

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Site Address:

Land at Reservoir Street, Dewsbury Kirklees WF13 4LW

Client:

Jade 3 Architecture

Assessment Date:

19th December 2025

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with with Kirklees Metropolitan Council. The proposal is described as:
Residential development of the site.

BNG assessment methodology and legislation can be found in the Arbtech Supplement: **BNG Methodology and Legislation – 2025.**

The results and recommendations contained within this report are valid for 18 months. An updated site visit and BNG assessment may be required if the report is to be used any longer than 18 months after completion.

Version Control			
Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Kerris Taylor BSc (Hons) MSc, Consultant Ecologist	17/12/2025
Draft	0.2	Tilly Smith BSc (Hons), Graduate Ecologist	18/12/2025
Reviewed	0.3	Georgina Rennie BSc (Hons), MSc. Consultant Ecologist	14/01/2026
Final	1	Georgina Rennie BSc (Hons), MSc. Consultant Ecologist	14/01/2026

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Site Location and Context

A baseline habitat map is provided in **Appendix 1**, a post development habitat map in **Appendix 2**, a proposed development plan in **Appendix 3**, headline BNG results in **Appendix 4**, and condition assessments in **Appendix 5**.

The site is centred at National Grid Reference SE 23473 22251 and has an area of approximately 0.186ha.

The site comprises an area of grassland, with some self-set trees that border the site. It is located within the town of Dewsbury, 12km south-west of the city of Leeds and 10km north-east of the town of Huddersfield. The site is situated within a predominantly urban setting, being bound by dwellings to the north and east, Reservoir Street to the south and a water treatment facility to the west. The wider landscape is dominated by extensive areas of built form, associated with the town of Dewsbury, with limited pockets of greenspace interspersed throughout the wider landscape.

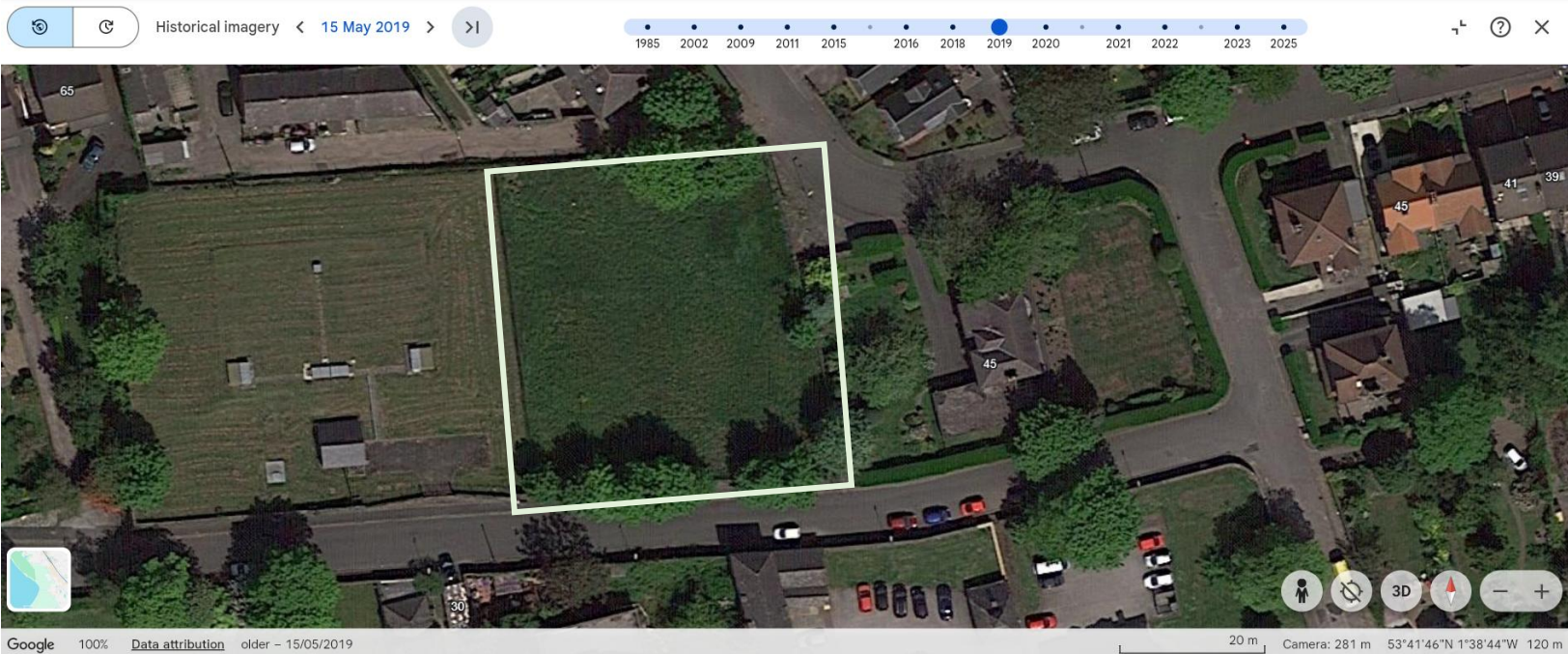
This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- ❖ Statutory BNG Metric - Land at Reservoir Street WF13 4LW – V1.0 (Arbtech Consulting Ltd., 2025)
- ❖ Soft Landscape Proposals (LVIA Ltd., 2025)
- ❖ Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) - Land at Reservoir Street WF13 4LW – V1.0 (Arbtech Consulting Ltd., 2025)

Executive Summary

- ❖ The baseline area-based habitat value of the site is 0.85 units comprising of 0.00 units of developed land, sealed surface, 0.36 units of modified grassland and 0.49 units of urban tree.
- ❖ The post-development area-based habitat value of the site is 0.89 units comprising of 0.00 units of developed land, sealed surface including buildings, 0.01 units of modified grassland, 0.25 units of other neutral grassland, 0.09 units of vegetated garden, 0.01 units of introduced shrub and 0.53 units of urban tree.
- ❖ This results in a unit deficit of 0.04 units and a net gain of **4.87%**.
- ❖ The baseline linear-based habitat value of the site is zero.
- ❖ The post-development linear-based habitat value of the site is 0.01 units of ornamental hedgerow and 0.33 units of native hedgerow.
- ❖ The % net change cannot be calculated because the baseline is zero.

Introduction

BNG Informative		
Habitat Degradation Statement	Date reflected by BNG calculations	19 th December 2025
	The baseline biodiversity value of the site is derived from the site as observed during the PEA field survey (Arbtech Consulting Ltd., 2025). As evident in the screenshots of satellite imagery obtained from GoogleEarth dated 15 th May 2019 and 25 th March 2025, the site does not appear to have undergone any degradation. The habitats on site, and therefore biodiversity value of the site, is not considered to have undergone degradation since 30th January 2020.	
		

	❖ Draft LNRS The habitats on site and the site itself are not within any policy areas.
Limitations To date there have not been any tree survey reports completed for the site. As such the trees which have been ‘retained’ within the metric are based on assumptions made form proposed plans.	

Baseline

Baseline Biodiversity Value: On-Site				
Area-Based Habitats (A-1)				
Habitat	Area (ha)	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
Modified Grassland	0.17885	The site is dominated by a small, enclosed area of species poor grassland. At the time of the PEA survey, the sward was approximately 30–40 cm tall.	Poor: passes 5 of 7 criteria, fails essential criterion A. Assessed using the 'Grasslands Low Distinctiveness' habitat type condition sheet.	Low Strategic Significance
Developed land sealed surface	0.00779	Located in the north-eastern corner of the site is a small pocket of hardstanding with no associated vegetation.	Habitat condition pre-determined as ' N/A ' as detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Condition Assessment Supplement.	Low Strategic Significance
Urban Tree	0.0407	10no. small, good condition trees. Located around the boundary of the site are approximately 10 young and semi-mature trees, with species including willow, sycamore and field maple all present. The trees are all small specimens with a DBH below 30cm. The trees are not subject to a routine pruning regime, not subject to vandalism and oversale areas of vegetation below them, formed of the grassland they are situated within.	Good: passes 5 of 6 criteria. Assessed using the 'Individual tree' habitat type condition sheet.	Low Strategic Significance

Post-Development

Post-Development Biodiversity Value: On-Site

Area-Based Habitats

	Habitat	Area (ha)	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
Retained (A-1)	Urban trees	0.0407	10no. small, good condition trees. Located around the boundary of the site are approximately 10 immature and semi-mature trees, with species including willow, sycamore and field maple all present and to be retained.	Good: passes 5 of 6 criteria Assessed using the 'Individual tree' habitat type condition sheet.	Low Strategic Significance
Created (A-2)	Buildings	0.04104	6no proposed residential dwellings.	Habitat condition pre-determined as ' N/A ' as detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Condition Assessment Supplement.	Low Strategic Significance
	Developed land, sealed surface	0.06649	Hard standing associated with vehicle access and garden patios.		
	Modified grassland	0.00264	Proposed grass areas, amenity grass.	Good: Passes 7 of 7 criteria Assessed using the 'Grassland Low Distinctiveness' habitat type condition sheet.	Low Strategic Significance
	Other neutral grassland	0.02758	Proposed grassland areas, to be seeded with 'Hedgerow and Light Shade Seed Mix'.	Good: Passes 6 of 6 criteria Assessed using the 'Grassland Medium/High Distinctiveness' habitat type condition sheet.	Medium Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy but is ecologically desirable.
	Vegetated garden	0.04511	Private garden areas associated with dwellings.	Habitat condition pre-determined as ' N/A ' as detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Condition Assessment Supplement.	Low Strategic Significance
	Introduced shrub	0.00378	Proposed shrubs at the front of the dwellings.		
	Urban tree	0.0122	3no proposed small trees including Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> and Pear tree <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> .	Moderate: Passes 3 of 6 criteria.	Low Strategic Significance

				Assessed using the 'Individual tree' habitat type condition sheet.	
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Post-Development Biodiversity Value: On-Site
Linear-Based Habitats

	Habitat	Length (km)	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
Created (A-2)	Ornamental hedgerow	0.01073	Apple blossom <i>Escallonia sp.</i> to be proposed as decorative hedge planting.	Habitat condition pre-determined as ' Poor '.	Low Strategic Significance
	Native hedgerow	0.08832	Proposed mixed native hedge planting.	Moderate: No more than 4 failures in total and does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group. Assessed using the 'Hedgerow' habitat type condition sheet.	Medium Strategic Significance Area/compensation not in local strategy but is ecologically desirable.

Change of Biodiversity Value

		Biodiversity Units		
		Area-Based	Linear-Based	Watercourse-Based
On-Site	Baseline	0.85 units ❖ 0.00 units of developed land, sealed surface ❖ 0.36 units of modified grassland ❖ 0.49 units of urban tree	N/A	-
	Post-Development	0.89 units ❖ 0.00 units of developed land, sealed surface including buildings ❖ 0.01 units of modified grassland ❖ 0.25 units of other neutral grassland ❖ 0.09 units of vegetated garden ❖ 0.01 units of introduced shrub ❖ 0.53 units of urban tree	0.34 units ❖ 0.01 units of ornamental hedgerow ❖ 0.33 units of native hedgerow	-
	Net Change	0.04 units and 4.87%	N/A	-
Off-Site	Baseline	-	-	-
	Post-Development	-	-	-
	Net Change	-	-	-
Overall Net Change		0.04 units and 4.87%	% cannot be calculated as the baseline is zero.	-

Results, Discussion, and Next Steps

BNG Informative	
Results	The current landscaping proposal generates a net gain of area-based habitat units (+4.87%), with trading rules satisfied and a net gain of linear-based habitat units cannot be calculated as the baseline value is zero. In line with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (2024), any loss of a habitat must be replaced on a like-for-like or like-for-better principle. The proposal is not compliant with current legislation (Environment Act 2021) and planning policies (National Planning Policy Framework, 2024) as it does not meet the required 10% net gain.
Recommendations and Next Steps	In order to achieve the required net gain in biodiversity as a result of the proposed development, the provision of additional or alternative landscaping should be explored and the proposed plans amended accordingly to achieve a net gain on site. The provisioning of additional landscaping should first be considered within the site boundary. Suggested enhancements to the proposal include: ❖ Add approximately 0.006 ha other neutral grassland. This could be achieved by: ○ Replacing the proposed amenity grassland (modified grassland) at the southern section of the site with proposed other neutral grassland. ○ Replacing an area of privately managed vegetated garden such as in the southern section of the site to an extended area of other neutral grassland. And/or reducing parking/access areas to accommodate other neutral grassland. Should these alterations be incorporated this BNG Assessment will need to be updated to accurately reflect the change in biodiversity value of the site pre- and post-development. However, this provision may not be possible to achieve on site or adjacent with the current arrangement (within the redline boundary or offsite on other owned land) considering the size of the proposed development area. Additionally, no higher distinctiveness habitats can be provisioned within a vegetated garden as the condition cannot be guaranteed within the 30-year time frame. If net gain cannot be achieved by ways of habitat creation/enhancement without significant changes to the proposals on site or require unfeasible commitments off-site, a financial contribution to off-site ecological enhancements (i.e. purchasing biodiversity units) within an approved scheme is required to make up the +10% net gain for area-based habitat units. The mechanism for securing this off-setting will need to be proposed to and confirmed by the LPA and would be linked to the application through a planning obligation Section 106 (s106) agreement. The proposed habitat compensation must be of an appropriate distinctiveness to meet the trading rules of BNG.

	A summary as to what off-site units are required is detailed in the table below. <table><tr><td></td><td>Distinctiveness</td><td>Broad Habitat Group</td><td>Habitat</td><td>Units Required</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Any</td><td>Any</td><td>Any</td><td>0.04</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Total</td><td>0.04</td></tr><tr><td>Linear-Based</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Total</td><td>-</td></tr></table>		Distinctiveness	Broad Habitat Group	Habitat	Units Required		Any	Any	Any	0.04		Total			0.04	Linear-Based	-	-	-	-		Total			-
	Distinctiveness	Broad Habitat Group	Habitat	Units Required																						
	Any	Any	Any	0.04																						
	Total			0.04																						
Linear-Based	-	-	-	-																						
	Total			-																						
Pre-Commencement	A Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) and Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) must be produced for the site. This should include recommendations for the implementation, management and monitoring of the site for at least 30 years to ensure that biodiversity net gain is delivered. These additional requirements can only be actioned following the finalisation of the BNG assessment – be it on-site or off-site net gains sought.																									
BNG Mitigation Hierarchy																										
Avoidance	Only the habitat necessary for the development has been removed. All trees have been retained.																									
Minimisation																										
Mitigation	Habitat lost has been compensated using the like-for-like or like-for-better principle.																									
Offset																										

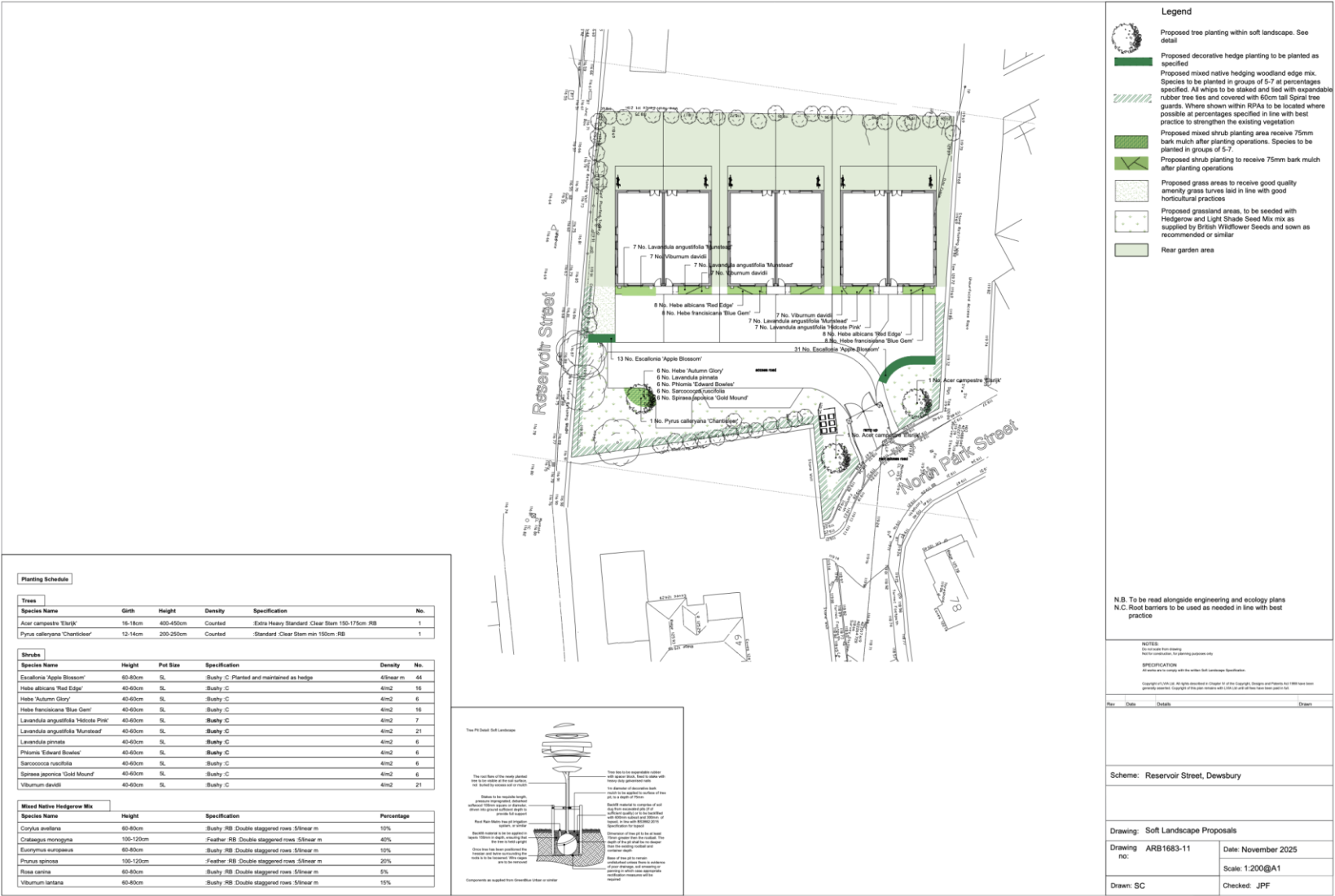
Appendix 1: Baseline Habitat Plan



Appendix 2: Post-Development Habitat Plan



Appendix 3: Proposed Development Plan



Appendix 4: Headline BNG Results

FINAL RESULTS				
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	0.04		
	Hedgerow units	0.34		
	Watercourse units	0.00		
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	4.87%		
	Hedgerow units	N/A		
	Watercourse units	0.00%		
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓			
Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Habitat units	10.00%	0.85	0.93	0.04
Hedgerow units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00
				No additional hedgerow units required to meet target ✓
				No additional watercourse units required to meet target ✓
Input errors/rule breaks present in metric ▲				

Appendix 5a: Baseline Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)		
Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes
A There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	N	
B Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	Y	
C Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	
D Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	N	
E Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Y	
F Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y	
G There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Y	
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		No
Number of criteria passed		5
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	X

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type		
Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	
A The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y	
B The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	
C The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	Y	
D There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y	
E Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	
F More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	
Number of criteria passed		5
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	X
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.		

Appendix 5b: Post-Development Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.	Y	
	Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.		
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	Y	
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present).	Y	
	Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.		
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Y	
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	Y	
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Y	
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	Y	
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			Yes
Number of criteria passed			7
Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A		Good (3)	X
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A		Moderate (2)	

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). ¹	Y	
	Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.		
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Y	
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	Y	
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition ³ and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area.	Y	
	If any invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.		
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count).	Y	
	Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.		
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		Yes	
Number of criteria passed		6	
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)			
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	X	

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	N
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	N
Number of criteria passed		3
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)		Condition Assessment Score
Passes 5 or 6 criteria		Good (3)
Passes 3 or 4 criteria		Moderate (2)
Passes 1 or 2 criteria		Poor (1)
Score Achieved x/✓		X

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees		
Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; AND No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
Score achieved:		Moderate

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types				
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)	Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'	Criteria description	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types				
A1. Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	N	
A2. Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	N	
B1. Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	Y	
B2. Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	N	
C1. Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length; · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	Y	
C2. Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles <i>Urtica</i> spp., cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> and docks <i>Rumex</i> spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	Y	
D1. Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ¹) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website ² , as well as the BSBi website ³ where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora' ⁴ contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website ⁵ .	Y	
D2. Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	Y	