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Halewood LUF – Halewood Leisure Centre

Biodiversity Impact Assessment

Knowsley Council

P.2048.24
December 2025

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Reference	Site	Client	Date
P.2048.25	Halewood LUF – Halewood Leisure Centre	Knowsley Council	08 December 2025

Field work and/or report input	Technical review	Quality & approval
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Revision	Date	Details
A	13 February 2025	Updates following revised layout
B	1 August 2025	General updates
C	10 September 2025	General updates
D	22 October 2025	Revision following site visit and comments provided by MEAS
E	29 October 2025	Metric Revision
F	4 November 2025	Metric Revision based on landscaping plan 70117919_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_006 Rev P01, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy and revision to proposed grassland viability
G	12 May 2026	Metric Revision based on landscaping plan 70117919_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_006 Rev P02, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy

Table of contents

Executive Summary	4
1. Introduction	5
1.1 Purpose of this report	5
2. Methods	7
2.1 Field survey.....	7
2.2 Biodiversity baseline methods	7
2.2.1 Habitat distinctiveness	7
2.2.2 Habitat condition.....	7
2.2.3 Habitat strategic significance.....	8
2.3 Post-intervention methods	8
2.4 Limitations and assumptions	8
3. Biodiversity Baseline	9
3.1 Biodiversity baseline for area habitats on-site	9
4. Impacts on Biodiversity	10
4.1 Post-development Area Biodiversity Value of the Proposed Development Site.....	10
5. Change in biodiversity baseline	12
6. References	13

Appendix no.	Name
1	Drawing P.2048.24.E01D Baseline Habitats
2	70117919_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_006 Rev P02, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy
3	Condition Assessment Sheets and Photographs

Executive Summary

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

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 **+1.89 (11.42%)** in **habitat area units** within the proposed development, demonstrating that a net gain has been achieved within the site, in line with the National Planning Policy (NPPF).

Post development biodiversity units within the proposed development site were calculated based on the habitats displayed on drawing 70117919_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_006 Rev P02, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy, at Appendix 2.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

Ascerta has been instructed by Knowsley Council to carry out a Biodiversity Impact Assessment (BIA) at Halewood LUF – Halewood Leisure Centre (hereafter referred to as the site). The OS grid reference is SJ 45275 85177 and the what3words reference is crowns.tiredness.rally. The extent of the site is displayed in photograph 1.1 below. The site boundary is shown in **Figure 1.1**.



Figure 1.1: Site boundary of the land at Halewood LUF – Halewood Leisure Centre

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 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 Biodiversity Net Gain through the creation and enhancement of habitats alongside development.

The government has confirmed Biodiversity Net Gain 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 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 biodiversity net gain are set out within Table 1.1 of *Biodiversity Net Gain: 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 off-set 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 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*). A further walkover survey of the site was conducted on the 17 October 2025.

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.E01D Baseline Habitats (Appendix 1)
- Drawing 70117919_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_006 Rev P02, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy (Appendix 2)
- Baseline condition assessment sheets (Appendix 3)

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 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 drawing 70117919_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_006 Rev P02, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy (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.

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 70117919_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_006 Rev P02, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy (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 assessments areas and habitat type 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 70117919_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_006 Rev P02, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy (Appendix 2), aerial imagery and historical imagery has been used to determine the metric calculations.

The very large hybrid poplar on-site has been removed from the site (see T4 drawing P.2048.24.E01D Baseline Habitats, Appendix 1 and Photograph 1, appendix 4).

The following justification was provided by Knowsley Council (KMBC).

The tree was removed by Cadent Gas in order to lay and maintain their gas services and was not instructed by KMBC. Cadent Gas have statutory powers under the Gas Act 1986 to lay and maintain gas services therefore this would be classed as a permitted development. As the tree was removed under permitted development rights and a mitigation plan in the form of hedge and tree planting was agreed with the Local Authority, it should not be counted in the BNG metric baseline (20 November, 2025).

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 Assessment*, drawing P.2048.24.E01D (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 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Baseline Habitat Areas Biodiversity Calculation for on-site habitats

Existing area habitats				Distinctiveness		Condition	
Broad habitat	Habitat type	Irreplaceable habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score
Grassland	Modified grassland	No	3.71	Low	2	Moderate	2
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	No	1.0687	V. low	0	N/A - Other	0
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	No	0.5386	V. low	0	N/A - Other	0
Urban	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	No	0.9317	V. low	0	N/A - Other	0
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.1344	Medium	4	Poor	1
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.1466	Medium	4	Poor	1
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0366	Medium	4	Moderate	2
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0163	Medium	4	Moderate	2

Collectively the baseline habitats areas detailed within **Table 3.1** above are equal to **16.54** Biodiversity Units.

4. Impacts on Biodiversity

4.1 Post-development Area Biodiversity Value of the Proposed Development Site

Drawing 70117919_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_006 Rev P02, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy (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 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 below.

Table 4.1: Post Development Habitat Areas Retained Biodiversity Calculation for On-site Habitats

Existing area habitats retained				Distinctiveness		Condition	
Broad habitat	Habitat type	Irreplaceable habitat	Area (hectares)				
				Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score
Grassland	Modified grassland	No	2.0207	Low	2	Moderate	2
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	No	0.5386	V. low	0	N/A - Other	0
Urban	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	No	0.841	V. low	0	N/A - Other	0
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0611	Medium	4	Poor	1
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0326	Medium	4	Poor	1
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0366	Medium	4	Moderate	2
Individual trees	Urban tree	No	0.0041	Medium	4	Moderate	2

Through the habitat area retention detailed within **Table 4.1** above and drawing 70117919_WSP_HLC_GRP_DR_LA_006 Rev P02, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy (Appendix 2) the proposal retains **8.85** Biodiversity Units.

Table 4.2: Post Development Habitat Areas Biodiversity Calculation for On-site Habitats

Broad habitat	Created habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness		Condition	
			Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score
Heathland and scrub	Mixed scrub	0.3969	Medium	4	Moderate	2
Urban	Introduced shrub	0.0948	Low	2	N/A	1
Individual trees	Urban tree	0.4927	Medium	4	Moderate	2
Urban	Rain garden	0.0609	Low	2	Poor	1
Urban	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	0.269	V. low	0	N/A-Other	0
Grassland	Other neutral grassland	0.0343	Medium	4	Moderate	2
Lakes	Ponds (non-priority habitat)	0.065	Medium	4	Moderate	2
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface	0.95	V. low	0	N/A - Other	0

Collectively through the habitat area creation detailed within **Table 4.2** above and drawing 70117919_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_006 Rev P02, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy (Appendix 2), the proposals deliver **5.53** Biodiversity Units.

Table 4.3: Post Development Habitat Area Enhancement Calculation for On-site Habitats

Broad habitat	Enhanced habitat	Area (hectares)	Distinctiveness		Condition	
			Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score
Grassland	Modified grassland > Neutral grasslands	0.98	Low> Medium	2>4	Moderate	2

Through habitat enhancement detailed within **Table 4.3** above and drawing 70117919_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_006 Rev P02, Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy (Appendix 2) the proposal delivers **4.24** Biodiversity Units.

Table 4.4: Post Development Habitat Areas Biodiversity Calculation for On-site Linear Features

New hedge number	Habitat type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness		Condition	
			Distinctiveness	Score	Condition	Score
	Native hedgerow	0.59	Low	2	Moderate	2

A total of 0.59km is proposed to be created within the proposed development, resulting in **2.17 BU**, however no hedgerow units were recorded within the baseline assessment, thus there is no mandatory requirement for a percentage change in hedgerow units.

5. Change in biodiversity baseline

Based on the current proposals there will be a net gain of **+1.89 (11.42%)** in **habitat area units** within the proposed development, demonstrating that a net gain has been achieved within the site, in line with the National Planning Policy (NPPF).

6. 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 4: Photographs



Photograph 1: Area of very large hybrid poplar removal



Survey Area

Baseline Habitats

Baseline Trees

Existing Large (L)/(VL) Urban Tree

Existing Medium Urban Tree

Existing Small Urban Tree

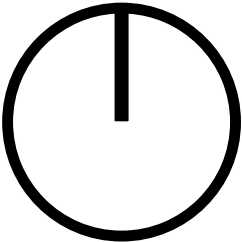
Baseline Habitats

u1 Developed land; sealed surface

u1b5 Buildings

821 Artificial sports pitches

g4 Modified grassland



DO NOT SCALE.
ALL COORDINATES RELATED TO LOCAL GRID.
LOCATED TO NG BY BEST FIT TO DETAIL.
EXTRACTED FROM OS DIGITAL DATA.

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CLIENT:
Knowsley Council

PROJECT:
Halewood Leisure Centre.

DRAWING TITLE:
Baseline Habitats Plan

SCALE: 1:2500@A3	DRAWN BY: JS	DRAWING No: P.2048.25.E01
DATE: 22/10/2025	CHKD BY: LH	REV: - D

Note.

- THIS DRAWING TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER SCHEME DRAWINGS AND DOCUMENTS.
LOCATION PLAN
70119719_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_0002
EXISTING SITE PLAN
70119719_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_0003
PROPOSED SITE PLAN
70119719_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_0004
HARD LANDSCAPE PLAN
70119719_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_0005
PROVIDED LEVELS SHALL BE VERIFIED AND CONFIRMED WITH DESIGNER PRIOR TO ANY WORKS COMMENCING.
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE METERS UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
- FOR LIGHTING PROPOSALS REFER TO LIGHTING IMPACT ASSESSMENT
HAL-WSP-XX-XX-RP-Y-0002
- FOR ARBORICULTURAL TREE ROOT PROTECTION PLAN REFER TO DRAWING
70119719-ARB-TRPP-HLC-1.0
- FOR TRANSPORT DESIGN REFER TO DRAWINGS
UK0029106.9719-SK02
UK0029106.9719-VT04
UK0029106.9719-VT05
UK0029106.9719-VT06
UK0029106.9719-VT07

ALL LAYOUTS ARE SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL SURVEY WORKS AND DESIGN INCLUDING:

- GROUND INVESTIGATION
- DRAINAGE DESIGN
- MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Planting Schedule			
Planting Types	Scientific Name	Common Name	Specification & Density
Individual Trees - Total No. 121	Acer campestre Betula pendula Carpinus betulus Fagus sylvatica Liquidambar styraciflua Pinus sylvestris Prunus avium Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer' Quercus robur Sorbus aucuparia Tilia cordata Ulmus 'New Horizon'	Field maple Birch Hornbeam Beech Sweet Gum Scots Pine Douglas Cedar Flowering Pear 'Chanticleer' English oak Rowan Small-leaved Lime Elm 'New Horizon'	Range from 18-20cmg to 20-25cmg Trees are to be planted as per location on the plan.
Native Scrub Mix - 3968m2 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 6-8cmg	Acer campestre Betula pubescens Cornus sanguinea Corylus avellana Crataegus monogyna Eunymus europaeus Rosa canina Sambucus nigra Sorbus aucuparia Viburnum lantana Viburnum opulus	Field Maple Downy Birch Dogwood Hazel Hawthorn Spindle Dog Rose Elder Rowan Wayfaring tree Guelder rose	1+1 Transplants - Seed Raised, Branched, 3 Brakes, 60-80cmH planted at 3 per m2
Native Hedgerow - 590 Lm Hedgerow and to provide dominant species up to 70%	Acer campestre Cornus sanguinea Crataegus monogyna Ilex aquifolium Achillea millefolium Caltha palustris Carex riga Filipendula ulmaria Geum rivale Iris pseudacorus Juncus effusus Knautia arvensis Lythrum salicaria Mertensia aquatica Primula vulgaris	Field maple Common dogwood Hawthorn Holly Yarrow Marsh Marigold Common sedge Meadow sweet Water avens Yellow flag iris Soft rush Field scabious Purple loosestrife Water mint Primrose	4mg per m2
Recessed Planter Planting - 609m2 Indicative list of planting 2 to 6L Pots	Acer campestre Cornus sanguinea Crataegus monogyna Ilex aquifolium Achillea millefolium Caltha palustris Carex riga Filipendula ulmaria Geum rivale Iris pseudacorus Juncus effusus Knautia arvensis Lythrum salicaria Mertensia aquatica Primula vulgaris	Field maple Common dogwood Hawthorn Holly Yarrow Marsh Marigold Common sedge Meadow sweet Water avens Yellow flag iris Soft rush Field scabious Purple loosestrife Water mint Primrose	2 to 6L Pots 2 per m2
Ornamental Planting - 849m2 Indicative list of features planting entrance areas and plazas	Alchemilla mollis Allium sphaerocephalon 'drumstick' Astrantia major 'moulin rouge' Carex comans 'frosted curls' Centaurus nigra Galium odoratum Geranium pratense Hebe alba Hedera helix Hyacinthoides non-scripta Ilex cornuta Pinus mugo 'mops' Primula vulgaris Rudbeckia hirta 'goldsturm' Salvia nemorosa 'balkan clary' Sarcocolla coccinea Stipa capitata 'lace veil' Viburnum davidii	Lady's mantle Round-headed leek 'drumstick' Great masterwort 'moulin rouge' Sedge 'Frosted curls' Common knapweed Sweet woodruff Meadow cranesbill Strawberry 'army' Common ivy English bluebell Japanese holly Dwarf mountain pine 'mops' Primrose Black-eyed susan 'goldsturm' Balkan clary Sweet Box Feather grass 'lace veil' David Viburnum	2 to 6L Pots 2 per m2
Pond Boundary Planting - 203m2	Carex buchariensis Cornus alba 'Kesselringi' Enchiridion purpurea Erica carnea Iris 'Jane Phillips' Lobelia cardinalis Monarda 'Cambridge Scarlet' Myosotis scorpioides Panicum virgatum Phlox paniculata 'David' Sambucus nigra Black lace	Leatherleaf Sedge Dogwood 'Kesselringi' Purple cornflower Heath Iris 'Jane Phillips' Cardinal flower Bergamot Water Forget-me-not Switchgrass Perennial phlox Elder Black lace	2- 6L Pots 2 per m2 To be planted in swales within wetland meadow seed mix
Grass Seed Mixes			
Wildflower Meadow Mix - 9817m2 (20% wildflower 80% grasses)	EM3 Special General Purpose Meadow Mixture, Emorsgate Seeds - https://ukseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/special-general-purpose-meadow-mixture/ or equivalent and approved		4mg per m2
Amenity Lawn Grass - 20,207m2 (100% grasses)	EG22 Strong Lawn Grass Mixture, Emorsgate Seeds - https://ukseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/grass-only-mixtures/strong-lawn-grass-mixture/ or equivalent and approved		26mg per m2
Pond Edge Planting Mix - 343m2 (100% grasses)	EP1 Pond Edge Mixture, Emorsgate Seeds - https://ukseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/meadow-mixtures-for-specific-soil/meadow-mixture-for-swales/ or equivalent and approved		4mg per m2

DO NOT SCALE

EAID LING RE:AINED :
Application Site Boundary
HLC
AGP
Artificial Grass Pitch
Gas Governor Station
Trees
Trees to be relocated

PROPOSED SOFT LANDSCAPE:
Trees to be REMOVED
Native Scrub Mix - For Specification refer to Planting Schedule
Ornamental Planting - For Specification refer to Planting Schedule
Pond Boundary Planting - For Specification refer to Planting Schedule
Recessed Planter Planting - For Specification refer to Planting Schedule
Native Hedgerow - For Specification refer to Planting Schedule
Amenity Lawn Grass - For Specification refer to Planting Schedule
Pond Edge Planting - For Specification refer to Planting Schedule
Wildflower Meadow - For Specification refer to Planting Schedule
Water Feature - Pond
Tree Protection Fencing to BS5837:2012

P02	01/04/26	ZY	Shared Path and SuDs Updated	MF	RW
P01	10/02/25	ZY	First Issue	ER	RW
REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP

DRAWING STATUS
S2 - FOR INFORMATION

WSP

1st Floor Station House, Exchange Station, Tineham Street, Liverpool, L2 2QP, UK
T+44 (0) 151 605 5500
wsp.com

CLIENT: KMBC

ARCHITECT: WSP

PROJECT: Halewood LUF

FILE: Halewood Leisure Centre
Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy

SCALE 1:500
PROJECT NO: 70119719
DRAWING NO: 70119719_WSP_LUD_HLC_DR_LA_0006
P02

DATE: April 26

DESIGNED: JYMF
CHECKED: MF
APPROVED: RW

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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	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	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.	N	
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).			

[illegible]

Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		Y			Y							
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	Y		Y									
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.													
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score ²													

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