Appendix 18 - Ecology Technical Note

Applicant Statement of Case - Appendices
CROWN/2025/0000002 Sevington Inland Border Facility

Sevington Inland Border Facility, Mersham, Ashford, TN25 6GE
Application Reference No: CROWN/2025/0000002
Technical Note – Ecology Statement of Matters

Date:	21 November 2025
Client Name:	Department for Transport (DfT), His Majesty's Revenues & Customs (HMRC) & Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra)
Document Reference:	209802119-WAT-ENV-XX-TN-N-710002_P01_S2

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with
Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2015, BS EN ISO 14001: 2015 and BS EN ISO 45001:2018)

Issue	Prepared by	Checked & Approved by
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P01_S2	Technical Director (Ecology)	Associate Director (EIA)

1. Summary

1.1. An ecological impact assessment of current IBF Sevington operations was undertaken by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd (WIE) in line with current British Standards, CIEEM guidance and good practice without prejudice or bias. The results demonstrate that the ecological impacts are not considered to result in any significant adverse effects on Important Ecological Features as defined by CIEEM, 2024. Furthermore, The Habitats Regulations assessment has been informed by sufficient available information such that it is Natural England's view that the findings do not necessitate any further appropriate assessment stages. The Application Site is therefore compliant with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2025) paragraphs 192 to 195.

1.2. As there is no habitat loss, the application is exempt from BNG due to the 'de-minimis' exemption (BNG PPG Paragraph: 003 Reference ID: 74-003-20240214). The voluntary (non-mandatory) and retrospective BNG assessment completed indicates >10% BNG can be achieved for the permanent IBF. This conservative assessment has been based on the pre-SDO baseline (i.e. a site dominated by arable land) and the post-intervention status of the Application being that presented in the LEMPS (2020 covering the Application site and 2023 covering the adjacent Sevington East). It is important to note that the BNG baseline is different from that applied to the ecological impact assessment and the Habitats Regulations Assessment. This is to demonstrate the non-mandatory BNG % that can be attributed to the complete site development from arable fields to permanent IBF.

1.3. In summary, the results of the collective ecology and BNG assessments demonstrate that the continuation of the IBF, would not result in any new significant adverse ecological effects or

exacerbate any identified as part of the SDO, as there are no new significant impacts and the current inherent mitigation is adequate. However, it is noted that the lack of full establishment of the habitat creation and habitat enhancement specified in the LEMPs (2020 and 2023) has resulted in the potential ecological benefits not yet being realised. With long term management secured as part of this consent, these benefits are expected to be achieved in accordance with the requirements attached to the original SDO.

2. Introduction

2.1. This Technical Note was prepared by Diane Corfe. I am employed by Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Ltd as a Technical Director and their National Service Lead for Ecology. My academic and professional qualifications are Bachelor of Science Degree (with joint honours) in Botany and Zoology (Environmental Biology) and a Master of Science degree in Environmental Engineering. I am a full member of the Royal Society of Biology and a Chartered Biologist and a full member of CIEEM.

2.2. I have over 30 years' experience in consultancy across a range of market sectors, with specialisms in habitat assessment and the ecological impact assessment of major developments. This is evidenced by my contributions to the CIEEM working group that revised the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment, most recently updated in September 2024.

2.3. I am part of the CIEEM Professional Standards Committee responsible for establishing and maintaining standards, drafting and updating guidance in the profession and assisting with professional conduct inquiries. I am also a member of the British Standards Institution Biodiversity Committee.

2.4. I am required by CIEEM to abide by the Code of Professional Conduct (the Code) which includes exercising sound professional judgement in my work, identifying clearly the limitations and applying objectivity, relevance, accuracy, proportionality and impartiality to the information and professional advice I provide.

2.5. This Technical Note provides additional information with respect to comments relating to a total of seventeen ecology (including those relating to Biodiversity Net Gain and Habitats Regulations Assessment) matters raised by the Inspector referenced as Items 48 to 65 in the Statement of Matters (SoM).

2.6. There is no additional information to add for Items 49, 51, 52 and 59 to 65, so these are not referenced in this Technical Note. The additional information for the remaining matters comprises extracts of existing Reports including Figures to elaborate responses provided given the extensive body of documentation associated with the temporary Inland Border Facility and Border Control Post (hereafter 'IBF') Special Development Order (SDO) to provide historical context.

2.7. **Appendix A** includes the Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets completed at the Application Site in November 2024.

2.8. **Appendix B** includes desk study records collected from the data search completed in 2024'.

2.9. This additional information also provides background and justification to the different ecology baselines applied to the ecological impact assessment provided in the Environmental Statement (ES), the Habitats Regulations Screening and the non-statutory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment.

2.10. It is important to note that the red line planning boundaries for the SDO and the permanent installation are not identical and the various reports presenting survey data have also applied different boundaries. This means that for example, historic references to a species being present on the site as part of the SDO does not necessarily correlate to the same site boundary for the current Application Site (refer to **Image 1**). This is because the SDO application area as it was referenced within the LEMP (2020) follows an extended area including the bund east of Highfield Lane, whereas the current application does not include this area. There are no significant implications to the current application, as this extended area did not support any Important Ecological Features (IEF). The ecological baselines applied are as follows:

- The **baseline applied is the existing SDO with the installation of the temporary IBF** as set out in paragraph 11.26 to 22.29 of the Ecology ES Chapter, and the accompanying Figure 11.1 which shows the current day baseline, applied to the impact assessment.
- The baseline applied is set out in paragraph 1.20 and 1.22 of the HRA Report.
- The **baseline applied is the pre-SDO and pre- installation of the temporary Sevington IBF** as set out in paragraphs 1.7 to 1.9 of the BNG Assessment Report and the accompanying Figure 1 Baseline Habitats and Figure 2 Post Intervention Habitats onsite.

3. Inspector's Matters Raised in the Statement of Case

3.1. This section provides additional information to inform and support the responses provided and takes each matter in turn.

3.2. **Item 48**: A non-mandatory BNG assessment accompanied the original SDO application for the temporary IBF, in 2020[1]. Due to the date of submission this was not completed to the Statutory Metric and was completed to a different Application Site Boundary as stated in paragraph 1.6 of the BNG report[2]. As stated in the SoM, the application is not subject to the BNG Regulations as the 'de-minimis' exemption[3] applies. The application was made after the 12th February 2024, but as the proposed development results in no loss of existing habitat, a voluntary and retrospective BNG assessment was completed on the pre-SDO baseline for completeness and as stated in paragraphs 1.6 to 1.9. If the BNG assessment had been completed against the built out temporary IBF, there would have been no information to present in terms of habitat losses and only gains in terms of continued enhancements to the existing habitats to meet the required improvements set out in the SDO LEMPs (see Item 50).

3.3. **Item 50**: There are two LEMPs relevant to the proposed development, LEMP 2020[4] and LEMP 2023[5]. The temporary IBF is subject to the LEMP (2020), however the recommendations contained in this need to be implemented fully as they have not to date been fully implemented as reported in

[1] Mott MacDonald (2020), Sevington Inland Border Facility, Biodiversity Assessment (Ref. 419419/419419-MMD-XXMO-RP-BD-0001/PO2).
[2] Waterman (2025), Sevington Inland Border Facility, Biodiversity Net Gain Report (WIE20982-103-1-1-5-BNG)
[3] Biodiversity net gain: exempt developments - GOV.UK
[4] Mott MacDonald (2020) Sevington Inland Border Facility Landscape and Environmental Management Plan
[5] Mott MacDonald (2023) Land East of Highfield Lane, Landscape and Environmental Management Plan

the Landscape Monitoring Report (July, 2025)[6]. This Report is the fifth and penultimate monitoring survey, with the final being undertaken in the winter of 2025/2026. Section 1.1 of this report sets out its purpose, as follows:

Since 2021, landscape and ecological monitoring has been undertaken at the Sevington IBF covering dormice, reptiles, bats, and breeding birds, along with landscape monitoring. Monitoring has been conducted in accordance with Relevant Approval 4 of the SDO, granted by the Secretary of State on 28 April 2022. Specifically, Site Specific Condition 11 requires the implementation and maintenance of landscape planting in line with the approved Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP), noting: "A Landscape and Ecological Management Plan for the detailed design of land east of Highfield Lane, including planting schedules, species and a timetable for implementation, shall be submitted to the Secretary of State no later than 30 June 2022. Development shall not be other than in accordance with agreed details".

3.4. The LEMP (2023) relates to Sevington East, and this has only been partially implemented. The Monitoring Report[6] confirmed that there was no evidence of native tree or shrub planting and no hedgerow planting. A small area of wildflower seeding was recorded as being present on the western half of the defined area only. Section 3 of the Monitoring Report makes a series of recommendations to replace and address the landscaping that either doesn't appear to have been implemented or has failed, including but not limited to:

1) Tree planting to the west of Pond 1, to the south of Pond 3 and west of Pond 4.
2) Native shrub and ground cover planting to the south of pond 4.
3) Native tree and shrub planting in the land east of Highfield Lane.
4) Wildflower meadow seeding of the eastern half of the same area (land to the east of Highfield Lane).
5) Recommendations have been made to improve the grassland species diversity.
6) Recommendations have been made to replace trees and shrub planting due to high plant failure, with specimens that are one year older for each year that has passed since the original planting so that intended maturity is maintained.
7) A series of recommendations for maintenance referring to weed control, grassland mowing, aquatic and marginal planting, rabbit control, removal of stakes/tubes and guards/ties and watering.

3.5. The new application for the continued operation and permanent installation of the IBF will provide greater surety that the intended enhancements are secured across the Application site and adjoining Sevington East.

Specific Species Matters

3.6. The following items relate to specific species matters pertaining to the ecological impact assessment for the permanent IBF. To assist with this understanding, a Figure extracted from the SDO Biodiversity Assessment (2020)[7] has been provided which shows the location of Important Ecological Features (IEFs) present on site at that time of the SDO application. This baseline was derived from field surveys completed between 2012 and 2019 and an updated walkover survey completed in 2020.

[6] Mott MacDonald (2025) Sevington Inland Border Facility & Land East of Highfield Lane Landscape Monitoring Report
[7] Mott MacDonald (2020) Sevington Inland Border Facility, Biodiversity Assessment

3.7. As can be seen from the annotations (**Image 1**), winter birds, dormice, common lizards and slow worm were present, with several of these located outside the current Application site boundary for the permanent installation, notably Aylesford Brook (winter bird, water vole, common lizard and slow worm) which is now separated from the Application Site by the new highway, and the six dormouse nests to the west of the Application Site. Section 6 of the Biodiversity Assessment concluded:

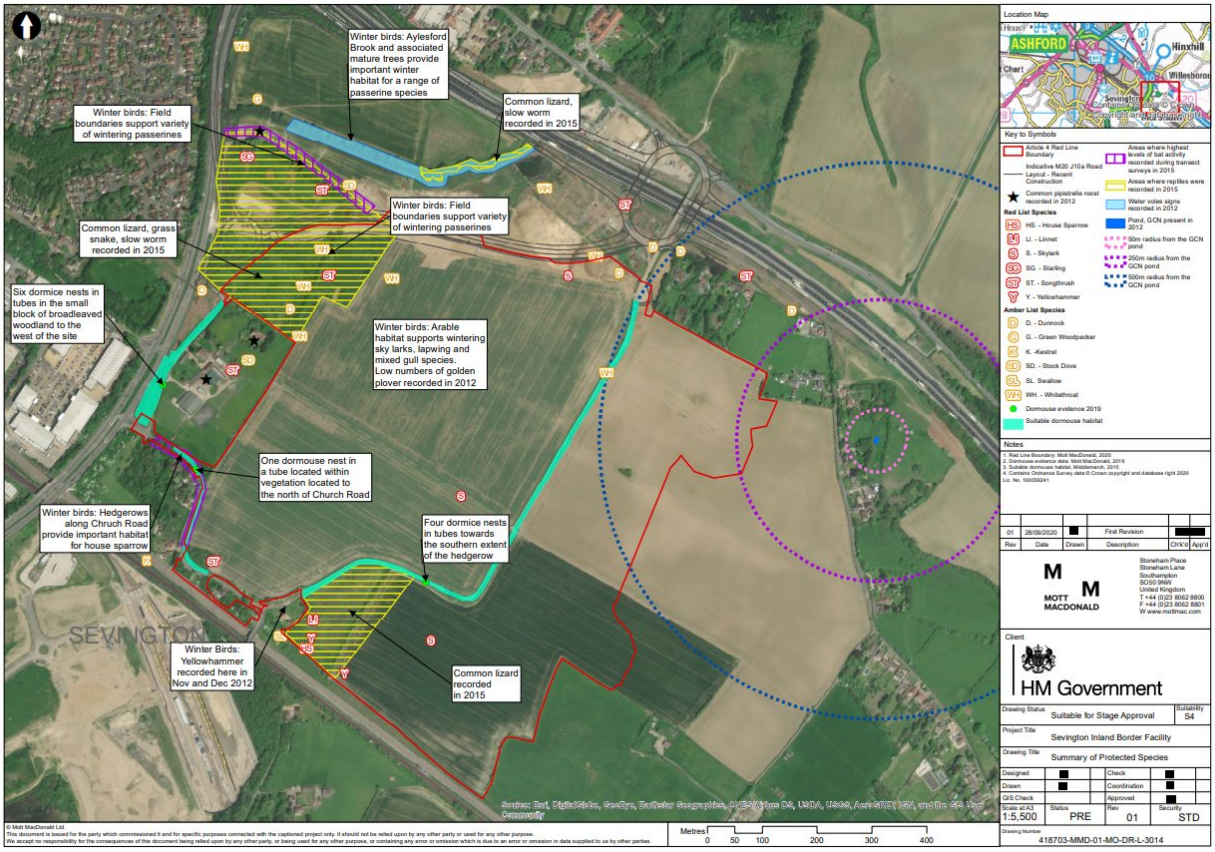
No likely significant adverse effects have been identified from the assessment. There is predicted to be a residual impact on farmland birds of slight adverse effect that is not significant, resulting from the permanent removal of arable land which is known to support these species.

For bats and dormice, a residual impact of slight adverse effect that is not significant is anticipated resulting from increases in disturbance from lighting and noise around the site.

For breeding birds, a residual slight adverse effect that is not significant is anticipated due to the increase in recreational use of the site, once operational.

The land within the scheme boundary predominantly comprises arable fields bound by habitats of higher importance including hedgerows and woodland. Mitigation to reduce impacts on these habitats and associated species, arising from the scheme, has been identified. This mitigation seeks to avoid impacts through carefully siting of infrastructure away from sensitive habitat and species associated with such habitats (i.e. dormice) and timing works to avoid sensitive periods (i.e. avoidance of night working).

Image 1: Source: Appendix C Summary of Protected Species Drawing (Mott MacDonald, 2020)



3.8. **Item 53**: Additional information relevant to dormice comprises the baseline surveys that identified dormouse presence, the Natural England mitigation licence and the associated dormouse monitoring.

3.9. Surveys completed in 2019 by Middlemarch Environmental Ltd confirmed dormouse presence, however within the Application Site this was limited to four nests along the hedgerow that has been partly retained and enhanced as part of the SDO, located by Highfield Lane and one nest located to the north of Church Road. These locations form the boundary to the existing Application Site.

3.10. A Figure extracted from the Dormouse Survey Report (Mott MacDonald, 2023)[8] (**Image 2**) shows the locations of post construction monitoring undertaken twice a year for 3 years between May 2021 and September 2023, following the licensed vegetation removal for the SDO. Paragraphs 11.84 to 11.89 of the ES Ecology Chapter (2025) also details these findings and confirms that dormice are assessed as not being an IEF due to their likely absence within the Application Site due to the licensed vegetation removal to facilitate the SDO application. This licensed vegetation removal did not identify any dormouse that needed to be captured and removed from the site. This has been corroborated by the most recent Natural England mitigation licence return to Natural England[9] recording no dormouse as being recorded on the site to enable the construction or post construction. It can only be concluded that as the dormouse identified historically were located at the boundaries of the site/ off site and there is more suitable habitat in these areas, dormice have

[8] Mott MacDonald (2023) Sevington Inland Border Facility, Dormouse Survey Report
[9] Natural England Report of Action Taken under Hazel Dormouse Licence (July 2025)

dispersed to these offsite areas. However, as stated in paragraph 5.1 of the Dormouse Survey Report (2023), with full establishment of the LEMPs, dormice may recolonise the Application Site.

Image 2: Source: Appendix A of the Dormouse Survey Report (Mott MacDonald, 2023)

A. Dormouse Box Locations

419419-MMD-XX-SV-SU-BD-0001 | 27 October 2023

3.11. **Item 54**: Additional information relevant to bats comprises the most recent bat monitoring survey completed by Mott MacDonald (2025)[10] which is part of the post construction monitoring programme for surveys undertaken across the three seasons in years three and five post-construction. The surveys completed in 2025 comprised Nighttime Bat Walkover (NBW). The summary of this report (Section 3) states:

Overall, the planting of hedgerows and lighting controls did provide dark corridors for bats. However, further replanting of linear features, such as hedgerows and treelines, is recommended to improve connectivity with existing vegetation across the Site. Enhancing grassland habitats, especially in the eastern area, would increase invertebrate diversity and offer improved foraging opportunities for bats. Additional habitat replanting and enhancement measures are planned to ensure compliance with the standards outlined in the LEMP (2020).

3.12. Figures extracted from this Report are provided (**Images 3 and 4**) for each survey event (May and July 2025). Bat activity is shown by red circles along the orange transect routes which are located along the southern and eastern boundaries in locations of retained and created habitat.

[10] Mott MacDonald (2023) Sevington Inland Border Facility: Nighttime Bat Walkover Monitoring Technical Note (2025)

3.13. Furthermore, and with relevance to remedial planting works and full implementation of the LEMP (2020):

Overall, the bat activity was highest in the area where there is a hedgerow adjacent to Highfield Lane (Stop 1 for the May NBW survey; Stop 3 and 4 for the July NBW survey). This hedgerow provides a foraging route, which connects to the waterbodies north of Church Road (Stop 1 and 2 for July NBW survey). Based on the July NBW survey, common pipistrelle and Myotis species were recorded along the hedgerows in Blind Lane. This indicates that the hedgerows are an important commuting and foraging flight line for bats in the context of the Site.

Image 3: Source: May 2025 Results - Nighttime Bat Walkover Monitoring Technical Note (Mott MacDonald, 2025)

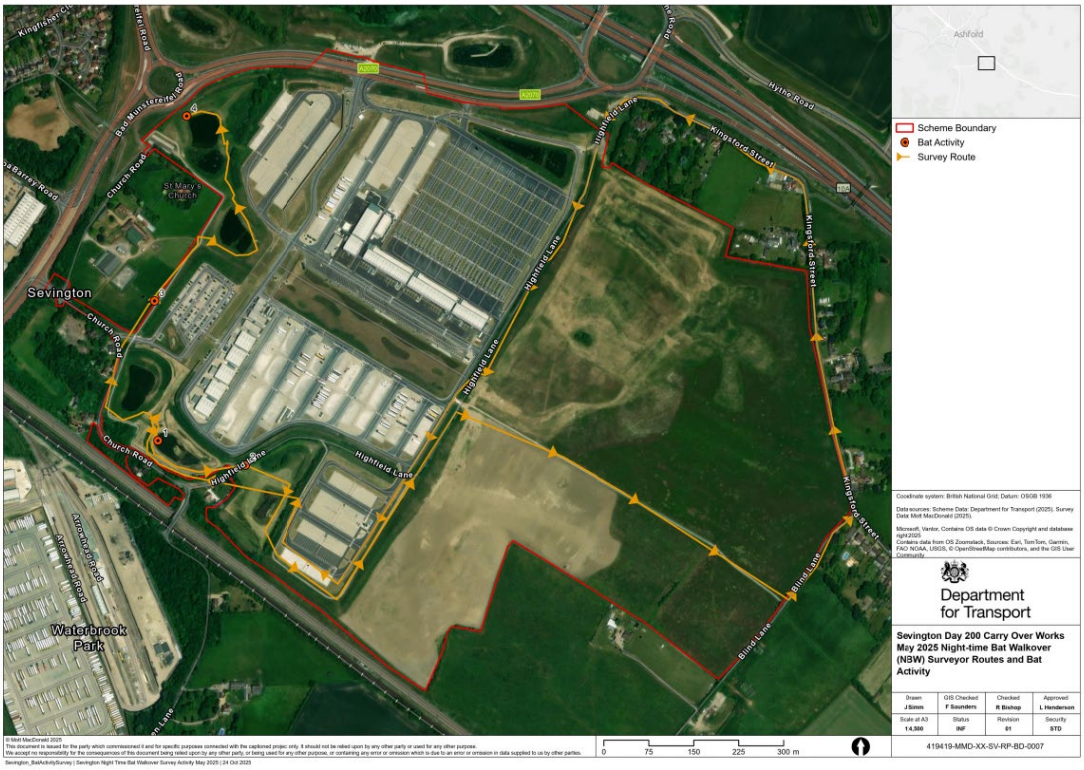


Image 4: Source: July 2025 Results - Nighttime Bat Walkover Monitoring Technical Note (Mott MacDonald, 2025)

3.14. The permanent installation has taken the bat baseline into account. Bats are considered to be of Local Value within the Application Site and not an IEF (paragraph 11.75 of the ES Ecology Chapter, 2025). However, when considering the embedded mitigation (paragraphs 11.106 and 11.107), which includes improved habitats (type and quality) and 10 bat boxes it is considered that the continuation of the IBF as a permanent facility would not result in significant residual adverse effects. The importance of fully implementing the habitat improvements specified in the LEMPs is critical to achieving the best outcome for bat status on the site.

3.15. It is evident that the bat species utilising the Application site are habituated to the environmental conditions (noise and lighting), not least due to the adjacent motorway corridor of the M20 and the M20 Junction 10a Scheme. The monitoring survey completed in 2025 concluded:

The results to date suggest that the majority of the bat activity were either common pipistrelle or soprano pipistrelle. With reference to the transect survey undertaken in 2023, there has been a reduction in bat activity between 2023 and 2025. However, Myotis species were recorded for the first time in 2025, and there was a slight increase in noctule detections in the same year, since the post construction site. ***Overall, based on the third and fifth years post-construction, there is a reduction in species assemblage; however, more species have been recorded since construction completion in 2020.***

3.16. **Item 55**: Additional information relevant to birds comprises the results of the bird monitoring completed in April and June 2023[11].

3.17. The extracted Figure from that report is presented in **Image 5**. This shows the location of six red listed species, and due to only 43 breeding species being present it being valued at no more than Local importance/value. The Application Site does not meet criteria set by Kent Wildlife Trust for selection as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS), this was also the case pre-construction of the temporary IBF in 2020. However, the loss of arable habitat as part of the SDO application is the most likely

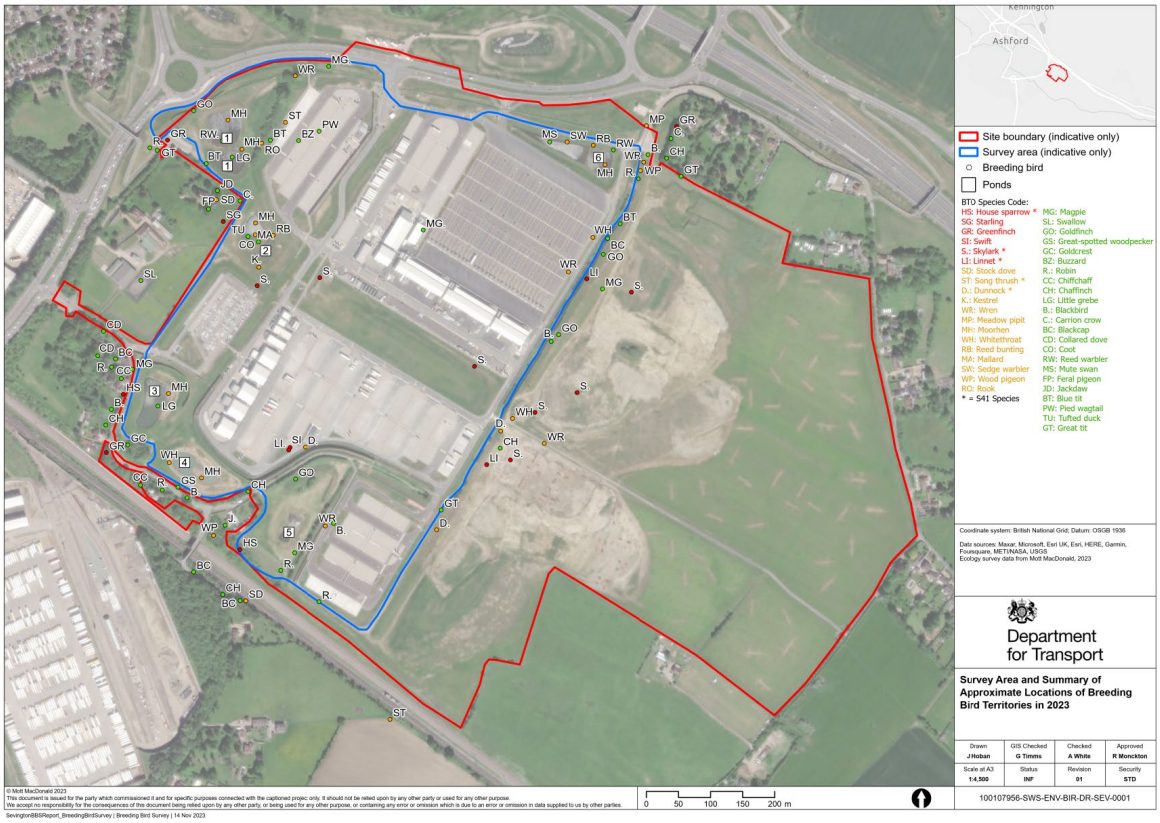
[11] Mott MacDonald (2023) Sevington Inland Border Facility. Breeding Bird Monitoring Report

reason for the decline in farmland bird species recorded between 2012 and 2023. Conversely, due to the pond creation on site as part of the SDO, there has been an increase in water birds since 2012, notably reed bunting and reed warbler. Wetland bird species recorded on the six ponds around the Site included common sandpiper, herring gull, little grebe, mallard, moorhen, mute swan and tufted duck.

3.18. Although the surveys undertaken in 2023 yielded relatively similar results to the breeding bird surveys in 2012, opportunities have been identified to increase the availability of habitats that are important to bird species. Habitat improvements incorporated into the LEMPs include:

- Native hedgerow regeneration or planting in the centre of the site and along existing roads/pavements. Hedge cutting is recommended every five to ten years, so that connectivity, nesting potential and food availability is improved for all bird species including farmland species present on the site.
- An increase in areas of wildflower meadow including the central fenced off green space, would be beneficial for foraging and nesting birds including ground nesting birds such as skylark and meadow pipit (both recorded on site in 2023, as probable and possible breeding species respectively)

Image 5: Source: Breeding Bird Monitoring Report. Survey Area and Summary of Approximate Locations of Breeding Bird Territories in 2023 (Mott MacDonald, 2023)



3.19. **Item 56**: Additional information relevant to reptiles is to re-iterate that the reptiles present on the site pre-SDO were all translocated off site in 2020 to a receptor location to the north located immediately adjacent to the M20.

3.20. Monitoring surveys completed post-construction of the temporary IBF have been completed on the receptor site only and did not cover the Application Site. However, as there are no detrimental impacts to existing habitats through habitat loss, the habitat creation in the form of ponds, SuDs and grassland habitats completed as part of the SDO and their long term management (which is a commitment for the permanent IBF application) would improve the quality and extent of reptile habitat in the Application Site (paragraph 11.117 , 11.128 and 11.129 of the Ecology Chapter of the ES)

3.21. **Item 57**: Additional information relevant to water vole comprises clarity around the fact that the water vole status on the site before the SDO (refer to **Image 1**) related to a population discovered (in 2012 and 2015) in Aylesford Stream located 125m north of the Application Site, separated from this by the A2070. No water vole was recorded on the site as part of the assessment for the temporary IBF (Mott MacDonald, 2020). No water vole surveys were completed as part of the application for the permanent facility due to the very low likelihood of presence (no desk study records for the site and confirmed by a walkover survey in 2024, refer to paragraph 11.8, 11.12 and 11.34 of the Ecology Chapter of the ES, 2025) and the lack of impacts that could affect them if they were present. However, and as set out in paragraph 11.34 for a robust ecological impact assessment, species presence has been assumed unless existing survey data confirmed likely absence.

3.22. **Item 58**: Additional information relevant terrestrial invertebrates comprises an historic survey completed for Junction 10a, completed by URS in August 2010 on habitats expected to be directly and indirectly impacted. The SDO Biodiversity Statement (2020), stated in Section 4.3.6:

This survey concentrated on the following habitats that would have been impacted by the proposed road junction development: the grassland to the north of St Mary's Church, vegetation either side of the Aylesford Stream, and vegetation adjacent to the A20 Hythe Road. The survey identified a total of 114 terrestrial invertebrates and 77 aquatic invertebrates. The majority of terrestrial invertebrates were recorded along the sides of the A20 and the grassland to the north of St Mary's Church.

3.23. The Inspector's matter refers to species that were only identified via a desktop study provided by KMBRC in 2012. The updated desktop study completed in 2024 returned numerous records, however no important species records were returned for the Site itself. The closest record was for cinnabar moth located 0.5km distance, with all other butterfly species located at over 1km and stag beetle records at 2km distance. Furthermore, much of the existing Application Site in November 2024, was recorded as being in poor condition (paragraph 11.102 of the Ecology Chapter (ES, 2025).

3.24. The SDO resulted in loss of low-quality terrestrial habitat for invertebrates, and this was mitigated by the proposed species rich grassland, hedgerows and woodland incorporated into the landscaping for the temporary IBF facility (LEMP 2020 and 2023). The permanent IBF facility will secure the long-term establishment and maintenance of these habitats for the benefit of all wildlife species including terrestrial invertebrates, which in turn will improve habitats for foraging bats and birds.

4. Summary

4.1. In summary, the results of the collective ecology and BNG assessments demonstrate that the continuation of the IBF, would not result in any new significant adverse ecological effects or exacerbate any identified as part of the SDO, as there are no new significant impacts and the current inherent mitigation is adequate.

4.2. However, it is noted that the lack of full establishment of the habitat creation and habitat enhancement specified in the LEMPs (2020 and 2023) has resulted in the potential ecological benefits not yet being realised. With long term management secured as part of this consent, these benefits are expected to be achieved in accordance with the requirements attached to the original SDO.

APPENDICES

A. BNG Habitat Condition Sheets

Survey Cover Sheet			
Survey date/s	14/11/2024	**Site name or location**	Sevington Inland Border Facility, Ashford, Kent
Weather conditions	Dry, cloudy, slight wind	**Project or development name**	WIE20982 Sevington
Surveyor name	Sam Ready and Caitlin Page	**On-site or off-site**	On-site
Survey reference		**Reason for assessment (if not baseline condition survey)**	
Notes			
No photos were taken on site due to it being an active inland border facility			

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	Onsite - Sevington IBF	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	14/11/24 SR and CP
Limitations (if applicable)	No photos - active Site	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	TR 04022 40638	**Habitat parcel reference**	G1
Habitat Description			
Grassland - Modified grassland 1 (Central Viewing Grassland) scrub planting presente but not established Common dandelion Taraxacum sp. Ribwort plantain Plantago lanceolata Broadleaf plantain Plantago major Bristly Oxtongue Helminthotheca echioides Perennial rye-grass Lolium perenne Yorkshire fog Holcus lanatus Cut-leaved cranes-bill Geranium dissectum Common mouse-ear Cerastium fontanum Common ragwort Jacobaea vulgaris White clover Trifolium repens Creeping thistle Cirsium arvense Oxeye daisy Leucanthemum vulgare Yarrow Achillea millefolium SCRUB PLANTING Saplings with guards planted Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Common buckthorn Rhamnus cathartica Field maple Acer campestre			
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	
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *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.	N	
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	
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Y	
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		Yes
	Number of criteria passed		5

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	✓	
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: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Onsite - Sevington IBF	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	14/11/24 SR and CP
Limitations (if applicable)	No photos - active Site	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	TR 03811 40717	**Habitat parcel reference**	G2
Habitat Description			
Areas of managed grassland within site Creeping thistle Cirsium arvense White clover Trifolium repens Perennial ryegrass Lolium perenne Yorkshire fog Holcus lanatus Common dandelion Taraxacum sp. Ribwort plantain Plantago lanceolata Black Meddick Medicago lupulina Bristly Oxtongue Helminthotheca echioides Pineappleweed Matricaria discoidea Broadleaf plantain Plantago major			
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.	N	
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *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	
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	
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Y	
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	
	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)		
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: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Onsite - Sevington IBF	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	14/11/24 SR and CP
Limitations (if applicable)	No photos - active Site	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	TR 03809 40310	**Habitat parcel reference**	G3
Habitat Description			
Grassland with tall rudral outside secure site Chervil Anthriscus cerefolium Bristly Oxtongue Helminthotheca echioides Perennial ryegrass Lolium perenne Cock's-foot Dactylis glomerata Mallow Malva sylvestris Common nettle Urtica dioica Common dandelion Taraxacum sp. Common ragwort Jacobaea vulgaris Saplings with guards Creeping bent Agrostis stolonifera			
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.	N	
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.	Y	
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	
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	
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Y	
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	
	Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		No
	Number of criteria passed		6

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)		
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	✓	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

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 1
Bramble Rubus Cow parsley Anthriscus sylvestris Creeping thistle Cirsium arvense Curled dock Rumex crispus Common ragwort Senecio jacobaea Spear thistle Cirsium vulgare Hazel Corylus avellana Hawthorn Crataegus Ash Fraxinus excelsior Common nettle Urtica dioica Willow herb Epilobium hirsutum Narrow leaved ragwort Senecio inaequidens Blackthorn Prunus spinosa

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	Onsite - Sevington IBF	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	14/11/24 SR and CP
Limitations (if applicable)	No photos - active Site	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	TR 03831 41012	**Habitat parcel reference**	S1

	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	
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[3]) shrubs are all present.	N	
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	
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	
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	
	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)	✓	
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 2
Field maple Acer campestre Hazel Corylus avellana Cow parsley Anthriscus sylvestris Less teasel Dipsacus fullonum Common nettle Urtica dioica Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Ash Fraxinus excelsior Hawthorn Crataegus Willow sp. Salix Common buckthorn Rhamnus cathartica

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	Onsite - Sevington IBF	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	14/11/24 SR and CP
Limitations (if applicable)	No photos - active Site	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	TR 03906 40424	**Habitat parcel reference**	S2

	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	
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[3]) shrubs are all present.	Y	
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	
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	
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	
	Number of criteria passed		4

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)		
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

Suds (Urban)
Cow parsley Anthriscus sylvestris Narrow leaved ragwort Senecio inaequidens Bullrush Typha latifolia Common ragwort Jacobaea vulgaris Soft rush Juncus effusus Small-flowered crane's-bill Geranium pusillum Willow Salix Dock sp. Rumex obtusifolius Willowherb sp. Epilobium hirsutum
Hazel sapling Corylus avellana Common mallow Malva sylvestris

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	Onsite - Sevington IBF	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	
Limitations (if applicable)	No photos - active Site	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	TR 03911 41053	**Habitat parcel reference**	SUDS

	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.	Y	
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Y	
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[1]) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement)[2] cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area[3]. **Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).**	Y	
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].	Y	
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.	Y	
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	5

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)	
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: 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

Tall Ruderal
Teasel Dipsacus fullonum Cow parsley Anthriscus sylvestris Bristly Oxtongue Helminthotheca echioides Common ragwort Senecio jacobaea Yarrow Achillea millefolium Perennial ryegrass Lolium perenne Common nettle Urtica dioica Bramble Rubus fruticosus White clover Trifolium repens Mallow Malva sylvestris Fuller's teasel Dipsacus sylvestris Common dandelion Taraxacum sp.

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	Onsite - Sevington IBF	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	14/11/24 SR and CP
Limitations (if applicable)	No photos - active Site	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	TR 03823 40363	**Habitat parcel reference**	G3

	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.	Y	
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Y	
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[1]) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement)[2] cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area[3]. **Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).**	Y	
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	5

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)	
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: POND Habitat Type

Habitat Type

Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat)
Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)
Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170) [Use this condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools, use Lake condition sheet for Temporary lakes]
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond [Use this condition sheet for Ornamental ponds, use Lake condition sheet for Ornamental lakes]

Habitat Description

Pond 1
Species present Bulrush Typha latifolia, willow Salix sp., hazel Corylus avellana, yellow flag iris Iris pseudacorus, water mint Mentha aquatica, brooklime Veronica beccabunga, soft rush Juncus effusus, lesser spearwort Ranunculus flammula, floating sweet-grass Glyceria fluitans, broad dock Rumex obtusifolius, bristly oxtongue Helminthotheca echioides, common nettle Urtica dioica, cleavers Galium aparine, cock's-foot Dactylis glomerata, spear thistle Cirsium vulgare, forget-me-not Myosotis scorpioides and narrow-leaved ragwort Senecio inaequidens

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Onsite - Sevington IBF	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	14/11/24 SR and CP
Limitations (if applicable)	No photos - active Site	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	TR 04290 40939	**Habitat parcel reference**	P1

	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
Core Criteria - applicable to all ponds (woodland[1] and non-woodland):			
A	The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.	Y	
B	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter.	N	
C	Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed *Lemna* spp. or filamentous algae.	Y	
D	The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, such as agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.	N	
E	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams[2], pumps or pipework.	Y	
F	There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species[3].	Y	
G	The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.	N	
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for all non-woodland ponds:			

H	Emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding duckweed)[4] cover at least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep.	Y	
I	The pond surface is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub.	Y	
	Number of criteria passed	6	

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Results for woodland ponds which require assessment of 7 core criteria		
Passes 7 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
Results for non-woodland ponds which require assessment of 9 criteria		
Passes 9 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 6 to 8 criteria	Moderate (2)	✓
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Footnote 1 - A woodland pond will be surrounded on all sides by woodland habitat.

Footnote 2 – This excludes natural dams such as those created by Eurasian beaver *Castor fiber*.

Footnote 3 - Any species included on the Water Framework Directive (WFD) UKTAG GB High Impact Species List should be absent: WFD UKTAG (2021) *Classification of aquatic alien species according to their level of impact* [online]. Available from:

Condition Sheet: POND Habitat Type

Habitat Type

Lakes - Ponds (priority habitat)
Lakes - Ponds (non-priority habitat)
Lakes - Temporary lakes ponds and pools (H3170) [Use this condition sheet for Temporary ponds and pools, use Lake condition sheet for Temporary lakes]
Lakes - Ornamental lake or pond [Use this condition sheet for Ornamental ponds, use Lake condition sheet for Ornamental lakes]

Habitat Description

Condition Assessment sheet for Pond 2 -Pond 7
Bramble Rubus fruticosus agg., Hazel Corylus avellana, Willow Salix sp., Broad dock Rumex obtusifolius, Bristly oxtongue Helminthotheca echioides, Common nettle Urtica dioica, Cleavers Galium aparine, Cock's-foot Dactylis glomerata, Spear thistle Cirsium vulgare, Forget-me-not Myosotis sylvatica and Narrow-leaved ragwort Senecio inaequidens.

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Onsite - Sevington IBF	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	14/11/24 SR and CP
Limitations (if applicable)	No photos - active Site	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	Pond 2 - TR 03753 40950 Pond 3 - TR 03802 40799 Pond 4 - TR 03633 40552	**Habitat parcel reference**	P2-P7

	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
Core Criteria - applicable to all ponds (woodland[1] and non-woodland):			
A	The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.	Y	
B	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter.	N	
C	Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed *Lemna* spp. or filamentous algae.	Y	
D	The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, such as agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.	N	
E	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams[2], pumps or pipework.	Y	
F	There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species[3].	Y	
G	The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.	N	
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for all non-woodland ponds:			

H	Emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding duckweed)[4] cover at least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep.	N	
I	The pond surface is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub.	Y	
	Number of criteria passed	5	

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Results for woodland ponds which require assessment of 7 core criteria		
Passes 7 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
Results for non-woodland ponds which require assessment of 9 criteria		
Passes 9 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 6 to 8 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	5

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Footnote 1 - A woodland pond will be surrounded on all sides by woodland habitat.

Footnote 2 – This excludes natural dams such as those created by Eurasian beaver *Castor fiber*.

Footnote 3 - Any species included on the Water Framework Directive (WFD) UKTAG GB High Impact Species List should be absent: WFD UKTAG (2021) *Classification of aquatic alien species according to their level of impact* [online]. Available from:

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

Urban Tree - semi mature oak, only tree on site that is not new planting, assessed for bat potential

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	Onsite - Sevington IBF	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	14/11/24 SR and CP
Limitations (if applicable)	No photos - active Site	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	TR 04061 40402	**Habitat parcel reference**	T1

	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.	N	
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.	Y	
	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)	4
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]

B. Desk Study Species Record (obtained in 2024)

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Amphibians				
Common Toad *Bufo bufo*	WCA, S41, KBS	20	20/05/2023	0.43 N
Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus*	HabRegs, WCA, S41, KBS, KRB	135	19/04/2021	0.53 W
Marsh Frog *Pelophylax ridibundus*	Bern	16	09/06/2021	1.2 S
Common Frog *Rana temporaria*	WCA, EHC, Bern	23	21/07/2016	0.8 NW
Palmate Newt *Lissotriton helveticus*	WCA, Bern	19	21/04/2011	0.49 W
Smooth Newt *Lissotriton vulgaris*	WCA, Bern	89	31/01/2021	0.49 W
Reptiles				
Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*	WCA, S41, Bern	235	03/09/2023	0.53 NW
Common Lizard *Zootoca vivipara*	WCA, S41, KBS, Bern	308	17/06/2021	0.53 W
Adder *Vipera berus*	WCA, Bern	2	1949	1.4 E
Grass Snake *Natrix helvetica*	WCA, S41, KBS, Bern	49	09/07/2023	0.53 W
Fish				
European Eel *Anguilla anguilla*	S41	20	13/06/2018	1.4 SE
Bullhead *Cottus gobio*	EHC	20	06/06/2018	1.4 NE
Birds				
Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*	Berne, BoCC5, Bonn, Birds Dir, KRB, WCA	1	18/11/2012	2.1 NW
Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica*	BAP, Berne, BoCC5, Amber, Bonn, BirdsDir, WCA	2	02/12/1993	Within 2km
Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*	Berne, BoCC5, Green	149	12/12/2019	1.54 W

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*	Berne	154	12/12/2019	Within 2km
Slavonian Grebe *Podiceps auritus*	Berne, Red, Bonn, Birds Dir, WCA	3	31/03/1998	2.1 N
Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*	Berne, Amber, KRB, WCA	2	19/07/2025	2.1 NW
Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*	Berne, BoCC5, Green, KRB	132	12/12/2019	0.84 S
Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*	BAP, Berne, Amber, Bonn, Birds Dir, S41, WCA	12	24/02/2017	Within 2km
Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*	Berne, Birds Dir	14	13/05/2019	Within 2km
Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*	Berne, Amber, ECCITES	8	04/05/2019	Within 2km
Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*	Berne, Green, ECCITES, Birds Dir, KRB	286	12/12/2019	Within 2km
Great White Egret *Egretta alba*	Berne, Bonn, Amber, ECCITES, Birds Dir	80	02/02/2019	0.84 S
Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*	Berne, KRB	499	12/12/2019	Within 2km
Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*	Berne, Bonn, ECCITES, Birds Dir	1	23/07/2016	2.8 NW
White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*	Berne, Bonn, Birds Dir	9	25/04/2019	2.15 SW
Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*	Berne, Bonn, Birds Dir	149	12/12/2019	Within 2km
Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, Birds Dir, WCA	2	02/11/2016	2.1 NW
Bean Goose *Anser fabalis*	Berne, Amber, Bonn,Birds Dir	4	02/01/1999	2.1 NW
Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*	Berne, Amber, Bonn,Birds Dir	1	31/12/1986	2.1 NW
White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*	BAP, Berne, Red, Birds Dir, Bonn, KRB, S41	11	03/12/2018	0.8 S

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Greylag Goose *Anser anser*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, BirdsDir	84	13/05/2019	0.84 SW
Snow Goose *Anser caerulescens*	Berne, Bonn	1	27/01/1997	2.1 N
Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*	Berne, Bonn, BirdsDir	81	16/05/2019	Within 2km
Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, BirdsDir	6	19/01/1997	2.1 N
Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiacus*	Berne, Bonn, ECCITES:C	44	08/11/2019	2.1 SW
Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*	Berne, Bonn, BirdsDir	3	11/08/2007	2.8 NW
Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*	Berne, Amber, Bonn	20	29/11/2019	2.1 SW
Mandarin Duck *Aix galericulata*	Berne, Bonn	6	18/04/2019	2.1 NW
Wigeon *Anas penelope*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, ECCITES:C; Birds Dir	38	29/10/2018	2.5 W
Gadwall *Anas strepera*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, Birds Dir, KRB, ECCITES:C; Birds Dir	110	12/12/2019	0.84 SW
Teal *Anas crecca*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, ECCITES:C; Birds Dir; KRDB1	134	23/04/2019	1.5 W
Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, Birds Dir	437	07/12/2019	Within 2km
Pintail *Anas acuta*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, ECCITES:C; Birds Dir; WCA	4	03/03/2018	0.94 N
Garganey *Anas querquedula*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, ECCITES:A; Birds Dir; KRDB1; WCA1	3	05/04/1998	2.1 N
Shoveler *Anas clypeata*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, ECCITES:C; Birds Dir	99	12/12/2019	0.84 SW
Pochard *Aythya ferina*	Berne, Red; Bonn,Birds Dir; KRDB3	115	12/12/2019	2.5 W
Ring-necked Duck	Berne, Bonn	16	18/04/2013	2.1 NW

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Aythya collaris				
Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*	Berne, ; Bonn, Birds Dir	151	06/11/2019	0.84 SW
Scaup *Aythya marila*	BAP; Berne, Red; Bonn, Birds Dir S41; KRDB2; WCA1	2	02/03/2013	2.1 NW
Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis*	Berne, Red, Bonn, BirdsDir, WCA	1	18/11/1983	2.1 N
Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*	Berne, Red; Bonn, Birds Dir WCA1(II)	5	13/01/2018	2.1 NW
Smew *Mergus albellus*	Berne, Red; Bonn, BirdsDir, KRDB3	10	08/03/2018	2.5 W
Goosander *Mergus merganser*	Berne, Bonn, Birds Dir	17	10/03/2018	2.1 NW
Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*	Berne, Bonn	4	02/01/2007	2.1 NW
Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, ECCITES, Birds Dir, KRB, WCA	4	04/08/2019	0.84 SW
Black Kite *Milvus migrans*	Berne, Bonn, ECCITES, Birds Dir	5	02/06/2018	1.5 W
Red Kite *Milvus milvus*	Berne, Green, Bonn, ECCITES, Birds Dir, WCA	18	11/11/2019	1.5 W
Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, ECCITES:A; BirdsDir, KRDB3; WCA1	2	20/01/2017	2.1 NW
Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*	Berne, Red, Bonn, ECCITES:A; BirdsDir, WCA1	1	15/08/2016	2.8 NW
Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	Berne, Bonn, ECCITES, WCA	1	26/02/1988	2.1 N
Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*	Berne, Bonn, Amber, ECCITES:A	194	05/12/2019	1.5 W
Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*	Berne, Bonn, ECCITES:A	356	12/12/2019	1.5 W
Rough-legged Buzzard *Buteo lagopus*	Berne, Bonn, ECCITES	1	27/10/1974	2.8 NW

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, ECCITES:A; BirdsDir, WCA1	8	19/08/2016	2.1 NW
Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, ECCITES:A	283	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Merlin *Falco columbarius*	Berne, Red, Bonn,ECCITES:A; BirdsDir, WCA1	4	18/02/2012	1.5 W
Hobby *Falco subbuteo*	Berne, Bonn, ECCITES:A, WCA1	55	04/08/2019	1.5 W
Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*	Berne, Bonn, ECCITES:A, BirdsDir, KRDB1; WCA1	46	21/12/2018	0.84 SW
Red-legged Partridge *Alectoris rufa*	Berne, BirdsDir	14	26/03/2019	Within 2km
Quail *Coturnix coturnix*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, Birds Dir, KRDB1; WCA1	14	11/07/2019	2.1 SW
Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*	Berne, BirdsDir	626	05/12/2019	Within 2km
Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*	Berne, Birds Dir, KRB	16	22/04/2019	0.84 SW
Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*	Berne, Bonn, BoCC5, Amber, Birds Dir	421	05/12/2019	Within 2km
Coot *Fulica atra*	Berne, Bonn, BirdsDir	212	04/12/2019	0.84 SW
Crane *Grus grus*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, ECCITES:A, BirdsDir	1	12/04/2009	2.8 NW
Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*	Berne, Amber, Birds Dir	3	16/05/2019	Within 2km
Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, BirdsDir, KRDB3; WCA1	7	28/12/2018	0.84 SW
Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus*	BAP; Berne, Amber, Bonn, BirdsDir, S41; WCA1	5	14/04/2019	2.1 NW
Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*	Berne, Bonn, KRDB1, WCA1	152	28/07/2019	2.1 SW
Ringed Plover	Berne, Red, Bonn	2	21/05/2019	2.1 SW

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Charadrius hiaticula				
Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*	Berne, Bonn, BirdsDir	13	05/01/2019	1.5 W
Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, BirdsDir, KRDB3	1	05/05/2000	2.1 N
Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*	BAP, Berne, Red, Bonn, BirdsDir, KRDB2, S41	241	04/12/2019	Within 2km
Sanderling *Calidris alba*	Berne, Amber, Bonn	1	04/03/2015	2.5 NW
Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*	Berne, Bonn	9	27/09/2015	2.1 NW
Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*	Berne, Bonn, Amber	3	20/05/2019	2.1 SW
Dunlin *Calidris alpina*	Berne, Red, Bonn, BirdsDir, KRDB2	1	03/03/2018	2.1 NW
Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*	Berne, Bonn, BirdsDir, WCA1	7	26/09/2015	2.1 NW
Jack Snipe *Lymnocryptes minimus*	Berne, Bonn, Birds Dir	2	23/01/2017	2.1 NW
Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, Birds Dir; KRDB1	120	05/12/2019	1.5 W
Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*	Berne, Red; Bonn, Birds Dir	8	03/03/2018	0.93 N
Curlew *Numenius arquata*	BAP; Berne, Red; Bonn, Birds Dir S41	1	26/10/2012	2.0 NW
Redshank *Tringa totanus*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, Birds Dir	10	22/04/2019	0.84 S
Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, Birds Dir WCA1	20	12/09/2018	0.84 S
Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*	Berne, Amber, Bonn,WCA1	263	16/09/2019	0.84 S
Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*	Berne, Amber, Bonn,BirdsDir, WCA1	29	25/06/2019	2.1 SW
Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*	Berne, Amber, Bonn	59	04/08/2019	2.1 SW

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, BirdsDir, KRDB3; WCA1	20	14/12/2019	2.1 SW
Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus*	Berne, Amber, Birds Dir	330	18/12/2019	1.5 W
Common Gull *Larus canus*	Berne, Amber, Birds Dir KRDB1	76	14/12/2019	1.5 W
Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*	Amber, Birds Dir	124	10/11/2019	1.5 W
Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*	BAP, Red, Birds Dir, S41, KRDB2	732	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Yellow-legged Gull *Larus michahellis*	Amber	2	17/06/2018	2.1 NW
Iceland Gull *Larus glaucoides*	Amber	5	19/02/2012	2.8 NW
Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus*	Amber, Birds Dir, KRDB1	35	17/11/2019	0.82 S
Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*	Berne, Amber, Bonn,BirdsDir	4	14/04/2018	2.2 NW
Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea*	Berne, Amber, Bonn,BirdsDir	2	02/05/2014	2.2 NW
Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*	Berne, Bonn, BirdsDir, WCA1	11	15/04/2019	2.2 NW
Feral Pigeon *Columba livia*	Berne, ECCITES:A; Birds Dir	103	13/12/2019	Within 2km
Stock Dove *Columba oenas*	Berne, Amber, Birds Dir	111	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbas*	Birds Dir, Amber	954	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*	Berne, Birds Dir	422	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*	BAP; Berne, Red; Bonn, ECCITES:A, Birds Dir, KRDB2, S41	24	14/06/2019	Within 2km
Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*	BAP, Berne, Red, S41, KRDB2	131	17/08/2019	Within 2km

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Barn Owl *Tyto alba*	Berne, ECCITES:A, WCA1	9	23/07/2019	2.2 SW
Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo*	Berne, ECCITES:A, BirdsDir	1	22/07/2012	2.8 NW
Little Owl *Athene noctua*	Berne, ECCITES	36	24/02/2019	Within 2km
Tawny Owl *Strix aluco*	Amber, Berne, ECCITES	65	24/02/2019	Within 2km
Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*	Berne, Amber, ECCITES:A, BirdsDir	1	19/10/2015	2.1 NW
Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*	BAP, Berne, Amber, BirdsDir, KRDB1, S41	1	02/05/2002	0.93 N
Swift *Apus apus*	Berne, Red	145	04/08/2019	Within 2km
Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*	Berne, Birds Dir, WCA	145	28/11/2019	1.5 W
Wryneck *Jynx torquilla*	BAP, Berne, WCA	1	05/09/1993	2.8 W
Green Woodpecker *Picus viridis*	Berne	729	28/12/2019	Within 2km
Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopus major*	Berne	470	18/12/2019	1.5 W
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopus minior*	BAP, Berne, Red, KRB, S41	4	04/11/2009	Within 2km
Skylark *Alauda arvensis*	BAP; Berne, Red, BirdsDir, KRDB2; S41	535	12/12/2019	Within 2km
Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*	Berne,	32	24/04/2019	1.5 W
Swallow *Hirundo rustica*	Berne,	322	15/10/2019	Within 2km
House Martin *Delichon urbica*	Berne, Red	177	01/10/2019	Within 2km

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis*	Berne, Amber	140	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Water Pipit *Anthus spinoletta*	Berne, Amber	1	21/09/2002	2.1 N
Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*	BAP; Berne, Red, S41, KRDB2	35	14/09/2019	Within 2km
Blue-headed Wagtail *Motacilla flava flava*	Berne	1	20/05/2007	2.1 NW
Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*	Berne, Amber	120	18/09/2019	1.9 E
Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba yarrellii*	Berne, Green	412	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Alba Wagtail *Motacilla alba alba*	Berne	2	29/01/2019	2.1 NW
Waxwing *Bombycilla garrulus*	Berne	129	15/01/2017	2.8 NW
Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*	Berne, Amber	883	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Dunnock *Prunella modularis*	BAP, Berne, Amber, S41	757	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Robin *Erithacus rubecula*	Berne, Bonn	912	28/12/2019	Within 2km
Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*	Berne, Red; Bonn, KRDB3	102	01/06/2019	Within 2km
Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, KRDB1; WCA1	28	31/10/2019	1.5 W
Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*	Berne, Amber, Bonn, KRDB1	1	10/09/2011	1.6 SE
Whinchat *Saxicola torquate*	Berne, Red, Bonn	17	02/10/2019	2.2 SW
Stonechat *Saxicola torquate*	Berne, Bonn, KRB	75	18/12/2019	0.84 S

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Wheatear *Oenanthe Oenanthe*	Berne, Amber; Bonn, KRDB1	29	04/08/2019	2.2 SW
Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus*	BAP, Berne, Red, S41	9	13/10/2019	2.2 SW
Blackbird *Turdus merula*	Berne, Birds Dir	914	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*	Red, Birds Dir, WCA	299	01/12/2019	1.5 W
Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*	BAP; Berne, Amber; BirdsDir, KRDB2; S41	545	05/12/2019	Within 2km
Redwing *Turdus iliacus*	Berne, Amber, Birds Dir, WCA	241	02/12/2019	1.5 W
Mistle Thrush *Tudus viscivorus*	Berne, Red, Birds Dir	490	02/12/2019	Within 2km
Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*	Berne, KRB, WCA	26	29/03/2019	0.84 SW
Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*	Berne, Amber	32	20/08/2019	Within 2km
Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*	Berne, KRB	80	19/07/2019	1.5 W
Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*	Berne	59	07/08/2019	Within 2km
Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*	Berne, Amber	267	20/08/2019	Within 2km
Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin*	Berne	62	01/06/2019	Within 2km
Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*	Berne	314	22/12/2019	1.5 W
Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*	Berne, Amber	1	27/09/2008	2.8 NW
Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*	BAP, Berne, Red, S41	1	27/07/2017	2.8 NW

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*	Berne	572	08/11/2019	Within 2km
Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*	Berne, Amber	64	20/06/2019	Within 2km
Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*	Berne	69	18/12/2019	1.5 W
Firecrest *Regulus ignicapillus*	Berne, KRDB1; WCA1	7	08/11/2019	2.1 SW
Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*	BAP; Berne, Red, Bonn, KRDB2; S41	30	01/09/2018	Within 2km
Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*	Berne, Amber; Bonn	2	10/09/2018	0.83 S
Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus*	Berne	491	18/12/2019	1.5 W
Marsh Tit *Parus palustris*	BAP, Berne, Red, S41, KRB	5	16/09/2009	Within 2km
Willow Tit *Parus montanus*	BAP; Berne, Red; KRDB1; S41	4	01/06/2002	Within 2km
Coal Tit *Parus ater*	Berne	85	03/10/2019	1.5 W
Blue Tit *Parus caeruleus*	Berne	883	22/12/2019	Within 2km
Great Tit *Parus major*	Berne	778	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Nuthatch *Sitta europaea*	Berne	135	08/12/2019	1.5 W
Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*	Berne	63	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator*	Berne	1	09/06/2006	2.3 NW
Jay Garrulus glandarius	Birds Dir	311	08/12/2019	1.5 W

Species	Category of Importance*	Number of Records	Date of most recent Record	Location of records relevant to the study area (km)
Magpie Pica pica	Birds Dir	969	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Nutcracker *Nucifraga caryocatactes*	Berne	1	28/08/1968	Within 2km
Jackdaw Corvus monedula	Birds Dir	791	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Rook Corvus frugilegus	Birds Dir, Amber	479	05/12/2019	Within 2km
Carrion Crow Corvis corone corone	Birds Dir	821	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Raven Corvus corax	Berne	10	17/06/2019	2.5 W
Starling Sturnus vulgaris	BAP, Red, Birds Dir, S41, KRB	839	18/12/2019	Within 2km
House Sparrow Passer domesticus	BAP, Red, KRB, S41	774	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Tree Sparrow Passer montanus	BAP, Berne, Red, KRB, S41	14	08/11/2017	Within 2km
Chaffinch Fringilla coelebs	Berne, Green	896	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Brambling Fringilla montifringilla	Berne, WCA	5	08/11/2019	2.1 SW
Serin Serinus serinus	Berne, WCA	4	14/04/2019	2.1 SW
Greenfinch Carduelis chloris	Berne, Red	516	05/12/2019	Within 2km
Goldfinch Carduelis carduelis	Berne, Green	669	18/12/2019	Within 2km
Siskin Carduelis spinus	Berne, KRB	35	23/01/2019	1.5 W
Linnet Carduelis cannabina	BAP, Berne, Red, KRB, S41	251	21/12/2019	Within 2km

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Lesser Redpoll Carduelis cabaret	BAP, Berne, Red, KRB, S41	15	20/10/2018	Within 2km
Common Crossbill Loxia curvirostra	Berne, WCA	2	26/10/2018	2.8 NW
Bullfinch Pyrrhula pyrrhula	BAP, Berne, Amber, S41	80	07/12/2019	Within 2km
Hawfinch Coccothraustes coccothraustes	BAP, Berne, Red, KRB, S41	4	08/03/2018	Within 2km
Yellowhammer Emberiza citronella	BAP, Berne, Red, KRB, S41	603	13/12/2019	Within 2km
Cirl Bunting *Emberiza cirlus*	BAP, Berne, Red, S41, WCA	2	02/01/1983	Within 2km
Reed Bunting Emberiza schoeniclus	BAP, Berne, Amber, S41	292	12/12/2019	Within 2km
Corn Bunting Miliaria calandra	BAP, Berne, Red, KRB, S41	8	18/06/2015	Within 2km
Black Swan Cygnus atratus		6	23/08/2010	2.1 NW
Eagle Owl Bubo bubo	Berne, ECCITES, Birds Dir	1	22/07/2012	2.8 NW
Ruddy Shelduck Tadorna ferruginea	Bere, Bonn, Birds Dir	3	11/08/2007	2.8 NW
Terrestrial Mammals				
Otter *Lutra lutra*	WCA, Bern, CITES, ECH	7	2014	Within 2km
Water Vole *Arvicola europaeus*	WCA, S41	7	11/08/2010	1.1 SW
Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*	S41, Bern	26	15/09/2022	1.4 SE (2012)
Water Shrew *Neomys fodiens*	Bern	1	18/02/1968	Within 2km
Common Shrew	Bern	3	24/10/2019	1.7 NW

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Sorex araneus				
Pygmy Shrew *Sorex araneus*	Bern	2	20/04/2010	Within 2km
Brown Hare *Lepus europaeus*	S41	14	26/02/2021	1.4 SE
Harvest Mouse *Micromys minutus*	BAP, S41	1	02/11/2022	1.9 W
Hazel Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*	S41	2	18/02/2017	0.06 W
Roe Deer *Capreolus capreolus*	Bern	1	23/05/2000	1.9 NW
Fallow Deer D*ama dama*	Bern	7	02/08/2024	1.9 NE
Badger Meles meles	BPA, Bern	29	14/08/2023	0.92 N
Stout *Mustela erminea*	Bern	1	18/10/1985	Within 2km
Weasel *Mustela nivalis*	Bern	3	14/11/2001	Within 2km
Terrestrial Mammals (Bats)				
Serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*	Ha Dir A4, HabReg Sch2, WCA5, KRB	35	09/08/2021	1.7 NW
Daubenton's Bat *Myotis daubentonii*	HabDir A4, HabReg Sch2, WCA5	40	09/07/2018	0.85 N
Whiskered Bat *Myotis mystacinus*	HabDir A4, HabReg Sch2, WCA5	1	08/08/2016	4.6 NE
Natterer’s Bat Myotis nattereri	HabDir A4, WCA5, KRB	3	08/08/2016	4.1 NE
Noctule Bat *Nyctalus noctula*	HabDir A4, HabReg2, WCA5, S41	30	08/08/2022	0.28 W
Brown Long-eared Bat *Plecotus auritus*	HabDir A4, HabReg2, WCA5, S41	53	09/08/2021	0.04 E
Nathusius’s Pipistrelle Pipistrellus nathusii	HabDir A4, HabReg2, WCA5	1	28/08/2003	4.5 NW

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Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	HabDir A4, WCA5	159	30/09/2023	0.49 W
Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	HabDir A4, BAP, S41, WCA5	53	08/08/2022	0.63 N
Invasive Flora				
American Skunk-cabbage *Lysichiton americanus*		1	30/03/2007	Within 2km
Canadian Waterweed *Elodea canadensis*	WCA9	4	22/07/2010	1.88 W
Nuttall's Waterweed *Elodea nuttallii*	WCA9	9	19/07/2021	1.3 S
Curly Waterweed *Lagarosiphon major*	WCA9	1	04/10/2002	Within 2km
Three-cornered Garlic *Allium triquetrum*	WCA9	1	19/05/2005	Within 2km
Bluebell *Hyacinthides non-scripta*	WCA8	34	27/04/2020	0.74 SW
Winter Heliotrope *Petasites fragrans*		10	21/07/2016	Within 2km
Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica*	WCA9	12	23/08/2020	0.01 N
Fallopia japonica x sachalinensis = F. x bohemica	WCA9	1	27/05/2015	0.9 N
Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*	WCA9	3	07/08/2020	2.1 SW
Rhododendron ponticum	WCA9	8	14/02/2017	1.9 E
Variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum*	WCA9	4	07/02/2020	0.97 SE
Wall Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster horizontalis*	WCA9	1	2000	Within 2km
Himalayan Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster simonsii*	WCA9	1	27/07/2006	Within 2km

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New Zealand Pigmyweed *Crassula helmsii*	WCA9	7	24/08/2021	1.2 NE
American Mink *Neovison vison*	WCA9	4	23/05/2020	2.2 S
Meadow Clary *Salvia pratensis*	WCA8	1	03/06/2019	2.4 SE
Invertebrates				
Stag Beetle *Lucanus cervus*	ECH, Bern, WCA	1	09/06/2006	2.5 W
Small Blue *Cupido minimus*	WCA	1	26/08/1992	1.2 W
Jersey Tiger *Euplagia quadripunctaria*	Bern	2	05/08/2021	1.5 SE
White Admiral *Limenitis camilla*	S41	3	14/06/2022	1.6 SE
Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*	S41	10	30/05/2022	1.0 S
Oak Hook-tip *Watsonalla binaria*	S41	9	01/06/2019	1.6 SE
Brindled Beauty *Lycia hirtaria*	S41	6	16/04/2019	1.6 SE
September Thorn *Ennomos erosaria*	S41	1	04/08/2017	1.6 SE
Dusky Thorn *Ennomos fuscantaria*	S41	12	03/08/2019	1.6 SE
Small Emerald *Hemistola chrysoprasaria*	S41	2	28/06/2019	1.6 SE
Small Pheonix *Ecliptopera silaceata*	S41	3	09/09/2017	1.6 SE
Shaded Broad-bar *Scotopteryx chenopodiata*	S41	1	01/07/2019	1.4 SE
Blood-vein *Timandra comae*	S41	15	03/08/2019	1.6 SE
Scarce Aspen Midget *Phyllonorycter sagitella*	S41	1	26/08/2018	1.75 NW

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Lackey *Malacosoma neustria*	S41	2	02/07/2019	1.6 SE
White Ermine *Spilosoma lubricipeda*	S41	22	18/06/2019	1.6 SE
Buff Ermine *Spilosoma lutea*	S41	17	20/05/2019	1.6 SE
Cinnabar *Tyria jacobaeae*	S41	19	10/07/2019	0.77 W
Grey Dagger *Acronicta psi*	S41	1	07/10/2021	Within 2km
Knot Grass *Acronicta rumicis*	S41	12	01/05/2019	1.6 SE
Mouse Moth *Amphipyra tragopoginis*	S41	13	27/08/2019	1.6 SE
Dot Moth *Melanchra persicariae*	S41	7	09/07/2019	1.45 SE
Shoulder-striped Wainscot *Leucania comma*	S41	13	22/08/2019	1.5 SE
Feathered Gothic *Tholera decimalis*	S41	4	10/09/2019	1.6 SE
Small Square-spot *Diarsia rubi*	S41	6	21/09/2019	1.6 SE
Autumnal Rustic *Eugnorisma glareosa*	S41	7	10/10/2019	1.6 SE
Green-brindled Crescent *Allophyes oxyacanthae*	S41	3	28/10/2017	1.5 SE
Rosy Rustic *Hydraecia micacea*	S41	3	29/08/2017	1.6 SE
Large Wainscot *Rhizedra lutosa*	S41	5	18/10/2017	1.6 SE
Mottled Rustic *Caradrina Morpheus*	S41	29	13/07/2019	1.4 SE
Centre-barred Sallow *Atethmia centrago*	S41	4	21/05/2019	1.5 SE

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Sallow *Cirrhia icteritia*	S41	3	10/10/2019	0.86 NW
Beaded Chestnut *Agrochola lychnidis*	S41	10	18/10/2017	1.6 SE
Brown-spot Pinion *Anchoscelis litura*	S41	2	18/10/2017	1.6 SE
Common Darter *Sympetrum striolatum*		18	18/09/2022	1.4 E
Gymnetron villosulum		2	27/07/2006	Within 2km
Gnathoncus buyssoni		1	07/06/2011	0.9 N
Atheta zosterae		1	07/06/2011	0.9 N
Great Silver Water Beetle *Hydrophilus piceus*	KRB	3	15/08/2022	2.0 NW
Nossidium pilosellum		1	12/10/2011	0.9 N
Uleiota planatus		1	01/06/2012	0.9 N
Gyrophaena joyioides		1	11/06/2012	0.9 N
Gyrophaena manca		2	11/06/2012	0.9 N
Hypnogyra angularis		1	07/06/2011	0.9 N
Diaperis boleti	KRB	1	07/06/2011	0.9 N
Pseudocistela ceramboides		1	25/06/2020	2.0 NW
Potamophylax rotundipennis		1	2000-2014	1.6 W
Silver-washed Fritillary *Argynnis paphia*	KRB	2	20/08/2021	1.6 SE
Maple Dot *Stigmella aceris*	KRB	6	25/06/2019	0.82 NW
Kent Maze-miner *Phyllocnistis xenia*	KRB	3	02/07/2019	0.85 NW
Toadflax Brocade *Calophasia lunula*	KRB	2	13/08/2021	1.6 SE
Beautiful Silver-mark *Promalactis procerella*	KRB	2	19/07/2017	1.6 SE

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Spindle Knot-horn *Nephopterix angustella*		2	25/06/2019	1.4 SE
Rosy Knot-horn *Oncocera semirubella*		6	21/09/2019	1.6 SE
Long-legged Tabby *Synaphe punctalis*		4	17/07/2019	1.6 SE
Dicraeus scibilis		1	15/06/2013	1.8 NW
Siphonella oscinina		1	14/07/2013	1.8 NW
Pherbellia griseola		1	15/06/2013	1.7 NW
Bright Four-spined Legionnaire *Chorisops nagatomii*		1	20/08/2013	0.42 N
Campiglossa malaris	KRB	2	14/07/2013	1.7 NW
Lathbury's Nomad Bee *Nomada lathburiana*		1	02/06/2019	1.7 NE