Report

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Campsfield IRC

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C06	09.03.26	Minor amends	CF	CF	CF

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Ecology reports are considered valid for 12 to 36 months after the survey date(s) depending on survey type and findings. Should the development not commence within the validity period, the survey(s) should be repeated, and the report updated.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) report has been prepared by Sweco on behalf of Edgingtons Architects for The Home Office and relates to proposed development at Campsfield Immigration Removal Centre (IRC), Kidlington, Oxfordshire, OX5 1RE (National grid ref: SP 47476 14611).

Proposals relating to this application are understood to involve the expansion of Campsfield IRC comprising the development of new accommodation blocks and ancillary supporting accommodation, the conversion of existing site infrastructure, demolition of existing structures, creation of additional car parking, landscaping and associated site infrastructure, as shown on Edgingtons Architects Indicative Site Plans (see Drawings section).

The findings of the various ecological surveys are detailed within Sweco's Ecological Impact Assessment [1]. In summary:

- An initial ecological desk study, UK habitat classification (UKHab) survey and protected species scoping survey was undertaken for the site on 15 September 2022; the results were initially discussed within the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report (PEAR) [2].
- A UKHab survey and protected species scoping survey was undertaken for the site on 14 December 2022; the results were originally discussed within an EcIA which also includes an initial BNG assessment [3].
- An update UKHab walkover and botanical survey was undertaken on 02 June 2023 across the site, focussing on habitats within the southwest field, garage area and northern field. Another update walkover was undertaken on 24 May 2025. The findings are reported within Sweco's EcIA [1].

The scope of this document is to:

- Detail the results of the Metric calculations to demonstrate whether the site will result in the target 10% net gain for biodiversity.
- Outline aims and objectives of agreed ecological enhancement and habitat creation to achieve BNG for the Proposed Development.

1.2 Site Description

The Campsfield IRC site is situated to the northwest of Kidlington (NGR: SP 47476 14611).

The proposed development area is divided into two separate sections within the site boundary: a western fenced area of grassland, permanent and temporary structures with associated hardstanding within the central main area; and to the north another grassland field with abandoned garages adjacent to the existing entrance road and car park. The remaining areas within the land ownership boundary, outside of the scope of the survey, comprise areas of grassland and woodland as well as the Kidlington ambulance station and police training compound with associated structures and hardstanding.

Further from the site is Oxford Airport to the north, industrial developments to the east, and agricultural land to the south and west.

These areas are shown on Figure 1 below.



Figure 1.1 Indicative Proposed Development Area (red line), and Land Ownership Boundary (red and yellow areas combined). *Map data: ©2026 Google Earth.*

2 Legislation and Policy Context

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric [4] (hereafter the 'Metric') has be used to calculate the post-development BNG of the project. The Environment Act 2021 legally requires all developments, with few exceptions, to deliver a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain, demonstrated via use of the Metric. According to the Act, if activities are carried out on a specific site on or after 30 January 2020, which result in a lower biodiversity value than otherwise would have been achieved (e.g. site clearance), then the biodiversity value should be calculated based on the value of the site prior to the activity commencing.

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031 [5] does not specify a minimum % biodiversity net gain target for applications; therefore, the national minimum of 10% net gain is considered applicable.

3 Methodology

3.1 Personnel

This report was produced by [redacted] BSc (Hons), Senior Ecologist who has over four years' experience, reviewed by [redacted] BSc (Hons) MCIEEM, Senior Ecologist who has over four years' experience and approved by Dr [redacted] PhD MA (Cantab) BA (Hons) CEcol MCIEEM MRSB, National Ecology Lead, who has over 20 years' experience in the field of ecology.

3.2 Biodiversity Metric Calculations

The Metric [4] was used to calculate the extent of BNG on the site. This was completed following the guidance within the Metric [4] technical supplement and user guide produced for the Metric.

The information entered into the Metric calculator comprised:

- Broad Habitat.
- Habitat Type (used to determine Distinctiveness).
- Area (ha) OR Length (km).
- Condition (N/A, Poor, Moderate, Good).
- Strategic Significance (whether the location is within the local plan (e.g. within a Biodiversity Opportunity Area) or not).

This data then provided a calculation of the Biodiversity Units (BU) for each habitat parcel which when summed gives the total BU of the site as a whole. The formula is set out below:

Baseline Biodiversity Unit = (Area x Distinctiveness x Condition) x (Strategic Significance)

The site baseline was taken to be the habitat types, their area and their condition on site during the UKHab survey and condition assessment undertaken on 15 September 2022, 14 December 2022 and June 2023 as well as supplementary data collected during subsequent site visits and protected species surveys, as reported within the EcIA [1]. Since the original UKHab survey, the site had changed extensively due to the refurbishment works and operation of the main area of the site located in the south. Within this main area, buildings had been demolished, re-rendered, and constructed and the small, vegetated areas of scrub and modified grassland had mostly been lost. Whilst the site conditions had changed since the original site visit, for the purpose of this assessment, the baseline conditions were taken to be the higher biodiversity value of the site as recorded during the initial site visits.

The Metric is divided into three sections: area-based habitats, hedgerow linear habitats, and watercourse linear features. The overall biodiversity score of the project is taken as the lowest-scoring change of these different habitat groups. There are no watercourses within the development boundary nor are any expected to be impacted by the works in the immediate surroundings and as such, watercourses do not feature within the BNG calculations for this site.

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031 [5] and the MAGIC website [6] were used to look at the location of priority habitats to assess whether the site is likely to be within the local strategy for habitat creation.

The habitats to be lost, retained and created were inferred from Edgingtons Architects landscaping block plans (see Drawings section). These habitats were assessed using the Metric condition assessments and professional judgement to determine whether they will reach poor, moderate or good condition post development [4], where applicable.

No detailed landscape plans (planting plans) have been received or assessed in relation to the development. Therefore, assumptions regarding habitat retention, creation and enhancement have been made to produce these calculations; the specifics of these assumptions are discussed within their relevant sections below.

3.3 Limitations

Unless stated specifically, drawings and plans are indicative only. As such, the position of features marked on the plans or drawings should not be taken as 100% accurate.

The Metric undertakes in-built calculations and occasionally has rounding differences therefore the numbers presented in this report may vary slightly from the numbers in the Metric (+/- 0.01 BU), however this does not alter the final results.

4 Biodiversity Metric Calculations

This section provides information regarding the on and off-site baseline and post development BU in accordance with the metric. Full details of the calculations are provided in the Metric issued with this report (Sweco document reference: 65215826-SWE-XX-XX-C-J-2001-C02).

4.1 Strategic Significance

The site location was classified within the category of 'area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy'. This was based on searches within the Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031 [5] which did not include the site within a local strategy. Whilst MAGIC [6] showed deciduous woodland located 70 m to the northwest of the site, this habitat is separate and isolated from the development and will not be impacted.

4.2 Baseline Biodiversity Value

The UKHab types and their equivalent BNG habitat type for the onsite baseline habitats are shown in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 below, and on the Sweco UK Habitat Plan (see Drawings section). The completed baseline condition assessment sheets for the onsite habitats are provided as Appendix A.

Important information and clarifications regarding these habitats are summarised below and are detailed further within the EcIA report [1]:

- The other neutral grassland habitat is split to distinguish between the southwestern and the northern fields:
  - The northern grassland has been categorised as 'Poor' condition due to achieving 0-2 criteria.
  - The southwestern grassland has been categorised as 'Moderate' condition due to achieving 3-5 criteria but failing criteria F due to recording <9 species per m2 when not including sub-optimal species.
- The modified grassland has been categorised as 'Moderate' condition due to passing 4-5 criteria.
- Bramble scrub, developed land; sealed surface, introduced shrub and artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface do not require condition assessments.
- The mixed scrub is split to distinguish between the habitat associated with the garages as well as the grasslands:
  - The garage mixed scrub has been categorised as 'Poor' condition due meeting 0-2 criteria.
  - The mixed scrub associated with the grasslands has been categorised as 'Moderate' due to meeting 3-4 criteria.
- The ruderal/ephemeral vegetation is categorised as 'Poor' condition due to meeting 0-1 criteria:
  - Ruderal / ephemera / vegetation comes under secondary code 81 in UKHab. On site this habitat is associated with the garages and a small area within the southwestern grassland.

- Of the 94 trees, 12 are recorded as small, 45 are recorded as medium and 37 as large; all trees have been categorised as 'Good' condition due to meeting 5-6 criteria:
    - Scattered trees come under secondary code 32 in UKHab.
    - The area of the individual trees was determined through use of the Urban Tree Helper table included within the Metric which determines the size class of a tree (small, medium, large or very large) through the diameter at breast height of the tree.
    - Individual trees are recorded in addition to the habitat underneath the canopy.
- The other native hedgerow was categorised as 'Good' condition due failing no more than two criteria in total as well as not failing more than one criterion in any functional group:
    - The hedge did not meet the necessary >5 woody species per 30 m to be categorised as 'Species Rich'.

Full details of the Metric calculations are provided in the appended Statutory Metric excel file titled 65207763-SWE-XX-XX-M-J-0001. The calculator summarises the baseline habitats present on site, with their assessed conditions, area and BU.

Table 4.1. Summary of the Baseline Area Habitats

UKHab Classification	BNG Habitat Type	Condition	Biodiversity Units
Other Neutral Grassland (g3c)	Other neutral grassland	Moderate	6.30
Other Neutral Grassland (g3c)	Other neutral grassland	Poor	3.93
Modified Grassland (g4)	Modified grassland	Moderate	1.08
Bramble Scrub (h3d)	Bramble scrub	Condition Assessment N/A	0.33
Mixed Scrub (h3h)	Mixed scrub	Moderate	2.34
Mixed Scrub (h3h)	Mixed scrub	Poor	0.76
Developed Land; Sealed Surface (u1b)	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A - Other	0.00
Secondary code 81 Ruderal/Ephemeral	Ruderal/Ephemeral	Poor	0.31
Artificial unvegetated; Unsealed Surface (u1c)	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	N/A - Other	0.00
Mosaic of Developed/Natural Surface (u1d)	Introduced shrub	Condition Assessment N/A	0.04
Secondary code 32 Scattered Tree (37 large,	Urban tree	Good	25.65

UKHab Classification	BNG Habitat Type	Condition	Biodiversity Units
45 medium and 12 small sizes)			

Table 4.2. Summary of the Baseline Linear Habitats

UKHab Classification	BNG Habitat Type	Condition	Biodiversity Units (BU)
Other Native Hedgerow (h2a6)	Native hedgerow	Good	2.28

The onsite baseline biodiversity units of the site total:

- Area habitats 40.74 BU
- Linear habitats 2.28 BU.

4.3 Post-development Biodiversity units

4.3.1 Habitats to be Retained/Enhanced

The post development habitats and their associated conditions were determined following review of Edgingtons Architects Proposed Landscaping Plans (see Drawings section).

The nature of the development being for security purposes has imposed restrictions on the extent and type of planting to be implemented within the majority of the development area. However, it is understood that effort has been made to maximise the retention of habitats as part of the design, especially those determined to be ecologically valuable.

Despite the absence of detailed landscape plans, the retention, loss and enhancement of certain habitats has been confirmed through liaison with the client and their intermediaries; pertinent information relating to lost, retained and enhanced habitats is summarised below:

- The majority of the onsite habitats will either be fully or partially lost as part of the development; this includes the other neutral grassland, modified grassland and ruderal / ephemeral vegetation.
- A small area of mixed scrub is anticipated to be retained.
- Of the 94 urban trees, the designs demonstrate retention of 9 large and 23 medium sized trees and the loss of 28 large, 22 medium and 12 small sized trees).
- The location of the native hedgerow is obscured within the provided site plans via provision of a cycle path; it has been assumed the habitat has been retained where possible, leading to the partial retention of 0.35 km.

4.3.2 Habitats to be Created

The proposed habitats to be created are summarised below:

- The creation of developed land; sealed surface relates to the core area of the development and associated access roadways and paths.
- The area of artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface is recognised as the Multi-use Games Area (MUGA).
- [redacted]
- In the absence of detailed landscape plans, the anticipated areas of soft landscaping and verges throughout the development area are assumed to comprise modified grassland at 'Moderate' condition.
- A broadleaved woodland (Moderate condition) is anticipated to be created within the north grassland field.
    - This will need to be confirmed through provision of detailed landscape plans.
- Additional 55 small trees (Moderate condition) will be planted across the site.
- A sedum green roof, comprising a similar composition of species as found within the garage area, is proposed to be installed atop the proposed cycle shelter.

4.4 Biodiversity Metric Results

The baseline onsite biodiversity units are 40.74 BU for area and 2.28 BU for linear habitats. For area habitats a total of 8.56 BU will be retained, with no units marked for enhancement. For linear habitats a total of 2.10 BU will be retained with no units marked for enhancement.

For area habitats, post-development results in a total delivery of -28.21 BU and an overall net loss of -69.25%. Therefore, to achieve the targeted 10% net gain the proposed development has a shortfall of 32.29 BU and the trading rules are not satisfied.

For linear habitats, post-development results in a total delivery of -0.18 BU and an overall net loss of -7.89%. Therefore, to achieve the targeted 10% net gain the proposed development has a shortfall of 0.41 BU and the trading rules are not satisfied.

No riverine habitats are considered within this assessment. The Metric calculations are summarised in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3. Summary of the Biodiversity Net Gain Results

Stage	Biodiversity Units	
	Area Habitats	Linear Habitats
Baseline	40.74	2.28
Lost	32.18	0.18

Retained	8.56	2.10
Enhanced	0.00	0.00
Created	3.97	0.00
Post-Development Total	12.53	2.10
Net Gain (biodiversity units)	**- 28.21 BU**	**- 0.18**
Net Gain (percentage)	**- 69.25 %**	**- 7.89 %**

4.5 Discussion

As discussed throughout this report, these calculations have been based on Edgingtons Architects landscaping block plans (see Drawings section) without the additional context of detailed landscape plans. Therefore, where assumptions have been made this has been done using best professional judgement. Landscape plans and confirmation of habitats lost, retained, enhanced and created will be needed prior to issuing in full. It should be noted that the figures presented within this report rely on the final landscape plans matching the habitat types and their targeted conditions as specified within the Metric that accompanies this report.

Based on the above calculations, the development needs to provide 32.29 BU for area habitats and 0.41 BU for linear habitats to achieve the targeted 10% net gain. Both the trading rules for area and linear habitats have not been satisfied; as a minimum, the following provisions are required in order to meet the trading standards:

- Area habitats
    - 10.23 BU for Medium distinctiveness (or higher) grassland
    - 3.32 BU for Medium distinctiveness (or higher) scrub
    - 16.51 BU for Medium distinctiveness (or higher) individual trees
    - 0.56 BU as any Low distinctiveness (or higher) habitat.
    - 1.67 BU, the remaining BU requirement to achieve 10% net gain, as any distinctiveness habitat.
- Linear habitats
    - 0.18 BU for Low distinctiveness (or higher) linear habitat.
    - 0.23 BU, the remaining BU requirement to achieve 10% net gain, as any distinctiveness habitat.

Assuming the development design can be amended, it is recommended that on site habitat enhancement and creation is maximised to reduce the BU deficit of the development. However, it is considered unlikely that this deficit can be entirely offset through these provisions and therefore is recommended the option of offsite credit purchase via a habitat bank be explored at the earliest opportunity.

5 Conclusions

The current proposed development design achieves an overall net loss of -28.21 BU (-69.25%) for area habitats and an overall net loss of -0.18 BU (-7.89%) for linear habitats. As such, to achieve 10% net gain the proposed development has a shortfall of 32.29 BU for area habitats 0.41 BU for linear habitats.

In order to satisfy the trading rules for area habitats, of the 32.29 BU required it is necessary to provide 10.23 BU of Medium distinctiveness (or higher) grassland, 3.32 BU of Medium distinctiveness (or higher) scrub, 16.51 BU of Medium distinctiveness (or higher) individual trees, and 0.56 BU of Low distinctiveness (or higher) habitat. These trading standard rules could also all be met if a single high or very high distinctiveness habitat was created (to the correct total unit amount).

In order to satisfy the trading rules for linear habitats, of the 0.41 BU required it is necessary to provide 0.18 BU of Low (or higher) linear habitats.

It is considered unlikely that this deficit can be entirely offset through the provision of additional habitats onsite. Offsite credit purchase is therefore likely to be required to achieve the targeted 10% biodiversity net gain.

6 References

[1] Sweco UK Ltd, “Ecological Imapct Assessment: Campsfield IRC. Reference 65207763-SWE-XX-XX-T-J-0010-C03,” 2026.

[2] Sweco UK Ltd, Preliminary Ecological Appraisal: Campsfield IRC. Reference 65207763-SWE-ZZ-XX-T-J-0001, 2022.

[3] Sweco UK Ltd, Ecological Impact Assessment And Biodiversity Metric Calculations: Campsfield IRC. Reference 65207763-SWE-XX-XX-T-J-0002, 2023.

[4] Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, “Statutory biodiversity metric calculation tool,” 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides.

[5] Cherwell District Council, “The Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031,” 2016. [Online]. Available: https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/downloads/download/45/adopted-cherwell-local-plan-2011-2031-part-1-incorporating-policy-bicester-13-re-adopted-on-19-december-2016.

[6] MAGIC, “Site Check,” [Online]. Available: https://magic.defra.gov.uk/. [Accessed March 2024].

Drawings

Edgingtons Architects drawings:

243925-15206-EDG-ZZZ-XX-DR-A-0012-S2-D0100-P03: Indicative Site Plan, Sheet 1

243925-15206-EDG-ZZZ-XX-DR-A-0013-S2-D0100-P03: Indicative Site Plan, Sheet 2

243925-15206-EDG-ZZZ-XX-DR-A-0014-S2-D0100-P03: Indicative Landscaping Plan, Sheet 1

243925-15206-EDG-ZZZ-XX-DR-A-0015-S2-D0100-P03: Indicative Landscaping Plan, Sheet 2

Sweco drawings:

65207763-SWE-XX-XX-D-J-0115-C02: UK Habitat Plan – Baseline

65207763-SWE-XX-XX-D-J-0117-C03: UK Habitat Plan – Post-development



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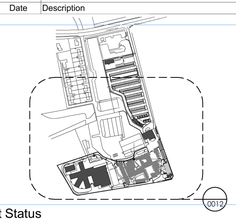
Notes

Denotes area of IRC Campsfield

New External Plant

Rev.	Date	Description
P03	05.09.2025	Stage 2 Final Issue
P02	06.06.2025	Stage 2 Issue
P01	18.04.2025	First Issue

Key Plan



Project Status
RIBA Stage 2

Client
Home Office

Project
Campsfield IRC

2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF, United Kingdom

Project Description / Site
Campsfield IRC

Project Address
Kidlington, Oxfordshire
OX5 1RE

Building Type

Drawing Title
Indicative Site Plan - Sheet 1

Originator Logo
EDGINGTONS ARCHITECTS

Drawn By	KS	Date	20.03.2025
Checked By	MSR	Date	31.03.2025
Approved By	ISR	Date	31.03.2025

Drawing Number
243925-15206-EDG-ZZZ-XX-DR-A-0012-S2-D0100

Sheet No.	Scale	Orig. Sheet Size	Rev.
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Official

Suitability
S2

Tolerance Rev. P01



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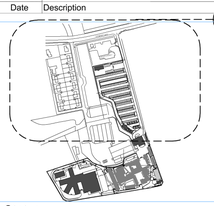
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Approved By	MSR	Date	31.03.2025

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Sheet No.	Scale	Orig. Sheet Size	Rev.
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Suitability
S2

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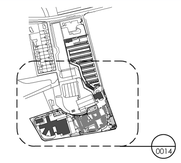
Denotes area of IRC Campsfield

LEGEND

- New builds
- Refurbishment
- Existing fence/ boundry for pump house
- Existing buildings
- Hard standing for external plant
- Fence
- Benches
- New External Double/ Single Gate
- Existing External Double/ Single Gate
- Coloured tarmac 1
- Coloured tarmac 2
- Porous Surface
- Grass
- Astroturf
- Planting
- Existing Areas
- Road
- Concrete Hardstanding
- Bio Diverse Planting Area
- Woodland Path
- Existing Trees
- New Trees

Rev.	Date	Description
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Key Plan



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243925-15206-EDG-ZZZ-XX-DR-A-0014-S2-D0100

Sheet No.	Scale	Orig. Sheet Size	Rev.
1 of 2	1:500	@ A1	P03

Data Security Classification
Official

Suitability
S2

Tekla:v4 Rev: P01



NORTH

Upon completion Car Parking Schedule:
238 No. Standard Bays - Staff (84 EVC bays)
16 No Standard Bays - Visitors
13 No. Disabled Bays including 5 EVC bays
267 No. Total Car Parking Bays
17 No. Motorcycle Spaces
47 No. Escort Staff Car Park (all EVC bays)
10 + 1 Vans Escort Area (all EVC bays)

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Notes

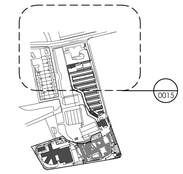
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- Grass
- Astroturf
- Planting
- Existing Areas
- Road
- Concrete Hardstanding
- Bio Diverse Planting Area
- Woodland Path
- Existing Trees
- New Trees

Rev.	Date	Description
P03	05.09.2025	Stage 2 Final Issue
P02	06.06.2025	Stage 2 Issue
P01	18.04.2025	First Issue

Key Plan



Project Status
RIBA Stage 2

Client
Home Office

Project
Campsfield IRC

2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF, United Kingdom

Project Description / Site
Campsfield IRC

Project Address
Kidlington, Oxfordshire
OX5 1RE

Building Type

Drawing Title
Indicative Landscaping Plan - Sheet 2

Originator Logo
EDGINGTONS ARCHITECTS

Drawn By	KS	Date	20.03.2025
Checked By	MSR	Date	31.03.2025
Approved By	MSR	Date	31.03.2025

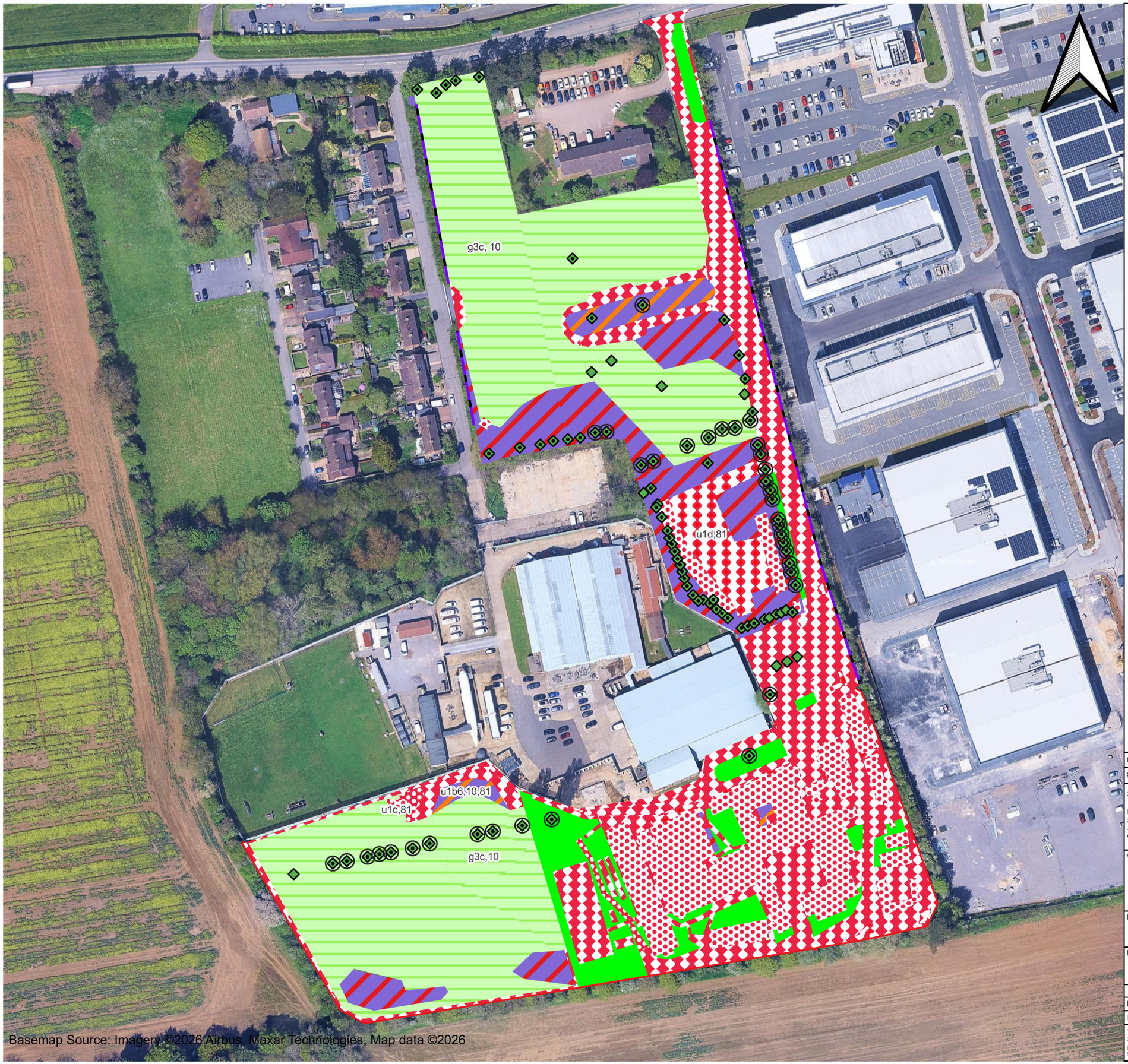
Drawing Number
243925-15206-EDG-ZZZ-XX-DR-A-0015-S2-D0100

Sheet No.	Scale	Orig. Sheet Size	Rev.
2 of 2	1:500	@ A1	P03

Data Security Classification
Official

Suitability
S2

Tableau Rev. P01



Legend

Baseline

Secondary code 32 - scattered trees

- large size tree
- medium size tree
- small size tree

Linear Habitats

- h2a6 - other native hedgerow
- u1e - built linear features

Area Habitats

- g3c - other neutral grassland
- g4 - modified grassland
- h3d - bramble scrub
- h3h - mixed scrub
- u1b5 - buildings
- u1b6 - other developed land
- u1c - artificial unvegetated unsealed surface
- u1d - suburban mosaic of developed/natural surface

0 25 50 75 100 Metres

Rev.	Rev. Date	Drawing Suitability	Drawn	Checked	Appr'd
C02	30.01.2026	For Information	EB	CF	MRB

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Client

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Project

CAMPSFIELD IRC

Drawing Title

UK HABITAT PLAN - BASELINE AREA AND LINEAR HABITATS

Status Desc.	FOR ISSUE	Status	S2
Project No.	65207763	Scale	1:1,500
Drawing No.	65207763-SWE-XX-XX-D-J-0115	Sheet Size	A3

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Legend

Redline

Red line boundary

Post-development Habitats

Secondary code 32 - scattered trees

large size tree

medium size tree

small

Linear Habitats

h2a6 - other native hedgerow

Area Habitats

g4 - modified grassland

h3h- mixed scrub

u, 89 - other green roof

u1b5 - buildings

u1b6 - other developed land

u1c - artificial unvegetated unsealed surface

u1d - suburban mosaic of developed/natural surface

w1g - other woodland-broadleaved

0 25 50 75 100 Metres

Rev.	Rev. Date	Drawing Suitability	Drawn	Checked	Appr'd
C03	17.02.2026	For Information	EC	CF	MRB

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Drawing Title

UK HABITAT PLAN - POST-DEVELOPMENT AREA AND LINEAR HABITATS

Status Desc.	FOR ISSUE	Status	S2
Project No.	65207763	Scale	1:1,500
Drawing No.	65207763-SWE-XX-XX-D-J-0117	Sheet Size	A3

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Appendix A – Baseline Onsite Habitat Condition Assessments

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	Campsfield IRC	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	[redacted] - 02 June 2023
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	Onsite

Habitat Description

Southwestern unmanaged, other neutral grassland field.

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	An unmanaged grassland with diverse, albeit widespread flora, though botany survey did not result in more specific than 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.	Y	Unmanaged areas are tall whilst other areas are kept short by rabbit grazing.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	Y	Whilst rabbit present, most of the area was vegetated with 1 - 5% bare ground.
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	N	No braken within the area. Bramble Across the area, bramble cover >5%
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	Whilst no damage, cover of sub optimal species >5%. No invasive species noted.
	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	habitat comprised a diverse assemblage of widespread species , but <9 species per m2 when not including sub-optimal species
	Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)	Y	
	Number of criteria passed	3	

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

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).

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	Campsfield IRC	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	[redacted] - 02 June 2023
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	Onsite

Habitat Description

Northern other neutral grassland field. Heavily disturbed by foraging rabbit.

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	An unmanaged grassland with diverse, albeit widespread flora, though botany survey did not result in more specific than 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	majority of grassland areas are kept short by rabbit grazing. <20% taller than 20cm.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	N	Extensive rabbit presence meant large areas with little to no vegetation, >5% bare
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	No braken within the area. Bramble across the area, bramble cover <5%
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	Whislt no damage, cover of sub optimal species >5%. No invasive species noted.
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	Where present, habitat comprised a diverse assemblage of widespread species but <9 species when not including sub-optimal species
	Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)	Y	
	Number of criteria passed	2	

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

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).

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	Campsfield IRC	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	[redacted] - 02 June 2023
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	Onsite

Habitat Description

Managed grassland areas associated with the south area and verges

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	Average of 6-8 species per m2, of which a large proportion comprised sub-optimal species
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	Sward managed short
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	<20%
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	<5%
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	N	No bare ground
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	No bracken
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	No invasives
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		No
	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)	Y
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

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).

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 associated with the central areas, southwest grassland and northern grassland

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	Campsfield IRC	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	[redacted] - 02 June 2023
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	Onsite

	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* (only in its restricted native range), or box *Buxus sempervirens*, which can be up to 100% cover).	Y	Each parcel comprised >80% native scrub with no one species dominant.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[3]) shrubs are all present.	N	mature absent from these areas
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	No inavsives and <5% sub optimal species
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	Gradual transition from adjacent grassland to scrub.
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	Scrub comprised dense sections, no glades present.
	Number of criteria passed		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
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

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 associated with the garage perimeter and the southern extent of the northern grassland

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	Campsfield IRC	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	[redacted] - 02 June 2023
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	Onsite

	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* (only in its restricted native range), or box *Buxus sempervirens*, which can be up to 100% cover).	Y	Each parcel comprised >80% native scrub with no one species dominant.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[3]) shrubs are all present.	N	mature shrubs and saplings absent from these areas
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	No inavsives and <5% sub optimal species
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	Due to rabbit foraging, no transition to grassland habitat
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	Scrub associated with linear feature and comprised dense sections
	Number of criteria passed		2

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

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

Native hedgerow associated with eastern boudnary and northern main access road

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification

On-site or off-site, site name and location	Campsfield IRC	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	[redacted] 02 June 2023
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	Onsite

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	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types					
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	>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	>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	gaps don't meet this criteria
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	gaps don't meet this criteria
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.	Y	Undistrubed on one side at time of initial survey
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	over 20%
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	No non-natives
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	N	Evidence of management
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only					
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient[8]), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.		
E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.		

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

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	3

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees

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

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Condition Sheet: 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

Ephemeral vegetation associated with the garage area and southwest grassland entrance path.

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	Campsfield IRC	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	[redacted] 02 June 2023
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	Onsite

	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.	No	Both areas were considerd to not provide many oppurtunities for inverts
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.	No	Garage area dominated by stone crop and grassland path had limited vegetation
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).**	Yes	No invasives
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.		
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].		
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.		
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).		
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.**		
	Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)	Yes	
	Number of criteria passed	1	

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)	
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.	Poor (1)	x
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

Footnotes

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type

Habitat Types

Individual trees – Urban trees
Individual trees – Rural trees
Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.

Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in rural locations.

Habitat Description

94 trees, 12 are recorded as small, 45 are recorded as medium and 37 as large

Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):
Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.

Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only):
Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.

On-site or off-site, site name and location	Campsfield IRC	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	[redacted] - 02 June 2023
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference		**Habitat parcel reference**	Onsite

	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	Majority are native species
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	Individual trees
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	Y	Over 50% of the trees are mature.
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	Not managed and damage via non-human activities
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Y	Small niches, such as ivy and split limbs present on all trees
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	Yes
	Number of criteria passed	6	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	X
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.		

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score[2]