	Grassland on H Score	Peat card	* * * * * Co * <i>Libe</i> * the * * *	o-funded by e European Union
Farmer ID:	Surveyor	:	Total Score	
Plot number:	Survey d	ate:	(A+B+C)	/100
Is this plot adjacent to	an OSI-mapped river/stro	eam? Y/N		
If yes, describe river f	low: Low 🗆 Normal 🗆 A	bove normal 🗆		
		Tatal Ca	ore A (sum of A	1 to 44): /40
A Ecological i	ntegrity	l otal Sc	OTEA (Sulli OJ A	11011): 110
A Ecological i A1 What is the number of p Note all positive indicators p * Refers to wetland indicator	ntegrity positive indicators in the plot? resent as you walk a 'W' through species (see B1 overleaf)	¹ Tick all positive indicators belo	w.	110011). 710
A Ecological i A1 What is the number of p Note all positive indicators p * Refers to wetland indicator Low: 0-4 0 Moderat	ntegrity positive indicators in the plot? resent as you walk a 'W' through species (see B1 overleaf) e: 5–8 5 High: 9+	Total Sc Tick all positive indicators belo <i>h the plot.</i>	w.	11.0711). 710

□ Lady's mantle

thistle Meadowsweet

□ Sorrel (*Sheep & Common*) □ Small rushes (*Woodrush*, Spike rush, Heath rush)

□ Yellow flag iris

□ Yellow rattle (*Hay rattle*)

A2 What is the combined cover of all positive indicators (listed above) throughout the plot? Cover is the proportion of the field taken up by all positive indicators present.

Low: Only a couple of individual plants present or you can take several steps without encountering any positive indicators at all.	0
Moderate: Positive indicators occur every few steps.	5
High: You encounter a positive indicators with every step taken.	10

A3 What is the combined cover of negative indicator species throughout the plot? (tick if present)

High >25%: Occurring in dense patches or abundant throughout the field. Very visible in the sward.	-20	Docks (NOT small sorrels)
Moderate: 5–25%: Occurring in medium to large patches in the field. Readily visible in the sward.	-10	□ Thistles (Creeping & spear) □ Perennial ryegrass
Low <5%: None or scattered or small clumps of negative indicators. Where present, cover should be less than 5%.	0	 Ragwort Nettles

A4 Vegetation Structure. Note: If grassland is primarily grazed use A4(a); OR, if grassland is cut for hay or silage, use A4(b). Refer to the guidance for sward quality details

A4(a) What is the vegetation structure in grasslands that are PRIMARILY GRAZED?

Over-grazed: Sward short throughout grazeable area with little variation in height of vegetation. >75% very short. Few	10
flowering plants.	-10
Moderate (over-grazed): Mostly short vegetation. 25–50% of field has short sward with occasional to frequent	E C
intermediate patches.	Э
Good: >50% of field with sward having variety of taller and/or shorter sward with medium height sward throughout with	20
positive indicators flowering.	20
Moderate (under-grazed): 25–50% of field has tall sward. Litter and dead vegetation occurring. Grazing largely confined	10
to a few easily accessible, palatable areas.	10
Under-grazed, Pank vagetation across much of the site litter accumulating scrub encroaching	10
onder grazen. Kank vegetation across much of the site, htter accumulating, ser ub encroaching.	-10

A4(b) What is the vegetation structure in grasslands that are PRIMARILY CUT FOR HAY or SILAGE

Poor structure: No field margins present. Field topped right up to the field boundary line. No aftermath grazing. Little or no variation in sward height.	0
Moderate structure: Narrow field margins present (~1m). Low number of flowering plants and vegetation structure within the field margin is poor to moderate. Some aftermath grazing providing some structural variation	10
Good structure: Wide field margins present (2m+) and or good headlands. Aftermath grazing takes place providing variations in height of sward; sward does not look uniform in appearance.	20

В	Hydrological integrity (carbon capture)	Total Score B (sum of B1 to B4):
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B1 What surface artificial drainage features are present within the plot?

Include both internal and perimeter drains. Natural and modified watercourses are excluded from assessment.

Functional: Drains predominantly free flowing (though may be dry at the time of survey), largely unvegetated and unblocked.	-20
Part functional: Drains present but flow is partially impeded (by vegetation etc.).	10
Non-functional: Drains absent or present but non-functioning. No flow, highly vegetated and/or dammed.	30

B2 To what extent are there any subsurface drainage features within the plot?

Present and functional	-30
Absent or present but non- functioning	0

B3 What is the water table level in the drain?

Include both internal and perimeter drains. Natural and modified watercourses are excluded from assessment. The assessment of effect of drain on field gets more weighting.

Low: Water level typically > 1m below drain surface. Drains having significant effect on water-table of field.	-15
Moderate: Water level typically <1m but ≥40cm below drain surface. Drains having a moderate effect on water-table of field.	0
High: Water level typically <40cm below surface of drain. Assume highest water-table if no drains present. Drains having minor to no effect on water-table of field.	30

C Threats & pressures (*C5–C8 only applicable where plot adjoins stream/river)

Total Score C (sum of C1 to C7*):

C1 Is there any **evidence of damaging activities** to habitat or vegetation throughout the plot?

High: Damage occurring across a large area (≥21%) or of a serious nature if confined	-30
Moderate: Damage occurring across a moderate area (≥6-20%) or of a moderate nature if confined.	-20
Low: Damage occurring. across a small area (≤5%) or of a minor nature if confined.	-10
None: No damaging activities.	0

Damaging activities: (tick relevant and describe in comments) Damage from supplementary feeding Inappropriate herbicide use Quarrying Burning

Dumping/rubbish
Removal of mature scrub/trees
Other (please specify)

/60

C2 What is the extent of **bare soil & erosion** throughout the plot?

High: Excessive areas of bare soil within the body of the field. Bare soil may also be extending out significantly from the	20
main feed sites and/or water troughs and/or livestock access points, where poaching evident. Significant rutting and soli	-30
disturbance caused by vehicle/tractor access.	
Moderate: Bare soil mainly along regularly used stock routes or congregation areas, with minor soil loss occurring at a	
few points. Bare soil may extend a short distance beyond the main feed site and/or water points and/or livestock access	-10
points. Minor rutting and soil disturbance caused by occasional vehicle/tractor access may be present.	
Low: Bare soil more or less restricted to regular stock paths, 'pinch' points & small congregation areas. No soil loss.	0

C3 What is the cover of non-native invasive species throughout the plot?

High: Abundant. Some forming dense clumps, many seedlings.	-20
Moderate: Frequent. Some flowering, many seedlings present.	-10
Low: Scattered. Plants mostly small and not flowering.	-5
None: No non-native invasive species present.	

Non-native invasive

- species: (tick if present) □ Giant hogweed
- Giant rhubarb
- 🗆 Himalayan balsam
- 🗆 Himalayan honeysuckle □ Himalayan knotweed
- □ Japanese knotweed
- □ Montbretia
- □ Rhododendron □ Self-sown conifers
- □ Other (*please specify*):

C4 What is the cover of bracken throughout the plot?

High: Very dense stands of bracken covering over half or more of the field, forming closed canopy.	-10
Moderate: Bracken forming dense stands covering parts of the field, mostly forming closed canopy.	-5
Low: Bracken absent or some scattered fronds and none forming closed canopy. Can include some isolated small patches or some larger patches on steep slopes.	0

C5 How **stable** is the riverbank?

Assess bank face (see guidance).

Poor: Bank unstable of loose soil, which is easily disturbed. Significant areas of banks cut away, undercut or showing	-10
erosion scars.	-10
Moderate: Bank moderately stable (not easily disturbed). Infrequent small areas of erosion mostly healed over.	-5
Good: Bank largely stable held firmly by grasses, shrubs and tree roots	0

C6 What is the cover of **non-native invasive species** along the riverside habitat? (tick if present) Assess the 20 m from top of riverbank or water's edge (see guidance)

High: Abundant. Some forming dense clumps, many seedlings	-30
Moderate: Frequent. Some flowering, many seedlings present	-20
Low: Scattered. Plants mostly small and not flowering	-10
None: No non-native invasive species present	0

Non-native invasive

- species: (tick if present)
- □ Giant hogweed
- □ Giant rhubarb
- 🗆 Himalayan balsam □ Himalayan honeysuckle
- Himalayan knotweed
- □ Japanese knotweed
- 🗆 Montbretia
- \Box Rhododendron
- □ Self-sown conifers
- □ Other (*please specify*):

C7 Is there any evidence of **damaging activities/ bare soil** along the riverside hab^{itat?} Assess the 20 m from top of riverbank or water's edge (see guidance).

High: Damage/bare soil occurring across a large area (≥21%) or of a serious nature if confined.	-3
Moderate: Damage/bare soil occurring across a moderate area (≥6-20%) or of a moderate nature if confined.	-2
Low: Damage/ bare soil occurring. across a small area (\leq 5%) or of a minor nature if confined.	-1
None: No damaging activities.	0

Damaging activities:

- (tick relevant and describe in comments)
- \Box Livestock poaching/dung
- □ Rutting/soil disturbance due to machinery
- □ Inappropriate herbicide/pesticide use
- □ Dumping/rubbish
- □ Flailing/cutting/removal of riverside
- vegetation
- □ Burning
 - □ Other (*describe in comments*)

C8 What is the extent of **gorse** along the riverside habitat? (refer to Project team if 'high') Assess the 20 m from top of riverbank or water's edge (see guidance).

High: Gorse dominating throughout the plot (>75% cover).	
Moderate: Gorse occurs frequently throughout the plot (25–50% cover).	
Low: Scattered presence or no gorse present (<25% cover).	

Common management recommendations:

□Continue current management of this high quality grassland.

□Control the occurrence and spread of invasive species.

□Control the occurrence and spread of encroaching scrub. □Control the occurrence and spread of encroaching bracken.

□Control reducing fertiliser inputs.

□Consider using supporting actions of slow or impede the flow of drains.

□Consider raising water table to restore peat soil; supporting actions available.

Use stock to graze field more evenly.

□Improve stock management. e.g. Fencing/drinking facilities

□Move feeders/troughs regularly, and keep away from drains and rivers.

□No management advice

 \Box Other (see comments box)

Management recommendation(s):