

Biodiversity Net Gain Statement and Assessment

Proposed Extension, 19c Tinplate,
Southwick, Wiltshire

27 April 2026

Ecology
Arboriculture
Land Management



Report Details

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Revision	Date	Author	Checked By	Approver	Summary of Changes
V1	27 April 2026	Hamish Kidd BSc	Chris Merrick BSc ACIEEM	Chris Merrick BSc ACIEEM	

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Site Details

Site Name and Location	Proposed Extension, 19c Tinplate, Southwick, Wiltshire
Central OS Grid Reference	ST 82728 54831
Client	Ashford Homes Southwestern Ltd

Boundary





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1 Introduction

This report provides a Biodiversity Net Gain Statement and Assessment for Proposed Extension, 19c Tinplate, Southwick, Wiltshire in relation to a detailed planning application. The report was commissioned by Ashford Homes Southwestern Ltd.

The area within the application boundary is hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach to development that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was initially and meets the requirements of the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan. The Environment Act (2021) requires most planning applications in England to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity.

1.1 Site Context

The Site is located directly north of A361 Frome Road. Surrounding land use is largely agricultural, with towns Southwick and Trowbridge to the northeast.

1.2 Description of Proposed Development

Proposals consist of an extension to the existing warehouse, with associated hard and soft landscaping.

1.3 Aims

The aims of this report are to:

- 🦋 Provide the national mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain information requirements.
- 🦋 Provide the Site baseline and an indicative post-development BNG assessment.

2 BNG Statement

2.1 National Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain Information

Table 1 provides the BNG information required to support the planning application under Article 7 of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

Table 1: National Mandatory Baseline BNG Information

Information required	Description
Would the planning permission, if granted, be subject to the biodiversity gain condition?	Yes – meets criteria of a major development.
Pre-development biodiversity value of the on-Site habitat on the date of application	Habitats 2.09
	Hedgerows 1.82
	Watercourses 0
Publication date of the biodiversity metric calculation tool used	July 2025
Is an earlier date proposed?	No – the relevant date is the date of the planning application submission.
Is there any evidence of habitat degradation?	No – there is no evidence of any unauthorised habitat degradation since the statutory cut-off date of 30 January 2020.
Is there any irreplaceable habitat on Site?	No – there is no irreplaceable habitat within the Site boundary.
Plan of on-Site habitat on the date of the application (or earlier date)	Refer to Figure 1 .

2.2 'Significant' Net Gain

What counts as 'significant' habitat enhancement varies depending on the scale of development and existing habitat. Based on the Landscape Plan (ref: 374_GLA_00_00_DR_L_1001_PA), the following 'significant' on-site habitat enhancements, as defined by Government guidance, are predicted as detailed on **Figure 2**:

 **Habitats of medium or higher distinctiveness:** native species-rich hedgerows, mixed scrub, other neutral grassland and individual trees (all medium distinctiveness) proposed.

Therefore, a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) will be required.

2.3 Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy

The biodiversity gain hierarchy has been followed during the design process as per **Table 2**.

Table 2: Application of the Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy

Step in the hierarchy	Application
<i>First, in relation to onsite habitats which have a medium, high and very high distinctiveness, the avoidance of adverse effects from the development and, if they cannot be avoided, the mitigation of those effects</i>	0.08ha of medium distinctiveness bramble and blackthorn scrub requires removal to facilitate the development. As the scrub is located within the proposed building footprint, there is no alternative to its removal. 0.03ha of bramble and blackthorn scrub will be retained, with a further 0.06ha of mixed scrub proposed to compensate for losses. A total of five medium distinctiveness individual trees are present on-site, all of which are to be retained as part of the proposals. To further enhance this habitat type and to compensate for losses to other habitats, 74 trees are to be planted as part of proposals. High distinctiveness species-poor native hedgerow associated with a ditch is present on the western boundary of the Site and will be retained in its entirety. To further enhance linear habitats, 0.05km of native species-rich hedgerow is proposed.
<i>Then, in relation to all onsite habitats which are adversely affected by the development, the adverse effect should be compensated by prioritising in order, where possible, the enhancement of existing onsite habitats, creation of new onsite habitats, allocation of registered offsite gains and finally the purchase of biodiversity credits</i>	0.19ha of low distinctiveness modified grassland will be lost to the development, with 0.05ha retained. To compensate losses to grassland, 0.04ha of modified grassland and 0.05ha of other neutral grassland will be created as part of proposals. All existing low distinctiveness introduced shrub will be retained. 0.13ha of low distinctiveness tall forbs will be lost to facilitate the development. This is unavoidable due to the central location of this habitat in relation to the proposed building footprint. To compensate for this loss, other neutral grassland, mixed scrub and individual trees are proposed.

3 BNG Assessment Summary

A baseline and indicative post-development BNG assessment was undertaken using the statutory biodiversity metric (released in July 2025 and downloaded directly from the Government website¹ on 24 April 2026) following current guidance (Defra, 2024a). Further detail on the methodology is provided in **Appendix 1**.

The onsite baseline and indicative post-development BNG position are demonstrated in **Table 3**.

Full details of the calculations are provided in the statutory metric calculation tool (GE Consulting, 2026a). Condition assessments are provided in **Appendix 3**. Baseline and indicative post-development BNG plans are presented in **Figures 1** and **2**.

Table 3: Summary of onsite BNG Metric Assessment

Unit Type	Onsite Baseline Units	Onsite Post-development Units	Net Unit Change	% Change
Habitat	2.09	2.31	+ 0.22	+ 10.52%
Hedgerow/ Linear	1.82	2.14	+ 0.32	+ 17.77%
Watercourse	0	0	0	0

The indicative assessment indicates that a minimum 10% net gain is achievable onsite. This will need to be updated to reflect the final Site layout following consent.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>

4 References

Defra (2024a) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology January 2025. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>.

Defra (2024b) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide July 2025. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>.

GE Consulting (2026a) *Statutory Biodiversity Metric, Proposed Extension, 19c Tinplate, Southwick*. Ref: 3002-SBM-HK.

GE Consulting (2026b) *Ecological Impact Assessment, Proposed Extension, 19c Tinplate, Southwick*. Ref: 3002-EcIA-HK.

JNCC (2010) *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey - a Technique for Environmental Audit*. JNCC, Peterborough, ISBN 0 86139 636 7.

UKHab Ltd (2023) *UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0*. Available from: <https://www.ukhab.org>.

Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1160 - Introduced shrub
- Tall forbs
- g4 - Modified grassland
- h3a - Blackthorn scrub
- h3d - Bramble scrub
- u1b - Developed land, sealed surface
- Native Hedgerow with trees - Associated with
- Urban Tree (Broadleaved)

Plan is to Scale

Scale at A4: **1:700**



Imagery ©2026 CNES / Airbus, Getmapping plc, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Maxar Technologies. Map data ©2026 Google

Figure 1:

On-site Baseline Habitat Plan

Project:

Proposed Extension, 19c Tinplate, Southwick

Client:

Ashford Homes

Date:

24/4/2026

Ref:

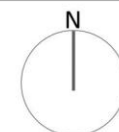
3002-BNG-F1

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HK

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74 individual trees are to be created, planted throughout the Site.

Other neutral grassland, mixed scrub, modified grassland and species-rich native hedgerow to be created.

Bramble scrub, blackthorn scrub, modified grassland, tall forbs and species-poor native hedgerow with ditch to be retained.

Individual trees, other neutral grassland, mixed scrub and species-rich native hedgerow are counted as 'Significant Gain'.

Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1160 - Introduced shrub
- Tall forbs
- g3c - Other neutral grassland
- g4 - Modified grassland
- h3a - Blackthorn scrub
- h3d - Bramble scrub
- h3h - Mixed scrub
- u1b - Developed land. sealed surface
- Native Hedgerow with trees - Associated with bank or ditch
- Native Species Rich Hedgerow

Plan is to Scale

Scale at A3: **1:700**



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Figure 2:

On-site Post-intervention Proposed Habitat Plan

Project:

Proposed Extension, 19c Tinplate, Dunkirk Business Park

Client:

Ashford Homes

Date:

24/4/2026

Ref:

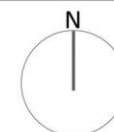
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Appendix 1 – General Glossary of Terms

Annex I	Threatened bird listed on Annex I of the EC Birds Directive/ Habitats listed on Annex I of the EC Habitats Directive
Annex II	Species of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of SACs
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BMCL	Bat Mitigation Class Licence
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BoCC	Bird of Conservation Concern
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CWS	County Wildlife Site
DBW	Daytime Bat Walkover
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EPS	European Protected Species
GLTA	Ground Level Tree Assessment
HPI	Habitat of Principal Importance required under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HMMP	Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone
GCN	Great crested newt
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LEMP	Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MMU	Minimum Mapping Unit
NBW	Night-time Bat Walkover
NE	Natural England
NERC Act	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NVA	Night Vision Aid
NVC	National Vegetation Classification Survey
OSWI	Other Site of Wildlife Interest
pCWS	Potential County Wildlife Site
POS	Public Open Space
PRA	Preliminary Roost Assessment
PRF	Potential Roost Feature
Ramsar	A wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention
RPA	Root Protection Area
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPI	Species of Principal Importance required under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UKHAB	UK Habitat Classification
UWS	Unconfirmed Wildlife Site
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended)
ZOI	Zone of Influence

Appendix 2 – Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Methodology

Site Survey and Condition Assessment

The Site was surveyed by Hamish Kidd BSc FISC Level 4 on 20 June 2025, comprising a UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) survey (UKHab Ltd. 2023, V2.0) and condition assessment following the criteria in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (Defra, 2024a). Where ditches and/or watercourses were present within the vicinity of the Site, additional information was recorded to detail encroachment in line with the Statutory Metric User Guide (Defra, 2024b). This applies to ditches within 5m of the Site boundary and watercourses within 10m of the Site boundary. See **Appendix 3** for the condition assessment sheets.

All habitats within the Site were identified, described and mapped during the field survey in accordance with the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) (UKHab Ltd., 2023 (V2.0)) and Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Defra, 2024b) classifications for hedgerows, with other linear and point features mapped using Phase 1 Habitat Survey symbology (JNCC 2010). Primary habitats have been mapped to a minimum mapping unit (MMU) of 25m², although where features of note of a smaller scale are present, these have also been recorded and mapped.

Any habitats (e.g. traditional orchard) with no appropriate primary habitat label were assigned a secondary habitat code. Other secondary UKHab codes were recorded where relevant, although they are described qualitatively within this report for ease of reading.

Ditches were classified in accordance with best practice, i.e. if considered likely to hold water for <4 months of the year, they were considered to be dry and as such are not included as a ditch within the BNG assessment (Defra, 2024b).

Biodiversity Metric Methodology

The BNG assessment was undertaken as per the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Defra, 2024a) using a copy of the statutory Defra metric downloaded directly from the Government website² on 24 April 2026.

The habitats identified during the walkover survey were compared to current and historic satellite imagery (including Google Earth Pro and Google Maps) to assess whether degradation has occurred between 30 January 2020 and the date of the survey. Where degradation has occurred in this timeframe, the habitats on Site immediately prior to the degradation was used as the baseline for the Site in line with government guidance.

The Site was divided up into distinct habitat parcels and linear features based on UKHab and Statutory Biodiversity Metric classifications and measured accordingly using the QGIS mapping tool. Where appropriate, individual trees that have been included within the metric calculations are represented using point symbols superimposed over area habitats. Their area has been calculated and included within the metric as per the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (Defra, 2024a), with tree size informed from estimated tree size information collected during the site walkover. All condition criteria information for all habitats for which a condition assessment is required is included in **Appendix 3**.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides>

The area of each habitat to be created, retained, and/or enhanced, as measured from the Landscape Plan in QGIS, was entered into the metric. These were then each given an appropriate target condition and strategic significance score.

The baseline BNG plan is shown in **Figure 1** and the indicative post-development BNG plan is shown in **Figure 2**.

Strategic Significance

The strategic significance score represents the local significance of the habitat based on its location and habitat type and is considered separately for each individual habitat. The value is determined by referring to the relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS). Where this has not yet been published, Local Planning Authority (LPA) biodiversity and green infrastructure strategies that apply to the site have been referred to.

The Site location falls within the area covered by the Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS, however, it is not within a focus area for nature recovery and so all habitats were considered to have Low strategic significance.

Biodiversity Metric Principles

The Biodiversity Metric Principles have informed the assessment as per **Table 2.1**:

Table 2.1: Application of the Biodiversity Metric Principles

Principle	Application
<i>Principle 1 - The metric assessment should be completed by a competent person</i>	The metric was completed by an ecologist trained and experienced in the use of the metric.
<i>Principle 2 - The use of this biodiversity metric does not override existing biodiversity protections, statutory obligations, policy requirements, ecological mitigation hierarchy or any other requirements. This includes consenting or licensing processes, for example woodlands</i>	All other legislative and policy requirements have been met.
<i>Principle 3 - This biodiversity metric should be used in accordance with established good practice guidance and professional codes</i>	The latest User Guide and good practice guidance (including information within Planning Practice Guidance) has been followed.
<i>Principle 4 - This biodiversity metric is not a complex or comprehensive ecological model and is not a substitute for expert ecological advice</i>	An EcIA (GE Consulting, 2026b) will be produced taking into account all other ecological considerations on Site.
<i>Principle 5 - Biodiversity units are a proxy for biodiversity and should be treated as relative values</i>	An EcIA will be produced taking into account all other ecological considerations on site and the requirements for species have been incorporated into the design.
<i>Principle 6 - This biodiversity metric is designed to inform decisions in conjunction with locally relevant evidence, expert input, or guidance</i>	An EcIA will be produced taking into account all ecological considerations on site, including local requirements using survey and desk study data, with the metric used to show how habitat creation and enhancement is contributing to providing an uplift in biodiversity value of the Site, as required by the Environment Act.

Principle	Application
<i>Principle 7 - Habitat interventions need to be realistic and deliverable within a relevant project timeframe</i>	The habitats proposed to be enhanced/ created have been specified based on-site specific circumstances, including how these will likely be utilised and managed in the future. As such a precautionary approach has been taken to suggesting habitats to be created post-development and condition assessment.
<i>Principle 8 - Created and enhanced habitats should be, where practical and reasonable, local to any impact and deliver strategically important outcomes for nature conservation</i>	All habitat creation is taking place within the development Site.
<i>Principle 9 - This biodiversity metric does not enforce a minimum habitat size ratio for compensation of losses. Proposals should aim to:</i> - maintain habitat extent - supporting more, bigger, better and more joined up ecological networks - ensure that proposed or retained habitat parcels are of sufficient size for ecological function	Proposed habitats have been designed to link to existing landscape features, including woodland and hedgerows, to enhance existing ecological networks.

Assumptions

The following assumptions were made to complete the calculations:

- 🌳 Tree sizes were estimated from DBH during the site walkover.
- 🌳 One dry ditch is present at the base of H1. As the ditch is permanently dry it is therefore not included in the watercourse tab.
- 🌳 It is assumed the measures in the CEMP and HMMP be followed to ensure that the proposed habitat retention and creation are achievable.
- 🌳 A one-year delay in habitat creation has been assumed. This is to allow the development phase to be completed before the establishment of habitats is commenced.

Limitations

There were no limitations associated with the Site survey or baseline BNG calculations.



Appendix 3 – Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets

Table 3.1: Condition Assessment of Low Distinctiveness Grassland

Parcel /Feature Reference	Condition Criteria							Total score and Condition
	A - There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs. This criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.	B - Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm).	C - Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area.	D - Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	E - Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).	F - Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	G - There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	
g4	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	5/7
	The average number of plant species was less than 6 species per m ² .	The sward was uniformly mown to a tightly cropped length.	No scrub present.	No obvious physical damage present.	Cover of bare ground was less than 10%, with no large areas of bare ground present.	No bracken present.	No invasive non-native species present.	Poor Condition



Table 3.2: Condition Assessment of Hedgerow

Condition Criteria	Hedge Reference
	H1
A1 - >1.5 m average height along length	Pass
A2 - >1.5 m average width along length	Pass
B1 - Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	Pass
B2 - Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5 m	Pass
C1 - >1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length	Pass
C2 - Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground	Fail
D1 - >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species	Pass
D2 - >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities	Pass
Only applies to hedgerows with trees E1 - There is more than one age-class of tree present and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow	Pass
Only applies to hedgerows with trees E2 - At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition 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	Fail
Final score	8/10
Final condition	Good Condition



Table 3.3: Condition Assessment of Individual Trees

Parcel /Feature Reference	Condition Criteria						Parcel Condition
	A - The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	B - The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	C - The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	D - There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities. And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	E - Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	F - More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	
T1	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	5/6
	Oak	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.	Mature.	No evidence of pruning or other damaging activities.	No ecological niches present.	Tree situated within vegetation.	Good Condition
T2	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	4/6
	Ash	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.	Immature.	No evidence of pruning or other damaging activities.	No ecological niches present.	Tree situated within vegetation.	Moderate Condition
T3	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	4/6
	Ash	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.	Immature.	No evidence of pruning or other damaging activities.	No ecological niches present.	Tree situated within vegetation.	Moderate Condition
T4	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	4/6
	Ash	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.	Immature.	No evidence of pruning or other damaging activities.	No ecological niches present.	Tree situated within vegetation.	Moderate Condition
T5	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	5/6
	Ash	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.	Mature.	No evidence of pruning or other damaging activities.	No ecological niches present.	Tree situated within vegetation.	Good Condition



Table 3.4: Condition Assessment of Scrub

Parcel /Feature Reference	Condition Criteria					Parcel Condition
	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). - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species, - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> (only in its restricted native range), or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	B - Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	C - There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	D - The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	E - There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	
H3a	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	3/5
	Scrub consisted only of blackthorn – no other woody species present.	Seedlings, saplings and mature shrubs present.	No non-native invasive species present.	Tall grass and tall forbs present adjacent to scrub.	Scrub too dense for any glades/ rides to be present.	Moderate Condition



Table 3.5: Condition Assessment of Urban Habitats

Parcel /Feature Reference	Condition Criteria								Parcel Condition
	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.	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.	C - Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area. To achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species.	Only applies to open mosaic habitat on previously developed land. 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.	Only applies to bioswale and SuDS. E1 - Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife.	Only applies to bioswale and SuDS. E2 - The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.	Only applies to intensive green roofs. 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).	Only applies to biodiverse green roofs. 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. To achieve Good condition some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc. are present.	
Tall forbs	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/3
	Vegetation structure varied with a variety of vegetation types providing multiple niches.	A good number of plant species present, with nectar sources available throughout the season.	No non-native invasive species present.						Good Condition

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