

Agree details for Planning Condition 14(Bird Boxes) of Planning Permission P2021/1086

Cond14/Unit21/10/10/2023

1.0 Scope of the Report

- 1.1 Planning condition 14 of the above consnet requires the following
- 1.2 *“Prior to the construction of any building, a scheme shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority detailing artificial nesting sites for birds and bat tube/bricks. The scheme shall include detail and locations of bird nesting boxes and bat bricks to new build elements or at other appropriate locations around the site. All approved artificial nesting sites/ and bat brick/tubes shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details prior to the first occupation of the building.”*
- 1.3 The purpose of this document is to detail the locations, specification and designs of the proposed bird nesting boxes at the site.

2.0 Location of Bird Boxes

- 2.1 One generalist bird box will be provided to enhance nesting opportunities for breeding birds at the site post-development.
- 2.2 Bird boxes should be fixed two to five metres up a tree or wall, out of the reach of predators such as domestic cats.
- 2.3 Unless trees or buildings surrounding the boxes give permanent shelter, boxes are best mounted facing between north and east, thus avoiding strong sunlight and the wettest winds. Boxes should also be tilted forward slightly to minimise the effect of any driving rain.

- 2.4 The proposed locations for the boxes are shown on Plan A1-A601 Rev H and are illustrated in **Figure 1** below

Figure 1



NORTH EAST ELEVATION - UNIT 21 EXTENSION

3.0 Box Specifications

- 3.1 Boxes to attract garden birds and woodland breeding species such as tits, nuthatch, redstart and pied flycatcher can be placed in gardens, orchards, woodlands and a wide variety of other habitats. The species of birds attracted to the box will depend upon the size of the entrance hole (see table below).
- 3.2 Boxes should be fixed two to five metres up a tree or wall, out of the reach of predators such as domestic cats. Unless there are trees or buildings, which give permanent shelter, it is best facing between north and east. The proposed box will be a *Woodstone* as shown in **Figure 2** below or from the list in **Table 1**.

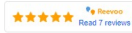
Figure 2

[Home](#) > [Nest Boxes](#) > [WoodStone Eco Nest Boxes](#) > [WoodStone® Estella House Sparrow Nest Box](#)



WoodStone® Estella House Sparrow Nest Box

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Our WoodStone® range of nest boxes have been designed and developed as part of our professional [Vivara Pro](#) range. Unlike a traditional wooden nest box, these boxes will not rot away or deteriorate. Every WoodStone® nest box from CI Wildlife is guaranteed for 10 years.

Constructed from a mix of concrete and wood fibres, WoodStone® nest boxes safeguard against attacks from predators including woodpeckers, cats and squirrels. The material insulates the nest which creates a more consistent internal temperature than an ordinary wooden box. This is especially important during the breeding season and ensures that young birds have a greater chance of survival.

DESCRIPTION

DETAILS

Nest Box Hole Size Oval	Width 29cm
Colour Grey	Length 16cm
Material FSC® Certified Wood, Woodstone	Height 21cm

REVIEWS

Table 1

General		
Example	Description	Picture
Schwegler No. 1B General Purpose Nest box	www.arkwildlife.co.uk Suitable for various garden and woodland birds, created with different sized entrance holes to avoid competition between species. Other variations (e.g. 2M) can be free hanging, to deter predators	
Entrance Hole	Species	
26mm	Blue-, Marsh-, Coal- and Crested Tit, possibly Wren. All other species are prevented from using the nest box due to this smaller entrance hole.	
32mm	Great-, Blue-, Marsh-, Coal- and Crested Tit, Redstart, Nuthatch, Pied Flycatcher, Tree and House Sparrows.	
Oval	Redstart; also used by species that nest in the diameter 32 mm boxes. However, because more light enters the brood chamber, it is preferred by Redstarts.	

- 3.3 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 it is an offence to disturb breeding birds and therefore annual cleaning cannot be undertaken between the months of March and September inclusive. Bird nest boxes should be cleaned in October to prevent the build-

up of nest parasites in the boxes whilst avoiding the risk of disturbing birds using the boxes as a roost site during the cold winter months. All nesting material and other debris should be removed from the box. Ideally, it should then be scrubbed clean with boiling water to kill any parasites (avoid using any chemicals). Once the box is clean, it should be left to dry out thoroughly. Bird boxes should be left up over winter as they can provide useful roosting sites for birds in bad weather.