



Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Premier Inn Liverpool (Tarbock), Wilson Rd, Tarbock Green, Liverpool, L36 6AD

Whitbread Group PLC

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Industry Guidelines and Standards

This report has been written with due consideration to:

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

Proportionality

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

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

(BS 42020, 2013)

Executive Summary

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Whitbread Group PLC to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Premier Inn Liverpool (Tarbock), Wilson Rd, Tarbock Green, Liverpool, L36 6AD (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for the construction of a two-storey extension of the hotel to include 25 new bedrooms, and an existing three ground floor bedrooms to be converted into a breakfast room (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

Areas of Habitat

The baseline habitat value of the site is 3.09 units, comprising other neutral grassland, other broadleaved woodland, buildings, hard standing and urban trees. The post development habitat value of the site is 4.16 units comprising the retention of hard standing, buildings and grassland, the enhancement of the existing woodland and a small area of grassland, and the planting of new trees. This results in an overall net change of +34.79% (i.e. a net gain).

Hedgerows

The baseline hedgerow value of the site is 0.51 units, comprising lines of trees. The post development hedgerow value of the site is 0.75 units comprising the retention of existing tree lines and the planting of new native hedgerow. This results in an overall net change of +48.25% (i.e. a net gain).

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

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1.0 Introduction and Context

1.1 Background

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Whitbread Group PLC to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Premier Inn Liverpool (Tarbock), Wilson Rd, Tarbock Green, Liverpool, L36 6AD (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for the construction of a two-storey extension of the hotel to include 25 new bedrooms, and an existing three ground floor bedrooms to be converted into a breakfast room (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”). A plan showing the proposed development is provided in Appendix 1.

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

- Statutory Metric Calculation - Premier Inn, Liverpool (Tarbock), L36 6AD – v1 – 01-08-25
- PEA-PRA -Premier Inn Liverpool (Tarbock), L36 6AD - V2

1.2 Site Location, Geology and Landscape Context

The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SJ 45946 89500 and has an area of approximately 1.28ha. The site consists of a Premier Inn hotel adjoined to a Brewers Fayre restaurant, with associated car parking, children’s playground, grassland, plantation woodland, scattered trees and shrubs. The site is located with an industrial estate, with the M62 motorway to the south, and the M57 to the east. The surrounding habitats predominantly include industrial and residential areas, with arable fields and pockets of woodland to the north and south of the site. A site location plan is provided in Appendix 2.

1.3 BNG Informative

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

The legalised Environment Act (2021) requires developments in England to demonstrate a measurable net gain in biodiversity and sets a target of a minimum of 10% BNG for all developments. It also stipulates that a management plan with a minimum 30-year term, should be adopted to ensure biodiversity net gain can be delivered. The Environment Act (2021) is still in a transitional phase and is not expected to become mandatory until November 2023. However, the requirement for biodiversity net gain is also enshrined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021).

The DEFRA Biodiversity Metric 4.0 is the widely accepted tool used to calculate BNG. It enables the calculation of habitat value pre- and post-development in order to determine the overall change in biodiversity value as a result of the proposed development. The Biodiversity Metric has separate BNG assessments for areas of habitat, hedgerows and watercourses.

The biodiversity value of a site should be maximised. However, it may not always be possible to achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain within a site and therefore the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 can also account for offsite habitat creation, where land is available. Alternatively, developers can seek to provide an agreed financial contribution to an appropriate third party (such as the Local Authority, the UK Government or another landowner) to deliver the required biodiversity net gain elsewhere on their behalf.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Baseline Biodiversity Value

The baseline BNG Calculation was informed by a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) (Arbtech, 2024). A baseline habitat plan is provided in Appendix 3.

Habitat Classification

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

Habitat Area/Length

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

Areas of scattered trees were calculated using the Tree Helper tool within the Biodiversity Metric 4.0. Class sizes for urban trees are set out in Table 8-1 of the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide (Natural England, 2023).

Habitat Condition

Habitat condition was assessed using the relevant condition assessment sheets found in the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide (Natural England, 2023).

Strategic Significance

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

- Ecological value
- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the Knowsley Council Local Plan Core Strategy (2016)

2.2 Post Development Biodiversity Value

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

Habitat Classification

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

Habitat Area/Length

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

Areas of scattered trees were calculated using the Tree Helper tool within the Biodiversity Metric 4.0. Class sizes for urban trees are set out in Table 8-1 of the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide (Natural England, 2023).

Habitat Condition

Target habitat condition for each proposed habitat was determined assessed using the Temporal Multipliers Tool and the Enhancement Temporal Multipliers Tool included in the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 spreadsheet as well as the relevant condition assessment sheets found in the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide (Natural England, 2023). This is based on the assumption that a 30-year management plan will be adopted for the site.

Strategic Significance

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

- Likely ecological value
- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the Knowsley Council Local Plan Core Strategy (2016)

2.3 Limitations

There were no specific limitations to the assessment.

3.0 Results

3.1 Baseline Habitats

Table 1 details the baseline habitats present within the site along with their area/length, condition and strategic significance. A full condition assessment for each habitat (where relevant) is provided in Appendix 5a.

Table 1: Baseline Biodiversity Value

Habitat	Area (ha)/ Length (km)	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
Other neutral grassland	0.2524ha	The species richness is moderate but the distribution is low with red fescue and common bent dominating the grassland. The forb species coverage is around 10% of the grassland. Species present within the grassland include red fescue (A), common bent (A), field wood rush (O), common daisy (F), dandelion agg. (F), creeping buttercup (F), common speedwell (F), chickweed sp. (F), creeping thistle (O), thyme leaved speedwell (O), oxeye daisy (O), lesser trefoil (O), common ragwort (O), yarrow (O) and feathermoss sp. (O).	Poor (see Appendix 4 for full condition assessment details)	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy
Other broadleaved woodland	0.3909ha	There is a small, poplar plantation woodland to the east of the site. All of the trees have been planted in a uniform manner and are all approximately the same height of around 12m in height. There are some native species near to the south of the woodland, including oak sp. (F) and hawthorn (F), field maple (O), blackthorn (O), and grey willow (O). The grassland along the woodland floor is longer compared to the other grassland on site, and is around 30cm in height. The woodland floor consists of similar species to the managed grassland, with additional species present including cuckoo flower (F), great birds'-foot trefoil (F), meadow buttercup (F), vetch sp. (F) and cocksfoot (F). Oak sp. saplings and field maple saplings are also present within the grassland.	Poor (see Appendix 4 for full condition assessment details)	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy
Developed land, sealed surface	0.2322ha	The site has by tarmac car parking and access roads, all of which are kerbed and surround mainly the north and west of the site. There is a children's play area located south of the site.	N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy

Buildings	0.0773ha	There is the hotel and restaurant building in the centre of the site.	N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy
Individual trees	0.0407ha	The following trees have been classified as individual trees within the baseline (tree numbers from the TSR, Arbtech 2024): T17 = Small T18 = Small T19 = Small T21 = Small T22 = Small T23 = Small T24 = Small T25 = Small T26 = Small T27 = Small All other trees on site are either included within the woodland habitat, lines of trees, located outside of the red line boundary or do not meet the minimum diameter to be classified as an individual tree.	Moderate (see Appendix 4 for full condition assessment details)	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy
Line of trees	0.1151km	There are two tree lines present on site, one is located along the northern boundary and consists of silver birch (A), eucalyptus (F) and common gorse combined with introduced shrubs. The tree line is around 105m long. The second is along the western boundary and consists of eucalyptus and turkey oak. The trees appear in healthy condition with no visible disease or physical damage from humans or wildlife, and the canopies are continuous along the whole of the two tree lines. Both tree lines are located between hardstanding on either side of the line of trees. Less than 10% of the trees have loose bark, cracked bark or knot holes that could be suitable for ecological niches for invertebrates.	Moderate (see Appendix 4 for full condition assessment details)	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy

3.2 Post Development Habitats

Table 2 details the post development habitats present within the site along with their area/length, condition and strategic significance. An assessment of the anticipated condition for each habitat (where relevant) is provided in Appendix 5b, which is based on the assumption that a 30 year management plan will be implemented for the site. The proposed development will result in the loss of a small area of woodland and other neutral grassland to be compensated for by the enhancement of the exiting woodland, and creation of new wildflower planting.

Table 2: Post Development Biodiversity Value

Habitat	Area / Length	Description	Target Condition	Strategic Significance
Developed land, sealed surface	0.0919ha (new) 0.3088ha (retained)	Retained and new buildings, and retained and new hard standing	N/A	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy
Other neutral grassland	0.1268ha (retained) 0.079ha (enhanced)	Existing retained and new grassland planting, as well as enhancement of a small area of existing grassland	Existing grassland to maintain current condition, and the area of enhanced grassland to be improved from poor to good.	Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy
Other broadleaved woodland	0.349ha (enhanced)	Existing woodland to be enhanced from poor to moderate condition via new tree planting and ground flora planting	Condition to be enhanced from poor to moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy
Individual trees	0.0204ha (retained) 0.0611ha (new)	The following trees will be removed: T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 All other individual trees will be retained, and 13no. new trees planted.	Maintain current condition (moderate) and new trees to meet moderate	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy
Line of trees	0.1151km	Existing tree lines retained	Maintain current condition (moderate)	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy
Native hedgerow	0.0709km	New native hedgerow planting along new building	Anticipated to reach poor condition	Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy

3.3 Change in Biodiversity Value of the Site

Full details are provided in the Defra Biodiversity Metric 4.0. The headline results are presented in Appendix 6.

Areas of Habitat

The baseline habitat value of the site is 3.09 units, comprising other neutral grassland, other broadleaved woodland, buildings, hard standing and urban trees. The post development habitat value of the site is 4.16 units comprising the retention of hard standing, buildings and grassland, the enhancement of the existing woodland and a small area of grassland, and the planting of new trees. This results in an overall net change of +34.79% (i.e. a net gain).

Hedgerows

The baseline hedgerow value of the site is 0.51 units, comprising lines of trees. The post development hedgerow value of the site is 0.75 units comprising the retention of existing tree lines and the planting of new native hedgerow. This results in an overall net change of +48.25% (i.e. a net gain).

4.0 Recommendations to Deliver BNG

4.1 Discussion

The current proposed plan results in a 34.79% net gain in habitat units and 48.25% in hedgerow units. This is more than the 10% target of biodiversity net gain. In addition all trading rules are satisfied. Please note, the BNG metric reports an error due to trading rules not being met, however the overall net loss of individual tree units matches the overall gain in individual tree units, therefore satisfying the trading rules.

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

5.0 Bibliography

- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.
- CIEEM-CIRIA-IEMA (2019) Biodiversity Net Gain – Good Practice Principles for Development.
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2010). Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey a technique for environmental audit.
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/pub10_handbookforphase1habitatsurvey.pdf
- Natural England (2023). The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 (JP039).
- Natural England (2023). The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide (JP039).
- Natural England (2023). The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 1 - Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (JP039).
- Natural England (2023). The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2 – Technical Information (JP039).
- The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023)

Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan



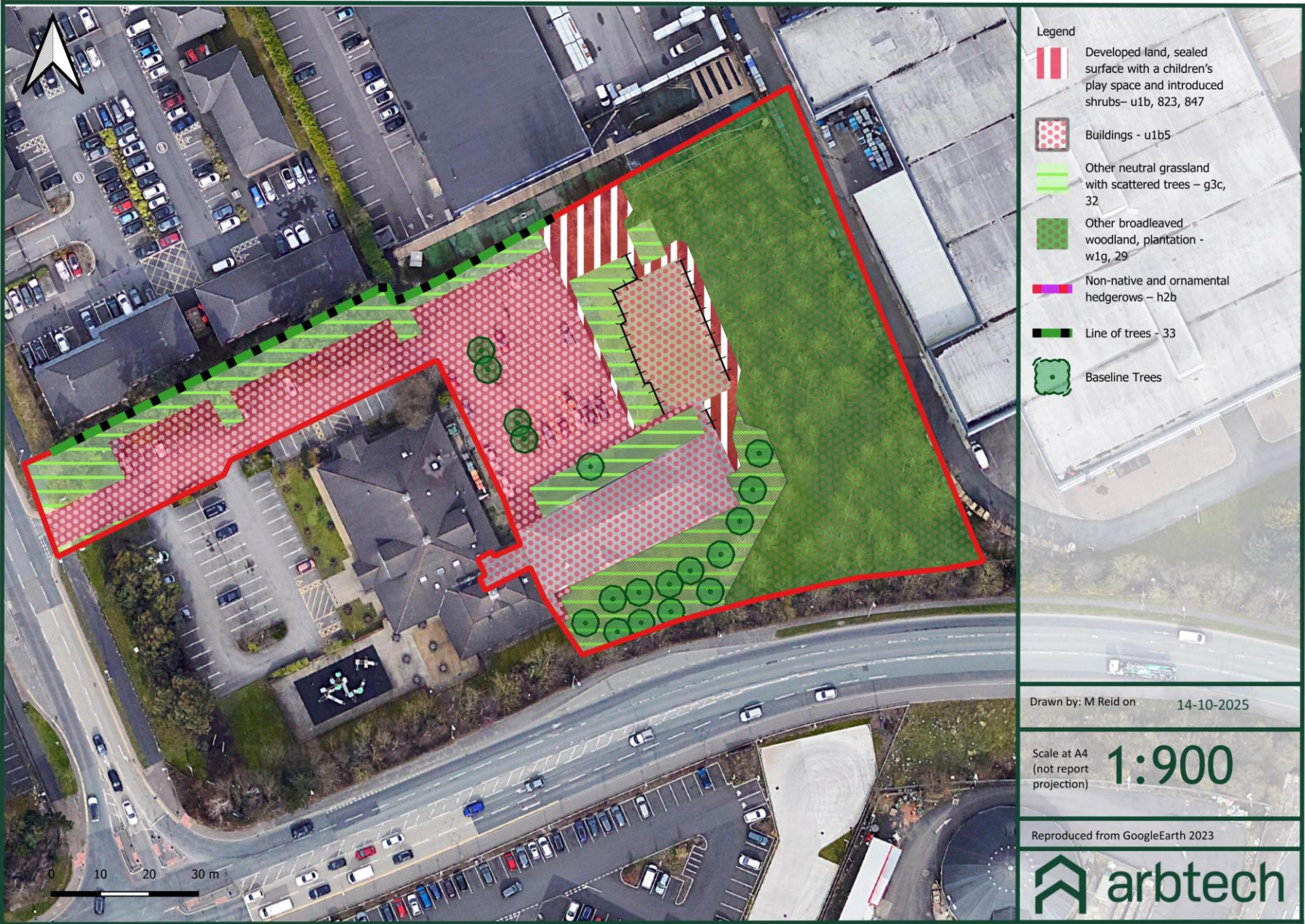
Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



Appendix 3a: Baseline Habitat Plan



Appendix 3b: Post Development Habitat Plan



Appendix 4: Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets

Grassland Condition Assessment

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On site	Survey date and Surveyor name	Sally Hall 01/05/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	N/A
Grid reference	SJ 45946 89500	Habitat parcel reference	N/A
Habitat Description			
See Table 1			
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.	No	
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.	No	
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present).	Yes	
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.	Yes	
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Yes	
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Yes	
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Yes	
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			Yes
Number of criteria passed			6
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)		
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)	Yes - passes 5 for fails criterion A	

Woodland Condition Assessment

Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type						
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types						
Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved						
Habitat Description						
See Table 1						
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On site	Survey date and Surveyor name	Sally Hall 01/05/2024			
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	N/A			
Grid reference	SJ 45946 89500	Habitat parcel reference	N/A			
Condition Assessment Criteria						
Indicator		Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score indicator per	Notes (such as justification)
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age-classes ¹ present.	Two age-classes ¹ present.	One age-class ¹ present.	1	All tree same age due to planted woodland
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland ² .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland ² .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland ² .	3	No evidence of grazing damage
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species ³ present in woodland.	Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, and other invasive species ³ <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species ³ ≥10% cover.	3	No non-natives present
D	Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species ⁴ across woodland parcel.	1	Dominated by poplar with only occasional native species
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	1	As above
F	Open space within woodland	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted ⁷ .	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ .	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category ⁷ .	1	Less than 10% open space
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland ⁸ ; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH),	One or two classes only present in woodland ⁸ .	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland ⁸ .	1	All trees same ages due to planted woodland

		saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.				
H	Tree health	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback ⁹ .	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .		
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	1	Managed grassland
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland ¹¹ .	Two storeys across all survey plots ¹¹ .	One or less storey across all survey plots ¹¹ .	1	
K	Veteran trees	Two or more veteran trees ¹² per hectare.	One veteran tree ¹² per hectare.	No veteran trees ¹² present in woodland.	1	No veteran trees
L	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	1	No deadwood present
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident ¹⁴ .	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .	3	No evidence of damaged ground
Total Score (out of a possible 39)					18	
Condition Assessment Result				Condition Assessment Score	Result Achieved	
Total score >32 (33 to 39)				Good (3)	Poor	
Total score 26 to 32				Moderate (2)		
Total score <26 (13 to 25)				Poor (1)		

Line of Trees Condition Assessment

Condition Sheet: LINE OF TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Line of trees			
Habitat Description			
See Table 1			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On site	Survey date and Surveyor name	Sally Hall 01/05/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	N/A
Grid reference	SJ 45946 89500	Habitat parcel reference	N/A
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	Yes	Oak and birch dominate
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Yes	Continuous canopy cover
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	Limited features for wildlife
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice ² .	No	Adjacent to hard standing
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Yes	Trees healthy
Number of criteria passed			3
Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√	
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	√	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		

Individual Trees Condition Assessment

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Individual trees – Urban trees			
Habitat Description			
See Table 1			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On site	Survey date and Surveyor name	Sally Hall 01/05/2024
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	N/A
Grid reference	SJ 45946 89500	Habitat parcel reference	N/A
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).	No	Mostly non-native trees (Swedish whitebeam)
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).	Yes	Individual trees so automatically pass
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	Yes	Mostly mature trees
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.	Yes	No damage to trees
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	No features for wildlife
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	Trees over grassland
Number of criteria passed		4	
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/√	
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	√	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		