

**Correspondence between NPMS habitats and those included in *Britain's Habitats: a Guide to the Wildlife Habitats of Britain and Ireland* (Lake et al. 2015).**

<b>NPMS broad-scale habitat</b>	<b>NPMS fine-scale habitat</b>	<b>Britain's Habitats (Lake et al. 2015)</b>	<b>Notes:</b>
Broadleaved woodland	Dry deciduous woodland	Lowland mixed oak and ash woodland (p.34) Lowland dry oak and birch wood (p.38) Beech wood (p.40) Yew wood (p.42) Atlantic oak wood (p.52) Upland mixed ash wood (p.56) Upland birch wood (p.64) Atlantic hazel wood (p.62)	
	Wet woodland	Wet woodland (p.44)	
	Hedgerows of native species	Hedgerow (p.74)	
Native pinewood and juniper scrub	Native pinewood and juniper scrub	Caledonian forest (p.58) Juniper scrub (p.70)	Lake et al. (2015) include Juniper scrub on both acid and calcareous soils whereas the NPMS category is restricted to juniper scrub on peaty and mineral soils in upland regions.
Heathland	Dry heathland	Lowland dry heath (p.86) Upland dry heath (p.94) Limestone heath (p.91)	Lake et al. (2015) divide dry heathlands into lowland and upland (above/below 300m alt.) whereas NPMS covers both i.e. dry heathland from sea-level to the montane zone.
	Dry montane heathland	Montane dwarf-shrub heath (p.136)	
Lowland grassland	Dry acid grassland	Lowland dry acid grassland (p.112) Upland acid grassland (p.128) Breckland heath (p.91)	Lake et al. (2015) divide dry acid grasslands into lowland and upland (above/below 300m alt.) whereas NPMS covers both (i.e. Dry acid grassland from sea-level to the montane zone). Breckland heath includes both calcareous and acid elements depending on the influence of the underlying chalk and so can be included

			under either Dry acid grassland or Dry calcareous grassland
	Dry calcareous grassland	Lowland calcareous grassland (p.108) Upland calcareous grassland (p.122) Calaminarian grassland (p.130) Breckland heath (p.91)	Includes calcareous grasslands dominated by <i>Sesleria caerulea</i> that extend to c.600 m. Lake et al. (2015) include these within Upland calcareous grassland.
	Neutral damp grassland	Lowland meadow and pasture (p.114) Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (p.118) Upland rush pasture (p.126)	Lake et al. (2015) include seasonally and permanently waterlogged neutral grasslands within a single category - Lowland meadow and pasture whereas these are differentiated in NPMS. Their Upland rush pasture and Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh are possibly best placed here (due to hydrology) although there is likely to be significant overlap with Lowland meadow and pasture on many sites. [Due to these difficulties it may be better to combine Neutral damp grassland and Neutral pastures and meadows in NPMS]
	Neutral pastures and meadows	Lowland meadow and pasture (p.114) Northern hay meadow (p.124) Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (p.118) Upland rush pasture (p.126)	
Upland grassland	Montane acid grassland	High montane heath and snow-bed (p.140)	
	Montane calcareous grassland	Upland calcareous grassland (p.122) Calaminarian grassland (p.130)	Grassland on calcareous rocks above 600m included within Upland calcareous grassland by Lake et al. (2015).
Rock outcrops, cliffs and screes	Inland rocks and scree	Rocky slopes (p.152) Scree (p.154) Limestone pavement (p.156) Calaminarian grassland (p.130)	Includes vegetation on inland rocks and scree below c.600 m whereas the Lake et al. (2015) categories for Rocky slopes and Scree cover all altitudes.
	Montane rocks and scree	Rocky slopes (p.152)	Includes vegetation on inland rocks and scree

		Scree (p.154) Mountain ledge (p.144) Montane scrub (p.146) Calaminarian grassland (p.130)	above c.600 m whereas the Lake et al. (2015) categories for Rocky slopes and Scree cover all altitudes.
Bog and wet heath	Blanket bog	Blanket bog (p.168)	
	Raised bog	Raised bog (p.172)	
	Wet heath	Lowland wet heath (p.92) Upland wet heath (p.98)	
Marsh and fen	Acid-fens, flushes, mires and springs	Upland spring and flush (p.174) Valley mire (p.180)	Lake et al. (2015) do not differentiate between acid- and base-rich upland springs and flushes whereas these are differentiated in NPMS.
	Base-rich fens, flushes, mires and springs	Upland spring and flush (p.174) Lowland fen (p.176) Purple moor-grass and rush pasture (p.116)	Lake et al. (2015) do not differentiate between acid- and base-rich upland springs and flushes whereas these are differentiated in NPMS.
Freshwater	Nutrient-poor lakes and ponds	Upland lake, loch and tarn (p.198) Peat-stained (dystrophic) waters (p.200) Lowland nutrient-poor lake (p.205) Reedbed (p.184) Pond (p.206) Ditch (p.208) Canal (p.210)	
	Nutrient-rich lakes and ponds	Nutrient-rich (eutrophic) lake (p.196) Mesotrophic lake (p.204) Marl lake (p.204) Reedbed (p.184) Pond (p.206) Ditch (p.208) Canal (p.210)	
	Rivers and streams	Fast-flowing river and stream (p.212) Sluggish river and stream (p.214) Chalk river and stream (p.216)	

Coast	Coastal saltmarsh	Saltmarsh (p.226)	
	Coastal sand dune	Sand dune (p.228) Dune heath (p.90)	
	Machair	Machair (p.232)	
	Coastal vegetated shingle	Coastal vegetated shingle (p.234) Shingle heath (p.91)	
	Maritime cliff-top and slope	Soft cliff (p.242) Hard cliff and cliff slope (p.244) Maritime heath (p.90)	
Arable field margin	Arable field margin	Arable (p.250)	