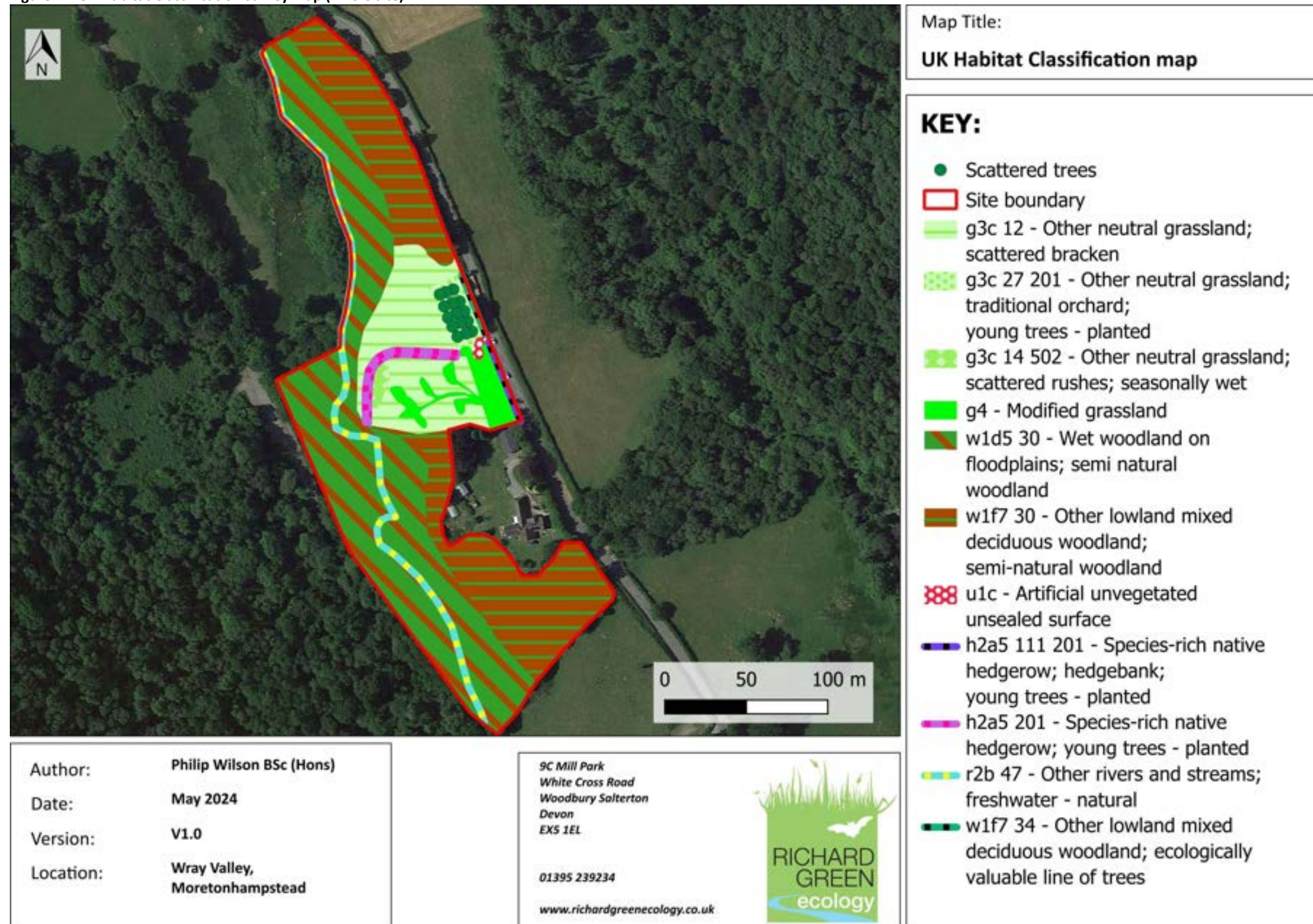


Figure 3 – UK Habitat Classification survey map (north)



Map Title:  
**UK Habitat Classification map (1/2)**

**KEY:**

- Scattered trees
- Site boundary
- ▬ h2a5 111 201 - Species-rich native hedgerow; hedgebank; young trees - planted
- ▬ h2a5 201 - Species-rich native hedgerow; young trees - planted
- ▬ r2b 47 - Other rivers and streams; freshwater - natural
- ▬ w1f7 34 - Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland; ecologically valuable line of trees
- ▬ g3c 12 - Other neutral grassland; scattered bracken
- ▬ g3c 27 201 - Other neutral grassland; traditional orchard; young trees - planted
- ▬ g3c 14 502 - Other neutral grassland; scattered rushes; seasonally wet
- ▬ g4 - Modified grassland
- ▬ w1d5 30 - Wet woodland on floodplains; semi natural woodland
- ▬ w1f7 30 - Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland; semi-natural woodland
- ▬ u1c - Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface

Author: **Philip Wilson BSc (Hons)**  
 Date: **May 2024**  
 Version: **V1.0**  
 Location: **Wray Valley, Moretonhampstead**









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Figure 4 – UK Habitat Classification survey map (south)



**KEY:**

-  Site boundary
-  h2a5 111 201 - Species-rich native hedgerow; hedgebank; young trees - planted
-  h2a5 201 - Species-rich native hedgerow; young trees - planted
-  r2b 47 - Other rivers and streams; freshwater - natural
-  g3c 12 - Other neutral grassland; scattered bracken
-  g4 - modified grassland
-  w1d5 30 - Wet woodland on floodplains; semi natural woodland
-  w1f7 30 - Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland; semi-natural woodland

Map Title:  
**Uk Habitat Classification map (2/2)**

Author: **Philip Wilson BSc (Hons)**  
 Date: **May 2024**  
 Version: **V1.0**  
 Location: **Wray Valley, Moretonhampstead**

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## Appendices

### A Photographs (Plates)

Plate 1 – Modified grassland in the eastern part of the site



Plate 2 – Other neutral grassland, modified grassland and wet woodland central and western areas of the site



**Plate 3 – Remnant traditional orchard in the eastern part of the site**



**Plate 4 – Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland in the northern and southern parts of the site**



**Plate 5 – Newly planted species-rich native hedgerow**



## B Plant species list

Common name	Scientific name	DAFOR
<b>Modified grassland (g4)</b>		
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	O
Common bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	R
Common daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	R
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	R
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	R
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	O
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	O
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	O
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	R
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	O
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	R
Sweet vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	O
Thyme-leaved speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	R
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	F
<b>Other neutral grassland; scattered rushes; seasonally wet (g3c 14 502)</b>		
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	O
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	O
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	R
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	O
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	R
Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	R
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	R
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	R
Lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	R
Lesser stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	R
Marsh foxtail	<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	F
Marsh thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	F
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	F
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	O
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	R
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	F
Wild angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	F
<b>Other neutral grassland; scattered bracken (g3c 12)</b>		
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	O
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	O
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	R
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	O
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	R
Common bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	R
Common daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	O

Common name	Scientific name	DAFOR
Common hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	R
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	R
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	R
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
Common ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	R
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	O
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	R
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	R
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	R
Early purple orchid	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	R
Fescue sp.	<i>Festuca sp.</i>	R
Greater stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	O
Green alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	O
Hedge bedstraw	<i>Gallium mullugo</i>	R
Marsh thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	R
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	R
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	F
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	R
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	R
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	R
Pink purslane	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	R
Prickly sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	R
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	R
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	O
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	O
Salad burnet	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	R
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	O
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	R
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	R
Sweet vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	O
Thyme-leaved speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	R
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	R
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	F
<b>Other neutral grassland; traditional orchard; young trees – planted (g3c 27 201)</b>		
Apple sp.	<i>Malus sp.</i>	A
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	R
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	O
Common bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	O
Common hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	R
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	O
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	O
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	R
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	O
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	F
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	O
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	F

Common name	Scientific name	DAFOR
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	O
Sweet vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	F
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	O
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	F
<b>Wet woodland on floodplains; semi natural woodland (w1d5 30)</b>		
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	F
American skunk cabbage*	<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	R
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	R
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	R
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	O
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	O
Common bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	O
Common dog-violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	R
Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	R
Common hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	R
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	R
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	R
Dog's mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	O
False brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	O
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	R
Greater stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	O
Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	R
Hart's tongue fern	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	R
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	R
Hemlock water dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	O
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	R
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	R
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	O
Lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	O
Lesser spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	R
Lords and ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	R
Male fern sp.	<i>Dryopteris sp.</i>	F
Marsh marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	R
Marsh thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	R
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	R
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	O
Navelwort	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	R
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	F
Pendulous sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	O
Pink purslane	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	O
Polypody sp.	<i>Polypody sp.</i>	O
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	R
Ragged-Robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	R
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	R
Redcurrant	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	R
Rose sp.	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	R
Rough chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	R

Common name	Scientific name	DAFOR
Shining crane's-bill	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	R
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	O
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	F
Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinlis</i>	O
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	O
Willow sp.	<i>Salix sp.</i>	F
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	R
Wood speedwell	<i>Veronica montana</i>	R
Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	R
Yellow pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	O
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	R
<b>Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland; semi-natural woodland (w1f7 30)</b>		
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	R
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	O
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	O
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	O
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	O
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	O
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	F
Common bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	F
Common dog-violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	O
Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	R
Common hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	R
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	F
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	O
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	R
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	R
Dog's mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	O
Early purple orchid	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	R
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	R
False brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	O
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	R
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	R
Greater stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	O
Green alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	R
Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	R
Hart's tongue fern	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	O
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	F
Hemlock water dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	O
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	R
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	R
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	R
Lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	O
Lesser spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	R
Lords and ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	R
Male fern sp.	<i>Dryopteris sp.</i>	F
Marsh marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	R
Marsh thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	R
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	R

Common name	Scientific name	DAFOR
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	O
Navelwort	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	R
Opposite leaved golden saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	R
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	F
Pendulous sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	O
Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>	R
Pink purslane	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	O
Polypody sp.	<i>Polypody sp.</i>	O
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	R
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	R
Rose sp.	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	R
Rough chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	O
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	O
Shining crane's-bill	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	R
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	O
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	O
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	F
Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinlis</i>	O
Variegated yellow archangel*	<i>Lamiaeum galeobdolon subsp. Argentatum</i>	R
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	R
Willow sp.	<i>Salix sp.</i>	O
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	O
Wood speedwell	<i>Veronica montana</i>	R
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamiaeum galiobdolon</i>	R
Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	R
Yellow pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	R
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	R
<b>Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland; ecologically valuable line of trees (w1f7 34)</b>		
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	O
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	O
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	F
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	O
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	R
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	F
Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	R
Common hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	F
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	O
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	F
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	O
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	R
Wood speedwell	<i>Veronica montana</i>	R
<b>Species-rich native hedgerow; hedgebank; young trees – planted (h2a5 111 201)</b>		
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	O
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	F
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	O
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	O

Common name	Scientific name	DAFOR
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	R
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	O
Common bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	R
Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	O
Common hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	O
Common ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	O
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	F
Common figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	R
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	R
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	R
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	O
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	R
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	R
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	R
Field forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	R
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	O
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	R
Greater stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	R
Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	R
Hedge bedstraw	<i>Gallium mullugo</i>	O
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	O
Lesser burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	O
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	R
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	O
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	O
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	O
Rose sp.	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	R
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	F
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	O
Traveller's joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	O
White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	O
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	O
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	R
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	O
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	O
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	R
Green alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	O
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	O

## C Condition assessments

Modified grassland (g4)		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
Condition Assessment Criteria		
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m <sup>2</sup> present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). <b>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.</b>  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 m <sup>2</sup> (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Y
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present).  Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	N
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) <sup>2</sup> .	Y
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species <sup>3</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>4</sup> ).	Y
		Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)
		Number of criteria passed
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	√
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	

Other neutral grassland; scattered rushes; seasonally wet (g3c 14 502)		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). <sup>1</sup>  <b>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.</b>	Y
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Y
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens <sup>2</sup> .	Y
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Y
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>3</sup> 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.  If any invasive non-native plant species <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>5</sup> ) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y
<b>Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types</b>		
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m <sup>2</sup> present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count).	Y
<b>Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)</b>		Y
<b>Number of criteria passed</b>		6/6
<b>Condition Assessment Result</b>	<b>Condition Assessment Score</b>	<b>Score Achieved</b> x/√
<b>Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)</b>		
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	

Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
<b>Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)</b>		
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)	✓
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)	

Other neutral grassland; scattered bracken (g3c 12)		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). <sup>1</sup>  <b>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.</b>	Y
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Y
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens <sup>2</sup> .	Y
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Y
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>3</sup> 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.  If any invasive non-native plant species <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>5</sup> ) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y
<b>Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types</b>		
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m <sup>2</sup> present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count).	Y
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		Y
Number of criteria passed		6/8
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√
<b>Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)</b>		
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	

Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
<b>Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)</b>		
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)	✓
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)	

Other neutral grassland; traditional orchard; young trees – planted (g3c 27 201)		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). <sup>1</sup>  <b>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.</b>	Y
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Y
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens <sup>2</sup> .	Y
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Y
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition <sup>3</sup> 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.  If any invasive non-native plant species <sup>4</sup> (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA <sup>5</sup> ) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y
<b>Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types</b>		
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m <sup>2</sup> present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count).	N
<b>Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)</b>		N
<b>Number of criteria passed</b>		5/8
<b>Condition Assessment Result</b>	<b>Condition Assessment Score</b>	<b>Score Achieved x/√</b>
<b>Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)</b>		
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	

Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
<b>Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)</b>		
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)	
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)	✓
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)	

## Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland; semi-natural woodland (w1f7 30)

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.	Good
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> .	Good
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species <sup>3</sup> present in woodland.	Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 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.	Moderate
D	Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup> 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.	Good
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	Good
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 <sup>7</sup> .	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> .	Moderate
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> .	Good
H	Tree health	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback <sup>9</sup> .	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .	Good
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.	Moderate

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> .	Good
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.	Moderate
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> .	Good
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 less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .	Good
<b>Total Score (out of a possible 39)</b>					<b>35</b>
<b>Condition Assessment Result</b>					<b>Condition Assessment Score</b>
Total score >32 (33 to 39)					Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32					Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)					Poor (1)

Wet woodland on floodplains; semi natural woodland (w1d5 30)

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.	Good
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> .	Good
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species <sup>3</sup> present in woodland.	Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 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.	Moderate
D	Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species <sup>4</sup> 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.	Good
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native <sup>5</sup> .	Good
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 <sup>7</sup> .	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> .	Moderate
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> .	Good
H	Tree health	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback <sup>9</sup> .	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present <sup>9</sup> .	Good
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.	Poor

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> .	Good
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.	Moderate
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> .	Good
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 less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground <sup>14</sup> .	Good
<b>Total Score (out of a possible 39)</b>					<b>34</b>
<b>Condition Assessment Result</b>					<b>Condition Assessment Score</b>
Total score >32 (33 to 39)					Good (3)
Total score 26 to 32					Moderate (2)
Total score <26 (13 to 25)					Poor (1)

Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland, ecologically valuable line of trees (w1f7 34)		
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference
Condition Assessment Criteria		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.	Yes
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)	X
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	