



Homes and Communities Agency

**Colt International, New Lane,
Havant**

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

February 2017

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Executive Summary

Contents	Summary
Site Location and Proposals	- The site is located on the corner of New Lane and Bartons Road within the Havant Borough, Hampshire, centred on OS Grid Reference SU 72617 08008. The proposed development site covers a total area of approximately 3.35 hectares. - The site falls within Havant Borough, and as such, any potential development must be considered under the Havant Borough Core strategy 2011-2026. - Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is located approximately 1.93km to the south of the site. Planning conditions pertinent to the protection of the AONB are set out within Policy CS12 of the Havant Borough Core strategy 2011-2026. - Specific development proposals for the site have not been set, however the final development is intended to be a mix of residential (comprising at least 50% starter homes) and commercial units, contributing to the regeneration of the local area.
This Survey(s)	An extended Phase 1 habitat assessment to classify habitats, and identify evidence or potential for protected and notable species or habitats.
Results	- The site predominantly comprises bare ground in the form of hard standing, with small areas of amenity grassland. Four buildings are present onsite, the largest being the main factory building which dominates the centre of the site. Trees border the southern and western site boundaries, and small patches of dense scrub are present in the western area of the site. - A number of large holes were identified on a steep bank running down from the western car park, created by foxes. - Building 2 (B2) has a number of external roosting features and is considered to have moderate suitability (BCT, 2016) for roosting bats. - Two mature oak trees identified in the north-eastern corner of the site (T1 and T2) have a small number of suitable roosting features and are considered to have low suitability (BCT, 2016) for roosting bats. - Anecdotal accounts from current employees on the site suggest that birds have previously used the roof of the main factory building to nest.
Recommendations for Further Survey	- Supervised hand excavation of the confirmed fox den on the grass bank towards the west of the site. - One dusk emergence and one dawn return survey of Building 2. - Pre-commencement survey for nesting birds if the beginning of works coincides with the breeding bird season which runs from March-September inclusive.
Recommendations	- Where possible, all trees bordering the site and T1 and T2 should be retained and protected with an appropriate buffer. If it is not possible to retain T1 and T2, these trees should be removed using soft-felling techniques. - Enhancement of the site through sympathetic, species rich planting schemes as part of the landscaping plan.



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

WYG was commissioned by the Homes and Communities Agency in December 2016 to complete ecological surveys as part of a multi-disciplinary tender for a proposed development along New Lane, Havant, which is currently occupied by Colt International and hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The site location is shown in Figure 1.

An initial walkover survey to identify potential constraints to development was completed on the 8th November 2016 and followed up with an extended Phase 1 habitat survey following JNCC (2010) methodology on the 18th January 2017. Both surveys were carried out by Max Ward GradCIEEM, Assistant Ecologist. This report was prepared by Max Ward and is informed by data collected during the surveys as well as data gathered through an extensive desk study using aerial imagery, the MAGIC service, and through studying the biodiversity records for the local area around the site (Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre).

1.2 Site Location

The proposed development site is situated within the Havant Borough and is bordered by New Lane, Martin Road and Bartons Road, centred on OS Grid Reference SU 72617 08008. The site comprises a large, active factory building surrounded by hard standing and amenity grassland, with several mature trees bordering the southern and western boundaries. New Lane runs along the eastern boundary, Martin Road to the west, and Bartons Road along the northern boundary. The site covers a total area of approximately 3.35 hectares and is surrounded by both industrial and residential areas to the north, south and west, whilst arable fields are located to the east. The habitats recorded onsite during the survey are presented in Figure 2.

1.3 Development Proposals

Development proposals were not confirmed at the time of writing, however it is understood that the over-arching objective is to secure outline planning consent for a development that comprises a mixture of residential (containing at least 50% starter home units) and commercial units contributing to the regeneration of the local area.

1.4 Survey & Reporting Objectives

The ecological investigation undertaken by WYG included the following objectives:



- A desk study to obtain existing information on statutory and non-statutory sites of nature conservation interest, and records of protected/notable species within the site and its surroundings;
- An extended Phase 1 habitat survey involving a walkover of the site to record habitat types and dominant vegetation, invasive species and a reconnaissance survey for evidence of protected and or notable fauna or habitats;
- An external bat roost assessment of buildings and trees; and
- An assessment of the potential ecological constraints to the proposed works and recommendations for further survey, avoidance, mitigation and enhancement, where appropriate.



2.0 Planning Policy & Legislation

2.1 National Planning Policy

2.1.1 National Planning Policy Framework

Following the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012, *Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation* (2005) has been withdrawn. However, *ODPM 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System* (the guidance document that accompanied PPS9) has not been withdrawn and, where more detailed guidance is required than is given within the NPPF, local planning authorities will continue to rely on *ODPM 06/2005*.

This guidance requires local planning authorities to take account of the conservation of protected species when determining planning applications and makes the presence of a protected species a material consideration when assessing a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat.

In the case of European Protected Species such as bats, planning policy emphasises that strict statutory provisions apply (including the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)*), to which a planning authority must have due regard.

Where developments requiring planning permission are likely to impact upon protected species it is necessary that protected species surveys are undertaken and submitted to meet the requirements of paragraph 98 and 99 of *ODPM Circular 06/2005* which states that:

'The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat.'

...It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision.'

Paragraph 84 of the document also refers to habitats and species of principal importance in England as follows:



'The potential effects of a development, on habitats or species listed as priorities in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), and by Local Biodiversity Partnerships, together with policies in the England Biodiversity Strategy are capable of being a material consideration in the preparation of regional spatial strategies and local development documents and the making of planning decisions.'

General guidance within the body of the NPPF which are also potentially relevant to the possible presence of bats at the site includes the following statements:

"The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;*
- recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;*
- minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures."*

"Local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged."

"When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:

- If significant harm 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."*

2.1.2 Biodiversity 2020

Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services replaces the previous *UK Biodiversity action Plan* and sets national targets to be achieved. The intent of *Biodiversity 2020*, however, is much broader than the protection and enhancement of less common species, and is meant to embrace the wider countryside as a whole.

The priority species and habitats considered under Biodiversity 2020 are those detailed under Section 41 of the NERC Act (as detailed below).



Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) identify habitats and species conservation priorities at a local level (typically at the County level), and are usually drawn up by a consortium of local Government organisations and conservation charities. Although no-longer accountable at a national level, many are still managed and implemented at a local level.

2.2 Local Planning Policy

As the site is situated within the Havant Borough, the relevant planning policy pertaining to the site is contained within the Havant Borough Adopted Core Strategy 2011-2026.

Policy CS11: Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough states that planning permission for development within the Borough will be granted when it:

- *'Protects and where possible enhances the borough's statutory and non-statutory designated landscape, habitats and features of biological, hydrological or geological interest... Achieved by appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures;*
- *Has particular regard to the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations within the borough:*
 - *Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar.*
 - *Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves.*
 - *Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature reserves (LNR), other Ancient Woodland;*
- *'Supports an ongoing programme of survey of habitats and species...'*
- *'Protected wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors to prevent the fragmentation of existing habitats and to allow species... to respond to the impacts of climate change by making provision for habitat adaptation.'*

The Core Strategy 2011-2026 asserts that special regard must be given to the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), which sits approximately 1.93km south of the application site. Policy CS12 Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) states that development will be permitted where it:

- *'Carefully assesses the impact of individual proposals, and their cumulative effect, on the Chichester Harbour AONB, and its setting';*



- *'Is appropriate to the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area or is desirable for the understanding and enjoyment of the area';*
- *'Conserves and enhances the special qualities of the Chichester Harbour AONB (as defined in the Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan)';*
- *'Provides mitigation of any detrimental effects including where appropriate the improvement of existing damaged landscapes relating to the proposal.'*

Furthermore, Policy DM8 Conservation, Protection and Enhancement of Existing Natural Features states that development will only be permitted where it:

- *'Protects natural features of nature conservation and/or amenity importance on the site, for example trees, woodlands, hedgerows, soils, streams, stream corridors, springs, ditches or ponds from damage, destruction and a deterioration in quality';*
- *'Sympathetically incorporates existing features into the overall design of the scheme including measures taken to ensure their continued survival';*
- *'Provides new landscape works that integrate successfully with the local environment and existing natural features, using local materials and plant species and making provision for future maintenance of new landscape works associated with new developments';*
- *'Ensures sequences of greenspaces are maintained and protects the attractiveness and visual amenity of all green open spaces that contribute to the identity of the borough.'*

2.3 Legislation

2.3.1 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

This is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in the UK. This legislation is the chief means by which the Bern Convention (1982) and the Birds Directive (1979) are implemented in the UK. Since it was first introduced, the Act has been amended several times and includes the requirement to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) of particular importance to birds.

The Act makes it an offence to (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) intentionally:

- kill, injure, or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use; or



- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

In addition, the Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5;
- interfere with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.

The Act also prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking wild animals.

Bird species listed in Schedule 1 of the Act receive further protection which makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb these species while building a nest or in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or to disturb dependent young of such a bird.

Finally, the Act also makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:

- intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, or any seed or spore attached to any such wild plant;
- unless an authorised person, intentionally uproot any wild plant not included in Schedule 8;
- sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess (for the purposes of trade), any live or dead wild plant included in Schedule 8, or any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant.

Following all amendments to the Act, a total of 154 species of animal, including several mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates are protected under Schedule 5. Schedule 8 contains 185 protected species of flora, including higher plants, bryophytes and fungi and lichens. A comprehensive and up-to-date list of these species can be obtained from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) website.

Part 14 of the Act makes it unlawful to plant or otherwise to grow in the wild any plant which is listed in Part II of Schedule 9.

Appendix A provides a comprehensive list of plant species listed in this schedule. It is recommended that plant material of these species is disposed of as bio-hazardous waste, and these plants should not be used in planting schemes.



2.3.2 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) originally came into force in 2010 and were updated on 16th August 2012 to ensure the various provisions of Directive 92/43/EC (the Habitats Directive) are transposed in a clear manner. These regulations are predominantly aimed at the conservation of habitats and species other than birds and complement the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I or II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission. These sites, if ratified by the European Commission, are then designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). The Regulations also apply to areas designated under the EC Wild Birds Directive as Special Protection Areas (SPA's). The 2012 amendments include that public bodies help preserve, maintain and re-establish habitats for wild birds.

The Regulations also make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 5 (see Appendix B).

2.3.3 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 41 (S41) of this Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list (in consultation with Natural England) of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal (e.g. planning) functions. The S41 list includes 65 habitats of principal importance and 1,150 species of principal importance.

2.3.4 Protection of Badgers Act 1992

The main legislation protecting badgers in England and Wales is the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992* (the 1992 Act). Under the 1992 Act it is an offence to: wilfully kill, injure, take or attempt to kill, injure or take a badger; dig for a badger; interfere with a badger sett by, damaging a sett or any part thereof, destroying a sett, obstructing access to a sett, causing a dog to enter a sett or disturbing a badger while occupying a sett. The 1992 Act defines a badger sett as: "any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger".



3.0 Methodology

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 Local Records Centre

Wildlife information was provided by Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC), the ecological records centre for Hampshire, regarding nature conservation designations and protected and notable species within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development site.

The data search included:

- Non-statutory nature conservation designations, such as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation;
- Records of protected species, such as reptiles, great crested newts and bats; and
- Records of notable species, such as those listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006.

3.1.2 Online Resources

The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside database (MAGIC) was utilised to gather details of statutory designated sites within 2km of the site, and to access the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone tool.

3.2 Field Surveys

An extended Phase 1 habitat survey was completed on the 18th January 2017 by Assistant Ecologist Max Ward GradCIEEM. All areas of the site were investigated including those parts that are not expected to be affected directly by the works but that may be impacted indirectly.

3.2.1 Habitats

The habitat types within the site were noted during the walkover survey in accordance with the categories specified for a Phase 1 habitat survey (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2010). Dominant plant species were recorded for each habitat present



3.2.2 Protected and Notable Species

The site was inspected for evidence of and its potential to support protected or notable species, especially those listed under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, the Countryside & Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 or local Biodiversity Action Plans.

The following species were considered:

Great Crested Newts

The site was appraised for its suitability to support great crested newts (GCN). The assessment was based on guidance outlined in the *Herpetofauna Workers' Manual* (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2003) and the *Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook* (Langton, Beckett & Foster, 2001).

Reptiles

The site was appraised for its suitability to support reptiles. The assessment was based on guidance outlined in the *Herpetofauna Workers' Manual* (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2003).

Bats

All structures and trees on and immediately off-site were assessed externally from ground level, for their suitability to support breeding, resting and hibernating bats. In addition to this, the site was assessed in all areas for its potential to support foraging and commuting bats. The assessment of all habitats and roosting features was carried out using survey methods based on those outlined in *Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines 3rd edition* (Collins, 2016) and *Bat Mitigation Guidelines* (English Nature, 2004).

Dormice

The site was appraised for its suitability to support dormice. The assessment was based on guidance outlined in the *Dormouse Conservation Handbook* (Bright *et al.*, 2006).

Badgers

The site was surveyed for evidence of badger setts or other badger activity such as paths, latrines or signs of foraging. Methodologies used and any setts recorded were classified according to published



criteria (Harris, Cresswell & Jefferies, 1989). Evidence of badger was investigated for up to 50m outside of the site boundaries where access allowed in accordance with CIEEM's *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal* (CIEEM, 2015).

Otters

Water courses on site were assessed for their suitability to support otters. This assessment was based on guidance outlined in Chanin, P. (2003) *Monitoring the otter*.

Water Voles

With reference to methods set out in the *Water Vole Mitigation Handbook* (Dean *et al*, 2016), an assessment of waterbodies within and adjacent to the site was undertaken. The survey aimed to determine the suitability of waterbodies to support water voles and a search for evidence of activity was undertaken, including droppings, latrines, burrows, footprints and feeding lawns.

Other Species

The site was also appraised for its suitability to support other protected or notable fauna including mammals, birds and invertebrates in accordance with the CIEEM's *Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal* (2013). Evidence of any current or historical presence of such species was recorded.

3.2.3 Invasive Species

The site was searched for evidence of invasive plant species, such as Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*), wall cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*), and pontic rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*).

3.3 Limitations

Due to the protected nature of the species' and the potential for persecution, HBIC do not return records relating to badgers or hazel dormouse. As such, no desk study data is presented for these species in this report. As the site and the 50m surrounding area was thoroughly surveyed for signs of badger activity and overall suitability for badger, and no suitable habitat for hazel dormouse was present, the lack of local records is not considered a significant limitation to the findings of the survey.

To determine likely presence or absence of protected species usually requires multiple visits at suitable times of the year. As a result, this survey focuses on assessing the potential of the site to



support species of note, which are considered to be of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity with reference to the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF, 2012), especially those given protection under UK or European wildlife legislation.

This report cannot be considered a comprehensive assessment of the ecological interest of the site. However, it does provide an assessment of the ecological interest present on the day of the visit and highlights areas where further survey work may be recommended.

The details of this report will remain valid for a period of two years (until January 2019). Beyond this period, if works have not yet been started, it is recommended that a review of the ecological conditions is undertaken.

4.0 Baseline Conditions

4.1 Statutory Designated Sites

Chichester Harbour AONB is situated approximately 1.93km to the south of the site. The 74.2km² area was granted AONB status due to having a 'unique landscape' including mudflats and saltmarsh habitats which support up to 55,000 wintering wading birds and wildfowl, making it valuable for both nature conservation, education and recreation.

HBIC returned no other records of statutory designated sites within 2km of the application site. Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA and Portsmouth Harbour SPA sit approximately 3.3km and 8.0km to the south and south-west of the application site respectively.

4.2 Non-Statutory Designated Sites

HBIC returned records of 16 non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the application site, all of which are designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Table 1).

Table 1: Non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the application site.

Designation	Site Name	Distance & Direction	Criteria for Selection
SINC	Barton's Copse & the Slip	0.38km NW	Ancient semi-natural woodland. Pasture woodland and wooded commons of considerable biological and historical interest.
SINC	Battins Copse	0.62km E	Ancient semi-natural woodland.
SINC	High Lawn	0.77km NW	Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.
SINC	Great Copse, Havant	0.78km NW	Ancient semi-natural woodland.
SINC	Wakefords Copse, Havant	0.79km N	Ancient semi-natural woodland.
SINC	Southleigh Forest	1.01km W	Pasture woodland and wooded commons of considerable biological and historical interest.
SINC	Lower Beacon Field	1.03km N	Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.



Designation	Site Name	Distance & Direction	Criteria for Selection
SINC	Thicket Lawn	1.03km NE	Pasture woodland and wooded commons of considerable biological and historical interest.
SINC	Thicket Bottom Woods & Lake	1.06km NW	Ancient semi-natural woodland.
SINC	Hammond's Lands Copse	1.1km N	Ancient semi-natural woodland.
SINC	Thicket Bottom	1.23km NW	Pasture woodland and wooded commons of considerable biological and historical interest.
SINC	Oaklands Woodland	1.48km NW	Ancient semi-natural woodland. Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.
SINC	Oaklands Meadows 1 & 2	1.55km NW	Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland. Grasslands which have become impoverished through lack of management, but which retain sufficient elements of relic unimproved grassland to enable recovery. Supports the following notable species: <i>Potentilla anglica</i> (trailing tormentil) <i>Salix aurita</i> (eared willow).
SINC	Middle Clearing	1.85km NE	Ancient semi-natural woodland.
SINC	Havant Thicket	1.95km N	Other woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving. Other semi-natural woodland comprising important community types of restricted distribution in the county. Pasture woodland and wooded commons of considerable biological and historical interest. Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.



Designation	Site Name	Distance & Direction	Criteria for Selection
			Areas of heathland which are afforested but retain significant remnants of heathland vegetation which would enable recovery. Supports the following notable species: <i>Argynnis paphia</i> (Silver-washed fritillary) <i>Moma alpium</i> (scarce Merveille du Jour).
SINC	Warblington Castle Farm East D	1.99km S	Regularly supports a significant population of dark-bellied Brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>) which has restricted distribution or has substantially declined in population or range.

4.3 Habitats

The site predominantly comprises bare ground in the form of hardstanding, with small areas of amenity grassland. Small areas of dense scrub are established near to the site boundaries, whilst mature trees border the southern and eastern boundaries of the site. Four buildings are present around the site, the largest being the main factory which dominates the majority of the site area.

4.3.1 Bare Ground

The majority of the site is made up of bare ground in the form of hardstanding. A front facing car park forms the eastern area of the site, whilst a large main car park forms the western part of the site. A connecting road runs between the two parking areas along the southern area of the site, passing the main building (Figure 2). All areas of bare ground were maintained in good condition with no signs of colonisation by plants (Plate 1).

Plate 1: Bare Ground in the form of hard standing forming the western area of the site



4.3.2 Amenity Grassland

The majority of grassland on the site was intensively managed and maintained for aesthetic purposes with low floral diversity (Figure 2). The areas of amenity grassland were dominated by perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), with small amounts of greater plantain (*Plantago major*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*) (Plate 2).

Plate 2: Areas of amenity grassland on the eastern site boundary



4.3.3 Improved Grassland

A steep bank runs down from the western car park to an area of amenity grassland running along the western elevation of the factory building (Figure 2). This area of grassland, whilst dominated by the same species as the amenity grassland (see Section 4.3.2) was less intensively managed (Plate 3). A number of recently dug holes were present towards the centre of the bank (TN1, Figure 2), created by foxes (Plate 4).

Plate 3: Steep improved grassland bank adjacent to western elevation of the factory



Plate 4: Holes towards centre of improved grassland bank created by foxes



4.3.4 Dense Scrub

Small areas of dense scrub dominated by bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) were present around the edges of the western car park and to the north of the improved grassland bank (Figure 2, Plate 5).

Plate 5: Dense bramble scrub located on the northern site boundary



4.3.5 Running Water

Three running water features were identified within and immediately adjacent to the site boundary during the survey.

A section of a fast running, surface water drain lined with concrete was identified in the south-eastern corner of the application site (TN2, Figure 2). The water within the drain was approximately 30cm deep, and flowed mainly offsite.

An inaccessible slow flowing stream was identified immediately off the southern site boundary behind the tree line (TN3, Figure 2). The stream was severely blocked at many points, and large sections were dry.

A concrete, surface water drain was identified at the base of the steep improved grassland bank running from south to north. Very little water was present within the drain (<8cm) and the feature was slow flowing (TN4, Figure 2).

4.3.6 Buildings

Four buildings were identified onsite (refer to Figure 2 for building numbers).

Building 1 (B1)

B1, the main factory building, dominates the centre of the site. The building comprises a main concrete structure, with numerous later extensions added on. The main part of the factory is constructed with a pitched corrugated metal and composite roof (Plate 6), whilst the reception/office area was constructed from concrete with a flat concrete roof (Plate 7). The building was found to be in good condition on all elevations, with no visible damage to either the roof or the exterior walls.

Plate 6: Corrugated metal roof with composite skylights of the main factory building



Plate 7: Front (eastern) elevation of Building 1 constructed from concrete with a flat roof



Building 2 (B2)

B2 is a small wooden structure with a pitched asbestos roof located to the north of the Building 1, previously used as a recreation building but has since fallen into disrepair. The building was found to be in a deteriorated condition on all elevations with damage to the exterior and roof (Plate 8).

Plate 8: Southern elevation of Building 2 showing damage to the exterior



Building 3 (B3)

B3 is a small, metal structure with a pitched metal roof. The building is used for storage and was found to be in a good condition on all elevations with very little damage to the exterior (Plate 9).

Plate 9: Northern elevation of Building 3



Building 4 (B4)

B4 is a small, brick and render building with a flat composite roof. The building was in generally good condition on all elevations, with a small number of gaps present in the wooden window surrounds (Plate 10).

Plate 10: Southern elevation of Building 3 showing damage on the window surrounds

4.3.7 Scattered Trees

The southern and western boundaries of the application site are bordered by a mix of several immature and mature trees, including ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), oak (*Quercus robur*), conifer (*Pinophyta sp.*) and poplar (*Populus sp.*) (Figure 2, TL1). Two mature oak trees were identified in the north-eastern corner of the site on the edge of the front car parking area (Figure 2, T1, T2). Assessments of the trees identified during the survey are contained in Section 4.4.2 Bats.

4.4 Protected & Notable Species

4.4.1 Badgers

Desk Study

Due to the potential for persecution, HBIC do not return records for badgers. This is discussed in Section 3.3 Limitations.

Field Surveys

The site is dominated by hardstanding and is isolated from suitable habitat for badgers. Despite this, the presence of holes along the steep bank running down from the car park in the western part of the site were of sufficient size to have been created by badgers and fresh kick-out was present on both survey visits. Despite this, due to the presence of a clear print (Plate 11) and the absence of any signs to indicate badger presence such as hair, dung, snuffle holes or latrine pits, it was considered

more likely that these holes are attributed to fox activity on the site. Camera trapping was used to confirm that foxes are present on the site and using the holes.

Plate 11: Print identified on kick-out next to a hole on the steep bank alongside a stock image of a fox print.



In order to confirm the presence or likely absence of badgers in this area of the site, a survey of Bartons Copse (located approximately 140m north of the site) was completed. No signs of badger were found during the woodland survey. As such, it is not considered likely that the species is using the site at this time and the site is considered to have **low potential** for badgers. To further support this assessment a camera trap was deployed onsite for five nights, focused on the holes on the bank. Several images of foxes were captured around and coming out of these holes, showing that badgers are not present in this area.

4.4.2 Bats

Desk Study

Up to a total of fifteen bat species (including four indeterminate species-groups) were returned through the data search although not all of these relate to roosts; these are summarised in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Bat records within the 2km data search area

Common Name	Scientific Name	No. of Records	Nearest Record to Site (km)	Comments
Pipistrelle sp.	<i>Pipistrellus</i> sp.	18	0.7km, N	Field record within residential area of Havant
Bat Sp.	<i>Chiroptera</i> sp.	8	0.6km, N	Field record within residential area of Havant
Natterer's	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	11	0.83, NE	Field record within woodland
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	17	0.37km, E	Field record
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	41	0.3km , SE	Field record within industrial area of Havant
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	13	0.37km, E	Field record
Brown-long eared	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	13	0.37km, E	Field record
Daubenton's	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	2	1km, NW	Field record within Staunton Country Park
Long-eared sp.	<i>Plecotus</i> sp.	4	0.8km, NE	Field record
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	29	0.37km, E	Field record
Myotis sp.	<i>Myotis</i> sp.	10	0.37km, E	Field record
Bechstein's	<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	7	0.8km, NE	Field record within woodland
Whiskered	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	3	1.5km, N	Field record within woodland
Whiskered/ Brandt's	<i>Myotis mystacinus/ brandtii</i>	5	1.2km, NW	Field record within Staunton Country Park
Nathusius' Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	2	0.84km, W	Field record within residential area of Havant
Lesser Noctule	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	2	0.37km, E	Field record



Field Surveys

Roosting bats

Buildings

Buildings 1, 3 and 4 are in good condition, with minimal opportunities for bats to roost on the building exteriors. Building 1 is in current use as part of the operations onsite and as such is subject to high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, vibration, noise and is highly lit. Building 3 is constructed of metal and has no roof void. As such the interior of this building is likely to have little suitable roosting provision for bats and is subject to significant fluctuations in temperature. Building 4 has no roof void and as such is unlikely to have suitable roosting provision in its interior. Buildings 1, 3 and 4 are considered to have ***negligible suitability*** (BCT, 2016) for bats and no further survey is recommended of these buildings.

Building 2 is significantly damaged on all elevations, with numerous wooden slats featuring holes or that are missing entirely. Closer inspection of these holes revealed a cavity between the inner and outer walls that may provide suitable roosting provision for bats. Whilst the interior of this building is unlikely to have a roof void, there are clear pathways into the building interior that bats could utilise should roosting features be present. Due to the high number of external roosting features but the likely lack of interior roosting features, Building 2 is considered to have ***moderate suitability*** (BCT, 2016) for roosting bats.

Trees

TL1

The mix of immature and mature trees bordering the southern and western site boundaries (Figure 2, TL1) featured no suitable crevices or damage suitable for roosting bats. As such these trees are considered to have ***negligible suitability*** (BCT, 2016) for roosting bats and no further survey is recommended.

T1 and T2

Two mature oak trees were identified in the north-eastern corner of the site, on the edge of the front facing car park (Figure 1, T1 & T2). Both trees featured a small number of crevices and T1 had a damaged limb that may provide suitable roosting provision for smaller bat species such as pipistrelles (Plate 12). Despite this, the trees are exposed, within a well-lit area and subject to significant disturbance from noise and vibration from the immediately adjacent roads, and the operations of the

factory building itself. As such both trees are considered to have **low suitability** (BCT, 2016) for roosting bats.

Plate 12: T1 (left) and T2 (right) located in the north-eastern corner of the site



Foraging and Commuting bats

The site is dominated by hard standing and amenity grassland and as such has little floristic diversity. Only one linear feature is present onsite (Figure 2, TL1) but this feature does not lead to suitable habitat offsite. Due to the lack of connectivity to suitable offsite habitat, and the lack of foraging resource within the site boundary, the site is considered to have **negligible suitability** (BCT, 2016) for both foraging and commuting bats, and no further bat activity survey is recommended.

4.4.3 Birds

Desk Study

A total of thirty six bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA (as amended) were returned through the data search, the majority of the records relating to breeding birds. These comprise honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*), red kite (*Milvus milvus*), marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*), hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), hobby (*Falco subbuteo*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*), little-ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*), black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*), Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*), little tern (*Sternula albifrons*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), common kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), bearded tit (*Panurus biarmicus*), cetti's warbler (*Cettia*



ceiti), Dartford warbler (*Sylvia undata*), black redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*) and common crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*).

Field Surveys

The site is dominated by hard standing and amenity grassland, with low floristic diversity and is subject to high levels of anthropogenic disturbance as a result of the continuing industrial activity onsite. Despite this, eyewitness accounts from site staff suggest that herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) regularly nest on the pitched factory roofs. In addition to this, the roofs of the factory and office building are suitable for nesting starling, house sparrow, pied wagtail and lesser black backed gull. Due to the sub-optimal habitat present on the site, but information suggesting that the site is used by nesting birds, the site is considered to have ***moderate potential*** for nesting and wintering birds.

4.4.4 Great Crested Newts

Desk Study

No records of great crested newt (*Tristurus cristatus*) were returned through the data search.

Field Surveys

No ponds were identified within 500m of the application site, and the waterbodies present onsite are not considered suitable to support great crested newts due to being isolated and exhibiting fast water flow. There are no suitable terrestrial habitats onsite for great crested newts and the site is isolated from potentially suitable habitat to the north-east (Bartons Copse) by the busy Bartons Road. As such, the site is considered to have ***negligible suitability*** for great crested newts, and this species is not considered further as part of this assessment.

4.4.5 Hazel Dormouse

Desk Study

Due to the potential for persecution, HBIC do not return records for hazel dormouse. This is discussed in Section 3.3 Limitations.

Field Surveys

The small areas of dense scrub present along the site boundaries are isolated from suitable offsite habitat. Other than these limited pockets of scrub, no suitable habitat is present to support hazel



dormouse. As such, the site is considered to have **negligible potential** for hazel dormouse and the species is not considered further as a part of this assessment.

4.4.6 Otters and Water Voles

Desk Study

No records of otter (*Lutra lutra*) or water vole (*Arvicola amphibious*) were returned through the data search.

Field Surveys

The waterbodies present onsite are not considered suitable to support either otters or water vole due to being isolated and concrete lined, with very limited potential for habitat creation on the banks and no foraging resource. As such, the site is considered to have **negligible suitability** for both otters and water vole, and these species are not considered further as part of this assessment.

4.4.7 Reptiles

Desk Study

The only species of reptile returned by HBIC was the adder (*Vipera berus*). The data search included two records dating to 2003 and 2006 within the Staunton Country Park approximately 1km north west of the site.

Field Surveys

The site is dominated by hard standing and intensively managed amenity grassland, offering no foraging or basking habitat for reptiles. The small areas of dense scrub present around the site boundaries may offer limited opportunity for hibernating reptiles, however these areas are isolated from suitable offsite habitat. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the site is considered to have **negligible potential** for reptiles, and they are not considered further as a part of this assessment.

4.4.8 Notable Plants

No notable plant species were identified onsite during the survey. Due to the site being predominantly made up of hard standing and amenity grassland dominated by perennial rye-grass, it is unlikely that any notable plant species will occur.



4.4.9 Invasive Species

Desk Study

SxBRC returned five invasive plants listed on Schedule 9 of the WCA 1981 (as amended in 2010) were returned from the data search area and these records are summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Invasive plant species records within 2km of the site

English Name	Scientific Name	Comments
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	A total of eleven records were returned for Rhododendron, recorded between 1997 and 2009. The nearest record was 0.9km to the north east of the site within woodland.
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	A single record was identified in 2009 approximately 2km to the south west of the site.
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	A total of five records were returned for Japanese knotweed, recorded between 1997 and 2005. The nearest record was 0.8km to the north west of the site within a residential area of Havant.
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	A single record was identified in 2008 approximately 1.25km to the west of the site.
Parrot's feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	A single record was identified in 1999 approximately 2km to the north west of the site.

Field Surveys

No invasive plant species were identified onsite during the survey.



5.0 Constraints & Opportunities

5.1 Planning Policy

The Havant Borough Core Strategy 2011-2026 states that consideration must be given to protecting and enhancing the conservation value of any site being considered for development wherever possible. In addition to this, all development must avoid impacting local statutory and non-statutory sites, notably including the Chichester Harbour AONB.

The site, in its current condition, is of low ecological value, and it is considered that the obligation to improve the site will be achieved by incorporating a wildlife friendly landscaping scheme including Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), using native species wherever possible. Incorporating such measures will improve links between suitable habitats and create new opportunities for wildlife through the provision of suitable foraging resource, thus fulfilling the requirements of Policy CS11 and DM8 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy 2011-2026.

5.2 Statutory and Non-Statutory Sites

The Chichester Harbour AONB is situated approximately 1.93km south of the application site. Due to the distance from the AONB, the current use of the site (which is considered to be more significant in impact than the proposed development), and the clear proposal to deliver a development of local value, whilst also increasing the ecological value of the site, the proposed development is highly unlikely to significantly negatively impact the AONB. Therefore the proposed development is considered to fully meet the criteria as set out in Policy CS12 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy 2011-2026.

Due to the proposed development causing only local impacts, it is considered highly unlikely that construction work or the operational phase of the proposed development will significantly negatively impact surrounding non-statutory designated sites. The site is situated in an industrialised and densely residential area, and as such will provide an opportunity for increased ecological value through a sympathetic landscaping scheme. As the proposed development is highly unlikely to impact either statutory or non-statutory designated sites, the proposed development is considered to meet the criteria of Policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy 2011-2026.

5.3 Habitats

The proposed development has an opportunity to enhance the site in its present condition through increasing floral diversity through a sympathetic, species rich planting scheme, implemented as a part



of a wider landscaping scheme. This would increase the suitable post-construction habitat for wildlife and fulfil the aim of enhancing the site in line with Policies CS11 and DM8 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy 2011-2026. Locally native species should be used wherever possible in order to maximise the value for wildlife without impacting on the character of the area.

5.4 Protected & Notable Species

5.4.1 Badgers

The holes found on the bank running down from the western car park were not created by badgers, supported by the evidence collected from five nights of camera trapping from the 10th to the 15th February 2017 which showed the area being used exclusively by foxes. As such, it is not considered that badgers constitute a constraint to development in this area, and badgers are highly unlikely to be present around the remainder of the site. If the foxes onsite vacate, it is possible that badgers may move in to the holes identified on the grass bank. As such a pre-commencement badger check is recommended. This should be completed no later than two months prior to works commencing to allow time for mitigation measures to be put into place if necessary.

5.4.2 Roosting Bats

Trees

In line with the requirements of Policies CS11 and DM8 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy 2011-2026, it is recommended that Trees 1 and 2 (Figure 2, T1 & T2) are retained within the landscaping plan and protected from impacts in order to safeguard potential bat roosting habitat and maintain features of ecological value within the development. If this is not possible, then the trees should be soft-felled.

Soft felling is a generic term used to describe more cautious felling approaches where cross cutting in proximity to cavities or hollows is avoided, and any sections containing cavities are lowered carefully using rope and cushioning techniques to reduce the impact of felling limbs which may have bats within cavities. The felled sections will be left on the ground (preferably for up to 48 hours, but for at least 24 hours) with the openings clear, allowing any remaining bats to escape. Split limbs that are under tension may need to be wedged open to prevent their closure when pressure is released, to avoid trapping bats.

This procedure should be conducted under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist.



The further survey recommended for roosting bats will be used to inform detailed mitigation recommendations, however the trees around the site boundaries should be retained wherever possible and protected from impacts.

Buildings

Building 2 has ***moderate suitability*** (BCT, 2016) for roosting bats. One dusk emergence and one dawn return survey is recommended in order to ascertain if roosting bats are present, what species, and to make an assessment of population size.

Following on from these surveys, mitigation and enhancement measures including the provision of artificial roosts may be necessary in order to fulfil the requirements of Policies CS11 and DM8 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy 2011-2026.

If bats are found to be roosting within the building a European protected species mitigation licence (EPSM licence) should be sought from Natural England before any development works that would otherwise impact bats or their roosts takes place.

Improving the biodiversity of the site by introducing native trees, shrubs and grassland will assist in increasing the number of invertebrates. This will consequently enhance the site for foraging bats by providing them with a sustainable food source. Wherever possible, the landscaping scheme should seek to improve habitat connectivity.

Consideration should be given within the development, to the retention/creation of wildlife corridors with sympathetic lighting using low wattage and directional lighting where possible. The Bat Conservation Trust's document 'Bats and Lighting in the UK' (Bat Conservation Trust, 2009) offers additional information on sympathetic lighting schemes and reference may be made to this document.

Bat boxes can be erected within retained trees and care should be taken to ensure that they are located in dark corridors and away from predation and/or disturbance. Consultation with an ecologist is recommended to ensure that the products and locations are suitable for the site.

5.4.3 Birds

The site is dominated by hard standing and as such has little suitable habitat to support nesting and foraging birds. Despite this, anecdotal accounts from staff currently employed at the site suggests that common gulls use the roof of the factory building for nesting.

It is recommended that any future works that will likely disturb, damage or destroy an active nest be avoided during the bird breeding season (March – September inclusive). Please note that birds can



nest outside the bird breeding season (e.g. woodpigeon) and therefore should any nests be identified or suspected to be present on site at any time, then works should cease and an ecologist contacted to attend site and provide advice on appropriate working methods.

Should site works be required during the bird breeding season (i.e. March to September inclusive) it is recommended that a suitably experienced ecologist conducts a pre-works check for nesting birds. Once complete, a 48-hour window will allow for site works to commence should no active nests be identified. Should works cease for more than seven days then an additional check for breeding birds should be repeated.

If a nesting bird is identified, the ecologist will advise on suitable working methods and exclusion zones to avoid damaging or disturbing the nest. Measures will depend on the nature of the works in that area as well as the species nesting.

There are opportunities to enhance the site for nesting birds by incorporating additional native tree and shrub planting into the landscaping proposals together with increasing hedgerow coverage. Nest boxes could also be installed on retained trees to further enhance the site for local breeding birds. Wherever possible, the landscaping scheme should seek to improve habitat connectivity between the site and surrounding landscape.

5.4.4 Notable Plants

The site appears unsuitable for notable plant species to occur; as such, no further botanical surveys are considered necessary. Enhancement of the site through planting of native species, including cultivars of such species and sympathetic landscaping will increase the overall floral diversity and richness of the site, increasing its value for wildlife in line with Policy DM8 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy 2011-2026. Further planting recommendations can be provided on request.

5.4.5 Other species

Foxes and rabbits

Foxes and rabbits are protected from cruel acts under the Wild Mammals (protection) Act 1996. This act makes it an offense for any person to mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering. It is recommended that an update survey be conducted by an ecologist prior to the proposed works so that appropriate timing or methods of working can be determined to ensure compliance with legislation and best practice. The confirmed fox den on the grass bank towards the west of the site



should be hand excavated, supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist to make sure that no foxes are harmed.



6.0 Conclusions

As a result of the findings of this extended Phase 1 habitat survey it is recommended that:

- One dusk emergence survey and one dawn return survey of Building 2 is completed between May and August;
- A pre commencement check for nesting birds is undertaken prior to construction (if within the breeding season), and any nests identified are protected *in-situ* until all young have fledged and do not return;
- The fox den on the grass bank running down from the western car park is hand excavated outside of the fox breeding season. This should be supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist to make sure no foxes are harmed and work can proceed adhering to the law.
- A pre-commencement check for badgers is undertaken no later than two months prior to works commencing onsite.
- The site is enhanced using a species-rich planting scheme as part of the landscape plan; and
- Trees 1 and 2 and tree line 1 are retained where possible and protected from construction works through the implementation of a suitable buffer zone. If it is not possible to retain Trees 1 and 2, both should be removed using soft felling techniques.



7.0 References

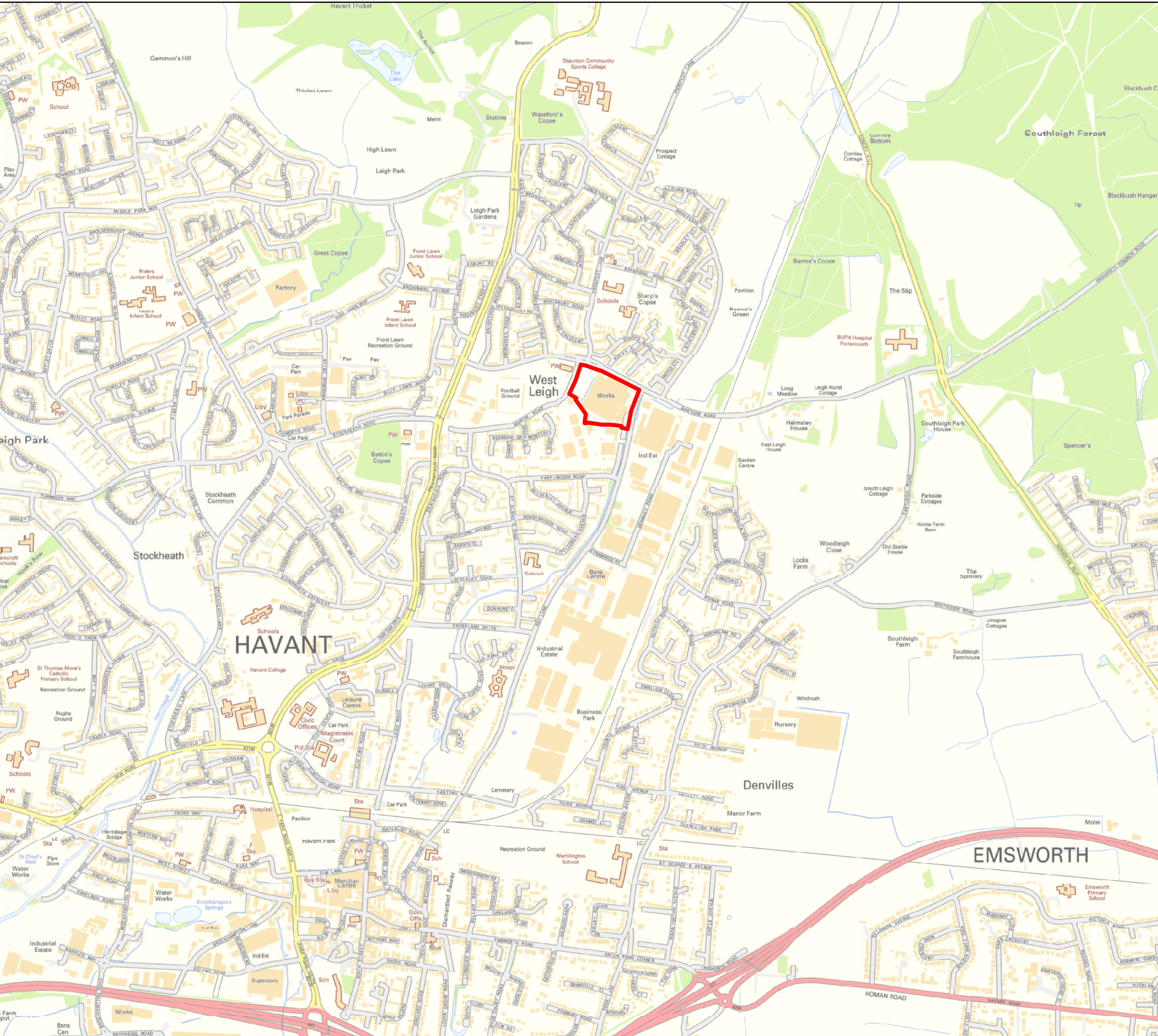
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FIGURES

Figure 1 – Site Location Plan

Figure 2 – Phase 1 Habitat Plan



Legend

— Site Boundary

0 160 320 640 Meters

The Pavilion 1st Floor
Botleigh Grange Office Campus
Hedge End
Southampton
Hampshire
SO30 2AF



creative minds safe hands

WYG Planning & Environment

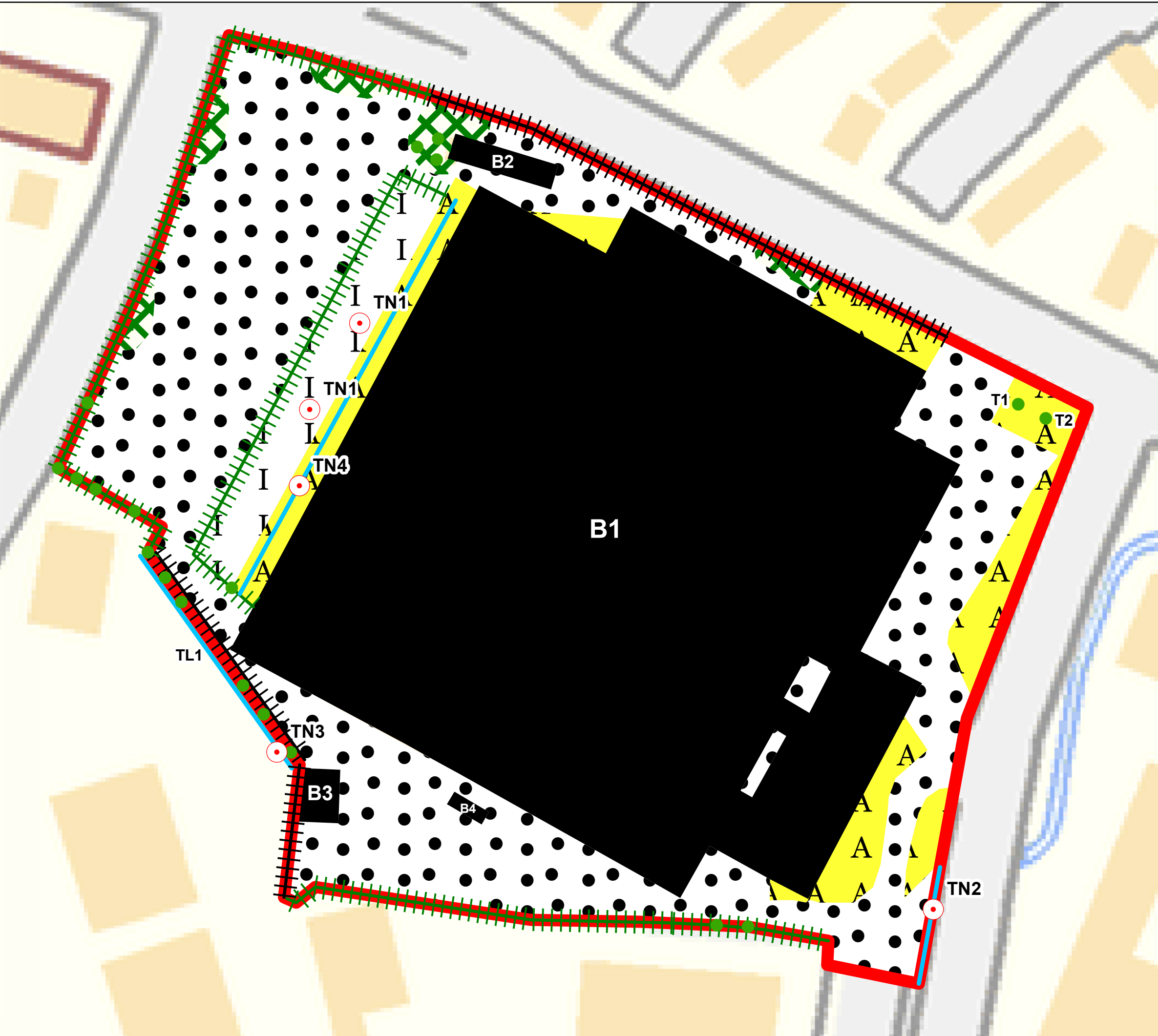
Colt International
New Lane, Havant

Site Location Plan

Project No:		Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision
A090070-182		45	94	Figure 1	

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Drawn by: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date:
MW 23/01/17	-- 23/01/17	-- 23/01/17



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Dense Scrub
- Improved Grassland
- Amenity Grassland
- Buildings
- Bare Ground
- Scattered Trees
- Running Water
- Fence
- Wall
- Target Note



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Extended Phase 1 Habitat Plan

Project No: A090070-182		Office 45	Type 94	Drawn by: Date: MW 23/01/17	Checked By: Date: LV 23/01/17	Approved By: Date: PL 09/02/17	Revision
A090070-182		45	94	Figure 2			

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APPENDIX A-

Wildlife and Countryside Act

Schedule 9 Invasive Species List



Common name	Scientific name
Perfoliate alexanders	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>
Red algae	<i>Grateloupia luxurians</i>
Variagated yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>
Yellow azalea	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Entire-leaved cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>
Himalayan cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>
Hollyberry cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>
Small-leaved cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
False Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Purple dewplant	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>
Fanwort or Carolina water-shield	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Water fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>
Hottentot fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Three-cornered garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Giant kelp	<i>Macrocystis</i> spp.
Giant knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Hybrid knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> × <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Few-flowered garlic	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Parrot's-feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Floating pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>
Duck potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Floating water primrose	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>



Common name	Scientific name
Pontic rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> × <i>Rhododendron maximum</i>
Giant rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>
Japanese rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Green seafringers	<i>Codium fragile</i>
Californian red seaweed	<i>Pilayella littoralis</i>
Hooked asparagus seaweed	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>
Japanese seaweed	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>
Laver seaweeds (except native species)	<i>Porphyra</i> spp
Australian swamp stonecrop or New Zealand pygmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>
Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Curly waterweed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Waterweeds	<i>Elodea</i> spp.