



MKA Ecology Ltd: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal technical summary note

Site	<i>Steyning Grammar School, West Sussex</i>
Project number	251882
Client name / address	<i>BAM Construction Ltd, CoachWorks, Dover Place, Ashford, Kent, TN23 1HU</i>
Date of survey	01/12/2025
Date of issue	06/02/2026
MKA Ecology contact	<i>Radha Singh</i>

Summary

This is a Technical Note summarising the findings of an update Preliminary Ecological Appraisal at Steyning Grammar School, West Sussex. This has been informed by:

- Review of the previous Preliminary Ecological Appraisal undertaken for the site, (Geosphere Environmental, 2023); and
- A site visit undertaken by MKA Ecology Ltd on 1 December 2025.

The key ecological constraints on-Site and within the Zone of Influence (ZOI) are outlined below. Within this report, the Zone of Influence is considered to be the extent of the habitats within the site boundary and its immediate surroundings.

The survey was conducted according to the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2024). The survey was conducted by Radha Singh and Olivia Hine, both Ecologists at MKA Ecology Limited. Radha has one years' experience as a professional ecologist while Olivia has two years' experience. The Technical Note was drafted by Radha and reviewed by Lydia Ennis ACIEEM, Senior Ecologist at MKA Ecology Ltd. Lydia has nine years' experience as an ecologist.

Site description:

The Site (central grid reference: TQ 17539 11845) is a school located within the village of Steyning, which falls under the authority of Horsham District Council. Within this report this area is referred to as the Site or Steyning Grammar School. It comprises buildings, hardstanding, areas of modified grassland and woodland, as well as a large number of trees and tree groups, a native hedgerow and ornamental non-native hedgerows. The surrounding environment comprises residential development, areas of woodland and arable land. Priority habitats in the wider landscape include deciduous woodland immediately north of the Site, lowland calcareous grassland 0.7km south-west and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh 0.7km east of the Site. The habitats on Site are generally of lower ecological value with built form and modified grassland occupying most of the area within the boundary. Native trees, hedgerows and the woodland are of elevated value in the context of the Site. There are also a number of trees which have potential to provide opportunities for roosting bats. A more in-depth description of habitats will be available in the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) report. A UK Habitat Classification Map is shown in Figure 1 at the end of this document.

The proposals involve a school redevelopment which entails the demolition of existing buildings and erection of new buildings within the site extent and associated vegetation removal. Proposed habitats include buildings, hardstanding, introduced shrub, modified and other neutral grassland, biodiverse green roofs, new trees and species rich hedgerows and a traditional orchard. Areas of other broadleaved woodland and modified grassland are also to be retained.

Constraints

A single visit cannot always ascertain the presence or absence of a protected species. However, an assessment is made of the likelihood for protected species to occur based on habitat characteristics and the ecology of each species. Where there is potential for protected species, additional survey work may be required to ascertain their presence or absence.

Data on species records obtained from local biological records centres are sometimes only available at low spatial resolutions and are constrained by the voluntary nature of the contributions and what has been chosen to be submitted as records. While these records provide a useful indication of species recorded in the local area, in particular protected or notable species, the data is not necessarily an accurate reflection of species assemblages or abundance in the vicinity.

The update PEA site visit was undertaken outside of the optimal survey period for Phase 1 surveys. This is not considered to be a significant constraint to the survey effort as all of the habitats recorded were of low value and identifiable in autumn/winter seasons.

An assessment of the potential of the Site to support important ecological features (habitats and species) is presented below.

	<i>Further survey effort required prior to planning application</i>
	<i>No surveys but mitigation/avoidance measures required for project planning/development</i>
	<i>No constraint</i>

Designated sites
☐ Potentially present on site
☐ Potentially present in Zone of Influence (ZOI).
☒ No constraint.
☐ Further survey required.
☐ No further survey required but mitigation/avoidance measures necessary. Details:
☒ Notes: There are no international or national statutorily designated sites within the ZOI and the Site itself does not lie within any designated sites. There are three Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within 2km of Steyning Grammar School; Steyning Coombe and Steyning Round Hill (0.7km south-west), Wiston Pond (1.1km north-west), and River Adur Water Meadows and Wyckham Wood (1.1km east). Due to the nature of the development, it is unlikely that any significant impacts will be caused to any LWS in the surrounding landscape.

Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI)
☒ Potentially present on site.
☐ Potentially present in ZOI
☐ No constraint
☐ Further survey required.
☒ No further survey required but mitigation/avoidance measures necessary. Details: A native hedgerow is present on the western boundary of grassland G1 (Figure 1) which is an HPI. In addition, the woodland directly north of the Site, within the school grounds, is included on the priority habitat inventory as deciduous woodland HPI. These should be protected, retained and enhanced where possible within the proposals; suitable methods for this should be outlined in a CEMP.
☐ Notes:

Plants/fungi
☐ Potentially present on site
☐ Potentially present in ZOI
☒ No constraint
☐ Further survey required.

☐ No further survey required but mitigation/avoidance measures necessary.
☒ Notes: Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> was recorded 0.4km south-east of the Site in 2023 within the data search. No protected plant species were recorded during the survey. Habitats at the Site are generally of low ecological value; therefore, the likelihood that the Site supports protected plants is considered negligible.

Invertebrates
☒ Potentially present on site
☐ Potentially present in ZOI
☐ No constraint
☐ Further survey required. Details:
☒ No further survey required but mitigation/avoidance measures necessary. Details: The data search provided multiple records of stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> within 2km of the Site. Two historical records from 1998 were located within Steyning Grammar School, while the closest recent record was located 0.1km east of the Site in 2023. Stag beetles are listed as a Species of Principal Importance (SPI) within the NERC Act (2006). There were log piles (TN1, Figure 1) onsite which could provide opportunities for stag beetle, as well as tree stumps (TN3, Figure 1), although these have less potential to support stag beetle due to their small size and isolation from other woodland habitat. It is recommended that any deadwood features are retained where possible, however, if removal is required, an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) may be needed to supervise their removal.
☒ Notes: The data search provided records of other protected invertebrates; small heath <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> , wall <i>Lasiommata megera</i> , white admiral <i>Limenitis camilla</i> , white-letter hairstreak <i>Satyrion w-album</i> , brown hairstreak <i>Thecla betulae</i> and cinnabar <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> . These are listed as SPI within the NERC Act (2006). Although there are areas of grassland present on-Site these do not provide sufficient floristic diversity to support notable invertebrate assemblages, nor are there any other important resources available, such as aquatic habitats. Therefore, the likelihood that the Site supports other notable invertebrate assemblages is considered to be negligible.

Fish
☐ Potentially present on site
☐ Potentially present in ZOI
☒ No constraint
☐ Further survey required.
☐ No further survey required but mitigation/avoidance measures necessary.
☒ Notes: Despite there being records of fish within 2km, there are no aquatic habitats on-Site to support this group.

Amphibians

☒ Potentially present on site

☐ Potentially present in ZOI

☐ No constraint

☐ Further survey required.

☒ No further survey required but mitigation/avoidance measures necessary. Details: The data search returned two recent records of great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*, the closest and most recent located 0.9km south-east of the Site. There is also a pond within 500m of Steyning Grammar School, located 0.3km north-west. Great crested newts are protected from disturbance and killing/injuring under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Although there is no aquatic habitat onsite, the woodlands and native hedgerow within Steyning Grammar School could be used by great crested newts for refuge, whilst the grassland may provide minimal foraging opportunity for common amphibians, such as common toads. Although the likelihood that amphibians would be present onsite is considered to be low, should the woodlands and native hedgerow be impacted by the works, a CEMP will be required to outline any sensitive vegetation removal. Additionally, if there are significant impacts on these habitats, further surveys may need to be considered.

☐ Notes:

Reptiles

☒ Potentially present on site

☐ Potentially present in ZOI

☐ No constraint

☐ Further survey required.

☒ No further survey required but mitigation/avoidance measures necessary. Details: The data search returned recent records for common reptiles including slow-worm, grass snake and common lizard, with the closest located 0.4km south-east of the Site in 2024. Nine records of adder were also recorded within 2km of the Site, the closest located 0.8km south-west in 2015. The Site is likely to be of limited value for reptiles given it is comprised largely of modified grassland, buildings and hardstanding, however, the woodlands and native hedgerow within the Site, as well as the woodland immediately north outside the Site boundary provides terrestrial cover for reptiles. The woodland immediately north of the Site is surrounded by some long sward grasses and has some log piles within it, therefore, there is a chance that a small number of reptiles may be present, visiting the Site sporadically. Therefore, as for the amphibian recommendation above, should the native hedgerow and woodlands be impacted by the works, a CEMP will be required to outline such impacts and further survey work may need to take place depending on the scale.

☐ Notes:

Birds

☐ Potentially present on site

☐ Potentially present in ZOI

☐ No constraint

☐ Further survey required.

☒ No further survey required but mitigation/avoidance measures necessary. Details: The woodland, trees and buildings onsite provide some opportunities for nesting and breeding birds. All wild birds, their active nests and eggs are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which makes it an offence to deliberately, or recklessly, kill or injure any wild bird or damage or destroy any active bird nest or eggs. Scheduling any destructive works to the roofs of the buildings and to any trees or woodland should be undertaken between the months of September and February inclusive (i.e. outside of the nesting bird season) in order to avoid impacts on nesting and breeding birds. Should these timings not be possible, a nesting bird check by a suitably qualified ecologist should take place prior to any clearance.

☐ Notes: Records of a number of bird species protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside provided by the data search within 2km of the Site. However, most these species, such as white-tailed eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* and tundra swan *Cygnus columbianus* as some examples, are unlikely to breed onsite due to the built nature and lack of aquatic habitat. There are over 150 records of red kite *Milvus milvus* and over 200 records of barn owl *Tyto alba* within 2km of the Site, which are also species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). There is some potential for these birds to be present onsite due to the arable surroundings and the presence of deciduous woodland immediately north of the boundary. However, habitats within the Site boundary offer limited potential to support these two bird species.

Roosting bats

☒ Potentially present on site

☐ Potentially present in ZOI

☐ No constraint

☒ Further survey required. Details: There were a number of trees onsite with features that have potential to support roosting bats, requiring further survey. This survey has been undertaken, of which more detail is provided within the Ground-Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) report (MKA Ecology Ltd, 2026). The buildings were also assessed to hold potential for roosting bats, requiring further survey. These surveys have been undertaken displaying no evidence of roosting bats (Brindle & Green, 2025).

☐ No further survey required but mitigation/avoidance measures necessary. Details:

☐ Notes: The data search returned a number of records of bats within 2km of the Site from ten different species; barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus*, serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*, Brandt's bat *Myotis brandtii*, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*, Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*. The data search also returned unidentified bats (some only identified to the order *Chiroptera*, or to the genera *Pipistrellus sp.*, *Myotis sp.*, and *Plecotus sp.*).

Foraging/commuting bats

☒ Potentially present on site

☐ Potentially present in ZOI

☐ No constraint

☐ Further survey required. Details:

☒ No further survey required but mitigation/avoidance measures necessary. Details: The habitats onsite, such as trees, hedgerow and woodland, provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats. There are also woodlands and hedgerows in the immediate surroundings which can provide flight paths, connecting the site to suitable habitat for bats in the wider landscape. However, the Site largely comprises built form with low cut modified grassland and developed land. Therefore, the hedgerow and woodland onsite are important as they have potential to be used by some individuals of the more light-tolerant species (common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle). Bat roosting behaviour, commuting and foraging activity can be dramatically affected by artificial lighting (ILP, 2023). It is recommended that any proposed exterior lighting around the new buildings, the remaining and proposed hedgerows and the woodland habitats is designed and managed appropriately to ensure that the area remains suitable for foraging bats. These measures should be secured through a planning condition. Light pollution should also be minimised during construction, with the measures detailed within a CEMP.

☐ Notes: The data search returned a number of records of bats within 2km of the Site from ten different species; barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus*, serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*, Brandt's bat *Myotis brandtii*, Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii*, Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula*, Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii*, common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*. The data search also returned unidentified bats (some only identified to the order *Chiroptera*, or to the genera *Pipistrellus sp.*, *Myotis sp.*, and *Plecotus sp.*).

Other mammals

☒ Potentially present on site

☐ Potentially present in ZOI

☐ No constraint

☐ Further survey required.
☒ No further survey required but mitigation/avoidance measures necessary. Details: The grassland, woodland and hedgerows provide some suitable habitat for hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> , a SPI. While the short sward grassland within the Site is less suitable for hedgehogs due to lack of cover, it does provide foraging value as earthworm biomass is typically higher in modified grasslands, of which make up a significant proportion of hedgehogs' diets. The woodland and hedgerows also hold potential in providing hibernation opportunities. Therefore, there is a risk of hedgehogs being present onsite. In addition to this, over 30 records of hedgehog were returned by the data search; the closest record located 0.03km east of the Site in 2018. Subsequently, as recommended for amphibians and reptiles above, should the woodlands and native hedgerow onsite be impacted by the works, a CEMP will be required for hedgehog.
☒ Notes: The native hedgerow and woodland onsite has potential to support hazel dormouse <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i> , especially since it is well connected to neighbouring woods, however, there were no records of hazel dormouse within the data search. In addition, these habitats are not expected to be impacted within the proposals. Therefore, no further survey effort regarding this species is required. Other mammals, including brown hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i> , polecat <i>Mustela putorius</i> and rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> were returned by the data search. Impacts to any other mammals are not expected within the development.

Opportunities

Habitat creation measures

Description:

In accordance with the mitigation hierarchy, as much as possible of the ecological value at the Site should be retained within the scheme; the most valuable features at the Site are the existing trees, hedgerows and woodland.

A number of simple measures to improve biodiversity at the Site can be implemented. For example, the planting of native species or those with a known attraction or benefit to local wildlife is recommended for the landscape proposals. This will help to increase native plant species diversity, provide more ecologically valuable habitats, and result in a greater diversity of other dependent taxonomic groups. This includes native tree and hedgerow planting, and the inclusion of biodiverse green roofs, some of which are already proposed within the current landscaping plans. Examples of proposed tree planting includes species such as field maple, silver birch, hornbeam, beech, cherry, pear, oak and rowan while native hedgerow planting may comprise field maple, hornbeam, hazel, privet and dogwood. Green infrastructure in the form of a biodiverse green roof is proposed to be installed onto the new building which will enhance opportunities for invertebrates, birds and foraging and commuting bats.

Incorporating greening within the proposals would be in accordance with Policies 26 and 31 of Horsham District Council's Local Plan (2015) which state:

'Policy 26 Countryside Protection:

Outside built-up area boundaries, the rural character and undeveloped nature of the countryside will be protected against inappropriate development. Any proposal must be essential to its countryside location, and in addition meet one of the following criteria:

- 1. Support the needs of agriculture or forestry;*
- 2. Enable the extraction of minerals or the disposal of waste;*
- 3. Provide for quiet informal recreational use; or*
- 4. Enable the sustainable development of rural areas.*

In addition, proposals must be of a scale appropriate to its countryside character and location. Development will be considered acceptable where it does not lead, either individually or cumulatively, to a significant increase in the overall level of activity in the countryside, and protects, and/or conserves, and/or enhances, the key features and characteristics of the landscape character area in which it is located, including;

- 1. The development pattern of the area, its historical and ecological qualities, tranquillity and sensitivity to change;*
- 2. The pattern of woodlands, fields, hedgerows, trees, waterbodies and other features; and*
- 3. The landform of the area.'*

'Policy 31 Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

- 1. Development will be supported where it can demonstrate that it maintains or enhances the existing network of green infrastructure. Proposals that would result in the loss of existing green infrastructure will be resisted unless it can be demonstrated that new opportunities will be provided that mitigates or compensates for this loss and ensures that the ecosystem services of the area are retained.*
- 2. Development proposals will be required to contribute to the enhancement of existing biodiversity and should create and manage new habitats where appropriate. The Council will support new development which retains and /or enhances significant features of nature conservation on development sites. The Council will also support development which makes a positive contribution to biodiversity through the creation of green spaces, and linkages between habitats to create local and regional ecological networks.*
- 3. Where felling of protected trees is necessary, replacement planting with a suitable species will be required.*
- 4. a) Particular consideration will be given to the hierarchy of sites and habitats in the district as follows:*

-
- i. Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)*
 - ii. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs)*
 - iii. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and any areas of ancient woodland, local geodiversity or other irreplaceable habitats not already identified in i & ii above.*
- b) Where development is anticipated to have a direct or indirect adverse impact on sites or features for biodiversity, development will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that:*
- i. The reason for the development clearly outweighs the need to protect the value of the site; and,*
 - ii. That appropriate mitigation and compensation measures are provided.*
- 5. Any development with the potential to impact Arun Valley SPA or the Mens SAC will be subject to a HRA to determine the need for an Appropriate Assessment. In addition, development will be required to be in accordance with the necessary mitigation measures for development set out in the HRA of this plan.'*

Species enhancement measures

Description:

There is an opportunity to consider breeding birds within the design scheme through incorporating bird boxes which can be mounted on retained trees, fences and built structures. Examples of suitable boxes are shown in Appendix 2. Enhanced opportunities for roosting bats should also be provided at the Site through installation of bat boxes; more detail on bats will be provided within the GLTA report. These can be mounted on trees or buildings in suitable locations. Incorporating these features will be in accordance with Horsham District Council's Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure Planning Advice Note (2022) which states that:

'Every effort should be made to protect and enhance biodiversity in the longer term. This may be through the provision of wildlife / hedgehog gateways as appropriate in boundaries, bird boxes / swift bricks, bat boxes, bee bricks, bug hotels, living 'green or brown' walls / roofs, ponds / water features, appropriate lighting (eg either none or dim, orangey /red lighting) and the planting of native trees and shrubs.'

Next steps

☐ Further surveys required for bats, which have all been completed (MKA Ecology, 2026; Brindle & Green, 2025).

☐ An EclA will be provided by MKA Ecology Ltd (MKA Ecology Ltd, in draft); all of the data collected as part of the PEA and subsequent surveys will be included within the EclA.

Figure 1: UK Habitat Classification map of Steyning Grammar School

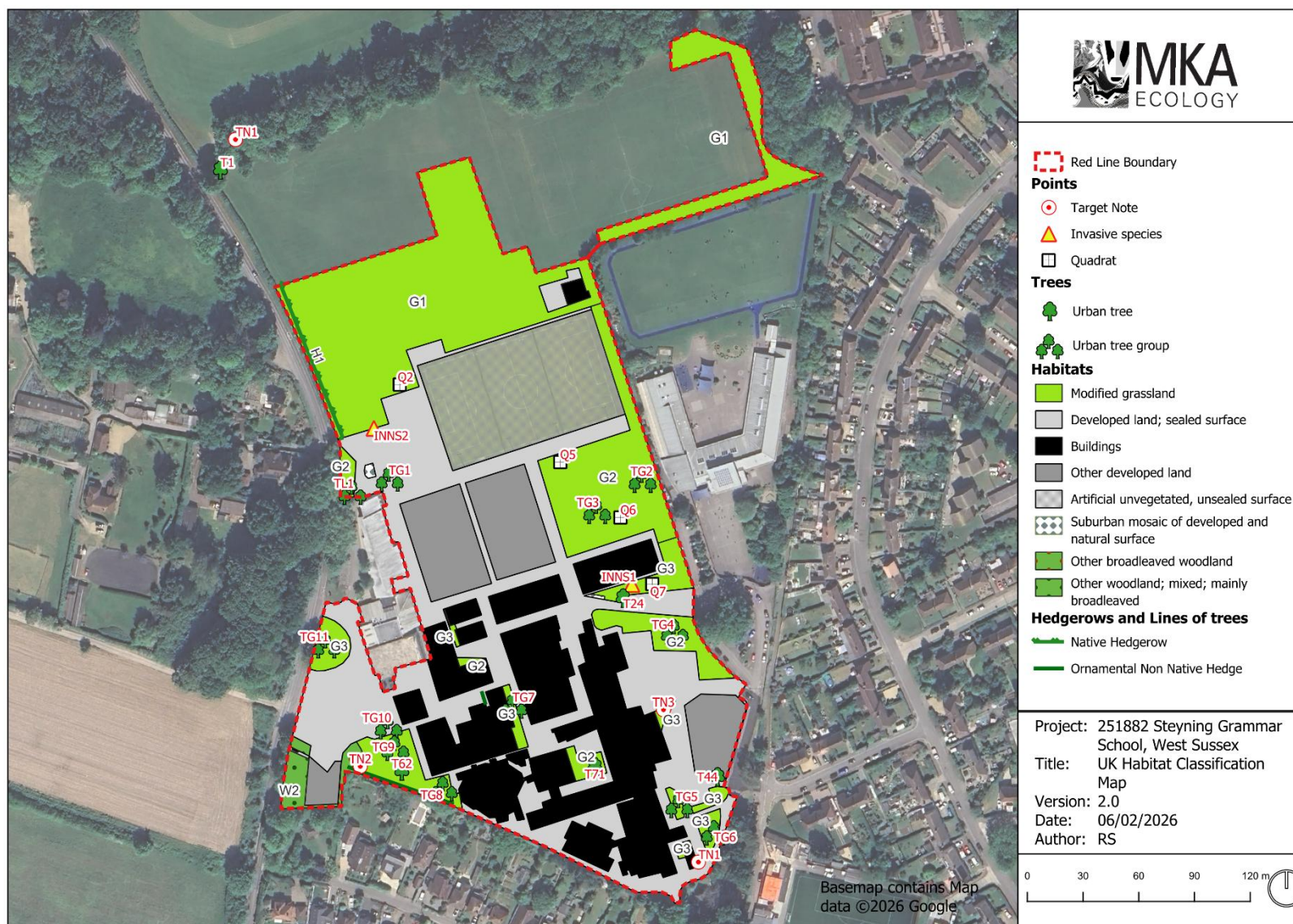


Table 1: Target Notes for Figure 1

Target Note	Description
1	Log piles (Photographs 9 and 10)
2	Leaf piles (Photograph 11)
3	Tree stumps (Photograph 12)

Appendix

Appendix 1: Site photographs

Photograph 1: Modified grassland G1 with offsite woodland to the north



Photograph 2: Example of modified grassland G2 at the Site



Photograph 3: Example of modified grassland G3 at the Site



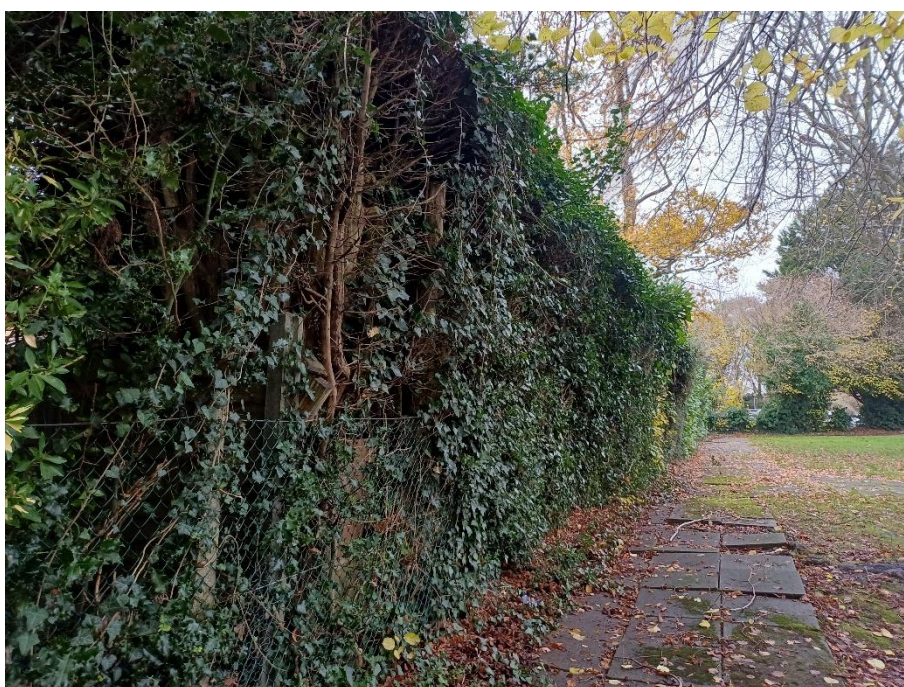
Photograph 4: Native hedgerow (H1, Figure 1)



Photograph 5: Ornamental non-native hedgerow (H2, Figure 1)



Photograph 6: Ornamental non-native hedgerow (H3, Figure 1)



Photograph 7: Woodland W1



Photograph 8: Woodland W2



Photograph 9: Log-piles onsite (TN1, Figure 1)



Photograph 10: Log-piles immediately offsite to the north (TN1, Figure 1)



Photograph 11: Leaf piles (TN2, Figure 1)



Photograph 12: Tree stumps (TN3, Figure 1)



Appendix 2: Bird box recommendations

Bird box recommendations

A large number of bird boxes are available, designed for the specific needs of individual species. These are normally either designed to be mounted onto trees, external walls or integrated into a building. In general, bird boxes should be mounted out of direct sunlight and prevailing winds, out of reach of predators, with suitable foraging habitat for the subject species close by. Bird boxes should also be left up over winter as they can provide useful roosting sites for birds in bad weather.

Nest boxes should be cleaned at the end of each bird breeding season. All nesting material and other debris should be removed from the box. 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. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 it is an offence to disturb breeding birds and therefore annual cleaning is best undertaken from October to January when there is no risk of disturbing breeding birds.

Generalist boxes

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).

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.

General		
Example	Description	Picture
Bird Brick Houses Integrated bird box	http://www.birdbrickhouses.co.uk/brick-nesting-boxes/integrated-bird-box/ Integrated into outside skin of 75mm and most 3" brickwork courses. Comes with a variety of hole sizes to suit particular bird species.	

Entrance Hole	Species	
28mm	Blue-, Marsh-, Coal- and Crested Tit, Wren.	
34mm	Great-, Blue-, Marsh-, Coal- and Crested Tit, Nuthatch, Pied Flycatcher, House Sparrow	
40mm	Redstart and Black Redstart	
50mm	Starling	
60mm	Spotted Flycatcher	
Schwegler No. 1B General Purpose Nest box	www.schwegler-nature.com 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	
26 mm	Blue-, Marsh-, Coal- and Crested Tit, possibly Wren. All other species are prevented from using the nest box due to this smaller entrance hole	
32 mm	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.	

Swift boxes

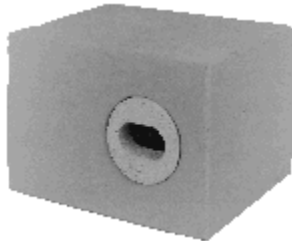
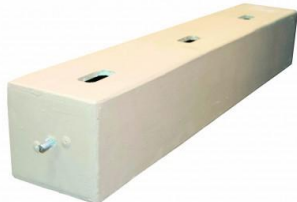
Swifts are colonial nesters and it is important to have several nest sites in one area. It is recommended that most buildings should have between 4 and 10 nest provisions. Swifts also feed almost exclusively on the aerial plankton of flying insects and airborne spiders of small to moderate size, so therefore require habitats which support these invertebrates.

Nest boxes designed for swifts should be installed at least 5m high, around the eaves of the building or under deeply overhanging eaves to allow swifts to drop into the air to forage. The boxes should be positioned away from climbing plants to avoid access for predators such as rodents.

Swifts typically nest in flat spaces within buildings or within a crevice or cavity. The ideal nest box should have an oval or rectangular hole around 30mm (h) x 65mm (w). The internal dimensions of the box should be approximately 400mm (w) x 200mm (d) x 150mm (h).

Swifts can be attracted to areas that they have not previously colonised using 'swift response calls'. Audio CDs are available for this purpose and are available on the Schwegler website (www.schwegler-nature.com).

Swift		
Example	Description	Picture
Swift S Brick	Introduction — S Brick (actionforswifts.com) Swift S bricks provide excellent nesting opportunities for swifts whilst fitting into the brickwork seamlessly without compromising the appearance of the building. The swift boxes will likely require an attraction call system for swifts. This can be set on timer and replays the tape of birds calling to attract them to the nest site, There is no set system for this, but assembly of parts can be achieved quite easily as outlined at this website: http://actionforswifts.blogspot.com/p/attraction-call-systems-for-swifts.html. The system can be purchased for about £30.	 
lbstock Swift Box	www.lbstock.com This swift brick can be built into a wall on new buildings.	

Swift		
Example	Description	Picture
Woodstone Build-in Swift Box	https://gardenature.co.uk This nest box is made from a concrete and wood fibre mix. It can be mounted on a wall, or it can be built into the fascia of a wall. The front of the Woodstone swift box can be removed for cleaning. It should be fitted at least 5 metres above the ground ensuring there is an unobstructed flight path for birds entering and leaving the box.	 A rectangular concrete and wood fibre nest box with a white front panel featuring a circular entrance hole. Several screws and a hex key are shown next to it.
Schwegler Brick Box Type 25	www.schwegler-nature.com This brick design can be built into the wall of the new development and the external surface, excluding the hole, can be rendered to match the surrounding wall.	 A square brick nest box with a circular entrance hole in the center of one face.
Triple Genesis Swift Nest Box	https://www.wildcare.co.uk/ It can be mounted on an external wall to provide three swift nesting sites.	 A long, rectangular wooden nest box with three circular entrance holes along its top edge.
Swift box model 30	http://actionforswifts.blogspot.com/p/diy-swift-box-designs.html This box is suitable for any location as it has a double thickness, waterproof roof (made of uPVC). The 30° sloping roof should deter predators.	 A wooden nest box with a white, sloping uPVC roof, mounted on a brick wall.

Swift		
Example	Description	Picture
Schwegler Swift Box Number 18	www.schwegler-nature.com This Swift Box No. 18 is ideally suited for creating Swift colonies under overhanging eaves.	