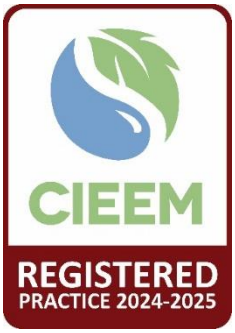
APPENDIX 8

HASLEMERE BIODIVERSITY AUDIT REPORT

Client: Haslemere Town Council

Date: 31.07.2024

Version 001



aLyne Ecology Ltd.
The Cabin
54 Woodlands Road
Bookham
Leatherhead
Surrey, KT23 4HH
07443 652988
sarahlyne@aLyneecology.co.uk
www.aLyneecology.co.uk

DOCUMENT HISTORY AND STATUS

Document Control	
Project Title	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Surveyor(s)	**Josh Brown BSc (Hons)** **Senior Ecologist** NE Great Crested Newt Class Licence: WML-CL08 Registration Reference: 2024-11865-CL08-GCN Accredited Agent, NE Bat Class Licence: WML-CL18 Registration Reference: 2022-11232-CL18-BAT Accredited Agent, NE Hazel Dormouse Licence: WML-CL10a Registration Reference: 2021-55169-CLS-CLS **Charlie Gardiner BSc (Hons) ACIEEM** **Ecologist** Accredited Agent, NE Bat Class Licence: WML-CL18 Registration Reference: 2022-11232-CL18-BAT NE Great Crested Newt Class Licence: WML-CL08 Registration Reference: 2019-43036-CLS-CLS NE Smooth Snake and Sand Lizard Licence: Registration Reference: 2024-67373-SCI-SCI **Megan Beard BSc (Hons)** **Assistant Ecologist**
Author	**Josh Brown BSc (Hons)** **Senior Ecologist** NE Great Crested Newt Class Licence: WML-CL08 Registration Reference: 2024-11865-CL08-GCN Accredited Agent, NE Bat Class Licence: WML-CL18 Registration Reference: 2022-11232-CL18-BAT Accredited Agent, NE Hazel Dormouse Licence: WML-CL10a Registration Reference: 2021-55169-CLS-CLS **Charlie Gardiner BSc (Hons) ACIEEM** **Ecologist** Accredited Agent, NE Bat Class Licence: WML-CL18 Registration Reference: 2022-11232-CL18-BAT NE Great Crested Newt Class Licence: WML-CL08 Registration Reference: 2019-43036-CLS-CLS NE Smooth Snake and Sand Lizard Licence: Registration Reference: 2024-67373-SCI-SCI
Approver	**Sarah Lyne CEnv BSc (Hons) MCIEEM** **Managing Director and Principal Ecologist** NE Bat Class Level 2 Licence: WML-CL18 (Registration Reference: 2022-11232-CL18-BAT) European Protected Species Possession Licence (Registration Reference: 2022-60725-SCI-SCI) NE Great Crested Newt Licence: WML-CL08 (Registration Reference: 2016-2132-CLS-CLS)

Revision Details

Version	Date of Issue	Pages affected	Comments
001	31.07.2024	N/A	Issued to client.

Life Span of Survey Data and Report

Report	This report remains valid for 12 to 18 months from date of issue. The report, conclusions and recommendations are valid for current development plans only. Should this change, the report should be reviewed and, if necessary, further survey work and desk study review undertaken.
Survey Data	Survey data are valid for 12 to 18 months from the date the survey was undertaken.

The information which we have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct.

Cover Photo: SANG at Sturt Road, June 2024

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- Site E – SANG at Sturt Road (SU8914132236): 4.016 ha.
- Site F – Lion Green (SU8894932974): 1.855 ha.
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- Site H – Clement Corner (SU8956932884): 0.024 ha.
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Scope of Works

aLyne Ecology Ltd. was commissioned by Haslemere Town Council (HTC) to carry out a Biodiversity Audit of 12 designated local greenspace sites located within the wider Beacon Hill and Haslemere areas in Surrey (see **Figures 1a and 1b**). This included the following:

- A field survey using the UKHab system to assess the baseline ecological conditions of the sites and their potential to support protected species and species of conservation concern.
- A Habitat Condition Assessment (HCA) to inform the calculation of baseline and post-intervention biodiversity units for each site.

Brief and Objectives

- Map and identify the existing habitats within 12 designated local greenspace sites, using the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) system (UK Habitat Working Group, 2023). Assess the baseline ecological conditions of the sites and their potential to support protected species and species of conservation concern.
- Taking into account current management regimes, establish the baseline biodiversity units for the 12 sites, classifying the type, distinctiveness, condition, and strategic significance of habitats, hedgerows and watercourses currently present. Baseline biodiversity units are based on aLyne Ecology's HCA's carried out during June and July 2024 (see Section 14).
- Make recommendations to maximise biodiversity net gain, in accordance with the NPPF, 2023 (HM Government, 2023) and the Waverley Borough Local Plan Part 1, Adopted February 2018 (Waverley Borough Council, 2018).
- Make recommendations relating to habitat creation and enhancement which will maximise the post-intervention biodiversity units for each of the 12 sites, while simultaneously ensuring continued enjoyment of the sites for local residents as well as effective use of HTC funding.

- Determine whether the recommended management interventions are likely to result in a net loss or net gain for biodiversity (habitats, hedgerows and rivers).
- At Site C (Golden Valley Verge) only, provide baseline habitat data to assist Haslemere Biodiversity Group and local residents with on-going monitoring of a wildflower verge creation project.
- Make recommendations for general ecological enhancements that could be implemented on each of the 12 sites.

Survey Results & BNG Assessments

Photographs of the 12 sites are provided in **Appendix 1**, full species lists are provided in **Appendix 2** and a list of target notes is provided in **Appendix 3**. The HCA sheets for each habitat, hedgerow and watercourse parcel (where appropriate) are provided in **Appendix 4**.

Site A (Woodcock Green & Memorial):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: modified grassland – g4, other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer– w1h6, mixed scrub – h3h (see **Figure 2a**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **0.92 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = **1.50 units.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +62.68 % (+ 0.58 units) for habitats.**

Site B (Grovers Gardens):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: other lowland acid grassland – g1d, other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer– w1h6, other developed land – u1b6, non-native and ornamental hedgerows – h2b (see **Figure 2b**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **2.99 units.**
- Total Baseline Hedgerow Units = **0.09 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = **3.48 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Hedgerow Units = **0.28 units.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +16.40 % (+ 0.49 units) for habitats**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +234.73 % (+ 0.20 units) for hedgerows.**

Site C (Golden Valley Verge):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: other neutral grassland – g3c, modified grassland – g4, artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c (see **Figure 2c**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **5.13 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = **8.30 units.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +61.59 % (+ 3.16 units) for habitats.**

Site D (Sturt Road Allotments):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: polyculture – c1f7, artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c (see **Figure 2d**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **1.13 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = **1.13 units.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of 0% (0 units) for habitats.**

Site E (SANG at Sturt Road):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: bracken – g1a, other neutral grassland – g3c, other lowland mixed deciduous woodland – w1f7, bramble scrub – h3d, gorse scrub – h3e, mixed scrub – h3h (see **Figure 2e**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **48.60 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = **54.00 units.**

- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +11.11 % (+ 5.40 units) for habitats.**

Site F (Lion Green):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: modified grassland – g4, other developed land – u1b6, other broadleaved woodland (line of trees) – w1g 33, other rivers and streams – r1b (see **Figure 2f**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **3.94 units.**
- Total Baseline Hedgerow Units = **1.72 units.**
- Total Baseline Watercourse Units = **0.66 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = **4.31 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Hedgerow Units = **1.72 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Watercourse Units = **1.24 units.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +9.31 % (+ 0.37 units) for habitats**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of 0% (0 units) for hedgerows.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +86.72 % (+ 0.58 units) for watercourses.**

Site G (St. Christopher's Green):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: modified grassland – g4, buildings – u1b5 (see **Figure 2g**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **0.98 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = **1.21 units.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +23.07% (+0.23 units) for habitats.**

Site H (Clement Corner):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: modified grassland – g4, other developed land – u1b6, mixed scrub – h3h, non-native and ornamental hedgerows – h2b, other rivers and streams – r2b (see **Figure 2h**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **0.09 units.**
- Total Baseline Hedgerow Units = **0.02 units.**
- Total Baseline Watercourse Units = **0.04 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = **0.12 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Hedgerow Units = **0.02 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Watercourse Units = **0.08 units.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +32.32 % (+ 0.03 units) for habitats**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of 0% (0 units) for hedgerows.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +86.72 % (+ 0.04 units) for watercourses.**

Site I (Town Meadow):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: other neutral grassland – g3c, modified grassland – g4, mixed scrub – h3h, buildings – u1b5, other developed land – u1b6, artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c, other broadleaved woodland (line of trees) – w1g 33, other rivers and streams – r1b (see **Figure 2i**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **3.35 units.**
- Total Baseline Hedgerow Units = **0.67 units.**
- Total Baseline Watercourse Units = **0.50 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = 4.42 **units.**
- Total Post-intervention Hedgerow Units = **0.67 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Watercourse Units = **0.50 units.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +31.98 % (+ 1.07 units) for habitats**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of 0% (0 units) for hedgerows.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of 0% (0 units) for watercourses.**

Site J (Pocket Park):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: modified grassland – g4, other broadleaved woodland (line of trees) – w1g 33 (see **Figure 2j**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **0.13 units.**
- Total Baseline Hedgerow Units = **0.04 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = **0.24 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Hedgerow Units = **0.04 units.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +80.41 % (+ 0.11 units) for habitats**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of 0 % (0 units) for hedgerows.**

Site K (Collards Lane Allotments):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: polyculture – c1f7, artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c (see **Figure k**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **2.08 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = **2.08 units.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of 0% (0 units) for habitats.**

Site L (Clammer Hill Allotments):

- The habitats recorded on site are as follows: other neutral grassland – g3c, modified grassland – g4, polyculture – c1f7, buildings – u1b5, other developed land – u1b6, artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c, species-rich native hedgerow – h2a5, other native hedgerow – h2a6 (see **Figure 2l**).
- Total Baseline Habitat Units = **4.90 units.**
- Total Baseline Hedgerow Units = **1.69 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Habitat Units = **6.26 units.**
- Total Post-intervention Hedgerow Units = **2.44 units.**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +27.68 % (+ 1.36 units) for habitats**
- **Predicted biodiversity net gain of +44.28% (+ 0.75 units) for hedgerows.**

Conclusions

- Based on the results of the field surveys and biodiversity net gain assessments, it is evident that there are significant opportunities for biodiversity net gain within the 12 HTC sites surveyed as part of the Haslemere Biodiversity Audit.
- The recommendations for habitat management outlined in Section 7 are hypothetical scenarios which could be wholly or partly implemented on the 12 sites. Once details of any potential habitat creation and enhancement measures have been finalised, the Statutory Biodiversity Metrics should be updated, and a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) prepared to secure the habitats for at least 30 years.
- The creation and enhancement of habitats for biodiversity net gain is independent of HTC's obligation to follow avoidance and mitigation measures for protected species which should be considered prior to the implementation of any habitat management works.

2. Introduction

2.1 Details of Sites

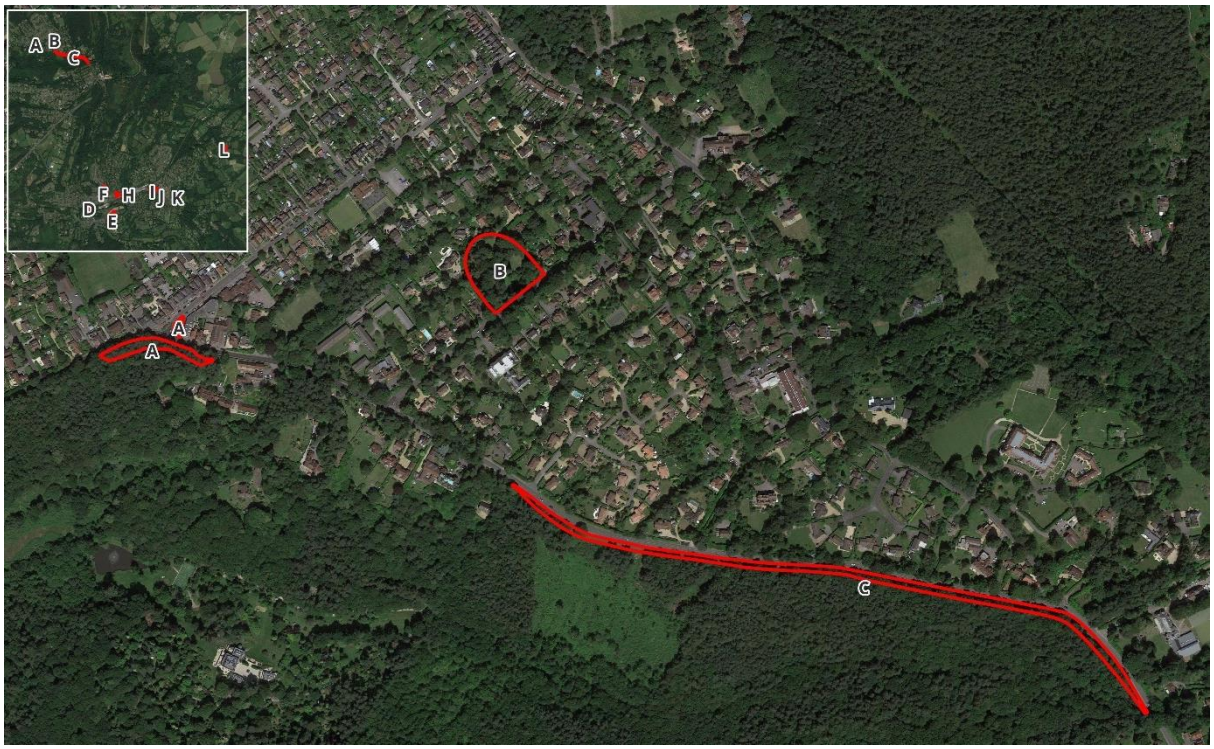
Table 1 provides details on the wider Beacon Hill and Haslemere areas as an overview, intended as a summary of key features, including context of the area in terms of habitats, land use and connectivity to the wider landscape. Information in Table 1 refers broadly to the Haslemere Neighbourhood Plan (HNP) area and a 1 km buffer radius and has been derived from Magic (Natural England, 2013) and the Biodiversity Audit of Haslemere's Ecological Network report (GS Ecology Ltd., 2020).

Table 1. Details of Sites

Name of Sites (OS Grid References)	Site A - Woodcock Green & Memorial (SU8728536590) Site B – Grovers Garden (SU8773536693) Site C – Golden Valley Verge (SU8817436295) Site D – Sturt Road Allotments (SU8859232534) Site E – SANG at Sturt Road (SU8914132236) Site F – Lion Green (SU8894932974) Site G – St. Christopher's Green (SU8929632859) Site H – Clement Corner (SU8956932884) Site I – Town Meadow (SU9014632967) Site J – Pocket Park (SU9037832851) Site K – Collards Lane Allotments (SU9078132822) Site L – Clammer Hill Allotments (SU9190934016)
Approximate Total Area of Sites (ha)	Site A - Woodcock Green & Memorial (0.199 ha) Site B – Grovers Garden (0.653 ha) Site C – Golden Valley Verge (0.772 ha) Site D – Sturt Road Allotments (0.518017) Site E – SANG at Sturt Road (4.015 ha) Site F – Lion Green (1.855 ha) Site G – St. Christopher's Green (0.369 ha) Site H – Clement Corner (0.024 ha) Site I – Town Meadow (0.799 ha) Site J – Pocket Park (0.028 ha) Site K – Collards Lane Allotments (0.917 ha) Site L – Clammer Hill Allotments (0.838 ha)
Landowner and Local Authority	HTC, Waverley Borough Council (WBC)
All Sites - Geology and Soils	Freely Draining Very Acidic Sandy and Loamy Soils
All Sites - Hydrology	Freely Draining
Nature Conservation Designations	• Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's) • Special Protection Areas (SPA's) • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) • Local Nature Reserves (LNR's) • Local Wildlife Sites (LWS's)
Other Designations	Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
The Woodland Trust Ancient and Notable Tree Inventory	Currently no trees listed on ancient tree inventory for the 12 sites. However, ancient and veteran trees were recorded on Site E (SANG at Sturt Road)
Biodiversity Opportunity Areas	• WG04: Devil's Punch Bowl and Hindhead Heaths
National Habitat Network	• Network Enhancement Zone 1 • Network Enhancement Zone 2
Current Land Use	All 12 sites are designated local greenspaces owned or managed by HTC
Surrounding Habitats and Land Use	Woodland is the dominant land-cover type totalling approximately 48% of the HNP area. Extensive areas of heathland, acid grassland and woodpasture/parkland associated with nationally and internationally important designated sites are also present within the wider Beacon Hill and Haslemere areas. The River Wey also runs adjacent to the HNP area boundary

Urban Context / Locality	Haslemere is located in the south-west corner of Surrey. The A3 is located to the north and the London to Portsmouth railway line runs through the town centre
Connectivity to Wider Landscape	Via large parcels of heathland, woodland, woodpasture/parkland, lines of trees, hedgerows and the River Wey and its tributaries
Priority Habitats	• Deciduous woodland • Lowland heathland • Lowland dry acid grassland • Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh • Traditional orchards • Woodpasture and parkland • Rivers • Lakes and ponds • Hedgerows
Ancient Woodland	85 ha (8% of HNP area) classified as ancient woodland
Statutory Designated Sites	• Stockstone Quarry SSSI • Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SSSI • Bramshott & Ludshott Commons SSSI • Devil's Punch Bowl SSSI • Lynchmere Commons LNR • The Flashes LNR
Non-Statutory Designated Sites	• 37 LWS's: 19 either wholly or partially within HNP boundary and 8 outside the HNP boundary but within 1km.
European Designated Sites	• Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC • Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA • Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA
EPSLs within 2 km	EPSL's granted for the following European protected species: • Hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) • Common pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) • Sorano pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) • Brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auratus*) • Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) • Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*) • Serotine bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*)

Aerial plans showing the 12 sites surveyed as part of the Haslemere Biodiversity Audit are provided below and in **Figures 1a and 1b**:



Beacon Hill Sites (A-C)

Haslemere Sites (D-L)

Table 2 provides detailed descriptions of the 12 sites surveyed as part of the Haslemere Biodiversity Audit.

Table 2. Description of Sites

Location Reference	Description	Grid Reference	Area	Figure Reference	Photo Reference (Appendix 1)
A (Woodcock Green & Memorial)	Woodcock green comprises an area of public greenspace located off Churt Road (A287). The entirety of Woodcock Green includes conifer dominated woodland with a mixture of modified grassland or dense understorey shrubs dominated by cherry laurel and holly. The Memorial comprises a well-maintained grassland with ornamental shrubs located at the junction of Churt Road and Hampton terrace.	SU8728536 590	0.199 ha	Figure 2a	Section 12.1
B (Grovers Gardens)	Public greenspace given to Haslemere Urban District Council in 1934 for 'rest and enjoyment of inhabitants in perpetuity'. Recently reverted to Haslemere Town Council in 2021. Comprises mature trees and woodland dominated by coniferous species including well-maintained open grassland with frequent acidic indicators.	SU8773536 693	0.654 ha	Figure 2b	Section 12.2
C (Golden Valley Verge)	750-metre-long road verge parallel to the Churt Road and Golden Valley. The verge comprises predominantly modified grassland but also a small patch of neutral grassland. The site has been selected for the creation of a wildflower verge, in collaboration with the National Trust (landowners), Buglife, Haslemere Biodiversity Group and local residents.	SU8817436 295	0.773 ha	Figure 2c	Section 12.3
D (Sturt Road Allotments)	Allotments located off Sturt Road (A287), to the west of Haslemere Leisure Centre and immediately south of the railway line. Comprises twenty-eight plots ranging from 39 square metres to over 200 square metres. Valued site yielding recreational and health benefits and contribution to local food production. Owned and managed by HTC.	SU8859232 534	0.518 ha	Figure 2d	Section 12.4
E (SANG at Sturt Road)	Large Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) for adjacent Sturt Farm development located to the north for 135 dwellings. Part of avoidance and mitigation for potential impacts on Wealden Heaths Phase II Special Protection Area (SPA). Includes a mixture of habitats such as woodland, grassland and scrub located on an elevated, sloped area of greenspace overlooking the Camelsdale area to the west.	SU8914132 236	4.016 ha	Figure 2e	Section 12.5
F (Lion Green)	Important recreation and leisure site comprising predominantly short-mown modified grassland, lines of mature trees and a small ditch/stream. There is also a children's playground and youth meeting	SU8894932 974	1.855 ha	Figure 2f	Section 12.6

Location Reference	Description	Grid Reference	Area	Figure Reference	Photo Reference (Appendix 1)
	point. It is a popular venue for community events and is one of Haslemere's 'green lungs'. It is a registered Village Green under the trusteeship of Village Green at Shottermill, managed by HTC.				
G (St. Christopher's Green)	A popular green space used for leisure and recreation. It comprises short-mown modified grassland with a number of mature scattered trees. It is Registered Common Land under the management of WBC. It is central to the visual attractiveness and character of this part of Wey Hill.	SU8929632 859	0.369 ha	Figure 2g	Section 12.7
H (Clement Corner)	Small urban public greenspace comprising short mown modified grassland, ornamental shrubs and a small footbridge that passes over a stream.	SU8956932 884	0.024 ha	Figure 2h	Section 12.8
I (Town Meadow)	Public Park located in Haslemere town centre comprising areas of short mown grassland and a playground bordered by mature trees and scrub. The central part of the site is waterlogged and includes taller vegetation with evidence of a historic pond.	SU9014632 967	0.791 ha	Figure 2i	Section 12.9
J (Pocket Park)	Small urban public greenspace comprising short mown modified grassland, ornamental shrubs and some scattered trees.	SU9037832 851	0.029 ha	Figure 2j	Section 12.10
K (Collards Lane Allotments)	The Collards Lane Allotments lie within the Green Belt and an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). Largest HTC allotment site with 51 plots ranging from 52 square metres to over 200 square metres. Valued site yielding recreational and health benefits and contribution to local food production. Owned and managed by HTC.	SU9078132 822	0.917 ha	Figure 2k	Section 12.11
L (Clammer Hill Allotments)	The Clammer Hill Allotments lie close to the village of Grayswood and within the Green Belt and the AONB. HTC's smallest allotment site with 24 plots ranging from 30 square metres to over 90 square metres. Also includes an area of tall neutral grassland and boundary hedgerows. Valued site yielding recreational and health benefits and contribute to local food production. Owned and managed by HTC.	SU9190934 016	0.839 ha	Figure 2l	Section 12.12

2.2 Brief and Objectives

The purpose of the Haslemere Biodiversity Audit was to:

- Map and identify the existing habitats within 12 designated local greenspace sites, using the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) system (UK Habitat Working Group, 2023). Assess the baseline ecological conditions of the sites and their potential to support protected species and species of conservation concern.
- Taking into account current management regimes, establish the baseline biodiversity units for the 12 sites, classifying the type, distinctiveness, condition, and strategic significance of habitats, hedgerows and watercourses currently present. Baseline biodiversity units are based on aLyne Ecology's HCA's carried out during June and July 2024 (see Section 14).
- Make recommendations to maximise biodiversity net gain, in accordance with the NPPF, 2023 (HM Government, 2023) and the Waverley Borough Local Plan Part 1, Adopted February 2018 (Waverley Borough Council, 2018).
- Make recommendations relating to habitat creation and enhancement which will maximise the post-intervention biodiversity units for each of the 12 sites, while simultaneously ensuring continued enjoyment of the sites for local residents as well as effective use of HTC funding.
- Determine whether the management interventions are likely to result in a net loss or net gain for biodiversity (habitats, hedgerows and rivers).
- At Site C (Golden Valley Verge) only, provide baseline habitat data to assist Haslemere Biodiversity Group and local residents with on-going monitoring of a wildflower verge creation project.
- Make recommendations for general ecological enhancements that could be implemented on each of the 12 sites.
- Clearly identify limitations and assumptions.

3. Survey Methods

3.1 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)

A field survey, using the UKHab system was undertaken of each site by Josh Brown BSc (Hons), Charlie Gardiner BSc (Hons) ACIEEM and Megan Beard BSc (Hons) between 12th June and 2nd July 2024 (aLyne Ecology Limited, Senior Ecologist, Ecologist and Assistant Ecologist). The weather conditions during the field surveys are shown in Table 3. The boundaries of the 12 sites surveyed are shown in Figure 1.

The field survey technique used is detailed in the UK Habitat Classification User Manual, Version 2.0 (UK Habitat Working Group, 2023). The principle aim of the UKHab system is to provide a rapid system for recording and classifying habitats, which can be used for both earth-based and field-based surveys. The system comprises a principal hierarchy (the Primary Habitats), which include ecosystems, broad habitats, Priority Habitats and Annex 1 habitats, and non-hierarchical Secondary Codes.

The UKHab 'Professional Edition' has been used, with the use of Level 5 Primary Habitats and Secondary Codes, as detailed in the UK Habitat Classification-V2.0 (UK Habitat Working Group, 2023) Excel workbook. Primary Habitats and Secondary Codes follow the UK Habitat Classification – Habitat Definitions – V2.0 (UK Habitat Working Group, 2023). The Secondary Codes selected are appropriate to the site and habitats recorded. The Minimum Mapping Unit used is 25 m^2 and 5 m in length.

Where possible, prior to carrying out the field survey, habitats on site were identified using www.magic.gov.uk, Google Earth Pro, 2020 and previous surveys reports, if available. Pre-survey maps were compiled using 3.28.13 'Firenze'. Evidence of habitat management was also noted.

During the field survey, habitat types were recorded using QField on a tablet (Samsung Galaxy Tab S6). GIS symbology used is as recommended in the UK Habitat Classification symbology files for QGIS, presented as Level 4 Primary Habitat, with Level 5 labelled as a code.

A full plant species-list for each site is provided in Appendix 2 and a list of target notes is provided in Appendix 3. All plants have been assigned an assessment of abundance according to the DAFOR scale:

D – Dominant.
A – Abundant.
F – Frequency.
O – Occasional.
R – Rare.

Table 3. Survey Details

Date:	12th June 2024	17th June 2024	19th June 2024	24th June 2024	2nd July 2024
Surveyors:	JB, MB	JB, MB	JB, CG	JB, MB	CG, MB
Sites Surveyed:	A, B	C, F, G, H	E	D, I, J, K	L
Weather conditions:	15ºC, dry, 95% cloud cover, wind force 0	17ºC, dry, 30% cloud cover, wind force 1	17ºC, dry, 75% cloud cover, wind force 1	21ºC, dry, 80% cloud cover, wind force 0	22ºC, dry, 100% cloud cover, wind force 1

Surveyor codes**:** CG – Charlie Gardiner BSc (Hons) ACIEEM; JB – Josh Brown BSc (Hons); MB – Megan Beard BSc (Hons)

3.1.1 Site C - Golden Valley Verge

This site has been selected for the creation of a wildflower verge, in collaboration with the National Trust (landowners), Buglife, Haslemere Biodiversity Group and local residents. In order to assist Haslemere Biodiversity Group and local residents with on-going monitoring of the project, extra quadrats were surveyed along the length of the verge to provide baseline data, the results of which have been included in Appendix 5.

This involved surveying six 1m x 1m quadrats at regular intervals along the road verge (see Appendix 5). All grass and forb species were recorded within the quadrat and their relative abundance determined according to the DAFOR scale. A What3words was taken for the location of each quadrat to enable the diversity and relative abundance of grass and forb species to be tracked year-to-year as the wildflower verge becomes established.

3.2 Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

3.2.1 Baseline Biodiversity Units Calculation

The baseline biodiversity units for each of the 12 sites has been calculated using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Defra, 2023). All baseline site areas/lengths have been mapped using QGIS 3.28 Firenze and the Natural England mapping tool.

All HCA's have been based on data collected during the site visits carried out by aLyne Ecology between 12th June and 2nd July 2024. The HCA sheets for each habitat, hedgerow and watercourse parcel (where appropriate) are provided in Appendix 4.

3.2.2 Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units Calculation

Post-intervention biodiversity units for each of the 12 sites have been calculated based on the predicted target habitat type and condition that could be achieved, providing the habitat management recommendations outlined in Section 7 are implemented.

As the details of proposed habitat creation and enhancement for the 12 sites is currently unknown at this stage, the post-intervention biodiversity units may be subject to change. The baseline data and recommendations for biodiversity net gain outlined in Sections 6 and 7 respectively, should be used to inform the location and type of ecological enhancements required, based on the maximum likely uplift that can be achieved.

3.2.3 Change in Biodiversity Units

The change in biodiversity units is calculated by subtracting the baseline biodiversity units from post-intervention biodiversity units. A net gain in biodiversity units for habitats, hedgerows and watercourses is required in order to achieve biodiversity net gain. Copies of the Statutory Biodiversity Metrics for each individual site will be submitted with this report.

3.3 Survey Limitations

There were no limitations to the survey in terms of the following:

- The sites could be fully accessed.
- Weather conditions (dry and sunny).
- Personal competence (qualifications, training, skills, and experience).
- Time spent surveying.

3.4 BNG Assumptions

The classification of baseline habitat, hedgerow and watercourse types have been selected based on those most closely matching the UK Habitat Classification-V2.0 (UK Habitat Working Group, 2023) descriptions.

Due to the number and scale of the sites surveyed, individual trees have not been included in the unit calculations for this biodiversity audit as it was not feasible to conduct a condition assessment of every scattered tree within the allocated survey timeframe. Therefore, it was concluded that the audit should focus on broad habitat types including area and linear habitats as these are valued highest in the metric. Therefore, it is likely that the total biodiversity unit value of any sites with scattered individual trees would increase slightly, once they have been accounted for.

4. Survey Results

The results of the field survey are presented in map form in Figure 2 and described in Table 4 to 15. Priority Habitats are in **bold**, where applicable. Photographs of the sites are provided in Appendix 1.

4.1 Site A – Woodcock Green & Memorial

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded during the site visit on 12th June 2024.

- Modified grassland – g4.
- Mixed scrub – h3h.
- Other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer– w1h6.

Table 4. Site A – Woodcock Green & Memorial – Results of Field Survey – Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Modified grassland – g4.	0.011 ha	Located at the junction of Churt Road and Hampton terrace.	Annual meadow-grass, common cat's-ear, and springy turf moss	N/A	106 – Mown	None recorded
Mixed scrub – h3h.	0.009 ha	Located at the junction of Churt Road and Hampton terrace.	Mahonia, lilac, lavender, azalea, laurel	N/A	523 – Non-native 847 – Introduced shrub	Spanish bluebell was record at target note 1 on Figure 2a Potential for nesting birds
Other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer– w1h6.	0.179 ha	Comprises the entirety of Woodcock Green including areas of woodland over modified grassland and a parcel with the understorey dominated by cherry laurel and holly.	Canopy Beech, Scot's pine, and sycamore Understorey Cherry laurel and holly Ground layer	10 – Scattered scrub	106 – Mown 509 – Acidic substrate 516 – Active management 524 – Invasive non-native species	Rhododendron recorded at target note 2 on Figure 2a Variegated yellow archangel recorded at target note 3 on Figure 2a

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
			Common nettle, ivy, and lords and ladies		526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for roosting/foraging/ commuting bats, nesting birds, reptiles, European hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*).

4.2 Site B – Grovers Gardens

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded during the site visit on 12th June 2024.

- Other lowland acid grassland – g1d.
- Other woodland – mixed – mainly conifer– w1h6.
- Other developed land – u1b6.
- Non-native and ornamental hedgerows – h2b.

Table 5. Site B – Grovers Gardens - Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Other lowland acid grassland – g1d.	0.152 ha	The eastern half of the site comprises more open grassland with scattered trees.	Annual meadow-grass, bilberry, creeping buttercup, creeping thistle, field woodrush, heath bedstraw, heath speedwell, sheep's fescue, sheep's sorrel, tormentil	32 – Scattered trees	106 – Mown 509 – Acidic substrate 516 – Active management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Spanish bluebell recorded at target note 1 on Figure 2b

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Other woodland – mixed – mainly conifer– w1h6.	0.497 ha	Forms the majority of the site including closed canopy coniferous woodland over short mown grassland which surrounds an island of more dense vegetation at the centre, comprising mainly rhododendron and cherry laurel.	Common beech, Lawson cypress, Scot's pine, sycamore, rhododendron, red oak, cherry laurel	N/A	217 – Woodland open space 509 – Acidic substrate 516 – Active management 524 – Invasive non-native species 526 – Accessible natural greenspace 532 – Scattered grass 847 – Introduced shrub	Compost heap recorded at target note 4 on figure 2b Potential for roosting/foraging/ commuting bats, nesting birds, reptiles, European hedgehogs
Other developed land – u1b6	0.005 ha	Comprises a set of steps and railings adjacent to southern site boundary.	N/A	N/A	N/A	None recorded.
Non-native and ornamental hedgerows – h2b	0.074 km	Forms the southern site boundary adjacent to Wood Road.	Cherry laurel, sycamore	N/A	N/A	Potential for foraging/ commuting bats, nesting birds

4.3 Site C – Golden Valley Verge

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded during the site visit on 17th June 2024. Additional quadrats were surveyed to provide baseline data for the wildflower verge project at this site, the results of which have been included in Appendix 5.

- Other neutral grassland – g3c.
- Modified grassland – g4.
- Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c.

Table 6. Site C – Golden Valley Verge - Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Other neutral grassland – g3c	0.057 ha	Small area of grassland adjacent to lowland heathland habitat associated with Golden Valley. Species richness is better in this area than the rest of the road verge.	Buckshorn plantain, rough meadow grass, sheep's sorrel, lesser stitchwort, lesser trefoil, ox-eye daisy, sweet vernal grass	N/A	106 – Mown 509 – Acidic substrate 516 – Active management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for invertebrates of conservation concern
Modified grassland – g4	0.706 ha	Forms the majority of the road verge comprising species-poor grassland dominated by	Annual meadow-grass, creeping buttercup, broad leaved dock, common daisy, Yorkshire-fog	32 – Scattered trees	106 – Mown 509 – Acidic substrate 516 – Active management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for invertebrates of conservation concern
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c	0.009 ha	A small car park located at the southern end of the road verge comprises gravel hard standing.	N/A	N/A	N/A	None recorded

4.4 Site D – Sturt Road Allotments

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded during the site visit on 24th June 2024.

- Polyculture – c1f7.
- Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c.

Table 7. Site D – Sturt Road Allotments - Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Polyculture – c1f7	0.491 ha	Allotment site comprising roughly 28 plots ranging from 39 square metres to over 200 square metres. The site is bordered by deciduous woodland to the south and west and by a railway line to the north.	Large variety of fruit, vegetable and herb species.	32 – Scattered trees	526 – Accessible natural greenspace 616 - Allotments	Compost heap record at target note 4 on Figure 2d An adult grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*) was recorded on site at target note 5 on Figure 2d Potential for foraging/ commuting bats, nesting birds, reptiles, European hedgehogs
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c	0.027 ha	An area of bare ground used as a car park is located in the eastern corner of the site, off of Sturt road.	N/A	N/A	510 – Bare ground	None recorded

4.5 Site E – SANG at Sturt Road

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded during the site visit on 19th June 2024.

- Bracken – g1a.
- Other neutral grassland – g3c.
- Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland – w1f7.
- Bramble scrub – h3d.
- Gorse scrub – h3e.
- Mixed scrub – h3h.

Table 8. Site E – SANG at Sturt Road - Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Bracken – g1a	0.092 ha	Bracken is scattered across the site with a denser cover located to the north of the central parcel of other neutral grassland.	Bracken	32 – Scattered trees	509 – Acidic substrate 517 – Recent management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for foraging/commuting bats, reptiles, nesting birds
Other neutral grassland – g3c	1.434 ha	Forms a large proportion of the site, comprising three distinct grassland parcels (ONG1, ONG2, ONG3) separated by areas of deciduous woodland and scrub. Species richness varies between the parcels which have been split in Appendix 2.	Bird's-foot trefoil, common cat's-ear, common sorrel, heath speedwell, heath woodrush, lesser stitchwort, red fescue, sheep's sorrel, tormentil, Yorkshire-fog	10 – Scattered scrub 12 – Scattered bracken 32 – Scattered trees 81 – Ruderal or ephemeral	124 – Anthills 128 – Tall or tussocky sward 509 – Acidic substrate 517 – Recent management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for foraging/commuting bats, reptiles, nesting birds Hibernacula recorded at target note 6 on Figure 2e
Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland – w1f7	**2.09 ha**	**Forms the boundaries of the site and intersects the three grassland parcels.**	**<u>Canopy</u> Ash, common beech, copper beech, downy**	**30 – Semi-natural woodland**	**204 – Veteran tree 210 - Coppice**	**Potential for roosting/foraging/ commuting bats, amphibians, reptiles, nesting birds, hazel**

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
			birch, English oak, sweet chestnut **<u>Understorey</u>** **Blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel, holly, silver birch** **<u>Ground layer</u>** **Bracken, bramble, common nettle, foxglove, lady fern, male fern, pendulous sedge**		**509 – Acidic substrate** **526 – Accessible natural greenspace**	**dormice, badgers (*Meles meles*).** **Veteran trees including oak and beech recorded at target note 7 on Figure 2e.** **Badger sett recorded on site.**
Bramble scrub – h3d	0.063 ha	Comprises small patches of encroaching bramble scrub mainly at the boundaries between grassland and woodland habitat on site but also smaller scattered parcels.	Bramble	N/A	509 – Acidic substrate 517 – Recent management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for foraging/ commuting bats, amphibians, reptiles, nesting birds, hazel dormice, badgers.
Gorse scrub – h3e	0.323 ha	Large area of scrub dominated by gorse is located to the west of ONG1.	Gorse	32 – Scattered trees	509 – Acidic substrate 517 – Recent management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for foraging/ commuting bats, amphibians, reptiles, nesting birds, hazel dormice, badgers.
Mixed scrub – h3h	0.013 ha	A small parcel of mixed scrub is located within the grassland parcel ONG2.	Bramble, hawthorn, rowan	32 – Scattered trees	509 – Acidic substrate 517 – Recent management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for foraging/ commuting bats, amphibians, reptiles, nesting birds, hazel dormice, badgers.

4.6 Site F – Lion Green

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded during the site visit on 17th June 2024.

- Modified grassland – g4.
- Other developed land – u1b6.
- Other broadleaved woodland (line of trees) – w1g 33.
- Other rivers and streams – r1b.

Table 9. Site F – Lion Green - Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Modified grassland – g4	1.715 ha	Forms the majority of the site comprising two triangle-shaped, short mown lawns intersected by Lion Lane. Both areas are used for recreation purposes.	Annual meadow grass, broad-leaved dock, common daisy, common dandelion, common mouse-ear, creeping buttercup, greater plantain, white clover	10 – Scattered trees	106 – Mown 516 – Active management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for foraging/commuting bats and nesting birds
Other developed land – u1b6	0.139 ha	Comprises hard standing footpaths and sealed surfaces associated with the play area on site.	N/A	N/A	821 – Artificial sports pitches 823 – Children's play space	None recorded
Other broadleaved woodland (line of trees) – w1g 33	0.373 km	Lines of mature trees border the grassland lawns on both sides of Lion Lane as well as along Wey Hill.	Large-leaved lime	33 - Line of trees	N/A	Potential for foraging/commuting bats and nesting birds
Other rivers and streams – r1b	0.152 km	A small stream/ditch with slow-flowing water runs along the eastern boundary of the parcel of modified grassland to the east of Lion Lane. It is	Cleavers, cock's-foot, common columbine, common nettle, creeping buttercup, field forget-me-not, green alkanet	50 -Ditch	N/A	Potential for foraging/commuting bats, nesting birds and amphibians

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
		heavily shaded by an adjacent line of trees and there are signs of public access as a result of being adjacent to the play area on site.				

4.7 Site G – St. Christopher's Green

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded during the site visit on 17th June 2024.

- Modified grassland – g4.
- Buildings – u1b5.

Table 10. Site G – St. Christopher's Green - Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Modified grassland – g4	0.368 ha	Forms the majority of the site comprising two small, triangle-shaped greens. They are short mown with scattered mature trees and intersected by Wey Hill.	Annual meadow grass, broad-leaved dock, common cat's-ear, common daisy, common dandelion, common mouse-ear, creeping buttercup	10 – Scattered trees	106 – Mown 516 – Active management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for foraging/commuting bats and nesting birds
Buildings – u1b5	0.001 ha	Single bus shelter located adjacent to Wey Hill on larger parcel of grassland.	N/A	N/A	N/A	None recorded

4.8 Site H – Clement Corner

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded during the site visit on 17th June 2024.

- Modified grassland – g4.
- Mixed scrub – h3h.
- Other developed land – u1b6.
- Non-native and ornamental hedgerows – h2b.
- Other rivers and streams – r2b.

Table 11. Site H – Clement Corner - Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Modified grassland – g4	0.018 ha	Forms majority of the site comprising short mown grassland.	Annual meadow grass, buckshorn plantain, common daisy, creeping buttercup, greater plantain, lesser stitchwort, lesser trefoil	N/A	106 – Mown 516 – Active management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for foraging/commuting bats
Mixed scrub – h3h	0.003 ha	Ornamental introduced shrubs are located adjacent to the footpath on site.	Bittersweet, variegated winter creeper, viburnum	N/A	847 – Non-native	Potential for nesting birds
Other developed land – u1b6	0.004 ha	Single footpath intersects the site and crosses a footbridge over the stream on site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	None recorded
Non-native and ornamental hedgerows – h2b	0.02 km	Non-native hedgerows are present on the northern site boundary and adjacent to the stream on site.	Laurel	N/A	847 – Non-native	Potential for foraging/ commuting bats, nesting birds

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Other rivers and streams – r2b	0.012 km	A small heavily modified stream flows from north to south beneath the footbridge on site.	Bittersweet, bracken, bramble, common nettle, hart's tongue fern, hemlock water-dropwort	10 – Scattered trees	N/A	A brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) was recorded within the stream Potential for amphibians

4.9 Site I – Town Meadow

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded during the site visit on 24th June 2024.

- Other neutral grassland – g3c.
- Modified grassland – g4.
- Mixed scrub – h3h.
- Buildings – u1b5.
- Other developed land – u1b6.
- Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c.
- Other broadleaved woodland (line of trees) – w1g 33.
- Other rivers and streams – r1b.

Table 12. Site I – Town Meadow - Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Other neutral grassland – g3c	0.053 ha	Comprises a small island at the centre of the site with taller vegetation dominated by Yorkshire-fog, yellow-flag iris and scattered rushes. The area is heavily waterlogged but there is no pond present.	Yorkshire-fog, yellow-flag iris, soft rush, compact rush, sweet vernal grass	14 – Scattered rushes	128 – Tall or tussocky sward 504 – Waterlogged 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for foraging/ commuting bats, amphibians, reptiles, nesting birds.

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Modified grassland – g4	0.508 ha	Forms the majority of the site comprising short mown, species-poor grassland that is heavily waterlogged in places. The northern boundary of Town meadow beneath the mature line of trees comprises ruderal and ephemeral vegetation dominated by common nettle.	Common daisy, common nettle, greater plantain, annual meadow- grass, creeping buttercup, white clover, perennial rye-grass, Yorkshire-fog, sweet vernal grass	10 – Scattered trees	106 – Mown 504 – Waterlogged 516 – Active management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for foraging/ commuting bats
Mixed scrub – h3h	0.114 ha	Located along southern site boundary dominated by non-native shrub species. A further parcel of mixed scrub containing a mixture of native and non-native species including scattered trees is located adjacent to the footpath that leads into Haslemere town centre.	Cherry laurel, fuchsia, holly, bramble	10 – Scattered trees	847 – Introduced shrub	Potential for foraging/commuting bats, reptiles, nesting birds
Buildings – u1b5	0.002 ha	Small single sub-station located within area of dense mixed scrub on the southern site boundary.	N/A	N/A	N/A	None recorded
Other developed land – u1b6	0.099 ha	Comprises all footpaths and the children's play area.	N/A	N/A	823 – Children's play space	None recorded
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c	0.016 ha	An area of bare ground is located adjacent to the path which lead from the north-eastern corner of the	N/A	N/A	510 – Bare ground	None recorded

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
		site into Haslemere town centre.				
Other broadleaved woodland (line of trees) – w1g 33	0.145 km	Lines of native mature trees border the northern, eastern and western boundaries of Town Meadow.	Ash, common beech, sycamore, horse chestnut, English oak, cypress	33 - Line of trees	N/A	Potential for foraging/commuting bats and nesting birds
Other rivers and streams – r1b	0.146 km	A small dry ditch runs along the southern and eastern boundary of Town Meadow. It is heavily shaded by an adjacent line of trees and scrub. A larger heavily modified drainage channel runs along the majority of the northern site boundary.	Broad buckler fern, common nettle, horsetail, smooth sow-thistle, willowherb	48 – Freshwater (heavily modified) 50 -Ditch	N/A	Potential for foraging/commuting bats, nesting birds and amphibians

4.10 Site J – Pocket Park

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded during the site visit on 24th June 2024.

- Modified grassland – g4.
- Other broadleaved woodland (line of trees) – w1g 33.

Table 13. Site J – Pocket Park - Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Modified grassland – g4	0.029 ha	The site comprises exclusively of short mown modified grassland	Common cat's-ear, white clover, ribwort plantain, yarrow, common daisy, annual meadow grass, hairy bitter cress, self-heal	10 – Scattered trees	106 – Mown 516 – Active management 526 – Accessible natural greenspace	Potential for foraging/commuting bats
Other broadleaved woodland (line of trees) – w1g 33	0.018 km	Small line of ornamental fruit trees along the southern boundary of Pocket Park.	Apple	33 - Line of trees	N/A	Potential for foraging/commuting bats

4.11 Site K – Collards Lane Allotments

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded on site during the site visit on 24th June 2024.

- Polyculture – c1f7.
- Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c.

Table 14. Site K – Collards Lane Allotments - Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Polyculture – c1f7	0.903 ha	Largest HTC allotment site with 51 plots ranging from 52 square metres to over 200 square metres. The site is bordered by deciduous woodland, lines of trees and open grassland. A pond is located adjacent to the eastern site boundary.	Large variety of fruit, vegetable and herb species.	32 – Scattered trees	526 – Accessible natural greenspace 616 - Allotments	Compost heap record at target note 4 on Figure 2k Potential for foraging/ commuting bats, nesting birds, reptiles, European hedgehogs
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c	0.014 ha	An area of bare ground used as a car park is located in the western corner of the site, off of Collards Lane.	N/A	N/A	510 – Bare ground	None recorded

4.12 Site L – Clammer Hill Allotments

The following habitats (Level 5 Primary Habitat labels and codes, where applicable) were recorded during the site visit on 2nd July 2024.

- Other neutral grassland – g3c.
- Modified grassland – g4.
- Polyculture – c1f7.
- Buildings – u1b5.
- Other developed land – u1b6.
- Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c.
- Species-rich native hedgerow – h2a5.
- Other native hedgerow – h2a6.

Table 15. Site L – Clammer Hill Allotments - Results of Field Survey - Habitats

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
Other neutral grassland – g3c	0.421 ha	Forms the majority of the site to the south of the footpath that intersects the site. It comprises a tall and tussocky sward.	Sweet vernal grass, cock's-foot, bird's-foot trefoil, false oat-grass	N/A	124 – Anthills 128 – Tall or tussocky sward 509 – Acidic substrate	Potential for foraging/commuting bats, reptiles, nesting birds
Modified grassland – g4	0.055 ha	Small area of modified grassland located adjacent to the entrance track and car park on the eastern boundary.	Annual meadow-grass, perennial rye-grass, ribwort plantain, Yorkshire-fog	N/A	N/A	Compost heap record at target note 4 on Figure 2l
Polyculture – c1f7	0.336 ha	Comprises two strips of allotments along the northern and western boundaries. HTC's smallest allotment site with 24 plots ranging from 30	Large variety of fruit, vegetable and herb species.	32 – Scattered trees	526 – Accessible natural greenspace 616 - Allotments	Potential for foraging/ commuting bats, nesting birds, reptiles, European hedgehogs

Primary Habitat	Approximate Area (ha) / Length (km)	Location in Site	Main Common Plant Species	Essential Secondary Code	Additional Secondary Code	Evidence of and Potential for Protected Species
		square metres to over 90 square metres				Montbretia was recorded at target note 8 on Figure 2l
Buildings – u1b5	0.001 ha	Two derelict buildings located adjacent to the southern site boundary	N/A	N/A	N/A	None recorded
Other developed land – u1b6	0.007 ha	Hard standing track that gives access to the site from the eastern boundary.	N/A	N/A	N/A	None recorded
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – u1c	0.018 ha	Comprises the footpath that intersects the site between the eastern and western boundaries. Also includes small section of entrance track.	N/A	N/A	N/A	None recorded
Species-rich native hedgerow – h2a5	**0.095 km**	**Located along eastern site boundary adjacent to Clammer Hill**	**Blackthorn, sycamore, ash**	**11 – Hedgerow with trees**	**N/A**	**Potential for foraging/ commuting bats, nesting birds, reptiles, hazel dormice and European hedgehogs**
Other native hedgerow – h2a6	0.059 km	Located along western site boundary and includes two mature native oaks.	Hazel, bramble, English oak	N/A	N/A	Potential for foraging/ commuting bats, nesting birds, reptiles, hazel dormice and European hedgehogs

5. Existing Management of Sites

This section focuses on how existing management regimes influence biodiversity on site. Details of current management plans have been sourced from HTC's Ground Maintenance Specification documents (Haslemere Town Council, 2022) and the SANG Management and Delivery Plan (SMDP) document produced by Ecology Solutions Ltd (Ecology Solutions Ltd., 2018).

5.1 Site A – Woodcock Green & Memorial

5.1.1 Woodcock Green

Grassland

Current management includes weekly grass cutting (maintained between 50 mm and 75 mm height) beneath the tree canopy throughout the growing period (March-October). The grass is also strimmed along its boundaries throughout the growing period. Leaf litter is regularly collected during the autumn and winter months.

Trees

Any arboricultural management (pruning/lopping) is carried out outside the nesting bird season (March to August).

Woodland

The majority of woodland habitat at Woodcock Green lacks an established understorey and ground layer due to the site being a well-used access point for dog walkers. Some mature trees have undergone recent management. A smaller parcel behind the bus stop has been left unmanaged and therefore is overstocked and has an understorey dominated by cherry laurel and holly. There is very little light able to penetrate the canopy and reach the woodland floor. There are invasive species present including rhododendron and variegated yellow archangel (see target notes 2 and 3 on Figure 2a) and there is also evidence of fly tipping and littering within this woodland parcel.

5.1.2 Memorial

Grassland

Current management includes weekly grass cutting (maintained between 50 mm and 75 mm height) throughout the growing period (March-October). The grass is also strimmed along its boundaries throughout the growing period. Leaf litter is regularly collected during the autumn and winter months.

Fower beds and shrubs

Pruning of the introduced shrubs and other ornamental planting occurs twice annually and weeding of the flower beds occurs 15 times annually.

5.2 Site B – Grovers Gardens

Grassland

Existing management at this site mimics that of traditional ornamental parks and gardens and comprises regular mowing of the grassland habitat, including beneath the tree canopy. This includes weekly grass cuts (maintained between 50 mm and 75 mm height) throughout the growing period (March-October). The grass is also strimmed along its boundaries throughout the growing period. Leaf litter is regularly collected during the autumn and winter months.

Woodland

There are no signs of woodland regeneration, and the majority of woodland lacks an established understorey and ground layer due to the current mowing regime, except for around the margins of the site where denser introduced shrubs have become established. A dense island of vegetation is also located at the centre of the site which comprises predominantly cherry laurel and rhododendron with mature trees. A large compost heap of mainly grass cuttings is located at the centre of the site (see target note 4 on Figure 2b).

Hedgerow

The ornamental hedgerow that forms the southern site boundary adjacent to Wood Road is pruned twice annually.

5.3 Site C – Golden Valley Verge

Grassland

This 750 m road verge is owned by the National Trust and has historically been maintained by HTC via regular cutting and collection of the grassland (cut and strimmed 14 times annually). The verge comprises predominantly modified grassland but also a small patch of neutral grassland adjacent to lowland heathland habitat associated with the Golden Valley to the South.

Trees

Any arboricultural management (pruning/lopping) is carried out outside the nesting bird season.

5.4 Site D – Sturt Road Allotments

Allotment site comprising roughly 28 plots ranging from 39 square metres to over 200 square metres. As the site predominantly comprises allotments plots, the existing management is at the discretion of the individual plot owner. Any communal areas including paths are kept short-mown.

5.5 Site E – SANG at Sturt Road

Details of existing management of the SANG at Sturt Road have been sourced from the SANG Management and Delivery Plan (SMDP) document produced by Ecology Solutions Ltd (Ecology Solutions Ltd., 2018).

Grassland

Grassland habitat on site is subject to a sensitive management regime. This includes an annual cut of approximately one quarter of the existing sward in January or February to a minimum height of 150 mm and all arisings removed. The pathways are maintained as a short sward and cut regularly throughout the growing season to a height of approximately 35 mm. Hibernacula created as part of a reptile translocation programme are scattered around the grassland margins.

Scrub

Areas of existing scattered scrub are cut back annually. The extent of cutting is reviewed regularly to ensure scrub does not significantly encroach onto the grassland habitats while ensuring a mosaic of habitats is present for the benefit of both people and wildlife.

Existing Woodland and Trees

Any arboricultural management (pruning/lopping) is carried out outside the nesting bird season.

Newly Planted Native Trees

Scattered native trees are subject to an annual health check and any arboricultural management (pruning/lopping) is carried out outside the nesting bird season.

5.6 Site F – Lion Green

Grassland

Important recreation and leisure site comprising predominantly short-mown modified grassland, lines of mature trees and a small ditch/stream. Current management includes weekly grass cutting (maintained between 50 mm and 75 mm height) throughout the growing period (March-October) except for a wildflower area located adjacent to the stream on site which is cut twice a year (once in May and once in August). The grass is also strimmed along its boundaries throughout the growing period. During the winter months the grassland is spiked four times (to aerate the soil) and leaf litter regularly collected during the autumn.

Trees

Any arboricultural management (pruning/lopping) is carried out outside the nesting bird season.

Stream

The culvert is cleared four times a year and the entire stream is cleared once annually.

5.7 Site G – St. Christopher's Green

Grassland

Current management includes weekly grass cutting (maintained between 50 mm and 75 mm height) throughout the growing period (March-October). The grass is also strimmed along its boundaries throughout the growing period. Leaf litter is regularly collected during the autumn and winter months.

Trees

Any arboricultural management (pruning/lopping) is carried out outside the nesting bird season.

5.8 Site H – Clement Corner

Grassland

Current management includes weekly grass cutting (maintained between 50 mm and 75 mm height) throughout the growing period (March-October). The grass is also strimmed along its boundaries throughout the growing period. Leaf litter is regularly collected during the autumn and winter months.

Trees

Any arboricultural management (pruning/lopping) is carried out outside the nesting bird season.

Hedgerow

The ornamental hedgerows are pruned twice annually.

Fower beds and shrubs

Pruning of the introduced shrubs and other ornamental planting occurs twice annually and flower beds are sprayed with weed killer 10 times annually.

5.9 Site I – Town Meadow

Grassland

Current management includes weekly grass cutting (maintained between 50 mm and 75 mm height) throughout the growing period (March-October). The grass is also strimmed along its boundaries throughout the growing period. Leaf litter is regularly collected during the autumn and winter months. The paths including those leading into Haslemere town centre are sprayed with weed killer four times annually.

Scrub

All mixed scrub is pruned back around the perimeter paths twice annually.

Trees

Any arboricultural management (pruning/lopping) is carried out outside the nesting bird season.

5.10 Site J – Pocket Park

Grassland

Current management includes weekly grass cutting (maintained between 50 mm and 75 mm height) throughout the growing period (March-October). The grass is also strimmed along its boundaries throughout the growing period. Leaf litter is regularly collected during the autumn and winter months.

Trees

Any arboricultural management (pruning/lopping) is carried out outside the nesting bird season.

5.11 Site K – Collards Lane Allotments

Largest HTC allotment site with 51 plots ranging from 52 square metres to over 200 square metres. As the site predominantly comprises allotments plots, the existing management is at the discretion of the individual plot owner. Any communal areas including paths are kept short-mown.

5.12 Site L – Clammer Hill Allotments

HTC's smallest allotment site with 24 plots ranging from 30 square metres to over 90 square metres. The existing management of the allotment plots is at the discretion of each plot owner. The areas of the site that comprise other neutral grassland (south of the footpath that intersects the site) are currently unmown and ungrazed creating a tall sward with anthills present throughout. The areas of modified grassland are mown short twice a year with frequent patches of bare ground as a result of its use as the allotment car park. The footpath that intersects the site is cut twice a year. The hedgerows on site are subject to either an annual or biannual cut and waste removed. They are not flailed.

6. Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

The following industry recognised best practice methods have been followed:

- Biodiversity Net Gain. Good Practice Principles for Development. A Practical Guide (Baker, Hoskin, & Butterworth, 2019).
- BS42020 – Biodiversity Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BSI, 2013).
- BS8683 – Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain – Specification (BSI, 2021).

The habitat distinctiveness for each habitat is auto populated in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Defra, 2023). The following sections provide information on how the habitat condition and the strategic significance have been scored for each of the 12 sites. Some UKHab Level 5 habitat types recorded on the 12 sites are not available in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Therefore, these habitats have been input as the corresponding UKHab Level 4 habitat.

All HCAs have been based on data collected during the site visits carried out by aLyne Ecology between 12th June and 2nd July 2024. The HCA sheets for each habitat, hedgerow and watercourse parcel (where appropriate) are provided in Appendix 4.

Strategic significance has been set at 'high' for all habitats, hedgerows and watercourses within the 12 sites surveys as part of the Haslemere Biodiversity Audit. This is because they are all designated as local greenspaces and also fall within either a Network Enhancement Zone 1 or Network Enhancement Zone 2 as outlined in the National Habitat Network Maps User Guidance V.2. document (Natural England, 2020).

Further information on scoring habitat distinctiveness, habitat condition, and strategic significance is provided in Appendix 7.

6.1 Baseline Biodiversity Units

6.1.1 Site A – Woodcock Green & Memorial

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2a,** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Modified grassland – 0.011 ha.
- Other woodland; mixed – 0.179 ha.
- Introduced shrub – 0.009 ha.

Modified Grassland

The small section of lawn located at the memorial has been classified as modified grassland. The grassland within this habitat parcel has been classified as modified grassland because it comprises species-poor vegetation (<9 species per square metre), dominated by fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soils and does not meet the definitions of acid grassland, calcareous grassland or neutral grasslands.

HCA (Section 15.1.1)

The parcel of modified grassland has been set as 'Good' condition. This is a result of the grassland passing six of the seven condition criteria including essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must comprise at least 6-8 species per square metre (including at least 2 forbs). The only condition criteria the grassland fails is the lack of diverse sward heights.

Other Woodland; Mixed

Other woodland; mixed habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include other woodland; mixed (Level 4), other woodland; mixed; mainly broadleaved (Level 5) and other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer (Level 5). Therefore, the other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer habitat has been input into the metric as other woodland; mixed.

The woodland that forms the entirety of Woodcock Green has been classified as other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer as it comprises a mixture of broadleaved and coniferous trees in which coniferous species make up 50-80% of the total tree cover. This included parcels WA1 (larger woodland parcel over short-mown grassland) and WA2 (parcel with dense cherry laurel and holly understorey).

HCA (Section 15.1.2)

The condition for both parcels of other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer has been set as 'Poor' (WA1 & WA2). This is mainly a result of a single age class being present, the presence of invasive species (rhododendron and cherry laurel), signs of nutrient enrichment/damaged ground, as well as the absence of any veteran trees or standing/fallen deadwood.

Introduced shrub

All mixed scrub habitat on site, including flower beds, border planting and areas of dense non-native shrubs have been classified as introduced shrub.

HCA

Habitat condition for introduced shrub is auto populated as 'Condition Assessment N/A' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

6.1.2 Site B – Grovers Gardens

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2b,** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Other lowland acid grassland – 0.152 ha
- Other woodland; mixed – 0.497 ha.
- Developed land; sealed surface – 0.005.
- Non-native and ornamental hedgerow – 0.074 km.

Other Lowland Acid Grassland

The grassland at Grovers Garden has been classified as other lowland acid grassland as although acid indicators are occasional-frequent throughout the sward, it does not meet the UKHab definitions of g1a (lowland dry acid grassland), g1b (upland acid grassland) or g1c (bracken).

HCA (Section 15.2.1)

The condition for other lowland acid grassland on site has been set as 'Poor' as it passes only one of the five condition criteria assessed for acid grassland types. This is mainly because the site is mown regularly throughout the growing season and evidence of nutrient enrichment and damaged ground are present throughout.

Other Woodland; Mixed

Other woodland; mixed habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include other woodland; mixed (Level 4), other woodland; mixed; mainly broadleaved (Level 5) and other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer (Level 5). Therefore, the other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer habitat has been input into the metric as other woodland; mixed.

The woodland that forms the majority of Grovers Gardens has been classified as other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer as it comprises a mixture of broadleaved and coniferous trees in which coniferous species make up 50-80% of the total tree cover.

HCA (Section 15.2.2)

The condition for the other woodland; mixed has been set as 'Poor'. This is mainly a result of a two age classes being present, the presence of invasive species (rhododendron and cherry laurel), signs of nutrient enrichment/damaged ground, as well as the absence of a diverse range of native tree and shrub species or any veteran trees and standing/fallen deadwood.

Developed Land; Sealed Surface

Developed land; sealed surface habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include developed land; sealed surface (Level 4), buildings (Level 5) and other developed land (Level 5).

HCA

Habitat condition for developed land; sealed surface is auto populated as 'N/A - Other' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Non-Native and Ornamental Hedgerow

The single hedgerow that forms the southern site boundary adjacent to Wood Road has been classified as a non-native and ornamental hedgerow as it comprises more than 20% canopy cover of UK non-native woody species, namely cherry laurel and sycamore.

HCA

Habitat condition for non-native and ornamental hedgerows is auto populated as 'Poor' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

6.1.3 Site C – Golden Valley Verge

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2c,** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Other neutral grassland – 0.057 ha.
- Modified grassland – 0.704 ha.
- Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – 0.009 ha.

Other Neutral Grassland

Other neutral grassland habitat on this site comprises a small section of the road verge adjacent to lowland heathland habitat associated with the Golden Valley to the south. This parcel of grassland habitat was classified to Level 4 (other neural grassland – g3c) of the UKHab classification system during the field survey.

The grassland habitat within this small stretch of the road verge has been classified as other neutral grassland because it passes three of the four criteria required to satisfy this habitat type i.e. it has more than 8 species per square metre, more than one grass species (not generally sown for intensive agriculture production) is at least abundant and cover of rye-grasses and white clover is less than 30%. The sward is characteristic of semi-improved neutral grassland and is slightly more species-rich than the surrounding modified grassland, potentially as a result of fine-scale geological differences.

HCA (Section 15.3.1)

The other neutral grassland has been set as 'Poor' condition. This is a result of the other neutral grassland passing four of the six condition criteria excluding essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must be a good representation of other neutral grassland as defined in the UKHab 2.0 description. However, the grassland does pass criteria F, which states that there must be 10 or more vascular plant species present per square metre.

Modified Grassland

The majority of the 750 m road verge has been classified as modified grassland. The grassland within this habitat parcel has been classified as modified grassland because it comprises species-poor vegetation (<9 species per square metre), dominated by fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soils and does not meet the definitions of acid grassland, calcareous grassland or neutral grasslands.

HCA (Section 15.3.2)

The parcel of modified grassland has been set as 'Good' condition. This is a result of the grassland passing six of the seven condition criteria including essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must comprise at least 6-8 species per square metre (including at least two forbs). The only condition criteria the grassland fails is the lack of diverse sward heights.

Artificial Unvegetated; Unsealed Surface

The car park adjacent to Golden Valley Verge has been classified as artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface as it comprises land that has no or very low cover of vegetation through direct or indirect human activity, and the soil surface is not sealed with impervious materials.

HCA

Habitat condition for artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface is auto populated as 'N/A - Other' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

6.1.4 Site D – Sturt Road Allotments

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2d** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Horticulture – 0.491 ha.
- Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – 0.027 ha.

Horticulture

Horticulture habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include horticulture (Level 4), annuals horticulture (Level 5), perennials horticulture (Level 5) and polyculture (Level 5). Therefore, the polyculture habitat has been input into the metric as horticulture.

All allotment plots on site have been classified as horticulture as they comprise horticultural land such as soft-fruit, vegetable plots and flower beds.

HCA

Habitat condition for horticultural habitats is auto populated as 'Condition Assessment N/A' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Artificial Unvegetated; Unsealed Surface

The allotment car park has been classified as artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface as it comprises land that has no or very low cover of vegetation through direct or indirect human activity, and the soil surface is not sealed with impervious materials.

HCA

Habitat condition for artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface is auto populated as 'N/A - Other' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

6.1.5 Site E – SANG at Sturt Road

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2e,** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Bracken – 0.092 ha.
- Other neutral grassland – 1.437 ha.
- Lowland mixed deciduous woodland – 2.09 ha.
- Bramble scrub – 0.063 ha.
- Gorse scrub – 0.323 ha.
- Mixed scrub – 0.013 ha.

Bracken

A dense stand of bracken is present on site located to the north of the central parcel of other neutral grassland (ONG2).

HCA

Habitat condition for bracken is auto populated as 'Condition Assessment N/A' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Other Neutral Grassland

Other neutral grassland habitat on this designated SANG site comprises three distinct grassland parcels (ONG1, ONG2 and ONG3). All parcels were classified to Level 4 (other neural grassland – g3c) of the UKHab classification system during the field survey.

The grassland habitat has been classified as other neutral grassland because it passes three of the four criteria required to satisfy this habitat type i.e. it has more than 8 species per square metre, more than one grass species (not generally sown for intensive agriculture production) is at least abundant and cover of rye-grasses and white clover is less than 30%.

The parcels vary in their composition and diversity of grass and forb species. For example, the central grassland parcel (ONG2) contains areas of quaking grass cover, particularly at the lower elevations of the slope, indicating fine-scale mosaics in underlying geology on the site. The southernmost parcel

(ONG1) is dominated by Yorkshire-fog and the northernmost parcel (ONG3) is dominated by false oat-grass. All have a good variety of acidic grassland indicator species present but not in great abundance.

HCA (Section 15.4.1)

The condition for other neutral grassland parcels ONG1 and ONG3 has been set as 'Moderate' condition. This is a result of these parcels passing five of the six condition criteria including essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must be a good representation of other neutral grassland as defined in the UKHab 2.0 description. However, parcels ONG1 and ONG3 do not pass criteria F, which states that there must be 10 or more vascular plant species present per square metre.

The condition for other neutral grassland parcel ONG2 has been set as 'Good' condition. This is a result of this parcel passing six of the six condition criteria including essential criteria A and F.

Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland

Lowland mixed deciduous woodland habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Level 4), dry oak-dominated woodlands (Level 5), oak-hornbeam forests (Level 5) and other lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Level 5).

All woodland at the sturt road SANG has been classified as other lowland mixed deciduous woodland as it comprises semi-natural woodland with a mixture of native and non-native broadleaved trees.

HCA (Section 15.4.2)

The condition for the lowland mixed deciduous woodland has been set as 'Moderate'. This is mainly a result of a three age classes being present, the absence of invasive species, and a good variety of native tree and shrub species.

Bramble scrub

Areas of dense scrub dominated by bramble have been classified as bramble scrub. These mainly occur at the margins of grassland and woodland habitat on site.

HCA

Habitat condition for bramble scrub is auto populated as 'Condition Assessment N/A' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Gorse scrub

A large parcel of dense scrub dominated by gorse is located to the west of ONG1 at the lower elevations of the slope. This habitat has been classified as gorse scrub as, although it comprises a mixture of scrub species, gorse is the dominant species.

HCA (Section 15.4.3)

The condition for the gorse scrub on site has been set as 'Moderate' as it passed three of the five condition assessment criteria, namely that it comprises a good representation of the habitat type with seedlings and mature scrub present as well as an absence of invasive non-native species.

Mixed scrub

A small parcel of dense scrub without a single species dominant is located within ONG3 at the lower elevations of the slope.

HCA (Section 15.4.3)

The condition for the mixed scrub on site has been set as 'Moderate' as it passed three of the five condition assessment criteria, namely that it comprises a mixture of age classes, no invasive non-native species and has a well-developed edge.

6.1.6 Site F – Lion Green

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2f,** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Modified grassland – 1.715 ha.
- Developed land; sealed surface – 0.139 ha.
- Line of trees – 0.373 km.
- Ditches – 0.152 km.

Modified Grassland

Both grassland parcels (MG1: west of Lion Lane & MG2: east of Lion Lane) on site at Lion Green have been classified as modified grassland. The grassland within this habitat parcel has been classified as modified grassland because it comprises species-poor vegetation (<9 species per square metre), dominated by fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soils and does not meet the definitions of acid grassland, calcareous grassland or neutral grasslands.

HCA (Section 15.5.1)

Both parcels of modified grassland have been set as 'Poor' condition. This is because although the grasslands pass four of the seven condition criteria, they both fail essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must comprise at least 6-8 species per square metre (including at least two forbs).

Developed Land; Sealed Surface

Developed land; sealed surface habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include developed land; sealed surface (Level 4), buildings (Level 5) and other developed land (Level 5). Therefore, the other developed land habitat on site has been input into the metric as developed land; sealed surface.

HCA

Habitat condition for other developed land is auto populated as 'N/A - Other' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Line of Trees

The two lines of trees (LOT1: west of Lion Lane & LOT2: east of Lion Lane) have been classified under this habitat type as they comprise mature trees that are more than 20 m in length and less than 5 m at the base. The canopy base is also more than 2 m in height and there is open habitat on each side. This habitat includes a mixture of both native and non-native tree species.

HCA (Section 15.5.2)

The condition for both lines of trees (LOT1 & LOT2) has been set as moderate as they passed three of the five condition assessment criteria, namely because they comprise more than 70% native species, are healthy and provide ecological niches for invertebrates and other wildlife.

Ditches

Other rivers and streams habitat has been classified as 'ditches' as it comprises an artificial standing-water linear feature that is less than 5 m wide and that is more than 20 times longer than its width.

HCA (15.5.3)

The condition for the ditch habitat on site has been set as 'Poor' as it passes four of the eight condition assessment criteria. This includes the presence of good water clarity and a fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation and the absence of filamentous algae/duckweed and invasive non-native species.

6.1.7 Site G – St. Christopher's Green

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2g,** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Modified grassland – 0.368 ha.
- Developed land; sealed surface – 0.001 ha.

Modified Grassland

Both grassland parcels (MG1: north of Wey Hill & MG2: south of Wey Hill) on site at St. Christopher's Green have been classified as modified grassland. The grassland within this habitat parcel has been classified as modified grassland because it comprises species-poor vegetation (<9 species per square metre), dominated by fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soils and does not meet the definitions of acid grassland, calcareous grassland or neutral grasslands.

HCA (Section 15.6.1)

Parcel MG1 of modified grassland has been set as 'Poor' condition. This is because although the grassland passes four of the seven condition criteria, it fails essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must comprise at least 6-8 species per square metre (including at least two forbs).

Parcel MG2 of modified grassland has been set as 'Moderate' condition. This is a result of the grassland passing five of the seven condition criteria including essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must comprise at least 6-8 species per square metre (including at least two forbs).

Developed Land; Sealed Surface

Developed land; sealed surface habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include developed land; sealed surface (Level 4), buildings (Level 5) and other developed land (Level 5). Therefore, the building (bus shelter) on site has been input into the metric as developed land; sealed surface.

HCA

Habitat condition for developed land; sealed surface is auto populated as 'N/A - Other' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

6.1.8 Site H – Clement Corner

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2h,** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Modified grassland – 0.018 ha.
- Introduced shrub – 0.003 ha
- Developed land; sealed surface – 0.004 ha.
- Non-native and ornamental hedgerows – 0.02 km.
- Ditches – 0.012 km.

Modified Grassland

Grassland on site at Clement Corner has been classified as modified grassland. The grassland has been classified as modified grassland because it comprises species-poor vegetation (<9 species per square metre), dominated by fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soils and does not meet the definitions of acid grassland, calcareous grassland or neutral grasslands.

HCA (Section 15.7.1)

The parcel of modified grassland has been set as 'Moderate' condition. This is a result of the grassland passing five of the seven condition criteria including essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must comprise at least 6-8 species per square metre (including at least two forbs).

Introduced shrub

All mixed scrub habitat on site, including flower beds, border planting and areas of dense non-native shrubs have been classified as introduced shrub.

HCA

Habitat condition for introduced shrub is auto populated as 'Condition Assessment N/A' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Developed Land; Sealed Surface

Developed land; sealed surface habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include developed land; sealed surface (Level 4), buildings (Level 5) and other developed land (Level 5). Therefore, the other developed land habitat on site has been input into the metric as developed land; sealed surface.

HCA

Habitat condition for developed land; sealed surface is auto populated as 'N/A - Other' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Non-Native and Ornamental Hedgerow

The two hedgerows on site have been classified as non-native and ornamental hedgerows as they comprise more than 20% canopy cover of UK non-native woody species, namely laurel and sycamore.

HCA

Habitat condition for non-native and ornamental hedgerows is auto populated as 'Poor' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Ditches

Other rivers and streams habitat has been classified as 'ditches' as it comprises an artificial standing-water linear feature that is less than 5 m wide and that is more than 20 times longer than its width.

HCA (Section 15.7.2)

The condition for the ditch habitat on site has been set as 'Poor' as it passes five of the eight condition assessment criteria. This includes the presence of good water clarity and a fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation and the absence of filamentous algae/duckweed and invasive non-native species.

6.1.9 Site I – Town Meadow

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2i,** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Other neutral grassland – 0.053 ha.
- Modified grassland – 0.453 ha.
- Ruderal/ephemeral – 0.055 ha
- Mixed scrub – 0.114 ha.
- Developed land; sealed surface – 0.101 ha.
- Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – 0.016 ha.
- Line of trees –.0.099 km
- Line of trees (associated with bank or ditch) – 0.046
- Ditches – 0.146 km.

Other Neutral Grassland

Other neutral grassland habitat at Town Meadow comprises a tall, waterlogged grassland parcel located at the centre of the site, which is dominated by Yorkshire-fog. The parcel was classified to Level 4 (other neural grassland – g3c) of the UKHab classification system during the field survey.

The grassland habitat has been classified as other neutral grassland because it passes three of the four criteria required to satisfy this habitat type i.e. it has more than eight species per square metre, more than one grass species (not generally sown for intensive agriculture production) is at least abundant and cover of rye-grasses and white clover is less than 30%.

HCA (Section 15.8.1)

The condition for other neutral grassland at Town Meadow has been set as 'Moderate' condition. This is a result of the parcel passing four of the six condition criteria including essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must be a good representation of other neutral grassland as defined in the UKHab 2.0 description. However, it does not pass criteria F, which states that there must be 10 or more vascular plant species present per square metre.

Modified Grassland

The majority of grassland on site at Town Meadow has been classified as modified grassland. The grassland has been classified as modified grassland because it comprises species-poor vegetation (<9

species per square metre), dominated by fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soils and does not meet the definitions of acid grassland, calcareous grassland or neutral grasslands.

HCA (Section 15.8.2)

The parcel of modified grassland has been set as 'Moderate' condition. This is a result of the grassland passing five of the seven condition criteria including essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must comprise at least 6-8 species per square metre (including at least two forbs).

Ruderal/Ephemeral

An area of tall ruderal vegetation dominated by nettles is located beneath the line of trees (LOT2) that forms the northern boundary of Town Meadow. This habitat has been classified as ruderal/ephemeral habitat as it comprises vegetation located on previously disturbed land.

HCA (Section 15.8.3)

The condition for the single parcel of ruderal/ephemeral habitat has been set as 'Moderate' as it passes two of the three condition criteria.

Mixed scrub

A parcel of dense scrub without a single species dominant is located along the southern boundary of Town Meadow (MS1). A further parcel of mixed scrub containing a mixture of native and non-native species, including scattered trees, is located adjacent to the footpath that leads into Haslemere town centre (MS2).

HCA (Section 15.8.4)

The condition for parcels MS1 and MS2 of mixed scrub on site have both been set as 'Poor' as they passed zero and one of the five condition assessment criteria, respectively.

Developed Land; Sealed Surface

Developed land; sealed surface habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include developed land; sealed surface (Level 4), buildings (Level 5) and other developed land (Level 5). Therefore, the other developed land habitat has been input into the metric as developed land; sealed surface.

HCA

Habitat condition for developed land; sealed surface is auto populated as 'N/A - Other' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Artificial Unvegetated; Unsealed Surface

An area of bare ground is located adjacent to the path which lead from the north-eastern corner of the site into Haslemere town centre. This has been classified as artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface as it comprises land that has no or very low cover of vegetation through direct or indirect human activity, and the soil surface is not sealed with impervious materials.

HCA

Habitat condition for artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface is auto populated as 'N/A - Other' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Line of Trees

Two lines of trees (LOT1: western boundary & LOT2: northern boundary) have been classified under this habitat type as they comprise mature trees that are more than 20 m in length and less than 5 m at the base. The canopy base is also more than 2 m in height and there is open habitat on each side. This habitat includes a mixture of both native and non-native tree species.

HCA (Section 15.8.5)

The condition for both lines of trees (LOT1 & LOT2) has been set as moderate as they passed three of the five condition assessment criteria, namely because they comprise more than 70% native species, are healthy and have continuous canopy cover.

Line of Trees – Associated with Bank or Ditch

The line of trees that forms the eastern boundary (LOT3) has been classified under this habitat type as they comprise mature trees that are more than 20 m in length and less than 5 m at the base, associated with a dry ditch. The canopy base is also more than 2 m in height and there is open habitat on each side. This habitat includes a mixture of both native and non-native tree species.

HCA (Section 15.8.5)

The condition for LOT3 has been set as moderate as it also passed three of the five condition assessment criteria, namely because it comprises more than 70% native species, is healthy and has continuous canopy cover.

Ditches

Other rivers and streams habitat has been classified as 'ditches' as it comprises an artificial standing-water linear feature that is less than 5 m wide and that is more than 20 times longer than its width.

HCA (Section 15.8.6)

The condition for the ditch habitat on site has been set as 'Poor' as it passes only two of the eight condition assessment criteria, namely that there is an absence of filamentous algae/duckweed and invasive non-native species.

6.1.10 Site J – Pocket Park

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2j,** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Modified grassland – 0.029 ha.
- Line of trees – 0.018 km.

Modified Grassland

Grassland on site at Pocket Park has been classified as modified grassland. The grassland has been classified as modified grassland because it comprises species-poor vegetation (<9 species per square metre), dominated by fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soils and does not meet the definitions of acid grassland, calcareous grassland or neutral grasslands.

HCA (Section 15.9.1)

The parcel of modified grassland has been set as 'Moderate' condition. This is a result of the grassland passing five of the seven condition criteria including essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must comprise at least 6-8 species per square metre (including at least two forbs).

Other Broadleaved Woodland (Line of Trees)

The line of trees on site has been classified under this habitat type as it comprises a line of planted ornamental broadleaved trees. The canopy base is also more than 2 m in height and there is open habitat on each side.

HCA (Section 15.9.2)

The condition for the line of trees has been set as 'poor' as it passed only one of the five condition assessment criteria, namely that at least 95% of the trees are in healthy condition.

6.1.11 Site K – Collards Lane Allotments

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2k** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Horticulture – 0.903 ha.
- Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – 0.014 ha.

Horticulture

Horticulture habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include horticulture (Level 4), annuals horticulture (Level 5), perennials horticulture (Level 5) and polyculture (Level 5). Therefore, the polyculture habitat has been input into the metric as horticulture.

All allotment plots on site have been classified as polyculture as they comprise horticultural land such as soft-fruit, vegetable plots and flower beds.

HCA

Habitat condition for horticultural habitats is auto populated as 'Condition Assessment N/A' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Artificial Unvegetated; Unsealed Surface

The allotment car park has been classified as artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface as it comprises land that has no or very low cover of vegetation through direct or indirect human activity, and the soil surface is not sealed with impervious materials.

HCA

Habitat condition for artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface is auto populated as 'N/A - Other' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

6.1.12 Site L – Clammer Hill Allotments

The baseline biodiversity habitats are presented in map form in **Figure 2l** and the calculation of baseline biodiversity units includes all habitats on site, recorded as follows:

- Other neutral grassland – 0.421.
- Modified grassland – 0.055.
- Horticulture – 0.336 ha.
- Developed land; sealed surface – 0.008 ha.
- Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface – 0.018 ha.
- Species-rich native hedgerow – 0.095 km.
- Native hedgerow with trees – 0.059 km.

Other Neutral Grassland

Other neutral grassland habitat at Clammer Hill Allotments forms the majority of the site to the south of the footpath that intersects the site. It comprises a tall and tussocky sward, which is dominated by cock's-foot. The parcel was classified to Level 4 (other neural grassland – g3c) of the UKHab classification system during the field survey.

The grassland habitat has been classified as other neutral grassland because it passes three of the four criteria required to satisfy this habitat type i.e. it has more than 8 species per square metre, more than one grass species (not generally sown for intensive agriculture production) is at least abundant and cover of rye-grasses and white clover is less than 30%.

HCA (Section 15.10.1)

The condition for other neutral grassland at Clammer Hill Allotments has been set as 'Moderate' condition. This is a result of the parcel passing four of the six condition criteria including essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must be a good representation of other neutral grassland as defined in the UKHab 2.0 description. However, it does not pass criteria F, which states that there must be 10 or more vascular plant species present per square metre.

Modified Grassland

A small fenced off area of grassland which is currently used as the allotment car park has been classified as modified grassland. The grassland has been classified as modified grassland because it comprises species-poor vegetation (<9 species per square metre), dominated by fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soils and does not meet the definitions of acid grassland, calcareous grassland or neutral grasslands.

HCA (Section 15.10.2)

The parcel of modified grassland has been set as 'Moderate' condition. This is a result of the grassland passing five of the seven condition criteria including essential criteria A, which states that the habitat must comprise at least 6-8 species per square metre (including at least two forbs).

Horticulture

Horticulture habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include horticulture (Level 4), annuals horticulture (Level 5), perennials horticulture (Level 5) and polyculture (Level 5). Therefore, the polyculture habitat has been input into the metric as horticulture.

All allotment plots on site have been classified as horticulture as they comprise horticultural land such as soft-fruit, vegetable plots and flower beds.

HCA

Habitat condition for horticultural habitats is auto populated as 'Condition Assessment N/A' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Developed Land; Sealed Surface

Developed land; sealed surface habitat comprises habitats classified to Level 4 and Level 5 of the UKHab classification system. These include developed land; sealed surface (Level 4), buildings (Level 5) and other developed land (Level 5). Therefore, the other developed land habitat has been input into the metric as developed land; sealed surface.

HCA

Habitat condition for developed land; sealed surface is auto populated as 'N/A - Other' in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Species-Rich Native Hedgerow

The hedgerow (H1) which is located along the eastern site boundary adjacent to Clammer Hill Road has been classified as a species-rich native hedgerow as it comprises more than or equal to five native or archaeophyte woody species in a 30 m section.

HCA (Section 15.10.3)

The species-rich native hedgerow was assessed as 'Moderate' condition as it failed no more than four attributes and did not fail both attributes in more than one functional group. The two failures for this hedgerow relate to an absence of undisturbed ground adjacent to the hedgerow and the presence of >20% cover of species indicative of nutrient enrichment.

Native Hedgerow with Trees

The hedgerow which forms the western boundary (H2) has been classified as a native hedgerow with trees as it comprises fewer than five native or archaeophyte woody species in a 30 m section and includes two mature native oak trees.

HCA (Section 15.10.3)

The native hedgerow with trees was assessed as 'Good' condition as it failed no more than two attributes and did not fail both attributes in more than one functional group. The two failures for this hedgerow relate to the presence of gaps within the hedgerow and the fact that trees within the hedgerow comprise only one age class (mature).

6.1.13 Baseline Biodiversity Units Calculation

Tables 16 to 27 provide the baseline habitat, hedgerow and watercourse units for each of the 12 sites. Copies of the Statutory Biodiversity Metrics for each individual site should be viewed in combination with this section of the report.

Table 16. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site A (Woodcock Green & Memorial).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained
Modified grassland	0.011	Low	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.08	0.08
Introduced shrub	0.009	Low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.02	0.02
Other woodland; mixed	0.179	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.82	0.82
Total Habitat Baseline Units						**0.92**	**0.92**

Table 17. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site B (Grovers Gardens).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained
Other lowland acid grassland	0.152	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.70	0.70
Other woodland; mixed	0.497	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	2.29	2.29
Developed land; sealed surface	0.005	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0	0

Total Habitat Baseline Units						**2.99**	**2.99**
Site Linear Habitat Baseline	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained**
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.074	Very low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.09	0.09
Total Hedge Baseline Units						**0.09**	**0.09**

Table 18. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site C (Golden Valley Verge).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	**Approximate Area (ha)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained**
Other neutral grassland	0.057	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.26	0.26
Modified grassland	0.706	Low	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	4.87	4.87
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	0.009	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0	0
Total Habitat Baseline Units						**5.13**	**5.13**

Table 19. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site D (Sturt Road Allotments).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained
Horticulture	0.491	Low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	1.13	1.13
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	0.027	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0	0
Total Habitat Baseline Units						**1.13**	**1.13**

Table 20. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site E (SANG at Sturt Road).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained
Bracken	0.092	Low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.21	0.21
Other neutral grassland (ONG1)	0.177	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	1.63	1.63
Other neutral grassland (ONG2)	0.64	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	8.83	8.83
Other neutral grassland (ONG3)	0.62	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	5.70	5.70
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	2.09	High	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same habitat required	28.84	28.84
Gorse scrub	0.323	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	2.97	2.97

Site Area Habitat Baseline	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained
Mixed scrub	0.013	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.12	0.12
Bramble scrub	0.063	Medium	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.29	0.29
Total Habitat Baseline Units						**48.60**	**48.60**

Table 21. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site F (Lion Green).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained
Modified grassland (MG1)	1.076	Low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	2.47	2.47
Modified grassland (MG2)	0.639	Low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	1.47	1.47
Developed land; sealed surface	0.139	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0	0
Total Habitat Baseline Units						**3.94**	**3.94**
Site Linear Habitat Baseline	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained**
Line of trees	0.373	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	1.72	1.72

Total Linear Baseline Units						**1.72**	**1.72**
Site Watercourse Habitat Baseline	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained**
Ditches	0.152	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same habitat required	0.66	0.66
Total Watercourse Baseline Units						**0.66**	**0.66**

Table 22. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site G (St. Christopher's Green).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	**Approximate Area (m^2)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained**
Modified grassland (MG1)	0.308	Low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.71	0.71
Modified grassland (MG2)	0.06	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.28	0.28
Developed land; sealed surface	0.001	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0	0
Total Habitat Baseline Units						**0.98**	**0.98**

Table 23. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site H (Clement Corner).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained
Modified grassland	0.018	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.08	0.08
Introduced shrub	0.003	Low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.01	0.01
Developed land; sealed surface	0.004	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0	0
Total Habitat Baseline Units						**0.09**	**0.09**
Site Linear Habitat Baseline	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained**
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.02	Very low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.02	0.02
Total Linear Baseline Units						**0.02**	**0.02**
Site Watercourse Habitat Baseline	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained**
Ditches	0.012	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same habitat required	0.04	0.04
Total Watercourse Baseline Units						**0.04**	**0.04**

Table 24. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site I (Town Meadow).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained
Other neutral grassland	0.053	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.49	0.49
Modified grassland	0.453	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	2.08	2.08
Ruderal/ephemeral	0.055	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.25	0.25
Mixed scrub	0.144	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.52	0.52
Developed land; sealed surface	0.101	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0	0
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	0.016	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0	0
Total Habitat Baseline Units						**3.35**	**3.35**
Site Linear Habitat Baseline	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained**
Line of trees (LOT1)	0.043	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.20	0.20
Line of trees (LOT2)	0.056	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.26	0.26
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch (LOT3)	0.046	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.21	0.21

Total Linear Baseline Units						**0.67**	**0.67**
Site Watercourse Habitat Baseline	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained**
Ditches	0.146	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same habitat required	0.50	0.50
Total Watercourse Baseline Units						**0.50**	**0.50**

Table 25. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site J (Pocket Park).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	**Approximate Area (ha)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained**
Modified grassland	0.029	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.13	0.13
Total Habitat Baseline Units						**0.13**	**0.13**
Site Linear Habitat Baseline	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units**	**Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained**
Line of trees	0.018	Low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.04	0.04
Total Hedge Baseline Units						**0.04**	**0.04**

Table 26. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site K (Collards Lane Allotments).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained
Horticulture	0.903	Low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	2.08	2.08
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	0.014	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0	0
Total Habitat Baseline Units						**2.08**	**2.08**

Table 27. Baseline Biodiversity Units for Site L (Clammer Hill Allotments).

Site Area Habitat Baseline	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained
Other neutral grassland	0.421	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	3.87	3.87
Modified grassland	0.055	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.25	0.25
Horticulture	0.336	Low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.77	0.77
Developed land; sealed surface	0.008	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0	0
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	0.018	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0	0
Total Habitat Baseline Units						**4.90**	**4.90**

Site Linear Habitat Baseline	Approximate Length (km)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Baseline Biodiversity Units Retained
Species-rich native hedgerow (H1)	0.095	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.87	0.87
Native hedgerow with trees (H2)	0.059	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.81	0.81
Total Hedge Baseline Units						**1.69**	**1.69**

7. Habitat Management Recommendations for Biodiversity Net Gain

This section outlines detailed habitat creation and enhancement measures that could be incorporated on each of the 12 sites in order to maximise biodiversity net gain. Recommendations for ecological enhancement have been made taking the sites current land use, management and likelihood of successful establishment into account. Recommendations have also been made based on the likely level of funding and resources available.

7.1 Site A – Woodcock Green & Memorial

7.1.1 Woodcock Green

Other Woodland; Mixed (Poor Condition) → Other Woodland; Mixed (Moderate Condition)

The intensity of the current mowing regime (weekly grass cutting to between 50 mm and 75 mm height) beneath the tree canopy at Woodcock Green could be reduced. The frequency of mowing could be decreased, or the cutting height increased in order to create a more diverse sward. The margins of the grassland beneath the canopy could also be left taller than the surrounding sward to provide a mosaic of microclimates for wildlife while ensuring access is maintained for dog walkers and other recreational use. Some mature trees have undergone recent management, but the woodland could potentially be thinned out further to provide more light onto the woodland floor. The smaller parcel behind the bus stop that has an understorey dominated by cherry laurel and holly could also be thinned out and any cherry laurel removed. The invasive species (rhododendron and variegated yellow archangel) recorded at this site are detrimental to native habitats as they out-compete native plants that are beneficial for wildlife and, therefore, could also be removed. Further information on how to prevent invasive non-native species from spreading and how to dispose of them, can be found on the Government website (Natural England, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, and Environment Agency, 2014). Any litter or evidence of fly tipping could be removed**.** If the above measures are implemented, then it is likely that the current condition of the woodland at Woodcock green would increase from 'Poor' to at least 'Moderate' and therefore generate a net gain in biodiversity units.

7.1.2 Memorial

Modified Grassland (Good Condition) → Modified Grassland (Good Condition)

The small size of this site means that opportunities for biodiversity enhancements are relatively limited. The frequency of mowing could be reduced, or the cutting height increased slightly in order to allow any forbs within the grassland to flower and set seed. The margins of the grassland adjacent to the ornamental planting could also be left taller than the surrounding sward. The grassland could alternatively be seeded with a wildflower mix suitable for the geology of the site and allowed to form a mini meadow with pathways cut to give access to the public benches. Ultimately, this is unlikely to have a significant impact on the generation of biodiversity units for the site but would still be beneficial, particularly for invertebrates. Creating a mosaic of sward heights would mean the grassland could pass all seven condition assessment criteria.

Introduced Shrub

The existing ornamental planting is dominated by introduced species with some value for pollinating insects, but this could be enhanced further. As a general guide, natives could be chosen in favour of non-natives with five herbaceous perennials, or three small shrubs, or one large shrub planted per square metre. This could include a mixture of flower and shrub species with ideally at least two for every flowering period/season. This will ensure the provision of pollen throughout the lifecycle of most pollinator species. Invasive non-native plants and the use of any pesticides could be avoided. Guidance on how to plan and create a border can be found at the following link: https://www.rhs.org.uk/garden-design/how-to-plan-a-border.

A list of suitable species for each flowering period is provided below:

Spring

Flowers & Edibles: *Allium, Potentilla, Primula, lungwort, borage, catnip, Crocus, forget-me-not, hellebore, honesty, Aconite, hyacinths, Anemone, rosemary, chives, strawberries, hyssop, marjoram, mint, deadnettle, leopard's bane.*

Bushes & Compact Trees: *Ceanothus, flowering currant, Skimmia, willow, Hebe, Mahonia, box, Berberis, crab apple, hawthorn, Judas tree.*

Climbers: *Clematis, Wisteria.*

Summer

Flowers & Edibles: *Euphorbia, Allium, Cosmos, hollyhocks, crane's-bill, globe thistle, Primula, lungwort, borage, catnip, Crocus, forget-me-nots, hyacinths, Anemone, foxglove, Geraniums, lavender, viper's bugloss, thyme, blackberries, sage, sweet pea.*

Bushes & Compact Trees: *mallow, snowberry, Hypericum, Ceanothus, dog-rose, butterfly-bush, Hebe, Mahonia, box, Berberis, Viburnum, rock rose, Deutzia.*

Climbers: *passionflower, rambling and climbing roses, climbing Hydrangea, tufted vetch, black eyed Susan vine.*

Autumn

Flowers: *Helenium, yarrow, bugbane, ground-ivy, wallflower, Campanula, winter aconite, heathers, Asters, autumn ox-eye, sunflower, Verbena.*

Bushes & Compact Trees: *Choisya, small abelias, Escallionia, bluebeard, Hebe, St. John's wort, butterfly-bush.*

Climbers: *flowering ivy, Clematis, passionflower, honeysuckle.*

This is unlikely to have a significant impact on the generation of biodiversity units for the site as the broad habitat type would still be classified as introduced shrub.

7.1.3 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 28 provides the post-intervention habitat units for Woodcock Green and Memorial based on the above recommendations.

Table 28. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site A (Woodcock Green & Memorial).

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Modified grassland	0.011	Low	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.08
Introduced shrub	0.009	Low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.02
Other woodland; mixed	0.179	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	1.40
Total Post-Intervention Units						**1.50**

As shown in the table below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of +62.68 % (+ 0.58 units) for habitats.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	0.92
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units **(Includes habitat retention, habitat creation, and enhancement)**	1.50
Total Net % Change	+62.68 % (+ 0.58 units)

7.2 Site B – Grovers Gardens

Other lowland acid grassland (Poor Condition) → Other lowland acid grassland (Moderate Condition)

The grassland on site at Grovers Gardens has significant potential for enhancement from its current poor condition to moderate condition, providing the current management of the site is altered. The existing selection of acid grassland indicators combined with the underlying geology and existing seed bank could provide good opportunities for biodiversity net gain. Management of acid grassland via grazing is more preferable but is not feasible on this site. Therefore, mowing is the only alternative which currently includes weekly grass cuts (maintained between 50 mm and 75 mm height) throughout the growing period (March-October). This could ideally be replaced with a single annual cut in September, or sections of the grassland cut on rotation. If this is not achievable, the frequency of mowing could be reduced, or the cutting height increased slightly in order to allow any forbs within the grassland to flower and set seed. The margins of the grassland adjacent to the site boundaries could also be left taller than the surrounding sward.

Removal of Scot's pine would also contribute to creating better condition acid grassland. Cherry laurel and rhododendron on site could be removed. The large compost heap could also be removed from the site and any future cuttings composted elsewhere, to reduce the nutrient levels potentially impacting the woodland ground flora and adjacent grassland habitats. Fertiliser and weed killer could also be avoided.

Non-native and Ornamental Hedgerow → Native Hedgerow

The ornamental hedgerow that forms the southern site boundary adjacent to Wood Road could be replaced with a species-rich native hedgerow. Alternatively, the laurel could be removed and native species interplanted. This would improve the habitat distinctiveness and condition of the hedgerow, therefore increasing the biodiversity value of the feature.

7.2.1 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 29 provides the post-intervention habitat units for Grovers Gardens based on the above recommendations.

Table 29. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site B (Grovers Gardens)

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Other lowland acid grassland	0.152	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	1.19
Other woodland; mixed	0.497	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	2.29

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Developed land; sealed surface	0.005	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0
Total Post-Intervention Units						**3.48**
Hedgerow Type	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units**
Native hedgerow	0.074	Very low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.28
Total Post-Intervention Units						**0.28**

As shown in the tables below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of +16.40 % (+ 0.49 units) for habitats and +234.73 % (+ 0.20 units) for hedgerows.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	2.99
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units	3.48
Total Net % Change	+16.40 % (+ 0.49 units)

On-Site Hedgerow Baseline Units	0.09
On-Site Hedgerow Post-Intervention Units	0.28
Total Net % Change	+234.73 % (+ 0.20 units)

7.3 Site C – Golden Valley Verge

Modified Grassland (Good Condition) & Other Neutral Grassland (Poor Condition) → Other Neutral Grassland (Good Condition)

The Golden Valley Verge has been selected for the creation of a wildflower verge, in collaboration with the National Trust, Buglife, Haslemere Biodiversity Group and local residents. The proposed management of the verge going forward will involve the National Trust cutting, collecting and then scarifying the verge in mid-late summer 2024. The Haslemere Biodiversity Group are then planning to carry out a Community Wildflower Seeding programme in late summer 2024, after the verge has been scarified. The implementation and cost of seed will be funded by Buglife. Based on the proposed enhancements at this site, there is significant potential for biodiversity net gain as the baseline habitat comprises predominantly good condition modified grassland, which, once the wildflower verge has become established, will more closely resemble good condition other neutral grassland. In order to assist Haslemere Biodiversity Group and local residents with on-going monitoring of the project, extra quadrats were surveyed along the length of the verge to provide baseline data, the results of which have been included in Appendix 5. This will hopefully enable the diversity and relative abundance of grass and forb species to be tracked year-to-year and clearly demonstrate positive outcomes for nature.

7.3.1 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 30 provides the post-intervention habitat units for Golden Valley Verge based on the above recommendations.

Table 30. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site C (Golden Valley Verge).

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Other neutral grassland	0.057	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.57
Other neutral grassland	0.706	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	7.73
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	0.009	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0
Total Post-Intervention Units						**8.30**

As shown in the table below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of +61.59 % (+ 3.16 units) for habitats.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	5.13
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units	8.30
Total Net % Change	+61.59 % (+ 3.16 units)

7.4 Site D – Sturt Road Allotments

This allotment site comprises almost solely of allotment plots which means recommendations for biodiversity enhancements are limited to those outlined in Section 8. However, the majority of these enhancements will not contribute to the generation of biodiversity units as the broad habitat type 'Horticulture' would remain the same regardless of any interventions on site. Nonetheless, allotment owners could be encouraged to plant native species that are beneficial for a range of wildlife, consider habitat connectivity of the site as a whole and avoid the use of pesticides. Further information on wildlife on allotments can be found at the following link: wildlifeonallotments.pdf (enablelc.org).

7.4.1 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 31 provides the post-intervention habitat units for Sturt Road Allotments based on the above recommendations.

Table 31. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site D (Sturt Road Allotments).

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Horticulture	0.491	Low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	1.13
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	0.027	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0
Total Post-Intervention Units						**1.13**

As shown in the table below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of 0% (0 units) for habitats.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	1.13
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units	1.13
Total Net % Change	0% (0 units)

7.5 Site E – SANG at Sturt Road

Bracken → Mixed Scrub (Moderate Condition)

The dense stand of bracken on site which will shade out native wildflowers and enrich the adjacent soils could be cut and removed to provide further valuable scrub habitat. It can be controlled through cutting two or three times a year (in June, July and August) or bruising/crushing the stems. Mixed scrub should be created via planting a range of native woody species suitable for the geology of the site.

Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate Condition) → Other Neutral Grassland (Good Condition)

The two parcels of moderate condition other neutral grassland on site (ONG1 & ONG3) could be enhanced further to match the parcel of existing good condition other neutral grassland (ONG2). This could be achieved by ensuring that 10 or more species per square metre are present and removing areas of scattered bracken. The SANG Management and Delivery Plan (SMDP) should be referred to for on-going management of the grassland habitat. This site could be suitable for grazing providing this is undertaken once in late summer/autumn and public access is removed for the duration. Sheep or goats at low densities could help provide a varied, more natural sward structure and help reduce the dominance of palatable grasses. Removal of undesirable plant species including, nettles, thistles and encroaching scrub will also be beneficial.

Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland (Moderate Condition) → Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland (Good Condition)

The woodland on site could achieve good condition by reducing signs of nutrient enrichment/damaged ground, improving the ground flora and allowing more standing/fallen deadwood to establish. This is considered achievable as the woodland already scores high in the moderate condition class.

7.5.1 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 32 provides the post-intervention habitat units for SANG at Sturt Road based on the above recommendations.

Table 32. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site E (SANG at Sturt Road).

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Mixed scrub	0.092	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.71
Other neutral grassland (ONG1)	0.177	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	2.20
Other neutral grassland (ONG2)	0.64	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	8.83
Other neutral grassland (ONG3)	0.62	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	7.70
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	2.09	High	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same habitat required	31.18
Gorse scrub	0.323	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	2.97
Mixed scrub	0.013	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.12
Bramble scrub	0.063	Medium	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.29
Total Post-Intervention Units						**54.00**

As shown in the table below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of+11.11% (5.40 units) for habitats.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	48.60
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units	54.00
Total Net % Change	+11.11% (5.40 units)

7.6 Site F – Lion Green

Modified Grassland (Poor Condition) → Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate Condition)

Lion Green is used regularly for recreational purposes and, therefore, any changes to the current management regime (weekly grass cutting to between 50 mm and 75 mm height throughout the growing period) would need to ensure that public access is maintained, particularly throughout the spring and summer months. This could be achieved by creating wildflower margins beneath the lines of trees that border the short grassland lawns on either side of Lion Lane. The margins could be approximately 2 m wide and sown with a shade-tolerant wildflower mix. This would not only enhance the existing poor condition modified grassland to moderate condition other neutral grassland but would also improve the condition of the adjacent lines of trees which would benefit from the buffer strip. Access points could be cut at intervals along the wildflower margins so residents can still cross between the two grassland parcels.

More generally, the frequency of mowing could be reduced, or the cutting height increased slightly in order to allow any forbs within the grassland to flower and set seed. The margins of the grassland adjacent to the boundary lines of trees and scrub could also be left taller than the surrounding sward.

Lines of Trees

Any gaps present could be interplanted with native species. This intervention is unlikely to improve the condition score of the line of trees.

Ditches (Poor Condition) → Ditches (Moderate Condition)

The wildflower area adjacent to the stream/ditch on site is currently left slightly longer than the surrounding sward. This buffer strip could be extended to at least 5 m from the top of the bank to provide further protection to the stream and the wildlife it supports. The stream buffer could also be seeded with an aquatic marginal mix. This would provide further areas of other neutral grassland.

The stream is also heavily shaded by the adjacent line of trees which could be thinned, particularly by removing any non-native shrubs such as cherry laurel to increase the amount of light reaching the stream bank and stream itself. If the above is implemented, then an improvement in condition for watercourse habitats on site could potentially be achieved.

7.6.1 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 33 provides the post-intervention habitat units for Lion Green based on the above recommendations.

Table 33. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site F (Lion Green).

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Modified grassland (MG1)	1.021	Low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	2.35
Other neutral grassland (Wildflower verge on MG1)	0.055	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.39
Modified grassland (MG2)	0.618	Low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	1.42
Other neutral grassland (Wildflower verge on MG2)	0.021	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.15
Developed land; sealed surface	0.139	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0
Total Post-Intervention Units						**4.31**
Hedgerow Type	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units**
Line of trees	0.373	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	1.72
Total Post-Intervention Units						**1.72**

Watercourse Type	Approximate Length (km)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Ditches	0.152	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same habitat required	1.24
Total Post-Intervention Units						**1.24**

As shown in the tables below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of +9.31 % (+ 0.37 units) for habitats, 0 % (0 units) for hedgerows and +86.72 % (+ 0.58 units) for watercourses.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	3.94
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units	4.31
Total Net % Change	+9.31 % (+ 0.37 units)

On-Site Hedgerow Baseline Units	1.72
On-Site Hedgerow Post-Intervention Units	1.72
Total Net % Change	0 % (0 units)

On-Site Watercourse Baseline Units	0.66
On-Site Watercourse Post-Intervention Units	1.24
Total Net % Change	+86.72 % (+ 0.58 units)

7.7 Site G – St. Christopher's Green

Modified Grassland (Poor Condition) → Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate Condition)

St. Christopher's Green is used less regularly for recreational purposes and, therefore, could have more potential in terms of grassland enhancement. However, any changes to the current management regime (weekly grass cutting to between 50 mm and 75 mm height throughout the growing period) would still need to ensure that public access is maintained, particularly throughout the spring and summer months. This could be achieved by creating wildflower margins around the boundary of the larger grassland parcel to the north of Wey Hill. The margins could be approximately 2 m wide and sown with a suitable wildflower mix. Access points could be cut at intervals along the wildflower margins so residents can still cross between the two grassland parcels.

More generally, the frequency of mowing could be reduced, or the cutting height increased slightly in order to allow any forbs within the grassland to flower and set seed.

7.7.1 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 34 provides the post-intervention habitat units for St. Christopher's Green based on the above recommendations.

Table 34. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site G (St. Christopher's Green).

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (m^2)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Modified grassland (MG1)	0.261	Low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.60
Other neutral grassland (Wildflower verge on MG1)	0.047	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.34
Modified grassland (MG2)	0.06	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.28
Developed land; sealed surface	0.001	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0
Total Post-Intervention Units						**1.21**

As shown in the table below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of +23.07% (0.23 units) for habitats.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	0.98
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units	1.21
Total Net % Change	+23.07% (0.23 units)

7.8 Site H – Clement Corner

Modified Grassland (Moderate Condition) → Modified Grassland (Good Condition)

The small size of this site means that opportunities for biodiversity enhancements are relatively limited. The frequency of mowing could be reduced, or the cutting height increased slightly in order to allow any forbs within the grassland to flower and set seed. The margins of the grassland adjacent to the ornamental planting could also be left taller than the surrounding sward. The grassland could alternatively be seeded with a wildflower mix suitable for the geology of the site and allowed to form a mini meadow with pathways cut to give access to the public benches. Creating a mosaic of sward heights would mean the grassland could pass six of the seven condition assessment criteria and meet 'good' condition.

Ditches (Poor Condition) → Ditches (Moderate Condition)

The small section of stream that runs through the centre of the site could be enhanced via a combination of different measures including re-profiling of the stream bank, removal of any marginal vegetation that creates monocultures and the installation of coir rolls to improve the diversity of in-stream aquatic vegetation. This would increase the biodiversity unit value of the habitat by improving its condition from poor to moderate.

Introduced Shrub

The existing ornamental planting is dominated by introduced species with some value for pollinating insects, but this could be enhanced further. As a general guide, natives could be chosen in favour of non-natives with five herbaceous perennials, or three small shrubs, or one large shrub planted per square metre. This could include a mixture of flower and shrub species with ideally at least two for every flowering period/season. This will ensure the provision of pollen throughout the lifecycle of most pollinator species. Invasive non-native plants and the use of any pesticides could be avoided. Guidance on how to plan and create a border can be found at the following link: https://www.rhs.org.uk/garden-design/how-to-plan-a-border. This is unlikely to have a significant impact on the generation of biodiversity units for the site as the broad habitat type would still be classified as introduced shrub.

7.8.1 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 35 provides the post-intervention habitat units for Clement Corner based on the above recommendations.

Table 35. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site H (Clement Corner).

Habitat Type	**Approximate Area (ha)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units**
Modified grassland	0.018	Low	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.11
Introduced shrub	0.003	Low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.01
Developed land; sealed surface	0.004	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0
Total Post-Intervention Units						**0.12**
Hedgerow Type	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units**
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.02	Very low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.02
Total Post-Intervention Units						**0.02**
Watercourse Type	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units**
Ditches	0.012	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same habitat required	0.08
Total Post-Intervention Units						**0.08**

As shown in the tables below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of +9.31 % (+ 0.37 units) for habitats, 0 % (0 units) for hedgerows and +86.72 % (+ 0.58 units) for watercourses.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	0.09
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units	0.12
Total Net % Change	+32.32 % (+ 0.03 units)

On-Site Hedgerow Baseline Units	0.02
On-Site Hedgerow Post-Intervention Units	0.02
Total Net % Change	0 % (0 units)

On-Site Watercourse Baseline Units	0.04
On-Site Watercourse Post-Intervention Units	0.08
Total Net % Change	+86.72 % (+ 0.04 units)

7.9 Site I – Town Meadow

Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate Condition) → Other Neutral Grassland (Good Condition)

The central waterlogged area of the site comprises other neutral grassland habitat in moderate condition. In order to enhance this parcel of grassland to good condition the following management techniques could be implemented:

- Removal of undesirable plant species including nettles thistles and scrub.

- The grassland could be seeded with a wildflower mix suitable for the geology and hydrology of the site or plug plants added to the sward. Mowing yearly in rotation in the autumn to no lower than 10 cm in height and removing the arisings to reduce the nutrient input into the soil and prevent fast-growing grass species from dominating.
- Fertilisers, pesticides, and herbicides should be avoided.

This would result in the parcel passing five of the six condition criteria including essential criteria A and F needed to achieve 'good' condition.

Modified Grassland (Moderate Condition) → Modified Grassland (Good Condition)

The frequency of mowing could be reduced, or the cutting height increased slightly in order to allow any forbs within the grassland to flower and set seed. The margins of the grassland adjacent to the site boundaries could also be left taller than the surrounding sward. The grassland could alternatively be seeded with a wildflower mix suitable for the geology of the site and allowed to form a meadow. Creating a mosaic of sward heights would mean the grassland could pass six of the seven condition assessment criteria and meet 'good' condition.

Ruderal/ephemeral → Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate Condition)

The ruderal/ephemeral vegetation located along the northern boundary of Town Meadow could be enhanced to other neutral grassland habitat. This could be achieved via cutting and removal of nettles and scrub before scarifying and seeding with an appropriate shade-tolerant wildflower mix.

7.9.1 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 36 provides the post-intervention habitat units for Town Meadow based on the above recommendations.

Table 36. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site I (Town Meadow).

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Other neutral grassland	0.053	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.66
Modified grassland	0.453	Low	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	2.81
Other neutral grassland	0.055	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.42

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Mixed scrub	0.144	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.52
Developed land; sealed surface	0.101	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	0.016	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0
Total Post-Intervention Units						**4.42**
Hedgerow Type	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units**
Line of trees (LOT1)	0.043	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.20
Line of trees (LOT2)	0.056	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.26
Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch (LOT3)	0.046	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.21
Total Post-Intervention Units						**0.67**
Watercourse Type	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units**
Ditches	0.146	Medium	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same habitat required	0.50
Total Post-Intervention Units						**0.50**

As shown in the tables below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of +31.98 % (+ 1.07 units) for habitats, 0 % (0 units) for hedgerows and 0 % (0 units) for watercourses.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	3.35
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units	4.42
Total Net % Change	+31.98 % (+ 1.07 units)

On-Site Hedgerow Baseline Units	0.67
On-Site Hedgerow Post-Intervention Units	0.67
Total Net % Change	0 % (0 units)

On-Site Watercourse Baseline Units	0.50
On-Site Watercourse Post-Intervention Units	0.50
Total Net % Change	0 % (0 units)

7.10 Site J – Pocket Park

Modified Grassland (Moderate Condition) → Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate Condition)

The small size of this site means that opportunities for biodiversity enhancements are relatively limited. The frequency of mowing could be reduced, or the cutting height increased slightly in order to allow any forbs within the grassland to flower and set seed. Alternatively, as this area of grassland is located on a raised platform with less public footfall, it could be seeded with a wildflower mix suitable for the geology of the site or a wildflower turf laid to create a mini meadow. This could potentially provide a significant percentage net gain for a small site as the existing moderate condition modified grassland could be enhanced to other neutral grassland of at least moderate condition.

Ground Based Green Wall

The rear wall of Pocket Park could also potentially be enhanced by installing a ground based green wall with climbing plants that are known to provide a valuable pollen source for pollinating insects. This would also generate additional biodiversity units.

7.10.1 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 37 provides the post-intervention habitat units for Pocket Park based on the above recommendations.

Table 37. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site J (Pocket Park).

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Other neutral grassland	0.029	Medium	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	0.23
	0.005	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.01
Total Post-Intervention Units						**0.24**
Hedgerow Type	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units**
Line of trees	0.018	Low	Poor	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.04
Total Post-Intervention Units						**0.04**

As shown in the tables below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of +80.41 % (+ 0.11 units) for habitats and 0% (0 units) for hedgerows.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	0.13
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units	0.24
Total Net % Change	+80.41 % (+ 0.11 units)

On-Site Hedgerow Baseline Units	0.04
On-Site Hedgerow Post-Intervention Units	0.04
Total Net % Change	0 % (0 units)

7.11 Site K – Collards Lane Allotments

This allotment site comprises almost solely of allotment plots which means recommendations for biodiversity enhancements are limited to those outlined in Section 8. However, the majority of these enhancements will not contribute to the generation of biodiversity units as the broad habitat type 'Horticulture' would remain the same regardless of any interventions on site. Nonetheless, allotment owners could be encouraged to plant native species that are beneficial for a range of wildlife, consider habitat connectivity of the site as a whole and avoid the use of pesticides. Further information on wildlife on allotments can be found at the following link: wildlifeonallotments.pdf (enablelc.org).

7.11.1 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 38 provides the post-intervention habitat units for Collards Lane Allotments based on the above recommendations.

Table 38. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site K (Collards Lane Allotments).

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Horticulture	0.903	Low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	2.08

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	0.014	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0
Total Post-Intervention Units						**2.08**

As shown in the table below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of 0% (0 units) for habitats.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	2.08
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units	2.08
Total Net % Change	0% (0 units)

7.12 Site L – Clammer Hill Allotments

This site comprises partly of allotment plots which means recommendations for biodiversity enhancements are limited to those outlined in Section 8. However, the majority of these enhancements will not contribute to the generation of biodiversity units as the broad habitat type 'Horticulture' would remain the same regardless of any interventions on site. Nonetheless, allotment owners could be encouraged to plant native species that are beneficial for a range of wildlife, consider habitat connectivity of the site as a whole and avoid the use of pesticides. Further information on wildlife on allotments can be found at the following link: wildlifeonallotments.pdf (enablelc.org).

Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate Condition) → Other Neutral Grassland (Good Condition)

Part of this allotment site also includes other neutral grassland habitat in moderate condition. In order to enhance this parcel of grassland to good condition the following management techniques could be implemented:

- Removal of undesirable plant species including common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and curled thistle (*Rumex crispus*) which were recorded within this habitat.

- Areas of grassland could be seeded with a wildflower mix suitable for the geology of the site or plug plants added to the sward. Mowing yearly in rotation in the autumn to no lower than 10 cm in height and removing the arisings to reduce the nutrient input into the soil and prevent fast-growing grass species from dominating.
- Alternatively, it could be grazed once a year in late summer/autumn. This will allow wildflowers to set seed and ensure the nutrient levels are gradually reduced. Creating a more natural mosaic of sward heights will help create varying microclimates for invertebrates, reptiles, and other wildlife.
- Fertilisers, pesticides, and herbicides could be avoided.

Native hedgerow with trees (Good Condition) → Species-rich Native Hedgerow with Trees (Good Condition)

The hedgerows are subject to either an annual or biannual cut and waste removed. This management could be maintained to allow the hedgerows to form an 'A' profile. This will provide benefits to a range of wildlife including the provision of suitable nesting habitat for birds, increased connectivity of foraging/commuting routes for bats, and a winter food source for birds of conservation concern.

The native hedgerow with trees is already of good condition so opportunities for enhancement would be limited to increasing the number of native woody species present to at least 5 per 30 metre stretch of hedgerow to make it species-rich.

Species-rich Native Hedgerow (Moderate Condition) → Species-rich Native Hedgerow (Good Condition)

The species-rich native hedgerow is currently moderate condition and could be enhanced to good condition via planting of any gaps with native species already growing on site and by reducing the intensity of the mowing regime adjacent to the hedgerow to allow an undisturbed buffer strip to establish. This will help to protect the hedgerow and the wildlife it supports.

7.12.1 Post-intervention Biodiversity Units

Table 39 provides the post-intervention habitat units for Clammer Hill Allotments based on the above recommendations.

Table 39. Post-intervention Biodiversity Units for Site L (Clammer Hill Allotments).

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Other neutral grassland	0.421	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	5.23
Modified grassland	0.055	Low	Moderate	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.25

Habitat Type	Approximate Area (ha)	Habitat Distinctiveness	Habitat Condition	Strategic Significance	Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses	Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units
Horticulture	0.336	Low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	0.77
Developed land; sealed surface	0.008	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	0.018	Very low	N/A	Formally identified in local strategy	Compensation not required	0
Total Post-Intervention Units						**6.26**
Hedgerow Type	**Approximate Length (km)**	**Habitat Distinctiveness**	**Habitat Condition**	**Strategic Significance**	**Suggested Action to Address Habitat Losses**	**Post-Intervention Biodiversity Units**
Species-rich native hedgerow (H1)	0.095	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	1.28
Species-rich Native hedgerow with trees (H2)	0.059	Medium	Good	Formally identified in local strategy	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	1.15
Total Post-Intervention Units						**2.44**

As shown in the tables below, the above recommendations would result in a biodiversity net gain of +16.40 % (+ 0.49 units) for habitats and +234.73 % (+ 0.20 units) for hedgerows.

On-Site Habitat Baseline Units	4.90
On-Site Habitat Post-Intervention Units	6.26
Total Net % Change	+27.68 % (+ 1.36 units)

On-Site Hedgerow Baseline Units	1.69
On-Site Hedgerow Post-Intervention Units	2.44
Total Net % Change	+44.28 % (+ 0.75 units)

8. Further Ecological Enhancements

Below are a set of biodiversity enhancement measures, which could be implemented on some of the sites surveyed as part of the Haslemere Biodiversity Audit. Site references have been included in brackets next to the features that would be suitable for that site. Images of some of these features are included in Appendix 6.

- Planting of native trees and shrubs (All sites).
- The planting of native species-rich hedgerows to increase habitat connectivity to the wider landscape. This could include native species of local provenance including, but not limited to, blackthorn, hawthorn, field maple and spindle. The hedgerows should be at least 2 m in height and depth and managed to form an 'A' profile. This will provide benefits to a range of wildlife including the provision of suitable nesting habitat for birds, increased connectivity of foraging/commuting routes for bats, and a winter food source for birds of conservation concern. (All sites).
- The use of appropriate SUDS. For example, in addition to permeable surfaces, a rain garden could be included (see Rainwater Gardens, a Guide for Residents, Woking Borough Council, 2018) (Sites F, G, I & J).
- Open spaces could include a wildflower mix suitable for the geology of the sites, such as those available from Emorsgate Seeds (Emorsgate Seeds, 2024) (All sites).
- The installation of log piles along site boundaries, to provide habitat for invertebrates and reptiles (Sites A, B, D, E, K & L).
- The installation of Improved Crevice Bat Box (or similar) on trees and buildings, would be beneficial to common and widespread crevice dwelling bat species that are likely to be present within the wider Haslemere area. These can be purchased from NHBS (NHBS, 2024) (All sites).
- The installation of Improved Cavity Bat Box (or similar) on trees and buildings, would be beneficial to common and widespread cavity roosting bat species that are likely to be present within the wider Haslemere area. These can also be purchased from NHBS (NHBS, 2024) (All sites).
- The installation of Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box on buildings and trees would be beneficial to garden bird species. These nest boxes can be purchased from NHBS (NHBS, 2024) (All sites).
- The installation of Vivara Pro Seville 28mm WoodStone Nest Boxes on buildings and trees would be beneficial to garden bird species. These nest boxes can be purchased from NHBS (NHBS, 2024) (All sites).
- The installation of Vivara Pro WoodStone Starling Nest Box on buildings and trees would be beneficial to garden bird species. These nest boxes can be purchased from NHBS (NHBS, 2024) (All sites).
- The installation of Hedgehog access points Nest Boxes, which can be purchased from NHBS (NHBS, 2024) (All sites).
- The installation of a hibernacula for invertebrates, such as the National Trust Apex Insect and/or House, which can be purchased from NHBS (NHBS, 2024) (All sites).

- The installation of a wildlife pond planted with native aquatic plant species (Sites D, E, K & L).

9. Discussion and Conclusion

Based on the results of the field surveys and biodiversity net gain assessments, it is evident that there are significant opportunities for biodiversity net gain within the 12 HTC sites surveyed as part of the Haslemere Biodiversity Audit.

As expected, the SANG at Sturt Road formed the site with the largest number of baseline units (48.60) owing to the presence of habitats of higher distinctiveness and better condition. However, the unit uplift from implementing the habitat management recommendations at the SANG site (54 units post-intervention) is far smaller in comparison to some of the more urban public greenspaces for example. While these greenspaces (Lion Green, St. Christopher's Green, Woodcock Green & Memorial, Clement Corner, Pocket Park and the Golden Valley Verge) support much lower baseline units, they could provide particularly high percentage net gains mainly via the creation and enhancement of grassland habitats. The sites comprising almost solely of allotment plots (Sturt Road allotments and Collard Lane allotments) currently offer the least potential in terms of generating biodiversity net gain units as the broad habitat type will not change regardless of any management interventions. However, this is not to suggest that allotments are not a valuable resource for wildlife. It should also be noted that planting of individual trees could help to increase biodiversity units on each of the 12 sites. However, as the wider Beacon Hill and Haslemere areas already comprise high percentage cover of woodland, tree planting should be implemented on sites where it makes ecological sense to do so and not in favour of creating species-rich grassland or heathland habitats.

The creation and enhancement of habitats for biodiversity net gain is independent of HTC's obligation to follow avoidance and mitigation measures for protected species which should be considered prior to the implementation of any habitat management works.

The recommendations for habitat management outlined in Section 7 are hypothetical scenarios which could be wholly or partly implemented on the 12 sites. Once details of any potential habitat creation and enhancement measures have been finalised, the Statutory Biodiversity Metrics should be updated, and a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) prepared to secure the habitats for at least 30 years.

10. References

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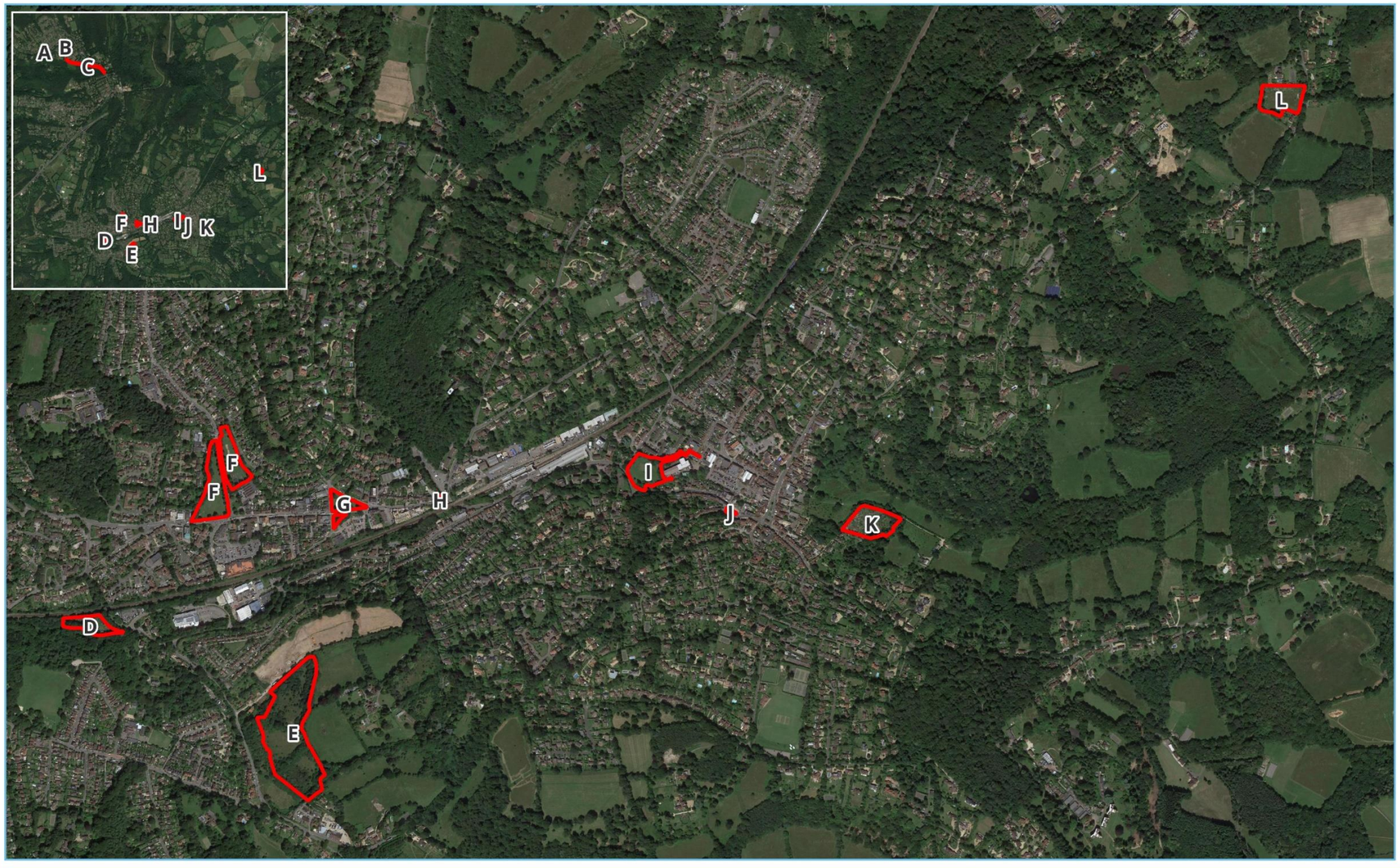
11. Figures

11.1 Figure 1a: Site Locations – Beacon Hill Overview

11.2 Figure 1b: Site Locations – Haslemere Overview

Site Locations - Haslemere Overview



Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 1b

Version Number: 001

Date: 18.06.2024

N

0 100 200 m

Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

Key:

Approximate Site Boundary

- D - Sturt Road Allotments
- E - SANG at Sturt Road
- F - Lion Green
- G - St. Christopher's Green
- H - Clement Corner
- I - Town Meadow
- J - Pocket Park
- K - Collards Lane Allotments
- L - Clammer Hill Allotments

11.3 Figure 2: Results of Field Surveys

11.3.1 Site A – Woodcock Green & Memorial

Results of Field Survey - Woodcock Green & Memorial (Site A)

Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 2a

Version Number: 001

Date: 30.07.2024

N

0 5 10 m

Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

Key:
- Approximate Site Boundary
- g4 - Modified Grassland
- h3h - Mixed Scrub
- w1h6 - Other Woodland Mixed; Mainly Conifer
- Target Note

11.3.2 Site B – Grovers Gardens

Results of Field Survey - Grovers Gardens (Site B)

Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 2b

Version Number: 001

Date: 30.07.2024

N

0 5 10 m

Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

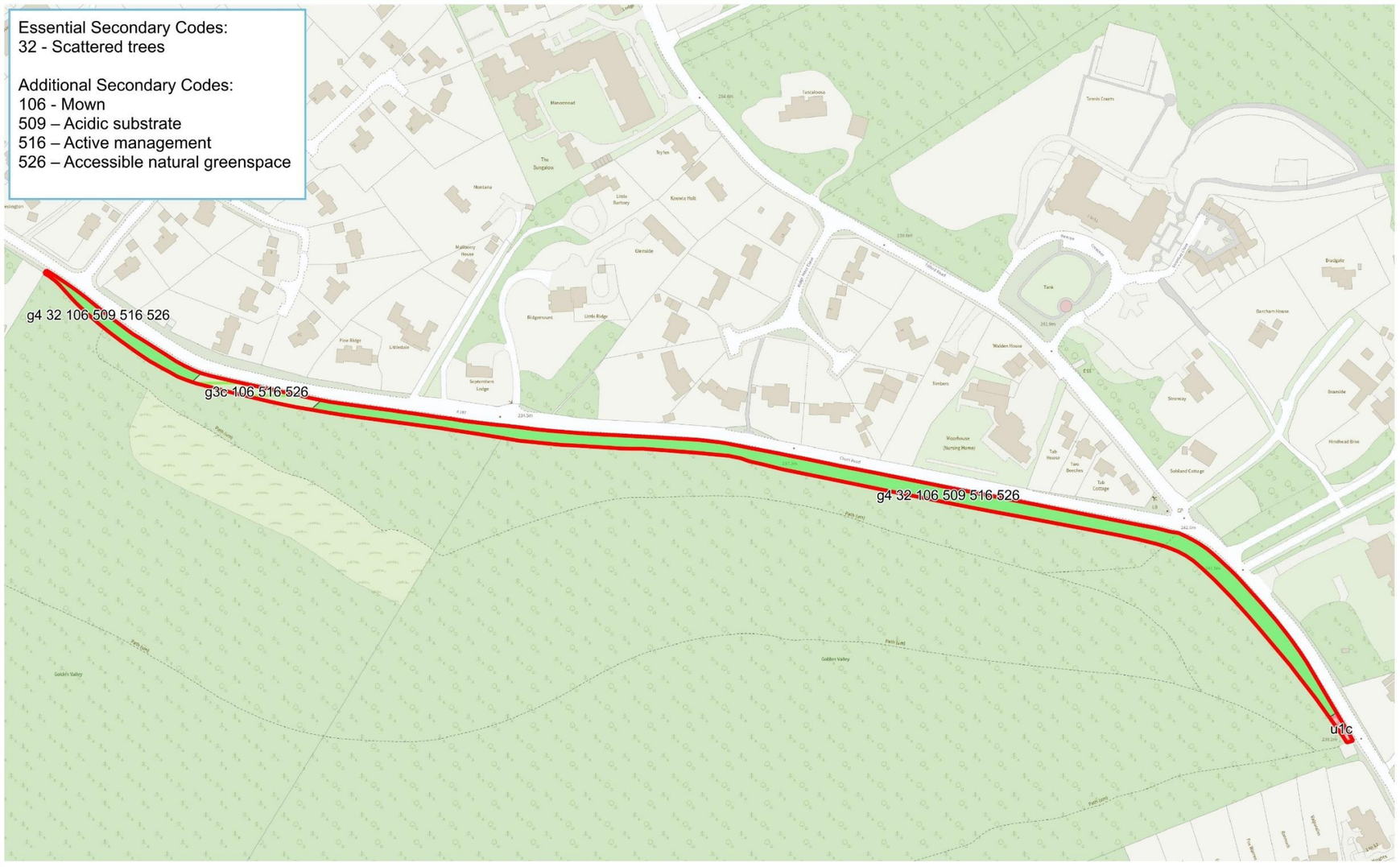
Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

Key:

- Approximate Site Boundary
- g1d - Other Lowland Acid Grassland
- w1h6 - Other Woodland; Mixed; Mainly Conifer
- u1b6 - Other Developed Land
- h2b - Non-native and Ornamental Hedgerows
- Target Note

11.3.3 Site C – Golden Valley Verge

Results of Field Survey - Golden Valley Verge (Site C)



Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 2c

Version Number: 001

Date: 30.07.2024

N

0 25 50 m

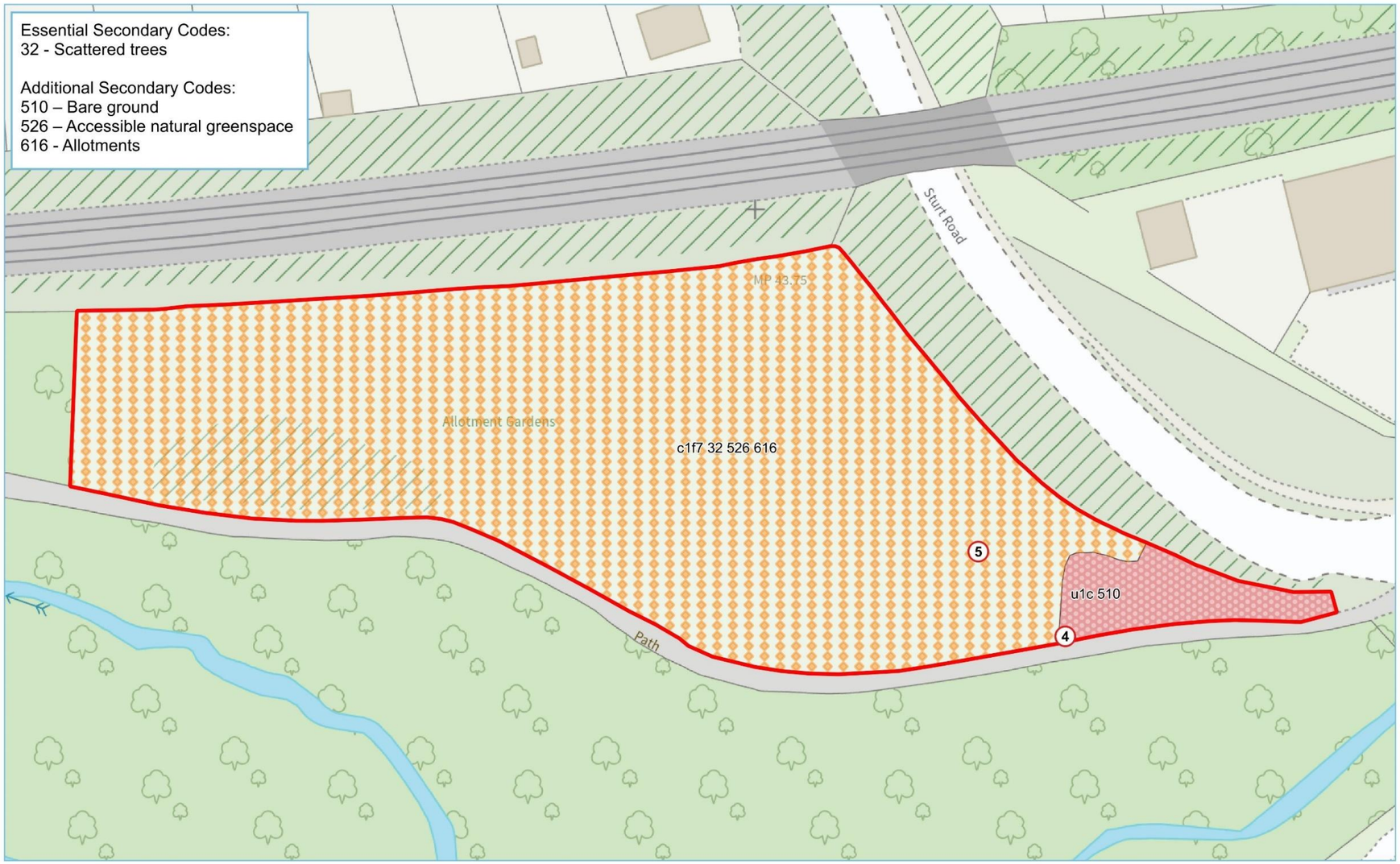
Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

Key:
- Approximate Site Boundary
- g3c - Other Neutral Grassland
- g4 - Modified Grassland
- u1c - Artificial Unvegetated; Unsealed Surface

11.3.4 Site D – Sturt Road Allotments

Results of Field Survey - Sturt Road Allotments (Site D)



Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 2d

Version Number: 001

Date: 30.07.2024

N

0 5 10 m

Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

Key:
- Approximate Site Boundary
- c1f7 - Polyculture
- u1c - Artificial Unvegetated; Unsealed Surface

11.3.5 Site E – SANG at Sturt Road

Results of Field Survey - SANG at Sturt Road (Site E)

Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 2e

Version Number: 001

Date: 30.07.2024

0 15 30 m

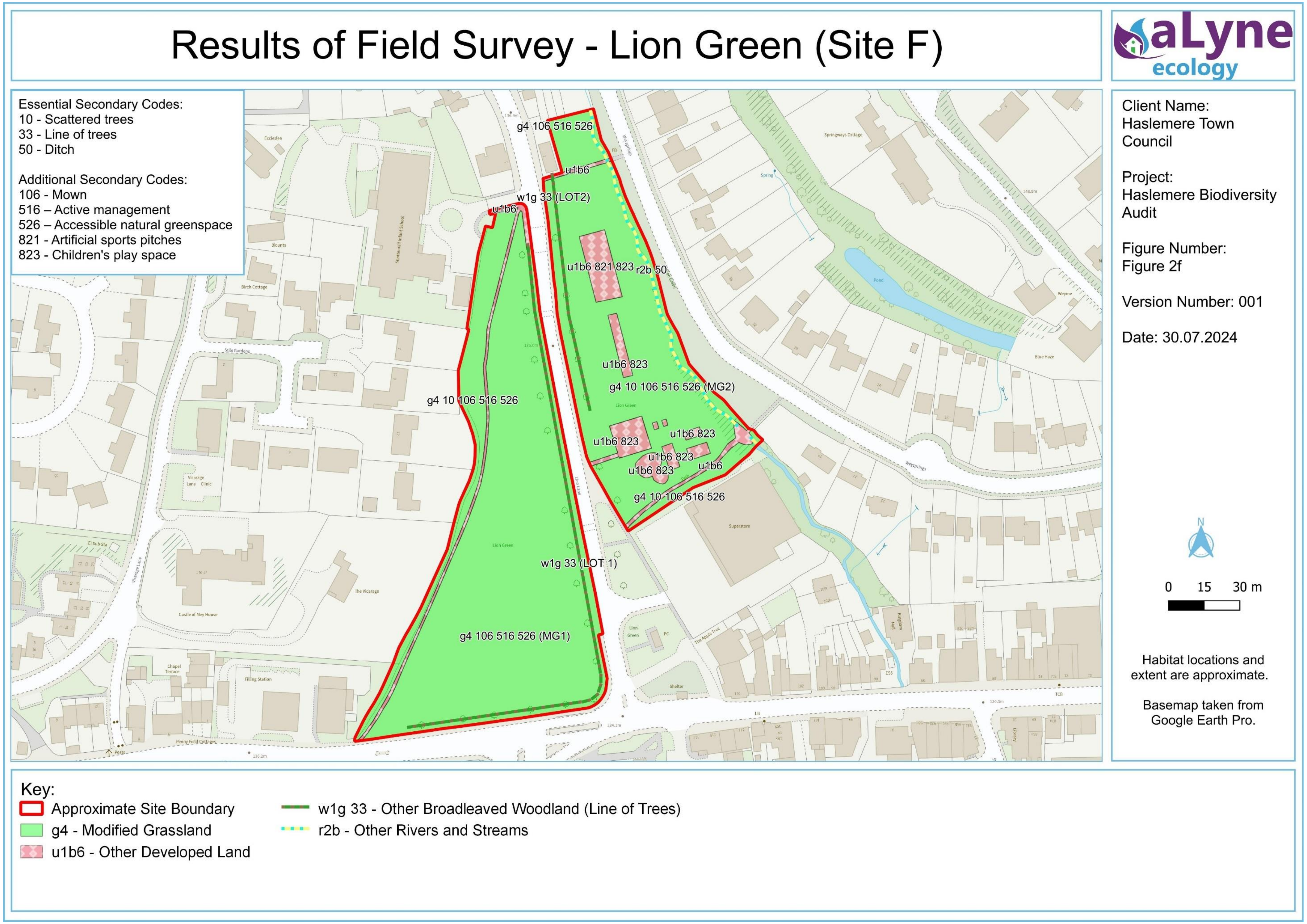
Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

Key:

- Approximate Site Boundary
- g1c - Bracken
- g3c - Other Neutral Grassland
- w1f7 - Other Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
- h3d - Bramble Scrub
- h3e - Gorse Scrub
- h3h - Mixed Scrub
- Target Note

11.3.6 Site F – Lion Green



11.3.7 Site G – St. Christopher's Green

Results of Field Survey - St. Christopher's Green (Site G)

Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 2g

Version Number: 001

Date: 30.07.2024

N

0 5 10 m

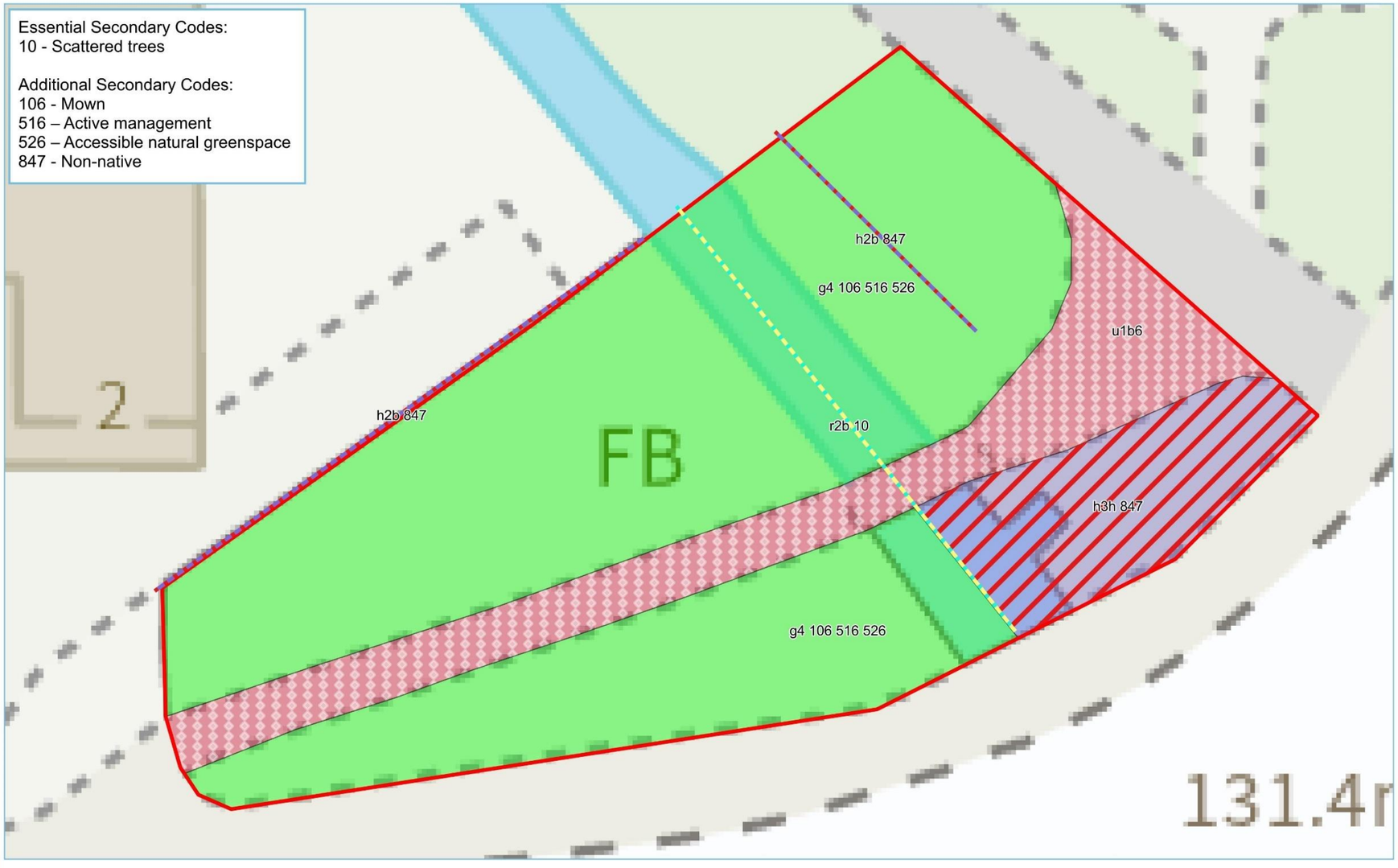
Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

Key:
- Approximate Site Boundary
- g4 - Modified Grassland
- u1b5 - Buildings

11.3.8 Site H – Clement Corner

Results of Field Survey - Clement Corner (Site H)



Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 2h

Version Number: 001

Date: 30.07.2024

N

0 1 2 m

Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

Key:

- Approximate Site Boundary
- g4 - Modified Grassland
- h3h - Mixed Scrub
- u1b6 - Other Developed Land
- h2b - Non-native and Ornamental Hedgerows
- r2b - Other Rivers and Streams

11.3.9 Site I – Town Meadow

Results of Field Survey - Town Meadow (Site I)

Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 2i

Version Number: 001

Date: 30.07.2024

N

0 5 10 m

Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

11.3.10 Site J – Pocket Park

Results of Field Survey - Pocket Park (Site J)

Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 2j

Version Number: 001

Date: 30.07.2024

N

0 2 4 m

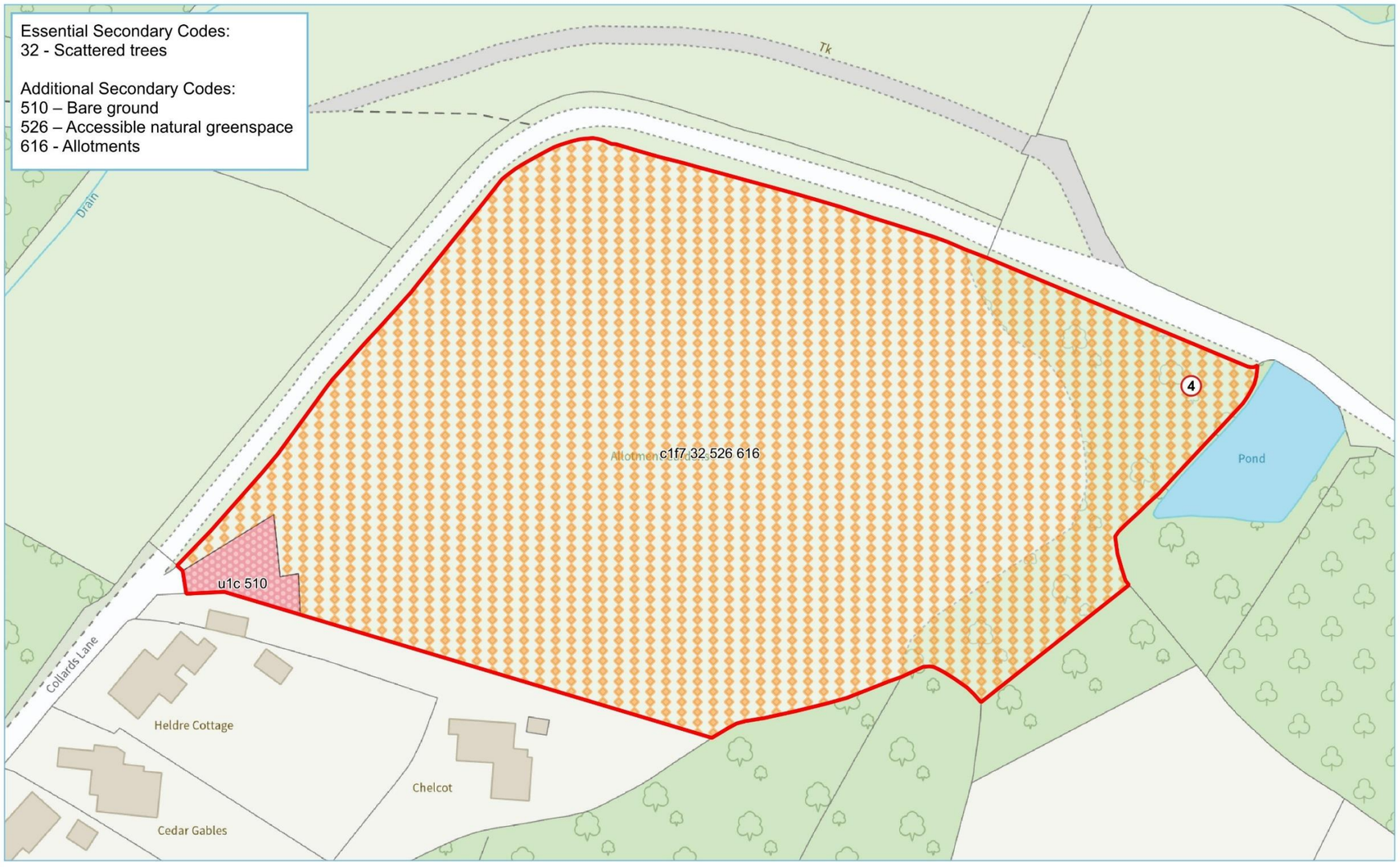
Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

Key:
- Approximate Site Boundary
- g4 - Modified Grassland
- w1g 33 - Other Broadleaved Woodland (Line of Trees)

11.3.11 Site K – Collards Lane Allotments

Results of Field Survey - Collards Lane Allotments (Site K)



Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 2k

Version Number: 001

Date: 30.07.2024

N

0 5 10 m

Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

Key:
- Approximate Site Boundary
- c1f7 - Polyculture
- u1c - Artificial Unvegetated; Unsealed Surface

11.3.12 Site L – Clammer Hill Allotments

Results of Field Survey - Clammer Hill Allotments (Site L)

Client Name:
Haslemere Town Council

Project:
Haslemere Biodiversity Audit

Figure Number:
Figure 2l

Version Number: 001

Date: 30.07.2024

N

0 5 10 m

Habitat locations and extent are approximate.

Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

Key:

- Approximate Site Boundary
- g3c - Other Neutral Grassland
- g4 - Modified Grassland
- c1f7 - Polyculture
- u1b5 - Buildings
- u1b6 - Other Developed Land
- u1c - Artificial Unvegetated; Unsealed Surface
- h2a5 - Species-rich Native Hedgerow
- h2a6 - Other Native Hedgerow

12. Appendix 1 – Site Photographs

12.1 Site A – Woodcock Green & Memorial

Photograph 1: Area of Woodcock green comprising other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer with a ground layer dominated by grassland.

Photograph 2: Area of Woodcock green comprising other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer with a ground layer dominated by grassland.

Photograph 3: Area of Woodcock green comprising other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer with a ground layer dominated by cherry laurel and holly.

Photograph 4: Area of Woodcock green comprising other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer with a ground layer dominated by cherry laurel and holly.

Photograph 5: Memorial at junction between Churt Road and Hampton Terrace.

Photograph 6: Memorial at junction between Churt Road and Hampton Terrace comprising modified grassland and introduced shrub.

12.2 Site B – Grovers Gardens

Photograph 1: Woodland/parkland habitat that forms the majority of Grovers Gardens.

Photograph 2: Short mown grassland with acidic indicator species is present throughout including more open grassland on the eastern half of the site.

Photograph 3: Island of dense vegetation at the centre of the site dominated my mature trees and rhododendron and cherry laurel scrub.

Photograph 1: Large compost heap recorded within the dense rhododendron and cherry laurel scrub at the centre of the site.

Photograph 2: Non-native and ornamental hedgerow dominated by cherry laurel and sycamore.

Photograph 3: Tormentil recorded within the grassland habitat on site.

12.3 Site C – Golden Valley Verge

Photograph 1: Modified grassland located at southern end of road verge adjacent to the small car park.

Photograph 2: Central part of the road verge comprising further modified grassland.

Photograph 3: Area of more species-rich other neutral grassland located at the northern end of the road verge adjacent to lowland heathland habitat associated with the Golden Valley.

12.4 Site D – Sturt Road Allotments

Photograph 1: Car park located at eastern corner of the site comprising bare ground.

Photograph 2: Allotment plots surrounded by deciduous woodland to the south and railway line to the north.

Photograph 3: Compost heap recorded at target note 4 on Figure 2d.

12.5 Site E – SANG at Sturt Road

Photograph 1: Southernmost parcel of other neutral grassland (ONG1).

Photograph 2: One of many hibernacula located on site installed as part of a reptile translocation from Pulborough (see target note 6 on Figure 2e).

Photograph 3: Central parcel of other neutral grassland (ONG2) where quaking grass was recorded.

Photograph 4: Parcel of other lowland mixed deciduous woodland on site and a veteran oak tree (see target note 7 on Figure 2e)..

Photograph 5: Main badger sett recorded on site located along northern boundary (see target note 8 on Figure 2e).

Photograph 6: Northernmost parcel of other neutral grassland (ONG3) dominated by false oat-grass with more extensive cover of scattered hawthorn scrub.

12.6 Site F – Lion Green

Photograph 1: Parcel of modified grassland located to the west of Lion Lane including the line of mature lime trees.

Photograph 2: Parcel of modified grassland located to the east of Lion Lane including the play areas and line of mature lime trees.

Photograph 3: Stream/ditch located adjacent to eastern boundary of grassland to the east of Lion Lane.

12.7 Site G – St. Christopher's Green

Photograph 1: Parcel of modified grassland located to the north of Wey Hill including scattered mature trees.

Photograph 2: Same as above. Bus shelter also pictured.

Photograph 3: Parcel of modified grassland located to the south of Wey Hill including a single mature tree.

12.8 Site H – Clement Corner

Photograph 1: Parcel of short-mown modified grassland located to the west of the stream on site including one of the adjacent non-native hedgerows.

Photograph 2: In-stream vegetation.

Photograph 3: Brown trout recorded within the stream on site.

12.9 Site I – Town Meadow

Photograph 1: Town Meadow comprising short mown modified grassland, waterlogged other neutral grassland and boundary lines of trees and scrub.

Photograph 2: Parcel of waterlogged other neutral grassland dominated by Yorkshire-fog, yellow-flag iris and rushes.

Photograph 3: Dense mixed scrub located along the southern site boundary.

Photograph 4: Dry ditch and line of mature trees located along the eastern boundary of Town Meadow.

Photograph 5: Town Meadow looking north including children's play area and line of mature trees with ruderal vegetation.

Photograph 6: Footpath that leads from the north-eastern corner of Town Meadow into Haslemere town centre. This includes the drainage channel and adjacent areas of bare ground and mixed scrub.

12.10 Site J – Pocket Park

Photograph 1: Pocket Park comprising short mown modified grassland, a small line of ornamental fruit trees and a bus shelter.

Photograph 2: Same as above.

Photograph 3: Same as above.

12.11 Site K – Collards Lane Allotments

Photograph 1: Collards Lane Allotments looking east from car park.

Photograph 2: Same as above.

Photograph 3: Compost heap recorded at target note 4 on Figure 2k.

12.12 Site L – Clammer Hill Allotments

Photograph 1: Compost heap recorded at target note 4 on Figure 2l.

Photograph 2: Other neutral grassland that forms the majority of the site south of the intersecting footpath .

Photograph 3: Allotment plots adjacent to the northern site boundary.

Photograph 4: Allotment plots adjacent to western site boundary.

Photograph 5: Other neutral grassland that forms the majority of the site south of the intersecting footpath . Small buildings pictured adjacent to southern site boundary.

Photograph 6: Native species-rich hedgerow located along eastern site boundary.

13. Appendix 2 – Full Species Lists

13.1 Site A – Woodcock Green & Memorial

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Woodcock Green			
Other woodland; mixed; mainly conifer – w1h6	**Canopy**		
	Common beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	F
	English oak	*Quercus robur*	R
	Scot's pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	F
	Sweet chestnut	*Castanea sativa*	R
	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	F
	Understory		
	Cherry laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	D
	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	R
	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	O
	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	A
	Yew	*Taxus baccata*	R
	Ground Layer		
	Bracken	*Pteridium aquilinum*	R
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
	Broadleaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	O
	Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	A
	Garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolate*	O
	Herb-Robert	*Geranium robertianum*	O
	Ivy	*Hedera helix*	A
	Lords-and-ladies	*Arum maculatum*	F
	Small balsam	*Impatiens parviflora*	R
	Variegated yellow archangel	*Lamiastrum galeobdolon argentatum*	R

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	D
	Common cat's-ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	O
	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	A
	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	F
	Common mouse-ear	*Cerastium fontanum*	R
	Common ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	R
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	O
	Field forget-me-not	*Myosotis arvensis*	R
	Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	O
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	O
	Heath speedwell	*Veronica officinalis*	R
	Lesser trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*	R
	Polytrichum sp.	*Polytrichum* sp.	R
	Springy turf-moss	*Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*	A
	Violet sp.	*Viola* sp.	R
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	A
	Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	O
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	F
Memorial			
Modified grassland – g4	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	D
	Buck's-horn plantain	*Plantago coronopus*	R
	Common cat's-ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	A
	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	F
	Common mouse-ear	*Cerastium fontanum*	O
	Common ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	R
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	R
	Creeping thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	R
	Dove's-foot crane's-bill	*Geranium molle*	O
	Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	R

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	R
	Herb-Robert	*Geranium robertianum*	R
	Lesser trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*	F
	Springy turf-moss	*Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*	A
	Wall speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*	R
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	A
Introduced shrub – h3h	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	O
	Azalea	*Rhododendron* sp.	R
	Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	R
	Box	*Buxus*	R
	Campanula	*Campanula* sp.	O
	Common broom	*Cytisus scoparius*	R
	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	O
	Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	F
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	F
	Cypress sp.	*Cypress* sp.	O
	Geranium sp.	*Geranium* sp.	F
	Ground elder	*Aegopodium podagraria*	F
	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	R
	Herb-Robert	*Geramium robertianum*	O
	Ivy	*Hedera helix*	R
	Lavender	*Lavandula* sp.	F
	Ligustrum sp.	*Ligustrum* sp.	R
	Lilac	*Syringa vulgaris*	R
	Mahonia	*Mahonia* sp.	R
	Nipplewort	*Lapsana communis*	R
	Portuguese laurel	*Prunus lusitanica*	R
	Purple sage	*Salvia officinalis*	R
	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	R

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Soft brome	*Bromus hordeaceus*	O
	Spanish bluebell	*Hyacinthoides hispanica*	O
	Sycamore (saplings)	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	R
	Tutsan	*Hypericum androsaemum*	R
	Willowherb sp.	*Epilobium hirsutum*	R
	Wood avens	*Geum urbanum*	R
	Yucca sp.	*Yucca* sp.	R
Invertebrates	Box moth	*Cydalima perspectalis*	N/A
Birds	Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	N/A
	Blue tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	

13.2 Site B – Grovers Gardens

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Other lowland acid grassland – g1d.	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	*F*
	Bilberry	*Vaccinium myrtillus*	*F*
	Common cat's-ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	*O*
	Common daisy	*Bellis perrenis*	*A*
	Common feather-moss	*Kindbergia praelonga*	*A*
	Common mouse-ear	*Cerastium fontanum*	*R*
	Common ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	*R*
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	*O*
	Creeping thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	*R*
	Field woodrush	*Luzula campestris*	*R*
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	*O*
	Heath bedstraw	*Galium saxatile*	*F*
	Heath speedwell	*Veronica officinalis*	*R*
	Herb-Robert	*Geranium robertianum*	*R*
	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	*O*
	Ivy	*Hedera helix*	*O*
	Laurustinus sp.	*Laurustinus* sp.	*R*
	Polythrichum sp.	*Polythrichum* sp.	*O*
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	*O*
	Sheep's fescue	*Festuca ovina*	*F*
	Sheep's sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*	*R*
	Spanish bluebell	*Hyacinthoides hispanica*	*R*
	Springy turf-moss	*Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*	*O*
	Sweet vernal grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	*O*
	Sycamore saplings	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	*R*
	Tormentil	*Potentilla erecta*	*F*
	Violet sp.	*Viola sp.*	*F*

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	O
	Wild strawberry	*Fragaria vesca*	R
	Wood anemone	*Anemonoides nemorosa*	F
	Wood sorrel	*Oxalis acetosella*	O
	Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	O
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	O
Other woodland – mixed – mainly conifer– w1h6.	Box elder	*Acer negundo*	R
	Bracken	*Pteridium aquilinium*	O
	Cherry laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	O
	Common beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	A
	Common broom	*Cytisus scoparius*	R
	Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster franchetii*	O
	Germander speedwell	*Veronia chaemedrys*	R
	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	O
	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	F
	Hydrangea	*Hydrangea* sp.	O
	Lawson Cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	O
	Red oak	*Quercus rubra*	O
	Rhododendron sp.	*Rhododendron* sp.	F
	Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*	F
	Scot's pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	A
	Spotted laurel	*Aucuba japonica*	R
	Sweet chestnut	*Castanea sativa*	F
	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	O
Non-native and ornamental hedgerows – h2b	Cherry laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	D
	Common beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	O
	Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster* sp.	R
	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	R

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	*R*
	Privet	*Ligustrum* sp.	*O*
	Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* sp.	*R*
	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	*D*
Invertebrates	Early bumblebee	*Bombus pratorum*	N/A
	White-tailed bumblebee	*Bombus lucorum*	
Birds	Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	N/A
	Blue tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	
	Carrion crow	*Corvus corone*	
	Coal tit	*Periparus ater*	
	Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*	
	Great spotted woodpecker	*Dendrocopos major*	
	Jackdaw	*Corvus monedula*	
	Jay	*Garrulus glandarius*	
	Magpie	*Pica pica*	
	Nuthatch	*Sitta europaea*	
	Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	
	Stock dove	*Columba oenas*	
	Woodpigeon	*Columba palumbus*	
	Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	

13.3 Site C – Golden Valley Verge

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Other neutral grassland – g3c	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	O
	Buckshorn plantain	*Plantago coronopus*	O
	Common cat's-ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	R
	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	F
	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	O
	Common mouse-ear	*Cerastium fontanum*	R
	Common sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*	R
	Common vetch	*Vicia sativa*	R
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	A
	Creeping cinquefoil	*Potentilla reptans*	O
	Cuckooflower	*Cardamine pratensis*	O
	Dove's-foot crane's-bill	*Geranium molle*	R
	Hawk-beard	*Crepis sp.*	F
	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	O
	Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	O
	Lesser trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*	A
	Ox-eye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	R
	perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	R
	Red clover	*Trifolium pratense*	R
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	R
	Rough hawkbit	*Leontodon hispidus*	R
	Rough meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*	F
	Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	R
	Sheep's sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*	O
	Sweet vernal-grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	F
	Thyme-leaved speedwell	*Veronica serpyllifolia*	R
	Wall speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*	R

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	F
	Wood avens	*Geum urbanum*	R
	Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	F
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	A
Modified grassland – g4.	Annual meadow grass	*Poa annua*	A
	Bracken	*Pteridium aquifolium*	R
	Broadleaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolium*	F
	Cock's-foot	*Dactylis glomerata*	R
	Common cat's-ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	R
	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	F
	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	O
	Common hogweed	*Heracleum sphondylium*	R
	Common mouse-ear	*Cerastium fontanum*	R
	Common ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	R
	Common sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*	R
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	A
	Creeping cinquefoil	*Potentilla reptans*	O
	Creeping wood sorrel	*Oxalis corniculate*	R
	Cuckooflower	*Cardamine pratensis*	O
	Dove's-foot crane's-bill	*Geranium molle*	R
	English oak	*Quercus robur*	R
	Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	R
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	R
	Hairy bittercress	*Cardamine hirsute*	R
	Hawk-beard	*Crepis sp.*	F
	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	O
	Ox-eye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	R
	perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	F

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	R
	Rough hawkbit	*Leontodon hispidus*	R
	Rough meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*	F
	Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	R
	Soft brome	*Bromus hordeaceus*	R
	Spear thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	R
	Springy turf-moss	*Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*	R
	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	R
	Thyme-leaved speedwell	*Veronica serpyllifolia*	R
	Violet sp.	*Viola sp.*	R
	Wall speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*	R
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	F
	Wood avens	*Geum urbanum*	R
	Wood sorrel	*Oxalis acetosella*	R
	Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	O
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	D
Invertebrates	Brown shield bug	*Halyomorpha halys*	N/A
	Early bumblebee	*Bombus pratorum*	
	Froghopper	*Cercopoidea* sp.	
	Honeybee	*Apis mellifera*	
	White-tailed bumblebee	*Bombus lucorum*	
Birds	Firecrest	*Regulus ignicapilla*	N/A
	Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	
	Woodpigeon	*Columba palumbus*	

13.4 Site D – Sturt Road Allotments

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Polyculture – c1f7	Allium	*Allium* sp.	O
	Apple	*Malus domestica*	R
	Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	F
	Beetroot	*Beta vulgaris*	F
	Blackberry	*Rubus fruticosus*	F
	Blackcurrant	*Ribes nigrum*	F
	Blue crocus	*Crocus sativus*	F
	Blueberry	*Vaccinium corymbosum*	R
	Broadleaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	R
	Butternut squash	*Cucurbita moschata*	R
	Carrots	*Daucus carota*	O
	Casablanca	*Solanum tuberosum 'Casablanca'*	F
	Cauliflower	*Brassica oleracea var. botrytis*	F
	Cherry	*Prunus* sp.	R
	Chilli	*Capsicum sp.*	O
	Chives	*Allium schoenoprasum*	O
	Cleavers	*Galium aparine*	R
	Comfrey	*Symphytum officinale*	R
	Common cat's ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	R
	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	R
	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	R
	Common hogweed	*Heracleum sphondylium*	R
	Common ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	R
	Courgette	*Cucurbita pepo*	F
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	R
	English lavender	*Lavandula angustifolia*	F
	English oak	*Quercus robur*	R

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*	R
	Freesia	*Freesia sp.*	R
	French beans	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	F
	Garden nasturtium	*Tropaeolum majus*	R
	Garlic	*Allium sativum*	O
	Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	R
	Giant sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*	R
	Gladioli	*Gladiolus* sp.	R
	Grape	*Vitis vinifera*	F
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	R
	Greengage	*Prunus domestica subsp. italica*	R
	Iris sp.	*Iris* sp.	R
	Kale	*Brassica oleracea var. sabellica*	F
	Lamb's ear	*Stachys byzantina*	R
	Leeks	*Allium ampeloprasum*	F
	Morello cherry	*Prunus cerasus 'Morello'*	R
	Onion	*Allium cepa*	O
	Pea	*Pisum sativum*	A
	Poppy	*Papaver* sp.	R
	Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*	A
	Purple sprouting broccoli	*Brassica oleracea var. italica*	A
	Raspberry	*Rubus idaeus*	O
	Rhubarb	*Rheum rhabarbarum*	A
	Rocket	*Eruca vesicaria*	F
	Rose	*Rosa* sp.	F
	Runner bean	*Phaseolus coccineus*	F
	Salvia	*Salvia* sp.	R
	Scarlett pimpernel	*Anagallis arvensis*	R

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Spring onion	*Allium fistulosum*	R
	Strawberry	*Fragaria × ananassa*	F
	Swede	*Brassica napus*	F
	Swiss chard	*Beta vulgaris subsp. cicla*	R
	Tomato	*Solanum lycopersicum*	A
	Willowherb sp.	*Epilobium* sp.	R
	Winter squash	*Cucurbita maxima*	F
	Wood avens	*Geum urbanum*	R
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	R
Reptiles	Grass snake	*Natrix helvetica*	N/A
Invertebrates	Brown shield bug	*Halyomorpha halys*	N/A
	Honeybee	*Apis mellifera*	
	White-tailed bumblebee	*Bombus lucorum*	
Birds	Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	N/A
	Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	
	Jackdaw	*Corvus monedula*	

13.5 Site E – SANG at Sturt Road

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Bracken – g1a	Bracken	*Pteridium aquifolium*	D
Other neutral grassland – g3c (ONG1)	Maple sp.	*Acer* sp.	R
	Bird's-foot-trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*	F
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
	Bristly oxtongue	*Helminthotheca echioides*	R
	Common cat's-ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	F
	Common ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	O
	Common sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*	F
	Common vetch	*Vicia sativa*	R
	Downy birch	*Betula pubescens*	O
	Elm	*Ulmus procera*	R
	English oak	*Quercus robur*	R
	False oat-grass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*	R
	Foxglove	*Digitalis sp.*	R
	Germander speedwell	*Veronica chaemedrys*	O
	Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*	O
	Greater stitchwort	*Rabelera holostea*	R
	Haircap moss	*Polytrichum commune*	R
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	R
	Heath speedwell	*Veronica officinalis*	F
	Heath woodrush	*Luzula multiflora*	F
	Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	F
	Meadow buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	R
	Mouse-ear hawkweed	*Pilosella officinarum*	O
	Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*	F
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	R
	Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*	R

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Sheep's sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*	A
	Spear thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	R
	Sweet vernal-grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	D
	Tormentil	*Potentilla erecta*	F
	Viola sp.	*Viola* sp.	R
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	R
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	D
Other neutral grassland – g3c (ONG2)	Maple sp.	*Acer* sp.	R
	Bird's-foot-trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*	O
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
	Cock's-foot	*Dactylus glomerata*	R
	Common cat's-ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	F
	Common knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*	O
	Common ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	O
	Common sedge	*Carex nigra*	R
	Common sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*	F
	Common vetch	*Vicia sativa*	R
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	R
	Creeping thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	R
	English oak	*Quercus robur*	R
	False oat-grass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*	D
	Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	O
	Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*	R
	Greater stitchwort	*Rabelera holostea*	R
	Haircap moss	*Polytrichum commune*	R
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	O
	Heath speedwell	*Veronica officinalis*	O
	Heath woodrush	*Luzula multiflora*	F

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	O
	Lesser trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*	O
	Mouse-ear hawkweed	*Pilosella officinarum*	R
	Oxeye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	O
	Quaking grass	*Briza media*	O
	Red clover	*Trifolium pratense*	R
	Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*	F
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	O
	Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*	R
	Sheep's sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*	A
	Sweet vernal-grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	A
	Tormentil	*Potentilla erecta*	O
	Trailing St. John's wort	*Hypericum humifusum*	R
	Viola sp.	*Viola* sp.	R
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	R
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	A
Other neutral grassland – g3c (ONG3)	Bird's-foot-trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*	O
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
	Cock's-foot	*Dactylis glomerata*	O
	Common knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*	O
	Common ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	F
	Common sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*	F
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	R
	Creeping thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	O
	False oat-grass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*	D
	Foxglove	*Digitalis* sp.	R
	Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	O
	Greater stitchwort	*Rabelera holostea*	F

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	F
	Heath speedwell	*Veronica officinalis*	R
	Heath woodrush	*Luzula multiflora*	R
	Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	O
	Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*	F
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	O
	Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*	R
	Spear thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	R
	Sweet vernal grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	A
	Tormentil	*Potentilla erecta*	R
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	R
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	F
Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland – w1f7	**Canopy**		
	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	O
	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	F
	copper beech	*Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea*	R
	Downy birch	*Betula pubescens*	O
	English oak	*Quercus robur*	A
	sweet chestnut	*Castanea sativa*	F
	Understorey		
	Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	O
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	O
	Hazel	*Corlyus avellana*	O
	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	O
	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	O
	Ground layer		

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Bracken	*Pteridium aquifolium*	O
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
	Cleavers	*Galium aparine*	F
	Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	F
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	O
	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	O
	Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*	O
	Hedge woundwort	*Stachys sylvatica*	O
	Lady fern	*Athyrium filix-femina*	R
	Male fern	*Dryopteris filix-mas*	R
	Pendulous sedge	*Carex pendula*	O
	Willowherb sp.	*Epilobium sp.*	O
	Wood avens	*Geum urbanum*	F
	Wood sage	*Teucrium scorodonia*	R
Bramble scrub – h3d	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	D
Gorse scrub – h3e	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
	Dog-rose	*Rosa canina*	O
	Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*	D
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	R
	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	R
	Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*	R
Mixed scrub – h3h	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	O
	Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*	O
Invertebrates	Froghopper	*Cercopoidea* sp.	N/A
	Marbled white	*Melanargia galathea*	
	Meadow brown	*Maniola jurtina*	
	Orange tip	*Anthocharis cardamines*	

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Roesel's bush cricket	*Roeseliana roeselii*	
Birds	Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	N/A
	Blue tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	
	Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	
	Carrion crow	*Corvus corone*	
	Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	
	Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	
	Great spotted woodpecker	*Dendrocopos major*	
	Jackdaw	*Corvus monedula*	
	Mistle thrush	*Turdus viscivorus*	
	Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	
	Song thrush	*Turdus philomelos*	
	Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	

13.6 Site F – Lion Green

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Modified grassland – g4	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	D
	Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolium*	R
	Cock's-foot	*Dactylis glomerata*	O
	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	F
	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	O
	Common mouse-ear	*Cerastium fontanum*	O
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	O
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	F
	Perennial rye-grass	*Poa annua*	F
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	O
	Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	R
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	F
	Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	O
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	O
Other broadleaved woodland (Line of trees) – w1g 33	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	R
	Large-leaved lime	*Tilia platyphyllos*	D
	Red horse chestnut	*Aesculus x carnea*	R
Other rivers and streams – r2b	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	F
	Bracken	*Pteridium aquifolium*	O
	Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolium*	O
	Cleavers	*Galium aparine*	F
	Cock's-foot	*Dactylis glomerata*	O
	Common columbine	*Aquilegia vulgaris*	R
	Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	F
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	O
	Field forget-me-not	*Myosotis arvensis*	R
	Green alkanet	*Pentaglottis sempervirens*	F

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Ground elder	*Aegopodium podagraria*	R
	Hedge bindweed	*Calystegia sepium*	R
	Herb-Robert	*Geranium robertianum*	O
	Hogweed	*Heracleum sphondylium*	F
	Pendulous sedge	*Carex pendula*	R
	Ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	O
	Smooth sow-thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*	R
	Tutsan	*Hypericum androsaemum*	R
	Willow sp.	*Salix* sp.	O
	Wood avens	*Geum urbanum*	F
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	F
Birds	Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	N/A
	Carrion crow	*Corvus corone*	
	Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	
	Great spotted woodpecker	*Dendrocopos major*	
	Greenfinch	*Chloris chloris*	
	Magpie	*Pica pica*	
	Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	

13.7 Site G – St. Christopher's Green

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Modified grassland – g4	**Parcel North of Wey Hill**		
	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	O
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	R
	Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolium*	R
	Common cat's-ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	O
	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	F
	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	O
	Common mouse-ear	*Cerastium fontanum*	R
	Creping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	O
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	O
	Perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	D
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	F
	Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	R
	Soff brome	*Bromus hordeaceus*	R
	Wall barley	*Hordeum murinum*	O
	Wall speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*	R
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	F
	Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	F
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	O
	Parcel South of Wey Hill		
	Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolium*	R
	Common cat's-ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	F
	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	O
	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	O
	Cow parsley	*Anthriscus sylvestris*	R
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	O

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	R
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	O
	Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	O
	Lesser trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*	F
	Perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	A
	Ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	R
	Red clover	*Trifolium pratense*	R
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	F
	Rough hawkbit	*Leontodon hispidus*	O
	Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	R
	Sheep's Sorrell	*Rumex acetosella*	R
	Springy turf-moss	*Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*	R
	Thyme-leaved speedwell	*Veronica serpyllifolia*	R
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	A
	Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	F
	Scattered Trees		
	English oak	*Quercus robur*	
	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	
	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	
	Red oak	*Quercus rubra*	
	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	
Birds	Greenfinch	*Chloris chloris*	N/A
	Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	

13.8 Site H – Clement Corner

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Modified grassland – g4	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	O
	Buckshorn plantain	*Plantago coronopus*	R
	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	O
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	R
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	O
	Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	R
	Lesser trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*	R
	Perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	D
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	F
	Rough hawkbit	*Leontodon hispidus*	R
	Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	R
	Wall speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*	R
Mixed scrub – h3h	Bittersweet	*Solanum dulcamara*	R
	Green allkanet	*Pentaglottis sempervirens*	R
	Hogweed	*Heracleum sphondylium*	R
	Variegated winter creeper	*Euonymus fortunei*	R
	Viburnum davidii	*Virburnum davidii*	R
Non-native and ornamental hedgerows – h2b	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	O
	Laurel sp.	*Laurel* sp.	D
	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	R
Other rivers and streams – r2b	Alder	*Alnus glutinosa*	R
	Bittersweet	*Solanum dulcamara*	O
	Bracken	*Pteridium aquifolium*	O
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	R
	Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	O

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Hart's-tongue fern	*Asplenium scolopendrium*	O
	Hemlock water-dropwort	*Oenanthe crocata*	D
	Pendulous sedge	*Carex pendula*	O
	Remote sedge	*Carex remota*	O
Fish	Common brown trout	*Salmo trutta*	N/A
Birds	Blue tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	N/A
	Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	
	Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	

13.9 Site I – Town Meadow

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Other neutral grassland – g3c	Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	R
	Compact rush	*Juncus conglomeratus*	O
	False oat-grass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*	O
	Hairy bittercress	*Cardamine hirsute*	R
	Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	R
	Perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	O
	Soft-rush	*Juncus effusus*	O
	Sweet vernal-grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	O
	Willowherb sp.	*Epilobium* sp.	R
	Yellow-flag	*Iris pseudacorus*	F
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	D
Modified grassland – g4	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	A
	Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	O
	Cock's-foot	*Dactylis glomerata*	R
	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	F
	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	O
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	A
	Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	O
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	F
	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	R
	Hornbeam	*Carpinus betulus*	R
	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	R
	Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	R
	Meadow buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	R
	Meadow foxtail	*Alopecurus pratensis*	R
	Perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	F
	Red hawthorn	*Crataegus mollis*	R

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Red oak	*Quercus rubra*	R
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	O
	Rough meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*	O
	Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	O
	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	R
	Sweet vernal grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	O
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	F
	Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	O
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	A
	Ruderal/ephemeral		
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
	Broadleaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	O
	Butterfly-bush	*Buddleja davidii*	R
	Cleavers	*Galium aparine*	F
	Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	D
	Cow parsley	*Anthriscus sylvestris*	O
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	O
	Ground elder	*Aegopodium podagraria*	O
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	R
	Hedge bindweed	*Calystegia sepium*	R
	Pendulous sedge	*Carex pendula*	R
	Wood avens	*Geum urbanum*	O
Mixed scrub – h3h.	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus agg.*	O
	Cherry laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	A
	Cypress	*Cupressus* sp.	R
	Dogwood	*Cornus sanguinea*	F
	Fuchsia	*Fuchsia* sp.	R
	Goat willow	*Salix caprea*	O

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	R
	Hedge bindweed	*Calystegia sepium*	R
	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	R
	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	R
	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	R
Other broadleaved woodland (Line of trees) – w1g 33	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	O
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	R
	Cherry laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	R
	Common beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	O
	Cypress	*Cupressus* sp.	O
	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	R
	English oak	*Quercus robur*	O
	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	R
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	R
	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	R
	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	R
	Honeysuckle	*Lonicera periclymenum*	R
	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	O
	Ivy	*Hedera helix*	R
	Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	R
	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	A
	Yew	*Taxus baccata*	R
Other rivers and streams – r2b	Broad buckler fern	*Dryopteris dilatate*	R
	Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	F
	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	R
	Enchanter's nightshade	*Circaea lutetiana*	O
	Horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*	O
	Ivy	*Hedera helix*	O

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Smooth sow-thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*	R
	Willowherb	*Epilobium* sp.	R
Invertebrates	Honeybee	*Apis sp.*	N/A
	Meadow brown	*Maniola jurtina*	
Birds	Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	N/A
	Blue tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	
	Carrion Crow	*Corvus corone*	
	Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*	
	Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	
	Nuthatch	*Sitta europaea*	
	Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	
	Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	
	Woodpigeon	*Columba palumbus*	
	Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	

13.10 Site J – Pocket Park

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Modified grassland – g4	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	A
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
	Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	R
	Common cat's ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	A
	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	F
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	R
	Dove's-foot crane's-bill	*Geranium molle*	R
	Fescue	*Festuca* sp.	A
	Green alkanet	*Pentaglottis sempervirens*	R
	Hairy bittercress	*Cardamine hirsuta*	R
	Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	R
	Lesser trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*	O
	Mind-your-own-business	*Soleirolia soleirolii*	O
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	O
	Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	R
	Thyme-leaved speedwell	*Veronica serpyllifolia*	R
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	F
	Wood avens	*Geum urbanum*	R
	Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	F
Other broadleaved woodland (Line of trees) – w1g 33	Apple	*Malus* sp.	D
Invertebrates	Honeybee	*Apis melifera*	N/A
	White tail bumblebee	*Bombus lucorum*	

13.11 Site K – Collards Lane Allotments

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Polyculture – c1f7	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	R
	Apple	*Malus domestica*	F
	Basil	*Ocimum basilicum*	F
	Beans	*Phaseolus* sp.	A
	Beetroot	*Beta vulgaris*	A
	Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*	R
	Broccoli	*Brassica oleracea var. italica*	A
	Cauliflower	*Brassica oleracea var. botrytis*	A
	Chard	*Beta vulgaris subsp. cicla*	A
	Cherry	*Prunus* sp.	R
	Cleavers	*Galium aparine*	R
	Comfrey	*Symphytum officinale*	R
	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	R
	Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	O
	Common ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	O
	Coriander	*Coriandrum sativum*	R
	Corn sp.	*Zea mays*	F
	Courgette	*Cucurbita pepo*	F
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	R
	Creeping wood-sorrel	*Oxalis corniculata*	R
	Cut-leaved crane's-bill	*Geranium dissectum*	R
	Dog-rose	*Rosa canina*	R
	Dove's-foot crane's-bill	*Geranium molle*	R
	False oat-grass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*	O
	Fantasio	*Solanum lycopersicum 'Fantasio'*	R
	Field forget-me-not	*Myosotis arvensis*	R
	Fig tree	*Ficus carica*	R

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*	R
	Fuchsia	*Fuchsia* sp.	R
	Gerbera	*Gerbera jamesonii*	R
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	O
	Hedge bindweed	*Calystegia sepium*	R
	Herb-Robert	*Geranium robertianum*	O
	Kale	*Brassica oleracea var. sabellica*	F
	Lavender	*Lavandula* sp.	F
	Leek	*Allium ampeloprasum*	R
	Nipplewort	*Lapsana communis*	R
	Onion	*Allium cepa*	O
	Pea sp.	*Pisum* sp.	A
	Pendulous sedge	*Carex pendula*	R
	Perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	F
	Poppy	*Papaver* sp.	F
	Purple sprouting broccoli	*Brassica oleracea var.*	A
	Radish	*Raphanus sativus*	F
	Raspberry	*Rubus idaeus*	F
	Rose	*Rosa* sp.	F
	Salvia sp.	*Salvia* sp.	R
	Spanish bluebell	*Hyacinthoides hispanica*	R
	Spear thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	R
	Strawberry	*Fragaria × ananassa*	O
	Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*	R
	Teasel	*Dipsacus fullonum*	R
	Tomato	*Solanum lycopersicum*	A
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	O
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	O

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Invertebrates	White tail bumblebee	*Bombus lucorum*	N/A
Birds	Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	
	Blue tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	
	Carrion crow	*Corvus corone*	
	Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	
	Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*	
	Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*	
	Great-spotted woodpecker	*Dendrocopos major*	
	Green woodpecker	*Picus viridis*	
	Nuthatch	*Sitta europaea*	
	Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	
	Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	
	Wood pigeon	*Columba palumbus*	
	Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	

13.12 Site L – Clammer Hill Allotments

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Other neutral grassland – g3c	Bird's-foot-trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*	F
	Cock's-foot	*Dactylis glomerata*	D
	Common knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*	O
	Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	R
	Common sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*	O
	Common vetch	*Vicia sativa*	R
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	O
	Curled thistle	*Carduus crispus*	R
	False oat-grass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*	A
	Field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	R
	Grass vetchling	*Lathyrus nissolia*	O
	Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	O
	Meadow barley	*Hordeum secalinum*	F
	Meadow buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	R
	Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*	A
	Soft brome	*Bromus hordeaceus*	R
	Sweet vernal-grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	F
	Tormentil	*Potentilla erecta*	O
	Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	F
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	O
Modified grassland – g4	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	F
	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	F
	Common nettle	*Urtica dioica*	O
	Common sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*	R
	Cow parsley	*Anthriscus sylvestris*	R
	Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	O
	Creeping cinquefoil	*Potentilla reptans*	R

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
	False oat-grass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*	F
	Field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	R
	Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	R
	Greater plantain	*Plantago major*	O
	Ground ivy	*Glechoma hederacea*	R
	Hogweed	*Heracleum sphondylium*	O
	Perennial rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	F
	Red clover	*Trifolium pratense*	O
	Ribwort plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	F
	Scarlet pimpernel	*Anagallis arvensis*	R
	Soft-brome	*Bromus hordeaceus*	R
	White clover	*Trifolium repens*	O
	Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	F
Polyculture – c1f7	Apple	*Malus* sp.	F
	Courgette	*Cucurbita pepo*	F
	Fennel	*Foeniculum vulgare*	F
	Foxglove	*Digitalis* sp.	O
	Gooseberry	*Ribes uva-crispa*	F
	Marigold	*Calendula officinalis*	F
	Montbretia	*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*	R
	Nasturtium	*Tropaeolum majus*	O
	Potato	*Solanum* sp.	F
	Pea	*Pisum* sp.	R
	Plum	*Prunus* sp.	F
	Raspberry	*Rubus idaeus*	F
	Rhubarb	*Rheum rhabarbarum*	F
	Rose	*Rosa* sp.	R
	Sweet corn	*Zea mays*	F

Habitats/Taxa	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
Species-rich native hedgerow – h2a5	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	A
	Black bryony	*Tamus communis*	R
	Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	A
	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	O
	Field maple	*Acer campestre*	O
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	O
	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	F
	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	A
	Yew	*Taxus baccata*	O
Other native hedgerow – h2a6	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	R
	Bramble	*Rubus fruticosus* agg.	O
	English oak	*Quercus robur*	O
	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	D
Invertebrates	Meadow brown	*Maniola jurtina*	N/A

14. Appendix 3 – Target Notes

Target Note Number	Details
1	Spanish bluebell
2	Rhododendron
3	Variegated yellow archangel
4	Compost heap
5	Grass snake
6	Hibernacula
7	Veteran tree
8	Montbretia

15. Appendix 4 - Habitat Condition Assessments

15.1 Site A – Woodcock Green & Memorial

15.1.1 Modified Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-Site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	12/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 87319 36614	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site A - Memorial
Habitat Description			
Modified Grassland			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (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	6-8 species present
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	Short-mown
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	No scrub present
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.	Y	No signs of physical damage
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Y	None present
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	None present
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	None present
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		Yes
	Number of criteria passed		6

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	X	

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)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Over seed, leave tall grass margins			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. **Footnote 2** – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover. **Footnote 3** – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. **Footnote 4** – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

15.1.2 Other Woodland; Mixed

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

Other Woodland; Mixed: Includes woodland over grassland (WA1) and woodland with laurel and holly dominated understorey (WA2)

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	On-Site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	12/06/2024	**Habitat parcel reference**	WA1 / WA2
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit	**Grid reference**	SU 87323 36580 / SU 87288 36586

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.	1	1	One age class present
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	3	None recorded
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.	1	1	Rhododendron, variegated yellow archangel and cherry laurel present
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.	3	2	WA1: more than 4 native species, WA2: 3-4 native species
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	2	50-80% of trees and shrubs native
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].	1	1	<10% open space
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].	1	2	One or no classes

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].	3	3									No signs of tree mortality
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	1									No recognisable NVC
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].	1	2									One or Two storeys
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	1									No veteran trees
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	2									Deadwood present in WA2
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].	1	1									Signs of nutrient enrichment; public access, litter, flytipping
				Total Score (out of a possible 39)	20	22									

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

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Prevent flytipping and littering, thin denser woodland parcel, removal of cherry laurel and scot's pine, removal of invasives

15.2 Site B – Grovers Gardens

15.2.1 Other Lowland Acid Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types			
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland **Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland** **Grassland - Lowland meadows** **Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland** **Grassland - Other neutral grassland** **Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)** [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] **Grassland - Upland acid grassland** **Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland** **Grassland - Upland hay meadows** **Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland**			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site B - Grovers Gardens, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	12/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 87754 36699	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site B - Grovers Gardens
Habitat Description			
Other lowland acid grassland			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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).[1] **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	N	Habitat is currently managed under frequent mowing regime but acid grassland indicators are occaional-frequent.
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.	N	Regularly mown throughout growing season.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	N	Large areas of bare ground, particularly beneath woodland canopies.
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	Less than 20% cover of bracken
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition[3] 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[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	N	>5% cover

Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	N/A	N/A
	Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)	N/A	
	Number of criteria passed	1	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)		
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	X
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)		
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)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Reduce intensity of mowing regime, overseed, remove invasvies, remove cuttings/arisings that may increase nutrient levels.

Notes

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.

Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include:creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement.

Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

15.2.2 Other Woodland; Mixed

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					
Other Woodland Mixed					
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	Site B - Grovers Gardens, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	12/06/2024		
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit		
Grid reference	SU 87727 36678	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site B - Grovers Gardens		
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.	2	Two age classes
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	None recorded
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.	1	Rhododendron, cherry laurel present
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.	3	Five or more native species
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].	1	Cover of native species <50%

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].	1	<10% open space
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].	1	No woodland regeneration recorded
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].	3	Tree mortality <10%
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	No recognisable NVC community
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	Two storeys
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	None recorded
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	<25% deadwood
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].	2	Some nutrient enrichment and damage e.g. from grass cuttings and public access
				Total Score (out of a possible 39)	22	

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

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Thinning of woodland, removal of invasives, planting of native tree, understorey and ground layer species, removal of cuttings/arisings.

15.3 Site C – Golden Valley Verge

15.3.1 Other Neutral Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types			
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland **Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland** **Grassland - Lowland meadows** **Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland** **Grassland - Other neutral grassland** **Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)** [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] **Grassland - Upland acid grassland** **Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland** **Grassland - Upland hay meadows** **Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland**			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site C - Golden Valley Verge, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	17/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 87888 36329	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site C - Golden Valley Verge
Habitat Description			
Other Neutral Grassland			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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).[1] **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	N	Sward slightly more species-rich than surrounding modified grassland but does not represent a good example of g3c due to % cover of sub-optimal species still being relatively high.
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.	N	Verge historically frequently mown. Left during this growing season and will be cut in late summer/autumn in preparation for seeding. Sward height is consistent throughout.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	Y	Bare ground <10% cover.
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	None recorded.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition[3] 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[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y	Physical damage evident in <5% of grassland

Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	Y	10 or more present.
	Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)	Yes	
	Number of criteria passed	4	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)		
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)		
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)	X

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Cut in late summer/autumn, scarify, re-seed with suitable wildflower mix. Reduce intensity of mowing regime.

Notes

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.

Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include:creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement.

Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

15.3.2 Modified Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site C - Golden Valley Verge, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	17/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 88298 36268	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site C - Golden Valley Verge
Habitat Description			
Modified Grassland			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (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	6-8 species present throughout road verge
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	Verge has historically been frequently mown. Left during this growing season and will be cut in late summer/autumn in preparation for seeding. Sward height is currently consistent throughout.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	No scrub present
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.	Y	Physical damage evident in <5% of grassland
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Y	Bare ground <10% cover.
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	Bracken recorded but only occasional individual plants (<20% cover).
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	None recorded.
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		Yes
	Number of criteria passed		6

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	X	

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)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Cut in late summer/autumn, scarify, re-seed with suitable wildflower mix. Reduce intensity of mowing regime.			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. **Footnote 2** – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover. **Footnote 3** – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. **Footnote 4** – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

15.4 Site E – SANG at Sturt Road

15.4.1 Other Neutral Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)													
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types													
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland **Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland** **Grassland - Lowland meadows** **Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland** **Grassland - Other neutral grassland** **Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)** [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] **Grassland - Upland acid grassland** **Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland** **Grassland - Upland hay meadows** **Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland**													
Habitat Description													
Other Neutral Grassland - Parcels ONG1-3													
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification													
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site E - SANG at Sturt Road, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	19/06/2024										
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit										
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Habitat parcel reference**											
		ONG1	ONG2	ONG3									
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Grid reference**											
		SU 89202 32143	SU 89130 32207	SU 89154 32300									
		Criterion passed (Yes or No)											**Notes (such as justification)**
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).[1] **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	Y	Y	Y									All parcels are good representation of g3c habitat
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	Y	Y									Paths and margins provide mixture of sward heights.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	Y	Y	Y									<5% cover of bare ground in all parcels
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	Y	N									ONG1 & ONG2: <20% cover of bracken and <5% cover of scrub, ONG3: more than 5% scrub cover
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition[3] 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[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y	Y	Y									Cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition and physical damage <5% cover. No invasives recorded.
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types													
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	N	Y	N									ONG1: 9 species, ONG2: 10 species, ONG3: 7 species
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		No	Yes	No									

	Number of criteria passed	5	6	4							
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√									
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)											
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)										
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)										
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)											
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)		X								
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)	X		X							
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)										

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Seeding with appropriate seed mix, potential for site to be grazed rather than mown to provide more natural mosaic of habitats, removal of dense stand of bracken, monitor scrub encroahment

Notes

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.

Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement.

Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

15.4.2 Other Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland

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					
Other Woodland; Mixed					
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	Site E - SANG at Sturt Road, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	19/06/2024		
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit		
Grid reference	SU 89157 32374	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site E - SANG at Sturt Road		
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	Three age classes present.
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].	2	Moderate levels of browsing pressure.
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.	3	No invasives recorded.
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.	3	Five or more native tree/shrub species.
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].	3	>80% of canopy and understorey is native.

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].	2	21-40% temporary open space.
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].	3	All three classes present.
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].	3	Tree mortality <10%
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	No recognisable NVC community
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	Predominantly two storeys. Canopy and understorey.
K	**Veteran trees**	Two or more veteran trees[12] per hectare.	One veteran tree[12] per hectare.	No veteran trees[12] present in woodland.	2	At least one veteran tree per hectare.
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	Less than 25% cover of standing ot fallen deadwood.
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].	2	Less than 20% cover of nutrient enrichment/physical damage.
				Total Score (out of a possible 39)	30	

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

Thinning of woodland in places to create glades and enhance ground flora, planting of native tree and shrub species

15.4.3 Gorse and Mixed Scrub

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type													
Habitat Types													
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub **Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)** **Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub**													
Habitat Description													
Mixed Scrub: MS1 Gorse Scrub: GS1													
For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:	Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)												
For other scrub types see:	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification												
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site E - SANG at Sturt Road, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	19/06/2024										
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit										
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Habitat parcel reference**											
		MS1	GS1										
		Grid reference											
		SU 89110 32166	SU 89179 32109										
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**										**Notes (such as justification)**	
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range).[1] - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species[2], - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana*, common juniper *Juniperus communis*, sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* or box *Buxus sempervirens*, which can be up to 100% cover).	N	Y									Refer to UKHab descriptions	
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[3]) shrubs are all present.	Y	Y									All present	
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) and species indicative of suboptimal condition[6] make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Y	Y									None recorded	
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Y	N									MS1 has well-developed edge that forms ecotone with adjacent grassland	
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	N									None present in either parcel	
	Number of criteria passed	3	3										
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**											
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)												
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	X	X										
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)												
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													
Enhance age and structural diversity of scrub either mechanically or via grazing													

15.5 Site F – Lion Green

15.5.1 Modified Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)													
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type													
Grassland - Modified grassland													
Habitat Description													
Modified Grassland: MG1: West of Lion Lane, MG2: East of Lion Lane													
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification													
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site F - Lion Green, On-site	Survey date and Surveyor name	17/06/2024										
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit										
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	Habitat parcel reference											
			MG1	MG2									
		Grid reference											
			SU 88943 32884	SU 88995 32967									
Condition Assessment Criteria			Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (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.		N	N									Less than 6 species per square metre in both parcels.
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	N									Regularly mown throughout growing season.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.		Y	Y									None present due to mowing regime.
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	N									Evidence of physical damage due to public access in >5%.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].		Y	Y									Bare ground <10%
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.		Y	Y									None recorded.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).		Y	Y									None recorded.
		Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)	No	No									
		Number of criteria passed	4	4									
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√											
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)		X	X									
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													

Reduce intensity of mowing regime, leave taller grass margins around park boundaries, seed with appropriate seed mix
Footnotes
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*.
Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.
Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.
Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

15.5.2 Other Broadleaved Woodland (Line of Trees)

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type													
Habitat Types													
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Ecologically valuable line of trees** **Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch**													
Habitat Description													
Line of Trees: LOT1: Adjacent to West of Lion Lane LOT2: Adjacent to East of Lion Lane													
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook[1]. For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook. Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.													
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Site F - Lion Green, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	17/06/2024									
			Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit									
Limitations (if applicable)		N/A	**Habitat parcel reference**										
			LOT1	LOT2									
			Grid reference										
			SU 88969 32896	SU 88972 32985									
Condition Assessment Criteria			**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**										**Notes (such as justification)**
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.		Y	Y									Lime dominated
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.		N	N									Large gaps between trees
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.		Y	Y									Mature trees present with cavities
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[2].		N	N									High levels of public access and tightly mown up to trunks.
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.		Y	Y									All healthy condition.
		Number of criteria passed	3	3									
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)		**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**										
Passes 5 criteria		Good (3)											
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)	X	X									
Passes 2 or fewer criteria		Poor (1)											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													
Maintain taller grassland sward beneath trees and sow with shade tolerant seed mix. Plant up gaps with native species.													
Footnotes													

15.5.3 Other Rivers and Streams

Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type			
Habitat Type			
Watercourses - Ditches			
Habitat Description			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.			
Other rivers and streams - Ditches			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site F - Lion Green, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	17/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 89006 33011	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site F - Lion Green, Other rivers and streams

	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	Water has good clarity. No signs of pollution.
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	Ditch lacks a range of aquatic vegetation.
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed *Lemna* spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).	Y	None recorded.
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.	Y	Area of grassland left slightly longer adjacent to stream than rest of the site.
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.	N	Ditch is located adjacent to play area and thus subject to high levels of disturbance/public access.
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	Very low water levels (<50cm).
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.	N	Ditch heavily shaded by adjacent treeline.
H	There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species[1].	Y	None recorded.
	Number of criteria passed	4	

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)	X

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Enhance size and quality of buffer strip adjacent to ditch, seed with approprate mix, remove laurels to increase light levels.
Footnotes

15.6 Site G – St. Christopher's Green

15.6.1 Modified Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)													
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type													
Grassland - Modified grassland													
Habitat Description													
Modified Grassland: MG1: North of Wey Hill, MG2: South of Wey Hill													
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification													
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site G - St. Christopher's Green, On-site	Survey date and Surveyor name	17/06/2024										
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit										
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	Habitat parcel reference											
		MG1	MG2										
		Grid reference											
		SU 89292 32877	SU 89287 32825										
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)											Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (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.	N	Y									6-8 species present.
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	N									Regularly mown throughout growing season.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	Y									None present due to mowing regime.
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	N									Evidence of physical damage due to public access and mowing.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Y	Y									Bare ground <10%.
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	Y									None recorded.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	Y									None recorded.
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)	N	Y										
	Number of criteria passed	4	5										
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓											
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)												
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		X										
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	X											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Reduce intensity of mowing regime, leave taller grass margins around park boundaries, seed with appropriate seed mix.

Footnotes
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*.
Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.
Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.
Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

15.7 Site H – Clement Corner

15.7.1 Modified Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site H - Clement Corner, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	17/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 89567 32882	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site H - Clement Corner, Modified Grassland
Habitat Description			
Modified Grassland			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (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	6-8 species present.
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	Regularly mown throughout growing season.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	None present due to mowing regime.
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	Evidence of physical damage due to public access and mowing.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Y	Bare ground <10%.
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	None recorded.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	None recorded.
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		Y
	Number of criteria passed		5

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		

Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	X	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Leave taller grass margins around boundaries, seed with appropriate seed mix.

Footnotes

Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.

Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.

Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

15.7.2 Other Rivers and Streams

Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type			
Habitat Type			
Watercourses - Ditches			
Habitat Description			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.			
Other rivers and streams - Ditches			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site H - Clement Corner, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	17/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 89575 32879	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site H - Clement Corner, Other rivers and streams

	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	Water has good clarity. No signs of pollution.
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	Ditch lacks a range of aquatic vegetation. Domnated by hemlock water dropwort.
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed *Lemna* spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).	Y	None recorded.
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.	Y	Yes, although very small stretch surveyed.
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	<5% physical damage.
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	Low water levels (<50cm).
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.	N	Ditch shaded by adjacent alder tree.
H	There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species[1].	Y	None recorded.
	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)	X

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Create buffer strip adjacent to ditch, re-profiling of bank, installation of coir rolls to enhance aquatic vegetation.
Footnotes

15.8 Site I – Town Meadow

15.8.1 Other Neutral Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types			
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland **Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland** **Grassland - Lowland meadows** **Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland** **Grassland - Other neutral grassland** **Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)** [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] **Grassland - Upland acid grassland** **Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland** **Grassland - Upland hay meadows** **Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland**			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site I - Town Meadow, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	24/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 90147 32968	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site I - Town Meadow, Other neutral grassland
Habitat Description			
Other neutral grassland			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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).[1] **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	Y	see UKHab description for g3c.
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.	N	Sward is all consistent in height but taller than surrounding modified grassland.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	Y	Bare ground <5%.
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	None recorded.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition[3] 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[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y	<5% cover.

Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	N	Less than 10 species per square metre.
	Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)	No	
	Number of criteria passed	4	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)		
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)		
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)	X
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Single annual cut in late summer/autumn, re-seed with appropriate seed mix for waterlogged soils.

Notes

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.

Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include:creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement.

Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

15.8.2 Modified Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site I - Town Meadow, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	24/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 90108 32961	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site I - Town Meadow, Modified grassland
Habitat Description			
Modified Grassland			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (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	6-8 species present.
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	Regularly mown throughout growing season.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	None present due to mowing regime.
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	Evidence of physical damage and nutrient enrichment due to public access, mowing and weed spraying.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Y	Bare ground <10%.
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	None recored.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	None recorded.
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		Y
	Number of criteria passed		5

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	

Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	X	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Reduce intensity of mowing regime, leave taller grass margins around park boundaries, seed with appropriate seed mix.			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. **Footnote 2** – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover. **Footnote 3** – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. **Footnote 4** – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

15.8.3 Ruderal/Ephemeral

Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral **Sparsely vegetated land - Tall forbs** **Urban - Allotments** **Urban - Biodiverse green roof** **Urban - Bioswale** **Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards** **Urban - Facade-bound green wall** **Urban - Ground based green wall** **Urban - Intensive green roof** **Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land** **Urban - Rain garden** **Urban - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)** **Urban - Vacant or derelict land** **Urban - Bare ground**			
Habitat Description			
Ruderal/ephemeral - located beneath tree line along northern boundary of Town Meadow.			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide for green roofs and UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) for other habitats:			UKHab – UK Habitat Classification
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site I - Town Meadow, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	24/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 90153 32997	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site I - Town Meadow, Ruderal/ephemeral
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
Core Criteria - must be assessed for **all urban habitat types**:			
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	N	Single structural habitat accounts for more than 80% of total habitat area (mainly nettles)
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Y	Various species present of benefit to wildlife.
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[1]) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement)[2] cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area[3]. **Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).**	Y	None recorded.
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land** only:			
D	The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS: - At least four early successional communities (a) to (i); Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland, (i) pools.	N/A	N/A
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for **Bioswale and SuDS** habitat types only:			
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife[4].	N/A	N/A
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.	N/A	N/A
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Intensive green roofs** only:			

F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).	N/A	N/A
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for **Biodiverse green roofs** only:			
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mm; at least 50% is at 150 mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers. **Note – to achieve Good condition some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc. are present.**	N/A	
Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)			Yes
Number of criteria passed			2

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Results for habitats requiring assessment of **3 core criteria** only **(all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs)**:		
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Good (3)	
• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)	X
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)	
Results for **Green roofs** and **Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land** (requiring assessment of **4 criteria** only - core criteria plus additional criterion specified for habitat type):		
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes additional criterion relevant to specific habitat type (D, F or G).	Good (3)	
• Passes 2 or 3 of 4 criteria; OR • Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)	
• Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.	Poor (1)	
Results for **Bioswale or SuDS** (requiring assessment of **5 criteria** - core criteria plus additional criteria specified for habitat type):		
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes all additional criteria relevant to specific habitat type (Group E)	Good (3)	
• Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria; OR • Passes 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.	Moderate (2)	
• Passes 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Enhance structural diversity of ruderal habitat to provide varying microclimates for invertebrates and other wildlife.
Footnotes

15.8.4 Mixed Scrub

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type													
Habitat Types													
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub **Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)** **Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub**													
Habitat Description													
Mixed Scrub: MS1: Located along southern boundary of Town Meadow adjacent to Lower Street MS2: Located along footpath that leads into Haslemere town centre past the Fire Station													
For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:	Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)												
For other scrub types see:	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification												
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site I - Town Meadow, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	24/06/2024										
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit										
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Habitat parcel reference**											
		MS1	MS2										
		Grid reference											
		SU 90150 32926	SU 90206 32992										
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**											**Notes (such as justification)**
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range).[1] - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species[2], - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana*, common juniper *Juniperus communis*, sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* or box *Buxus sempervirens*, which can be up to 100% cover).	N	N										Dominated by non-native shrub species
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[3]) shrubs are all present.	N	N										Mature shrubs only.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) and species indicative of suboptimal condition[6] make up less than 5% of ground cover.	N	Y										Cherry laurel present in MS1.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	N	N										No well-developed edges.
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	N										None present.
	Number of criteria passed	0	1										
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/√**											
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)												
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)												
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	X	X										
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score													
Replace non-native shrubs with natives.													

15.8.5 Other Broadleaved Woodland (Line of Trees)

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type												
Habitat Types												
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Ecologically valuable line of trees** **Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch**												
Habitat Description												
Line of Trees: LOT1: Western boundary of Town Meadow adjacent to Tanners Lane. LOT2: Northern boundary of Town Meadow over ruderal/ehpemeral vegetation. Line of Trees - Associated with bank or ditch: LOT3: Eastern boundary of Town Meadow.												
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook[1]. For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook. Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.												
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site I - Town Meadow, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	24/06/2024									
		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit									
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Habitat parcel reference**										
		LOT1	LOT2	LOT3								
		Grid reference										
		SU 90106 32979	SU 90139 33003	SU 90190 32959								
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**										**Notes (such as justification)**
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	Y	Y	Y								<70% natives.
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.	Y	Y	Y								Gaps make up <10%.
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.	N	N	N								No deadwood, loose bark or ivy recorded.
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[2].	N	N	N								Regularly mown throughout growing season.
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.	Y	Y	Y								All trees healthy.
	Number of criteria passed	3	3	3								
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**										
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)											
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	X	X	X								
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)											
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score												
Maintain taller grassland sward beneath trees and sow with shade tolerant seed mix.												
Footnotes												

15.8.6 Other Rivers and Streams

Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type			
Habitat Type			
Watercourses - Ditches			
Habitat Description			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.			
Other rivers and streams - Ditches			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site I - Town Meadow, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	24/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 90183 32990	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site I - Town Meadow, Other rivers and streams

	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.	N	Poor water quality.
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	No vegetation as heavily channelised drainage channel with steep concrete/brick sides.
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed *Lemna* spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).	Y	None recorded.
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.	N	No vegetation as heavily modified drainage channel with steep concrete/brick sides.
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.	N	Areas of bare ground adjacent to ditch/footpath due to overshading and high levels of public activity.
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	Low water levels (<50cm).
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.	N	Ditch heavily shaded by adjacent trees and scrub.
H	There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species[1].	Y	None reocrded.
	Number of criteria passed	2	

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)	X

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Seed area of bare ground with suitable seed mix following removal of some adjacent scrub.
Footnotes

15.9 Site J – Pocket Park

15.9.1 Modified Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site J - Pocket Park, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	24/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 90381 32850	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site J - Pocket Park, Modified Grassland
Habitat Description			
Modified Grassland			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (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	6-8 species present.
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	Regularly mown throughout growing season.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	None present due to mowing regime.
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	Evidence of physical damage and nutrient enrichment due to public access, mowing and weed spraying.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Y	Bare ground <10%.
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	None recored.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	None recorded.
		Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)	Yes
		Number of criteria passed	5

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	

Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	X	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Reduce intensity of mowing regime, leave taller grass margins around boundaries, seed with appropriate seed mix.			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. **Footnote 2** – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover. **Footnote 3** – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. **Footnote 4** – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

15.9.2 Other Broadleaved Woodland (Line of Trees)

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Line of trees **Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch** **Ecologically valuable line of trees** **Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch**			
Habitat Description			
Line of trees Line of trees – associated with bank or ditch Ecologically valuable line of trees Ecologically valuable line of trees – associated with bank or ditch			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook[1]. For further clarifications please refer to the Handbook. Where ancient and veteran trees are present within the line of trees, see Footnote 2 for standing advice.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site J - Pocket Park, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	24/06/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 90384 32846	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site J - Pocket Park, Line of trees

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	N	Ornamental fruit trees.
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.	N	Small ornamental trees with gaps.
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.	N	Semi-mature trees.
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[2].	N	Regularly mown throughout growing season.
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.	Y	All trees healthy.
		Number of criteria passed	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	X

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Maintain taller grassland sward beneath trees and sow with shade tolerant seed mix. Plant native trees.
Footnotes

15.10 Site L – Clammer Hill Allotments

15.10.1 Other Neutral Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types			
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland **Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland** **Grassland - Lowland meadows** **Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland** **Grassland - Other neutral grassland** **Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)** [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] **Grassland - Upland acid grassland** **Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland** **Grassland - Upland hay meadows** **Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland**			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site L - Clammer Hill Allotments, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	02/07/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 91916 33994	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site L - Clammer Hill Allotments, Other neutral grassland
Habitat Description			
Other neutral grassland			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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).[1] **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	Y	see UKHab description for g3c.
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.	N	Sward height is consistent throughout, not recently mown or grazed.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	Y	Bare ground <5%.
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	None recorded.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition[3] 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[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y	Species indicative of sub-optimal condition covers <5%.

Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	N	Less than 10 species per square metre.
	Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)	N	
	Number of criteria passed	4	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)		
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)		
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)	X
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Seeding with appropriate seed mix, potential for site to be grazed to provide natural mosaic of habitats, single annual cut in late summer/autumn.

Notes

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.

Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include:creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement.

Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

15.10.2 Modified Grassland

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site L - Clammer Hill Allotments, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	02/07/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
Grid reference	SU 91961 33992	**Habitat parcel reference**	Site L - Clammer Hill Allotments, Modified grassland
Habitat Description			
Modified grassland			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (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	6-8 species present.
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	Regularly mown throughout growing season and currently used as the allotment car park.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	None present due to mowing regime.
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	Regularly mown throughout growing season and currently used as the allotment car park.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Y	Bare ground <10%.
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	None recorded.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	None recorded.
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		Y
	Number of criteria passed		5

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	

Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	X	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Leave taller grass margins around boundaries. Limited scope for enhancement due to use as a car park.			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. **Footnote 2** – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover. **Footnote 3** – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. **Footnote 4** – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

15.10.3 Hedgerows

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			
Species-rich native hedgerow: H1: located adjacent to Clammer Hill Road on eastern site boundary. Native hedgerow with trees: H2: located on western site boundary.			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 2 and UK Habitat Classification:	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification		
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Site L - Clammer Hill Allotments, On-site	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	02/07/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	Haslemere Biodiversity Audit
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									
				Grid reference										
				SU 91970 33984	SU 91860 33999									
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									Both >1.5m
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).	Y	Y									Both >1.5m
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									Vertical gappiness <0.5m for both

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	N									H1: gaps <10% H2: gaps >10%
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	Y									H1:adjacent habitat frequently mown. H2: adjacent habitats left unmown/ ungrazed
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	Y									H1: >20% cover H2: <20% cover
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									None recorded
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).	Y	Y									None recorded
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.	N/A	N									Mature trees only
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.	N/A	Y									All trees healthy

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:	Moderate

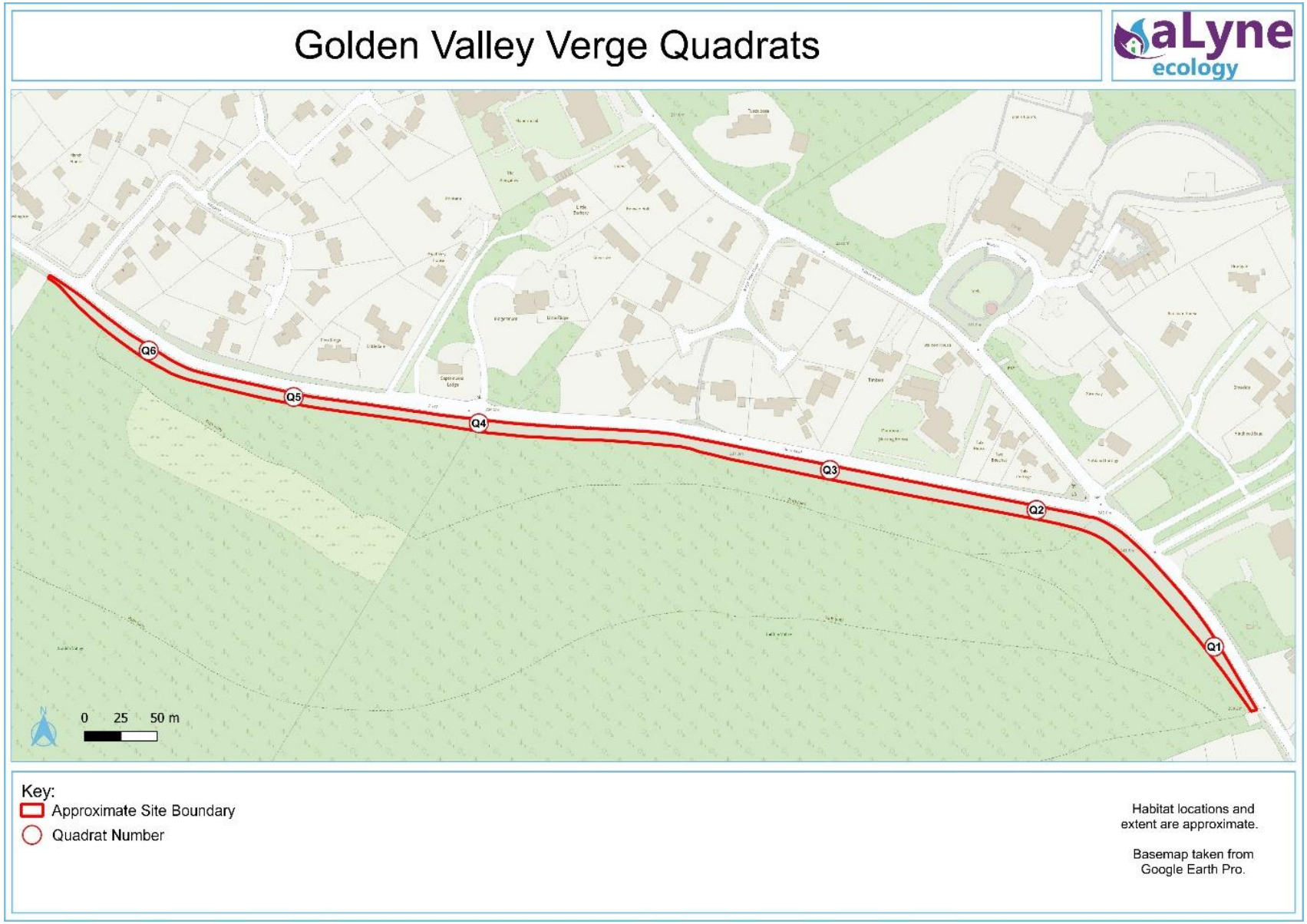
Condition categories for hedgerows with trees		
Category	**Category Requirements**	**Metric score**
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional 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:	Good

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score
Native hedgerow could be further enhanced to species-rich. Leave areas of undisturbed ground adjacent to all hedgerows.

16. Appendix 5 – Golden Valley Verge Quadrats

Quadrat Number	What3Words	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
1	sedated.headlines.hamster	Annual meadow-grass	*Poa annua*	O
		Broad-leaved dock	*Rumex obtusifolium*	O
		Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	R
		Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	A
		Creeping cinquefoil	*Potentilla reptans*	R
		Rough meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*	F
		Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	O
		Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	F
2	purses.rooster.toothpick	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	F
		Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	O
		Common vetch	*Vicia sativa*	R
		Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	F
		Germander speedwell	*Veronica chamaedrys*	R
		Rough meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*	F
		Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	O
		White Clover	*Trifolium repens*	O
		Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	O
3	feathers.pinks.mural	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	O
		Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	O
		Hairy bittercress	*Cardamine hirsute*	R
		Self-heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	R
		Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	D
4	footballers.giggle.shutting	Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* agg.	R
		Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	R
		Rough meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*	A
		Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	R

Quadrat Number	What3Words	Common Name	Species Name	DAFOR
5	feed.earliest.manicured	Buckshorn plantain	*Plantago coronopus*	O
		Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	O
		Common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	R
		Common mouse-ear	*Cerastium fontanum*	R
		Common sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*	R
		Dove's-foot crane's-bill	*Geranium molle*	R
		Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	O
		Lesser trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*	A
		Sheep's sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*	F
		Wall speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*	R
		White clover	*Trifolium repens*	O
		Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	F
		Yorkshire-fog	*Holcus lanatus*	A
6	aviators.found.noun	Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	F
		Creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*	F
		Lesser stitchwort	*Stellaria graminea*	O
		Lesser trefoil	*Trifolium dubium*	O
		Rough meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*	F
		White clover	*Trifolium repens*	F
		Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	F


Golden Valley Verge Quadrats
aLyne ecology
Q6
Q5
Q4
Q3
Q2
Q1
0 25 50 m
Key:
Approximate Site Boundary
Quadrat Number
Habitat locations and extent are approximate.
Basemap taken from Google Earth Pro.

17. Appendix 6 – Further Ecological Enhancements

Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box (available from www.nhbs.com)

Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box (available from www.nhbs.com)

Vivara Pro WoodStone Starling Nest Box (available from www.nhbs.com)

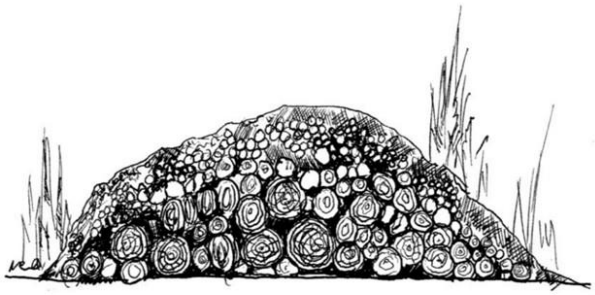
National Trust Apex Insect House (available from www.nhbs.com)

Improved Cavity Bat Box (available from www.nhbs.com)

Improved Crevice Bat Box (available from www.nhbs.com)

Hedgehog House (available from www.nhbs.com)

Frogilo Frog & Toad House (available from www.nhbs.com)



Example of a reptile hibernaculum design (image provided by www.arguk.org)

18. Appendix 7 – BNG

18.1 Introduction

18.1.1 What is Biodiversity Net Gain?

Biodiversity Net Gain is defined as: "*Development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before, and an approach where developers works with local governments, wildlife groups, landowners and other stakeholders in order to support their priorities for nature conservation*" (Baker, Hoskin, & Butterworth, 2019). The UK's Good Practice Principles for Biodiversity Net Gain provides a framework for development projects to show that they are following good practice (Baker, Hoskin, & Butterworth, 2019).

Biodiversity Net Gain has been described as a measurable target for development projects, where impacts on biodiversity are outweighed by a clear mitigation hierarchy approach to first avoid and then minimise impacts, including through restoration and/or compensation. Adhering to these Biodiversity Net Gain principles will help in underpinning good practice for achieving and sustaining Biodiversity Net Gain. Biodiversity compensation should be planned for a sustained net gain over at least the lifetime of the development (often 25-30 years), with the objective of Biodiversity Net Gain management continuing in the future.

Biodiversity Net Gain should be proportionate to the scale of the development and scale of biodiversity impact, fit in with the project's lifespan and have the appropriate level of detail for the complexity of the Biodiversity Net Gain targets.

18.2 Legislation and Policy Drivers

For some time, the requirement to include ecological enhancements in development projects has been supported by the National Planning Policy Framework (HM Government, 2023) and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006 (HM Government, 2006). Both place a requirement on Local Planning Authorities to thread ecological enhancement requirements through regional and local planning policy.

The forthcoming Environment Bill will make the implementation of Biodiversity Net Gain mandatory for development projects. Part 3(1) of Schedule 15 of the Environment Bill makes it clear that planning authorities will only approve a Biodiversity Net Gain plan if they are satisfied with the following:

1. The existing pre-development biodiversity value of the site is identified.
2. The proposed post-development biodiversity value of the site is as specified in the Biodiversity Net Gain plan.
3. That any required off-site Biodiversity Net Gain is formally registered and allocated and delivers sufficient gain.
4. That any biodiversity credits specified in the plan have been purchased.
5. Overall, the Biodiversity Net Gain objective has been met.

Local Planning Authorities will be required to prepare Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS), which will provide the local framework for the delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain and inform the development planning process. In the meantime, Biodiversity Net Gain plans should be aligned to existing local plan biodiversity targets and Supplementary Planning documents.

18.3 Biodiversity Net Gain Principles

The following principles are taken from Biodiversity Net Gain. Good Practice Principles for Development (Baker, Hoskin, & Butterworth, 2019).

18.3.1 Principle 1 – Applying the Mitigation Hierarchy

Do everything possible to first avoid and then minimise impacts on biodiversity. Only as a last resort, and in agreement with external decision-makers where possible, compensate for losses that cannot be avoided. If compensating for losses within the development footprint is not possible or does not generate the most benefits for nature conservation, then offset biodiversity losses by gains elsewhere.

18.3.2 Principle 2 – Avoid Losing Biodiversity that cannot be Offset by Gains Elsewhere

Avoid impacts on irreplaceable biodiversity – these impacts cannot be offset to achieve No Net Loss or Net Gain.

18.3.3 Principle 3 – Be Inclusive and Equitable

Engage stakeholders early, and involve them in designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the approach to Net Gain. Achieve Net Gain in partnership with stakeholders where possible and share the benefits fairly among stakeholders.

18.3.4 Principle 4 – Address Risks

Mitigate difficulty, uncertainty, and other risks to achieving Net Gain. Apply well-accepted ways to add contingency when calculating biodiversity losses and gains in order to account for any remaining risks, as well as to compensate for the time between the losses occurring and the gains being fully realised.

18.3.5 Principle 5 – Make a Measurable Net Gain Contribution

Achieve a measurable, overall gain for biodiversity and the services ecosystems provide while directly contributing towards nature conservation priorities.

18.3.6 Principle 6 – Achieve the Best Outcomes for Biodiversity

Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity by using robust, credible evidence and local knowledge to make clearly justified choices when:

- Delivering compensation that is ecologically equivalent in type, amount and condition, and that accounts for the location and timing of biodiversity losses.
- Compensating for losses of one type of biodiversity by providing a different type that delivers greater benefits for nature conservation.
- Achieving Net Gain locally to the development while also contributing towards nature conservation priorities at local, regional, and national levels.
- Enhancing existing or creating new habitat.
- Enhancing ecological connectivity by creating more bigger, better, and joined areas for biodiversity.

18.3.7 Principle 7 – Be Additional

Achieve nature conservation outcomes that demonstrably exceed existing obligations (i.e., do not deliver something that would occur anyway).

18.3.8 Principle 8 – Create a Net Gain Legacy

Ensure Net Gain generates long-term benefits by:

- Engaging stakeholders and jointly agreeing practical solutions that secure Net Gain in perpetuity.
- Planning for adaptive management and securing dedicated funding for long-term management.

- Designing Net Gain for biodiversity to be resilient to external factors, especially climate change
- Mitigating risks from other land uses.
- Avoiding displacing harmful activities from one location to another.
- Supporting local-level management of Net Gain activities.

18.3.9 Principle 9 – Optimise Sustainability

Prioritise Biodiversity Net Gain and, where possible, optimise the wider environmental benefits for a sustainable society and economy.

18.3.10 Principle 10 – Be Transparent

Communicate all Net Gain activities in a transparent and timely manner, sharing the learning with all stakeholders.

18.4 Exclusions

Biodiversity Net Gain does not apply to statutory designated sites (i.e., Sites of Special Scientific Interest – SSSIs) or irreplaceable habitats (i.e., ancient woodlands).

18.5 Biodiversity Net Gain Processes and Pathways

The following is a summary of the process of designing a Biodiversity Net Gain plan, once the feasibility of the plan has been tested, the mitigation hierarchy has been applied to the project and the pre and post development baseline biodiversity of a sites' individual features have been measured.

- Consider and justify choices for delivering Biodiversity Net Gain, including whether to deliver the same or different type of habitat, locating either within or outside of the site, enhancing existing habitats, or creating new habitats, creating more, bigger and better linked habitats, improving the quality of local wildlife sites, optimising social and economic benefits and being additional.
- Deliver like-for-like or better (trading in kind, trading between low distinctiveness habitats, trading carefully between moderate distinctiveness habitats, trading up where possible and appropriate and not trading between high distinctiveness habitats).
- Designing enhancement measures to deliver local biodiversity objectives and achieve net gains in features affected by the development in ways which contribute towards strategic policies.
- Avoid or minimise time-lags between losses and delivery.
- Avoid or minimise risks to delivering Biodiversity Net Gain.
- Measure the predicted net gain for individual habitats using the same metrics throughout.
- Specify timescales for the long-term.
- Develop a Biodiversity Net Gain management and monitoring plan.

18.6 Measuring Biodiversity Net Gain

Defra have produced the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (DEFRA, 2023) to measure Biodiversity Net Gain. The metric is based on the following parameters. Full details can be found in Natural England Joint Publication JP029 – The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Supplement.

- Habitat condition.
- Distinctiveness.

A summary of these parameters is provided in the following sections:

18.6.1 Habitat Condition

The 'condition' component of quality measures the biological 'working-order' of a habitat type judged against the perceived ecological optimum state for that particular habitat. It is – therefore – a means of measuring variation in quality of patches of the same habitat type (i.e., an 'intra-habitat' quality measure) rather than a measure of quality between habitat types (i.e., an 'inter-habitat' quality measure) – which is assessed through the 'distinctiveness' of habitats. Full details of how habitat condition is assessed is provided in Natural England Joint Publication JP029.

18.6.2 Distinctiveness

In the Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitats have been assigned to distinctiveness bands based on the following criteria of distinguishing features:

- Total amount of remaining habitat in England (its rarity).
- Percentage of habitat protected in SSSI: where less is protected in SSSI's, it is considered of higher distinctiveness.
- UK Priority Habitat Status: Priority Habitats area classed as High or Very High.
- European Red List Categories for the habitat.

Distinctiveness categories are as follows:

Distinctiveness Band	Criterion Threshold
Very High Distinctiveness	Small amount of remaining habitat with a lot of it unprotected by designation. Endangered or Critical European red List habitats.
High Distinctiveness	Remaining Priority Habitats not in very high distinctiveness band & other red list of habitats.
Medium Distinctiveness	Non-Priority Habitats with significant wildlife benefit and 1 replaceable Priority Habitat (Arable field Margins).
Low Distinctiveness	Agricultural and Urban land use of lower biodiversity value.
Very Low Distinctiveness	Urban – with artificial structure which are un-vegetated, unsealed surface or built linear features of very low biodiversity value.

18.6.3 Strategic Significance

The following options are available in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric for Strategic Significance:

- Within area formally identified in local strategy (high strategic significance).
- Local ecologically desirable, but not in local strategy (medium strategic significance).
- Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy (low strategic significance).

18.7 Management and Monitoring

Costed management and monitoring plans are essential to the success of Biodiversity Net Gain. Plans should keep track of timing, extent, quality, and condition.

The purpose of monitoring is to determine success or failure, gives an early warning system when aspects of management are not working and provides an opportunity to plan for remedial measures (adaptive management). Monitoring needs to take into consideration frequency, duration, timing, and costs. The results of monitoring need to be clearly documented.

Management and monitoring plans should set out activities over at least 5 years, with objectives for the longer-term.

The responsibility for management can fall to the main contractor, a broker, a local stakeholder, or a third-party company.