

**JNCC Report
No. 307
Guidance on the interpretation
of the Biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification
(terrestrial and freshwater types):
Definitions and the relationship with other
Habitat classifications**

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Contents

Acknowledgements	6
1 Introduction	7
1.1 This report.....	7
1.2 Biodiversity Action Plan	7
1.3 Biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification.....	8
1.4 The review of the terrestrial and freshwater broad habitat types.....	8
Box 1: Revisions to the terrestrial and freshwater elements of the Broad Habitat Classification	10
2 Definitions of the terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity broad habitat types	11
2.1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland.....	11
2.2 Coniferous woodland	11
2.3 Boundary and linear features.....	12
2.4 Arable and horticultural	12
2.5 Improved grassland	12
2.6 Neutral grassland.....	12
Box 2: NVC types included in the 'Neutral grassland' broad habitat type	13
2.7 Calcareous grassland.....	13
Box 3: NVC types included in the 'Calcareous grassland' broad habitat type	14
2.8 Acid grassland.....	14
Box 4: NVC types included in the 'Acid grassland' broad habitat type.....	14
2.9 Bracken	15
2.10 Dwarf shrub heath	15
2.11 Fen, marsh and swamp	15
2.12 Bog.....	15
2.13 Standing water and canals.....	16
2.14 Rivers and streams	16
2.15 Montane habitats	17
2.16 Inland rock	17
2.17 Built-up areas and gardens	17
3 Relationships with other standard UK habitat classifications	18
4 References	18
Annex 1	21
Table 1a: Correspondence between the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification and the phase 1 habitat classification	
Table 1b: Correspondence between the Phase 1 habitat classification and biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification	
Table 2a: Correspondence between the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification and the Countryside Survey 1990 reporting categories	
Table 2b: Correspondence the Countryside Survey 1990 reporting categories and the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification	
Table 3a: Correspondence between the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification and the biodiversity Priority Habitat types	
Table 3b: Correspondence between the biodiversity Priority Habitat types and the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification	
Table 4a: Correspondence between the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification and EC Habitats Directive Annexe I habitat types	
Table 4b: Correspondence between the EC Habitats Directive Annexe I habitat types and the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification	
Table 5: Biodiversity broad habitat types in which NVC plant communities are most frequently encountered	

1 Introduction

1.1 This report

This report contains the definitions for each of the terrestrial and freshwater types of the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification. The definitions given are based upon the descriptions agreed by the UK Biodiversity Group and published in volume two of the second tranche of action plans (UK Biodiversity Group 1998b). In addition to the definitions, annex 1 of this report contains tables which show the correspondence between these broad habitat types and a number of other standard habitat classifications and select lists of habitats of conservation interest commonly used in the UK for collecting and reporting data.

The information presented in this report will form the basis of a manual of interpretation for the Broad Habitat Classification which will be published by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee at a later date. In addition to the definitions and correspondence tables, the full manual will contain detailed descriptions including information on the structure, characteristic species, distribution and extent of each broad habitat type.

1.2 Biodiversity Action Plan

The Convention on Biological Diversity was one of the major initiatives arising from the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The Convention, which has been signed by 150 countries including the United Kingdom, and European Union, requires each contracting party:

“...to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned”.

The UK Government response to the Convention was set out in *Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan* published in January 1994 which sets out the overall goal for biodiversity as:

“To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms”.

One of the main outcomes of the UK Action Plan was the setting up of the UK Biodiversity Steering Group (now called the UK Biodiversity Group), who were given the task of preparing a detailed programme of action to achieve this objective. This group has co-ordinated the preparation of action plans for our most threatened species and wildlife habitats. Costed action plans which have set quantifiable targets have been produced for 391 species and 45 habitats of highest priority for conservation. These plans have been published in *Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group report* in 1995 (UK Steering Group, 1995) and five volumes of *UK Biodiversity group: Tranche two action plans* during 1998 and 1999 (UK Biodiversity Group 1998; 1998b; 1999b; 1999c).

In addition to identifying a suite of ‘priority’ habitats and species requiring action it was also considered important to understand how these are set within the context of the whole land surface and surrounding sea of the UK. A classification of broad habitat types has therefore been developed.

1.3 Biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification

A framework classification for 37 habitat types across the whole of the UK was published in the UK steering group report (UK Steering Group 1995). A brief habitat statement was also published for each of these to inform national and local policy and action. Whilst this provided useful contextual information for the initial action planning process, there were gaps in the classification and the Biodiversity Steering Group recommended that these and some of the ambiguity in the habitat descriptions should be revisited.

The terrestrial and freshwater elements of the classification were therefore re-examined in 1997 by a cross-sectoral group led by the JNCC. The findings of this group were published in the second volume of tranche two action plans along with brief descriptions of each type (UK Biodiversity Group 1998b). Changes to the marine and coastal habitat types were reviewed separately by the Marine Targets Sub-Group and the revised classification and habitat statements for the coastal and marine types have been published in the fifth volume of tranche two action plans along with the costed action plans UK Biodiversity Group 1999c).

In addition to providing the framework for the biodiversity action plan process, the revised Broad Habitat Classification will also be used for UK reporting on the condition of protected sites. The Broad Habitat Classification is also the framework through which the Government is committed to meet its obligations for monitoring in the wider countryside. The Countryside Survey 2000 undertaken by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR) and the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) will provide information on the extent and quality of some of the more widespread broad habitat types.

1.4 The review of the terrestrial and freshwater broad habitat types

In reviewing the terrestrial and freshwater broad habitat types the group gave due regard to the original basis for the selection of broad habitats types, namely that (i) there should be a limited number of habitat types and (ii) the definitions should be simple and easily understood by a broad range of people. In addition the working group concluded that the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification should aim to be provide:

- a comprehensive framework for surveillance of the UK countryside and surrounding seas which is compatible with other widely-used habitat and land-cover classifications, particularly Phase 1 and the Countryside Survey 2000;
- a means of setting priority habitats in context and a system for identifying gaps and emerging new priorities in the list of priority habitats; and
- a means of characterising patterns and mosaics upon which wide-ranging species are dependent.

The working group used the following six criteria to re-examine the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification:

- a) Comprehensive - All of the habitat types of the UK should be described within the classification.
- b) Exclusive - The habitat types should be discrete to ensure that there is a “once-only fit” in the classification for each habitat encountered in the field.
- c) Structured - The classification should provide a framework for organising and presenting the priority habitats that are the focus of action plans.
- d) Nested - Priority habitats should fit into only one broad habitat type.

- e) Measurable - Broad habitats should be easily recognisable, have a measurable surface area and physical or biological features that are clearly characterised and wherever possible can be selected from existing systems for data collection.
- f) Consistent - There should be consistency in the division of the broad habitats. The classification should not sub-divide some ecological units more finely than others.

The changes made to the terrestrial and freshwater elements of the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification are presented in Box 1 below.

Box 1: Revisions to the terrestrial and freshwater elements of the Broad Habitat Classification

*Original broad habitat type	Change made	New broad habitat type
1 Broadleaved and yew	redefined to include mixed woodland	1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland
2 Planted coniferous woodland	redefined to include native and semi-natural coniferous woodland	2 Coniferous woodland
3 Native pine woodland	now only recognised as a Priority habitat type	
4 Lowland wood pastures and parkland	now only recognised as a Priority habitat type	
5 Boundary features	redefined to include linear features	3 Boundary and linear features
6 Arable	redefined to include horticulture and woody crops	4 Arable and horticulture
7 Improved grassland	unchanged	5 Improved grassland
8 Unimproved neutral grassland	redefined to include semi-improved neutral grassland	6 Neutral grassland
10 Calcareous grassland	unchanged	7 Calcareous grassland
9 Acid grassland	unchanged	8 Acid grassland
	added	9 Bracken
11 Lowland heathland	redefined to include upland heathland	10 Dwarf shrub heath
12 Grazing marsh	Priority habitat	
13 Fens, carr, marsh, swamp and reedbed	redefined to remove carr and include flushes	11 Fen, marsh and swamp
14 Lowland raised bog	redefined to include blanket bogs	12 Bogs
15 Standing open water	redefined to include canals	13 Standing open water and canals
16 Rivers and streams	unchanged	14 Rivers and streams
17 Canals	deleted and incorporated into standing open water	
18 Montane	restricted to only habitats which occur exclusively in the montane zone	15 Montane habitats
19 Upland heathland	deleted and incorporated into Dwarf shrub heath	
20 Blanket bog	deleted and incorporated into Bogs	
36 Limestone pavements	now only recognised as a Priority habitat type	
	added	16 Inland rock
37 Urban	redefined to include all built-up areas	17 Built-up areas and gardens

The numbers for the broad habitat types listed in column 1 are taken from the original biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification published in *Biodiversity: the UK Steering Group Report* (UK Biodiversity Steering Group 1995).

2 Definitions of the terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity broad habitat types

The following definitions are based upon the descriptions of the revised broad habitat types agreed by the UK Biodiversity Group.

2.1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland

This broad habitat type is characterised by vegetation dominated by trees that are more than 5 m high when mature, which form a distinct, although sometimes open canopy with a canopy cover of greater than 20%¹. It includes stands of both native and non-native broadleaved tree species and yew *Taxus baccata*, where the percentage cover of these trees in the stand exceeds 20% of the total cover of the trees present. Woodlands that are dominated by conifer trees with less than 20% of the total cover provided by broadleaved or yew trees are included in the ‘*Coniferous woodland*’ broad habitat type². Stands of broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland may be either ancient or recent woodland and either semi-natural arising from natural regeneration of trees, or planted. Recently felled broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland is also included in this broad habitat type where there is a clear indication that it will return to woodland. Otherwise it is classified according to the field layer composition.

Scrub vegetation, where the woody component tends to be mainly shrubs usually less than 5 m high, and carr (woody vegetation on fens and bog margins) is included in this broad habitat type if the woody species form a canopy cover of greater than 30% and the patch size of scrub is greater than 0.25ha. Exceptions to this include dwarf gorse *Ulex minor* and western gorse *Ulex gallii* which are included in the ‘*Dwarf shrub heath*’ broad habitat type, montane willow scrub which is included in the ‘*Montane habitats*’ broad habitat type, and scrub on sand dunes and shingle which is included in ‘*Supralittoral sediment*’ broad habitat type. Stands of bog-myrtle *Myrica gale* are included in this broad habitat type as scrub if they are more than 1.5 m tall. This habitat type does not include hedges (woody vegetation that has been managed as a linear feature) as these are included in the ‘*Boundary and linear features*’ broad habitat type.

2.2 Coniferous woodland

This broad habitat type is characterised by vegetation dominated by trees that are more than 5 m high when mature, which form a distinct, although sometimes open canopy which has a cover of greater than 20%¹. It includes stands of both native and non-native coniferous trees species (with the exception of yew *Taxus baccata*) where the percentage cover of these trees in the stand exceeds 80% of the total cover of the trees present². Woodlands that are made up of broadleaved, yew and conifer trees with less than 80% of the total cover provided by conifer trees are included in the ‘*Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland*’ broad habitat type. Recently felled coniferous woodland is included in this

¹ If the canopy cover provided by the trees is less than 20%, with the exception of recently planted woodland, then the vegetation is included in the broad habitat type of the field layer vegetation.

² Many other classifications (including Phase 1) have a separate category, namely ‘*Mixed woodland*’, for woodland which has both broadleaved and coniferous trees. This approach has not been followed with this classification. However, the separation of coniferous from broadleaved, mixed and yew habitats should be applied at a stand or sub-compartment level to avoid large areas that are predominantly coniferous being included in the “*Broadleaved, mixed and yew*” broad habitat type because they are part of a larger wood, of which 20% consists of broadleaved trees. Therefore, most areas of mixed woodland that are assigned to the “*Broadleaved, mixed and yew*” broad habitat type should have much more than 20% broadleaved or yew trees.

broad habitat type where there is a clear indication that it will return to woodland. Otherwise it is classified according to the field layer composition.

Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris* is the only pine tree that is native to the UK, and forms native woodland only in Scotland: Semi-natural woods of Scots pine are normally called native pinewoods. The majority of coniferous woodlands in the UK are plantations of species that are either not native to the UK or to the sites on which they occur.

2.3 Boundary and linear features

This broad habitat type covers a diverse range of linearly arranged landscape features such as hedgerows, lines of trees (whether constituting part of a hedgerow or not), walls, stone and earth banks, grass strips and dry ditches. These features may occur separately or in combinations forming multi-element boundaries. This habitat type also includes some of the built components of the rural landscape including roads, tracks and railways and their associated narrow verges of semi-natural habitat.

This habitat type does not include roads, tracks and railways in urban areas as these are included in the '*Built-up areas and gardens*' broad habitat type. It also does not include canals and ditches that are water-filled for the majority of the year, which are included in the '*Standing open water and canals*' broad habitat type, rivers and streams which are in the '*Rivers and streams*' broad habitat type, and linear features in woodland such as rides and fire breaks which are included in either the '*Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland*' or '*Coniferous woodland*' broad habitat types. Cereal field margins managed for nature conservation are included in the '*Arable and horticultural*' broad habitat type.

2.4 Arable and horticultural

This broad habitat type covers arable cropland (including perennial, woody crops, and intensively managed, commercial orchards), commercial horticultural land (such as nurseries, commercial vegetable plots and commercial flower growing areas), freshly-ploughed land, annual leys, rotational set-aside and fallow. This habitat type includes cereal field margins but not field boundaries as these are included in the '*Boundary and linear features*' broad habitat type. This habitat type also does not include domestic gardens and allotments as these are included in the '*Built-up areas and gardens*' broad habitat type.

2.5 Improved grassland

This broad habitat type is characterised by vegetation dominated by a few fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soils. It is frequently characterised by an abundance of rye-grass *Lolium* spp. and white clover *Trifolium repens*. Improved grasslands are typically either managed as pasture or mown regularly for silage production or in non-agricultural contexts for recreation and amenity purposes; they are often periodically resown and are maintained by fertiliser treatment and weed control. They may also be temporary and sown as part of the rotation of arable crops but they are only included in this broad habitat type if they are more than one year old. Sown grasslands which are less than one year old are included in the '*Arable and horticultural*' broad habitat type.

2.6 Neutral grassland

This broad habitat type is characterised by vegetation dominated by grasses and herbs on a range of neutral soils usually with a pH of between 4.5 and 6.5. It includes enclosed dry hay meadows and

pastures, together with a range of grasslands which are periodically inundated with water or permanently moist.

Neutral grasslands are sometimes referred to as mesotrophic grasslands. The plant species assemblages that develop on neutral soils are different from those that develop on acid soils (acid or calcifugous grassland) and calcareous soils (calcareous or calcicolous grassland). For the most part neutral grassland communities have few diagnostic indicator species but lack strong calcicoles or calcifuges characteristic of base-rich and acid soils respectively. The National Vegetation Classification describes 12 types of unimproved and semi-improved neutral grassland (Rodwell 1992). These types are listed in Box 2 below.

Box 2: NVC types included in the 'Neutral grassland' broad habitat type

MG1	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> grassland
MG2	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> - <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> tall-herb grassland
MG3	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> - <i>Geranium sylvaticum</i> grassland
MG4	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> - <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> grassland
MG5	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> - <i>Centaurea nigra</i> grassland
MG6	<i>Lolium perenne</i> - <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> grassland (part only)
MG8	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> - <i>Caltha palustris</i> grassland
MG9	<i>Holcus lanatus</i> - <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> grassland
MG10	<i>Holcus lanatus</i> - <i>Juncus effusus</i> rush pasture
MG11	<i>Festuca rubra</i> - <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> - <i>Potentilla anserina</i> grassland
MG12	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> grassland
MG13	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> - <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> grassland

Unimproved or species-rich neutral grasslands are usually managed traditionally as hay-meadows and pastures. Semi-improved neutral grasslands are also included in this broad habitat type and these grasslands are usually managed for pasture or for silage or hay. Neutral grassland differs from improved grasslands by having a less lush sward, a greater range and higher cover of herbs, and usually less than 25% cover of perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*.

2.7 Calcareous grassland

This broad habitat type is characterised by vegetation dominated by grasses and herbs on shallow, well-drained soils which are rich in bases (principally calcium carbonate) formed by the weathering of chalk and other types of limestone or base-rich rock. Although the base status of such soils is usually high, with a pH of above 6, it may also be more moderate and calcareous grassland communities can occur on soils with a pH as low as 5.

Calcareous grasslands are also called calcicolous grasslands and are sometimes referred to as chalk or limestone grasslands. The plant species assemblages that develop on calcareous soils are different from those that occur on neutral soils (neutral or mesotrophic grassland) and acid soils (acid or calcifugous grassland), and characteristically include a range of strict calcicoles. The National Vegetation Classification describes 14 types of calcareous grassland (Rodwell 1992). These types are listed in Box 3 below.

Box 3: NVC types included in the 'Calcareous grassland' broad habitat type

CG1	<i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Carlina vulgaris</i> grassland
CG2	<i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Avenula pratensis</i> grassland
CG3	<i>Bromus erectus</i> grassland
CG4	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> grassland
CG5	<i>Bromus erectus</i> - <i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i> grassland
CG6	<i>Avenula pubescens</i> grassland
CG7	<i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> - <i>Thymus praecox/pulegioides</i> grassland
CG8	<i>Sesleria albicans</i> - <i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> grassland
CG9	<i>Sesleria albicans</i> - <i>Galium sternerii</i> grassland
CG10	<i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Thymus praecox</i> grassland
CG11	<i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Alchemilla alpina</i> grass-heath
CG12	<i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Alchemilla alpina</i> - <i>Silene acaulis</i> dwarf-herb community
CG13	<i>Dryas octopetala</i> - <i>Carex flacca</i> heath
CG14	<i>Dryas octopetala</i> - <i>Silene acaulis</i> ledge community

2.8 Acid grassland

This broad habitat type is characterised by vegetation dominated by grasses and herbs on a range of lime-deficient soils which have been derived from acidic bedrock or from superficial deposits such as sands and gravels. Such soils usually have a low base status, with a pH of less than 5.5. This habitat type includes a range of types from open communities of very dry sandy soils in the lowlands, which may contain many annual species, through closed pastures on red brown earths, to damp acidic grasslands typically found on gleys and shallow peats.

Acid grasslands are also referred to as calcifugous swards. The plant species assemblages that develop on acid soils are different from those that develop on neutral soils (neutral or mesotrophic grassland) and calcareous soils (calcareous or calcicolous grassland) and are characterised by the presence of a combination of calcifuge species. The National Vegetation Classification describes six types of acid grassland (Rodwell 1992). These types are listed in Box 4 below. This habitat type also includes inland sand dune communities (Rodwell 2000). Acid grassland types and snow-bed communities which occur exclusively in the montane (Alpine) zone are included in the '*Montane habitats*' broad habitat type and acid grassland types found on shingle habitats are included in the '*Supralittoral sediment*' broad habitat type.

Box 4 NVC types included in the 'Acid grassland' broad habitat type

U1	<i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Rumex acetosella</i> grassland
U2	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> grassland
U3	<i>Agrostis curtisii</i> grassland
U4	<i>Festuca ovina</i> - <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> - <i>Galium saxatile</i> grassland
U5	<i>Nardus stricta</i> - <i>Galium saxatile</i> grassland
U6	<i>Juncus squarrosus</i> - <i>Festuca ovina</i> grassland
SD10	<i>Carex arenaria</i> dune (inland sub-communities only)
SD11	<i>Carex arenaria</i> - <i>Cornicularia aculeata</i> dune (inland sub-communities only)

2.9 Bracken

This broad habitat type covers areas dominated by a continuous canopy cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* at the height of the growing season³. It does not include areas with scattered patches of bracken or areas of bracken which are less than 0.25 ha which are included in the broad habitat type with which they are associated. It also does not include areas of bracken under forest or woodland canopy which are included in either the 'Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland' or the 'Coniferous woodland' broad habitat types.

2.10 Dwarf shrub heath

This broad habitat type is characterised by vegetation that has a greater than 25% cover of plant species from the heath family (ericoids) or dwarf gorse *Ulex minor*. It generally occurs on well-drained, nutrient-poor, acid soils. Heaths do occur on more basic soils but these are more limited in extent and can be recognised by the presence of herbs characteristic of calcareous grassland. Dwarf shrub heath includes both dry and wet heath types and occurs in the lowlands and the uplands.

This habitat type does not include dwarf shrub dominated vegetation in which species characteristic of peat-forming vegetation such as cotton-grass *Eriophorum* spp. and peat-building sphagna are abundant, or that occurs on deep peat (greater than 0.5 m) as these are included in the 'Bog' broad habitat type. It also does not include heath types which are exclusively alpine in distribution as these are included in the 'Montane habitats' broad habitat type. Heath types on sand dunes or shingle are included in the 'Supralittoral sediment' broad habitat type and heath types on maritime cliffs and slopes that are influenced by salt spray are included in the "Supralittoral rock" broad habitat type.

2.11 Fen, marsh and swamp

This broad habitat type is characterised by a variety of vegetation types that are found on minerotrophic (groundwater-fed), permanently, seasonally or periodically waterlogged peat, peaty soils, or mineral soils. Fens are peatlands which receive water and nutrients from groundwater and surface run-off, as well as from rainfall. Flushes are associated with lateral water movement, and springs with localised upwelling of water. Marsh is a general term usually used to imply waterlogged soil; it is used more specifically here to refer to fen meadows and rush-pasture communities on mineral soils and shallow peats. Swamps are characterised by tall emergent vegetation. Reedbeds (i.e. swamps dominated by stands of common reed *Phragmites australis*) are also included in this type.

This habitat type does not include neutral and improved grasslands on floodplains and grazing marshes which are included in the 'Neutral grassland' and 'Improved grassland' broad habitat types respectively, nor ombrotrophic mires (blanket, raised and intermediate bogs) as these are included in the 'Bogs' broad habitat type. It also does not include areas of carr (fen woodland dominated by species such as willow *Salix* spp., alder *Alnus glutinosa* or birch *Betula* spp.) as these are covered in the 'Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland' broad habitat type unless cover is less than 30%.

2.12 Bog

This broad habitat type covers wetlands that support vegetation that is usually peat-forming and which receive mineral nutrients principally from precipitation rather than ground water. This is referred to as ombrotrophic (rain-fed) mire. Two major bog types are identified, namely raised bog and blanket bog.

³ Continuous is defined for the purposes of the Broad Habitat Classification as a canopy cover of greater than 95%.

These two types are for the most part fairly distinctive but they are extremes of what can be considered an ecological continuum and intermediate (or mixed) types occur.

The vegetation of bogs which have not been modified by surface drying and aeration or heavy grazing is dominated by acidophilous species such as bog-mosses *Sphagnum* spp., cotton-grass *Eriophorum* spp. and cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix*. The water-table on these types of bogs is usually at or just below the surface.

This habitat type also includes modified bog vegetation that essentially resembles wet or dry dwarf shrub heath but occurs on deep acid peat which would have once supported peat-forming vegetation. Modified bog also includes impoverished vegetation dominated by purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* or hare's-tail cotton-grass *Eriophorum vaginatum*. Although there is no agreed minimum depth of peat that can support ombrotrophic vegetation, unmodified bog can be identified floristically by the presence of characteristic species such as cotton-grass *Eriophorum* spp. and peat-forming sphagna. Peat depth, although somewhat arbitrary, is used as the primary criterion to separate types of modified bog vegetation from the 'Dwarf shrub heath' broad habitat type and certain types of 'Fen, marsh and swamp' broad habitat type. Therefore vegetation dominated by dwarf-shrubs, cotton-grass *Eriophorum* spp., or purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* vegetation on peat greater than 0.5 m deep is classified as bog for the purposes of the Broad Habitat Classification.

In lowland areas with predominantly acid substrata there are examples of valley and basin mires that receive acid surface seepage, which gives rise to vegetation similar to that of bogs. However, these types are covered in the 'Fen, marsh and swamp' broad habitat type.

2.13 Standing water and canals

This broad habitat type includes natural systems such as lakes, meres and pools, as well as man-made waters such as reservoirs, canals, ponds and gravel pits. It includes the open water zone (which may contain submerged, free-floating or floating-leaved vegetation) and water fringe vegetation. Ditches with open water for at least the majority of the year are also included in this habitat type.

Standing waters are usually classified according to their nutrient status and this can change naturally over time or as a result of pollution. There are three main types of standing waters, namely: oligotrophic (nutrient-poor), eutrophic (nutrient-rich), and mesotrophic (intermediate). These lake types exist along an environmental gradient and intermediate types occur. Other types of standing water include dystrophic (highly acidic, peat-stained water), marl lakes, brackish-water lakes, turloughs and other temporary water bodies. Coastal saline lagoons are not included in this habitat type but are covered by the 'Inshore sublittoral sediment' broad habitat type.

The transition between open water and land is often occupied by tall emergent vegetation called swamp or reedbed, or wet woodland called carr. In practice this vegetation often forms a continuum but for the purposes of the Broad Habitat Classification marginal emergent vegetation that is greater than 5 m wide, or areas of wetland habitat adjacent to the waterbody that are greater than 0.25 ha, are included in the 'Fen, marsh and swamp' broad habitat type. Areas of wet woodland greater than 0.25ha are included in the 'Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland' broad habitat type unless the cover of the canopy is less than 30%.

2.14 Rivers and streams

The 'Rivers and streams' broad habitat type covers rivers and streams from bank top to bank top, or where there are no distinctive banks or banks are never overtopped, it includes the extent of the mean annual flood. This includes the open channel (which may contain submerged, free-floating or floating-leaved vegetation) water fringe vegetation and exposed sediments and shingle banks. Adjacent semi-natural wetland habitats such as unimproved floodplain grasslands, marshy grassland,

wet heath, fens, bogs, flushes, swamps and wet woodland, although intimately linked with the river, are covered in other broad habitat types.

2.15 Montane habitats

This broad habitat type includes a range of vegetation types that occur exclusively in the montane zone⁴ such as prostrate dwarf shrub heath, snow-bed communities, sedge and rush heaths, and moss heaths. The distinction between the sub-montane and montane zone is often blurred and the two usually merge through a band of transitional vegetation. Exclusively montane habitat types can be recognised by their floristic composition and their physiognomy (prostrate vegetation). Widespread arctic-alpine species such as stiff sedge *Carex bigelowii*, crowberry *Empetrum nigrum hermaphroditum*, trailing azalea *Loiseleuria procumbens*, dwarf willow *Salix herbacea*, and alpine clubmoss *Diphasium alpinum*, in association with frequent to abundant woolly fringe-moss *Racomitrium lanuginosum* or cladonia lichens *Cladonia* spp., and other macro-lichens such as *Cetraria islandica*, are useful indicators of montane communities.

Calcareous grasslands including those dominated by mountain avens *Dryas octopetala*, fens and springs, blanket bog and rock habitats which also occur in the montane zone are not included in this habitat type but in the 'Calcareous grassland', 'Fen, marsh and swamp', 'Bog', and 'Inland rock' broad habitat types respectively. This type also does not include dwarf shrub heaths and grasslands that straddle the notional boundary of the former tree-line with little change in floristics and physiognomy and these should be treated as components of other broad habitat types.

2.16 Inland rock

This broad habitat type covers both natural and artificial exposed rock surfaces which are greater than 0.25ha, such as inland cliffs, caves, and scree⁵ and limestone pavements, as well as various forms of excavations and waste tips such as quarries and quarry waste.

A number of vegetation types associated with rock habitats are also included in this broad habitat type. These are: chasmophytic vegetation (plant communities that colonise the cracks and fissures of rock faces); calaminarian grassland (a grassland type which is found on soils which have levels of heavy metals, such as lead, chromium and copper, that are toxic to most plant species); and certain types of tall herb and fern vegetation, which as a result of grazing pressure are much reduced in extent and confined to areas inaccessible to grazing animals such as cliff faces and ledges, and to a lesser extent, on lightly-grazed steep rocky slopes and boulder fields.

2.17 Built-up areas and gardens

This broad habitat type covers urban and rural settlements, farm buildings, caravan parks and other man-made built structures such as industrial estates, retail parks, waste and derelict ground, urban parkland and urban transport infrastructure. It also includes domestic gardens and allotments. This type does not include amenity grassland which should be included in the 'Improved grassland' broad habitat type.

⁴ The Montane zone is defined as the area occurring above the former natural tree-line. This equates with the alpine zone of Continental Europe (Horsfield & Thompson 1996). However, since tree-line woodland has largely disappeared from the UK, it can no longer be used as an ecological marker. An altitude limit is also not a suitable marker for the start of the montane zone as the lower altitude limit of the zone varies in different parts of the UK. Therefore the presence of arctic-alpine species is used to define these types.

⁵ This does not include montane snow-bed communities which are included in the 'Montane habitats' broad habitat type.

3 Relationships with other standard UK habitat classifications

Correspondence tables which show the relationship between the broad habitat types and a number of standard habitat classifications and select lists of habitats of conservation interest commonly used in the UK are presented in Annex 1 of this report. Correspondence tables have been produced for the following classifications and select lists:

- Phase 1 habitat classification (JNCC 1993);
- Countryside Survey 1990 reporting categories (Barr *et al.* 1993);
- Biodiversity Priority habitat types (UK Biodiversity Steering Group 1995);
- EC Habitats Directive Annex I habitat types (Commission of the European Communities 1997); and
- National Vegetation Classification plant communities (Rodwell 1991a,b; 1992; 1995; 2000).

Differences in the rationale behind the methodologies for the different habitat classifications mean that most of these classifications do not bear a consistent or simple relationship to each other. They use a range of parameters for classification, so that they are not strictly comparable. For example, the National Vegetation Classification uses only floristics to define the different community types, whereas classifications like the Phase 1 habitat classification and the biodiversity broad habitat types use a mixture of criteria including environmental factors, species composition and vegetation physiognomy. Commentary is provided where one-to-one relationships between the categories in the different systems do not exist. However, it is not always possible to provide explicit rules on how the categories should be separated.

The correspondence tables presented in the annex also include the coastal and marine broad habitat types.

4 References

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Annex 1

Table 1a: Correspondence between the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification and the Phase 1 habitat classification

	Broad habitat type	Phase 1 code	Phase 1 type	Relationship	Comment
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	A1	Woodland	part	Woodland stands in which more than 20% of the canopy cover comes from conifer trees (excluding yew) are included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat; if conifers contribute less than 20% canopy cover then the stand is classified as the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat. Note that the Phase 1 classification uses a threshold of greater than 10% canopy cover of conifer trees to separate Broadleaved woodland from Mixed woodland or greater than 10% canopy cover of broadleaved trees to separate Coniferous woodland from Mixed woodland.
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	A1.1	Broadleaved woodland		
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	A1.1.1	Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural		
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	A1.1.2	Broadleaved woodland - plantation		
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	A1.3	Mixed woodland		
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	A1.3.1	Mixed woodland - semi-natural		
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	A1.3.2	Mixed woodland - plantation		
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	A2.1	Scrub - dense/continuous	part	Montane willow scrub is included in the "Montane habitats" broad habitat.
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	A4	Recently felled woodland	part	Broadleaved and mixed recently felled woodland are included in this broad habitat; coniferous recently felled woodland is included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat.

1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	A4.1	Recently felled woodland - broadleaved			
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	A4.3	Recently felled woodland - mixed			
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	J1.4	Introduced shrub			
2	Coniferous woodland	A1	Woodland	part		Woodland stands in which more than 20% of the canopy cover comes from conifer trees (excluding yew) are included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat; if conifers contribute less than 20% canopy cover then the stand is classified as the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat. Note that the Phase 1 classification uses a threshold of greater than 10% canopy cover of conifer trees to separate Broadleaved woodland from Mixed woodland or greater than 10% canopy cover of broadleaved trees to separate Coniferous woodland from Mixed woodland.
2	Coniferous woodland	A1.2	Coniferous woodland			
2	Coniferous woodland	A1.2.1	Coniferous woodland - semi-natural			
2	Coniferous woodland	A1.2.2	Coniferous woodland - plantation			
2	Coniferous woodland	A4	Recently felled woodland	part		Coniferous recently felled woodland is included in this broad habitat; broadleaved and mixed recently felled woodland are included in the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat
2	Coniferous woodland	A4.2	Recently felled woodland - coniferous			
3	Boundary and linear features	J2	Boundaries			
3	Boundary and linear features	J2.1	Hedges - intact			
3	Boundary and linear features	J2.1.1	Hedges - intact - species-rich			
3	Boundary and linear features	J2.1.2	Hedges - intact - species-poor			

3	Boundary and linear features	J2.2	Hedges - defunct		
3	Boundary and linear features	J2.2.1	Hedges - defunct - species-rich		
3	Boundary and linear features	J2.2.2	Hedges - defunct - species-poor		
3	Boundary and linear features	J2.3	Hedges - with trees		
3	Boundary and linear features	J2.3.1	Hedges - with trees - species-rich		
3	Boundary and linear features	J2.3.2	Hedges - with trees - species-poor		
3	Boundary and linear features	J2.5	Wall		
3	Boundary and linear features	J2.6	Dry ditch		
3	Boundary and linear features	J2.8	Earth bank		
4	Arable and horticultural	J1.1	Cultivated/disturbed land - arable		
5	Improved grassland	B4	Improved grassland		
5	Improved grassland	B6	Poor semi-improved		
5	Improved grassland	J1.2	Cultivated/disturbed land - amenity grassland		
6	Neutral grassland	B2	Neutral grassland		
6	Neutral grassland	B2.1	Neutral grassland - unimproved		
6	Neutral grassland	B2.2	Neutral grassland - semi-improved		
6	Neutral grassland	B5	Marsh/marshy grassland	part	The NVC community types MG8 and MG10 may be recorded using the Phase 1 category B5 Marshy grassland, whereas in the Broad Habitat Classification they are included in the definition of the "Neutral grassland" broad habitat. In the CCW Phase 1 survey MG8 and MG10 were always recorded as the Phase 1 category B2 Neutral grassland.
7	Calcareous grassland	B3	Calcareous grassland		
7	Calcareous grassland	B3.1	Calcareous grassland - unimproved		
7	Calcareous grassland	B3.2	Calcareous grassland - semi-improved		
8	Acid grassland	B1	Acid grassland		
8	Acid grassland	B1.1	Acid grassland - unimproved		
8	Acid grassland	B1.2	Acid grassland - semi-improved		
8	Acid grassland	D5	Dry heath/acid grassland mosaic	part	Only the acid grassland component of this Phase 1 category is included in the "Acid grassland" broad habitat. The Phase 1 methodology recommends that relative proportions of the components of this category are recorded as a target note during field survey.

8	Acid grassland	D6	Wet heath/acid grassland mosaic	part	Only the acid grassland component of this Phase 1 category is included in the "Acid grassland" broad habitat. The Phase 1 methodology recommends that relative proportions of the components of this category are recorded as a target note during field survey.
9	Bracken	C1	Bracken		
9	Bracken	C1.1	Bracken - continuous		
10	Dwarf shrub heath	D1	Dry dwarf shrub heath		
10	Dwarf shrub heath	D1.1	Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid		
10	Dwarf shrub heath	D1.2	Dry dwarf shrub heath - basic		
10	Dwarf shrub heath	D2	Wet dwarf shrub heath		
10	Dwarf shrub heath	D3	Lichen/bryophyte heath	part	Lichen/bryophyte heaths of mountain summits are not included in the "Dwarf shrub heath" broad habitat but in the "Montane habitats" broad habitat.
10	Dwarf shrub heath	D5	Dry heath/acid grassland mosaic	part	Only the dry heath component of this Phase 1 category is included in the "Dwarf shrub heath" broad habitat. The Phase 1 methodology recommends that relative proportions of the components of this category are recorded as a target note during field survey.
10	Dwarf shrub heath	D6	Wet heath/acid grassland mosaic	part	Only the wet heath component of this Phase 1 category is included in the "Dwarf shrub heath" broad habitat. The Phase 1 methodology recommends that relative proportions of the components of this category are recorded as a target note during field survey.
10	Dwarf shrub heath	H8.5	Coastal heathland	part	Coastal heathland on sea cliffs which occur within the influence of wave splash and sea spray is included in the "Supralittoral rock" broad habitat
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	B5	Marsh/marshy grassland	part	The NVC community types MG8 and MG10 may be recorded using this Phase 1 category, whereas in the Broad Habitat Classification they are included in the definition of the "Neutral grassland" broad habitat. In the CCW Phase 1 survey MG8 and MG10 were always recorded as the Phase 1 category B2 Neutral grassland.
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	E2	Flush and spring		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	E2.1	Flush and spring - acid/neutral flush		

11	Fen, marsh and swamp	E2.2	Flush and spring - basic flush		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	E2.3	Flush and spring - bryophyte-dominated spring		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	E3	Fen		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	E3.1	Fen - valley mire		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	E3.1 (B)	Fen - valley mire - basic		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	E3.2	Fen - basin mire		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	E3.2 (B)	Fen - basin mire - basic		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	E3.3	Fen - flood plain mire		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	E3.3 (B)	Fen - flood plain mire - basic		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	F1	Swamp		
12	Bogs	E1	Bog		
12	Bogs	E1.6.1	Blanket bog		
12	Bogs	E1.6.2	Raised bog		
12	Bogs	E1.7	Wet modified bog		
12	Bogs	E1.8	Dry modified bog		
13	Standing open water and canals	G1	Standing water		
13	Standing open water and canals	G1.1	Standing water - eutrophic		
13	Standing open water and canals	G1.2	Standing water - mesotrophic		
13	Standing open water and canals	G1.3	Standing water - oligotrophic		
13	Standing open water and canals	G1.4	Standing water - dystrophic		
13	Standing open water and canals	G1.5	Standing water - marl		
13	Standing open water and canals	G1.6	Standing water - brackish	part	Only inland brackish waters are included in the "Standing waters and canal" broad habitat, coastal lagoons are included the in "Inshore sublittoral sediment" broad habitat.
13	Standing open water and canals	F2	Marginal/inundation	part	Marginal/inundation vegetation in running water is included in the "Rivers and streams" broad habitat.
13	Standing open water and canals	F2.1	Marginal/inundation - marginal	part	Marginal vegetation in running water is included in the "Rivers and streams" broad habitat.
13	Standing open water and canals	F2.2	Marginal/inundation - inundation	part	Inundation vegetation in running water is included in the "Rivers and streams" broad habitat.
14	Rivers and streams	G2	Running water		
14	Rivers and streams	G2.1	Running water - eutrophic		
14	Rivers and streams	G2.2	Running water - mesotrophic		

14	Rivers and streams	G2.3	Running water - oligotrophic			
14	Rivers and streams	G2.4	Running water - dystrophic			
14	Rivers and streams	G2.5	Running water - marl			
14	Rivers and streams	G2.6	Running water - brackish			
14	Rivers and streams	F2	Marginal/inundation	part		Marginal/inundation vegetation in standing water is included in the "Standing open water and canals" broad habitat.
14	Rivers and streams	F2.1	Marginal/inundation - marginal	part		Marginal vegetation in standing water is included in the "Standing open water and canal" broad habitat.
14	Rivers and streams	F2.2	Marginal/inundation - inundation	part		Inundation vegetation in standing water is included in the "Standing open water and canals" broad habitat.
15	Montane habitats	A2.1	Scrub - dense/continuous	part		Only montane willow scrub is included in the "Montane habitats" broad habitat; other scrub types are included in the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat.
15	Montane habitats	D3	Lichen/bryophyte heath	part		The "Montane habitats" broad habitat only includes Lichen/bryophyte dominated heath of mountain summits; other lichen/bryophyte heath is included in the "Dwarf shrub heath" broad habitat.
15	Montane habitats	D4	Montane heath/dwarf herb			
16	Inland rock	I1	Natural inland rock and waste			
16	Inland rock	I1.1	Inland cliff			
16	Inland rock	I1.1.1	Inland cliff - acid/neutral			
16	Inland rock	I1.1.2	Inland cliff - basic			
16	Inland rock	I1.2	Scree			
16	Inland rock	I1.2.1	Scree - acid/neutral			
16	Inland rock	I1.2.2	Scree - basic			
16	Inland rock	I1.3	Limestone pavement			
16	Inland rock	I1.4	Other exposure			
16	Inland rock	I1.4.1	Other exposure - acid/neutral			
16	Inland rock	I1.4.2	Other exposure - basic			
16	Inland rock	I1.5	Cave			
16	Inland rock	I2	Artificial inland rock and waste			
16	Inland rock	I2.1	Quarry			
16	Inland rock	I2.2	Spoil			
16	Inland rock	I2.3	Mine			

16	Inland rock	C2	Upland species-rich ledges			
17	Built up areas and gardens	I2.4	Refuse tip			
17	Built up areas and gardens	J1.3	Cultivated/disturbed land - ephemeral/short perennial			
17	Built up areas and gardens	J3	Built up areas			
17	Built up areas and gardens	J3.4	Caravan site			
17	Built up areas and gardens	J3.5	Sea wall			
17	Built up areas and gardens	J3.6	Buildings			
18	Supralittoral rock	H4	Boulders/rocks above high tide mark			
18	Supralittoral rock	H8.1	Hard cliff			
18	Supralittoral rock	H8.2	Soft cliff			
18	Supralittoral rock	H8.3	Crevice/ledge vegetation			
18	Supralittoral rock	H8.4	Coastal grassland			
18	Supralittoral rock	H8.5	Coastal heathland	part		Coastal heathland on sea cliffs which occur within the influence of wave splash and sea spray is included in the "Supralittoral rock" broad habitat
19	Supralittoral sediment	H3	Shingle/gravel above high tide mark			
19	Supralittoral sediment	H5	Strandline vegetation			
19	Supralittoral sediment	H6	Sand dunes			
19	Supralittoral sediment	H6.4	Dune slack			
19	Supralittoral sediment	H6.5	Dune grassland			
19	Supralittoral sediment	H6.6	Dune heath			
19	Supralittoral sediment	H6.7	Dune scrub			
19	Supralittoral sediment	H6.8	Open dune			
20	Littoral rock	H1	Intertidal	part		This broad habitat includes rock types only; sediment intertidal habitats are included in the "Littoral sediment" broad habitat.
20	Littoral rock	H1.3	Intertidal - boulders/rocks			
21	Littoral sediment	H1	Intertidal	part		This broad habitat includes sediment types only; rock intertidal habitats are included in the "Littoral sediment" broad habitat.
21	Littoral sediment	H1.1	Intertidal - mud/sand			
21	Littoral sediment	H1.2	Intertidal - shingle/cobbles			
21	Littoral sediment	H2	Saltmarsh			
21	Littoral sediment	H2.3	Saltmarsh/dune interface			
21	Littoral sediment	H2.4	Saltmarsh - scattered plants			

21	Littoral sediment	H2.6	Saltmarsh - dense/continuous		
22	Inshore sublittoral rock	*	no equivalent		
23	Inshore sublittoral sediment	G1.6	Standing water - brackish	part	For biodiversity reporting it has been agreed that coastal lagoons are included in the "Inshore sublittoral sediment" broad habitat although it is acknowledged that they do not contain exclusively sediment habitat types. Inland brackish waters are included in the "Standing water and canals" broad habitat type.
24	Offshore shelf rock	*	no equivalent		
25	Offshore shelf sediment	*	no equivalent		
26	Continental shelf slope	*	no equivalent		
27	Oceanic seas	*	no equivalent		

The following codes used in the Phase 1 classification can not be universally allocated in the broad habitat classification as their placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which each code has been used.

- A2.2 Scrub - scattered
- A3 Parkland and scattered trees
- A3.1 Parkland and scattered trees - broadleaved
- A3.2 Parkland and scattered trees - coniferous
- A3.3 Parkland and scattered trees - mixed
- C1.2 Bracken - scattered
- C3 Other tall herb and fern
- C3.1 Tall ruderal
- C3.2 Non-ruderal
- E4 Bare peat
- J1 Cultivated/disturbed land (NB lower levels in the hierarchy do fit into the classification)
- J2.4 Fence
- J2.7 Boundary removed
- J4 Bare ground
- J5 Other habitat

Table 1b: Correspondence between the Phase 1 habitat classification and biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification

Phase 1 code	Phase 1 type	Broad habitat type	Relationship	Comment
A1	Woodland	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	part	Woodland stands in which more than 20% of the canopy cover comes from conifer trees (excluding yew) are included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat; if conifers contribute less than 20% canopy cover then the stand is classified as the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat. Note that the Phase 1 classification uses a threshold of greater than 10% canopy cover of conifer trees to separate Broadleaved woodland from Mixed woodland or greater than 10% canopy cover of broadleaved trees to separate Coniferous woodland from Mixed woodland.
A1	Woodland	Coniferous woodland	part	Woodland stands in which more than 20% of the canopy cover comes from conifer trees (excluding yew) are included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat; if conifers contribute less than 20% canopy cover then the stand is classified as the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat. Note that the Phase 1 classification uses a threshold of greater than 10% canopy cover of conifer trees to separate Broadleaved woodland from Mixed woodland or greater than 10% canopy cover of broadleaved trees to separate Coniferous woodland from Mixed woodland.
A1.1	Broadleaved woodland	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
A1.1.1	Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
A1.1.2	Broadleaved woodland - plantation	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
A1.2	Coniferous woodland	Coniferous woodland		
A1.2.1	Coniferous woodland - semi-natural	Coniferous woodland		
A1.2.2	Coniferous woodland - plantation	Coniferous woodland		
A1.3	Mixed woodland	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
A1.3.1	Mixed woodland - semi-natural	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
A1.3.2	Mixed woodland - plantation	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		

A2.1	Scrub - dense/continuous	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	part	Montane willow scrub is included in the "Montane habitats" broad habitat.
A2.1	Scrub - dense/continuous	Montane habitats	part	Only montane willow scrub is included in the "Montane habitats" broad habitat; other scrub types are included in the 'Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland' broad habitat.
A2.2	Scrub - scattered	*		This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
A3	Parkland and scattered trees	*		This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
A3.1	Parkland and scattered trees - broadleaved	*		This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
A3.2	Parkland and scattered trees - coniferous	*		This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
A3.3	Parkland and scattered trees - mixed	*		This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
A4	Recently felled woodland	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	part	Broadleaved and mixed recently felled woodland are included in this broad habitat; coniferous recently felled woodland is included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat.
A4	Recently felled woodland	Coniferous woodland	part	Coniferous recently felled woodland is included in this broad habitat; broadleaved and mixed recently felled woodland are included in the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat.
A4.1	Recently felled woodland -broadleaved	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		

A4.2	Recently felled woodland - coniferous	Coniferous woodland			
A4.3	Recently felled woodland - mixed	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland			
B1	Acid grassland	Acid grassland			
B1.1	Acid grassland - unimproved	Acid grassland			
B1.2	Acid grassland - semi-improved	Acid grassland			
B2	Neutral grassland	Neutral grassland			
B2.1	Neutral grassland - unimproved	Neutral grassland			
B2.2	Neutral grassland - semi-improved	Neutral grassland			
B3	Calcareous grassland	Calcareous grassland			
B3.1	Calcareous grassland - unimproved	Calcareous grassland			
B3.2	Calcareous grassland - semi-improved	Calcareous grassland			
B4	Improved grassland	Improved grassland			
B5	Marsh/marshy grassland	Neutral grassland	part		The NVC community types MG8 and MG10 may be recorded using the Phase 1 category B5 Marshy grassland, whereas in the Broad Habitat Classification they are included in the definition of the "Neutral grassland" broad habitat. In the CCW Phase 1 survey MG8 and MG10 were always recorded as the Phase 1 category B2 Neutral grassland.
B5	Marsh/marshy grassland	Fen, marsh and swamp	part		The NVC community types MG8 and MG10 may be recorded using this Phase 1 category, whereas in the Broad Habitat Classification they are included in the definition of the "Neutral grassland" broad habitat. In the CCW Phase 1 survey MG8 and MG10 were always recorded as the Phase 1 category B2 Neutral grassland.
B6	Poor semi-improved	Improved grassland			
C1	Bracken	Bracken			
C1.1	Bracken - continuous	Bracken			
C1.2	Bracken - scattered	*			This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
C2	Upland species-rich ledges	Inland rock			

C3	Other tall herb and fern	*			This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
C3.1	Tall ruderal	*			This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
C3.2	Non-ruderal	*			This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
D1	Dry dwarf shrub heath		Dwarf shrub heath		
D1.1	Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid		Dwarf shrub heath		
D1.2	Dry dwarf shrub heath - basic		Dwarf shrub heath		
D2	Wet dwarf shrub heath		Dwarf shrub heath		
D3	Lichen/bryophyte heath		Dwarf shrub heath	part	Lichen/bryophyte heaths of mountain summits are not included in the "Dwarf shrub heath" broad habitat but in the "Montane habitats" broad habitat.
D3	Lichen/bryophyte heath		Montane habitats	part	The "Montane habitats" broad habitat only includes Lichen/bryophyte dominated heath of mountain summits; other lichen/bryophyte heath is included in the 'Dwarf shrub heath' broad habitat.
D4	Montane heath/dwarf herb		Montane habitats		
D5	Dry heath/acid grassland mosaic		Acid grassland	part	Only the acid grassland component of this Phase 1 category is included in the "Acid grassland" broad habitat. The Phase 1 methodology recommends that relative proportions of the components of this category are recorded as a target note during field survey.
D5	Dry heath/acid grassland mosaic		Dwarf shrub heath	part	Only the dry heath component of this Phase 1 category is included in the "Dwarf shrub heath" broad habitat.

D6	Wet heath/acid grassland mosaic	Acid grassland	part	Only the acid grassland component of this Phase 1 category is included in the "Acid grassland" broad habitat. The Phase 1 methodology recommends that relative proportions of the components of this category are recorded as a target note during field survey.
D6	Wet heath/acid grassland mosaic	Dwarf shrub heath	part	Only the wet heath component of this Phase 1 category is included in the "Dwarf shrub heath" broad habitat.
E1	Bog	Bogs		
E1.6.1	Blanket bog	Bogs		
E1.6.2	Raised bog	Bogs		
E1.7	Wet modified bog	Bogs		
E1.8	Dry modified bog	Bogs		
E2	Flush and spring	Fen, marsh and swamp		
E2.1	Flush and spring - acid/neutral flush	Fen, marsh and swamp		
E2.2	Flush and spring - basic flush	Fen, marsh and swamp		
E2.3	Flush and spring - bryophyte-dominated spring	Fen, marsh and swamp		
E3	Fen	Fen, marsh and swamp		
E3.1	Fen - valley mire	Fen, marsh and swamp		
E3.2	Fen - basin mire	Fen, marsh and swamp		
E3.1 (B)	Fen - valley mire - basic	Fen, marsh and swamp		
E3.2 (B)	Fen - basin mire - basic	Fen, marsh and swamp		
E3.3	Fen - flood plain mire	Fen, marsh and swamp		
E3.3 (B)	Fen - flood plain mire - basic	Fen, marsh and swamp		
E4	Bare peat	*		This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
F1	Swamp	Fen, marsh and swamp		
F2	Marginal/inundation	Standing open water and canals	part	Marginal/inundation vegetation in running water is included in the "Rivers and streams" broad habitat.
F2	Marginal/inundation	Rivers and streams	part	Marginal/inundation vegetation in standing water is included in the "Standing open water and canals" broad habitat.

F2.1	Marginal/inundation - marginal	Standing open water and canals	part	Marginal vegetation in running water is included in the "Rivers and streams" broad habitat.
F2.1	Marginal/inundation - marginal	Rivers and streams	part	Marginal vegetation in standing water is included in the "Standing open water and canals" broad habitat.
F2.2	Marginal/inundation - inundation	Standing open water and canals	part	Inundation vegetation in running water is included in the "Rivers and streams" broad habitat.
F2.2	Marginal/inundation - inundation	Rivers and streams	part	Inundation vegetation in standing water is included in the "Standing open water and canals" broad habitat.
G1	Standing water	Standing open water and canals		
G1.1	Standing water - eutrophic	Standing open water and canals		
G1.2	Standing water - mesotrophic	Standing open water and canals		
G1.3	Standing water - oligotrophic	Standing open water and canals		
G1.4	Standing water - dystrophic	Standing open water and canals		
G1.5	Standing water - marl	Standing open water and canals		
G1.6	Standing water - brackish	Standing open water and canals	part	Only inland brackish waters are included in the "Standing waters and canals" broad habitat. It has been agreed for biodiversity reporting purposes that coastal lagoons should be included in the "Inshore sublittoral sediment" broad habitat although it is acknowledged that lagoons do not contain exclusively sediment habitat types.
G1.6	Standing water - brackish	Inshore sublittoral sediment	part	It has been agreed for biodiversity reporting purposes that coastal lagoons should be included in the "Inshore sublittoral sediment" broad habitat although it is acknowledged that lagoons do not contain exclusively sediment habitat types. Inland brackish waters are included in the "Standing water and canals" broad habitat type.
G2	Running water	Rivers and streams		
G2.1	Running water - eutrophic	Rivers and streams		
G2.2	Running water - mesotrophic	Rivers and streams		
G2.3	Running water - oligotrophic	Rivers and streams		
G2.4	Running water - dystrophic	Rivers and streams		
G2.5	Running water - marl	Rivers and streams		
G2.6	Running water - brackish	Rivers and streams		

H1	Intertidal	Littoral rock	part	This broad habitat includes rock types only; sediment intertidal habitats are included in the "Littoral sediment" broad habitat.
H1	Intertidal	Littoral sediment	part	This broad habitat includes sediment types only; rock intertidal habitats are included in the "Littoral sediment" broad habitat.
H1.1	Intertidal - mud/sand	Littoral sediment		
H1.2	Intertidal - shingle/cobbles	Littoral sediment		
H1.3	Intertidal - boulders/rocks	Littoral rock		
H2	Saltmarsh	Littoral sediment		
H2.3	Saltmarsh/dune interface	Littoral sediment		
H2.4	Saltmarsh - scattered plants	Littoral sediment		
H2.6	Saltmarsh - dense/continuous	Littoral sediment		
H3	Shingle/gravel above high tide mark	Supralittoral sediment		
H4	Boulders/rocks above high tide mark	Supralittoral rock		
H5	Strandline vegetation	Supralittoral sediment		
H6	Sand dunes	Supralittoral sediment		
H6.4	Dune slack	Supralittoral sediment		
H6.5	Dune grassland	Supralittoral sediment		
H6.6	Dune heath	Supralittoral sediment		
H6.7	Dune scrub	Supralittoral sediment		
H6.8	Open dune	Supralittoral sediment		
H8.1	Hard cliff	Supralittoral rock		
H8.2	Soft cliff	Supralittoral rock		
H8.3	Crevice/ledge vegetation	Supralittoral rock		
H8.4	Coastal grassland	Supralittoral rock		
H8.5	Coastal heathland	Dwarf shrub heath	part	Coastal heathland on sea cliffs which occur within the influence of wave splash and sea spray is included in the "Supralittoral rock" broad habitat.
H8.5	Coastal heathland	Supralittoral rock	part	Coastal heathland on sea cliffs which occur within the influence of wave splash and sea spray is included in the "Supralittoral rock" broad habitat.
I1	Natural inland rock and waste	Inland rock		
I1.1	Inland cliff	Inland rock		
I1.1.1	Inland cliff - acid/neutral	Inland rock		
I1.1.2	Inland cliff - basic	Inland rock		

I1.2	Scree	Inland rock		
I1.2.1	Scree - acid/neutral	Inland rock		
I1.2.2	Scree - basic	Inland rock		
I1.3	Limestone pavement	Inland rock		
I1.4	Other exposure	Inland rock		
I1.4.1	Other exposure - acid/neutral	Inland rock		
I1.4.2	Other exposure - basic	Inland rock		
I1.5	Cave	Inland rock		
I2	Artificial inland rock and waste	Inland rock		
I2.1	Quarry	Inland rock		
I2.2	Spoil	Inland rock		
I2.3	Mine	Inland rock		
I2.4	Refuse tip	Built up areas and gardens		
J1	Cultivated/disturbed land	*		Lower levels in the hierarchy do fit into the classification.
J1.1	Cultivated/disturbed land - arable	Arable and horticultural		
J1.2	Cultivated/disturbed land - amenity grassland	Improved grassland		
J1.3	Cultivated/disturbed land - ephemeral/short perennial	Built up areas and gardens		
J1.4	Introduced shrub	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
J2	Boundaries	Boundary and linear features		
J2.1	Hedges - intact	Boundary and linear features		
J2.1.1	Hedges - intact - species-rich	Boundary and linear features		
J2.1.2	Hedges - intact - species-poor	Boundary and linear features		
J2.2	Hedges - defunct	Boundary and linear features		
J2.2.1	Hedges - defunct - species-rich	Boundary and linear features		
J2.2.2	Hedges - defunct - species-poor	Boundary and linear features		
J2.3	Hedges - with trees	Boundary and linear features		
J2.3.1	Hedges - with trees - species-rich	Boundary and linear features		
J2.3.2	Hedges - with trees - species-poor	Boundary and linear features		
J2.4	Fence	*		This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
J2.5	Wall	Boundary and linear features		
J2.6	Dry ditch	Boundary and linear features		

J2.7	Boundary removed	*				This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
J2.8	Earth bank			Boundary and linear features		
J3	Built up areas			Built up areas and gardens		
J3.4	Caravan site			Built up areas and gardens		
J3.5	Sea wall			Built up areas and gardens		
J3.6	Buildings			Built up areas and gardens		
J4	Bare ground		*			This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.
J5	Other habitat		*			This Phase 1 category can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances in which the code has been used.

Table 2a: Correspondence between the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification and the Countryside Survey 1990 reporting categories

Broad habitat type	CS1990 code	CS1990 reporting category	Relationship	Comment
Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	39	Broadleaved deciduous		The Broad Habitat Classification uses a threshold of 20% of the canopy cover made up from coniferous trees to separate the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat from "Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat. CS1990 reporting categories use a threshold of 25%.
Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	38	Mixed wood		
Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	40	Shrub		
Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	41	Felled	part	The Broad Habitat Classification separates recently felled woodland into two types, the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat and "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat.
Coniferous woodland	37	Conifers		The Broad Habitat Classification uses a threshold of 20% of the canopy cover made up from coniferous trees to separate the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat from the "Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat. CS1990 reporting categories use a threshold of 25%.
Coniferous woodland	41	Felled	part	The Broad Habitat Classification separates recently felled woodland into two types, the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat and "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat.
Boundary and linear features	51	Railways		
Boundary and linear features	52	Road		
Arable and horticultural	1	Wheat		
Arable and horticultural	2	Barley		
Arable and horticultural	3	Oats		
Arable and horticultural	4	Other cereal		
Arable and horticultural	5	Maize		
Arable and horticultural	6	Turnips / swedes		
Arable and horticultural	7	Kale		
Arable and horticultural	8	Oilseed rape		
Arable and horticultural	9	Other crucifers		

Arable and horticultural		10 Peas			
Arable and horticultural		11 Fields beans			
Arable and horticultural		12 Other legumes			
Arable and horticultural		13 Sugar beet			
Arable and horticultural		14 Potatoes			
Arable and horticultural		15 Other roots			
Arable and horticultural		16 Other field crops			
Arable and horticultural		17 Horticulture			
Arable and horticultural		18 Non-cropped arable			
Arable and horticultural		19 Perennial crops			
Arable and horticultural		21 Sown grass	part	This broad habitat includes annual leys only; grass resseeded for more than a year is included in the "Improved grassland" broad habitat.	
Improved grassland		21 Sown grass	part	Annual leys are included in "Arable and horticultural" broad habitat.	
Improved grassland		22 Rye grass			
Improved grassland		23 Managed grass			
Improved grassland		24 Weedy grass			
Improved grassland		20 Recreational rye grass			
Neutral grassland		25 Non agriculturally improved grass			
Neutral grassland		31 Unmanaged grass and tall herb	part	Some of the tall herb vegetation included in this reporting category may be more appropriately included in the "Fen, marsh and swamp" broad habitat.	
Calcareous grassland		26 Calcareous grassland			
Acid grassland		27 Upland grassland			
Acid grassland		30 Moor (not Molinia)			
Bracken		28 Bracken			
Dwarf shrub heath		32 Dense heath	part	Dune heath on consolidated and flattened dunes is included in the "Supralittoral sediment" broad habitat.	
Dwarf shrub heath		33 Open heath			
Dwarf shrub heath		34 Berry bush heath			
Fen, marsh and swamp		45 Wetland			

Fen, marsh and swamp	29	Molinia moor	part	Molinia moor on shallow peat (less than 0.5m deep) or peaty soils is included in the "Fen, marsh and swamp" broad habitat; Molinia moor on blanket peat is included in the "Bogs" broad habitat.
Fen, marsh and swamp	31	Unmanaged grass and tall herb		Although most of this reporting category is included in "Neutral grassland" broad habitat, some of the tall herb vegetation may be more appropriately included in this broad habitat.
Bogs	35	Drier northern bogs		
Bogs	36	Wet heaths and saturated bogs		Wet heaths are included in the "Dwarf-shrub heath" broad habitat, however, this CS1990 reporting category only includes wet heaths which have a low ericoid cover and Eriophorum angustifolium; other types of wet heath are included in Open heath.
Bogs	29	Molinia moor	part	Molinia moor on blanket peat (greater than 0.5m) is included in the "Bogs" broad habitat. Molinia moor on shallow peat or peaty soils is included in the "Fen, marsh and swamp" broad habitat.
Standing open water and canals	43	Still water		
Rivers and streams	44	Running water		
Montane habitats	*	no equivalent		
Inland rock	42	Inland rock		
Inland rock	58	Quarries		
Built up areas and gardens	53	Agricultural buildings		
Built up areas and gardens	54	Residential buildings		
Built up areas and gardens	55	Continuous built		
Built up areas and gardens	56	Waste and derelict		
Built up areas and gardens	57	Hard areas		
Supralittoral rock	49	Hard coast without vegetation	part	Cliffs and rocky shores above the high tide mark are included in the "Supralittoral rock" broad habitat. Intertidal rock and boulders are included in the "Littoral rock" broad habitat.
Supralittoral rock	50	Maritime vegetation		
Supralittoral sediment	32	Dense heath	part	Dune heath on consolidated and flattened dunes is included in this broad habitat.
Supralittoral sediment	48	Dune		

Littoral rock	49	Hard coast without vegetation	part	Intertidal rock and boulders are included in the "Littoral rock" broad habitat; Cliffs and rocky shores above the high tide mark are included in the "Supralittoral rock" broad habitat.
Littoral sediment	46	Intertidal soft coast without vegetation		
Littoral sediment	47	Saltmarsh		
Inshore sublittoral rock	59	Sea/estuary	part	
Inshore sublittoral sediment	59	Sea/estuary	part	
Offshore shelf rock	59	Sea/estuary	part	
Offshore shelf sediment	59	Sea/estuary	part	
Continental shelf slope	59	Sea/estuary	part	
Oceanic seas	59	Sea/estuary	part	

Table 2b: Correspondence between the Countryside Survey 1990 reporting categories and the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification

CS1990 code	CS1990 reporting category	Broad habitat type	Relationship	Comment
1	Wheat	Arable and horticultural		
2	Barley	Arable and horticultural		
3	Oats	Arable and horticultural		
4	Other cereal	Arable and horticultural		
5	Maize	Arable and horticultural		
6	Turnips / swedes	Arable and horticultural		
7	Kale	Arable and horticultural		
8	Oilseed rape	Arable and horticultural		
9	Other crucifers	Arable and horticultural		
10	Peas	Arable and horticultural		
11	Fields beans	Arable and horticultural		
12	Other legumes	Arable and horticultural		
13	Sugar beet	Arable and horticultural		
14	Potatoes	Arable and horticultural		
15	Other roots	Arable and horticultural		
16	Other field crops	Arable and horticultural		
17	Horticulture	Arable and horticultural		
18	Non-cropped arable	Arable and horticultural		
19	Perennial crops	Arable and horticultural		
20	Recreational rye grass	Improved grassland		
21	Sown grass	Arable and horticultural	part	This broad habitat includes annual leys only; grass reseeded for more than a year is included in the "Improved grassland" broad habitat.
21	Sown grass	Improved grassland	part	Annual leys are included in "Arable and horticultural" broad habitat.
22	Rye grass	Improved grassland		
23	Managed grass	Improved grassland		
24	Weedy grass	Improved grassland		
25	Non agriculturally improved grass	Neutral grassland		
26	Calcareous grassland	Calcareous grassland		
27	Upland grassland	Acid grassland		

28	Bracken	Bracken			
29	Molinia moor	Fen, marsh and swamp	part		Molinia moor on shallow peat (less than 0.5m deep) or peaty soils is included in the "Fen, marsh and swamp" broad habitat; Molinia moor on blanket peat is included in the "Bogs" broad habitat.
29	Molinia moor	Bogs	part		Molinia moor on blanket peat (greater than 0.5m) is included in the "Bogs" broad habitat. Molinia moor on shallow peat or peaty soils is included in the "Fen, marsh and swamp" broad habitat.
30	Moor (not Molinia)	Acid grassland			
31	Unmanaged grass and tall herb	Neutral grassland	part		Some of the tall herb vegetation included in this reporting category may be more appropriately included in the "Fen, marsh and swamp" broad habitat.
31	Unmanaged grass and tall herb	Fen, marsh and swamp			Although most of this reporting category is included in "Neutral grassland" broad habitat, some of the tall herb vegetation may be more appropriately included in this broad habitat.
32	Dense heath	Dwarf shrub heath	part		Dune heath on consolidated and flattened dunes is included in the "Supralittoral sediment" broad habitat.
32	Dense heath	Supralittoral sediment	part		Dune heath on consolidated and flattened dunes is included in this broad habitat.
33	Open heath	Dwarf shrub heath			
34	Berry bush heath	Dwarf shrub heath			
35	Drier northern bogs	Bogs			
36	Wet heaths and saturated bogs	Bogs			Wet heaths are included in the "Dwarf-shrub heath" broad habitat, however, this CS1990 reporting category only includes wet heaths which have a low ericoid cover and Eriophorum angustifolium; other types of wet heath are included in Open heath.
37	Conifers	Coniferous woodland			The Broad Habitat Classification uses a threshold of 20% of the canopy cover made up from coniferous trees to separate the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat from the "Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat. CS1990 Reporting categories use a threshold of 25%.
38	Mixed wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland			

39	Broadleaved deciduous	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		The Broad Habitat Classification uses a threshold of 20% of the canopy cover made up from coniferous trees to separate the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat from "Broadleaved mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat. CS1990 reporting categories use a threshold of 25%.
40	Shrub	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
41	Felled	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	part	The Broad Habitat Classification separates recently felled woodland into two types, the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat and "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat.
41	Felled	Coniferous woodland	part	The Broad Habitat Classification separates recently felled woodland into two types, the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat and "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat.
42	Inland rock	Inland rock		
43	Still water	Standing open water and canals		
44	Running water	Rivers and streams		
45	Wetland	Fen, marsh and swamp		
46	Intertidal soft coast without vegetation	Littoral sediment		
47	Saltmarsh	Littoral sediment		
48	Dune	Supralittoral sediment		
49	Hard coast without vegetation	Supralittoral rock	part	Cliffs and rocky shores above the hide tide mark are included in the "Supralittoral rock" broad habitat. Intertidal rock and boulders are included in the "Littoral rock" broad habitat.
49	Hard coast without vegetation	Littoral rock	part	Intertidal rock and boulders are included in the "Littoral rock" broad habitat; Cliffs and rocky shores above the hide tide mark are included in the "Supralittoral rock" broad habitat.
50	Maritime vegetation	Supralittoral rock		
51	Railways	Boundary and linear features		
52	Road	Boundary and linear features		
53	Agricultural buildings	Built up areas and gardens		
54	Residential buildings	Built up areas and gardens		
55	Continuous built	Built up areas and gardens		
56	Waste and derelict	Built up areas and gardens		

57	Hard areas	Built up areas and gardens			
58	Quarries	Inland rock			
59	Sea/estuary	Inshore sublittoral rock	part		
59	Sea/estuary	Inshore sublittoral sediment	part		
59	Sea/estuary	Offshore shelf rock	part		
59	Sea/estuary	Offshore shelf sediment	part		
59	Sea/estuary	Continental shelf slope	part		
59	Sea/estuary	Oceanic seas	part		

Table 3a: Correspondence between the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification and the biodiversity Priority habitat types

Broad habitat type		Priority habitats	Relationship	Comment
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	Upland oakwood		
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	Lowland beech and yew woodland		
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	Upland mixed ashwoods		
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	Wet woodland		
1	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	Lowland wood pasture and parkland	many	This Priority habitat is considered a habitat complex, ie. elements of these mosaics are drawn from a range of broad habitat types. The nature and extent of these component habitat types vary on a site by site basis and therefore this Priority habitat cannot be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification. For reporting purposes this type will appear against the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat.
2	Coniferous woodland	Native pine woodlands		
3	Boundary and linear features	Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows		
4	Arable and horticultural	Cereal field margins		
5	Improved grassland	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	many	This Priority habitat is considered a habitat complex, ie. elements of these mosaics are drawn from a range of broad habitat types. The nature and extent of these component habitat types vary on a site by site basis and therefore this Priority habitat cannot be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification. For reporting purposes this type will appear against the "Improved grassland" broad habitat.
6	Neutral grassland	Lowland meadows		
6	Neutral grassland	Upland hay meadows		
7	Calcareous grassland	Lowland calcareous grassland		
7	Calcareous grassland	Upland calcareous grassland		
8	Acid grassland	Lowland dry acid grassland		
9	Bracken			
10	Dwarf shrub heath	Lowland heathland		
10	Dwarf shrub heath	Upland heathland		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	Purple moor grass and rush pastures		
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	Fens		

11	Fen, marsh and swamp	Reedbeds			
12	Bogs	Lowland raised bog			
12	Bogs	Blanket bog			
13	Standing open water and canals	Mesotrophic lakes			
13	Standing open water and canals	Eutrophic standing waters			
13	Standing open water and canals	Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies			
14	Rivers and streams	Chalk rivers			
15	Montane habitats				
16	Inland rock	Limestone pavements			
17	Built up areas and gardens				
18	Supralittoral rock	Maritime cliff and slope			
19	Supralittoral sediment	Coastal vegetated shingle			
19	Supralittoral sediment	Machair			
19	Supralittoral sediment	Coastal sand dunes			
20	Littoral rock	Sabellaria alveolata reefs			
20	Littoral rock	Littoral and sublittoral chalk	part		Sublittoral chalk and littoral chalk are covered by one Habitat Action Plan but sublittoral chalk is included the "Inshore sublittoral rock" broad habitat.
21	Littoral sediment	Seagrass beds	part		Zostera noltii seagrass beds and Zostera marina seagrass beds are covered by one Habitat Action Plan but Zostera marina seagrass beds are found in the "Inshore sublittoral sediment" broad habitat.
21	Littoral sediment	Coastal saltmarsh			
21	Littoral sediment	Mudflats			
21	Littoral sediment	Sheltered muddy gravels			
22	Inshore sublittoral rock	Littoral and sublittoral chalk	part		Sublittoral chalk and littoral chalk are covered by one Habitat Action Plan but littoral chalk is included the "Littoral rock" broad habitat.
22	Inshore sublittoral rock	Sabellaria spinulosa reefs			
22	Inshore sublittoral rock	Tidal rapids			
22	Inshore sublittoral rock	Modiolus modiolus beds			
23	Inshore sublittoral sediment	Mud habitats in deep water			
23	Inshore sublittoral sediment	Serpulid reefs			
23	Inshore sublittoral sediment	Maerl beds			

23	Inshore sublittoral sediment	Saline lagoons			Zostera noltii seagrass beds and Zostera marina seagrass beds are covered by one Habitat Action Plan but Zostera noltii seagrass beds are found in the "Littoral sediment" broad habitat.
	Inshore sublittoral sediment	Seagrass beds	part		
23	Inshore sublittoral sediment	Sublittoral sands and gravels	part		Part of this Priority habitat is also included in the "Offshore shelf sediment" broad habitat.
24	Offshore shelf rock				
25	Offshore shelf sediment	Sublittoral sands and gravels	part		Part of this Priority habitat is also included in the "Inshore sublittoral sediment" broad habitat.
26	Continental shelf slope	Lophelia pertusa reefs			
27	Oceanic seas				

For Priority habitats in bold (and which also occur in another broad habitat), the associated broad habitat is the main one for reporting purposes.

Table 3b: Correspondence between the biodiversity Priority habitat types and the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification

Priority habitats	Broad habitat type	Relationship	Comment
Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows	Boundary and linear features		
Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies	Standing open water and canals		
Blanket bog	Bogs		
Cereal field margins	Arable and horticultural		
Chalk rivers	Rivers and streams		
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Improved grassland	many	This Priority habitat is considered a habitat complex, ie. elements of these mosaics are drawn from a range of broad habitat types. The nature and extent of these component habitat types vary on a site by site basis and therefore this Priority habitat cannot be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification. For reporting purposes this type will appear against the "Improved grassland" broad habitat.
Coastal saltmarsh	Littoral sediment		
Coastal sand dunes	Supralittoral sediment		
Coastal vegetated shingle	Supralittoral sediment		
Eutrophic standing waters	Standing open water and canals		
Fens	Fen, marsh and swamp		
Limestone pavements	Inland rock		
Littoral and sublittoral chalk	Littoral rock	part	Sublittoral chalk and littoral chalk are covered by one Habitat Action Plan but sublittoral chalk is included the "Inshore sublittoral rock" broad habitat.
Littoral and sublittoral chalk	Inshore sublittoral rock	part	Sublittoral chalk and littoral chalk are covered by one Habitat Action Plan but littoral chalk is included the "Littoral rock" broad habitat.
Lophelia pertusa reefs	Continental shelf slope		
Lowland beech and yew woodland	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
Lowland calcareous grassland	Calcareous grassland		
Lowland dry acid grassland	Acid grassland		
Lowland meadows	Neutral grassland		
Lowland heathland	Dwarf shrub heath		
Lowland raised bog	Bogs		

Lowland wood pastures and parkland	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	many	This Priority habitat is considered a habitat complex, ie. elements of these mosaics are drawn from a range of broad habitat types. The nature and extent of these component habitat types vary on a site by site basis and therefore this Priority habitat cannot be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification. For reporting purposes this type will appear against the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat.
Machair	Supralittoral sediment		
Maerl beds	Inshore sublittoral sediment		
Maritime cliff and slope	Supralittoral rock		
Mesotrophic lakes	Standing open water and canals		
Modiolus modiolus beds	Inshore sublittoral rock		
Mudhabitats in deep water	Inshore sublittoral sediment		
Mudflats	Littoral sediment		
Native pine woodlands	Coniferous woodland		
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	Fen, marsh and swamp		
Reedbeds	Fen, marsh and swamp		
Sabellaria alveolata reefs	Littoral rock		
Sabellaria spinulosa reefs	Inshore sublittoral rock		
Saline lagoons	Inshore sublittoral sediment		
Seagrass beds	Littoral sediment	part	Zostera noltii seagrass beds and Zostera marina seagrass beds are covered by one Habitat Action Plan but Zostera marina seagrass beds are found in the 'Inshore sublittoral sediment' broad habitat.
Seagrass beds	Inshore sublittoral sediment	part	Zostera noltii seagrass beds and Zostera marina seagrass beds are covered by one Habitat Action Plan but Zostera noltii seagrass beds are found in the "Littoral sediment" broad habitat.
Serpulid reefs	Inshore sublittoral sediment		
Sheltered muddy gravels	Littoral sediment		
Sublittoral sands and gravels	Inshore sublittoral sediment	part	Part of this Priority habitat is also included in the "Offshore shelf sediment" broad habitat.
Sublittoral sands and gravels	Offshore shelf sediment	part	Part of this Priority habitat is also included in the "Inshore sublittoral sediment" broad habitat.

Tidal rapids	Inshore sublittoral rock		
Upland calcareous grassland	Calcareous grassland		
Upland hay meadows	Neutral grassland		
Upland heathland	Dwarf shrub heath		
Upland mixed ashwoods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
Upland oakwood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
Wet woodland	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		

For Priority habitats in bold (and which also occur in another broad habitat), the associated broad habitat is the main one for reporting purposes.

Table 4a: Correspondence between the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification and EC Habitat Directive Annex I types

Broad habitat type	Annex I code	Annex I type	Relationship	Comment
1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forest with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robori-petraeae or Ilici-Fagion)		
1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	9130	Asperulo-fagetum beech forests		
1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli		
1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines		
1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles		
1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles		
1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion alvae)		
1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles		
1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	91D0	Bog woodland	part	Bog woodlands consisting of birch, willow and alder are included in "Broadleaved, mixed and yew" broad habitat; bog woodlands of Scots pine are included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat.
1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)		
1 Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	part	Juniper formations on calcareous grassland are included in the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew" broad habitat; whereas Juniper formations on heaths are included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat.
2 Coniferous woodland	91C0	Caledonian forest		

2	Coniferous woodland	91D0	Bog woodland			Bog woodland of Scots pine are included in "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat; whereas bog woodlands in the new forest consisting of birch, willow and alder are included in the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat.
2	Coniferous woodland	5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	part		Juniper formations on heath are included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat; whereas Juniperus formations on calcareous grassland are included in the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat.
3	Boundary and linear features					
4	Arable and horticultural					
5	Improved grassland					
6	Neutral grassland	1340	Inland salt meadows			
6	Neutral grassland	6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)			
6	Neutral grassland	6520	Mountain hay meadows			
7	Calcareous grassland	6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands			
7	Calcareous grassland	6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites)			
7	Calcareous grassland	6230	Species rich Nardus grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in continental Europe)			
8	Acid grassland	2330	Inland dunes with Corynephorus and Agrostis grassland			
9	Bracken					
10	Dwarf shrub heath	4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica Tetralix			
10	Dwarf shrub heath	4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix			
10	Dwarf shrub heath	4030	European dry heaths			
10	Dwarf shrub heath	4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans			
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)			

11	Fen, marsh and swamp	7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs			
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	7210	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>			
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)			
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	7230	Alkaline fens			
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	7240	Alpine pioneer formations of <i>Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae</i>			
11	Fen, marsh and swamp	7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	part		Rhynchosporion vegetation on valley mires is included in the "Fen, marsh and swamp" broad habitat; Rhynchosporion vegetation on raised and blanket bog is included the "Bogs" broad habitat.
12	Bogs	7110	Active raised bogs			
12	Bogs	7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration			
12	Bogs	7130	Blanket bog (active only)			
12	Bogs	7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	part		Rhynchosporion vegetation on raised and blanket bogs is included in the "Bogs" broad habitat; Rhynchosporion vegetation on valley mires is included the "Fen, marsh and swamp" broad habitat.
13	Standing open water and canals	3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains; <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>			
13	Standing open water and canals	3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i>			
13	Standing open water and canals	3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.			
13	Standing open water and canals	3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation			
13	Standing open water and canals	3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds			
13	Standing open water and canals	3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds			

14	Rivers and streams		3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with Ranunculus fluitans and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation		
15	Montane habitats		4060	Alpine and boreal heaths		
15	Montane habitats		4080	Sub-Arctic Salix sp. scrub		
15	Montane habitats		6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grassland		
16	Inland rock		6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violaria calaminariae		
16	Inland rock		6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels		
16	Inland rock		8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Caleopsietalia ladani)		
16	Inland rock		8120	Calcareous and calcishist screes of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietea rotundifolii)		
16	Inland rock		8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation		
16	Inland rock		8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation		
16	Inland rock		8240	Limestone pavements		
17	Built up areas and gardens					
18	Supralittoral rock		1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts		
19	Supralittoral sediment		1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines		
19	Supralittoral sediment		1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks		
19	Supralittoral sediment		2110	Embryonic shifting dunes		
19	Supralittoral sediment		2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)		
19	Supralittoral sediment		2130	Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)		
19	Supralittoral sediment		2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum		
19	Supralittoral sediment		2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)		
19	Supralittoral sediment		2160	Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides		
19	Supralittoral sediment		2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. Argentea (Salicion arenariae)		
19	Supralittoral sediment		2190	Humid dune slacks		
19	Supralittoral sediment		21A0	Machair		

19	Supralittoral sediment	2250	Coastal dunes with <i>Juniperus</i> spp.		
20	Littoral rock				
21	Littoral sediment	1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide		
21	Littoral sediment	1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand		
21	Littoral sediment	1320	Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritima</i>)		
21	Littoral sediment	1330	Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)		
21	Littoral sediment	1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>)		
22	Inshore sublittoral rock	1170	Reefs		
23	Inshore sublittoral sediment	1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time		
23	Inshore sublittoral sediment	1150	Coastal lagoons		
24	Offshore shelf rock				
25	Offshore shelf sediment				
26	Continental shelf slope				
27	Oceanic seas				

The following Annex I types can not be universally allocated in the broad habitat classification as their placement will vary according to the individual circumstances of each type.

- 1130 Estuaries
- 1160 Large shallow inlets and bays
- 8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

Table 4b: Correspondence between the EC Habitat Directive Annex I types and the biodiversity Broad Habitat Classification

Annex I code	Annex I type	Broad habitat type	Relationship	Comment
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Inshore sublittoral sediment		
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide	Littoral sediment		
1130	Estuary	*		This Annex I type can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances of the site.
1150	Coastal lagoons	Inshore sublittoral sediment		
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	*		This Annex I type can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances of the site.
1170	Reefs	Inshore sublittoral rock		
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	Supralittoral sediment		
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	Supralittoral sediment		
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Supralittoral rock		
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Littoral sediment		
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Littoral sediment		
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Littoral sediment		
1340	Inland salt meadows	Neutral grassland		
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	Littoral sediment		
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	Supralittoral sediment		
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes)	Supralittoral sediment		
2130	Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)	Supralittoral sediment		
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	Supralittoral sediment		
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	Supralittoral sediment		
2160	Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides	Supralittoral sediment		

2170	Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	Supralittoral sediment		
2190	Humid dune slacks	Supralittoral sediment		
21A0	Maehair	Supralittoral sediment		
2250	Coastal dunes with <i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Supralittoral sediment		
2330	Inland dunes with <i>Corynephorus</i> and <i>Agrostis</i> grassland	Acid grassland		
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains: <i>Littorelletalia uniflorarum</i>	Standing open water and canals		
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletalia uniflorarum</i> and/or of the <i>Isoetes-Nanojuncetea</i>	Standing open water and canals		
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.	Standing open water and canals		
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation	Standing open water and canals		
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	Standing open water and canals		
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	Standing open water and canals		
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Rivers and streams		
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica Tetralix</i>	Dwarf shrub heath		
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Dwarf shrub heath		
4030	European dry heaths	Dwarf shrub heath		
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with <i>Erica vagans</i>	Dwarf shrub heath		
4060	Alpine and boreal heaths	Montane habitats		
4080	Sub-Arctic <i>Salix</i> sp. scrub	Montane habitats		
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> on rock slopes (<i>Berberidion</i> p.p.)	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
5130	<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	part	Juniper formations on calcareous grassland are included in the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat; whereas Juniper formations on heaths are included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat.

5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Coniferous woodland	part	Juniper formations on heath are included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat; whereas Juniperus formations on calcareous grassland are included in the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat.
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violentia calamariae	Inland rock		
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grassland	Montane habitats		
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	Calcareous grassland		
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites)	Calcareous grassland		
6230	Species rich Nardus grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in continental Europe)	Calcareous grassland		
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinietum caeruleae)	Fen, marsh and swamp		
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Inland rock		
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	Neutral grassland		
6520	Mountain hay meadows	Neutral grassland		
7110	Active raised bogs	Bogs		
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Bogs		
7130	Blanket bog (active only)	Bogs		
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	Fen, marsh and swamp		
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	Fen, marsh and swamp	part	Rhynchosporion vegetation on valley mires is included in the "Fen, marsh and swamp" broad habitat; Rhynchosporion vegetation on raised and blanket bog is included in the "Bogs" broad habitat.

7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	Bogs	part	Rhynchosporion vegetation on raised and blanket bogs is included in "Bogs" broad habitat; Rhynchosporion vegetation on valley mires is included the "Fen, marsh and swamp" broad habitat.
7210	Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>	Fen, marsh and swamp		
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	Fen, marsh and swamp		
7230	Alkaline fens	Fen, marsh and swamp		
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of <i>Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae</i>	Fen, marsh and swamp		
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Caleopsietalia ladani</i>)	Inland rock		
8120	Calcareous and calcareous screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietalia rotundifolii</i>)	Inland rock		
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Inland rock		
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Inland rock		
8240	Limestone pavements	Inland rock		
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	*		This Annex I type can not be universally allocated in the Broad Habitat Classification, its placement will vary according to the individual circumstances of the site.
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forest with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robur-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagion</i>)	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
9130	<i>Asperulo-fagetum</i> beech forests	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the <i>Carpinion betuli</i>	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
9180	<i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
91C0	Caledonian forest	Coniferous woodland		

91D0	Bog woodland		Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	part	Bog woodlands in the New Forest consisting of birch, willow and alder are included in the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew" broad habitat; bog woodlands of Scots pine are included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat.
91D0	Bog woodland		Coniferous woodland	part	Bog woodland of Scots pine are included in the "Coniferous woodland" broad habitat; where as bog woodlands in the new forest consisting of birch, willow and alder are included in the "Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland" broad habitat.
91E0	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion alvae</i>)		Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		
91J0	<i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles		Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		

Table 5: Biodiversity broad habitat types in which NVC plant communities are most frequently encountered

Note: Unlike the broad habitat classification, the NVC is based solely on the present of plant species regardless of physical characteristics such as altitude, soil type, land use or location (eg coastal or inland). Consequently there is not always a simple relationship between the NVC and the Broad Habitat Classification. This table should only be used as a guide to the broad habitat type that the vegetation is more commonly found in. For each NVC type the list of broad habitat types is not exhaustive. This table should not be used as a cross reference for the use in numerical analysis of data or for habitat classification translation purposes.

* Core vegetation of the broad habitat

Vegetation type associated with the broad habitat

NVC code	NVC type	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	Coniferous woodland	Boundary and linear features	Arable and horticultural	Improved grassland	Natural grassland	Calcareous grassland	Acid grassland	Bracken	Dwarf shrub heath	Fen, marsh and swamp	Bogs	Standing open water and canals	Rivers and streams	Montane habitats	Inland rock	Built up areas and gardens	Supralittoral rock	Supralittoral sediment	Littoral sediment
A1	<i>Lemna gibba</i> community													*	*						
A2	<i>Lemna minor</i> community													*	*						
A3	<i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i> - <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> community													*	*						
A4	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> - <i>Sagittaria arifolia</i> community													*	*						
A5	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> community													*	*						
A6	<i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i> community													*	*						
A7	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> community													*	*						
A8	<i>Nuphar lutea</i> community													*	*						
A9	<i>Potamogeton natans</i> community													*	*						
A10	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> community													*	*						
A11	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> - <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> community													*	*						
A12	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> community													*	*						
A13	<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i> - <i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i> community													*	*						
A14	<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i> community													*	*						
A15	<i>Elodea canadensis</i> community													*	*						
A16	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> community													*	*						
A17	<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i> ssp. <i>pseudofluitans</i> community													*	*						
A18	<i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> community													*	*						
A19	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> community													*	*						
A20	<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i> community													*	*						
A21	<i>Ranunculus baudouinii</i> community													*	*						
A22	<i>Littorella uniflora</i> - <i>Lobelia dortmanna</i> community													*	*						

[illegible]

NVC code	NVC type	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	Coniferous woodland	Boundary and linear features	Arable and horticultural	Improved grassland	Netural grassland	Calcareous grassland	Acid grassland	Bracken	Dwarf shrub heath	Fen, marsh and swamp	Bogs	Standing open water and canals	Rivers and streams	Montane habitats	Inland rock	Built up areas and gardens	Supralittoral rock	Supralittoral sediment	Littoral sediment
H17	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> - <i>Aretostaphylos alpinus</i> heath										*					*					
H18	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> - <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> heath																				
H19	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> - <i>Cladonia arbuscula</i> heath															*					
H20	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> - <i>Racomitrium lanuginosum</i> heath															*					
H21	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> - <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> - <i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i> heath										*										
H22	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> - <i>Rubus chamaemorus</i> heath												*								
M1	<i>Sphagnum auriculatum</i> bog pool community											*	*								
M2	<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum</i> /recurvum bog pool community											*	*								
M3	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> bog pool community											*	*								
M4	<i>Carex rostrata</i> - <i>Sphagnum recurvum</i> mire											*	*								
M5	<i>Carex rostrata</i> - <i>Sphagnum squarrosum</i> mire											*	*								
M6	<i>Carex echinata</i> - <i>Sphagnum recurvum</i> /auriculatum mire											*	*								
M7	<i>Carex curta</i> - <i>Sphagnum russowii</i> mire											*	*								
M8	<i>Carex rostrata</i> - <i>Sphagnum warnstorffii</i> mire											*	*								
M9	<i>Carex rostrata</i> - <i>Calligeron cuspidatum</i> /giganteum mire											*	*								
M10	<i>Carex dioica</i> - <i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> mire											*	*								
M11	<i>Carex demissa</i> - <i>Saxifraga aizoides</i> mire											*	*								
M12	<i>Carex saxatilis</i> mire											*	*								
M13	<i>Schoenus nigricans</i> - <i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> mire											*	*								
M14	<i>Schoenus nigricans</i> - <i>Narthecium ossifragum</i> mire											*	*								
M15	<i>Scirpus cespitosus</i> - <i>Erica tetralix</i> wet heath										*		#								
M16	<i>Erica tetralix</i> - <i>Sphagnum compactum</i> wet heath										*		#								
M17	<i>Scirpus cespitosus</i> - <i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> blanket mire												*								
M18	<i>Erica tetralix</i> - <i>Sphagnum papillosum</i> raised and blanket mire												*								
M19	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> - <i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> blanket mire												*								
M20	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> blanket and raised mire												*								
M21	<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i> - <i>Sphagnum papillosum</i> valley mire											*									
M22	<i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> - <i>Cirsium palustre</i> fen meadow											*									
M23	<i>Juncus effusus</i> /acutiflorus- <i>Gallium palustre</i> rush-pasture			#								*									
M24	<i>Molinia caerulea</i> - <i>Cirsium dissectum</i> fen-meadow			#								*									
M25	<i>Molinia caerulea</i> - <i>Potentilla erecta</i> mire			#								*	*								
M26	<i>Molinia caerulea</i> - <i>Crepis pallidosa</i> mire											*	*								

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NVC code	NVC type	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	Coniferous woodland	Boundary and linear features	Arable and horticultural	Improved grassland	Netural grassland	Calcareous grassland	Acid grassland	Bracken	Dwarf shrub heath	Fen, marsh and swamp	Bogs	Standing open water and canals	Rivers and streams	Montane habitats	Inland rock	Built up areas and gardens	Supralittoral rock	Supralittoral sediment	Littoral sediment
MG9	Holcus lanatus-Deschampsia cespitosa grassland			#			*														
MG10	Holcus lanatus-Juncus effusus rush pasture			#			*														
MG11	Festuca rubra-Agrostis stolonifera-Potentilla anserina grassland			#			*														
MG12	Festuca arundinacea grassland			#			*														
MG13	Agrostis stolonifera-Alopecurus geniculatus grassland																				
OV1	Vicia arvensis-Aphanes microcarpa community				#																
OV2	Briza minor-Silene gallica community				#																
OV3	Papaver rhoeas-Vicia arvensis community				#																
OV4	Spargula arvensis-Chrysanthemum segetum community				#																
OV5	Digitaria ischaemum-Erodium cicutarium community				#																
OV6	Cerastium glomeratum-Fumaria muralis community				#																
OV7	Veronica persica-Veronica polia community				#																
OV8	Veronica persica-Alopecurus myosuroides community				#																
OV9	Matricaria perforata-Stellaria media community				#																
OV10	Poa annua-Senecio vulgaris community				#																
OV11	Poa annua-Stachys arvensis community				#																
OV12	Poa annua-Myosotis arvensis community																	#			
OV13	Stellaria media-Capsella bursa-pastoris community				#																
OV14	Urtica urens-Lanatum amplexicaule community				#																
OV15	Angallis arvensis-Veronica persica community				#																
OV16	Papaver rhoeas-Silene noctiflora community				#																
OV17	Reseda lutea-Polygonum aviculare community				#																
OV18	Polygonum aviculare-Chamomilla suaveolens community																	#			
OV19	Poa annua-Matricaria perforata community			#														#			
OV20	Poa annua-Sagina procumbens community																	#			
OV21	Poa annua-Plantago major community			#														#			
OV22	Poa annua-Taraxacum officinale community			#														#			
OV23	Lolium perenne-Dactylis glomerata community			#														#			
OV24	Urtica dioica-Gallium aparine community			#								*						#			
OV25	Urtica dioica-Cirsium arvense community			#	#													#			
OV26	Epilobium hirsutum community																				
OV27	Epilobium angustifolium community		#	#														#			

NVC code	NVC type	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	Coniferous woodland	Boundary and linear features	Arable and horticultural	Improved grassland	Netural grassland	Calcareous grassland	Acid grassland	Bracken	Dwarf shrub heath	Fen, marsh and swamp	Bogs	Standing open water and canals	Rivers and streams	Montane habitats	Inland rock	Built up areas and gardens	Supralittoral rock	Supralittoral sediment	Littoral sediment
OV28	Agrostis stolonifera-Ranunculus repens community				#							*									
OV29	Alpeccurus gemicularis-Rorippa palustris community											*									
OV30	Bidens tripartita-Polygonum amphibium community											*									
OV31	Rorippa palustris-Flagnella uliginosa community											*									
OV32	Myosotis scorpioides-Ranunculus sceleratus community											*									
OV33	Polygonum lapathifolium-Poa annua community											*						#			
OV34	Allium schoenoprasum-Plantago maritima community										#										
OV35	Lythrum portula-Ranunculus flamma community																				
OV36	Lythrum hyssopifolia-Juncus bufonius community																				
OV37	Festuca ovina-Minuartia verna community																*				
OV38	Gymnocarpium robertianum-Arrhenatherum elatius community																*				
OV39	Asplenium trichomanes-Asplenium elatius community																*				
OV40	Asplenium viride-Cystopteris communis community			#													*	#			
OV41	Parietaria diffusa community			#													*	#			
OV42	Cymbalaria muralis community			#													*	#			
S1	Carex elata sedge-swamp											*		#							
S2	Cladium mariscus sedge-swamp											*		#							
S3	Carex paniculata sedge-swamp											*		#							
S4	Phragmites australis swamp and reed-beds											*		#	#						#
S5	Glyceria maxima swamp											*		#	#						
S6	Carex riparia swamp											*		#	#						
S7	Carex acutiformis swamp											*		#	#						
S8	Scirpus lacustris ssp. lacustris swamp											*		#	#						
S9	Carex rostrata swamp											*		#	#						
S10	Equisetum fluviatile swamp											*		#	#						
S11	Carex vesicaria swamp											*		#	#						
S12	Typha latifolia swamp											*		#	#						#
S13	Typha angustifolia swamp											*		#	#						
S14	Sparganium erectum swamp											*		#	#						
S15	Acorus calamus swamp											*		#	#						
S16	Sagittaria sagittifolia swamp											*		#	#						
S17	Carex pseudocyperus swamp											*		#	#						

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