

Table 2: Suggested bulb planting list

Common Name	Latin Name
Angular Solomons Seal	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>
Camasia	<i>Camasia quamash</i>
Crocus	<i>Crocus tommasihianus</i> & <i>C. flavus flavus</i>
English Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Lent Lilly / Wild Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Lily of the Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
May Flowering Tulip	<i>Tulipa sprengeri</i>
Ramsons	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
Round Headed Leek	<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>
Snakes Head Fritillary	<i>Fritillaria melegris</i>
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>
Winter Aconite	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>

Table 3: Suggested plug planting list

Common Name	Latin Name
Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
English Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Kidney vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
Meadow Cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Round Headed Leek	<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Sneezewort	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
White Campion	<i>Silene alba</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>

Table 4: Suggested planting list for boundaries and screening

Common Name	Latin Name
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Willow	<i>Salix sp.</i>
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>

Appendix J: Protected Species Legislation

Bats

All UK bat species are listed in Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and Schedule 2 of the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*. They are afforded full protection under Section 9(4) of the Act and Regulation 41 of the Regulations. These make it an offence, *inter alia*, to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal;
- deliberately disturb any such animal, including in particular any disturbance which is likely:
 - to impair its ability to survive, breed, or rear or nurture their young;
 - to impair its ability to hibernate or migrate;
 - to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of that species; or
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any such animal; or
- intentionally or recklessly disturb any of these animals while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection; or
- intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place that any of these animals uses for shelter or protection.

In addition, five British bat species are listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive. These are:

- Greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*);
- Lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*);
- Bechstein's bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*);
- Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*);
- Greater mouse-eared bat (*Myotis myotis*).

In certain circumstances where these species are found the Directive requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) by EC member states to ensure that their populations are maintained at a favorable conservation status. Outside SACs, the level of legal protection that these species receive is the same as for other bat species.

Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), European otter (*Lutra lutra*) and Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)

These species are listed in Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and Schedule 2 of the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*. They are afforded full protection under Section 9(4) of the Act and Regulation 41 of the Regulations. These make it an offence, *inter alia*, to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal;
- deliberately disturb any such animal, including in particular any disturbance which is likely:
 - to impair its ability to survive, breed, or rear or nurture their young;
 - to impair its ability to hibernate or migrate.

- to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of that species; or
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any such animal; or
- intentionally or recklessly disturb any of these animals while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection; or
- intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place that any of these animals uses for shelter or protection.

Nationally Protected Species

Badger (*Meles meles*)

The *Protection of Badgers Act 1992* consolidates previous legislation (including the *Badgers Acts 1973* and *1991 Badgers (Further Protection) Act 1991*). It makes it a serious offence to:

- kill, injure or take a badger;
- attempt to kill, injure or take a badger; or
- to damage or interfere with a sett.

The 1992 Act defines a badger sett as "*any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger*".

Breeding Birds

With certain exceptions¹, all wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected by section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). Therefore, it is an offence, *inter alia*, to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; or
- intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

These offences do not apply to hunting of birds listed in Schedule 2 subject to various controls.

Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act receive further protection, thus for these species it is also an offence to:

- intentionally or recklessly disturb any bird while it is nest building, or is at a nest containing eggs or young; or
- intentionally or recklessly disturb the dependent young of any such bird.

Reptiles

The four widespread² species of reptile that are native to Britain, namely common or viviparous lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), adder (*Vipera berus*) and grass snake

¹ Some species, such as game birds, are exempt in certain circumstances

² The other native species of British reptile (sand lizard and smooth snake) receive a higher level of protection under the *Habitats Regulations 1994* and (in England and Wales only) the *Wildlife and*

(*Natrix natrix helvetica*), are listed in Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and are afforded limited protection under Section 9 of this Act. This makes it an offence, *inter alia*, to:

- intentionally kill or injure any of these species.

Water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*)

The water vole is listed in Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and is afforded limited protection under Section 9 of this Act. This makes it an offence, *inter alia*, to:

- intentionally kill, injure, or take (handle) any a water vole (in England only);
- intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place which water voles use for shelter or protection; or
- intentionally or recklessly disturb water voles while they are using such a place.

Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). However, the distribution of these species are restricted to only a very few sites. All marine turtles (Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae) are also protected.