

## Bird Deterrents

Deterrents can be an effective measure in discouraging birds from roosting and feeding in specific areas, especially when used in a varied approach. It is important to comply with the **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)** which makes it illegal to intentionally harm or disturb nesting birds, their eggs or active nests (in use or being built). This means deterrents must only be deployed when there are no nesting birds or birds forming nests in the location. Ideally, they should be in position in early spring before the season begins. Always assess the presence of nesting activity before installation.

### Example Deterrents

Deterrents can be deployed in specific high-risk locations whilst avoiding disturbance to the wider environmental area. Deterrents are often passive, relatively low cost and and require little to no maintenance. Examples include:

**Predator kites:** Can be mounted at ground level or at height. May require some maintenance or removal in high winds. Not suitable where overhead services are present.



**Decoys:** Often mounted at high points such as roofs to give greater coverage. No maintenance required when fitted. These are passive and can be effective for restrictive areas or scaffolding.

**Scare-Eye Balloons:** Visual deterrents that create movement in the wind. Cost effective and readily available. Useful on projects with extensive scaffolding or expansive perimeters.



**Spinning deterrents:** Use movement and images to deter. Some versions also have reflectors. Useful in locations such as material stockpiles or wide, open areas.

**Important Note:** Netting is not permitted as a bird deterrent on-site. Netting poses a risk of entanglement and obstruction, contravening the Wildlife and Country Act 1981.

**Please consult with your Environmental Advisor before using any bird deterrents.**