



### **Common Habitats in the UK**

#### ***Ponds***

##### *Key Features*

- Provide breeding grounds for amphibians (frogs, newts, toads).
- Serve as water sources for birds and mammals.

##### *Potential Threats*

- Pollution from agricultural runoff, pesticides, and fertilizers.
- Invasive species disrupting native ecosystems.
- Disturbance or loss of surrounding vegetation.

#### ***Hedgerow Habitats***

##### *Key Features*

- Provide corridors for wildlife movement between fragmented habitats.
- Offer food and shelter to birds, insects, and small mammals.

##### *Potential Threats*

- Removal for agricultural expansion or housing.
- Fragmentation breaking wildlife corridors.

#### ***Grassland Habitats***

##### *Key Features*

- Support pollinators, grazing mammals, and ground-nesting birds.
- Important carbon stores and flood-regulating systems.

##### *Potential Threats*

- Invasive species outcompeting native plants.
- Climate change altering rainfall and plant communities.

#### ***Woodland Habitats***

##### *Key Features*

- Provide shade, shelter, and stable microclimates.
- Important for carbon storage and soil stability.

##### *Potential Threats*

- Deforestation and habitat fragmentation.
- Tree diseases and pests (e.g., ash dieback).

### **What is a Biodiversity survey?**

A biodiversity report provides a comprehensive assessment into the variety of life in a specific location or ecosystem.

The role of a biodiversity report is to inform those responsible for the management of the biodiversity on the condition and any threats that are facing that area.

### **What are the key components of a biodiversity report?**

- **Species Inventory:** A list of species found in the area, often categorised by type (e.g., plants, animals, fungi).
- **Habitat Assessment:** Analysis of the different ecosystems present (e.g. forests, grassland, wildlife hedges) and their condition.
- **Threats and Pressures:** Identification of human or natural factors that may be negatively impacting biodiversity (e.g., deforestation, pollution, climate change).

### **What is needed for Habitat Mapping?**

- Boundary map of the area being surveyed.
- Flowcharts of different habitats to help identify the correct habitat category.
- Species identification guides such as plant, tree and animal guides.
- Time – this process takes multiple hours to successfully map an area for the correct habitats.