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Halewood LUF – Grace Park

Biodiversity Impact Assessment

Knowsley Council

P.2048.24
December 2025

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Reference	Site	Client	Date
P.2048.24	Halewood LUF - Grace Park	Knowsley Council	16 December 2025

Document author(s)	Technical review	Quality & approval
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Revision	Date	Details
A		Updates
B	09 December 2025	Updates in line with the AIA and The Landscape Plan 70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0006 REV P02
C	15 December 2025	Updates in relation to the SuDS feature on-site: see Appendix 4

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Appendix no.	Name
1	Drawing P.2048.24.E02 Baseline Habitats
2	Drawing P.2048.24.E03B Post Intervention Habitats Plan and Soft Landscaping Plan 70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0006 REV P02
3	Condition Assessment Sheets REVA
4	SUDs Feature On-site Drawing L32 Landscape Proposals May 2013

Executive Summary

This report presents an assessment study of effects on biodiversity in connection with the proposed development at Halewood LUF, Grace Park.

This report calculates 'biodiversity units' using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool, and following the methods set out in *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric auditing and accounting for biodiversity value* (User Guide) and *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value: Technical supplement*. The units are calculated based on the area (or length), condition and distinctiveness of habitats found on the site. Pre-development and post-development biodiversity values are calculated and compared to identify any change in the biodiversity value of the site.

Based on the current proposals, there will be a net gain of **+3.99 (15.00%)** in habitat area units within the proposed development area, demonstrating that a net gain has been achieved within the site in line with the National Planning Policy (NPPF) and the Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council (2016) *Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy*.

Post development biodiversity units with the proposed development site were calculated based on the habitats displayed drawing Soft Landscaping Plan 70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0006 REV P02, Appendix 2.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

Assessment (BIA) at Halewood LUF - Grace Park (hereafter referred to as the site). The OS grid reference is SJ 44680 85247 and the what3words reference is helm.hotel.advantage. The extent of the site is displayed in Figure 1.1 below.



Figure 1.1: Site boundary of the land at Halewood LUF - Grace Park

The BIA aims to:

- Provide baseline data to classify the type, distinctiveness, condition and strategic significance of habitats prior to and post development
- Ensure that baseline habitat conditions are classified in a robust and consistent manner, and that classification is based on the best available data at the time of assessment
- Clearly identify data collection methods and any limitations
- Calculate baseline pre-development and post-development habitat units for the site based on current development proposals
- Aim to achieve Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) on-site wherever possible; with off-site contribution measures being considered as an alternative option if required

The Natural Environment Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) (updated September 2023) provides further explanation on how this should be done. In particular, it addresses principles across a broad spectrum of topics targeting biodiversity conservation, from individual site and species protection through to the supporting of ecosystem services, and the use of local ecological networks to support the national Nature Recovery Network. The PPG promotes the delivery of measurable BNG through the creation and enhancement of habitats alongside development.

The Government has confirmed BNG at a minimum of 10% for all major development planning applications submitted from 12 February 2024. The Environment Act sets out how the UK will maintain environmental standards following leaving of the EU. The Bill builds on the vision of the 25 Year Environment Plan, with the ambition from the government to leave the environment in a better state than it was when inherited.

The DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric has been implemented to work alongside the Environment Act. This tool calculates potential biodiversity impacts as a result of development and identifies mitigation and compensation requirements to ensure no net loss of biodiversity. In addition, it identifies measures that can be implemented in order to meet biodiversity gain as a result of development.

The NPPF 2024 has been published to provide further planning guidance. Wildlife, biodiversity and ecological networks are referred to in Section 15 '*Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*'. The NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and sites of biodiversity value, recognise the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services and minimising impacts on and provided net gains for biodiversity. Further guidance is provided within Government Circular 06/05: *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System*.

BNG has been defined as 'development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before, and an approach where developers work with local governments, wildlife groups, landowners and other stakeholders in order to support their priorities for nature conservation' (Baker, 2016).

Good practice principles for BNG are set out within Table 1.1 of BNG: Good Practice Principles for Development (Baker et al., 2019).

The key principles include:

- Apply the 'Mitigation Hierarchy' (in line with CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA)) (CIEEM, 2018) and be 'additional' by achieving outcomes that exceed existing obligations.
- Avoid losing biodiversity which cannot be offset elsewhere (e.g. irreplaceable habitats).
- Address risk (e.g. difficulty of achieving habitat creation/enhancement for net gain).
- Make a 'measurable' net gain contribution (e.g. calculated using an appropriate metric) and ensure that calculations are consistent and transparent (i.e. limitations and assumptions are clearly identified).
- Ensure that net gain design achieves the best outcome for biodiversity (this may require both quantitative and qualitative assessment) and create a net gain legacy for long-term benefits.

2. Methods

2.1 Field survey

The initial walkover survey of the site was conducted on 29 August 2024 when the habitat types and features of ecological interest were recorded along with a habitat condition assessment (*Natural England Farm Environment Plan (FEP) Manual, 3rd Edition, March 2010*).

Information and Data Used to Inform the Biodiversity Net Gain Calculation

The following information was used to inform the Biodiversity Unit Calculations:

- Drawing P.2048.24.E02 (Appendix 1)
- Drawing Soft Landscaping Plan 70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0006 REV P02 (Appendix 2)
- The baseline condition assessment sheets

2.2 Biodiversity baseline methods

To calculate a biodiversity baseline, this study used methods detailed within *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool* and following the methods set out in *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value* (User Guide) and *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value: Technical supplement*. Initially, habitats were digitised in GIS using field notes. Areas were measured in hectares and linear features in kilometres. The biodiversity unit value for each habitat was then calculated by multiplying the habitat area (or length) by its distinctiveness score and then by its condition score, both described below. The unit values for each habitat were then totalled to produce the biodiversity baseline. Linear habitats were assessed separately to areas.

2.2.1 Habitat distinctiveness

Habitats identified are entered into DEFRA's *Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool* which then assigns a pre-determined distinctiveness value. Habitat distinctiveness is a collective measure of biodiversity and includes parameters such as species-richness, diversity, rarity, and the degree to which a habitat supports species rarely found in other habitats.

2.2.2 Habitat condition

The condition of the habitats present has been assessed during the site visits using *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value* (User Guide) and *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value: Technical supplement*.

The post-development biodiversity units were calculated using information from drawing Soft Landscaping Plan 70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0006 REV P02, Proposed Softscape Planting Plan (Appendix 2). To calculate the post-development biodiversity units, the habitat areas are multiplied by the distinctiveness and condition values and then divided by a multiplier based on the difficulty of creating the proposed habitat and the time needed to achieve the proposed condition. The baseline biodiversity units were then subtracted from the post-development units to determine any change in biodiversity value of the site as a result of the development. The target condition of the habitats is based on guidance set out within *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value user guide* and the *Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value: Technical supplement*, which may require ecological input and/or guidance to ensure the target conditions are achieved.

2.2.3 Habitat strategic significance

A desk study was undertaken and presented within the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Nature Recovery Areas, National Character Area objectives and green infrastructure strategies were also used to identify whether the site was as identified, desirable or not in the local strategy.

2.2.4 Trading summary

‘Trading Up’ is a concept which requires ‘conserving through offset components of biodiversity that are of a higher conservation priority (for example, because they are more irreplaceable and vulnerable) than those affected by the development project for which the offset is envisaged’ (BBOP, 2018). For example, should non-irreplaceable habitats be lost/impacted as a result of the proposed development, offsets should be achieved through the creation/enhancement of habitat of the same or higher distinctiveness, where environmental conditions are appropriate and where it generates the greatest benefits for biodiversity.

2.3 Post-intervention methods

The post-development biodiversity units were calculated using information from drawing Soft Landscaping Plan 70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0006 REV P02 (Appendix 2). To calculate the post-development biodiversity units, the habitat areas are multiplied by the distinctiveness and condition values and then divided by a multiplier based on the difficulty of creating the proposed habitat and the time needed to achieve the proposed condition. The baseline biodiversity units were then subtracted from the post-development units to determine any change in biodiversity value of the site as a result of the development. The target condition of the habitats is based on guidance set out within the *Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value user guide* and *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value: Technical supplement* which may require ecological input and/or guidance to ensure the target conditions are achieved.

2.4 Limitations and assumptions

Baseline habitat condition assessment areas and habitat types have been converted into a reasonable category using the assistance of *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value: Technical supplement*. Cross referencing of drawing Soft Landscaping Plan 70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0006 REV P02 (Appendix 2), aerial imagery has been used to determine the metric calculations.

3. Biodiversity Baseline

This section establishes the biodiversity baseline for the site based on the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the proposed development site and the proposed compensatory site.

3.1 Biodiversity baseline for area habitats on-site

The *Baseline Condition Assessment*, drawing P.2048.24.E02 (Appendix 1) has been used to identify the habitat area types within the development site. The Phase 1 habitat categories have translated into UKHab habitat classification (*UK Habitat Classification User Manual*) using the UKHab/Phase 1 translation tool within the *Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool* and following the methods set out in *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value* (User Guide) and *The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity value: Technical supplement* and biodiversity scores have been calculated and assessed, as displayed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Baseline habitat areas biodiversity calculation for on-site habitats

Broad habitat	Habitat type	Irreplaceable habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier
Grassland	Modified grassland	No	3.662	Low	2	Moderate	2	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
Grassland	Other neutral grassland	No	0.291	Medium	4	Good	3	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Heathland and shrub	Bramble scrub	No	0.1152	Medium	4	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
Sparsely vegetated land	Ruderal/Ephemeral	No	0.025	Low	2	Good	3	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
Urban	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	No	1.045	V. low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
Urban	Sustainable drainage system (drawing L32 Landscape Proposals May 2013, Appendix 4)	No	0.02	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	No	0.012	V. low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	No	1.883	V. low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.1529	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0366	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0366	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0977	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.2199	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0366	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0366	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0285	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0041	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0041	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0885	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0489	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High strategic significance	1.15

4. Impacts on Biodiversity

4.1 Post-development biodiversity value of the proposed development site

Drawing Soft Landscaping Plan 70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0006 REV P02, (Appendix 2) has been used to identify the new habitat area types within the proposed development site. Habitat areas, distinctiveness and condition scores have been calculated and assessed and are displayed in Table 2 and Table 3 below.

Table 2: Post-development habitat areas biodiversity calculation for on-site habitats

Broad Habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness		Condition		Strategic significance		
			Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	Strategic significance	Strategic significance	Strategic significance multiplier
Grassland	Modified grassland	0.5	Low	2	Poor	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
Heathland and shrub	Mixed scrub	0.2705	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
Urban	Introduced shrub	0.1557	Low	2	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
Urban	Sustainable drainage system	0.521	Low	2	Good	3	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1
Individual trees	Urban tree	0.6992 (170)	Medium	4	Moderate	2	Formally identified in local strategy	High Strategic Significance	1.15
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	2.6597	V. low	0	N/A - Other	0	Area/compensation not in local strategy / no local strategy	Low Strategic Significance	1

Table 3: Post-development habitat area enhancement biodiversity calculation for on-site habitats

Broad habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness		Condition		BU
			Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score	
Grasslands	Modified grasslands > other neutral grasslands	1.473	Low > Medium	2 > 4	Moderate > Moderate	2 > 2	11.52
Total habitat areas created		1.473	Biodiversity units				11.52

4.2 Change in biodiversity value

Based on the current proposals, there will be a net gain of **+3.99 (15.00%)** in habitat area units, within the proposed development area, demonstrating that a net gain has been achieved within the site in line with the NPPF and the Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council (2016) *Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy*.

5. References

JNCC (2010), Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit. JNCC, Peterborough.

STEPHEN PANKS A , NICK WHITE A , AMANDA NEWSOME A , MUNGO NASH A , JACK POTTER A , MATT HEYDON A , EDWARD MAYHEW A , MARIA ALVAREZ A , TRUDY RUSSELL A , CLARE CASHON A , FINN GODDARD A , SARAH J. SCOTT B , MAX HEAVER C , SARAH H. SCOTT C , JO TREWEEK D , BILL BUTCHER E AND DAVE STONE *Biodiversity metric 4.0: Auditing and accounting for biodiversity – User Guide*. Natural England.

A – Natural England, B – Environment Agency, C – Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, D – Treework Environmental Consultants Ltd, E – eCountability Ltd.

UK Habitat Classification Working Group (2023). *UK Habitat Classification User Manual* at <http://ecountability.co.uk/ukhabworkinggroup-ukhab>.

UK Habitat Classification Working Group (2023). *UK Habitat Classification – Habitat Definitions* at <http://ecountability.co.uk/ukhabworkinggroup-ukhab>.

Appendix 1



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- Survey area
- Building (u1b5)
- Hardstanding (u1b)
- Amenity grassland (g4)
- Scattered trees
- Artificial unvegetated surface (u1c)
- Pond (r1)
- Other neutral grassland (g3)
- Tall ruderal vegetation (s)
- Bramble scrub (h3d)

DO NOT SCALE.
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CLIENT:
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PROJECT:
Halewood LUF

DRAWING TITLE:
Baseline Habitats - Grace Park

SCALE: NTS@A3	DRAWN BY: LK	DRAWING No: P.2048.24.E02
DATE: 25/11/2024	CHKD BY: CP	REV: -

Appendix 2



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UKHab V2.01 Key

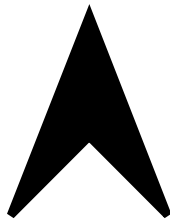
Survey Area

Proposed Habitats

- Developed land; sealed surface
- Introduced shrub
- Mixed scrub
- Modified grassland
- Other neutral grassland
- Sustainable drainage system

Retained Trees

- Large Urban Tree
- Medium Urban Tree
- Small Urban Tree



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PROJECT:
Grace Park

DRAWING TITLE:
Post Intervention Habitat Plan

SCALE: NTS@A3	DRAWN BY: JS	DRAWING No: P.2048.24.E03B
DATE: 08/12/2025	CHKD BY: LH	REV: - B

- Note.
- THIS DRAWING TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER SCHEME DRAWINGS AND DOCUMENTS.
LOCATION PLAN
70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0002
EXISTING SITE PLAN
70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0003
PROPOSED SITE PLAN
70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0004
HARD LANDSCAPE PLAN
70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0005
 - PROVIDED LEVELS SHALL BE VERIFIED AND CONFIRMED WITH DESIGNER PRIOR TO ANY WORKS COMMENCING.
 - ALL DIMENSIONS ARE METERS UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
 - LIGHTING PROPOSALS NOT CURRENTLY SHOWN ON PLAN, SUBJECT TO LIGHTING CONSULTANT'S DESIGN.
 - CCTV PROPOSALS NOT CURRENTLY SHOWN ON PLAN, SUBJECT TO SECURITY CONSULTANT'S DESIGN.
 - FOR ARBORICULTURAL TREE ROOT PROTECTION PLAN REFER TO DRAWING 70119719-ARB-TRPP-GRP-1.0
 - FOR TRANSPORT DESIGN REFER TO DRAWINGS
UK0029106.9719- SK01
UK0029106.9719- VT01
UK0029106.9719- VT02
UK0029106.9719- VT03



Planting Schedule			
Planting Types	Scientific Name	Common Name	Specification & Density
Individual Trees - Total No. 180	Acer campestre	Field maple	Range from 8-10m to 12-14cm. Trees are to be planted as per location on the plan.
	Betula pendula	Birch	
	Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	
	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum	
	Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine	
	Prunus avium plena	Double Gean	
	Prunus laurocerasus 'Chanticleer'	Flowering Pear 'Chanticleer'	
	Quercus robur	English oak	
	Sorbus aria	Whitebeam	
	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	
	Viburnum lantana	Smoke-leaved Lime	
	Ulmus 'New Horizon'	Elm 'New horizon'	
	Acer campestre	Field Maple	
	Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	
	Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	
Native Scrub Mix - 2705m2 Hedgerow seed mix base with Scrub species to be scattered and/or clustered to support open, mosaic habitat for biodiversity with seed mix beneath. Trees to be planted as Whips with some at 8-10cm	Corylus avellana	Hazel	1+1 Transplants-Seed Raised; Branched; 3 Breaks. 60-80cmH planted at 3 per m2
	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	
	Eunymus europaeus	Spindle	
	Rosa canina	Dog Rose	
	Sambucus nigra	Elder	
	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	
	Viburnum lantana	Wayfaring tree	
	Viburnum opulus	Goulden rose	
	EM3 Hedgerow Mixture, Emorsgate Seeds - https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/special-habitat-mixtures/hedgerow-mixture/ or equivalent and approved		
	Acer campestre	Field maple (hedge format)	
	Adiantum molle	Lady's mantle	
	Alium sphaerocarpum 'drumstick'	Round headed leak 'drumstick'	
	Astrantia major 'moulin rouge'	Great masterwort 'moulin rouge'	
	Carex comans 'frosted curls'	Sedge 'Frosted curls'	
	Centaurea nigra	Common knapweed	
Ornamental Planting - 1657m2 Indicative list of feature planting entrance areas and plazas	Galium odoratum	Sweet woodruff	2 to 5L Pots 2 per m2
	Geranium pratense	Meadow cranesbill	
	Hebe 'amy'	Shrubby veronica 'amy'	
	Hedera helix	Common Ivy	
	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	English bluebell	
	Illex cornata	Japanese holly	
	Pinus mugo 'mops'	Dwarf mountain pine 'mops'	
	Primula vulgaris	Primrose	
	Rudbeckia fulgida 'goldsturm'	Black-eyed susan 'goldsturm'	
	Salvia nemorosa 'balkan clay'	Balkan clay	
	Sarcococca	Sweet Box	
	Stipa capillata 'lace veil'	Feather grass 'lace veil'	
	Viburnum davidii	Dwarf Viburnum	
	Bouteloua gracilis	Blue grama	
	Carex elata 'Aurea'	Bowles' golden sedge	
Swale planting - 2505m2	Cephaelis occidntalis	Buttercup	2-5L Pots 2 per m2 To be planted in swales within wetland meadow seed mix
	Cornus sericea	Red osier dogwood	
	Enchiradia purpurea	Purple cornflower	
	Erica carnea	Heath	
	Iris versicolor	Blue flag iris	
	Itea virginica	Sweetspire	
	Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal flower	
	Mertensia virginica	Virginia bluebells	
	Monarda mollis	See balm	
	Plantain virginica	Switchgrass	
	Phlox subulata	Creeping phlox	
	Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry	
	Schizanthus scutellari	Little bluestem	
	EM3 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands, Emorsgate Seeds - https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/meadow-mixtures-for-specific-soils/meadow-mixture-for-wetlands/ or equivalent and approved		

Grass Seed Mixes		
Wildflower Meadow Mix - 12,225m2 (20% wildflower 80% grasses)	EM3 Special General Purpose Meadow Mixture, Emorsgate Seeds - https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/general-purpose-meadow-mixture/special-general-purpose-meadow-mixture/ or equivalent and approved	4mgper m2
Amenity Lawn Grass - 5000m2 (100% grasses)	EG22 Strong Lawn Grass Mixture, Emorsgate Seeds - https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/grass-only-mixtures/strong-lawn-grass-mixture/ or equivalent and approved	25mgper m2

- KEY:
- Application Site Boundary
 - Proposed Building - To Architects Design
 - Existing Spot Heights
 - Proposed Spot Heights
 - Existing Trees to be Removed
 - Existing Vegetation to be Removed
 - Existing Trees to be Retained & Protected
 - Existing Vegetation to be Retained
 - Proposed Individual Trees Refer to Planting Schedule
 - Proposed Swale Planting Refer to Planting Schedule
 - Proposed Native Scrub Mix Refer to Planting Schedule
 - Proposed Amenity Lawn Grass Mix Refer to Planting Schedule
 - Proposed Wildflower Meadow Mix Refer to Planting Schedule
 - Proposed Ornamental Planting Refer to Planting Schedule
 - Tree Root Protection Area Refer to Arboricultural Consultant's plans See Note 6.
 - Tree/Group Crown Spread Refer to Arboricultural Consultant's plans. See Note 6.
 - Tree Protection Fencing to BS5837:2012 Refer to Arboricultural Consultant's plans. See Note 6.

P03	14/11/25	ZY	Updated following Redesign	MF	AF
P02	18/12/24	ZY	Updated in accordance with other disciplines	ER	RV
P01	10/10/24	ZY	First Issue	ER	RV
REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP

DRAWING STATUS: S3 - FOR REVIEW



1st Floor Station House, Exchange Station, Tinsam Street, Liverpool, L2 2QP, UK
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wsp.com

CLIENT: KMBC

ARCHITECT: WSP

PROJECT: Halewood LUF Grace Park RIBA 3

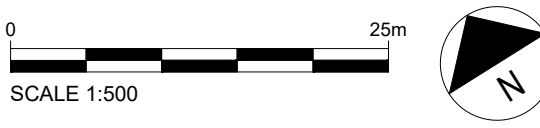
TITLE: Grace Park Soft Landscape Strategy

SCALE: 1:500	CHECKED: MF	APPROVED: AF
PROJECT No: 70119719	DESIGNED: JY/MF	DRAWN: JY
DATE: November 25		

DRAWING No: 70119719_WSP_LUD_GRP_DR_LA_0006

REV: P02

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Appendix 3

Condition Sheet: URBAN Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Sparsely vegetated land - Ruderal/Ephemeral Sparsely vegetated land - Tall forbs Urban - Allotments Urban - Biodiverse green roof Urban - Bioswale Urban - Cemeteries and churchyards Urban - Facade-bound green wall Urban - Ground based green wall Urban - Intensive green roof Urban - Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land Urban - Rain garden Urban - Sustainable drainage system (SuDS) Urban - Vacant or derelict land Urban - Bare ground			
Habitat Description			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide for green roofs and UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) for other habitats:			UKHab – UK Habitat Classification
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Halewood LUF	Survey date and Surveyor name	Liz Kenyon 29.08.24
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
Core Criteria - must be assessed for all urban habitat types :			
A	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.	Y	
B	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 year.	Y	
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ¹) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) ² cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area ³ . Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Y	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land only:			
D	The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS: - At least four early successional communities (a) to (i); Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland, (i) pools.		
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for Bioswale and SuDS habitat types only:			
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife ⁴ .		
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.		
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Intensive green roofs only:			

F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features).		
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for Biodiverse green roofs only:			
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80 – 150 mm; at least 50% is at 150 mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers. Note – to achieve Good condition some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc. are present.		
Essential criteria relevant for habitat type achieved (Yes or No)			
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√
Results for habitats requiring assessment of 3 core criteria only (all listed urban habitats except Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, Bioswale, SuDS and Green roofs):			
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.		Good (3)	Y
• Passes 2 of 3 core criteria; OR • Passes 3 of 3 core criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.		Moderate (2)	
• Passes 0 or 1 of 3 core criteria.		Poor (1)	
Results for Green roofs and Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land (requiring assessment of 4 criteria only - core criteria plus additional criterion specified for habitat type):			
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes additional criterion relevant to specific habitat type (D, F or G).		Good (3)	
• Passes 2 or 3 of 4 criteria; OR • Passes 4 of 4 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.		Moderate (2)	
• Passes 0 or 1 of 4 criteria.		Poor (1)	
Results for Bioswale or SuDS (requiring assessment of 5 criteria - core criteria plus additional criteria specified for habitat type):			
• Passes all 3 core criteria; AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; AND • Passes all additional criteria relevant to specific habitat type (Group E)		Good (3)	
• Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria; OR • Passes 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.		Moderate (2)	
• Passes 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.		Poor (1)	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types			
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland Grassland - Lowland meadows Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland Grassland - Other neutral grassland Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430) [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] Grassland - Upland acid grassland Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland Grassland - Upland hay meadows Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Halewood LUF	Survey date and Surveyor name	Liz Kenyon 29.08.24
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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 Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Y	
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 condition³ 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. If any invasive non-native plant species⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA⁵) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y	
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types			
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). 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)			
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/√	
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)			
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	Y	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)			
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)		
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)		
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Notes			
Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description. Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover. Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i> , broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site. Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement. Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Individual trees – Urban trees Individual trees – Rural trees Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.			
<u>Please see separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of Rural trees.</u>			
Habitat Description			
Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment): Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.			
Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only): Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies must overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	Grace Park	Survey date and Surveyor name	Liz Kenyon
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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).	N	
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.	Y	
Number of criteria passed			
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved x/✓	
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)		
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	Y	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.			
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score²			

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location		Survey date and Surveyor name	
Limitations (if applicable)		Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)	
Grid reference		Habitat parcel reference	
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² 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 m² (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.	Y	
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.	N	
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 species³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA⁴).	Y	
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			
Number of criteria passed			

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)	Y	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			
Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i> , broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> . Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover. Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement. Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

Appendix 4



ASCERTA
LANDSCAPE | TREES | ECOLOGY

Legend
Proposed scrape max depth 600mm
Proposed mound using scrape arisings to max height 600mm
Existing fencing to be maintained
Relocated palisade fencing
Existing gates
Relocated maintenance access gate
Existing site levels
Existing +23.59

Note:
Existing Palisade fence will need to be repaired / component parts replaced on the fence due to vandalism



Project Name	
Halewood Community Learning Centre Greengates Pitch Construction	
Project Address	
Leather's Lane Halewood, Knowsley	
Drawing Description	
Landscape Proposals	
Drawing Number	
1049630	
Revision	
L32	

Ascerta

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