

**Clare Court, 67 Barnham Road, Barnham,
West Sussex, PO22 0EP**

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal



**For
Batcheller Monkhouse**

Report 28th January 2022



**9 Pitfold Avenue,
Haslemere, Surrey, GU27 1PN**



1.0 Background

Mrs E Bradley is proposing to develop four semi-detached properties to the rear of Clare Court with associated driveway, parking and landscaping, within an application site of approximately 0.185ha in size and is centred on OS National Grid ref SU 9558 0462. GPM Ecology was commissioned by Batcheller Monkhouse on 13th December 2021 to conduct a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site. The Arun District Council had requested the following ecological information to be presented with the planning application:

BIODIVERSITY

ALP policy ENV DM5 states development shall seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity.

Para 170(d) of the NPPF requires planning decisions to contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by providing net gains for biodiversity. Net Biodiversity Gain is an important aspect of the Environment Bill and the NPPF. Natural England provide guidance with regard to a range of Net Biodiversity Gain measures.

In the event of a planning application being made, a Biodiversity Enhancement Plan should be provided showing proposed biodiversity enhancement measures e.g. bat and bird boxes, log piles, ponds, wildflower gardens etc. (referring to Natural England Guidance). This would need to be submitted and resolved at planning application stage. A habitat survey is likely to be required to identify potential species on site and ensure they are protected.

Having looked through the Local Validation Requirements List, I would suggest that the following additional documents will be required:

Biodiversity Survey and Report

1.1 Protected Species and Wildlife Legislation

All species of bat are protected through the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended, Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) and the Habitats (EU Exit Amendment) Regulations 2019 as amended. Other European Protected Species for which this legislation relates to include dormice and great crested newts. In essence this legislation prohibits:

- *intentional disturbance or harm,*
- *reckless damage to a breeding site or resting place or a place used for shelter and protection*
- *intentionally obstructing a place used as shelter*

The badger and its sett are protected from disturbance and harm through the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (with amendments) currently provide protection to species such as widespread reptiles (such as slow-worms and grass snake) protected from *harm only* and wild birds which are protected on the nest, as well as water-voles and their burrows. Other relevant legislation includes the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, which gives some protection to native hedgerows and mammals in general have protection from cruel treatment through the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) provides legal protection to Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which are nationally important sites for nature conservation. The Habitats (EU Exit Amendment) Regulations 2019 provides protection to internationally important sites, such as Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).

1.2 Planning Guidance and Environment Bill

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, Feb 2019¹) provides guidance to Councils, to ensure protected species, statutorily (nationally protected Sites of Special Scientific Interest and internationally protected Special Areas of Conservation) and non-statutorily designated sites (e.g. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, SNCI) are considered during the planning process. These and other biodiversity considerations in relation to development are guided by the Arun Local Plan 2018², with Policy ENV DM5 (p218) stating:

Development schemes shall, in the first instance, seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity and protect existing habitats on site. They shall also however incorporate elements of biodiversity including green walls, roofs, bat and bird boxes as well as landscape features minimising adverse impacts on existing habitats (whether designated or not). Development schemes shall also be appropriately designed to facilitate the emergence of new habitats through the creation of links between habitat areas and open spaces. Together, these provide a network of green spaces which serve to reconnect isolated sites and facilitate species movement.

Where there is evidence of a protected species on a proposed development site, planning applications shall include a detailed survey of the subject species, with details of measures to be incorporated into the development scheme to avoid loss of the species. This involves consideration of any impacts that will affect the species directly or indirectly, whether within the application site or in an area outside of the site, which may be indirectly affected by the proposals. All surveys shall be carried out at an appropriate time of year and shall be undertaken by a qualified and, where appropriate, suitably licensed person.

All developments shall have regard to Natural England's standing advice for protected species.

The NPPF 2019¹ requires 'wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services' and 'for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures' and 'plans should:

- a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks...; and
- b) Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

The Environment Bill³, was enacted in November 2021 'makes provision for biodiversity gain to be a condition of planning permission in England' and a legal requirement for developments to demonstrate Net Biodiversity Gain.

1.3 Biodiversity Action Plans

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (S41) requires the State to consider habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. This list relates to Priority Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Species and Habitats (BRIG ed. Ant Maddock 2008)⁴, as listed in 2007 (revised 2008), including habitat features such as Native Hedgerows (**Appendix I**), as well as BAP species such as slow worms, bats and house sparrow.

¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Feb 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

² Arun Local Plan 2011 to 2031. Arun Local Plan, adopted on the 18th of July 2018 by Arun District Council

³ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/part/6/crossheading/biodiversity-gain-in-planning/enacted>

⁴ UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Priority Habitats Description. (BRIG ed. Ant Maddock) 2008

2.0 METHODOLOGY

A Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) is a rapid assessment of ecological features present, or potentially present, on site and its surrounding area (the zone(s) of influence) for a given planning application site and is normally supported by a desk study and a walkover survey, according to CIEEM guidelines (2017⁵).

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SBRC⁶, see **Appendix II**) was commissioned to conduct a desk-study to determine the presence and location of noteworthy ecological features in the vicinity of the application site. In addition to SBRC, the Local Plan and national websites (such as www.magic.gov.uk, <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/> and <https://maps.nls.uk/>) were viewed, to determine any other relevant ecological information that may have an influence on the ecological value of the site.

The site was visited on 21st December 2022 by ecologist Gareth Matthes BSc MSc MCIEEM, to assess the habitats present and the site's potential to support protected species, as well as features of ecological interest, with notes made on habitat features present and potential for protected and Biodiversity Action Plan species. Ecological features on site were assessed according to CIEEM guidelines (2017³), which evaluates features on their value in the geographical context (International importance; National; County; Borough; Parish; site value only), as well as other considerations such as legislation.

In order to assess Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), an application site requires the habitats present on site to be assessed, with coverage (in m² and ha) calculated before and after development to provide a calculation for BNG. The habitats for the purposes of BNG are classified by The UK Habitat Classifications (Butcher B et al, 2020⁷), with the calculations for each habitat type entered into a Biodiversity Metrics Calculator, such as the Small Sites Metric (SSM) Calculation Tool, Beta Test (NE 2021⁸). For application sites to fit the SSM (NE 2021⁷, p1) they need to fit the following criteria:

1. *The development is either;*
 - a. *A residential development: where the number of dwellings to be provided is between one and nine inclusive on a site having an area of less than one hectare*
 - b. *Where the number of dwellings to be provided is not known, there is a site area of less than 0.5 hectares*
 - c. *For all other development types where the site area is less than 0.5 hectares or 5000 square metres.*
- And*
2. *There is no priority habitat within the development area. (excluding hedgerows and arable margins)*

Clare Court application site meets the SSM size and development criteria described above and therefore BNG can potentially be calculated using this Metric.

⁵ CIEEM (2017) Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, 2nd edition, December 2017. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), Winchester.

⁶ SBRC (2021) - Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre, Ecological Data Search SxBRC/21/816 - Summary Report An ecological data search was carried out for land at Clare Court, 67 Barnham Road, Barnham on behalf of Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology) on 22/12/2021.

⁷ Bill Butcher, Peter Carey, Bob Edmonds, Lisa Norton and Jo Treweek (2020), The UK Habitats Classification - Habitat Definitions Version 1.1, September 2020

⁸ Natural England (2021), Natural England Joint Publication JP040, Small Sites Metric Calculation Tool: User Guide Beta Test First published July 2021

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS, EVALUATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

3.1 Biodiversity Desk-Study

1. Statutorily protected sites: Fairmile SSSI (noted for its woodland and chalk downland communities) located within the South Downs National Park about 4.7km north of the site and Felpham SSSI about 5km south of the site located on the Sussex coastline, a geological site noted for its archaeological features. Pagham Harbour SPA is about 10km south-west of the site, noted for the wetland bird populations present. The application site will not significantly impact any of these statutorily protected sites.

2. Non-statutorily designated sites: No Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) and Countryside Stewardship agreement sites are noted by www.magic.gov.uk and SBRC 2021⁶ (**Appendix II**) within 1km of the site. There are however two small pockets of Ancient Woodland just between 450m and 700m north-east of the site, each about 0.75ha and 1ha in area. Several chalk stream traverse across the landscape to the east and running north and south of the site. SBRC 2021 also notes several veteran or notable trees within 1km of the site, from the Veteran Tree Inventory, including a 3.22m girth copper or purple beech within a private garden about 100m south-east of the site and a 7.5m girth pedunculate oak on a roadside about 300m east of the site, at SU 9596 0470 (<https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/>). The site is also located next to a Local Green Corridor, which includes the playing fields at St Philip Howard Roman Catholic High School, as recognised within Arun Local Plan 2018².

3. Protected species: All four of the UK's widespread protected reptile species have been recorded within 1km of the site. The closest and most numerous reptile species are slow-worms, with a total of 50 records between 1998 and 2019, 41 common lizard records, 12 grass snake and 1 adder (SBRC 2021). Records include several sighted in 2001 within 100m of Clare Court and in 2019 a slow-worm was seen 200m south of the site near the rail verge, though most of the records appear to relate to nurseries east of the site and likely to be recorded on proposed development sites. The other reptile species have largely been recorded over 500m from the site. A male great crested newt was recorded from a Nursery by SBRC 2021, about 650m east of the site in 2012. Seven species of bats (including barbastelle, brown long-eared, pipistrelle (3 species), serotine and noctule) have been noted on SBRC data-base foraging in the area. The closest licensed roost site from www.magic.gov was about 400m north-west of the site relating to license number 2016-24108-EPS-MIT (from 01/07/2016 to 30/06/2021), concerning common pipistrelle bats, resulting in the destruction of a bat resting site.

4. Priority BAP species: Hedgehog (32 records, including a 2000 sighting about 100m from the site) and stag beetle (seven records, including several from Elm Grove South, within 500m to the north) have been located in the vicinity of the site. A number of notable arable and ancient woodland plant species have been recorded near the site. Priority BAP Bird species of note include house sparrow, with 62 records around Barnham. The hobby (a notable bird of prey) though not a BAP species, was observed on the nearby school field (SU 9545 0457, 2014) with a large number of records (30 in total from 2005 to 2020) for Barnham.

5. Historical Maps: Early edition pre-1900 OS Maps indicate that the site was within a large field, with no additional features present and no properties were present at this time, in Barnham, north-west of the railway station. By the mid-1900's as properties were built along the road-side there appears to be a small orchard within the field to the rear and just south of the application site, prior to the construction of the school. (<https://maps.nls.uk/>).

3.2 Habitat Evaluation and Impacts

The application site covers an area of about 0.185ha (**Figure 1**), modified grassland (see **Cover photo**) covering about 70% of the site, with a very discrete area of tall *Arrhenatherum*-grassland, tall ruderal and bramble-scrub and to the rear of the site a 35m long non-native hedge. No features of significant ecological value, or priority BAP habitats were observed on the site.

3.2.1 Grassland (modified)

The site is dominated by amenity grassland (1,310m², formerly lawns) covering approximately 70% of the site (**Cover Photo**). Grasses are dominant, with perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne* the dominant grass, well as meadow-grasses *Poa* spp., cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and red fescue *Festuca rubra* abundant. Forbs (ground-herbs) were frequent to rare in occurrence, including creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* (frequent), dandelion (occasional) *Taraxacum* agg., herb-robert *Geranium roberticum* (locally abundant), violets *Viola* spp. (rare) and spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* (rare). A small area of tall rank grassland, supporting false-oat grass *Arrhenatherum elatius* and cock's-foot grew on the northern boundary (20m²). This and to a less extent the adjacent bramble and tall ruderal habitats, all of which are habitats common to gardens (locally and nationally), have potential to be utilized by reptiles, such as slow-worms.

3.2.2 Boundary Features (Garden Hedge and Scrub)

The western site boundary hedge (35m x 2-4m wide), was fenced-off from the school grounds (**Photo 4**) with a chain-link, fence was dominated by cherry *Prunus* species (**Photo 1**), with many removed due to disease, with a large strip of vegetating bark chip (about 85m²) with species such as Canadian fleabane *Erigeron canadensis*, growing up through the wood chip. The arboricultural report (Hellis 2021⁹) notes a cherry *Prunus* spp. (T1), pair of oaks *Quercus robur* (G2), yew *Taxus baccata* (T3) and Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris* (T4) trees to be retained and protected. The hedge also supported an ivy *Hedera helix* on the ground and as a climber, as well as holly *Ilex aquifolium* with the understorey. Any remaining dead stumps, such as cherry root-bowls have potential to provide breeding habitat for stag-beetle. The southern boundary supported bramble-scrub *Rubus fruticosus* agg., which along with low growing areas along the northern boundary covered an area of about 95m², with cleavers *Galium aparine*, growing alongside. The northern and southern boundaries were marked by close-board fencing. A small 35m² non-native shrub bed (bay and bush-honeysuckle) grew in the entrance to the site. This feature and the hedge have some potential for breeding birds.

3.2.3 Tall ruderal and other habitats

Tall ruderal herbs (125m²) persisted in the north-east corner of the site, dominated by nettles *Urtica dioica*, with scattered brambles, mullein *Verbascum* spp., bristly ox-tongue *Helminthotheca echioides*, hedge-bedstraw *Galium mollugo*, willow herb *Epilobium* spp., broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* and creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* and spear thistle. A mammal path (as marked on **Figure 1**) and fox earth were located within tall ruderals (**Photo 3**), between the tall grass and bramble-scrub habitat. Permeable hard-standing covered about 75m² of the site.

3.3 Protected Species Evaluation and Impacts

3.3.1 Birds

Great tits *Parus major* and other tit species were observed feeding in the hedge canopy and a flock of starlings *Erithacus rubecula* was observed roosting in a mature tree along the hedge-line.

⁹Hellis Solutions Ltd December 2021, Tree Survey and Impact Assessment, on land to the rear of Clare Court

House sparrow and hobby have been recorded (by SBRC) near the site. Small passerines could nest in dense parts of the hedge to the rear and non-native shrub-bed to the front of the site.

3.3.2 Protected Species (Reptiles and Bats)

A significantly large number of reptile records, especially slow-worms (with some records close to the site) are noted by SBRC 2021 (**Appendix II**). The tall grass, scrub and tall-ruderal habitat (only covering 240m²) have potential to support this species and as slow-worms are protected from harm under legislation considerations need to be made before the site is cleared. There is negligible potential for bats to roost in or on mature trees along the site boundary. However, there are a number of nearby veteran trees, building roosts and various bat species recorded by SBRC 2021, so they are likely to be foraging on and around the site.

3.3.3 Priority BAP and other species

No sign of badger was noted during survey visit, however foxes (see potential fox earth marked on **Figure 1**) are protected from cruel treatment under the Mammal Act (1996). The only BAP species recorded by SBRC that maybe on site are stag-beetles, hedgehogs and slow-worms.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All ecological features within the application were considered of site value only, although a small slow-worm population (legally protected from harm and a material consideration for planning) maybe present. There is some limited potential for breeding birds (e.g. wren and tits), potential for stag beetles within deadwood and although the site has negligible potential for roosting bats the hedge does provide potential bat foraging habitat. The application site meets the criteria for the Small Site Metric on size/number of units and a lack of any significant ecological features present on the site. The Biodiversity Enhancement Plan outlined below includes native hedgerow (priority BAP habitat) planting, demonstrating a Net Gain in priority BAP habitats, as there is currently no priority BAP habitat present on the site.

4.1 Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Plan

Biodiversity opportunities within the development green infrastructure (see **Figure 2**), as part of a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP), to be Conditioned as part of development, should include the following features:

- 1. Native hedge:** Native hedge planting is included along the site's western and northern site boundaries, about 30m and 40m respectively in length. The rear garden hedge links to an existing hedgerow adjacent the School's Local Green Space (**Photo 4**), with the 30m planting of a priority native hedgerow BAP habitat (**Appendix I**), adding to this green network for bats, birds and invertebrates, that in turn links to the railway verge (**Photo 5**). The rear garden hedge will require fencing-off and screening, within a 1-2m wayleave, to ensure the hedge is protected-retained from residents at each property and garden privacy is maintained from the school. A post-rail fence, with a hazel or willow screen attached would provide a suitable hedge protection barrier. It is recommended that hazel and willow hedges are planted on the northern boundaries, that can be coppiced to make new screens for the rear gardens, as required;
- 2. Installation of wildflower turf:** within garden spaces as appropriate, as part of the Landscape Plan, if necessary to provide additional Biodiversity Gain;
- 3. Stag beetle log pyramids:** installed on site boundaries within the hedge-line along the western site boundary. To be installed as a deadwood feature between gardens, to provide breeding sites for stag beetle;

- 4. Installation of bird boxes and bat roost sites on the build and existing mature trees:** house sparrow, swift and tit/wren bird boxes and bird bricks, beneath the eaves on south and eastern elevations of properties and on mature trees along existing hedge-line;
- 5. Lighting design:** sensitive to foraging bats, to current guidance (BCT and ILP 2018¹⁰);
- 6. Schedule 9 non-native species:** (listed in **Appendix III**) to be avoided in landscaping.

4.2 Protected Species Mitigation Plans (Reptile, Birds and Badgers)

A large number of reptile (especially slow-worm) sightings have been noted in Barnham, some close to the application site (SBRC 2021⁶, **Appendix II**). The following reptile mitigation plan is recommended for Conditioning to ensure reptiles are not harmed as a result of development:

1. Ensure areas of former lawn (and low scrub) are cut on a regular basis during the growing season, to ensure slow-worms do not colonise across the whole site.
2. Ground clearance needs to be avoided in the winter period (October to March) when slow-worms are hibernating, as this activity could harm this species. **Therefore, start date for development needs to be during mild spring-summer months, when reptiles are active.**
3. Prior to ground clearance commencing a brief check for slow-worms should be conducted with the discrete areas of tall *Arrhenatherum*-grassland on site (see **Photo 1**) and surrounding scrub-tall ruderal habitats to include a reptile check (using tin and felt sheets) for a 2-week period (15-visits). If after seven-days none are located they can be confirmed as likely absent.
4. If slow-worms are located during the site checks they will be held in captivity and released along the railway-sidings (**Photo 5**) at the end of the 15 reptile survey visits.
5. Destructive search at end of the trapping period, if reptiles are present.

Any remaining areas of hedge that requires removal (**Photo 2**), other dense shrubs and the shed should be removed in winter-period (October to February), prior to bird breeding season (March to September). If site clearance takes place during spring-summer bird breeding period then a breeding bird survey maybe required prior to any vegetation clearance taking place. If an active bird nest is observed, then clearance will be delayed until the young have fledged. Prior to site clearance the fox earth should be checked for badger activity and if badgers are not present, then the hole should be monitored and soft-blocked before removal.

5.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 1: Summary of features, impacts, appropriate mitigation and further surveys required

Feature	Value	Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement	Further Surveys
Non-native hedge	Site	Positive, replaced with native hedge	Plant hedge on 2m wide wayleave protected by post and rail fence	Bird survey if removed in spring
Slow-worm	Site	Medium if present	Site check and relocate animals to railway verge if present	Site check at pre-commencement
Breeding Birds	Site	Low	Site clearance in winter, bird boxes and new hedge planting	Breeding bird survey if clearance in spring
Fox earth	Site	Low	Soft-block to deter foxes	Check for badgers
Stag beetle	Site	Low	Plant hedge and beetle-pyramid	None required
Bats	Site	Low	Sensitive-lighting design for bats	None required

¹⁰ (BCT and ILP, 2018), The Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) and Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP), Guidance Note 08/18: Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK

Figure 1: Habitat Assessment

Preliminary Ecological Assessment

Clare Court, Barnham, West Sussex

GPM Ecology

January 2022

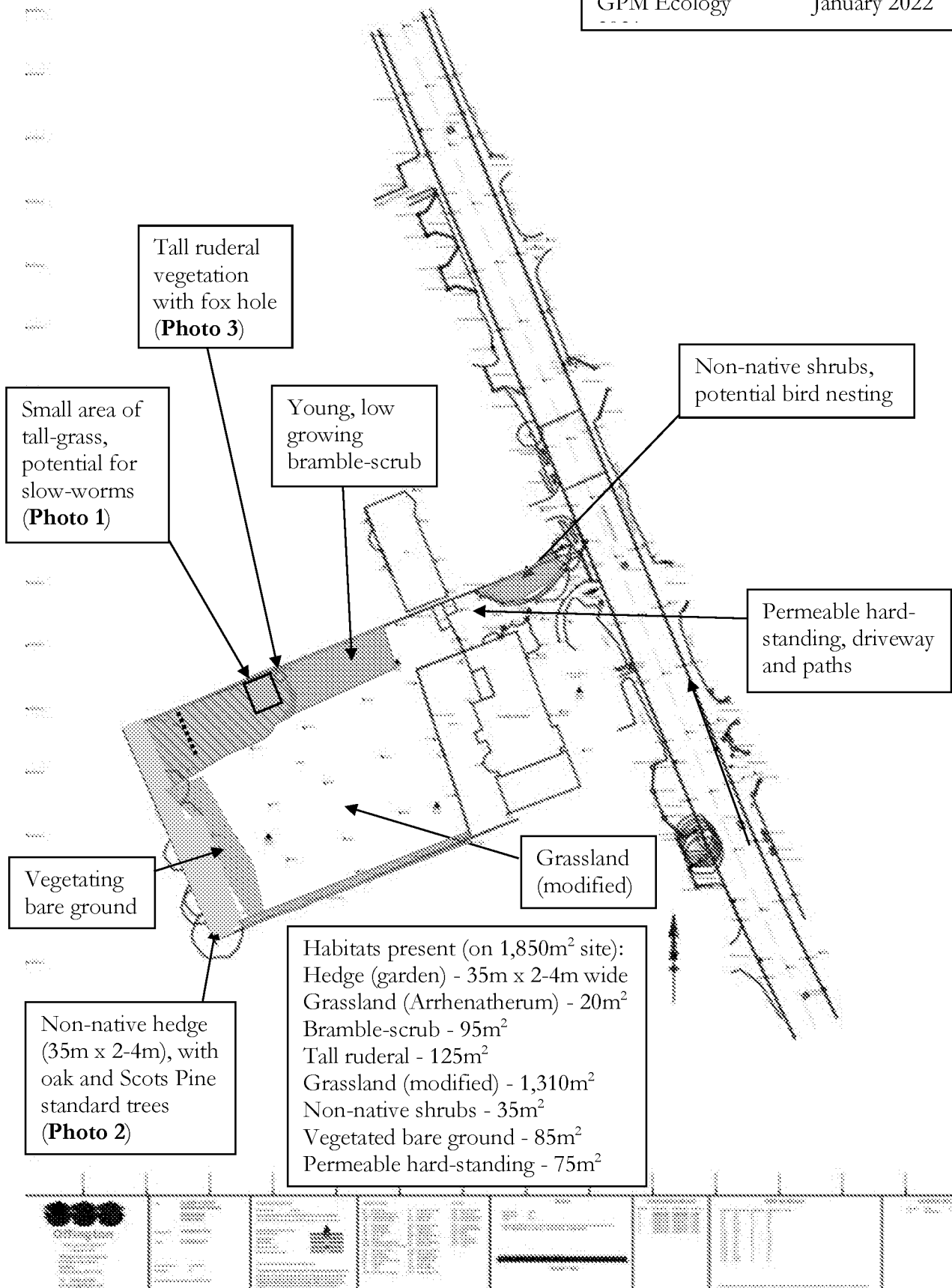
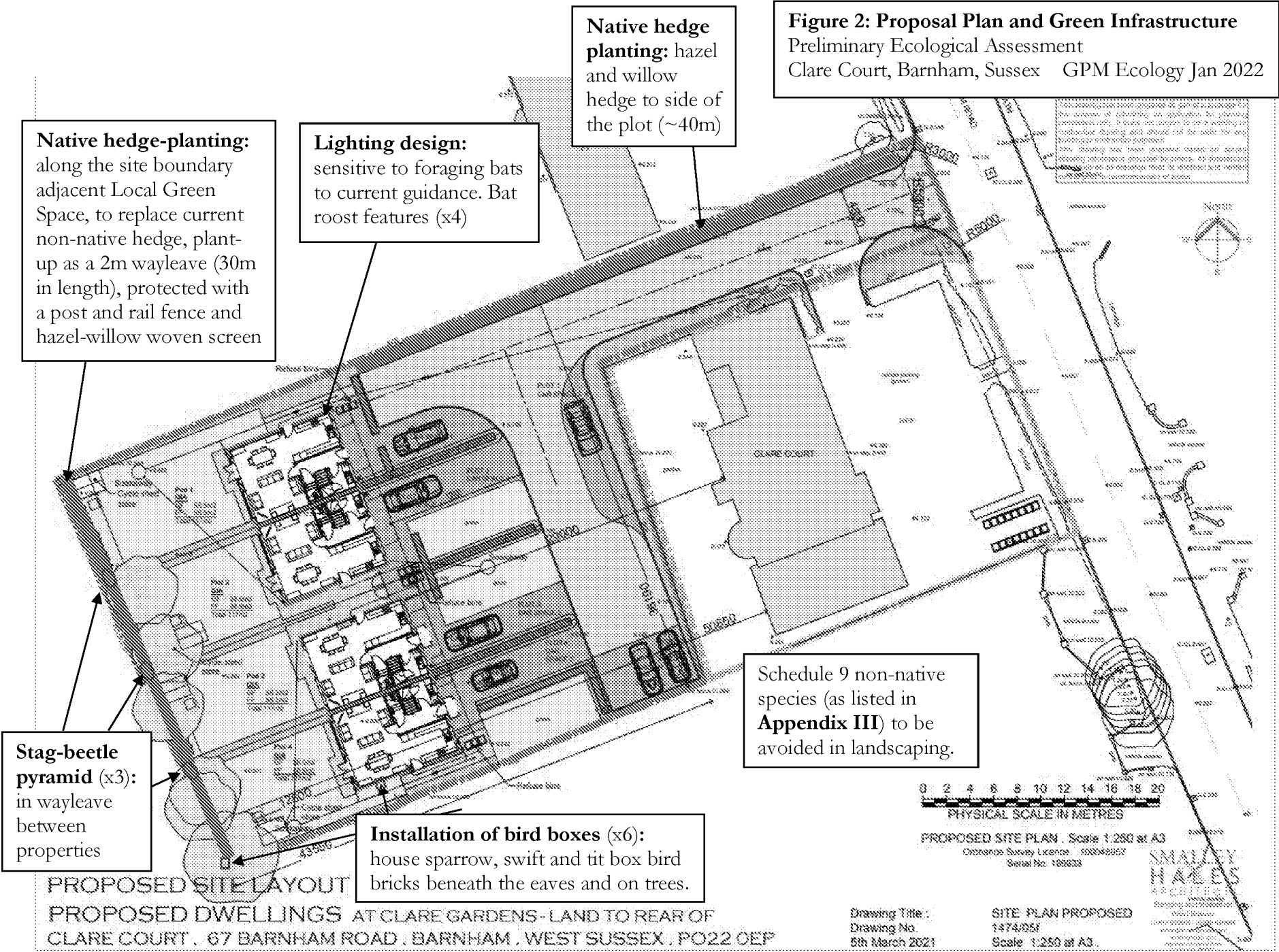


Figure 2: Proposal Plan and Green Infrastructure
 Preliminary Ecological Assessment
 Clare Court, Barnham, Sussex GPM Ecology Jan 2022



PHOTOGRAPHS OF LAND READ OF CLARE COURT, BARNHAM



Photo 1: Clare Court and discrete area of tall-grass (20m²), with potential for slow-worm



Photo 2: Hedge on west boundary in foreground



Photo 3: Fox earth on northern boundary



Photo 4: Local Green Space (School Field)
Enhancement to include native hedge planting that will improve biodiversity links to this LGS.



Photo 5: Railway verge 200m south of site
Open grass railway verge a potential source for reptiles in the area and if reptiles are present on site this verge could be used as a receptor site.

APPENDIX I: Priority Biodiversity Action Plan Habitat

Native Hedgerow Priority BAP Habitat

A hedgerow is defined as any boundary line of trees or shrubs over 20m long and less than 5m wide, and where any gaps between the trees or shrub species are less than 20m wide (Bickmore, 2002). Any bank, wall, ditch or tree within 2m of the centre of the hedgerow is considered to be part of the hedgerow habitat, as is the herbaceous vegetation within 2m of the centre of the hedgerow. All hedgerows consisting predominantly (i.e. 80% or more cover) of at least one woody UK native species are covered by this priority habitat, where each UK country can define the list of woody species native to their respective country. Climbers such as honeysuckle and bramble are recognised as integral to many hedgerows, however they require other woody plants to be present to form a distinct woody boundary feature, as such they are not included in the definition of woody species. The definition is limited to boundary lines of trees or shrubs, and excludes banks or walls without woody shrubs on top of them.

Based on an analysis of Countryside Survey data, using the threshold of at least 80% cover of any UK native woody species, it is estimated that 84% of countryside hedgerows in GB would be included.

Extract from: UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Priority Habitats Description. (BRIG ed. Ant Maddock) 2008, page 30.

APPENDIX II: Summary of Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre Report



Ecological Data Search SxBRC/21/816 - Summary Report

An ecological data search was carried out for land at Clare Court, 67 Barnham Road, Barnham on behalf of Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology) on 22/12/2021.

The following datasets were consulted for this report:

	Requested	Radius/buffer size
Designated sites, habitats & ownership maps	Yes	1km
Protected, designated and invasive species	Yes	1km

Summary of results

Sites and habitats

Statutory sites	None present
Non-statutory sites	None present
Section 41 habitats	3 habitats
Ancient and/or ghyll woodland	Present

Protected and designated species

International designations	34 species	201 records
National designations	85 species	1,156 records
Other designations	134 species	1,660 records
Total	148 species	1,799 records
Invasive non-native	21 species	64 records

The report is compiled using data held by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) at the time of the request. SxBRC does not hold comprehensive species data for all areas. Even where data are held, a lack of records for a species in a defined geographical area does not necessarily mean that the species does not occur there – the area may simply not have been surveyed.

This summary page may be published.
The full report and maps may not be published or otherwise shared.

The data search report is valid until 22/12/2022 for the site named above.

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Appendix III – Species currently listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 9, England and Wales, amended 6th April 2010)

Alexanders, Perfoliate	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>	Knotweed, Giant	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Algae, Red	<i>Grateloupia luxurians</i>	Knotweed, Hybrid	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> × <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Archangel, Variegated Yellow	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Azalea, Yellow	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>	Leek, Few-flowered	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>
Balsam, Himalayan	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Lettuce, Water	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Parrot's-feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Cotoneaster, Entire-leaved	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	Pennywort, Floating	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>
Cotoneaster, Himalayan	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Potato, Duck	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Cotoneaster, Hollyberry	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	Primrose, Floating Water	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Cotoneaster, Small-leaved	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Primrose, Water	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>
Creeper, False Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Primrose, Water	<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>
Creeper, Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Dewplant, Purple	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> × <i>R. maximum</i>
Fanwort (Carolina Water-shield).	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Rhubarb, Giant	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>
Fern, Water	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Rose, Japanese	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Fig, Hottentot	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Salvinia, Giant	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Garlic, Three-cornered	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Seafingers, Green	<i>Codium fragile</i>
Hogweed, Giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Seaweed, Californian Red	<i>Pikea californica</i>
Hyacinth, Water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Seaweed, Hooked Asparagus	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	Seaweed, Japanese	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>
Kelp, Gaint	<i>Macrocystis angustifolia</i>	Seaweeds, Laver (except native species)	<i>Porphyra spp</i> (unless native species)
Kelp, Gaint	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>	Stonecrop, Australian (N. Zealand Pygmyweed)	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>
Kelp Giant	<i>Macrocystis laevis</i>	Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Kelp, Japanese	<i>Laminaria japonica</i>		

Plot to the rear of Clare Court, Barnham

GPM Ecology, January 2022