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Appendix C: Breeding Bird Survey Report

Client

Bellway Homes

Project

**Cronton Road,
Cronton**

Date

December 2025

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Final	GMP / 26.11.25	AJB / 26.11.25

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following breeding bird survey report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd (FPCR) on behalf of Bellway Homes as an appendix to the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) of Cronton Road, Cronton (Central OS Grid Ref: SJ 49041 88316) which is herein referred to as 'the Site'.
- 1.2 This document should be read in conjunction with the other ecological documents prepared for this application, comprising the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA), and other associated Appendices¹.

Report Aims & Objectives

- 1.3 This report has been prepared to achieve the following objectives:
- Describe the survey methodologies employed to inform this assessment;
 - Identify the presence, species and distribution of breeding birds within or in the vicinity of the Site;
 - Evaluate the conservation importance of habitats within the Site to local bird populations and identify any areas of ornithological interest;
 - Identify and describe potentially significant ecological effects associated with the proposals on breeding birds; and
 - Make recommendations to minimize the potential impact of development and to consider opportunities for additional mitigation, compensation and enhancement where relevant.

2.0 LEGISLATION & STATUS

Legislation

- 2.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) is the principal legislation affording protection to UK wild birds. Under this legislation all birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law, and it is an offence, with certain exceptions, to recklessly or intentionally:
- Kill, injure or take any wild bird.
 - Take, damage, or destroy the nest of any wild bird while in use or being built; or
 - Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.
- 2.2 Additional protection is afforded to species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA, whereby intentional disturbance whilst building or occupying a nest or disturbance of dependent young is also considered an offence.
- 2.3 Certain species have also been identified as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) under Section 41 (S.41) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The S.41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.

¹ FPCR (2025) Cronton Road, Knowsley – Ecological Impact Assessment Report

- 2.4 The Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for North Merseyside includes action plans for certain species within the county. Specific species plans include corn bunting *Emberiza calandra*, grey partridge *Perdix perdix*, lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, skylark *Alauda arvensis*, song thrush *Turdus philomelos* and urban birds. The plan for urban birds includes species that are heavily reliant on buildings for nest sites such as swift *Apus apus*, house martin *Delichon urbicum*, starling *Sturnus vulgaris* and house sparrow *Passer domesticus*.

Status

- 2.5 In addition to statutory protection, some bird species are classified according to their conservation status, such as their inclusion on the Red and Amber lists of Birds of Conservation Concern² (BoCC) in the UK:
- 2.6 Red list (high conservation concern) species meet at least one of the following criteria:
- They are globally threatened according to IUCN criteria;
 - Their population has declined rapidly (50% or more) in recent years; and/or
 - They have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.
- 2.7 Amber list (medium conservation concern) species are those that meet at least one of the following criteria:
- They have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe;
 - Their population or range has declined moderately (between 25% and 49%) in recent years;
 - Their population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery;
 - They are rare breeders; and/or
 - They have internationally important or localised populations.
- 2.8 Green list (low conservation concern) species fulfil none of the above criteria.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Desktop Study

- 3.1 To compile existing baseline ornithological information, statutory and non-statutory organisations were consulted for data regarding designated sites for which birds are a designating feature and protected/notable bird records. These included Biobank Merseyside (the local biodiversity records centre of North Merseyside) and the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website. Full details on the methodology for the desk study are provided in the accompanying EclA report.

Field Survey

- 3.2 The survey methodology employed was in accordance with the protocol specified within current best practice guidelines³. All birds encountered (seen or heard) were recorded on a field

² Stanbury, A.J., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble, D., and Win I. (2021) The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. *British Birds* 114: 747.

³ Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group 2023. *Bird Survey Guidelines for Assessing Ecological Impacts* v.1.1.1. Available at: <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org> [Accessed: 10.12.24]

survey plan using standard BTO species codes and symbols for bird activities and to denote activity, sex, and age where appropriate.

- 3.3 Breeding status was inferred for each species based on the sixteen categories implemented by the European Ornithological Atlas Committee (EOAC)⁴ and their corresponding definitions, in addition to four additional codes to classify non-breeding species as birds recorded away from suitable breeding habitat, summering non-breeders, passage migrants, or flyovers. Birds were considered to be holding a territory and therefore likely to be utilising the Site for breeding activities if they were displaying breeding behaviours, such as singing, nest building, food carrying or territorial defence. If birds did not display such behaviours, e.g. they were only recorded flying over the Site, they were considered non-breeders. These criteria and associated definitions are outlined in Appendix C1.
- 3.4 A route was mapped out prior to the surveys being undertaken, paying particular attention to any linear features, such as hedgerows and watercourses, and other features such as ponds and scrub. To provide inter-survey temporal variation between surveys to account for variation in species' detectability throughout the day, the starting location and direction of walking were stratified across the surveys.
- 3.5 As per the current best practice guidelines, a total of six surveys were undertaken, spanning the season in which the majority of breeding activity occurs for typical species, and no species with vastly differing breeding cycles are reasonably expected to occur at the Site following the consultation results and assessment of the habitats present. To provide a proportionate level of accuracy in the determination of the population status of breeding birds in the survey area, dawn survey visits were undertaken in April, early May, mid-May, early June, and July, and a single dusk survey was completed in June 2025, commencing an hour prior to sunset and finishing an hour after sunset.
- 3.6 The dusk survey was undertaken during failing light and continued into darkness to account for temporal variations in species' detectability being timed to coincide with peak activity of likely crepuscular and/or nocturnal species and identify important roost sites should any be present. Surveyors used a Pulsar Axion XQ38 thermal imaging monocular to observe birds.
- 3.7 Bird surveys were undertaken in fine weather conditions, avoiding heavy rain or persistent strong wind (conditions which can negatively affect the results). Table 1 provides details of the survey dates and weather conditions.

Table 1: Survey Dates & Conditions

Survey	Date	Cloud Cover (%)	Rain	Wind (Beaufort)
BBS 1	17.04.25	50	Dry	2 – Light Breeze
BBS 2	01.05.25	0	Dry	2 – Light Breeze
BBS 3	15.05.25	15	Dry	1 – Light Air
BBS 4	04.06.25	30	Dry	2 – Light Breeze
BBS 5 - dusk	23.06.25	100	Dry	3 – Gentle Breeze
BBS 6	08.07.25	25	Dry	2 – Light Breeze

Limitations

- 3.8 It is considered that there were no limitations to the surveys and subsequent assessment.

⁴ Sharrock, J.T.R (1973) Ornithological Atlases. Auspicius 5:13-15.

4.0 RESULTS

Desk Study

- 4.1 The locations of designated sites and notable bird species records identified through the desktop study search area has been presented in Figure 1 of the EclA report.

Designated Sites

- 4.2 Two designated sites cited for their ornithological interest were identified within the desk study: comprising the Mersey Estuary SPA and RAMSAR. These sites are important for wintering and migrating birds, but no breeding species are included in the citation. Furthermore, onsite habitats are considered unsuitable to support significant waterbird assemblages. As such, the Mersey Estuary SPA/RAMSAR sites are not discussed further in this report. Wintering bird surveys are currently being undertaken (November 2025 to January 2026) and a more detailed assessment of impacts on SPA/RAMSAR species will be provided upon completion of those surveys in a wintering bird survey report.

Protected / Notable Species

- 4.3 No records of notable species were returned from within the Site boundary but a total of 129 records of 28 species were returned from within a 2km search area. A full description of the bird records within the search area is provided in Appendix C2.

Field Survey

- 4.4 A total of 28 bird species were recorded within the survey area during the six survey occasions (for complete list see Appendix C3). Of these, 15 appear on one or more of the following and are hereafter referred to as 'notable species':

- Schedule 1 of WCA;
- BoCC Red or Amber lists;
- Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006; and/or
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

- 4.5 The notable species recorded during surveys, along with their inferred breeding status (see Appendix C1 for categories and definitions), are summarised in Table 2 with their respective distributions illustrated in Figure C-1 to C-6.

Table 2: Notable Breeding Species Recorded

Species	Legal / Conservation Status	Peak Count / No. of Survey Visits	EOAC Breeding Status
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber List	3/2	Possible H
Grey Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	Red List NERC S.41 LBAP	1/1	Possible H
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber List	19/6	Probable P, D
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber List	1/1	Possible H

Species	Legal / Conservation Status	Peak Count / No. of Survey Visits	EOAC Breeding Status
Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i>	Red List NERC S.41	1/1	Possible S, H
Whitethroat <i>Curruca communis</i>	Amber List	3/3	Possible S, H
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber List	12/5	Probable T
Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber List NERC S.41 LBAP	4/4	Probable T
Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red List	1/1	Confirmed (offsite) FF
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red List NERC S.41 LBAP	1/3	Probable T
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	6/4	Probable P
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	Red List	5/5	Possible S, H
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red List NERC S.41	1/1	Possible S
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red List NERC S.41	3/6	Probable P, T
Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	2/3	Probable P

Breeding Bird Assemblage Description

- 4.6 The grassland field comprising the majority of the Site was of low quality and supported no breeding species. A single grey partridge was observed on one occasion in the offsite grassland field to the north but was not recorded in the onsite habitat. A small number of mallard were observed foraging in the field on one occasion.
- 4.7 The areas of scrub along the northern boundary provided significantly more opportunities for breeding species. Wren, song thrush, reed bunting and yellowhammer were recorded as probable breeders in this habitat, with males consistently defending territory over several survey visits. This area was also potential breeding habitat for grasshopper warbler and linnet, although these species were only recorded on one occasion each.
- 4.8 Other habitats around the boundary of the Site included woodland, trees and hedgerows which were also potential breeding areas for several notable species such as woodpigeon, kestrel, whitethroat, dunnock and greenfinch. Despite this, no species were confirmed as breeding on Site. A mistle thrush was observed carrying food to feed chicks but was only observed on one occasion and flew off to the west, indicating its nest was somewhere offsite.
- 4.9 A small pond located on the western boundary was used by two mallards on one occasion but no breeding behaviour was observed.
- 4.10 The Site is bordered by residential areas to the east and house sparrow was a probable offsite breeder in this habitat.

5.0 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The proposals will result in the loss of the majority of the grassland field. However, the majority of hedgerows, trees and woodland will be retained.
- 5.2 The proposals include a small area of grassland enhancement and a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS).
- 5.3 The following section provides an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposals upon breeding bird assemblages within and in the vicinity of the Site. The evaluation has been informed by the most recent proposals (see EclA for specific details).

Impact Assessment

Habitat Loss

- 5.4 The majority of suitable breeding habitat will be retained. The grassland was not used by any breeding species, and its loss is therefore not likely to result in negative impacts on birds.
- 5.5 Whilst the vast majority of the grassland field will be lost as part of the proposals, it was found to be unsuitable for nesting birds and provided very limited foraging opportunities for breeding species in the area. The loss of this habitat is not expected to result in a not significant effect on breeding birds at a local scale.
- 5.6 The majority of suitable breeding habitat are set to be retained as part of the proposals which will benefit the species recorded in those areas. The most important area for breeding birds on Site was the hedgerow/area of scrub along the northern boundary and as well as being retained, this area will be bordered by an area of enhanced grassland habitat which will provide better foraging opportunities for species such as reed bunting and yellowhammer and also act as a buffer from the encroachment of the development.

Disturbance

- 5.7 Construction operations have the potential to disturb birds using the development area for breeding, roosting, and foraging. Operations likely to disturb breeding birds include noise and displacement during vegetation clearance, initial ground works and some construction activities. During the breeding season disturbance may lead to nest desertion or the avoidance of the area and reduce the suitability of retained nesting areas, such as the scrub, hedgerows or woodland.
- 5.8 An expected increase in the number of domestic pets associated with the new development has the potential to negatively impact birds currently using the Site. Specifically, cats can pose a threat to individual birds through a greater risk of predation. However, recent research is inconclusive as to the actual effect that domestic cats can have on wild birds at a population level. The RSPB website states that there is no clear evidence that cat predation is causing bird populations to decline, this may be because there is evidence that cats are more likely to take weak or sick birds. It is therefore considered unlikely that the increased abundance of cats would alter the conservation status of any of the breeding bird populations present on the Site. Retained habitats will continue to provide cover and screening from potential predators. It is therefore considered that any presence of domestic animals will be of Negligible significance at a local level.

Mitigation

Disturbance

- 5.9 To avoid disturbance to breeding birds, ground works and vegetation clearance will be undertaken prior to the breeding bird season (which runs from March to August, inclusive). If this is not possible, the area will be checked prior to removal of vegetation or ground works by an experienced ecologist. If active nests are found, vegetation will be left untouched and suitably buffered from works until all birds have fledged. Specific advice will be provided prior to undertaking the clearance. This would be a statutory requirement due to the protection of all nesting birds and their nests under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.

Enhancements

- 5.10 An area of the field in the north of the Site will be enhanced to become species-rich grassland. This area can be planted with wildflowers that will increase the abundance of invertebrate prey items which will be beneficial for species such as yellowhammer and reed bunting which require a good supply of insects to feed their chicks.
- 5.11 This area will also contain the SUDS feature. Drainage features will be designed where possible to encourage a varied bed profile to allow marginal vegetation to establish where this does not affect the drainage capacity of the features. Species mix can include common reed *Phragmites australis* which will provide improved nesting opportunities for reed bunting and further encourage onsite breeding by this species.
- 5.12 Given the urbanised nature of the habitats surrounding the Site, and the inclusion of an action plan for urban birds in the LBAP, nest boxes should be incorporated into the design of each building. Universal swift bricks are recommended as they can support swifts and house sparrows.
- 5.13 The erection of a mixture of nest box types could also be integrated into the on-going management of the Site. The following provides details of other suitable nest box types to be placed at suitable locations:
- A mixture of small hole (26mm and 32mm) boxes placed along the retained habitat around the proposed development area will provide nesting opportunities for blue tit *Cyanistes caeruleus* and great tit *Parus major*. These boxes generally have a high uptake rate;
 - Small open fronted nest boxes again should be placed throughout the Site, especially on trees which support a climber such as ivy to provide a degree of concealment. These boxes typically attract robin *Erithacus rubecula* and blackbird *Turdus merula*.

Appendix C1: EOAC Breeding Status – Categories and Definitions

Breeding Status evidence can be broken down into four sections, each with their own codes, as defined by the European Ornithological Atlas Committee:

Confirmed breeder

- DD** – distraction display or injury feigning
- UN** – used nest or eggshells found from this season
- FL** – recently fledged young or downy young
- ON** – adults entering or leaving nest-site in circumstances indicating occupied nest
- FF** – adult carrying faecal sac or food for young
- NE** – nest containing eggs
- NY** – nest with young seen or heard

Probable breeder – Evidence accumulated during the survey indicates that the bird species is breeding on site.

- P** – pair in suitable nesting habitat
- T** – permanent territory (defended over at least 2 survey occasions)
- D** – courtship and display
- N** – visiting probable nest site
- A** – agitated behaviour
- I** – brood patch of incubating bird (from bird in hand)
- B** – nest building or excavating nest-hole

Possible breeder – Evidence accumulated during the survey indicates that the bird species could be breeding on site, but the evidence is less conclusive than that obtained for probable breeders.

- H** – observed in suitable nesting habitat
- S** – singing male

Non-breeder

- F** – flying over
- M** – migrant
- U** – summering non-breeder
- UH** – observed in unsuitable nesting habitat

Appendix C2: Desktop Study Results – Notable Bird Species Within 2km of Site Boundary

Species	Relevant Legislation	Distance from Site of Closest Record	Description
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber List	1.492km SE	Nine records, ranging from 2009-2020.
Grey Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	Red List NERC S.41 LBAP	1.3km SE	Five records, ranging from 2005-2013.
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	Red List LBAP	0.989km ESE	Five records, ranging from 2007-2013.
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber List	1.512km SE	12 records, ranging from 2009-2019.
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Amber List	0.1154km E	Eight records, ranging from 2007-2016.
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Red List NERC S.41 LBAP	1.481km WNW	Four records, ranging from 2006-2008.
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Green List WCA Sch.1	Record is located within grid square SJ4789.	One record from 2005.
Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Amber List	1.840km SSE	One record from 2007.
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Amber List	1.386km S	Three records, ranging from 2011-2013.
Willow Tit <i>Poecile montanus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	Records located within grid squares SJ4789 and SJ5090.	Two records from 2005.
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red List NERC S.41 LBAP	1.154km E	Seven records, ranging from 2006-2008.
Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Amber List	1.799km E	One record from 2009.
Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i>	Red List NERC S.41	Both records are located within grid square SJ4789.	Two records from 2008.
Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Green List WCA Sch.1	1.695km SSE	One record from 2016.
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber List	1.154km E	Seven records, ranging from 2007-2014.
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red List NERC S.41 LBAP	1.512km SE	Seven records, ranging from 2005-2015.
Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber List NERC S.41 LBAP	1.033km SSW	16 records, ranging from 2005-2013.
Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red List	1.584km SSE	One record from 2007.
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Amber List WCA Sch.1	1.341km S	One record from 2010.
Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	0.529km WSW	Six records, ranging from 2008-2013.
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red List NERC S.41 LBAP	1.295km SE	11 records, ranging from 2007-2013.
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber List	1.325km S	Two records from 2008.
Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Amber List	1.154km E	One record from 2007.
Bullfinch	Amber List	1.786km SSW	Two records from 2011.

Species	Relevant Legislation	Distance from Site of Closest Record	Description
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	NERC S.41		
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	Red List	1.786km SSW	Six records, ranging from 2009-2013.
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red List NERC S.41	1.154km E	One record from 2007.
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red List NERC S.41	1.512km SE	Four records, ranging from 2005-2015.
Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	Records located within grid squares SJ4789 and SJ5088.	Three records, ranging from 2005-2010.

Appendix C3: Breeding Bird Survey Results Summary

Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey						Conservation Status & Protection
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		2	3				Amber List
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>			1				Red List NERC S.41 LBAP
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	16	17	19	12	15	16	Amber List
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>					1		Amber List
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	1	1	1	1	2	1	Green List
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		1				3	Green List
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	3		2		2		Green List
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	7	3	6	1		3	Green List
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	5	1	2	15		2	Green List
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	1	4	3				Green List
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	5	1	3	2		1	Green List
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>		1					Red List NERC S.41
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		1	2				Green List
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>		3	1	2			Amber List
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			1				Green List
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	12	12	10	8		6	Amber List
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		3	2	2	4		Amber List NERC S.41 LBAP
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					1		Red List
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	5	5	6	6	15	9	Green List
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	6	5	6	3	1	3	Green List
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1	1	1				Red List NERC S.41 LBAP
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	3	2	6	3			Amber List NERC S.41

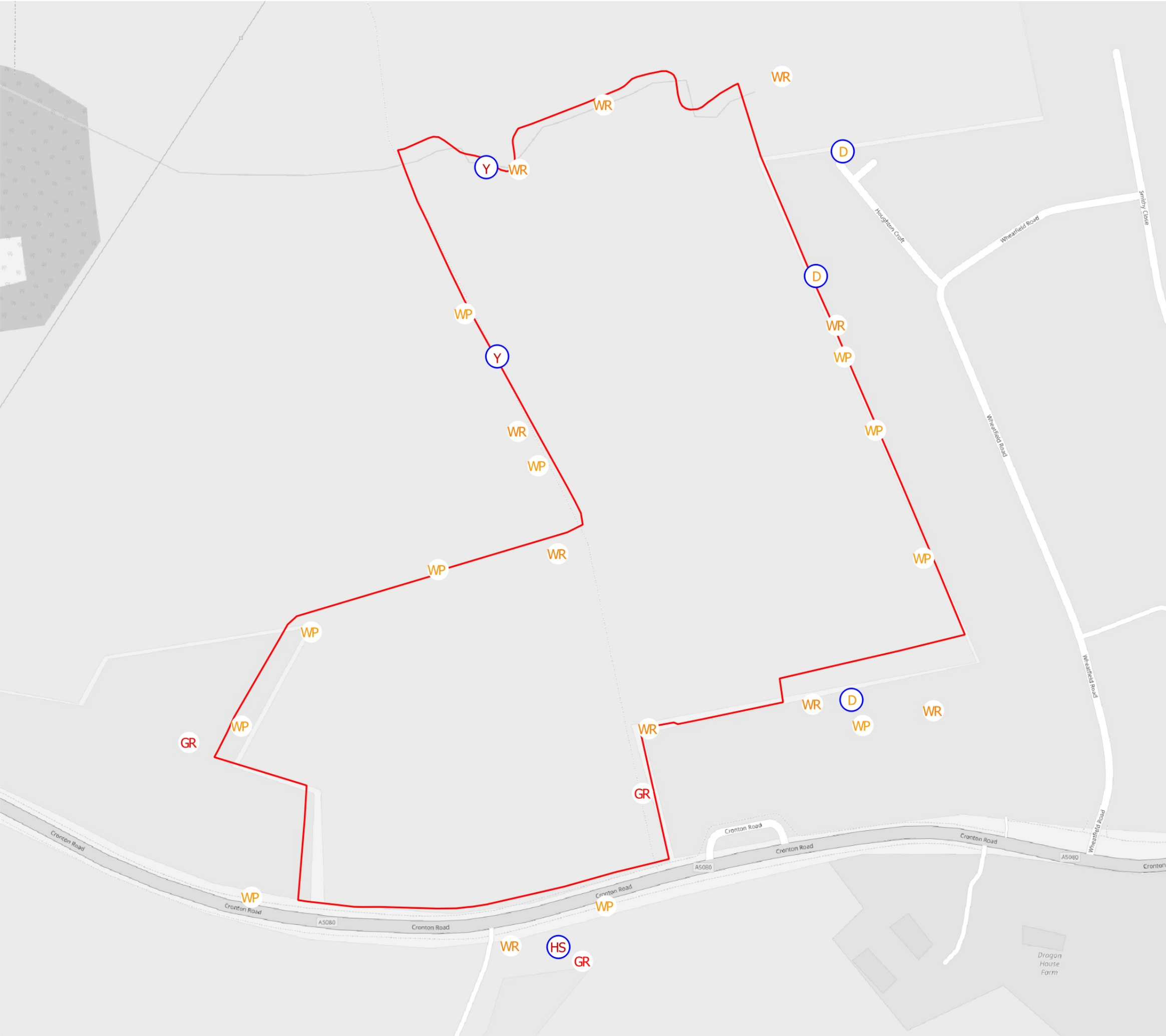
Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey						Conservation Status & Protection
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	3	1	1			2	Green List
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	4	2	4	5		2	Red List
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				1			Red List NERC S.41
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1	3	12	3		4	Green List
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	3	3	2	1	2	1	Red List NERC S.41
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		2	2	1			Amber List NERC S.41
Total No. Species		16	22	23	16	9	13	

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N

02550 m

Site Boundary

BoCC 5 Red List Species

HS

House Sparrow

Y

Yellowhammer

GR

Greenfinch

BoCC 5 Amber List Species

D

Dunnock

WP

Woodpigeon

WR

Wren

NERC Species of Principal Importance

drawn date

28/11/25

client

Bellway Homes Ltd

project

Cranton Road, Knowsley

title

BBS RESULTS PLAN - DISTRIBUTION OF NOTABLE SPECIES - 17/04/25

number

FIGURE C-1

drwn/chkd

DV / GP

scale

1:1,400 @ A3

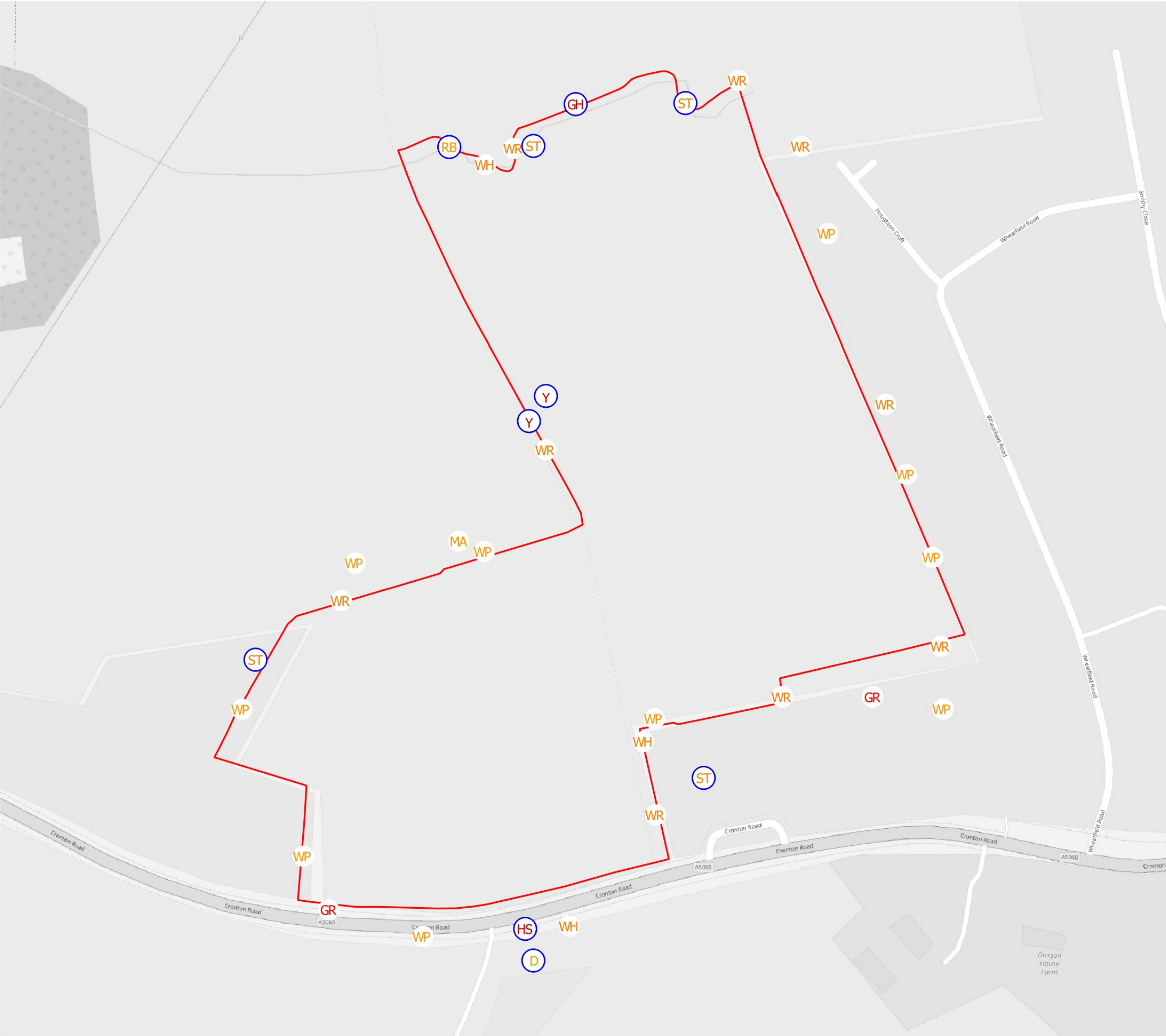
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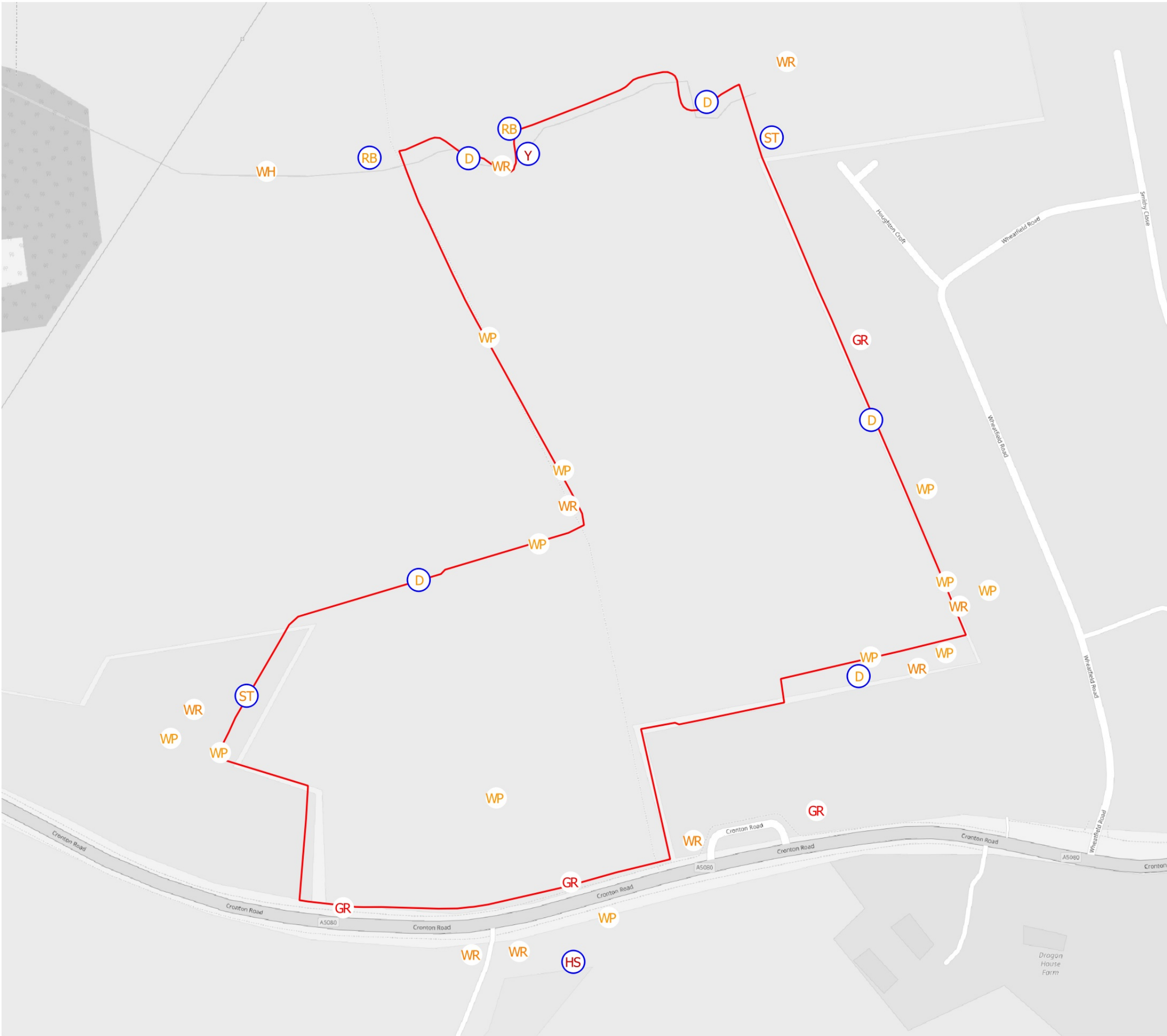
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t: 01509 672772 e: mail@fpcr.co.uk w: www.fpcr.co.uk

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- Site Boundary**
- BoCC 5 Red List Species**
- GH** Grasshopper Warbler
 - HS** House Sparrow
 - Y** Yellowhammer
 - GR** Greenfinch
- BoCC 5 Amber List Species**
- D** Dunnock
 - MA** Mallard
 - RB** Reed Bunting
 - WH** Whitethroat
 - ST** Song Thrush
 - WP** Woodpigeon
 - WR** Wren
- NERC Species of Principal Importance**

drawn date	28/11/25	drwn/chkd	DV / GP
client	Bellway Homes Ltd		
project	Cronton Road, Knowsley		
title	BBS RESULTS PLAN - DISTRIBUTION OF NOTABLE SPECIES - 01/05/25	scale	1:1,400 @ A3
number	FIGURE C-2	rev	-



N

0

25

50 m

Site Boundary

BoCC 5 Red List Species

HS

House Sparrow

Y

Yellowhammer

GR

Greenfinch

BoCC 5 Amber List Species

D

Duncock

RB

Reed Bunting

WH

Whitethroat

ST

Song Thrush

WP

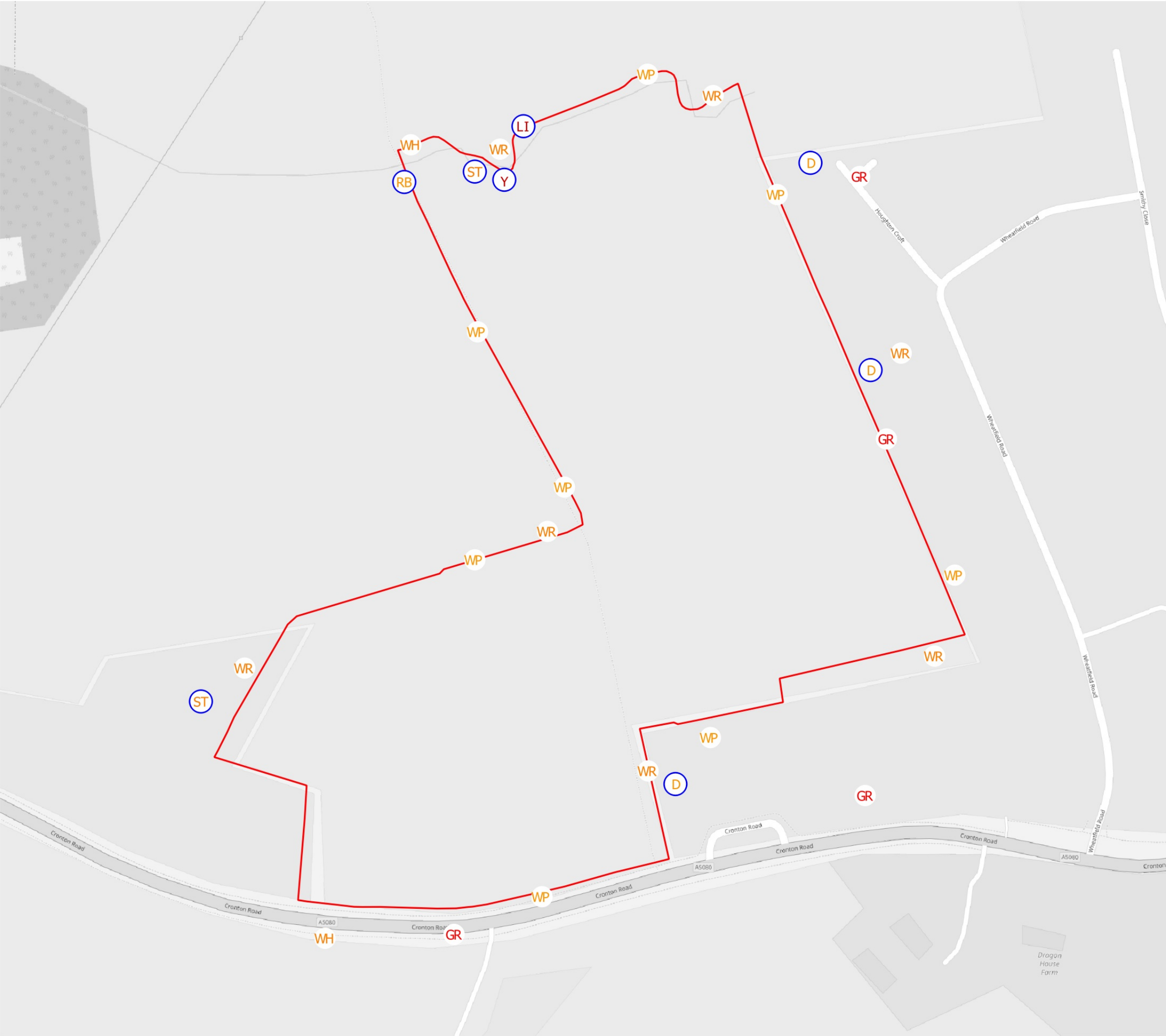
Woodpigeon

WR

Wren

NERC Species of Principal Importance

drawn date	28/11/25	drwn/chkd	DV / GP
client	Bellway Homes Ltd		
project	Cronton Road, Knowsley		
title	BBS RESULTS PLAN - DISTRIBUTION OF NOTABLE SPECIES - 15/05/25	scale	1:1,400 @ A3
number	FIGURE C-3	rev	-



N

0

25

50 m

Site Boundary

BoCC 5 Red List Species

LI

Linnet

Y

Yellowhammer

GR

Greenfinch

BoCC 5 Amber List Species

D

Dunnock

RB

Reed Bunting

WH

Whitethroat

ST

Song Thrush

WP

Woodpigeon

WR

Wren

NERC Species of Principal Importance

drawn date

28/11/25

client

Bellway Homes Ltd

project

Cronton Road,
Knowsley

title

BBS RESULTS PLAN - DISTRIBUTION OF
NOTABLE SPECIES - 04/06/25

number

FIGURE C-4

scale

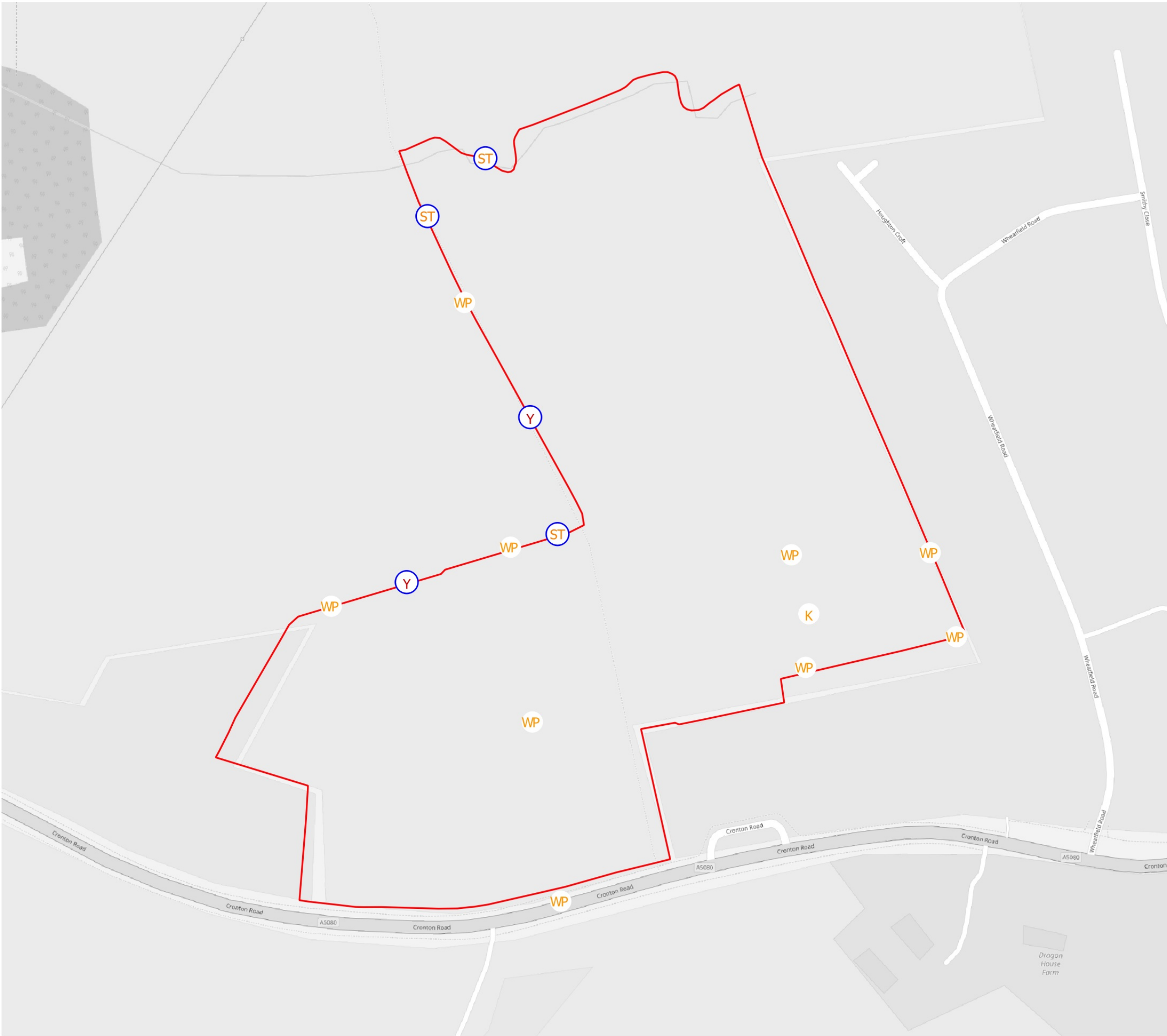
1:1,400 @ A3

rev

-

drawn/chkd

DV / GP



N

0

25

50 m

Site Boundary

BoCC 5 Red List Species

Y

Yellowhammer

BoCC 5 Amber List Species

K

Kestrel

ST

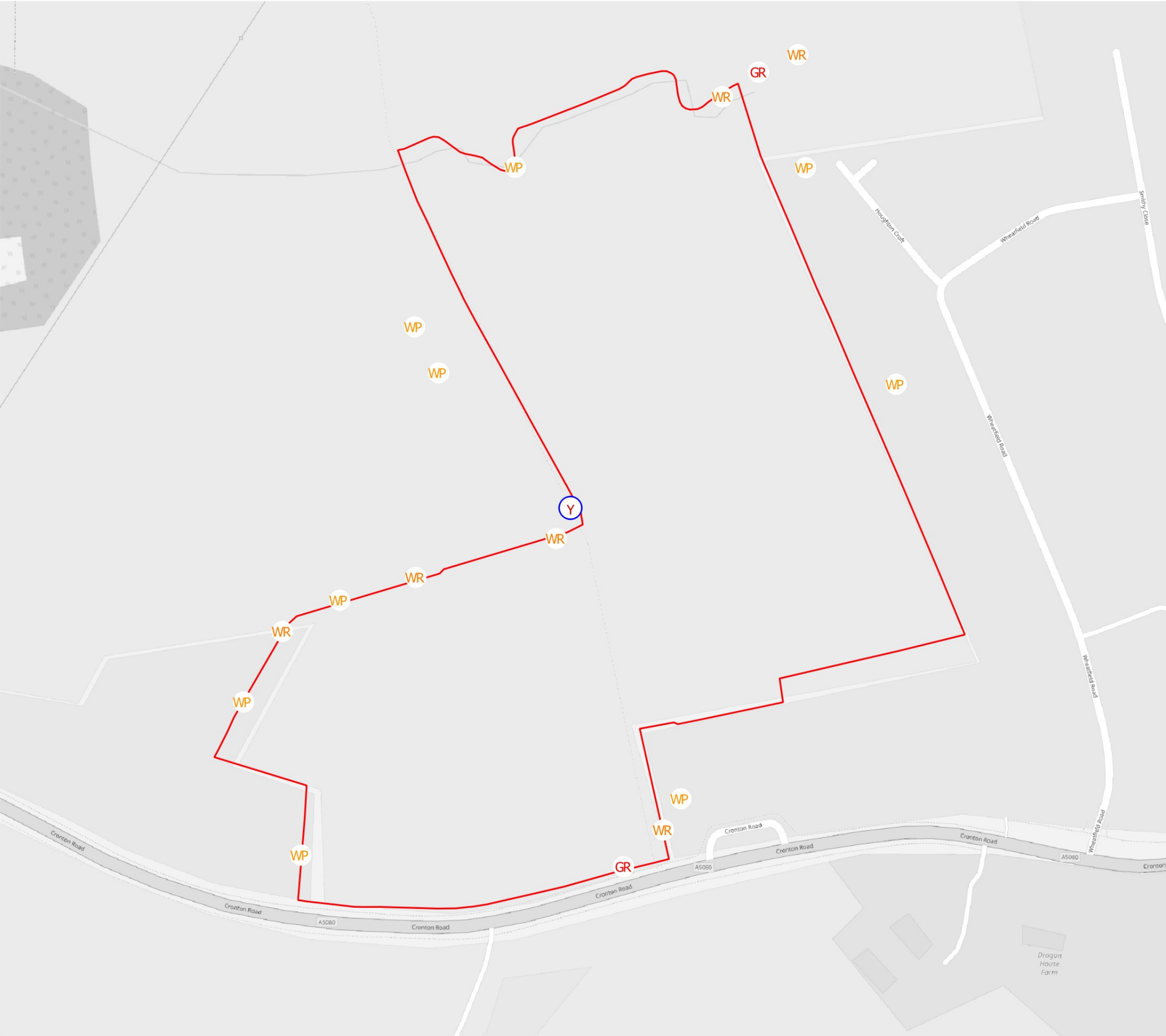
Song Thrush

WP

Woodpigeon

NERC Species of Principal Importance

drawn date	28/11/25	drwn/chkd	DV / GP
client	Bellway Homes Ltd		
project	Cronton Road, Knowsley		
title	BBS RESULTS PLAN - DISTRIBUTION OF NOTABLE SPECIES - 23/06/25	scale	1:1,400 @ A3
number	FIGURE C-5	rev	-



N

0

25

50 m

Site Boundary

BoCC 5 Red List Species

Y

Yellowhammer

GR

Greenfinch

BoCC 5 Amber List Species

WP

Woodpigeon

WR

Wren

NERC Species of Principal Importance

drawn date	28/11/25	drwn/chkd	DV / GP
client	Bellway Homes Ltd		
project	Cronton Road, Knowsley		
title	BBS RESULTS PLAN - DISTRIBUTION OF NOTABLE SPECIES - 08/07/25	scale	1:1,400 @ A3
number	FIGURE C-6	rev	-