

**Church Farm Bungalows, Binsted Lane, Binsted,
Walberton, West Sussex, BN18 0LN**



Ecological Appraisal

For
S.A. Construction Co Ltd
Billingshurst, West Sussex

19th December 2016



9 Pitfold Avenue, Haslemere
Surrey, GU27 1PN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The owner of Church Farm is seeking planning permission to construct a detached property within the grounds of the former bungalows. The development site (SU 981 061) currently supports the location of two former bungalow properties (chimneys and hard-standing are all that remain - see **Cover Photo**), with associated derelict gardens within a small 0.125ha (or 1,238m²) plot bounded by hedges. GPM Ecology was commissioned by S.A. Construction Ltd. to conduct an ecological appraisal of the site on 30th November 2016.

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 Habitat Regulations (1994). Other European Protected Species for which this legislation relates to include dormice and great crested newts. In essence this legislation prohibits the following:

- *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*

Protection to bat species generally relates to protection of roost sites as well as harm to individual bats. The badger and its sett are protected from disturbance and harm through the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 also provides protection to species such as widespread reptiles (such as slow-worms and grass snake) protected from *harm only*, wild birds which are protected on the nest as well as (water-voles and their burrows) which receive protection through this legislation.

1.2 Planning Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, March 2012) provides guidance to Councils, through the Biodiversity and Geological Conservation Circular 06/2005 (ODPM ¹) to ensure protected species, statutorily (nationally protected Sites of Special Scientific Interest and internationally protected Special Protection Areas, noted for internationally important bird populations) and non-statutorily designated sites (e.g. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, SNCI) are considered during the planning process.

1.3 Biodiversity Action Plans

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, Section 41 (S41) requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. Section 41 (3) states that the Secretary of State must, '*take such steps as appear to the Secretary of State to be reasonably practicable to further the conservation of the living organisms and types of habitat included in any list published under this section, or promote the taking by others of such steps*'. This list relates to Priority Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Species and Habitats (BRIG ed. Ant Maddock 2008)², as listed in 2007 (revised 2008), including habitat features such as native hedgerows and species such as hedgehogs.

¹ ODPM (2005) Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System, ODPM Circular 06/2005

² UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Priority Habitats Description. (BRIG ed. Ant Maddock) 2008

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Sussex Biological Records Centre (SBRC) was commissioned to conduct a biological desk-study report for 0.5km around the site (see **Appendix I**). The site was visited by ecologist Gareth Matthes BSc MSc CIEEM on 9th December 2016 to assess the habitats present and its potential to support protected species. General notes were made on habitat features present and potential to support protected and Biodiversity Action Plan species. Ecological features on site were assessed according to CIEEM guidelines (2006³), which evaluates features according to their value within the geographical context (International importance; National; County; Borough; Parish or site value only), as well as other considerations such as legislation.

The immediate vicinity of the development was assessed for its potential to support other protected species such as potential for reptiles, breeding-birds, dormice and evidence of badger activity on or adjacent the proposed development site.

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS, EVALUATIONS AND IMPACTS

3.1 Biodiversity Desk-Study

No statutorily protected sites (SSSI, SPA or SAC) are in close proximity to the proposed development, with the closest being Fairmile Bottom SSSI (notified for its calcareous woodland and grassland communities), 2.5km north of the site and Arundel Park SSSI (notified for its wood-pasture and parkland communities supporting rare invertebrates) about 3.5km north-east of the site. The application site is about 350m south of South Downs National Park boundary (www.magic.gov.uk).

Binsted Wood (SNCI) is located about 500m north of the site (see SBRC report **Appendix I, Designated Site Map**). The site is summarised as '*a complex of woodland sites which includes Hundred house Copse in the west and Stewards Copse to the east. There is a mixture of ancient woodland, recent woodland, conifer plantation, species rich pasture and old tracks and shaws. The mix of habitats and geology gives rise to a very rich and diverse flora. The paths and rides are especially species rich and Scotland Lane supports an outstanding wet ride flora that includes at least 11 species of sedge including Long-stalked Yellow-sedge Carex viridula ssp.brachyrhyncha, a county rarity at its only recorded West Sussex location. This is the largest block of ancient semi-natural woodland south of the South Downs in Sussex.*' SBRC (see **Appendix I, Habitat and Natural Features Map**), notes a section of chalk stream (a priority biodiversity action plan habitat) about 100m west of the site, floodplain grazing marsh along this stream to the south and a traditional orchard about 600m south-east of the site. Ancient woodland is located about 500m north and west of the site, with wood pasture and parkland located over 500m to the south west.

The SBRC report has records of dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius* (a European Protected Species) about 500m south-west (along a field boundary in 2004) and 900m north-east (in woodland during 2007 and 2009) of the site. Great crested newt *Tristurus cristatus* have been recorded within a pond about 1km west of the site (recorded in 2005, part of a pond cluster south of Walberton), with sightings of reptiles from 2002 to 2016, including slow-worms *Anguis fragilis*, viviparous lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, grass snake *Natrix natrix* and adder *Vipera berus* all recorded between 500m to 1km from the site. During May and July 2015 water voles

³ CIEEM (Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management) (2006), Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessments in the UK - Approved version 26 June 2006

Arvicola amphibius was recorded along the 1.5km extent of chalk stream 100m directly west of the application site. There have also been a variety of bat records for the area, including historic records of bat roosts at St. Mary's Church 140m south of the site during the 1980's.

Two notable farmland birds species, corn bunting and lapwing, have been recorded within the tetrad around the site (10km² 2005-2009 bird data, see **Appendix I** and www.magic.gov.uk). The site is not adjacent land under agro-forestry schemes, with the closest Countryside Stewardship about 500m west of the site. The application site is within a valley 100m east of a stream that drains into the River Arun, rising within Hundred Hound Copse, issuing about 1km north of the site. About 180m south of the site is Coastal Grazing Marsh, indicating that the stream seasonal floods adjacent grassland at this location, which can attract a range of wildfowl depending upon the extent of flooding.

The SBRC report has also recorded a wide variety of notable lichen from the nearby church, Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* has been recorded on the database just over 500m west of the site. Stag beetle as well as a range of moths and butterflies all over 250m from the site, except for Cinnabar moth *Tyria jacobaeae* recorded from the church yard in 2015. Bird species records are associated with wet grassland, farmland, woodland and the closest notable bird record being lesser spotted woodpecker also recorded from the ground of the church yard in 1998.

First edition 1875-76 OS plans (www.old-maps.co.uk) shows the site appears to be located within the grounds of Glebe House. The Bungalows first appear on OS Maps during the early part of 20th Century, between 1st and 2nd World Wars, becoming vacant by 1990's, with the derelict shell of the house still standing in 2011 (see **Photo 1**). Church Farm (to the north), St. Mary Church (to the south) and Glebe House (20m north of the application site) are all Grade II Listed buildings (www.magic.gov.uk).

On the 1875-1876 maps an historical pond is located within 95m west of the site, still present today on the adjacent golf course, with a further two or three ponds in close proximity, some having disappeared since the early OS Maps. A spring also appears to be present from early edition to current plan south-west of the site draining into the chalk stream. The site is adjacent Avisford Park Golf Course (developed over the last 10 years), with the historic pond located adjacent hole 13 on the Course. Between the two World Wars orchards appeared to be planted over 500m south of the site, with a traditional orchard persisting today, marked in the same location at **Appendix I, Habitat and Natural Features Map**.

3.2 Habitat Evaluation and Impacts

The application site covers an area of about 0.125ha, supporting the concrete base and two chimneys of former wooden framed bungalows (see **Photos 1 and 3**). Dense bramble-scrub, tall ruderal herb and species-poor semi-improved grassland, grow immediately adjacent the former bungalow site, which is surrounded by hedges (see **Photo 2 and 4**), with a smaller area of maintained lawn and scrub-tall ruderal habitat, east of the main bungalow site, across the driveway leading to The Glebe House (see **Figure 1a**).

Habitats present are described in more detail below. Those within the site boundary are generally considered ecological features of site value only, although the native hedgerow along the western boundary is a priority BAP habitat of Parish-value. While the native hedgerow west of the site will not be directly impacted by development, in the absence of mitigation it

could be damaged inadvertently during construction and during landscaping, if inappropriate shrubs are planted in the grounds. The areas of scrub-tall ruderal (former garden) across the site and non-native hedge east and north of the bungalow will be removed, impacted pre-during construction and re-landscaped after development of the new property. While there are a number of Borough to County-value sites within 1km of the site, the chalk stream that supports water-vole 100m to the west and Binsted Wood SNCI 500m to the north (as described in Section 3.1), none of these will be impacted directly by development.

3.2.1 Bramble-Scrub and Grassland

The main development area is dominated by bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg, with a line of dense bramble (1.5m high) about 5m in width parallel to the hedge adjacent Binsted Lane (see **Photo 4**). Closer to the former bungalows the bramble becomes abundant (i.e. less dense/dominant), growing to about 0.5m high, with tall ruderal vegetation frequent in occurrence (see **Photo 3**), with species such as lesser burdock *Actium minus* sens. lat., dock *Rumex* spp, hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* and spear thistle *C. vulgare*. Species-poor semi-improved grassland (former lawn) becomes dominant to the front of the former bungalow site with Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus* the dominant grass, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* occasional and champions *Silene* spp rare in occurrence. A mound of spoil persists at the southern end of the site dominated by nettles *Urtica dioica* (tall ruderal vegetation).

A small area of maintained amenity lawn persists within the application site, east of the main build, supporting a short-grass sward (rye-grass *Lolium perenne* dominant and fescue *Festuca* spp. occasional), with forbs frequent in occurrence, including creeping buttercup, dandelions *Taraxacum* agg, daisy *Bellis perennis*, germander speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys* and creeping cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans* rare. A small disused hutch with straw bedding is located within the lawn on the boundary with The Glebe House. A small area of bramble-tall ruderal (nettles and traveller's-joy *Clematis vitalba*) persists, south-east of this maintained lawn.

3.2.2 Boundary Features: Hedgerows and Trees

A 45m length of native Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) elm-hedge *Ulmus* spp. grows along the western boundary of the site, parallel with Binsted Lane (see **Photo 2**). The hedge also supported elder *Sambucus nigra* and ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, with a narrow verge and limited understorey supporting hedge woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, ivy *Hedera helix* and traveller's-joy. A single oak *Quercus* spp. grew close to the hedge in the north-west boundary of the site (present in **Photo 1**).

A section of mature garden privet *Ligustrum ovalifolium* hedge (and mature flowering cherry *Prunus* spp.) grew on the northern boundary to The Glebe House, with a close-boarded fence marking this site boundary. The south-eastern boundary, supported a Cypress-hedge between the site access and the main bungalow site, with privet growing inside of the Cypress-hedge.

3.2.3 Former Property

The bungalows were constructed between the 1920s and 1930s, believed to have been disused during the 1990s and the derelict wooden structure was demolished in recent years (see **Photos 1 and 3**) and all that remains is a concrete slab with two chimneys. There was no signs of bird breeding or bat usage within the chimneys, which were not blocks. The existing drive is in current use, leading to The Glebe House.

3.3 Protected Species Evaluation and Impacts

3.3.1 Reptiles and Great Crested Newts (GCN)

Slow-worms, viviparous lizard, grass snake and adder have all been noted in the SBRC report (see **Appendix I**), within 500m to 1km from the site. The site does support sub-optimal habitat for these species, although if present they are only likely to be represented as a transient or a small population due to the dense bramble-tall ruderal vegetation on site and lack of semi-improved grassland within the application site. If present reptiles could be harmed during site clearance, with all species of reptiles protected from harm under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The development could have a low to medium impact upon these species.

The historic pond 95m west of the site (see **Photo 5**) scored a Habitat Suitability Index score of 0.34 (poor suitability, see **Appendix II**) and therefore considered unlikely to support GCN. This species is likely to be absent due the pond's proximity to the stream (i.e. likely to support a major fish population) as well as other negative features for GCN, including pond size, shading, plant cover and relative isolation from other ponds.

3.3.2 Bats, Dormice and Water-voles

Bats and their roosts are protected from disturbance and harm, though the Habitat Regulations 1994 and Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. While the site does not support any suitable bat roosting features, it does provide potential foraging habitat, with both the hedge and scrub on site supporting a high biomass of invertebrates during summer, which bats will feed upon. Also, the adjacent Glebe House could support a roost site. Impact upon bats is considered to be low to medium, as a result of removing foraging habitat and potential for light-pollution.

While dormice have been recorded within Binsted Woods to the east, the native hedge adjacent the site is relatively isolated from these woods (as well as the sighting west of the site), with limited links to the areas dormice have been recorded, including drive-ways and roads creating gaps in hedges. The site also supports limited foraging habitat, bramble (privet and elder) being the only fruiting shrubs present and honeysuckle (used for creating nests) was not recorded on site. Although water-voles are present about 100m west of the site, these species generally stay very close to the water course (see **Photo 6**). Therefore, this development is considered to have no impact upon either dormice or water-voles.

3.3.3 Breeding birds and other species

Little bird activity was observed on site, with only two great tit *Parus major* observed within the bramble-tall ruderal vegetation adjacent the amenity grassland and a group of carrion crows *Corvus corone*, thrushes *Turdus* spp. and pipits *Anthus* spp. observed on the arable field east of the site. However, old bird nests were observed within the hedge parallel to Binsted Lane. The dense-bramble vegetation, as well as other garden hedges on site could also support bird nests. As these habitats will need to be removed to facilitate development the impact upon breeding birds is likely to be medium, with all wild birds protected from harm and disturbance at the nest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

European hedgehog is a priority BAP species and although no evidence (droppings) were observed, they could be present in the area, utilising hedges and feeding on the lawns around the site. No evidence of badger was observed on site.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The application site will not directly impact any features of ecological importance. The only species likely to be directly impacted are breeding birds and possibly a small population of reptiles if present on site. Bats could be indirectly impacted through changes in the quality of foraging habitat for this species. The following mitigation and enhancements need to be considered in relation to this development (see **Figure 1b**):

4.1 Careful site clearance to mitigate for breeding birds and reptiles

It is recommended that dense bramble and garden hedges requiring removal to facilitate development are cleared by hand (i.e. brush-cutters) outside bird breeding period (from Oct to Feb). If however dense vegetation clearance (such as section of hedge or dense brambles) is scheduled to be removed during breeding period, then a breeding bird survey will be required and if an active nest is located then vegetation cannot be removed until the young have fully fledged and the nest is inactive.

Due to the small size of the site and sub-optimal habitat for reptiles (i.e. developing scrub, over-shading rank grassland), it is considered that a reptile survey is not required. However, there is potential for a small, transient population being present and it is therefore recommended that a supervised top-soil scrape (i.e. destructive search for reptiles) should be carried-out and supervised by an appropriately experienced ecologist, during site clearance and the removal of the concrete base. **Development should not commence during reptile hibernation period (October to March), in case reptiles are present on site, as they would be harmed if taken out of hibernation during the winter-period.**

Habitat mitigation will include planting new 30m section of native hedge on the east boundary (species planted: hazel *Corylus avellana*, elder and dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*), as well as installing bird boxes (x2), to mitigate for the loss of breeding and foraging habitats for protected species.

4.2 Lighting strategy to minimise impact upon bats

Although no further bat surveys are recommended on account that no roost sites will be directly impacted, there is potential for the removal and impact upon foraging habitat. The impact that lighting has on bats, their foraging and use of roost sites is well documented, with extensive research on this issue having been published (BCT 2009⁴) with a broad range of evidence indicating that lighting associated with developments have an impact upon the behaviour of bats using roosts as well as foraging and commuting across sites. It is recommended that lighting installation considers the following (BCT 2009⁴):

1. Mitigating for the loss of foraging habitat

Planting the hedge and fruit (e.g. apple) orchard will mitigate for the loss of foraging habitat across the site.

2. Type of lamp (light source)

Impacts can be minimised by the use of low pressure sodium lamps or high pressure sodium instead of mercury or metal halide lamps where glass glazing is preferred due to its uv filtration characteristics.

3. Luminaire and light spill accessories

Lighting should be directed to where it is needed and light spillage avoided. This can be achieved by the design of the luminaire and by using accessories such as hoods, cowls, louvres and shields to direct the light

⁴ Bat Conservation Trust (BCT 2009), Bats and Lighting in the UK, Bats and the Built Environment Series

to the intended area only. Planting can also be used as a barrier or man-made features that are required within the build can be positioned so as to form a barrier to lighting on trees or hedges.

4. **Lighting column**

The height of lighting columns in general should be as short as is possible as light at a low level reduces the ecological impact. However, there are cases where a taller column will enable light to be directed downwards at a more acute angle and thereby reduce horizontal spill. For pedestrian lighting this can take the form of low level lighting that is as directional as possible and below 3 lux at ground level.

5. **Predicting where the light cone and light spill will occur**

There are lighting design computer programs that are widely in use which produce an image of the site in question, showing how the area will be affected by light spill when all the factors of the lighting components listed above are taken into consideration, a useful tool to inform the mitigation process.

6. **Light levels**

The light should be as low as guidelines permit. If lighting is not needed, don't light.

7. **Timing of lighting**

The times during which the lighting is on should be limited to provide some dark periods.

4.3 **Landscaping and mitigating for the impact upon scrub habitat**

As described above and illustrated on **Figure 1b**, it is recommended that a 30m section of native hedge is planted on the eastern perimeter of the site, bordering the arable field, as well as a small orchard supporting five fruit trees is planted within the amenity grassland, east of the main bungalow site. These features will help mitigate for the loss of scrub habitat, used by a variety of species (birds, bats, hedgehogs, reptiles) for both breeding and foraging.

In addition, due to the location of the application site adjacent a priority BAP hedge non-native species (e.g. Cotoneaster) listed in **Appendix III** (Schedule 9 plant species, WCA 1981, as amended 2010) must be avoided within the landscape scheme. The existing hedge and oak tree should be protected from construction activities, by installing a tree protective fence to prevent contractors damaging the hedge. A biodiversity tool-box talk should be provided for contractors working on site and potentially damaging activities monitored by the site foreman.

5.0 **SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

Feature	Value	Impact	Mitigation / Enhancement	Further Surveys
Native Hedge	Parish	Low to Medium	Protection during development. No non-native Schedule 9 listed species to be planted	Monitor contractor and storage, by site foreman
Reptiles	Site (low status if present)	Low to Medium	Topsoil strip supervised by ecologist in spring-summer period	No further surveys recommended
Breeding Birds and Bats	Site only	Low to Medium	Remove bramble / hedge during winter period. Plant hedge and orchard, install sympathetic lighting. Install sparrow and tit boxes on buildings next to hedge.	Breeding bird survey. if the boundary vegetation is removed Mar-Sept period

Photographs: Church Farm Bungalows, Binsted (2016)

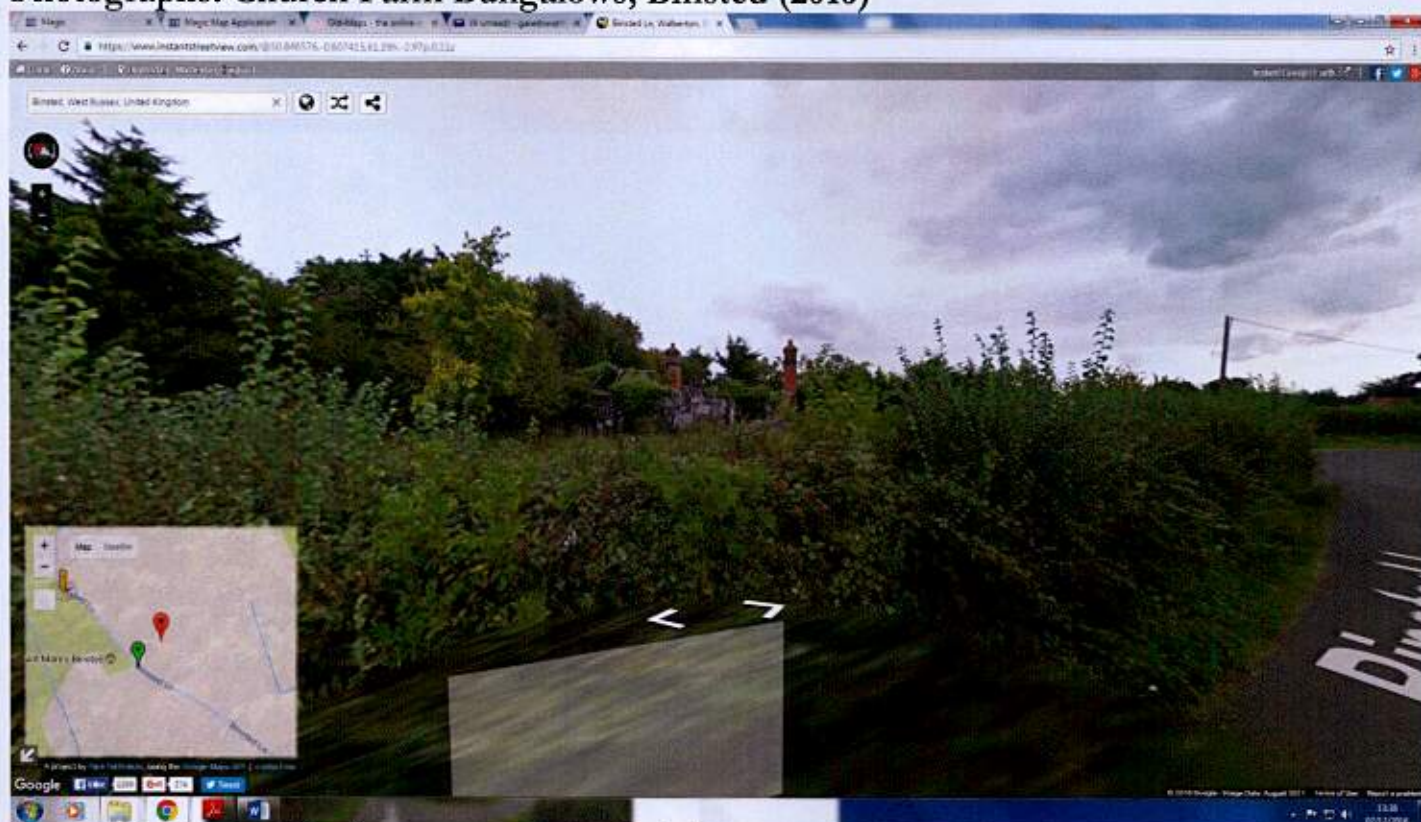


Photo 1: Remnants of derelict property over hedge during summer 2011, unsafe and unsuitable as bat roost (Google Street View, 2011)



Photo 2: Entrance to application site adjacent native BAP hedge, Binsted Lane (Google Street View, 2011)



Photo 3: Former bungalow site with bramble re-growth and cypress-hedge at entrance



Photo 4: Dense bramble (5m width x 1.5m high) adjacent native BAP Hedge



Photo 5: Pond (present in 1876), 95m west of Bungalow site, on-line to chalk stream



Photo 6: Looking north up valley of chalk stream, towards pond (in **Photo 5**)

APPENDIX I: DESK-STUDY INFORMATION

Biodiversity Desk-study (SBRC December 2016)

Figure 1a: Habitat Plan
Church Farm Bungalows, Binsted
Ecological Appraisal
GPM Ecology, December 2016

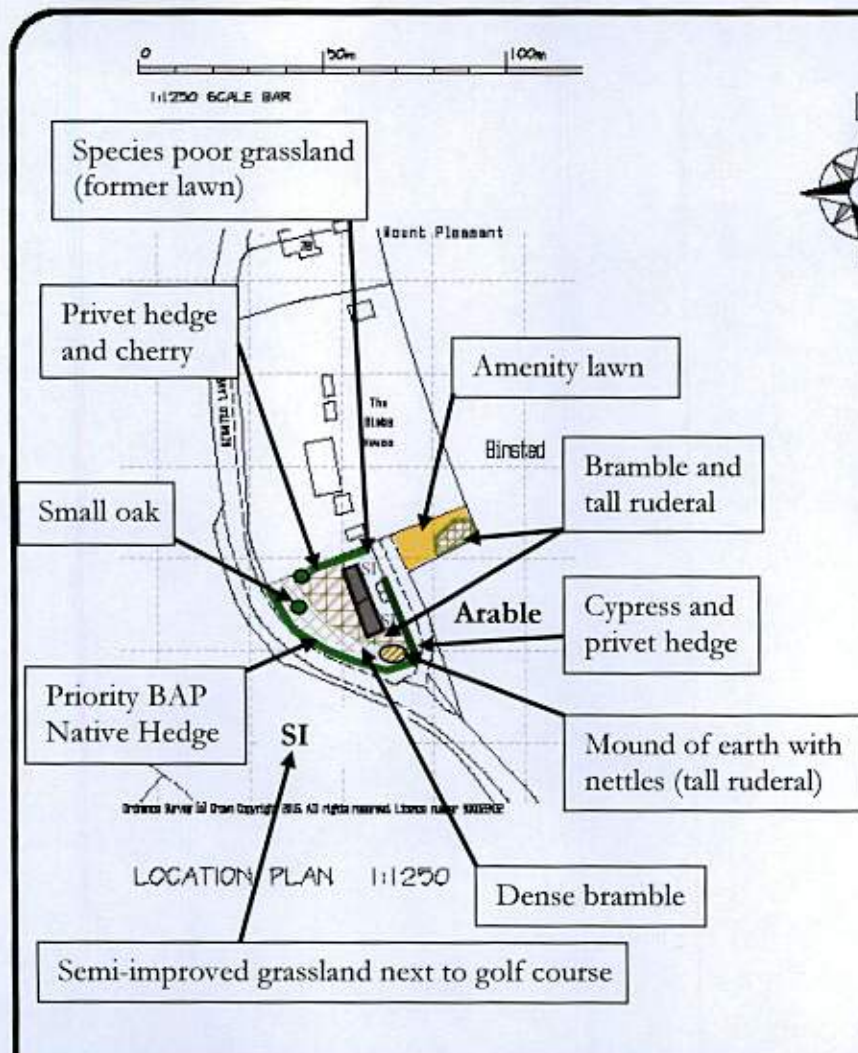
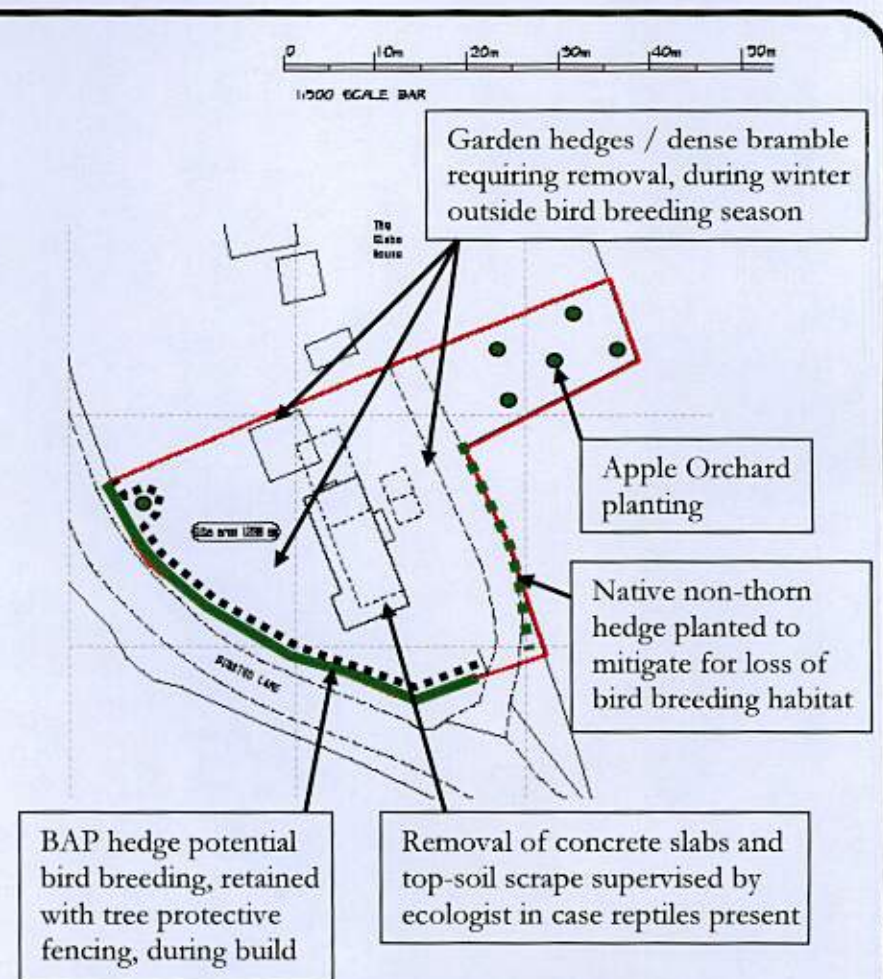


Figure 1b: Ecological Mitigation Plan
Church Farm Bungalows, Binsted
Ecological Appraisal
GPM Ecology, December 2016



Michael Hemmings
BUILDING DESIGN

8 ALFOLD BUSINESS CENTRE
LOXWOOD ROAD
ALFOLD
SURREY GU6 8HP
Tel: Loxwood (01403) 752029

CHURCH FARM, BINSTED LANE, BINSTED, WEST SUSSEX. BN18 0LN

LOCATION AND BLOCK PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER
2088/01

DATE
SEPTEMBER 2016

A3 Sheet

APPENDIX II: GCN HSI		Background Information					
Pond Number:	1	Site name: Avisford Park Golf Course, Pond at hole 13					
National Grid Ref:	SU 980 061						
Land owner:	Avisford Park Golf Course						
Access:	Via Binsted Lane						
Distance:	95m west of Church Farm Bungalows						
Habitat Suitability							
						HSI values	
						Screening	
Location (SI ₁):	Good location					1	Key factor
Pond Area (SI ₂):	5 x 15m = 75m sq (0.0075ha)					0.15	
Permanence (SI ₃):	Permanent - On-line to a ditch during winter					1	Key factor
Water Quality (SI ₄):	Moderate					0.67	
[Turbidity: 1-5]							
Shading (SI ₅):	100%					0.2	
Waterfowl (SI ₆):	Absent					1	Key factor
Fish (SI ₇):	Major - within 2m of stream, on-line during peak flow					0.01	Key factor
							X
Pond Density (SI ₈):	3/km ²					0.55	
Habitat (SI ₉):	Good terrestrial habitat, limited by stream: Within willow carr, semi-improved grass with 50m of pond					0.67	
Macrophytes (SI ₁₀):	0%					0.3	
Survey results	Poor suitability for GCN, further surveys not required					0.34	
Surveyors	Date	Eggs	Torching	Traps	Min/max	Other information	
GPM	09-Dec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Presence / absence: Likely Absence Population class: Habitat suitability indicates GCN are likely to be absent from pond due to extreme negative features, including: likely presence of a major fish population; small size of pond; shading and no macrophytes							

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>Lamiastrum 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>		