East Elevation

1:100 Scale

North Elevation 1:100 Scale

- 1. Natural nest holes don't come in standard sizes, so please use the following sizes as a guide. Use a plank about 150 mm wide and 15 mm thick. Use the diagram to help you.
- 2. The inside of the box must be at lease 100 mm square and the bottom of the entrance hole must be at least 125 mm from the floor. If it is less, young birds might be scooped out by a cat.
- 3. Use galvanised nails or screws. The inside front surface should be rough – this will help the young birds to clamber up. A drainage hole in the base will also help to stop the box getting damp inside.
- 4. Hinge the lid with a strip of leather or rubber (an old piece of bicycle inner tube would do). Do not nail the lid down (because you will need to clean out the box in autumn). Instead, use a catch to keep it
- The entrance hole size depends on the type of bird you want to attract:
- 25 mm for coal tits, marsh tits and blue tits
- 28 mm for great tits and tree sparrows
- 32 mm for nuthatches and house sparrows
- A starling box needs to be 25-30% larger with an entrance 45 mm across

If you remove the top half of the front panel, the same type of box could attract robins, pied wagtails or wrens to nest. Spotted flycatchers prefer an even shallower, open-fronted box.

Softwood boxes (such as pine) can be treated with water-based wood preservatives, such as Fenceguard or Sadolin: apply only to the outside of the box, and not around the entrance hole. Whatever you use, make sure the box dries and airs thoroughly before putting it up.

PLEASE DO NOT use chemicals like wood preservatives without an adult – they can be dangerous.



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Bird Box

NTS

250/300 mm 200/250 mm 250/300 mm Roof 210/230 mm

120/150 mm 350/400 mm

Bat Box, NTS

OPERATION	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	FREQUENCY & TIMING
Inspection	Inspection of condition of trees while carrying out other operations	2 per year approximately All year round
Checking and adjusting stakes, ties and guys	Inspection and adjustment to allow for tree growth. Inspection of stakes, ties and guy, with repair or replacement if defective	2 per year April and October
Weed control in tree planting areas	Weed control carried out around trees within planted areas. Hand-weed preferable within 0.5 radius of tree trunks.	2 per year April and October
Application of slow-release fertiliser	Only required if plant growth is poor	1 per year April or May
Pruning for safety considerations	To remove encroachment onto paths and roads; to maintain sightlines and effectiveness of lights; includes crown lifting	1 per year or more frequently As required for tree species
Pruning for plant health and structure	Includes removal of dead wood and crossing stems to create sound structure. Removal of extraneous growth from trunks/roots	1 per year As required for tree species
Pest and disease control	Reporting of infestation with pests or signs of disease, diagnosis and treatment e.g., application of appropriate pesticide	1 every 3 years or less frequently As determined by problem
Replacement of failed trees	Remedy of problem and replacement with appropriate planting 1 per year	November – December
Watering	Post planting watering.	As determined by weather conditions

Grass lawns

This area of grass planting to be sown from seed directly onto prepared seed beds following grading and levelling of the

planting areas shown on plan. Planting within the site boundary should be within existing topsoil or imported topsoil to a made up depth of 150 mm after settling.

This topsoil should be to specification BS3882:2007, standard grade

An appropriate low maintenance grass mixture in order to reduce mowing requirements. A suitable seed would be Boston Seeds BS Low Maintenance (previously know as Grow Slow) or similar. It contains slower growing grasses for less mowing requirement

25% chewings fescue, 52% strong creeping red fescue, 10% smooth-stalked meadow grass, 10% hard fescue and 3% crested dogstail

Sowing rate 35 gms/m2.

- 1. Sizes/planting: Standards in the size range 8 -10 cm and 10-12 cm girth.
- All tree stock should be to the specifications detailed in BS3936-1 Nursery Stock
- 3. All trees and shrubs shall conform to the British Standard for Nursery Stock BS 3936, parts 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, as published by the BSI.
- 4. They shall be nursery grown, "bare root", "root-balled", or "container grown", unless otherwise specified. No plant shall have a "man made" ball.
- 5. Bare root shrubs or trees may be used where specifically indicated on plans.
- 6. All deciduous street trees or trees adjacent to footpaths shall be free of branches to 2m above ground unless spe-
- Trees with bark included within major branch unions will not be accepted.
- 8. Roots of field-grown trees must be intact and protected from desiccation with plastic wrap, they must be planted as soon as practicable following delivery to site.
- 9. Container grown trees must have the container on the root ball or the root ball must be appropriately protected from
- 10. Trees with root balls that have bound or girdled roots are not acceptable and should be rejected.
- 11. The trees within the boundary areas and magrins of the site should be protected by staking to windward with suitable stakes and ties at no more than 1/3 height to encourage root development. Trees should be planted in the recommended manner in respect of planting hole size in relation to bare root / root ball size and be in-filled with quality topsoil. See planting diagram on this plan.



T1 - Amelanchier Lamarkii (Snowy / Mespilus) - 1no. 8 - 10cm bare root.



T2 - Malus evereste (crab apple) -1no. 10 - 12cm bare root.

Mr John Houston

Proposed Alterations to 8 Hammond Drive

Proposed Artificial Bird & Bat Roosting Boxes And Landscaping Planning Conditions

1:100 @ A1 October 2021 | Craig Harrison

