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Uldale View, Egremont, CA22 2LE

Biodiversity Impact Assessment

Gleeson Homes

P.1723.22
March 2025

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Reference	Site	Client	Date
P.1723.22	Uldale View, Egremont, CA22 2LE	Gleeson Homes	12 March 2026

Field work	Document author(s)	Technical review	Quality & approval
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Revision	Date	Details	Name
A	09/03/2026	Amends to include ditch enhancements	Lucy Hewitt BSc (Hons), Ecology Consultant and Project Coordinator

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Executive Summary

This report presents an assessment study of effects on biodiversity loss/gain in connection with the proposed development at Uldale View, Egremont, CA22 2LE (hereafter referred to as the site). The site OS grid reference is NY007100 and the What3Words reference is prove.spreading.fines.

This report calculates 'biodiversity units' using the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Statutory Biodiversity Metric, February 2024, and following the methods set out in *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide 2024*. The units are calculated based on the area (or length), condition and distinctiveness of habitats found on the site. Pre-development and post-development biodiversity values are calculated and compared to identify any change in the biodiversity value of the site.

Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is set out in the Environment Act 2021 and applies in England and Wales as a requirement to demonstrate net gain as the result of a new development.

Based on the current development proposals and recommended enhancements, there will be a net gain of **+2.37 (+13.71%)** in habitat area units, a net gain of **+0.68 (+33.28%)** in hedgerow units within the site, and a net gain of **+1.05 (+139.07%)** in watercourse units, demonstrating that a net gain in biodiversity units has been achieved in habitat area units, hedgerow units and watercourse units, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Copeland Local Plan 2021-2039 — adopted 5/6 November 2024.

Post-development biodiversity units with the proposed development site were calculated based on the habitats displayed on the proposed site plan drawing 'Uldale View Egremont Landscape Plan Rev D 24 07 25', Appendix 2.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

Ascerta has been instructed by Gleeson Homes to carry out a Biodiversity Impact Assessment (BIA) of the land at the site, see **Figure 1.1**. This assessment has been prepared to support a planning application for the site.

Figure 1.1: The extent of the site

1.2 Ecological background

The proposed development site was subject to an ecological appraisal in August 2022, June 2023 and June 2025 (Ascerta report P.1723.22 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal).

The site comprises agricultural fields that are planted with agricultural crops. The full site is bound by species-poor hedgerows with tall ruderal vegetation present to the field margins. A ditch (D1) lines the northern boundary and scattered trees, and tall ruderal vegetation is present within the bank areas (Please refer to P.1723.22.E02 Baseline Habitats, Appendix 1).

The application (reference: 4/23/2313/0F1) was validated on the 6 November 2023, which is before the introduction of mandatory BNG. However, Condition 9 of the council conditions states that:

'No development must commence until a Biodiversity Gain Plan and Biodiversity Monitoring Plan, to ensure that there is a minimum 10% net gain in biodiversity within a 30-year period as a result of the development, has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Biodiversity Management Plan must include 30-year objectives, management responsibilities, maintenance schedules and a methodology to ensure the submission of monitoring reports. Monitoring reports will be submitted to the Council during years 2, 5, 7, 10, 20 and 30 from commencement of development unless otherwise stated in the Biodiversity Management Plan, demonstrating how the BNG is progressing towards achieving its objectives, evidence of arrangements and any rectifying measures needed.

Reason: To protect the ecological interests evident on the site in accordance with the provisions of Policy ENV3 of the Copeland Local Plan 2013–2028 and the Environmental Act 2021.'

Thus, the following report details the BNG calculations for the site, and a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) and Biodiversity Gain Plan have been developed in conjunction with this report.

BNG has been defined as 'development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before, and an approach where developers work with local governments, wildlife groups, landowners and other stakeholders in order to support their priorities for nature conservation' (Baker, 2016).

Good practice principles for BNG are set out within *Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development*. The key principles include:

- Apply the 'Mitigation Hierarchy' (in line with CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment [EcIA]) and be 'additional' by achieving outcomes that exceed existing obligations
- Avoid losing biodiversity which cannot be offset elsewhere (e.g. irreplaceable habitats)
- Address risk (e.g. difficulty of achieving habitat creation/enhancement for net gain)
- Make a 'measurable' net gain contribution (e.g. calculated using an appropriate metric) and ensure that calculations are consistent and transparent (i.e. limitations and assumptions are clearly identified)
- Ensure that net gain design achieves the best outcome for biodiversity (this may require both quantitative and qualitative assessment) and create a net gain legacy for long-term benefits

2. Methods

2.1 Field survey

A walkover survey of the site was conducted on the 25 August 2022 by Liz Kenyon, with a secondary visit on 21 June 2023, and a further site visit was conducted on the 26 June 2025, when the habitat types and linear features were identified and mapped. A habitat survey using Phase 1 Habitat methodology, then converted to UKHab Version 2.01 (UK Habitat Classification Working Group, 2023) habitats, was undertaken along with habitats, hedgerows and watercourse (ditch) condition assessments (Natural England Farm Environment Plan [FEP] Manual, 3rd Edition, [March 2010]).

2.2 Biodiversity baseline methods

To calculate a biodiversity baseline, this study used methods detailed within *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric*, February 2024, and following the methods set out in *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide 2024*. Habitats were identified and digitised within the QGIS application QField (QGIS Development Team, 2024). Areas were measured in hectares and linear features in kilometres. The biodiversity unit value for each habitat was then calculated by multiplying the habitat area (or length) by its distinctiveness score and then by its condition score, both described below. Using the BNG QGIS Template, the unit values for each habitat were then consolidated within the QGIS import tool and imported into the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Version 4 to produce the biodiversity baseline for the site. Linear habitats were assessed with the same methodology, yet separately to areas.

2.3 Habitat distinctiveness

Habitats identified are entered into DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric which then assigns a pre-determined distinctiveness value. Habitat distinctiveness is a collective measure of biodiversity and includes parameters such as species-richness, diversity, rarity, and the degree to which a habitat supports species rarely found in other habitats.

2.4 Habitat condition

Condition of the habitats present has been assessed during the site visit using *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide 2024.* The post-development biodiversity units were calculated using information from the proposed site plan drawing 'Uldale View Egremont Landscape Plan Rev D 24 07 25', Appendix 2. To calculate the post-development biodiversity units, the habitat areas are multiplied by the distinctiveness and condition values and then divided by a multiplier based on the difficulty of creating the proposed habitat and the time needed to achieve the proposed condition. The BBUs were then subtracted from the post-development units to determine any change in biodiversity value of the site as a result of the proposed development. The target condition of the habitats is based on guidance set out within *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide 2024* which may require ecological input.

2.5 Habitat strategic significance

A desk study was undertaken and presented within the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Nature Recovery Areas, National Character Area objectives and green infrastructure strategies were also used to identify whether the site was as identified, desirable or not in the local strategy.

2.6 Trading summary

'Trading Up' is a concept which requires 'conserving through offset components of biodiversity that are of a higher conservation priority (for example, because they are more irreplaceable and vulnerable) than those affected by the development project for which the offset is envisaged' (BBOP, 2018). For example, should non-irreplaceable habitats be lost/impacted as a result of the proposed development, offsets should be achieved through the creation/enhancement of habitat of the same or higher distinctiveness, where environmental conditions are appropriate and where it generates the greatest benefits for biodiversity.

2.7 Information and data used to inform the BNG calculation

The following information was used to inform the Biodiversity Unit Calculations. GIS layers and survey data of:

- Drawing P.1723.22.E02 Baseline Habitats
- Drawing Uldale View Egremont Landscape Plan Rev D 24 07 25
- Condition Assessment Sheets

2.8 Limitations

This BNG report only addresses impacts on habitats within the site. Other ecological impacts, such as those related to protected species, are not covered by this report. The BNG calculations are based on a field survey of habitats and their condition at the time of survey, and the subsequent mapping of these habitat parcels and linear features in QGIS/QField. Habitat areas and linear features have been calculated in GIS and are not rounded, for precision.

The UKHab survey of the site was undertaken within June 2025, which falls inside the recommended survey period for identifying botanic species (March to October inclusive). However, some plant species may have been missed and a complete species list for the site may not have been gained.

Hedgerow condition was not formally recorded during the site survey and is not described in the AIA. However, review of site photographs and field notes indicates that the hedgerows do not meet the mandatory criteria for Moderate or Good condition. Visible gaps, low species diversity and signs of suboptimal management support assigning a Poor condition score, in line with the precautionary approach recommended in the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide (DEFRA, 2022).

The calculations within this report are based on the proposed site plan drawing 'Uldale View Egremont Landscape Plan Rev D 24 07 25'. Please also refer to **Table 4.3** and **Table 4.5** within Section 4.

3. Biodiversity Baseline

3.1 Biodiversity baseline for area habitats on-site

The baseline area habitats, drawing P.1723.22.E02 Baseline Habitats, Appendix 1, includes two types within the development area. Following the methods set out in *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide 2024,* biodiversity scores have been calculated and assessed and are displayed in **Table 3.1** below.

Table 3.1: Baseline: Habitat areas biodiversity calculation

Existing area habitats				Distinctiveness		Condition		BBU
Broad habitat	Habitat type	Irreplaceable habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	
Cropland	Cereal crops	No	7.502	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	15.00
Woodland and forest	Other Woodland; mixed	No	0.288	Medium	4	Moderate	2	2.30
Total habitat areas ha			**7.79**	Biodiversity baseline units				**17.31**

The site currently comprises 7.502ha of cropland with 0.288ha of woodland, collectively summing to **17.31BBU**. Please refer to drawing P.1723.22.E02 Baseline Habitats Plan, Appendix 1, and **Table 3.1** above.

3.2 Biodiversity baseline for hedgerows and linear features on-site

The baseline hedgerows and linear features, drawing P.1723.22.E02 Baseline Habitats Plan, at Appendix 1, includes two types within the development area. Following the methods set out in *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide 2024*, hedgerow biodiversity units (HBU) have been calculated and are displayed in **Table 3.2** below.

Table 3.2: Baseline: Linear habitat lengths biodiversity calculation

Existing linear habitats			Distinctiveness		Condition		HBU
Hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	
H1	Native Hedgerow	0.279	Low	2	Poor	1	0.56
H2	Native Hedgerow	0.223	Low	2	Poor	1	0.45
H3	Native Hedgerow	0.095	Low	2	Poor	1	0.19
H4	Native Hedgerow	0.367	Low	2	Poor	1	0.73
H5	Native Hedgerow	0.053	Low	4	Poor	1	0.11
Total hedgerow and linear feature lengths		**1.02**	Biodiversity baseline units				**2.03**

The site currently comprises a total of 1.02km of native hedgerows on all boundaries, with an additional hedge running through the centre of the site. This amounts to **2.03 HBU**. Hedgerow condition was not formally recorded during the site survey and is not described in the AIA. However, review of site photographs and field notes indicates that the hedgerows do not meet the mandatory criteria for Moderate or Good condition. Visible gaps, low species diversity and signs of suboptimal management support assigning a Poor condition score, in line with the precautionary approach recommended in the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide (DEFRA, 2022). Please see drawing P.1723.22.E02 Baseline Habitats, Appendix 1, and **Table 3.2** above).

3.3 Baseline: Watercourse biodiversity calculation

The baseline watercourse units are shown in drawing P.1723.22.E02 Baseline Habitats Plan, at Appendix 1, includes one type within the development area. Following the methods set out in *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide 2024*, the watercourse biodiversity units (WBU) has been calculated and is displayed in **Table 3.3** below.

Table 3.3: Baseline: Watercourse biodiversity calculation

Existing Watercourse type			Distinctiveness		Condition		WBU
Ref	Watercourse type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	
1	Ditches	0.316	Medium	4	Poor	1	0.76
Total linear features		**0.316**	Baseline biodiversity units				**0.76**

The site currently comprises a total of 0.316km of ditch habitat to the north of the site. This amounts to a total of **0.76 WBU**. Please see drawing P.1723.22.E02 Baseline Habitats, Appendix 1, and **Table 3.3** above).

4. Impacts on Biodiversity

4.1 Post-development biodiversity value of the proposed development site

Drawing 'Uldale View Egremont Landscape Plan Rev D 24 07 25', Appendix 2, shows new habitat area types and new linear features within the proposed development; this includes developed land; sealed surface. Habitat area and feature distinctiveness and condition scores have been calculated and assessed and are displayed in **Tables 4.1**, **4.2**, **4.3. 4.4 and 4.5** below.

Table 4.1: Post-development: Habitat areas retained biodiversity calculation

Broad habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness		Condition		RBU
			Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	
Woodland and forest	Other woodland; mixed	0.288	Medium	4	Moderate	2	2.30
Total habitat areas retained		**0.288**	**Retained biodiversity units**				**2.30**

The habitat areas to be retained on-site comprise 0.288ha of mixed woodlands retaining a total of **2.30 BU**. Please refer to drawing Uldale View Egremont Landscape Plan Rev D 24 07 25 Appendix 2, and **Table 4.1** above.

Table 4.2: Post-development: Habitat areas created biodiversity calculation

Broad habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness		Condition		CBU
			Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	
Woodland and forest	Other woodland; mixed	0.0343	Medium	4	Moderate	2	0.09
Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.04279	Medium	4	Moderate	2	0.29
Urban	Sustainable drainage system	0.0117	Low	2	Moderate	2	0.03
Urban	Introduced shrub	0.027	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	0.05
Urban	Sustainable drainage system	0.245	Low	2	Moderate	2	0.59
Urban	Introduced shrub	0.0795	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	0.15
Urban	Vegetated garden	1.607	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	3.10
Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.928	Medium	4	Moderate	2	6.21
Urban	Vegetated garden	1.4436	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	2.79
Grassland	Modified grassland	0.4006	Low	2	Moderate	1	1.39
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	2.6852	V. Low	0	N/A - Other	0	0.00
Individual trees	Urban Tree	0.8774	Medium	4	Moderate	2	2.68
Total habitat areas created		**7.50**	**Created biodiversity units**				**17.38**

The habitat area to be created on-site includes 2.6852ha of developed land; sealed surface. This includes housing, driveways and road. 214 individual trees to be planted along with areas of vegetated garden, modified grassland, other neutral grassland, introduced shrub, mixed scrub and other mixed woodland, totalling **17.38 BU**. Please refer to drawing 'Uldale View Egremont Landscape Plan Rev D 24 07 25', Appendix 2, and **Table 4.2** above.

Table 4.3: Post-development: Hedgerow lengths / linear features retained biodiversity calculation

Existing area habitats			Distinctiveness		Condition		RBU
Hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	
H1	Native Hedgerow	0.164	Medium	2	Poor	1	0.33
H2	Native Hedgerow	0.223	Medium	2	Poor	1	0.45
H3	Native Hedgerow	0.095	Medium	2	Poor	1	0.19
H4	Native Hedgerow	0.243	Medium	2	Poor	1	0.49
H5	Native Hedgerow	0.053	Medium	2	Poor	1	0.21
Total linear features retained		**0.78**	Retained biodiversity units				**1.56**

The linear features are mostly to be retained on site with the loss of 0.24km to accommodate access routes and urban development. In addition to the loss, two new hedges will be created on the western boundary H6 and H7 0.056km, there will also be 0.289km total of hedges separating houses and in public areas. Please refer to drawing 'Uldale View Egremont Landscape Plan Rev D 24 07 25', Appendix 2, and **Table 4.3** and **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.4: Post-development: Hedgerow lengths / linear features created biodiversity calculation

Linear habitat creation		Distinctiveness		Condition		CBU
Habitat Type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	
Native hedgerow	0.018	Low	2	Moderate	2	0.06
Native hedgerow	0.038	Low	2	Moderate	2	0.13
Native hedgerow	0.289	Low	2	Moderate	2	0.97
Total linear features created	**0.35**	Created biodiversity units				**1.15**

4.2 Post development Watercourse

The watercourse feature is to be retained and enhanced on site with an additional ditch 0.02km in length to be created to the far southwest of the site. Please refer to drawing 'Uldale View Egremont Landscape Plan Rev D 24 07 25', Appendix 2, **Table 4.5 and 4.6**.

Table 4.5: Post-development: Watercourse lengths / linear features enhanced biodiversity calculation

Existing Watercourse type			Distinctiveness		EBU
Ref	Watercourse type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	
1	Ditches	0.316	Medium	4	1.79
Total watercourse enhanced		**0.316**			**1.79**

The ditch habitat is to be enhanced on site, from poor condition to moderate.

Table 4.6: Post-development: Watercourse lengths / linear features created biodiversity calculation

Existing Watercourse type			Distinctiveness		Condition		CBU
Ref	Watercourse type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	
1	Ditches	0.02	Medium	4	Poor	1	0.02
Total watercourse features		**0.316**	Retained biodiversity units				**0.02**

5. Change in Biodiversity Value

Based on the current development proposals and recommended enhancements, there will be a net gain of **+2.37 (+13.71%)** in habitat area units, a net gain of **+0.68 (+33.28%)** in hedgerow units within the site and a net gain of **+1.05 (+139.07%)** in watercourse units demonstrating that a net gain in biodiversity units has been achieved in habitat area units, hedgerow units and in watercourse units, in line with the NPPF and The Copeland Local Plan 2021-2039 - adopted 5/6 November 2024.

The BNG Good Practice Principles, as outlined in 1.2 have been applied.

A 20m ditch is proposed along the site's southeastern hedgerow boundary as part of the development's ecological enhancement strategy. The ditch will retain water for at least four months per year and will contribute to surface water management by discharging to the SuDS network during periods of high rainfall. The initial BNG assessment predicted the feature to achieve Poor condition post-development, resulting in a modest contribution of 4.67% to post-development biodiversity net gain. Based on the current design, no vegetation planting or bank enhancement is included, and as such, the ditch created cannot be predicted above Poor condition under the BNG Watercourse Condition Assessment framework.

The 0.316km of ditch to be retained is to be enhanced, achieving 1.79 biodiversity units post-development. This will be achieved through the reduction of pollution to the watercourse to improve water quality, improvement of aquatic vegetation and riparian zone improvements such as bank stabilising. The ditch is proposed to be enhanced from poor condition to moderate.

These gains reflect the cumulative benefits of the proposed habitat features, hedgerow retention, and watercourse creation and enhancement. Enhancement measures should be incorporated into the 30-year Biodiversity Gain Plan and Biodiversity Monitoring Plan, as required under Planning Condition 9, to ensure long-term management, monitoring, and achievement of the minimum 10% net gain target. Condition 9 requires monitoring at years 2, 5, 7, 10, 20, and 30 to demonstrate progress toward BNG objectives and any remedial actions needed.

Implementing these measures as part of the ditch enhancement, will enable to the ditch to be enhanced from poor condition to moderate, for BNG purposes:

- **Naturalised bank profiles:**
  Form gentle, naturalised banks (1:3 to 1:5) and incorporate shelves, varied slopes, and small scalloped edges to provide marginal habitat diversity and avoid engineered reinforcements.
- **Native riparian planting:**
  Establish both banks with a diverse, native riparian seed mix including sedges, rushes, wet-tolerant grasses, and marginal wildflowers to enhance vegetation structure and species diversity.
- **3–5m unmown buffer strips:**
  Maintain a minimum 3m buffer (preferably up to 5m) on both sides of the ditch, left uncut except for annual management, to allow natural successional structure and protect watercourse edges.
- **Enhanced channel substrate:**
  Introduce varied substrates such as gravel, cobbles, and woody material, along with shallow pools or low-flow features, to improve in-channel habitat quality and support aquatic invertebrates.
- **Strengthened connectivity:**
  Ensure hydrological and ecological connectivity with the SuDS basin and adjacent hedgerow. Avoid culverting; if essential, use the shortest span possible with a natural bed to maintain flow continuity.
- **Watercourse management within the LEMP:**
  Manage the ditch under the site's Landscape and Ecological Management Plan, including vegetation cutting only in late autumn/winter, maintaining native vegetation cover, preventing nutrient enrichment, and retaining in-channel woody material unless causing blockage.

6. References

A – Natural England, B – Environment Agency, C – Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, D – Treework Environmental Consultants Ltd, E – eCountability Ltd.

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) (2024). Statutory Biodiversity metric: User Guide. Natural England.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (12 December 2024).

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UK Habitat Classification Working Group (2023). UK Habitat Classification – Habitat Definitions V2.01 at https://ukhab.org/ukhab-documentation/.

Appendix 1

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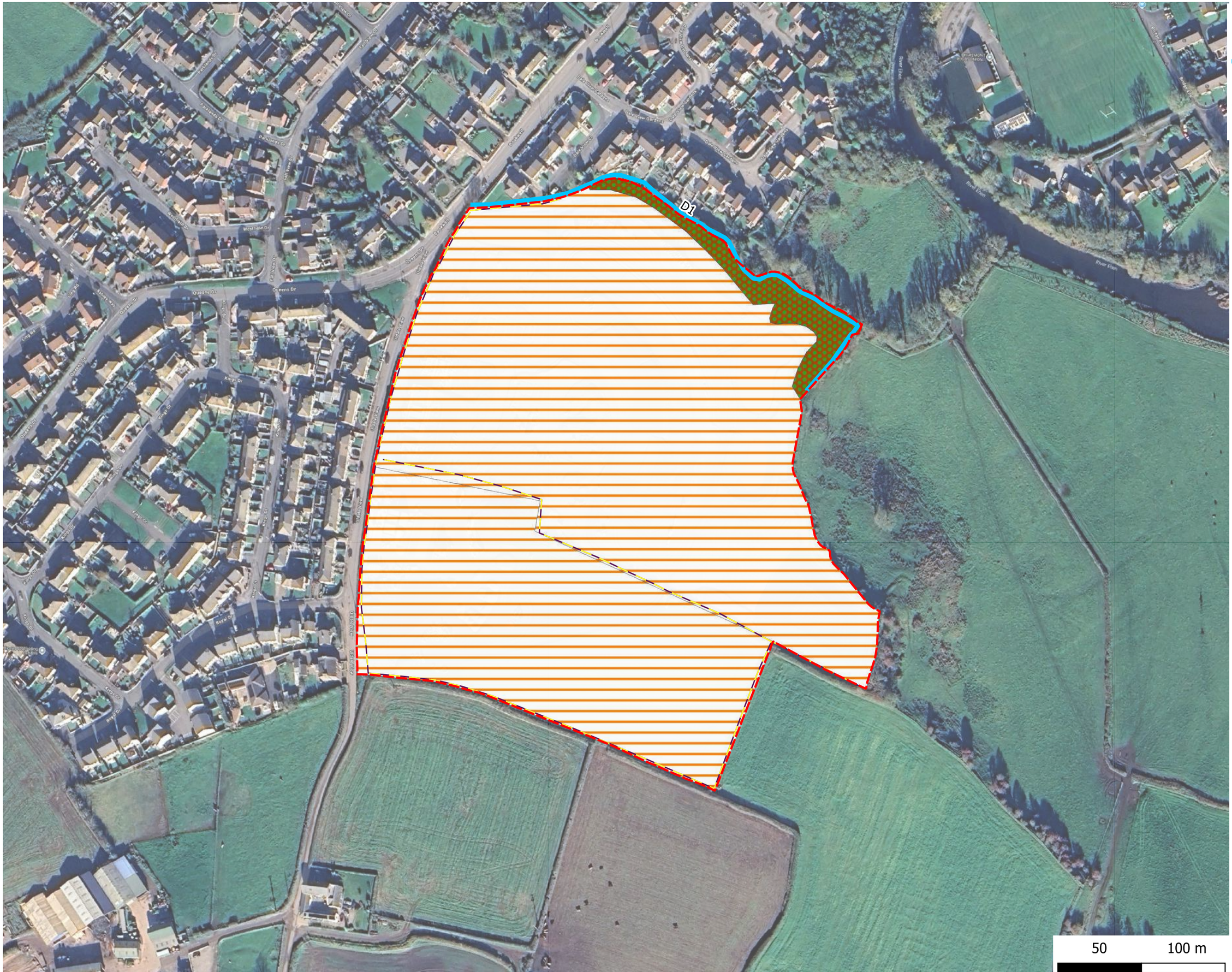

KEY

- Red Line Boundary
- Ditch - D1
- Other woodland; mixed (w1h)
- Native hedgerow (h2a)
- Cereal crops (c1)

DO NOT SCALE.
ALL COORDINATES RELATED TO LOCAL GRID.
LOCATED TO NG BY BEST FIT TO DETAI.
EXTRACTED FROM OS DIGITAL DATA.

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CLIENT:
Gleeson Homes

PROJECT:
Uldale View, Egremont, CA22 2LE

DRAWING TITLE:
Baseline Habitat Survey

SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	DRAWING No:
1:2000@A3	LK	P.1723.22.E02
DATE:	CHKD BY:	REV:
04/07/2025	AR	-

Appendix 2

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TOPSOIL CULTIVATION In accordance with BS 3882. Apply glyphosate herbicide prior cultivation and allow the recommended period before further action. Ensure ground is free draining by breaking up subsoil and installation of land drainage as required. Do not work the soil in frozen or waterlogged condition. Remove any debris and stones greater than 50mm from surface and cultivate to suitable tilth for planting. Rake surface to achieve required level flush with adjacent paving for turf and 50mm below for planting to allow for mulch layer and smooth flowing contours for open space areas without hollows or soft areas. Topsoil depths to be minimum 150mm for grass and 450mm for planting and at least 300mm of suitable subsoil beneath the topsoil layer. Site topsoil to be supplemented with imported topsoil in accordance with BS 3882. Shrub beds in grass areas to be neatly cut to layout shown.

PLANTING Plant material shall conform to the National Plant Specification and be healthy, vigorous specimens, well rooted but not pot bound, free from pests and disease, hardy and undamaged by transport operations in accordance with HTA 'handling and establishing landscape plants'. Planting and turfing to be in accordance with BS 3936 and 4428. Plant species substitutes will be permitted to accommodate availability and to include stock of particular good quality in nursery provided these are of a similar habit, size, colour, value etc and that they are **approved in advance** by the Landscape Architect. Native species to be local provenance. Bare root and rootballed plants to be planted between November and March. Backfill of planting holes and tree pits to be excavated topsoil with 25% by volume tree and shrub planting compost. Shrub pits to be generally 300 x 300 x 300mm or 75mm wider and deeper than the root spread. Tree pits to be 900 x 900 x 600mm or 150mm wider than the root spread. Stakes to be two 75mm diameter pointed stakes driven until firm and trimmed to 900mm above G.L. with 50 x 100mm crossbar screwed to stakes. Rubber tree cushion nailed to crossbar and rubber tree belting nailed to secure tree. Single 75mm diameter stake for bare-rooted trees with rubber tree belting with spacer. Apply slow release fertiliser (16:10:10) at rate of 100g/ sq.m. to planting areas and 250g per tree. Thoroughly water planting.

PLANTING DENSITIES/ SETTING OUT Refer to the Planting Schedule for densities. Where a bed is indicated as mixed species on the plan, the area should be divided equally between the species shown and the relevant density for that species applied to that proportion of the bed. Taller species to the rear of the bed and smaller species to the front planted in bold groups of single species and not mixtures unless clearly requested on the plan annotations.

TREE RABBIT GUARDS If rabbit activity is noted in the area and guarding is authorised each bare-rooted native plant hedge plant to receive a 12/14 weight 900mm cane and 60cm clear spiral guard. Trees to receive 90cm spiral guard. If extensive rabbit activity is observed rabbit fencing to ornamental areas will be required as directed by the Landscape Architect.

MULCH Spread 50mm layer of general purpose bark mulch, free from large sticks, and debris over all shrub areas, 800mm wide strips for hedging and 800mm diameter circles for tree pits in grass with neatly trimmed edge.

TURFING Following cultivation preparation specified above supply and lay Rolawn Hallstone turf or similar approved with staggered joints close butted to uniform levels to finish 25mm above adjacent paving levels once well tamped down. Use sharp sand spread on surface to achieve fine tuning of levels. Thoroughly soak turf on completion and ensure regular watering is arranged until the turf has rooted. Do not turf in waterlogged or frozen conditions.

SEEDING AMENITY GRASS. Following cultivation preparation specified above apply Bosotn Seeds BS Slow Grow and Wildflower Companion mix or similar approved at a rate of 35gms/ sq.m. and roll with quad or hand drawn ballast grass roller. Apply water with sprinkler hose in dry conditions to ensure germination. Levels to be flush with adjacent paving following firming and settlement of topsoil. Further stone-picking, top-dressing and re-seeding of bare patches to ensure uniform, level grass is established. Re-roll as required at first cut stage.

SEEDING WILDFLOWER GRASS. Preparation as for amenity grass followed by sowing Boston Seeds mixes at 5 gms/ sq.m. in accordance with suppliers recommendations between March and September and roll. Mix BS6M to margins of pond and wetland areas, BS7M alongside the native hedgerows, BS8M for the woodland margin and under-seeding to the woodland planting and BS1M for the open meadow areas and road/ path margins. Seeding applies to disturbed soil and re-graded areas only with existing vegetation being retained wherever possible to protect the existing habitats. Existing ruderal and herb areas to be cut and raked off in accordance with the landscape management for wildflower meadow grass. Cut 50% of the area in year 1 and 50% in year 2 to reduce the disturbance of wildlife.

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE. Any plants which fail within 5 years to be replaced in the season following failure to the original specification. Check and adjust stakes and ties every month, and remove stakes in year 5 when trees are suitably stable. Prune trees and shrubs once each year - formative prune to encourage good habit. Apply fertiliser once in Spring each year to grass 40gms/ sq.m. Apply fertiliser once in Spring each year to shrubs 20gms/ sq.m - Osmocote slow release. Top up bark mulch to 50mm depth annually. Check for pests and diseases - treat as required. Water as required all landscape areas. Mow grass 18 times annually and remove arisings, trim edges. Apply selective herbicide and moss killer to grass as required. Re-seed, top dress and aerate lawns as required to maintain grass in good condition. Cut and rake off wildflower grass twice annually. Collect litter from all landscape areas monthly. Apply Glyphosate herbicide to hard paved areas as required.

Fosse Bank

53.6m

Cliffside

Montrose

Hilford

Greenlea

GP

Uldale View

Parkfield

ED & Ward Boy

Footpath connection to Green Dykes Road extending along the top of the SUDS embankment

Hedge extended to join with landscape feature and mai… height to accommodate sightlines

Sightlines for proposed junction kept clear with close mown grass with Spring bulbs to the rear

Low flowering shrubs and arc of emergent specimen shrubs provide an entrance feature with stone wall signage feature to replicate the low stone wall feature on Uldale View.

91m of existing Hawthorn hedge removed to accommodate sightlines and section replanted with mixed native species and maintained at a height and width to permit the required view distances

Fastigiate Hornbeam avenue planting creates a distinct identity for the housing area and an attractive streetscape entrance feature

Coordinated evergreen hedges to unify the streetscape image

POS located at the highest ground to maximise the fine views for recreational users. Central feature area with specimen Beech tree and inform… boulders for seating. Amenity grass with flowering shrubs to the perimeter to create a natural enclosure.

Infill planting to the existing hedgerow gaps with species-rich mix for habitat continuity

Species rich wildflower grass alongside the retained hedgerows to enrich the linear habitat

Spring bulbs introduces to grass verge to add early colour

Pedestrian entrnce to Uldale View highlighted with fastigiate Hornbea…

Occasional native trees to rear gardens to help to integrate the housing with the landscape

Flowering shrubs to highlight the pedestrian entrance. Hedges protected

Species rich wildflower grass margins to the retained hedgerows to enhance the biodiversity

Evergreen screen planting around bin stores with flowering shrubs to add interest

Southern boundary hedge enhanced with 10% infill planting to gaps to improve the species diversity and natural screening

Evergreen flowering hedges to define the garden boundaries

Native trees within POS

Evergreen hedges combin… …he avenue trees to enhance the streetscape and define the garden boundaries

Native woodland infill planting to add species and age diversity and enrich the habitat. Woodland floor bulbs proposed

Alder trees suitable for the SUDS margin to diversify the natural habitat

Footpath link to River Ehen permissive path through the woodland. Steps as required to accommodate the steep embankment

Woodland margin planting to improve the local biodiversity and add wildlife interest. Blue Bells Introduced for further flora diversity

Avenue of Whitebeam trees defines the POS boundary and reduces the landscape and visual impact on views from the east without loss of fine views from the proposed houses

Attenuation basin as part of an integrated SUDS design. Native marginal planting to enhance biodiversity and add wildlife interest

Evergreen flowering shrubs to enclose the parking area for plots 29-30 whilst retaining views over the POS for supervision security

Native rear garden trees combine to create an arc of partial natural screen to the houses on the highest ground

Tall evergreen shrubs planted alongside the screen fencing to create a natural boundary and add colour interest

Native tree planting along the boundary reduces the potential visual effect of the proposed houses

Trim trail style play and exercise equipment with natural materials to integrate with the natural landscape setting

Viewing feature area with boulder seating located at highest ground on the east boundary to capitalise on fine panoramic views

Amenity grass area accommodates informal recreation activity and ball games with all margin areas managed as wildflower meadow

Species rich grassland managed with single annual cut after the seeds have set to ensure longevity of the landscape feature

Native tree groups alongside the hedge extends the habitat and provides a natural screen to reduce the visual impact of the development

Existing hedges retained and protected with native wildflower grass verges managed for habitat diversity

Wildflower grass seeding to all re-graded areas with pond marginals within 5m of the pond

Ditch created alongside hedge for habitat diversification with gentle gradient to discharge to the SUDS in very wet periods but will hold water fro… at least 4 months in the year

MIX 1 (Woodland)					
Plant name	**Common name**	**% in mix**		**Specification**	
	353 sq.m.		**2500 stems/ Ha**	**0.25/ sq.m.**	
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak	16%		40/60cm bare root	
Corylus avellana	Hazel	20%		40/60cm bare root	
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	10%		40/60cm bare root	
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	10%		40/60cm bare root	
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	10%		30/40cm in C2 container	
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	4%		30/40cm in C2 container	
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	4%		40/60cm bare root	
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	4%		40/60cm bare root	
Populus tremula	Aspen	4%		40/60cm bare root	
Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	4%		40/60cm bare root	
Prunus avium	Gean	4%		40/60cm bare root	
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	2%		40/60cm bare root	
Sorbus aria	Whitebeam	2%		40/60cm bare root	
Tilia cordata	Small Leaved Lime	2%		40/60cm bare root	
Ulmus glabra	Whych Elm	2%		40/60cm bare root	
Viburnum opulus	Geulder Rose	2%		40/60cm bare root	
MIX 2 (Woodland Edge)	**805 sq.m.** (increase of 582 sq.m.)		**5000 stems/ Ha**	**0.5/ sq.m.**	
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	20%		40/60cm bare root	
Corylus avellana	Hazel	20%		40/60cm bare root	
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	10%		40/60cm bare root	
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	10%		40/60cm bare root	
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	10%		30/40cm in C2 container	
Acer campestre	Field Maple	8%		40/60cm bare root	
Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	5%		40/60cm bare root	
Sambucus nigra	Elder	3%		40/60cm bare root	
Ulmus glabra	Whych Elm	3%		40/60cm bare root	
Viburnum opulus	Geulder Rose	3%		40/60cm bare root	
Malus sylvestris	Crab Apple	2%		40/60cm bare root	
Rosa canina	Dog Rose	2%		40/60cm bare root	
Taxus baccata	Yew	2%		30/40cm in C2 container	
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	2%		30/40cm in C2 container	
Malus sylvestris	Crab Apple	2%		40/60cm bare root	
HEDGES:	5/ linear metre average	**Key**			
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	**IAH**		40/60cm bushy form in C3 container	
Ligustrum ovalifolium Aureum	Golden privet	**LOH**		40/60cm bushy form in C3 container	
Eleagnus ebbingei		**EEH**		40/60cm bushy form in C3 container	
Escallonia Sleive Donard		**ESH**		40/60cm bushy form in C3 container	
HEDGE: Species rich native mix	5/ linear metre	**NBH**	**289m** plus 22m infill to existing south hedge (		
Plant name	**Common name**	**% in mix**			
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	60%		40/60cm bare root	
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	10%		40/60cm bare root	
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	8%		30/40cm in C2 container	
Corylus avellana	Hazel	5%		40/60cm bare root	
Rosa canina	Dog Rose	5%		40/60cm bare root	
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle	2%		30/40cm in C2 container	
Sambucus nigra	Elder	2%		40/60cm bare root	
Viburnum opulus	Geulder Rose	2%		40/60cm bare root	
Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	2%		40/60cm bare root	
Acer campestre	Field Maple	2%		40/60cm bare root	
Malus sylvestris	Crab Apple	2%		40/60cm bare root	
BULBS					
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Blue Bells	BB		6/8 bulb	20/ sq.m.
Galanthus nivalis	Snow Drops	SD		5/6 bulb	20/ sq.m.
Narcissus pseudonarcissus	Daffodil	N		10/12 bulb	15/ sq.m.
WOODLAND FLOOR PERENNIALS					
Anemone nemorosa		AN		9 cm plugs	8/ sq.m.
SUDS/ WETLAND MARGINALS	**120 sq.m.**				
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	20%		9 cm plugs	8/ sq.m.
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Flag Iris	60%		9 cm plugs	8/ sq.m.
Caltha palustris	Marsh Marigold	20%		9 cm plugs	8/ sq.m.
SUDS/ WETLAND SHRUBS	**270 sq.m.**		Density 0.5/ sq.m.		
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	30%			
Cornus alba	Dogwood	40%			
Corylus avellana	Hazel	30%			

NATIVE TREES				
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	AG	2-2..5m bare root	
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak	QP	8-10cm rootballed	
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	BP	8-10cm rootballed	
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	SA	2-2..5m bare root	
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	PS	40-60cm CS	
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	CR	2-2..5m bare root	
Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	PP	2-2..5m bare root	
Prunus avium	Gean	PA	8-10cm rootballed	
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	FS	8-10cm rootballed	
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	AP	8-10cm rootballed	
Sorbus aria	Whitebeam	SAR	8-10cm rootballed	
Tilia cordata	Small Leaved Lime	TC	8-10cm rootballed	
Corylus avellana	Hazel	CO	1.5-1.8m bare root	
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	CM	1.5-1.8m bare root	
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	SO	1.5-1.8m bare root	
ORNAMENTAL TREES				
Betula jacquemontii		BJ	8-10cm rootballed	
Carpinus betulus Fastigiata		CB	8-10cm rootballed	
Crataegus Pauls Scarlet		CP	8-10cm rootballed	
Malus Red Sentinel		MP	8-10cm rootballed	
Prunus Pink Perfection		PPP	8-10cm rootballed	
Sorbus aria Lutescens		SAL	8-10cm rootballed	
Sorbus aucuparia Sheerwater Seedling		SS	8-10cm rootballed	
SPECIMEN SHRUBS				
Amelanchier lamarckii		AL	C10	
Syringa vulgaris		SV	C10	
Phormium Sundowner		PS	C10	
Phormium Yelow Wave		PY	C10	
Photinia Red Robin		PR	C10	
Pinus mugo		PM	C10	
SHRUBS	**795 sq.m.**		**No./ sq.m.**	**Specification**
Ajuga reptans Catlins Giant		Ar	5	C2 20-30cm
Bergenia cordifolia		Bc	5	C2 20-30cm
Ceanothus Puget Blue		Cb	2	C2 20-30cm
Cornus alba Elegantissima		Ce	3	C2 30-40cm
Cotoneaster Skogholm		Csk	4	C2 30-40cm
Cotoneaster lacteus		Cl	4	C2 30-40cm
Choisya ternata Sundance		Ct	3	C2 20-30cm
Cistus Silver Pink		Cs	3	C2 20-30cm
Cytisus praecox All Gold		Cp	3	C2 20-30cm
Euonymus Emerald Gaiety		Ee	4	C2 20-30cm
Escallonia Red Elf		Er	3	C2 30-40cm
Geranium Johnsons Blue		Gj	6	C2 20-30cm
Hebe Marjorie		Hm	3	C2 20-30cm
Hebe Blue Gem		Hb	3	C2 20-30cm
Hebe Autumn Glory		Ha	3	C2 20-30cm
Hebe Sutherlandii		Hs	3	C2 20-30cm
Heuchera Palace Purple		Hp	6	C2 20-30cm
Hypericum Hidcote		Hh	4	C2 20-30cm
Lonicera Maigreen		Lm	3	C2 20-30cm
Potentilla Goldfinger		Pg	4	C2 20-30cm
Potentilla Pink Beauty		Pp	4	C2 20-30cm
Pyracantha rogersiana		Pr	3	C3 30-40cm
Rudbeckia Goldstrum		Rg	6	C2 20-30cm
Senecio Sunshine		Ss	3	C2 20-30cm
Skimmia japonica Kew Green		Sk	3	C2 20-30cm
Spiraea japonica Goldflame		Sj	3	C2 20-30cm
Vinca minor Atropurpurea		Vm	6	C2 20-30cm
Viburnum davidii		Vd	3	C5 30-40cm

LEGEND

- Existing tree
- Existing hedge
- Existing woodland/ scrub
- Proposed hedge
- Proposed tree
- Proposed tree
- Specimen shrub
- Proposed grass
- Proposed shrubs
- Wild flower grass
- Proposed native marginals
- Proposed native marginal shrubs
- Proposed native woodland (Mix 1)
- Proposed native woodland margin (Mix 2)
- Proposed wetland ditch

N W E S

SCALE BAR 1:500

0 10 25 50

Rev D 2407 25 Additional trees to enhance BNG 130 nr. BW
Rev C 09 07 25 Revised planting design to enhance BNG BW
Rev B 08 05 25 Revised layout accommodated and sales area added BW
Rev A 30 03 24 Road realignment, parking bays and other layout changes BW

Westwood landscape

CHARTERED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
www.westwoodlandscape.co.uk

PROJECT:
Land off Uldale View, Egremont

DRAWING TITLE:
Landscape Plan

CLIENT: GLEESON HOMES
DATE: 08/23
STATUS: PLANNING
DWN BY: BW
SCALE: 1:500
SHEET SIZE: A0
REVISION: D
PROJECT NO:
DRAWING NO: WW/L01

Appendix 3

ASCERTA
LANDSCAPE| TREES | ECOLOGY

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types

Habitat Type

Native hedgerow
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch
Native hedgerow with trees
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch
Species-rich native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification

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

Condition Assessment Details

A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.

This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook[1] and Favourable Conservation Status document[2]. For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook.

Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes

Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)		**Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'**	**Criteria description**	**Habitat parcel reference**										
				H1	H2	H3	H4	H5						
				Grid reference										
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types				**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**										**Notes (such as justification)**
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >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 four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	N	N	N	N	N						
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						

B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	N	N	N	N	N							
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles *Urtica* spp., cleavers *Galium aparine* and docks *Rumex* spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	N	N	N	N	N							
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website[4], as well as the BSBI website[5] where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora'[6] contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website[7].	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	N	N	N	N	N							
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only															
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient[8]), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.												
E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.												

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3

Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	1

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees

Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type			
Habitat Type			
Watercourses - Ditches			
Habitat Description			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Uldale View, Egremont, CA22 2LE	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	26.06.25 Liz Kenyon
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	

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

Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Passes 8 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	Y

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Footnotes

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type

UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types

Woodland and forest - Lowland beech and yew woodland
Woodland and forest - Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
Woodland and forest - Native pine woodlands
Woodland and forest - Other coniferous woodland
Woodland and forest - Other Scot's pine woodland
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; mixed
Woodland and forest - Upland birchwoods
Woodland and forest - Upland mixed ashwoods
Woodland and forest - Upland oakwood
Woodland and forest - Wet woodland

Habitat Description

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification

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

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

On-site or off-site, site name and location	Uldale View	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	See PEA
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	

Condition Assessment Criteria

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

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

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

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

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