

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Survey site:

Hurstpierpoint College, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, West Sussex BN6 9JS

Client:

Dan Higgins

Report date:

29th May 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with Mid Sussex District Council. The proposal is described as “the erection of four dwellings with associated amenity gardens”.

Survey methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: [PEA Methodology and Legislation - 2024](#).

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Industry Guidelines and Standards

This report has been written with due consideration to:

- British Standard 42020 (2013). Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.
- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. 2nd edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2018). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Version 1.1. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2020). Guidelines for Accessing, Using and Sharing Biodiversity Data in the UK. 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Construction Industry Research and Information Association & Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2019). Biodiversity Net Gain – Good Practice Principles for Development.

Proportionality

The work involved in preparing and implementing all ecological surveys, impact assessments and measures for avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement should be proportionate to the predicted degree of risk to biodiversity and to the nature and scale of the proposed development. Consequently, the decision-maker should only request supporting information and conservation measures that are relevant, necessary and material to the application in question. Similarly, the decision-maker and their consultees should ensure that any comments and advice made over an application are also proportionate.

The desk studies and field surveys undertaken to provide a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) might in some cases be all that is necessary.

(BS 42020, 2013)

Executive Summary

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Dan Higgins to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Hurstpierpoint College, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, West Sussex BN6 9JS (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for “the erection of four dwellings with associated amenity gardens”.

The proposed development results in **-85.03** biodiversity net loss in habitat/area units and **-100%** biodiversity net loss in hedgerow/linear units. Mandatory 10% biodiversity net gain is not achieved.

The required units must be purchased from a third party provider:

| | Area units | Linear Units | Watercourse |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|-------------|
| % Change | -85.03 | -100% | N/A |
| Units required for a 10% net gain | 2.25 (0.31 units to be heathland and shrub units medium distinctiveness, 1.57 units to be tree units medium distinctiveness, 0.14 units to be grassland low distinctiveness) | 0.2 | N/A |

Alternatively, 61m of native hedgerow may be planted (instead of the purchase of 0.2 linear units).

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1.0 Introduction and Context

1.1 Background

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Dan Higgins to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Hurstpierpoint College, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, West Sussex BN6 9JS (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for “the erection of four dwellings with associated amenity gardens”. A plan showing the proposed development is provided in Appendix 1.

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric – BN6 9JS
- PEA Report for the site.

1.2 Site Location, Geology and Landscape Context

The site is located in Hurstpierpoint, East Sussex at National Grid Reference TQ 29166 17806 and has an area of approximately 0.09Ha, comprising grassland, scrub, scattered trees and hedgerows. The off-site BNG area is approximately 0.3Ha of frequently managed, modified grassland. The site is surrounded by arable fields, pockets of woodland and extensive networks of hedgerows. Hurstpierpoint college is approximately 250m south-west of the site. The site is situated within a rural context, with urban areas approximately 1km south-west and 1km north-east of the site. A site location plan can be found in Appendix 2.

1.3 BNG Informative

BNG is a specific, measurable outcome of project activities that deliver demonstrable and quantifiable benefits to biodiversity compared to the baseline situation. In order to achieve BNG, a project must be able to demonstrate that it has followed all 10 of the Principles of Biodiversity Net Gain (as outlined in the British Standard 8683:2021 Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain).

The legalised Environment Act (2021) requires developments in England to demonstrate a measurable net gain in biodiversity and sets a target of a minimum of 10% BNG for all developments. It also stipulates that a management plan with a minimum 30-year term, should be adopted to ensure biodiversity net gain can be delivered. The Environment Act (2021) states biodiversity net gain is mandatory for sites over 0.5ha as of February 2024. The requirement for biodiversity net gain is also enshrined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021). The DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric is the widely accepted tool used to calculate BNG. It enables the calculation of habitat value pre- and post-development in order to determine the overall change in biodiversity value as a result of the proposed development. The Biodiversity Metric has separate BNG assessments for areas of habitat, hedgerows and watercourses. The biodiversity value of a site should be maximised. However, it may not always be possible to achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain within a site and therefore the Statutory Biodiversity Metric can also account for offsite habitat creation, where land is available. Alternatively, developers can seek to provide an agreed financial contribution to an appropriate third party (such as the Local Authority, the UK Government or another landowner) to deliver the required biodiversity net gain elsewhere on their behalf.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Baseline Biodiversity Value

The baseline BNG Calculation was informed by the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Arbtech, 2025). A baseline habitat plan is provided in Appendix 3.

Habitat Classification

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal classified the habitats on site according to The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023).

Habitat Area/Length

The area or length of each habitat was calculated using qGIS software. In calculating the area or length of each habitat, habitats which occur as two or more isolated parcels across the site were combined, where they were deemed to be of a similar composition and condition. Distinctions were made between habitats to be retained (i.e. left as found in baseline), enhanced (i.e. improved condition) or lost (i.e. destroyed by proposed development).

Areas of scattered trees were calculated using the Tree Helper tool within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Class sizes for urban trees are set out in Table 8-1 of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2023).

Habitat Condition

Habitat condition was assessed using the relevant condition assessment sheets found in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2023).

Strategic Significance

Strategic significance was assigned for each habitat based upon a review of the following:

- Ecological value
- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the local plan

2.2 Post Development Biodiversity Value

The post development BNG Calculation was informed by the proposed plan which is included in Appendix 1. A post development habitat plan is provided in Appendix 4.

Habitat Classification

Proposed habitats were translated to their equivalents in the UK Habitat Classification using The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023) and the information provided within the proposed plan.

Habitat Area/Length

The area or length of each proposed habitat was calculated using qGIS software. In calculating the area or length of each habitat, habitats which occur as two or more isolated parcels across the site were combined, where they were deemed to be of similar composition and condition. Distinctions were made between habitats to be retained (i.e. left as found in baseline), enhanced (i.e. improved condition) or newly created.

Areas of scattered trees were calculated using the Tree Helper tool within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Class sizes for urban trees are set out in Table 8-1 of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2023).

Habitat Condition

Target habitat condition for each proposed habitat was determined assessed using the Temporal Multipliers Tool and the Enhancement Temporal Multipliers Tool included in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric spreadsheet as well as the relevant condition assessment sheets found in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2023). This is based on the assumption that a 30-year management plan will be adopted for the site.

Strategic Significance

Strategic significance was assigned for each proposed habitat based upon a review of the following:

- Likely ecological value
- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the local plan

2.3 Limitations

No specific limitations

3.0 Results

3.1 Baseline Habitats

Table 1 details the baseline habitats present within the site along with their area/length, condition and strategic significance.

Table 1: Baseline Biodiversity Value

| Habitat | Area (ha)/ Length (km) | Description | Condition Assessment | Strategic Significance |
|---|--|---|----------------------|--|
| Artificial, unvegetated, unsealed surface | 0.003 | There is a small area of gravel driveway within the site. | N/A | Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy |
| Developed land, sealed surface | 0.0017 | There is a small area of timber decking within the site. | N/A | Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy |
| Bramble scrub | 0.0765 | The majority of the site comprises bramble scrub with scattered trees (species including goat willow, sycamore, cherry laurel, European holly). The ground flora consists of primrose, cuckoopint, ragwort, nettles, ivy and bramble. | N/A | Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy |
| Modified grassland | 0.0483 | The south-east of the site is comprised of grassland. | Good | Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy |
| Individual tree | 0.0448 (small) 0.0163 (medium) 0.0733 (large) =0.1344 | One medium goat willow tree (T02) one small holly tree (T09), two large goat willow trees (T01 and T03) and a group of approximately 10 small trees including willow, common hazel and sycamore trees(G04) | Good | Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy |
| Native hedgerow | 0.04km | G03, G01, G02 Beech hedgerow to the south of the site, | Moderate | Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy |
| Ornamental hedgerow | 0.025km | Cherry Laurel hedgerow at the north-east and east of the site. | N/A | Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy |

3.2 Post Development Habitats

Table 2 details the post development habitats present within the site along with their area/length, condition and strategic significance. An assessment of the anticipated condition for each habitat (where relevant) is provided.

Table 2: Proposed Biodiversity Value

| Habitat | Area (ha) / Length (km) | Description | Target Condition | Strategic Significance |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Building | 0.0135 0.0089 | New buildings | N/A | Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy |
| Developed land, sealed surface | 0.0376 | Car parking and access areas | N/A | Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy |
| Vegetated garden | 0.0769 | Amenity lawn gardens | N/A | Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy |
| Individual tree | 0.0489 | Three new trees, medium sized | Good | Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy |

Areas of Habitat

The baseline area/habitat value of the site is 2.37 units, comprised of 0.29 units of modified grassland, 0.31 units of bramble scrub, 1.77 units of individual tree and 0 units of artificial, unvegetated, unsealed surface and developed land, sealed surface (no biodiversity value).

The post development habitat value of the site is 0.36 units comprised of 0.15 units of vegetated garden, 0.21 units of new trees, and 0 units of building and developed land, sealed surface (no biodiversity value)

This results in **-85.03% biodiversity net loss**.

Hedgerows

The baseline linear/hedgerow value of the site is 0.19 units, comprised of 0.16 units of native hedgerow and 0.03 units of ornamental hedgerow.

The post development habitat value of the site is 0 units, as there are no hedgerows.

This results in **-100% biodiversity net loss**.

4.0 Recommendations to Deliver BNG

4.1 Discussion

The proposed development results in **-85.03** biodiversity net loss in habitat/area units and **-100%** biodiversity net loss in hedgerow/linear units. Mandatory 10% biodiversity net gain is not achieved.

4.2 Landscaping

To maximise the biodiversity value of the site itself, the following alterations to the current landscaping proposals could be considered:

- The addition of bird boxes and bat boxes integrated into the proposed building (No impact to the biodiversity metric)
- The addition of a minimum of 61m of native hedgerow (this will result in 0.2 linear units, which is a +10.37% biodiversity net gain of linear units). This can be planted in the off-site area, within the land ownership boundary, to the immediate north of the site red line boundary.

4.3 Biodiversity Offsetting

Based on the proposed plans, it is unlikely that net gain will be achieved by ways of habitat creation/enhancement without significant changes to the proposals on site or require unfeasible commitments off-site. As such, a financial contribution to off-site ecological enhancements (i.e. purchasing biodiversity units) within an approved scheme is required to make up the +10% net gain for area-based habitat units. The mechanism for securing this off-setting will need to be proposed to and confirmed by the LPA and would be linked to the application through a planning obligation Section 106 (s106) agreement. The proposed habitat compensation must be of an appropriate distinctiveness to meet the trading rules of BNG.

According to the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric there is a unit deficit of **2.25 habitat units** (0.31 units to be heathland and shrub units medium distinctiveness, 1.57 units to be tree units medium distinctiveness, 0.14 units to be grassland low distinctiveness) **and 0.2 linear units** (native hedgerow) and this will need to be provided to offset the loss in biodiversity and achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain.

Planting a minimum of 61m of native hedgerow will result in +10.37% biodiversity net gain in linear units, which will negate the need for the purchase of 0.2 linear units.

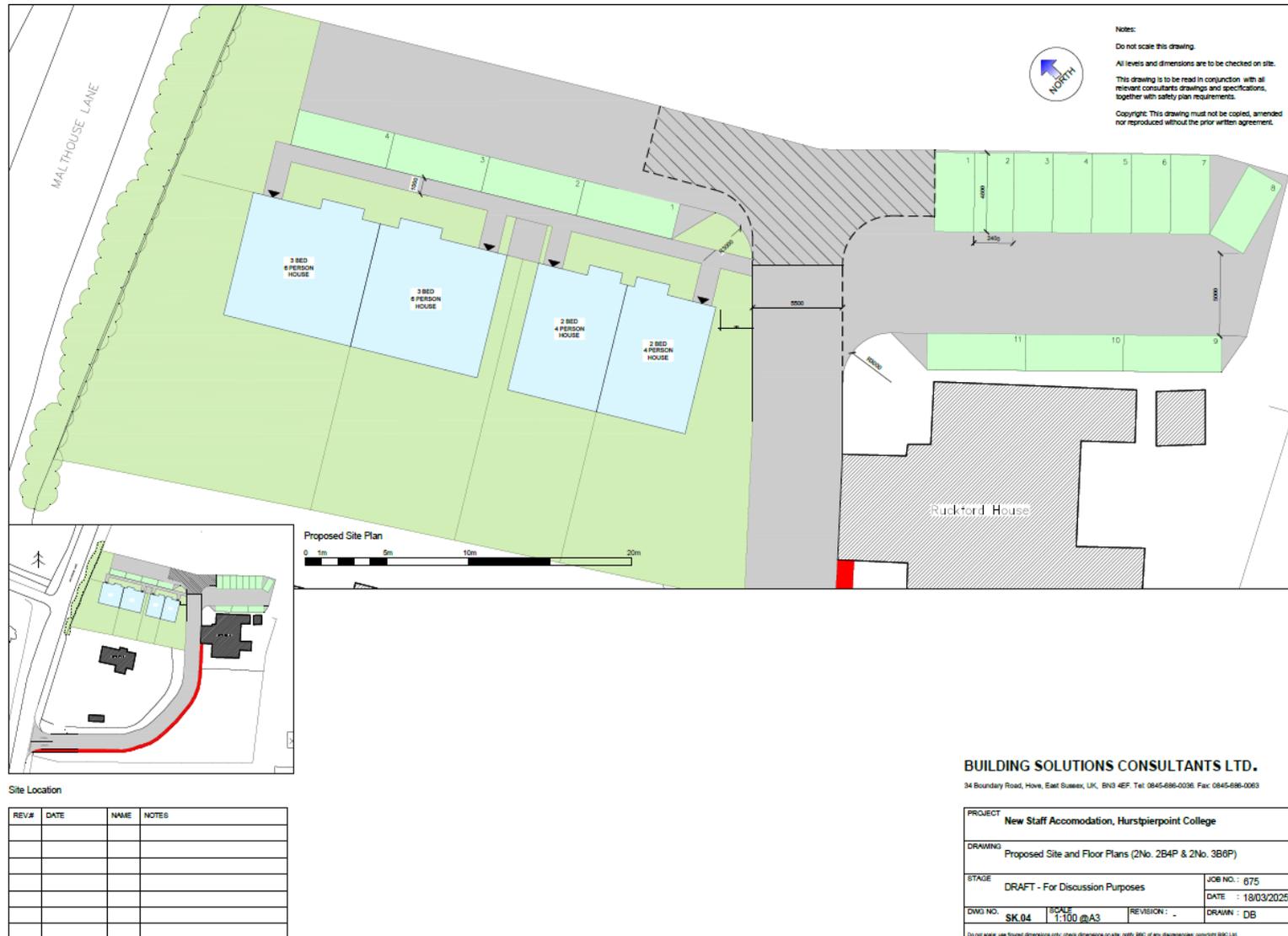
A Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) and Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) must be produced for the site. This should include recommendations for the implementation, management and monitoring of the site for at least 30 years to ensure that biodiversity net gain is delivered.

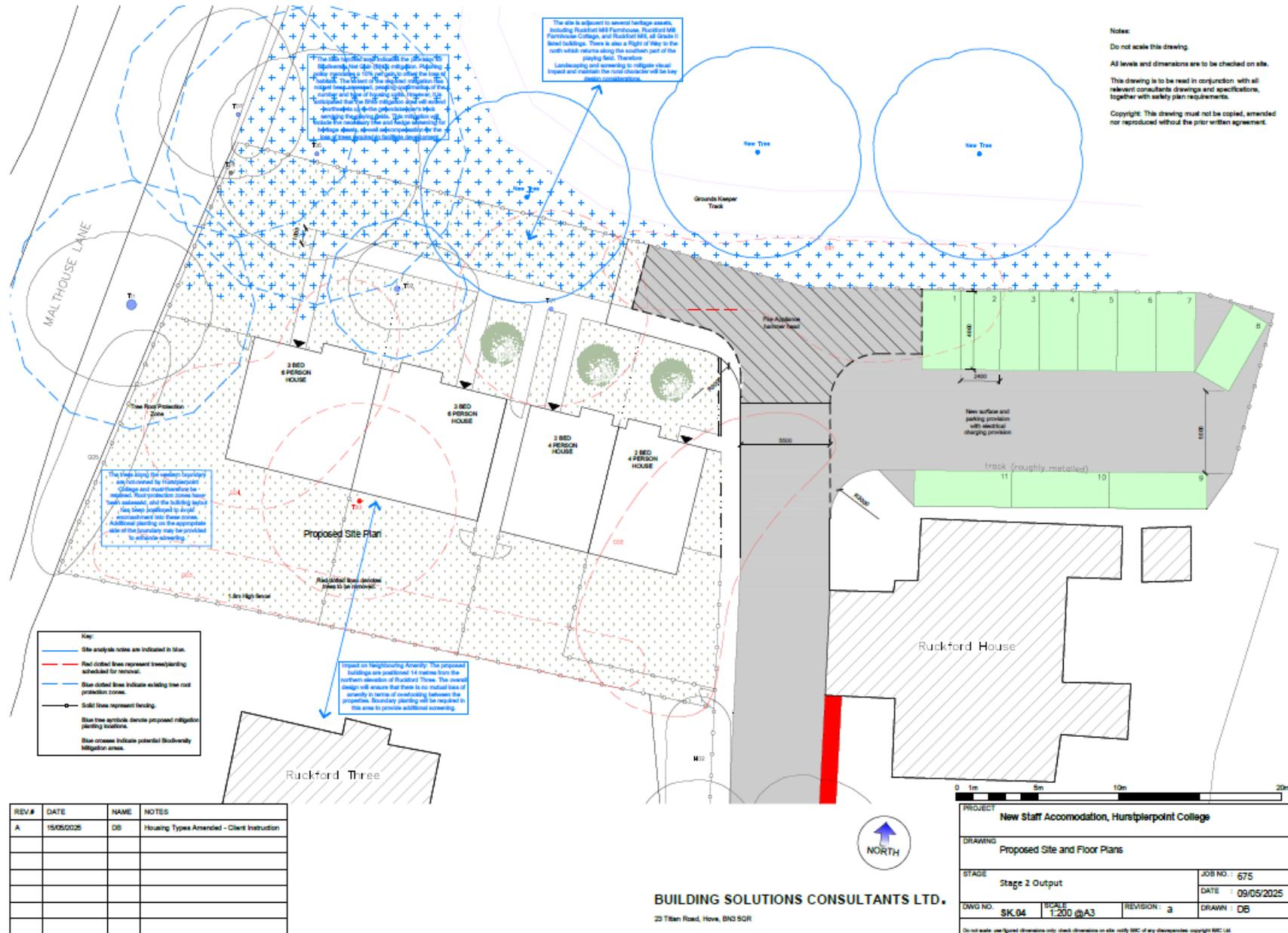
These additional requirements can only be actioned following the finalisation of the BNG assessment – be it on-site or off-site net gains sought.

5.0 Bibliography

- Arbtech (2025) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Preliminary Roost Assessment
- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.
- CIEEM-CIRIA-IEMA (2019) Biodiversity Net Gain – Good Practice Principles for Development.
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2010). Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey a technique for environmental audit.
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/pub10_handbookforphase1habitatsurvey.pdf
- Natural England (2023). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric (JP039).
- Natural England (2023). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (JP039).
- Natural England (2023). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 1 - Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (JP039).
- Natural England (2023). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Technical Annex 2 – Technical Information (JP039).
- The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023)

Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan





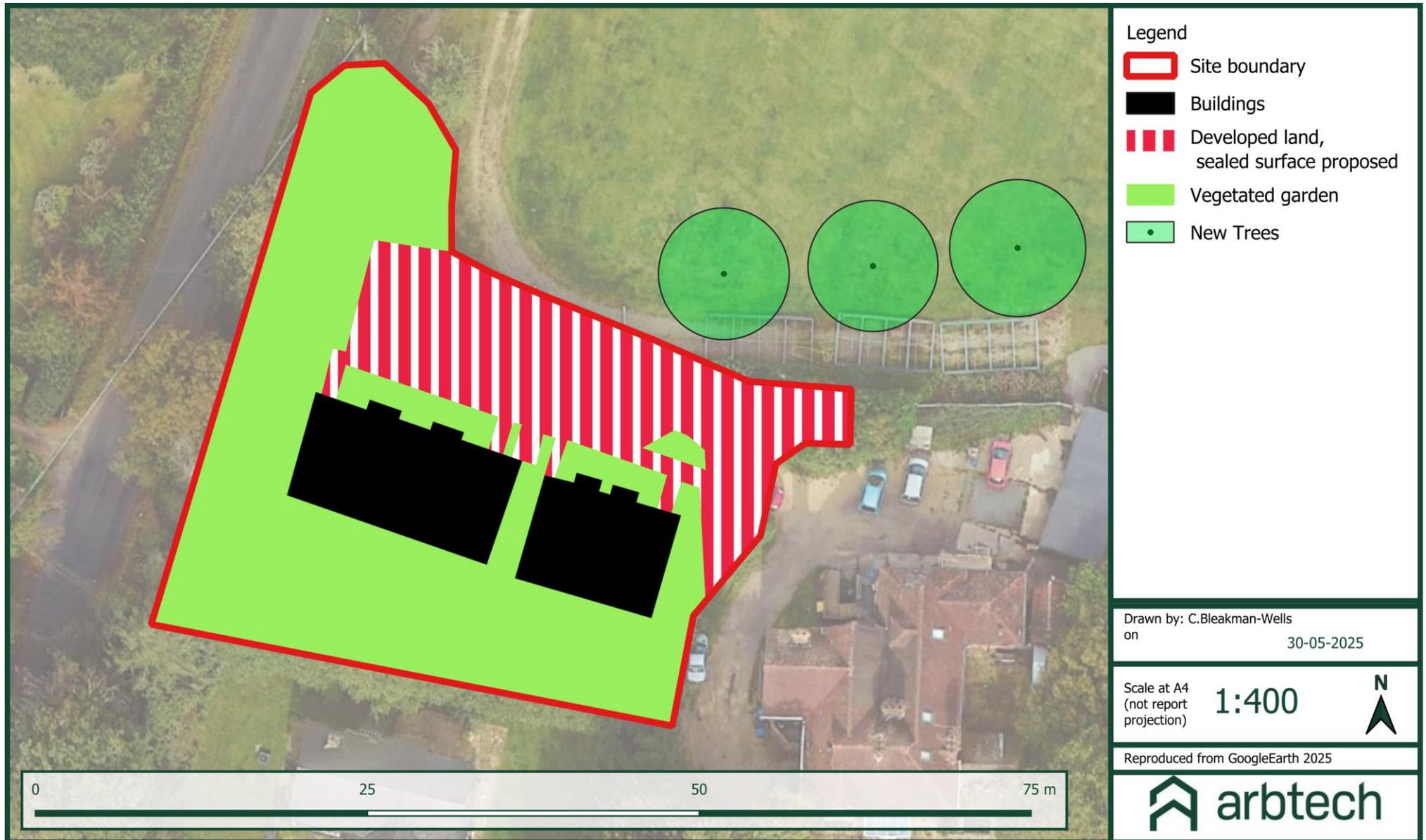
Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



Appendix 3: Baseline Habitat Plan



Appendix 4: Proposed Habitat Plan



Appendix 5: Metric Headline Results

| FINAL RESULTS | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---|
| Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement) | <i>Habitat units</i> | | | -2.02 | |
| | <i>Hedgerow units</i> | | | -0.19 | |
| | <i>Watercourse units</i> | | | 0.00 | |
| Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement) | <i>Habitat units</i> | | | -85.03% | Total net gain achieved is less than target set ▲ |
| | <i>Hedgerow units</i> | | | -100.00% | |
| | <i>Watercourse units</i> | | | 0.00% | |
| Trading rules satisfied? | | No - Check Trading Summaries ▲ | | | |
| Unit Type | Target | Baseline Units | Units Required | Unit Deficit | |
| <i>Habitat units</i> | 10.00% | 2.37 | 2.61 | 2.25 | |
| <i>Hedgerow units</i> | 10.00% | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.20 | |
| <i>Watercourse units</i> | 10.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | No additional watercourse units required to meet target ✓ |

Appendix 6: Condition Sheets

Individual Trees

| Condition Assessment Criteria | | Criterion passed (Yes or No) | Notes (such as justification) |
|---|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A | The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species). | Y | |
| B | The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion). | Y | |
| C | The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ . | N | |
| D | There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height. | Y | |
| E | Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark. | Y | |
| F | More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath. | N | |
| Number of criteria passed | | | |
| Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria) | Condition Assessment Score | Score Achieved ×/✓ | |
| Passes 5 or 6 criteria | Good (3) | | |
| Passes 3 or 4 criteria | Moderate (2) | ✓ | |
| Passes 2 or fewer criteria | Poor (1) | | |

Modified Grassland

| 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. | | |
| 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. | | |
| C | Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). | ✓ | |
| 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. | ✓ | |
| E | Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² . | ✓ | |
| F | Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%. | ✓ | |
| G | There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴). | ✓ | |
| | | Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No) | |
| | | Number of criteria passed | |
| 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) | | |

Hedgerow Condition Assessment

| Hedgerow favourable condition attributes | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E) | Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition' | Criteria description | Criterion passed (Yes or No) | Notes (such as justification) | |
| Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types | | | | | |
| A1. | Height | >1.5 m average along length | <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).</p> | ✓ | |
| A2. | Width | >1.5 m average along length | <p>The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees.</p> <p>Outgrowths (such as blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height.</p> <p>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).</p> | ✓ | |
| B1. | Gap - hedge base | Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length | <p>This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth.</p> <p>Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).</p> | ✓ | |
| B2. | Gap - hedge canopy continuity | Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m | <p>This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small).</p> <p>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).</p> | ✓ | |
| 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 | <p>This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow.</p> <p>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</p> | ✓ | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|---|--|
| | | · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least). | 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. | | |
| 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 <i>Urtica</i> spp., cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> and docks <i>Rumex</i> spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold. | Y | |
| 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 | |
| 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 | |
| E1. | Tree class | There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient ⁸), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow. | This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species. | | |
| E2. | Tree health | At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity. | This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens. | | |

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

| Condition categories for hedgerows without trees | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Category | Category Requirements | Metric Score |
| Good | No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group. | 3 |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Moderate | No more than 4 failures in total; AND <u>Does not fail both attributes</u> 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 <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition). | 1 |
| Score achieved: | | 2 |
| Condition categories for hedgerows with trees | | |