

Biodiversity Metric Report

Lord Street, Manchester
Reference: 82-675-R2-2
Date: April 26





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	Land south of Lord Street, Strangeways, Manchester M4 4EX
Co-ordinates	E 384140 N 399435
Site Area	0.17 ha
Current Site Use	The site comprises a vacant plot of derelict land colonised by overgrown vegetation. The site is bordered to the east, north and west by Cheetham Hill Road, Lord Street and Fernie Street. A Texaco filling station lies directly adjacent to the south.
Proposed Development	Demolition of existing structures and erection of a residential apartment development comprising 251no. dwellings (Use Class C3) with landscaping and associated works.
Results	The headline results of the metric show a total loss of -0.27 habitat units (-41.66%) and gain of +0.05 hedgerow units. As there are zero hedgerow baseline units, a net change percentage cannot be calculated. The trading rules of the metric have not been satisfied, as the low distinctiveness vacant or derelict land habitat lost have not been traded 'like for like' or better. Based on the current plans, a deficit of 0.33 habitat units on the 10% requirement will be incurred as a result of the development. This includes 0.27 habitat units which would need to be offset to satisfy the trading rules.
Conclusions and Recommendations	The Softworks Plan shows a total loss of 0.27 habitat units (-41.66%) and a gain of 0.05 hedgerow units as a result of the development. Due to the lack of compensation for the loss of vacant or derelict land habitat, the trading rules within the metric are not satisfied. In order to achieve a 10% net gain and satisfy trading rules, an additional 27 small trees of a moderate condition would need to be planted in areas of public open space. Based on the current plans, as well as the size of the areas designated for soft landscaping, this additional planting is considered unfeasible. Since a net gain in habitat units has not been achieved and the trading rules have not been satisfied, off-site compensation will therefore be required for the development to proceed. The Biodiversity Metric does not take into account for additional species enhancements within the site, and to further increase the site's value for wildlife, bat and bird boxes could be integrated into the proposed residential units.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

E3P has been instructed by Linear Living Ltd to undertake a Biodiversity Metric Calculation at Lord Street, Manchester, hereafter referred to as “the site”.

This report has been produced by Noah Salt BSc (Hons), Consultant Ecologist at E3P, who holds a Level 4 Field Identification Skills Certificate (FISC). Noah has attended internal training courses focusing on Biodiversity Net Gain and using the Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool and has experience undertaking Biodiversity Net Gain and Condition Assessments on a variety of projects across the UK.

This report should be read in conjunction with ‘The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool – Lord Street, Manchester’.

1.2. PREVIOUS SURVEYS

1.2.1. E3P (2025)

E3P undertook a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site in September 2025 and was updated in January 2026 to reflect the updated site boundary (Report Reference: 82-675-R1-2). The survey included a Condition Assessment of the on-site habitats. The site was found to comprise vacant or derelict land, developed land; sealed surface and a structure.

1.3. SITE LOCATION

The site is located to the north of Manchester City Centre, in the Strangeways area. The site is bordered by Cheetham Hill Road to the west, Lord Street to the north, and Fernie Street to the east. Please refer to Figure 1 for the approximate site location.

Figure 1 Approximate Site Location





1.4. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Biodiversity Metric are as follows:

- ✦ Identify percentage change in on-site habitat.
- ✦ Identify the number of habitat units lost/gained on-site; and
- ✦ Determine the need for a conservation offset payment or off-site habitat creation.



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. BIODIVERSITY METRIC

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' (DEFRA) Statutory Biodiversity Metric was used to undertake the metric calculation. The metric was undertaken following guidance as detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide (DEFRA, 2025).

This report and metric has been produced by Noah Salt and the metric was reviewed by Divisional Director Celia Kenyon, BSc (Hons) MSc MEnvSc CEnv MCIEEM. Celia has undertaken a number of online training courses with CIEEM including 'Calculating and Using Biodiversity Units with Metric 2.0' and 'Biodiversity Net Gain Through Development'. Celia has also completed Condition Assessments on a number of sites across the UK and holds a Level 3 FISC.

2.2. ON-SITE HABITAT BASELINE DATA

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets (DEFRA, 2025) were used to undertake the condition assessment. The methodology follows the Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide (DEFRA, 2025).

The baseline data used to inform the condition assessment was collected on the 18th of September 2025 during the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal undertaken by E3P (report reference: 82-675-R1-2). On-site baseline habitats were measured off the UKHab Habitat Plan using QGIS.

Please see Appendix I for the UKHab Habitat Plan.

2.3. POST DEVELOPMENT HABITAT CREATION

The Softworks Plan by re-form landscape architecture (2026) was used to measure habitat creation (drawing reference: 1259-RFM-XX-00-DR-L-0008).

A post development plan has been produced to represent the proposed habitats in UKHab. The areas of proposed habitats were measured from this plan using QGIS and input into the metric. The Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of proposed trees were calculated using the metric's tree helper. All newly planted trees are assumed to be small (<30cm diameter at breast height (DBH) when planted) in line with the guidance.

Please see Appendix II for the Softworks Plan and Appendix III for the Post-development Plan.

2.4. LIMITATIONS

Some areas on the site are double counted, including root protection zones and areas of habitat, where overlap is shown. This means areas of habitat pre- and post-development do not total to the same area

The site boundary was updated after the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal had taken place in September 2025, therefore the developed land; sealed surface was not surveyed and instead, satellite imagery and Google Streetview were used to identify the habitat. This is not considered a major constraint, as developed land; sealed surface does not have a condition in the statutory biodiversity metric.

The UKHab Definition of a green wall includes the following exclusion:

Green façades in vegetation such as Ivy Hedera helix is rooted in the ground.



As such, the pre-grown ivy screen has been input into the metric as ground level planters.



3. RESULTS

3.1. ON-SITE BASELINE CONDITION ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Table 1 shows the details of the baseline habitat condition assessment used for input into the metric calculation tool.

Table 1 Habitat Baseline Condition Assessment Results

HABITAT TYPE (UKHAB)	AREA (HA)	CONDITION ASSESSMENT	DESCRIPTION
Urban – Vacant or Derelict Land	0.1592	Moderate	Passes 2 of 3 condition assessment criteria: - Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area. - The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of the year.
Urban – Developed Land; Sealed Surface / Buildings	0.0415	N/A	Condition automatically assigned by the metric.

3.2. ON-SITE HABITAT RETENTION

The developed land; sealed surface making up the pavement surrounding the site (0.0336 ha) will be retained throughout the development.

3.3. ON-SITE HABITAT CREATION CONDITION ASSESSMENT

As per the Softworks Plan, the site will comprise a residential apartment building with associated hardstanding and landscaping. Table 2 shows the details of the target condition assessment and total areas of habitat creation. It has been assumed that there will be no significant delay in the creation of the proposed habitat features; as such, the delay in starting habitat creation has been set to zero.



Table 2 Habitat Creation Condition Assessment Results

SOFTWARES PLAN	HABITAT TYPE (UKHAB)	AREA/LENGTH (HA/KM)	TARGET CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	TIME TO TARGET CONDITION
-	Urban – Developed Land, Sealed Surface / Buildings	0.1449	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ground Floor – Street Planting; Ground Floor – Courtyard Planting	Urban – Introduced Shrub	0.0205	N/A	Condition automatically assigned by the metric.	1 year
Ground Floor – Tree Planting Schedule	Individual Trees – Urban Tree	0.0936 (x23 small trees)	Moderate	Passes 3 of 6 condition assessment criteria: ✳ The tree canopy is predominantly continuous (individual trees automatically pass this criterion). ✳ No evidence of adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities. ✳ More than 20% of tree canopy is oversailing vegetation beneath	27 years
Ground Floor – Pre-Grown Ivy Screen	Urban – Ground Level Planters	0.0013	N/A	Condition automatically assigned by the metric.	1 year
Ground Floor – Hedge Planting	Native Hedgerow	0.0279	Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; OR <u>Fails both attributes</u> in more than one functional group (fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2, D2 = Poor condition). See Appendix IV for the full condition assessment.	1 year



SOFTWARES PLAN	HABITAT TYPE (UKHAB)	AREA/LENGTH (HA/KM)	TARGET CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	TIME TO TARGET CONDITION
-	Urban – Developed Land, Sealed Surface / Buildings	0.0059	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roof Terrace – Shrub Planting	Urban – Introduced Shrub	0.0031	N/A	Condition automatically assigned by the metric.	1 year
Roof Terrace – Tree Planting Schedule	Individual Trees – Urban Tree	0.0122 (x3 small trees)	Moderate	Passes 3 of 6 condition assessment criteria:  The tree canopy is predominantly continuous (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).  No evidence of adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities.  More than 20% of tree canopy is oversailing vegetation beneath	27 years



3.4. STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

The site is not defined in the Manchester City Council Local Plan (2012) or within the Greater Manchester Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) (GMCA, 2025). As such, all habitats have been defined as 'Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy'.

3.5. BIODIVERSITY UNIT RESULT

The headline results of the metric show a total loss of 0.27 habitat units (-41.66%) and gain of 0.05 hedgerow units. As there are zero hedgerow baseline units, a net change percentage cannot be calculated. Table 3 shows the headline results detailed within the Biodiversity Metric. Table 4 shows the deficit results.

Table 3 Headline Results

HEADLINE	CATEGORY	RESULT
Total Net Unit Change	Habitat Units	-0.27
	Hedgerow Units	+0.05
	Watercourse Units	N/A
Total Net % Change	Habitat Units	-41.66%
	Hedgerow Units	N/A
	Watercourse Units	N/A

Table 4 Unit Deficit on a 10% Gain

CATEGORY	TARGET	BASELINE UNITS	UNITS REQUIRED	UNIT DEFICIT
Habitat Units	10%	0.64	0.70	0.33
Hedgerow Units		0.00	0.00	N/A
Watercourse Units		0.00	0.00	N/A

The trading rules of the metric have not been satisfied, as the low distinctiveness vacant or derelict land habitat lost have not been traded 'like for like' or better.

Based on the current plans, a deficit of 0.33 habitat units on the 10% requirement will be incurred as a result of the development. This includes 0.27 Low Distinctiveness habitat units which would need to be offset to satisfy the trading rules.



4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Softworks Plan shows a total loss of 0.27 habitat units (-41.66%) and a gain of 0.05 hedgerow units as a result of the development. Due to the lack of compensation for the loss of vacant or derelict land habitat, the trading rules within the metric have not been satisfied.

In order to achieve a 10% net gain and satisfy trading rules, an additional 27 small trees of a moderate condition would need to be planted in areas of public open space. Based on the current plans, as well as the size of the areas designated for soft landscaping, this additional planting is considered unfeasible.

Since a net gain in habitat units has not been achieved and the trading rules have not been satisfied, off-site compensation will therefore be required for the development to proceed.

The Biodiversity Metric does not take into account for additional species enhancements within the site, so to further increase the site's value for wildlife, bat and bird boxes could be integrated into the proposed residential units.



5. PLANNING APPLICATION INFORMATION

Please provide the pre-development biodiversity value of onsite habitats on the date of calculation.

0.64 habitat units

Please provide the date the on-site pre-development biodiversity value was calculated:

21/01/2026

If an earlier date, to the date of the planning application, has been used, please provide details why this date has been used:

N/A

When was the version of the biodiversity metric used published?

25/07/2025

Has there been any loss (or degradation) of any onsite habitat(s), resulting from activities carried out before the date the onsite pre-development biodiversity value was calculated. Either:

 - on or after 30 January 2020, which were not in accordance with a planning permission; or

 - on or after 25 August 2023, which were in accordance with a planning permission?

No

Does the development site have irreplaceable habitats (corresponding to the descriptions in column 1 of [Schedule to the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations (2023)]) which are:

i. on land to which the application relates; and

ii. exist on the date of the application for planning permission (or an earlier agreed date)

No



6. REFERENCES

- ✳ DEFRA. (2025). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide.
- ✳ DEFRA. (2025). Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessments.
- ✳ E3P (2025). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Report Reference: 82-675-R1-2).
- ✳ Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2025). Greater Manchester Local Nature Recovery Strategy.
- ✳ Manchester City Council (2012). Local Plan.
- ✳ National Planning Policy Framework (2021). Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
- ✳ re-form Landscape Architecture (2026). Softworks Plan. (Drawing Reference: 1259-RFM-XX-00-DR-L-0008).

END OF REPORT

APPENDIX I

UKHAB HABITAT PLAN





Key:

-  Red line boundary
-  Structure
-  Developed land; sealed surface
-  Vacant or derelict land

Notes

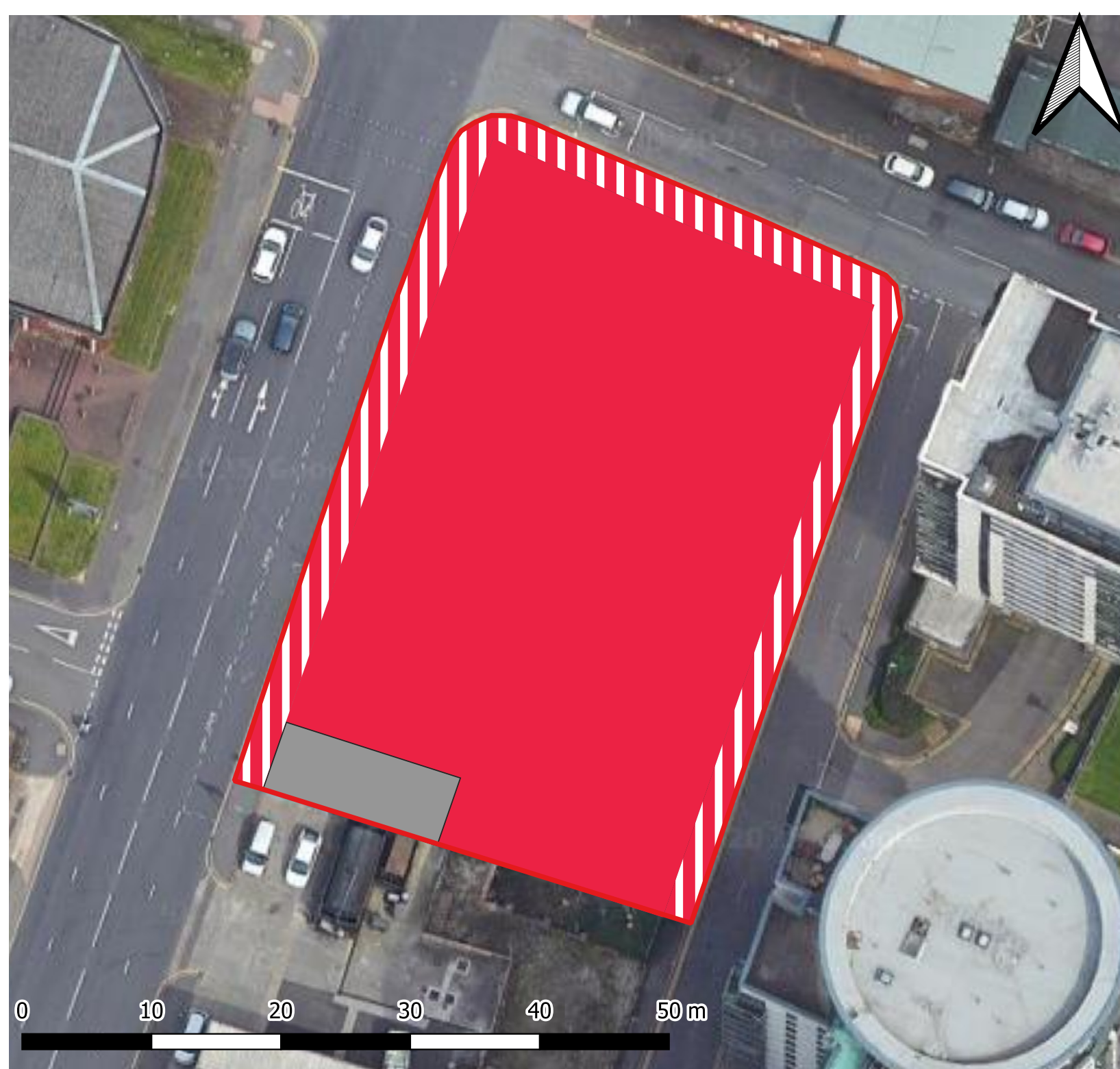
Issue: 1	Revision: 3	Date: 21/01/2025	Drawn: NS2	Authorised: CK
Client: Linear Living Ltd			Job No. 82-675	Date: 21/01/2025
			Drawing No. 82-675-001(03)	Scale: 1:400 @ A4
Job title: Lord Street, Manchester			Drawing title: UKHab Habitat Plan for BNG Purposes	



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0 10 20 30 40 50 m

APPENDIX II

SOFTWARES PLAN





0008 Ground Floor Softworks Plan 01 1:100

Ground Floor - Street planting					
	Botanical Name	Min. height (cm)	Min. container size	Density	Quantity
	Sarcococca confusa	20-30	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Skimmia x confusa 'Kew Green'	30-40	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Skimmia japonica 'Rubella'	30-40	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Pachysandra terminalis 'Green carpet'	10-20	3L	7/m²	TBC
	Polystichum setiferum	30-40	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Asplenium scolopendrium	30-40	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Luzula nivea	20-30	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Mahonia eurybracteata ganpinensis 'Soft Caress'	40-60	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Verbena bonariensis	30-40	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Geranium macrorrhizum 'Bevan's Variety'	20-30	2L	5/m²	TBC

Ground Floor - Courtyard planting					
	Botanical Name	Min. height (cm)	Min. container size	Density	Quantity
	Astrantia 'Roma'	20-30	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Eryngium planum	20-30	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Molinia caerulea 'Edith Dudzus'	40-60	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Little Bunny'	40-60	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Deschampsia cespitosa 'Goldtau'	40-60	3L	5/m²	TBC
	Pittosporum tobira 'Nanum'	30-40	3L	3/m²	TBC
	Pinus mugo 'mops'	15-20	3L	3/m²	TBC
	Echinacea pallida	30-40	2L	5/m²	TBC
	Asarum europaeum	10-20	2L	7/m²	TBC

Ground Floor - Hedge planting

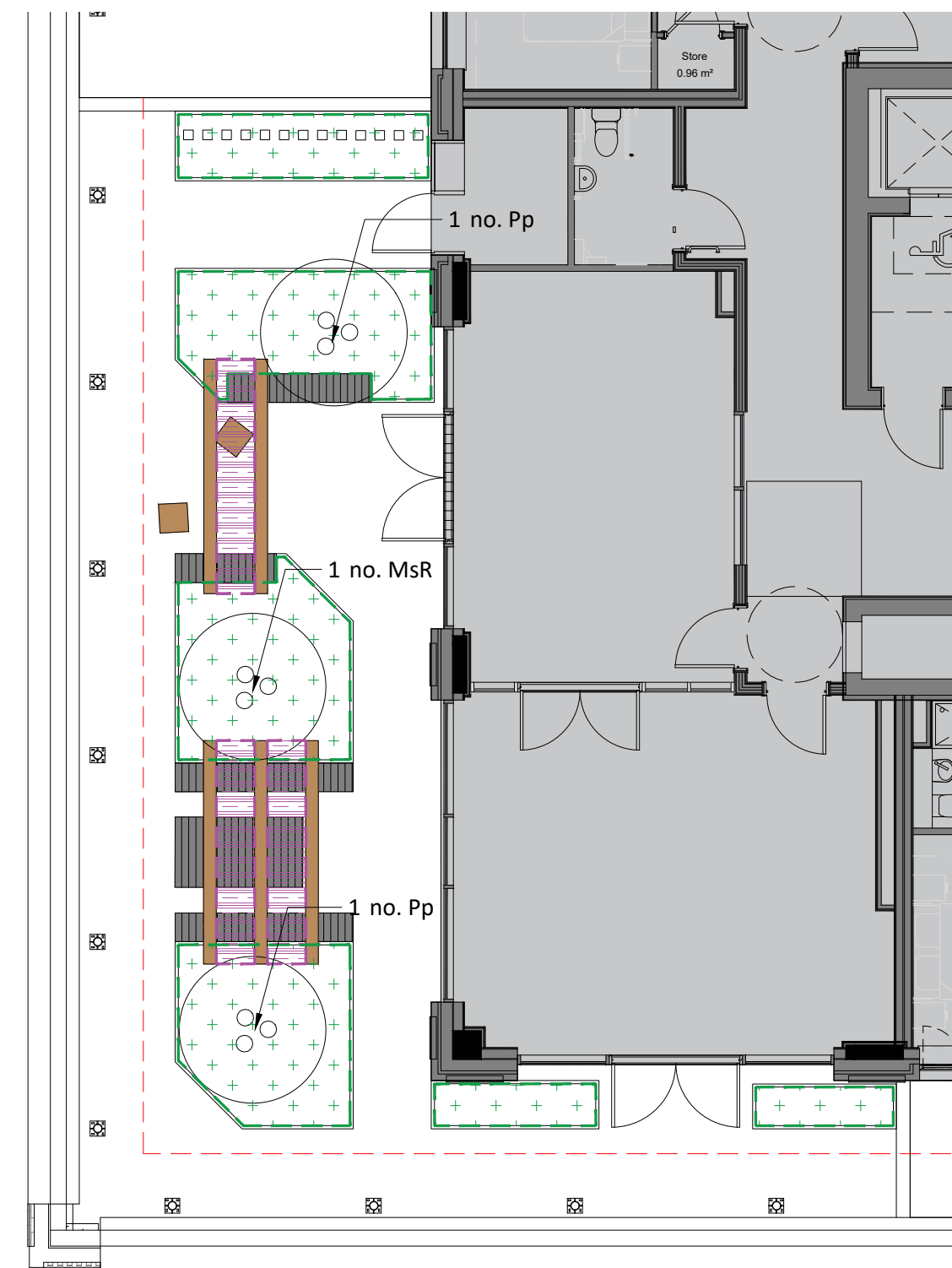
Botanical Name	Density	Height(cm)
Carpinus betulus	pregrown instant hedging	1200mm min

Ground Floor - Tree Planting Schedule

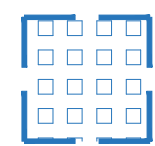
Botanical Name	Abbv.	Form	Clear Stem	Height	Girth / Form	Root Cond.	Support	Number	Notes
Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	PcC	Semi- mature	2m	6.0-6.5m	20-25	RB	Underground guyed	9	General note for all trees: trees specified as rootball for installing within planting season. If trees are planted from April to October, containerised stock must be used. Trees are sited within planters except for the two species indicated which are to be planted within hard landscape. Underground soil system and tree pit detailing is required for these trees.
Carpinus betulus 'Lucas'	CbL	Semi- mature	2m	6.0-6.5m	20-25	RB	Underground guyed	7	
Pinus nigra	Pn	Semi- mature	2m	6.0-6.5m	20-25	RB	Underground guyed	1	
Prunus serrula	Ps	Multi-stem	Brushed up to 1m	3.0-3.5m	Umbrella form	RB	Underground guyed	4	
Magnolia grandiflora	Mg	Multi-stem	Brushed up to 1m	3.0-3.5m	Umbrella form	RB	Underground guyed	2	

Roof Terrace - Tree Planting Schedule

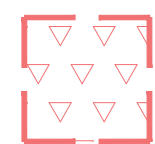
Botanical Name	Abbv.	Form	Clear Stem	Height	Girth / Form	Root Cond.	Support	Number	Notes
Magnolia stellata 'Rosea'	MsR	Multi-stem	Brushed up to 1m	3.0-3.5m	Umbrella form	RB	Underground guyed	1	General note for all trees: trees specified as rootball for installing within planting season. If trees are planted from April to October, containerised stock must be used. Trees are sited within planters except for the two species indicated which are to be planted within hard landscape. Underground soil system and tree pit detailing is required for these trees.
Parrotia persica	Pp	Multi-stem	Brushed up to 1m	2.5-3.0m	Umbrella form	RB	Underground guyed	2	



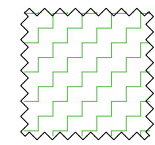
0008 Roof Terrace Softworks Plan 02 1:100



Ground floor street planting



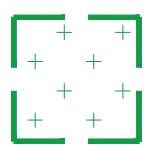
Ground floor courtyard planting



Ground floor hedge planting



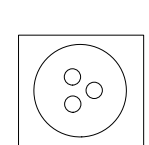
Pre-grown ivy screen



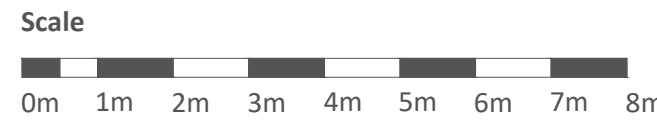
Roof terrace shrub planting



Roof terrace climber planting



Tree



Roof terrace - Shrub planting

Botanical Name	Min. height (cm)	Min. container size	Density	Quantity
Molinia caerulea 'Edith Dudzus'	40-60	3L	5/m²	TBC
Geum 'Totally Tangerine'	30-40	3L	5/m²	TBC
Persicaria affinis 'Superba'	30-40	2L	3/m²	TBC
Pinus mugo 'Mops'	15-20	3L	3/m²	TBC
Salvia nemorosa 'Schneehügel'	30-40	3L	5/m²	TBC
Stachys byzantina 'Big Ears'	30-40	2L	5/m²	TBC
Aster 'Little Carlow'	20-30	2L	5/m²	TBC
Deschampsia cespitosa 'Goldtau'	40-60	3L	5/m²	TBC
Dryopteris affinis 'Cristata Angustata'	30-40	3L	3/m²	TBC
Euphorbia amygdaloides robbiae	30-40	3L	5/m²	TBC
Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	20-30	3L	5/m²	TBC
Oenothera lindheimeri 'Whirling Butterflies'	40-60	2L	5/m²	TBC



Roof terrace - Climber planting

Botanical Name	Min. height (cm)	Min. container size	Density	Quantity
Trachelospermum jasminoides	150-180	7.5L	5/m²	TBC

- Notes
- All dimensions in mm, unless otherwise stated.
 - Scaling from drawing if printed incorrectly may lead to errors.
 - All information outside red line boundary shown for contextual purpose only.
 - All hatch patterns are indicative only unless stated otherwise.
 - This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the following ALL re-form landscape architecture AND all relevant documentation from the design team
 - Levels information on this drawing illustrates the design intent. The contractor is to check and verify all levels and dimensions against site survey information.
 - Any discrepancies in the design information are to be brought to the attention of re-form landscape architecture, in writing, prior to commencement of construction works.
 - All proprietary products shall be installed in strict accordance with manufacturers written instructions.
 - Refer to other consultants' drawings and specifications for the following design information:
 - Foundation details
 - Base course and/or sub bases design & specification
 - Waterproofing of any element
 - Levels & Drainage design and infrastructure
 - Lighting and ducting
 - Existing & proposed utilities
 - Plant quantities are to suit site areas in accordance with scheduled plant densities.
 - Any proposed plant substitution shall be agreed with the landscape architect prior to ordering.

07.01.26 for information
Date Description of revision VC TD JM P01
Drawn by Checked by Approved by Revision

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Project
Lord Street, Manchester
RF25-1259

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Linear Living
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SOFTWARES PLAN

Paper size
A1
Status
FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Scale
1:100

Drawing number
1259-RFM-XX-00-DR-L-0008
Revision
P01

© re-form landscape architecture

APPENDIX III POST DEVELOPMENT PLAN





Key:

- Red line boundary
- Roof terrace
- Proposed introduced shrub - roof terrace
- Proposed buildings
- Retained developed land; sealed surface
- Proposed ground level planters
- Proposed introduced shrub
- Proposed developed land; sealed surface - roof terrace
- Proposed developed land; sealed surface
- Proposed small urban tree - roof terrace
- Proposed small urban tree
- Proposed native hedgerow

Notes

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Client: Linear Living Ltd			Job No. 82-675	Date: 21/01/2025
			Drawing No. 82-675-002(02)	Scale: 1:400 @ A4
Job title: Lord Street, Manchester			Drawing title: Post-development Plan Revision 2	

APPENDIX IV HEDGEROW CREATION CONDITION ASSESSMENT





ATTRIBUTES AND FUNCTIONAL GROUPINGS (A, B, C, D & E)		CRITERIA (THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR 'FAVOURABLE CONDITION')	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION ACHIEVED (Y/N)
A1.	HEIGHT	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of 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 in 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 (e.g. blackthorn suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they >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 practice⁴).	N
B1.	GAP - HEDGE BASE	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length (unless 'line of trees')	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).	N



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).	Y
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 hedge (at least)	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedge. Undisturbed ground should be present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedge. This criterion recognises the value of the hedge 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.	UNDESIRABLE 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, should not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	N
D1.	INVASIVE AND NEOPHYTE SPECIES	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native and neophyte species	Neophytes are plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500. For information on neophytes see the JNCC website and for information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website.	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 (e.g. excessive hedge cutting).	N