

# Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

24 West Hill, Epsom

February 2021



<b>Client</b>	Deepak Ohri
<b>Site</b>	24 West Hill, Epsom
<b>Survey type</b>	Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment
<b>Survey dates</b>	February 2021
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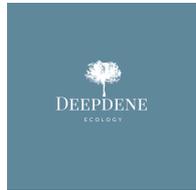
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Data within this report is valid for a maximum of 18 months from the date of the survey. After this period an updated site visit will be required to determine a new ecological baseline. More up-to-date survey data may be required for a planning application or licensing, depending on conditions and impacts.

Whilst every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this report and its contents, in view of potential ecological constraints to development or the likely presence or absence of species, it must only be viewed as a snap-shot in time and, therefore, not be viewed as definitive. Due to external factors, such as seasonality, weather etc, having the potential to affect survey results, no liability can be assumed for omissions or changes that may, or may not occur, after the date this report was produced.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>PROPOSAL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Planning permission is being sought for the demolition of the house at 24 West Hill, Epsom and its replacement with four flats.</li></ul>
<b>SURVEYS COMPLETED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preliminary bat roost assessment (PRA) encompassing an internal and external inspection of the property.</li></ul>
<b>KEY FINDINGS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The application site consists of a four bedroom detached residential property with an integrated single garage, a hardstanding front driveway and a small rear garden.</li><li>• No bats or evidence of bats were found during the survey.</li><li>• The property was identified as having negligible potential to support roosting bats.</li><li>• No further surveys are considered necessary.</li><li>• Recommendations are provided to ensure that the works can proceed legally in the unlikely event that bats are encountered during the works.</li><li>• Recommendations regarding suitable roofing materials to be used along with a sensitive lighting approach are provided.</li></ul>
<b>OVERALL FINDING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mitigation will ensure that the favourable conservation status of bats close to the site would be maintained. Furthermore, enhancement measures could result in a net improvement in opportunities for bats.</li></ul>

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Deepdene Ecology Ltd was instructed by Deepak Ohri to undertake a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PRA) in advance of a planning application for the proposed works at 24 West Hill, Epsom (from hereon in referred to as the ‘site’).

### 1.2 The Site

The site is located on West Hill road in Epsom in an urban location (see **Photograph 1**). The site is bound by a main road, the Epsom Christian Fellowship Church and other properties and gardens on all sides. The application site consists of the four-bedroom detached property.



**Photograph 1:** 24 West Hill (indicative only).

### 1.3 Proposed Development

The proposed works involve demolishing the existing residential property and the construction of four flats in its place. The proposed design for the development is displayed in **Appendix A**.

### 1.4 Scope of the Assessment

This report presents ecological information obtained during a desk study and walkover survey undertaken in February 2021.

The aims of this assessment were to:

- Undertake a full bat roost assessment of the property - this included a detailed inspection of all accessible loft space and external areas of the buildings;
- Determine where possible the type and extent of the bat roosts within the property (if applicable); and
- Provide recommendation for further surveys, mitigation, enhancements and licensing that would be required to ensure that the proposed development could proceed without contravening wildlife legislation.

## 1.5 Summary of relevant legislation

In the UK, all bats and their roosts are legally protected through The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (2017) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended. Taken together, this makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately take, injure or kill a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats;
- Damage or destroy a place used by bats for breeding or resting (roosts) (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time); and
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.

For any development that impacts on bats or bat roosts, in order to permit the works to legally proceed, it will be necessary to obtain a European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) Licence or Bat Mitigation Class (BMC) Licence from Natural England in advance of the works taking place. EPSM Licences can be considered for up to 35 working days, BMC Licences take 10 working days. It is only possible to obtain a BMC Licence for low impact works.

Further details on the legislation and relevant policy can be found in **Appendix B**.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Desk study

A desk study was undertaken to inform this assessment with baseline information collated from the following sources:

- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside<sup>1</sup> website – to identify statutory designated sites of nature conservation importance and LNRs within 1km of the application site, and granted EPSM licences for bats within a 2km buffer;
- Surrey Wildlife Trust<sup>2</sup> and the Surrey Nature Partnership<sup>3</sup>– to identify non-statutory designated sites within a 1km radius around the application site; and

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<sup>1</sup> MAGIC – [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk) (accessed February 2021).

<sup>2</sup> Surrey Wildlife Trust – <https://www.surreywildlifetrust.org/explore> (accessed February 2021).

<sup>3</sup> Surrey Nature Partnership – Surrey Local Sites Partnership - <https://surreynaturepartnership.org.uk/surrey-local-sites-partnership/> (accessed February 2021).

- Google Earth – use and analysis of aerial photographs to consider the surrounding landscape and identify any potential features that bats may use to access the site (including hedgerows and lines of mature trees).

Natural England has developed a tool to help assess the potential risks to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) by proposed developments. These are known as 'Impact Risk Zones' (IRZs) and they define the area around a SSSI that could be sensitive to development, considering the particular sensitivities of the feature for which the site is designated.

The IRZs help inform whether a development proposal may affect a SSSI and if so, whether it is necessary for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to seek pre-application advice from Natural England. Information on the IRZs was determined from the MAGIC website to determine if the LPA is required to seek consultation for the current development.

## 2.2 Field survey

### 2.2.1 Preliminary bat roost assessment

A detailed PRA was undertaken on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2021 to look for potential roosting opportunities and any evidence of bats. The inspection was undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by the Bat Conservation Trust (Collins, 2016)<sup>4</sup> and Mitchell-Jones & McLeish (2004)<sup>5</sup>.

The external inspection comprised of searching for features of value to roosting bats, including crevices or holes within the brickwork, around windows, missing, broken or slipped tiles and any lifted flashing or roof tiles. Evidence of bats such as droppings on window sills or oil staining from bat fur was also searched for. The survey was conducted from the ground around the building and was aided by binoculars and a high-powered torch.

The internal inspection searched for the evidence of roosting bats such as bat droppings, oil staining from bat fur, feeding remains and actual bats.

The weather conditions at the time of the survey were dry, and approximately 8°C.

### 2.2.2 Categorisation of bat roosting potential

Following the external and internal inspections, the buildings were categorised as having either negligible, low, moderate or high potential or as a confirmed bat roost. The categories were based on the observations and information set out in **Table 1**.

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<sup>4</sup> Collins, J. (2016). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition*. London: Bat Conservation Trust.

<sup>5</sup> Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & McLeish (2004). *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature.

**Table 1:** Classifying the bat roosting suitability of buildings (Collins, 2016).

<b>Level of bat roosting Potential</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Negligible	Negligible habitat features within the site likely to be used by roosting bats.
Low	A structure with one or more features that could be opportunistically used by individual bats. Unlikely to support maternity or hibernation roosts.
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat (unlikely to support roosts of high conservation status).
High	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat.
Confirmed roost	Evidence of bat occupation found.

## 2.3 Surveyor information

The survey was undertaken by Sally Dalrymple-Smith (Bat Class Licence holder, registration number 2018-34389-CLS-CLS). Sally is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM and CEnv) and has over 14 years’ experience of undertaking ecological surveys.

## 2.4 Limitations

It should be noted that bats can use roosting features intermittently during the year and may be present in larger or smaller numbers depending on their breeding cycle, weather conditions, and in response to disturbance. Bats may be present at other times and the results should therefore be viewed with caution.

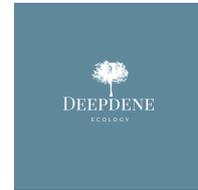
The survey visit was undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines, during weather conditions that were considered as suitable. Nevertheless, the results of the ecological survey allow evaluation of potential constraints and the potential for negative impacts from the proposed works on roosting bats.

# 3 RESULTS

## 3.1 Desk study

### 3.1.1 Designated sites

There are five statutory designated sites within 2km of the application site. This includes Stones Road Pond Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Epsom and Ashted Commons SSSI, Ashted Common National Nature Reserve (NNR), Epsom Common Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Horton Country Park LNR. The closest site is Epsom Common LNR which is located approximately 420m west at its closest point. Slightly further west, the LNR falls within the boundary of the Epsom and Ashted



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Commons SSSI. The sites are designated for the range of habitats they support along with rare insects, plants and birds.

The site falls within a SSSI IRZ, however the development does not meet the criteria required for the LPA to consult with Natural England and therefore no further action is necessary.

There are no Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCIs) or Wildlife Trust reserves within the 1km search area.

### 3.1.2 European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) Licences

There are no EPSM licences which have been granted for bats within the 2km buffer.

### 3.1.3 Habitat connectivity

The application site is within an urban area however there are local parks and open spaces close by. The Fair Green open space is located directly opposite the property with scattered mature trees and some of properties in the local area have notable rear garden with mature shrubs and trees. All of these features could be used by foraging and commuting bats.

## 3.2 Survey results

A detailed external and internal inspection of the house was undertaken. The findings of the survey are discussed below and depicted in the photographs in **Tables 2 – 3**.

### 3.2.1 External inspection

The residential property was a two-storey detached house with a pitched pantile gable roof. It had uPVC double glazed windows and doors. There was a more recent extension on the eastern end which was set back on both storeys on the rear elevation and infilled with a single storey glass conservatory. On the front, the extension had been integrated into main roof and the ground floor included an integrated garage.

The rear of property was covered with painted render which did not contain any cracks or crevices that would be suitable to support roosting bats. The extension had uPVC soffits and the remainder of the house had white painted wooden soffits. The passage way at the western end was partially covered with plastic corrugated sheeting.

The front of the property was partly rendered and partly covered with white uPVC weatherboarding. Similar to the rear, there were painted wooden soffits on the original part of the property and uPVC on the extension. There was a gap in the soffits at the junction between the house and the extension, however this appeared to be covered with a mesh.

Overall, the roof tiles were in a good state of repair with no missing, broken or slipped tiles that would have potential to support roosting bats. The apex of the roof was covered with domed ridge tiles which were well sealed throughout. The single chimneystack was in good condition and the junction between the chimneystack and roof tiles was well sealed with tightly fitted lead flashing. The soffits were all well fitted throughout. The brickwork on the gable ends was all in good condition.

A wooden summerhouse was present in the rear garden. The summerhouse was of typical construction with wooden panel walls and a pitched felt roof. The roof was well fitted and there were no features of potential value for roosting bats.

**Table 2:** External inspection photographs

	
<p><b>Photograph 1:</b> Front elevation of 24 West Hill</p>	<p><b>Photograph 2:</b> Rear elevation.</p>
	
<p><b>Photograph 3:</b> Well fitted soffits on eastern elevation.</p>	<p><b>Photograph 4:</b> Covered walkway on western elevation.</p>
	
<p><b>Photograph 5:</b> Chimney with well fitted lead flashing.</p>	<p><b>Photograph 6:</b> Summerhouse in rear garden.</p>

**Internal inspection**

The property contained two roof voids which were both accessible for inspection from loft hatches. The main void measured approximately 7.5m long x 6.5m wide x 1.8m tall with an attic room truss formation. The space was boarded throughout and predominantly empty which allowed a thorough inspection to be undertaken. Mineral wool insulation was present in the bays and the tiles were lined with bitumen felt. The central chimneystack ran through the loft space and all the brickwork was in good condition, along with the exposed brickwork interior walls. No cracks or crevices were observed that could support roosting bats.

The second void was accessed off the bedroom and was 3.4m long x 4m wide x 1.2m tall. The timber rafters and purlins were all in good condition and the bitumen felt lining was all intact throughout. The loft space was boarded and also empty which allowed a thorough inspection.

No bats or signs of bats were observed in either of the voids.

**Table 3:** Internal inspection photographs

	
<p><b>Photograph 1:</b> Inside main loft void.</p>	<p><b>Photograph 2:</b> Main loft void.</p>
	
<p><b>Photograph 3:</b> Roof void over extension.</p>	<p><b>Photograph 4:</b> More recent timber rafters &amp; purlins.</p>

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## 4 ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 Discussion of findings

The application site, whilst in an urban location on a busy main road, is close to small pockets of nearby potential foraging and roosting habitat.

No bats or evidence of bats were recorded during the inspection of the building, which included a detailed and methodical search of all accessible external and internal areas.

The structure of the building contained two roof voids that would be suitable to support roosting bats. However, the building materials were tightly sealed throughout, with no potential roosting features or potential access points for bats recorded during the external inspection and no evidence of roosting bats recorded during the internal inspection. Therefore, the building was assessed as having **negligible** potential to support roosting bats.

### 4.2 Potential impacts

The property had **negligible** potential to support roosting bats and, therefore, there will be no direct impacts to bats associated with the proposed works. However, the proposed construction of the new flats will require new roofing materials and all modern roofing membranes are known to have deleterious effects on bats (Waring et al., 2013<sup>6</sup>). Therefore, recommendations regarding suitable roofing materials to avoid impacts to bats are provided in this report.

The area around the application site has low potential to support foraging and commuting bats and therefore the works could result in disturbance and disruption to foraging and commuting bats through night-time working and lighting.

### 4.3 Recommendations for Mitigation

#### 4.3.1 Precautionary approach

The property has negligible potential to support roosting bats. There is potential for bats to be in the local area and therefore, in the unlikely event that bats are encountered during the proposed works, all works must cease immediately and a licensed bat ecologist must be contacted. It would be necessary to undertake consultation with Natural England in order to agree a lawful way to proceed with the remaining works.

#### 4.3.2 Roofing membranes

It is recommended that the roof of the new properties should seek to use bitumen felt (Type 1F) or timber sarking for the lining of the roof voids and avoid Breathable Roofing Membrane (BRM). BRM can cause bat mortality through entanglement. This precautionary measure removes the risk to any bats that could find and utilise the roof of the new properties.

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<sup>6</sup> Waring, S. D., Essah, E. A., Gunnell, K., Bonser, R. C. H. (2013) *Double Jeopardy: The Potential for Problems when Bats Interact with Breathable Roofing Membranes in the United Kingdom*. *Architecture and Environment* 1(1): 1-13.

### 4.3.3 Sensitive lighting

Lighting should be kept to a minimum and follow guidance from the Bat Conservation Trust 'Artificial lighting and wildlife' (2018)<sup>7</sup>. This includes low level, hooded and downcast lights with timers, and narrow spectrum light sources that emit minimal ultra-violet light with a peak higher than 550nm, and avoiding the use of the white and blue wavelengths (see **Appendix C**).

## 4.4 General mitigation – Nesting birds

It should be noted that the building has potential to support nesting birds. Demolition of the building should be undertaken between September and February (inclusive) to avoid the breeding bird season. If this is not possible and works take place between March and the end of August, an ecologist should check potential nesting habitat immediately before works. Any active nests identified must be retained in situ with a suitable buffer until the ecologist has confirmed that the chicks have fledged and the nest is no longer active.

## 4.5 Ecological enhancements

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity where possible when determining planning applications. The development plans should maximise opportunities for enhancement, in order to achieve a net increase in biodiversity. This is in accordance with the NERC Act (2006) which requires that “*every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.*”

It is recommended that the following enhancements are considered in the final development of the design:

- The installation of bat and bird boxes around the site; and
- The inclusion of native trees and shrubs should additional landscaping be undertaken (see **Appendix D** for planting ideas).

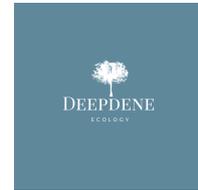
## 5 CONCLUSION

This report is based on an ecological desk study and survey undertaken in February 2021. The property at 24 West Hill was found to have negligible potential to support roosting bats and no further surveys are considered necessary. There is low potential for bats to be in the local area and therefore mitigation has been recommended to minimise any potential impacts. This would therefore ensure that the favourable conservation status of bats will be maintained in the local area.

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<sup>7</sup> Bat Conservation Trust & ILP, 2018. *Bats and artificial lighting in the UK: Bats and the Built Environment Series*. Institution of Lighting Professionals.





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## Appendix B - Summary of Relevant Legislation

All British bats are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through inclusion in Schedule 5. They are also included in Schedule II of The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (2017) which transpose Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (“EC Habitats Directive”) which defines European protected species of animals.

Bat species are afforded further protection by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000; and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Under the above pieces of legislation, it is an offence to:

- kill, injure or take an individual;
- possess any part of an individual either alive or dead;
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place or structure used by these species for shelter, rest, protection or breeding;
- intentionally or recklessly disturb these species whilst using any place of shelter or protection; or
- deliberate disturb in such a way as to be likely to impair their ability to:
  - survive, breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or
  - in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
  - to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong;
  - keep (possess), transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, any live or dead bat, or any part of, or anything derived from a bat.

For any proposed works that could result in an unlawful activity in relation to bats (e.g. damage to a bat roost), it is possible to obtain a European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licence or Bat Mitigation Class Licence, to allow the works to proceed lawfully. A licence will only be issued following appropriate surveys and mitigation and only if Natural England are satisfied that all of the following three tests are met:

- The proposal is for ‘preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment’;
- There is no satisfactory alternative; and
- The action authorised by the license will not be detrimental to the maintenance of bat populations at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

A bat roost is defined as “the resting place of a bat” (Bat Conservation Trust, 2017). More generally, a roost can be considered to be “any structure or place, which any wild bat uses for shelter or protection.”

## National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) July 2018

The NPPF aims to minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity. Chapter 15 ‘*Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*’ details what local planning policies should consider with regard to planning applications.



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Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- 170 a)** protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
- 170 d)** minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
- 174 b)** promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity;
- 175 a)** if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused; and
- 175 d)** development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.

## Appendix C Mitigation details

### Bat boxes

- Bat boxes could be installed on retained trees or attached to the new properties. For example, a Schwegler 2F double-fronted bat box (see below).
- It should be positioned in a shady position, 3-5m above ground level, and face in a south/south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance.



### Roost access tiles or bat tubes

Integral bespoke bat roosting features should be installed on the new properties. This could include the use of roost access tiles onto the roof of the property to allow access by bats to the crevice between the roof tiles and the lining underneath.



### Sensitive lighting

Lighting should be kept to a minimum and follow guidance from the Bat Conservation Trust '*Bats and artificial lighting in the UK*' (2018)<sup>8</sup>. This includes:

- Direct any task lighting used during construction away from trees and hedgerows;
- Set any necessary security lighting on short timers (e.g. 1 minute) with a sensitivity to large moving objects only;
- Directional lighting or shielding such as hoods or cowls should be used to avoid light being directed at the sky or towards the boundary vegetation;

<sup>8</sup> Bat Conservation Trust & ILP, 2018. *Bats and artificial lighting in the UK: Bats and the Built Environment Series*. Institution of Lighting Professionals.

- Limit lighting times to provide dark periods;
- LED luminaires are preferred due to the lower intensity, sharp 'cut-off', colour rendition and dimming capability;
- All luminaires should lack UV elements and metal halide fluorescent sources should not be used;
- Avoid white and blue wavelengths of the light spectrum and keep the brightness of the lamps as low as feasibly possible; and
- Carefully consider the height of columns to avoid light spill.

## Appendix D Wildlife Friendly Planting

(Natural England, 2008. Gardening with Wildlife in Mind. London: Natural England)

Native and wildlife friendly shrubs	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Shrubby cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Alder buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis × stenophylla</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Black currant	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>
Butcher's-broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Cowberry	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Cross-leaved heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>
New Zealand holly	<i>Olearia macrodonta</i>
Daphne	<i>Daphne odora</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracanthus angustifolia</i>
Flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Japanese quince	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Mexican orange	<i>Choisya ternata</i>
Mezereon	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>
Midland hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>
Portugal laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Purple willow	<i>Salix purpurea</i>
Snowy mespilus	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>

Native and wildlife friendly trees	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i> agg.
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Common alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Large-leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wild service-tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>