

DRYAD HABITATS AND ECOLOGY LTD

Letter statement to confirm Bat and Bird box locations and specifications.

20th January 2026

This letter statement has been written to discharge condition 10 of planning permission determination PL/2025/00683, in relation to land adjacent to little bower, Dinton, SP3 5EG.

The purpose of the letter statement is to show locations for the suggested bird and bat box enhancements for the project. It has been produced by Jon Hayter, Director and Principal Ecologist at Dryad Habitats and Ecology. Jon holds a level 2 bat class license (Ref: CL18-2019.39842-CLS-CLS) and is experienced undertaking surveys, writing reports, producing EPSL licenses and advising on mitigation for bats and birds with regards to planning applications and developments.

Birds

Considering the results of the submitted Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (reference: CWE ltd 20-2759 April 2025) evidence of barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) nest sites were observed within one of the existing structures, although historic in nature.

It is therefore suggested that two number replacement nest cups are affixed to the external façade of the new main dwelling structure. (see images below) These are available from several online suppliers such as NHBS and RSPB online websites.



The location of the two nest cups is to be under the eaves of the new eastern elevation of the main dwelling, which has an outlook over the surrounding grassland habitat with free flight access out onto favourable foraging areas. (see figure 1.1 below)

There is also an opportunity to provide additional bird boxes, suitable for other common garden birds and small passerines observed during the site visit. It is suggested that one House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) colony box and one woodcrete small passerine box are installed onto the new garage structure (see images below) given that this will be less frequently disturbed and is in a sheltered location.

House sparrow colony box



One sparrow colony box is to be installed onto the southern elevation under the eaves of the new garage structure, they are available in 3-5 compartment boxes. (see figure 1.2 below).

One woodcrete passerine box should be affixed to the eastern gable wall of the new garage structure facing into the garden area. (see images below) It should be installed at around 3m high. See figure 1.2 for location.

Woodcrete is a preferred option on exposed locations as it has a longer lifespan than wood and can be easily cleaned and maintained.



Both examples of small passerine boxes are available from CJ wildlife online website.

Bats.

Given the information contained within the PEA, there is opportunity to provide ecological enhancements for bats onto the new main dwelling structure, given that the building is a bungalow, the optimal position will be on the gable end wall on the southern elevation to achieve the suggested height of installation at a minimum of 4m. (See figure 1.1 below)

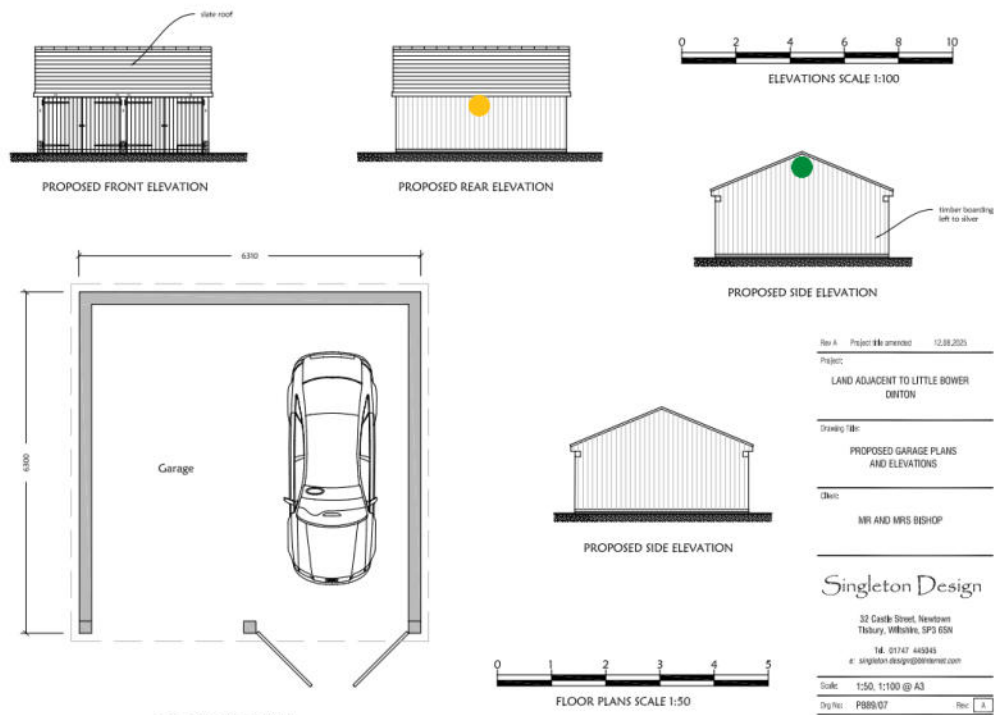
The specification is suggested to be one of the following or similar, either a Beaumaris maxi bat box, NHBS Lela or bark Kent bat box (see images below from left to right as per list) which again are constructed of woodcrete and have a good thermal integrity and offer crevice type roosting features suitable for common and widespread bat species found locally such as pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus sp*) species or long eared (*Plecotus sp*) species



Figure 1.1 Main dwelling bird and bat box locations.



Figure 1.2 Garage structure bird box locations.

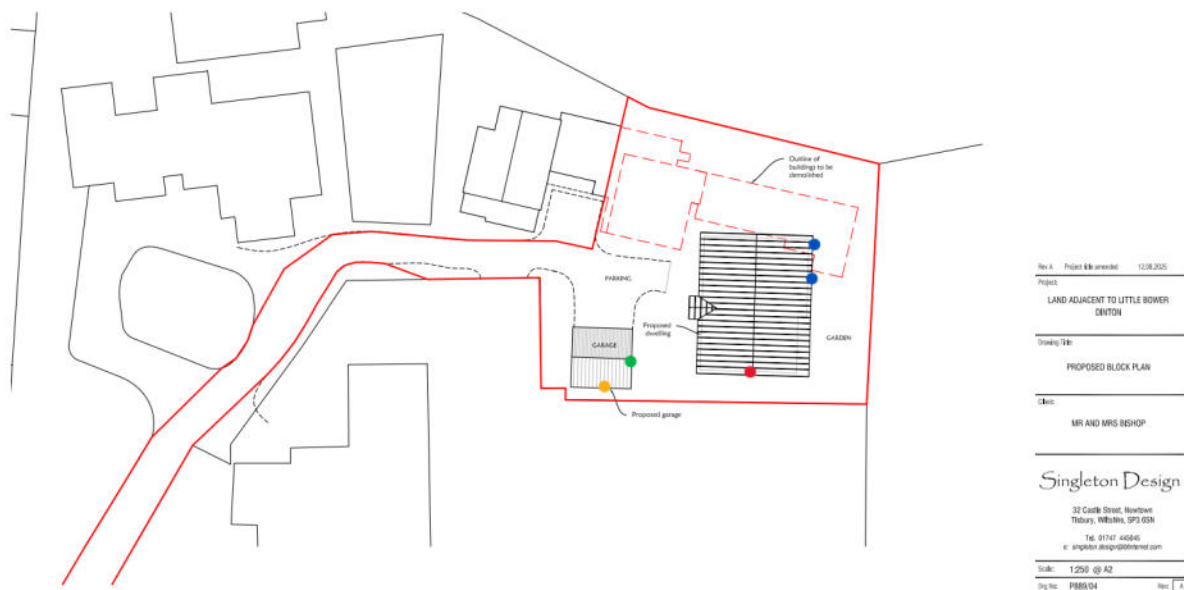


Key:

Green dot indicates woodcrete small passerine box location.

Yellow dot indicates location of house sparrow colony box.

Figure 1.3 Master plan of bird and bat box locations.



Key:

Red dot indicates bat box location.

Blue dot indicates location of two swallow cups.

Green dot indicates woodcrete small passerine box location.

Yellow dot indicates location of house sparrow colony box.

Maintenance instructions

Bird boxes should be cleaned regularly following each breeding season in the autumn, avoiding the March to September nesting period. Old nesting material should be removed and the box cleaned with hot soapy water, (strong detergents and insecticides should not be used). A thin layer of wood shavings can be added for winter roosting if required. Wear gloves and a face mask to avoid breathing in dust and touching bird droppings.

The specified bat boxes are by nature are self-cleaning; it is not recommended that the homeowner disturb the box as bats are a European protected species and the process of cleaning may well disturb or damage a bat roost or kill or injure bats. A qualified bat ecologist should be consulted should there be any issues with the box or if maintenance is required and bats are suspected in residence.

Regards

Jon Hayter

Principal ecologist and director- Dryad Habitats and Ecology Ltd.

