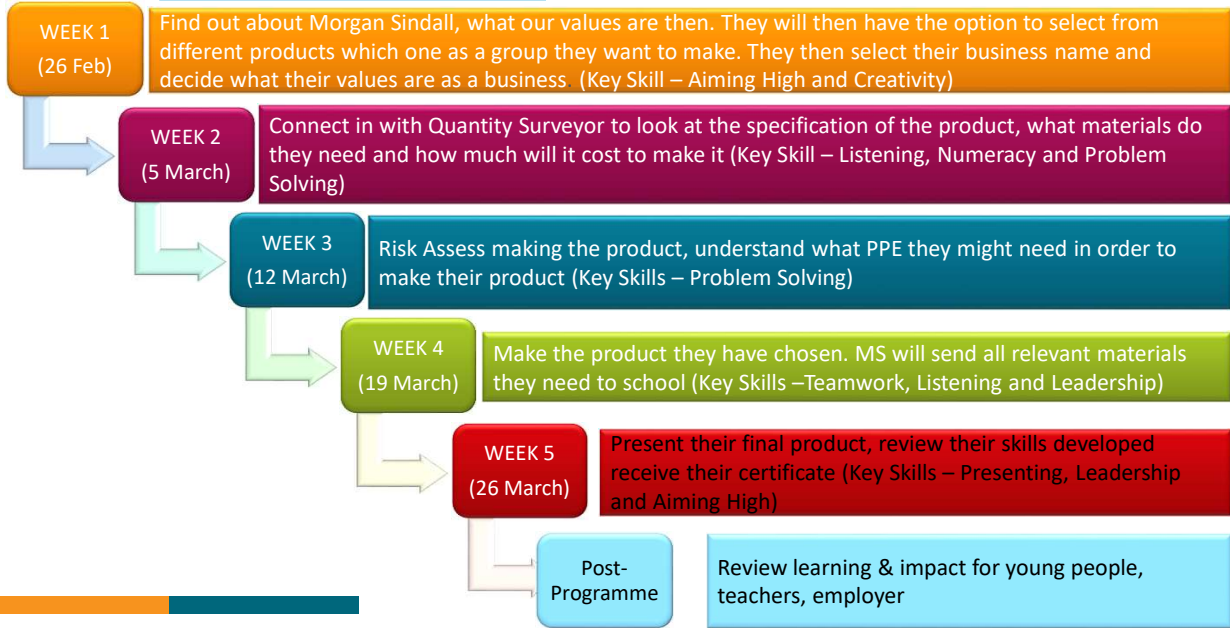


What does it look like?



BACK ON OUR MAP (BOOM) - THE SOUTH CUMBRIA SPECIES RESTORATION PROJECT



Hazel Dormouse



Duke of Burgundy Butterfly



Green Winged Orchid



Goldilocks Aster



Hazel Dormouse Box

PTES do not promote the use of any preservative for nestboxes. Some softwood timbers grown in this country (such as larch, red cedar and Douglas fir) have excellent durability as exterior boards. PTES promote the use of locally grown timber which encourages good woodland management practices.

people's trust for
environmental
species



Dormouse boxes made by HM prison (above). These have been in place in Briddleford wood on the Isle of Wight for three years. They have been manufactured from planks of Red cedar (left) and Larch (right). The wood is showing no evidence of splitting and the boxes are showing few signs of weathering. A similar box design made by Kent Mammal Group (below) out of birch ply. This wood can be more accurately machined than sawn planks but some plywood can delaminate over time. These boxes are also three years old.



The Habitat Regulations provide protection for certain species and habitats and are based on the European Habitats Directive. It is an offence to damage or destroy dormouse breeding sites and resting places (even unintentionally) or to deliberately disturb, capture or kill dormice. This means it is illegal to check dormouse boxes without a Natural England licence if there is a possibility that dormice might be using them.

Notes from a wood miller:

- Larch is one of the most durable untreated timbers, although it is very prone to bending hence its use in Larch Lap panel fencing and also boat building.
- Ideally the boards should be kept outside, with weights or heavy timber on top and then the planks turned into boxes in one go. After construction leave them outside. If kept inside the boards warp very quickly.
- Holes should be pre drilled for the boxes before nailing them or to use a nail gun to reduce splitting.

APT Countryside
Management
May 2012

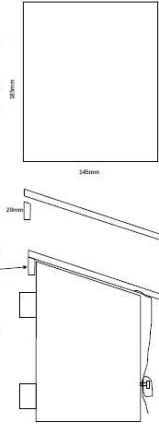
Cutting and fixing the lid:

- The lid should overlap the sides of the box by 10 mm, 15mm at the back and approximately 20mm at the front.
- From the thickness of the wood used to make the lid cut a batten approximately 20 high with an angled top. This angle must be appropriate so that when the lid is placed on the box, it lies parallel to the back of the box as shown. Fix by nailing and gluing.

Ensure the batten does not extend beyond the width of the lid nor beyond the depth of the battens on the back of the box.

- Secure the lid to the box by attaching a wire to the underside of the lid with a staple and securing it to the screws on the front of the box.

The thickness of the lid batten must be less than the thickness of the battens at the back of the box to ensure it is possible to remove the lid when the hatch is attached to a tree.



Hazel Dormouse Nest Box Specification

(Part B and E) All panels to be cut from 12.5mm thick planing of birch/red cedar as supplied
(Part C) 2 x battens 25mm x 25mm and 130mm long (these must not be longer than the width of box)

(Part A) 1 x batten 20mm x 15 and 145mm long (cut from supplied board)

Medium garden wire for holding roof

1 x 25mm RedD screw

Use 25mm panel pins or similar for joining panels

Use 25mm panel pins or similar for attaching battens

All joints to be pinned and glued with exterior wood glue; all joints should be tight and weather-proof

