

## **Bird Boxes and Invertebrate nesting Specifications for 219-227 High Street, Sutton SM1 1LB**

### House sparrow terraces

House sparrows, a London BAP species, nest in loose colonies of 10 to 20 pairs meaning it is important to provide multiple nesting opportunities for this species. While in theory the integrated terraces can be as little as 150mm apart, the boxes on site will be spaced at 1m apart, so to reduce aggression between males.

9 integrated house sparrow terraces will be provided in total, 3 which will be on the northern elevation and 6 on southern elevation of the building.

Schwegler Sparrow Terrace or similar will be located 10.5m above ground level and closer to vegetation on the roof.

Source: <https://www.nhbs.com/1sp-schwegler-sparrow-terrace>



*Figure 1: House sparrow terrace*

### Swift Nestbox

Swifts, a London BAP species, will also be catered for onsite through the provision of 6 integrated multiple chamber swift boxes. Each brick will have three chambers which is equivalent to three nests. Therefore there will be an option for 36 nests on site.

These boxes will be located ~10m above ground level. With 2 of them on Northern elevation and 4 of them on Western elevation. They are located closer to the newly landscaped ground floor area and the green roof to provide a nearby foraging resource.

As these boxes will be integrated into the brick courses, they are considered to be thermally stable, and no further insulation is required.

Triple cavity swift boxes such as the 17A Schwegler Swift Nestbox, or a similar product will be used.

Source: <https://www.nhbs.com/no-17a-schwegler-swift-nest-box-triple-cavity>

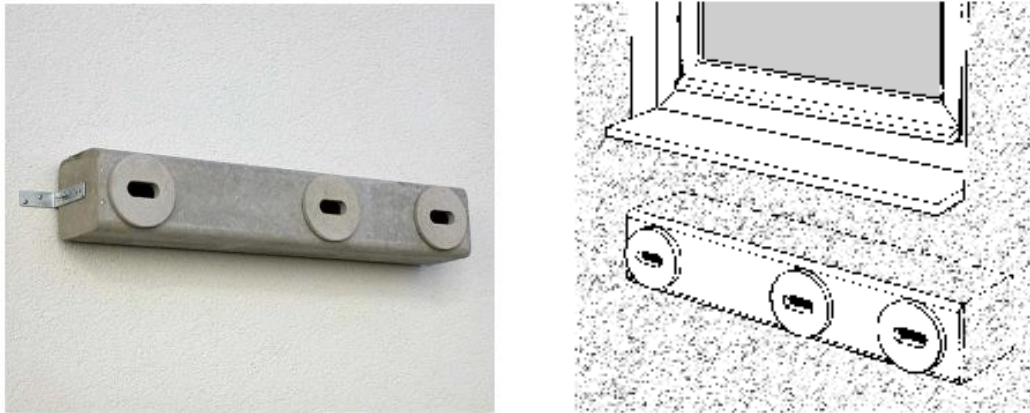


Figure 2: Integrated multichambered swift bricks.

### Insect hotels

Two insect hotels will be provided on site amongst the areas of new landscaping at roof level. Both will be located amongst shrub and perennial planting, so to provide a year -round nectar resource for the invertebrates. The hotels will both face south, exposed to as much sunlight as possible.

These hotels will be the Woodside Standing Wooden Insect Hotel or similar. These boxes provide nesting for a range of species, most notably, bumblebee (bambus sp.) and solitary bee species, lacewing species.

Source: <https://www.woodsideproducts.co.uk/98368-woodside-standing-wooden-insect-hotel.html>



Figure 3: Example of stand-alone Insect hotel

## **Green Roof**

### Sand Piles

Five small areas of clean sharp sand or brick aggregates are located in three locations of the green roof area. They will be approximately 1-2 m<sup>2</sup> in area and will be free from plating or seeding with ~50mm - ~100mm deep. These will be located in sunny areas.

These provide basking areas and ground nest habitats for a wide variety of species such as butterflies and solitary bees, including tawny mining bees, beetles, and spiders.



*Figure 4: Example of sand pile on Green Roof*

### Dead wood habitat

Eight dead wood piles will be located in partially shaded areas on the roof mostly where the solar panels are located. The deadwood piles would be made from British native hardwood species (bark retained), ideally from trees removed locally. The wooden piles would be ~10cm - ~20cm in diameter and ~60cm - ~120cm in length. These would be stacked no more than 350mm high and to be secured safely.

Deadwood piles provide areas for shelter and nesting sites for invertebrates such as bees and wasps that burrow into dead wood.



*Figure 5: Example of dew pool on a green roof*

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## Dew Pools

Two dew pools are located in the green roof area. It is to be stalled directly over the green roof drainage area/ water storage layer and will be buried so that the edges are level with the surface substrates. The plastic pool should be filled with substrate which gradually slopes down to form a centre hollow where water accumulates.



*Figure 6: Example of dew pool on a green roof*