



Scottish Government:
Biodiversity Duty Compliance
Report-

Argyll and Bute Council-

2018-2021.





CONTENTS (Key Themes)

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1: INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

- 1.1 Under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, all public bodies are required to further the conservation of biodiversity when carrying out their responsibilities. Following an amendment in the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011; every three years public bodies are also required to publish and make publically available their report on the actions they have taken to meet their biodiversity duty (Biodiversity Duty Compliance Report). Our last report was published online in January 2018 following Council approval. The report must be available on line by the end of 2020. The report follows a Scottish Government recommended template.

Overview of Argyll and Bute Council organisation's regulatory role.

1.2 Governance.

Overall governance is provided by the elected Members of Argyll and Bute Council. All policies and key strategies are reported to Council for discussion and approval. Environmental policies and initiatives which include biodiversity are reported to the relevant Council committee. Progress on delivering the Argyll and Bute Council Biodiversity Duty Action Plan is updated annually.



1.3 How biodiversity feeds into Argyll and Bute Council decision-making structure.

Our elected members have championed biodiversity through representation on: the Planning, Protective Services and Licensing Committee, the Local Nature Reserve Management Team at Holy Loch, the Argyll and Bute Local Biodiversity Partnership and the Argyll and the Isles Coast and Countryside Trust. Our Chief Executive, Directors and the relevant Heads of Service have also recognised the importance of environmental initiatives and given their support to a wide range of projects. Since our last reporting round the Council continues to represent the Local Biodiversity Officers Network on the working group involved in ‘Future Land Management Business Models Working Group’, the National Peatland Action Group and the Scottish Group for Invasive Non-Native Species.

1.4 Some examples of Council promoted biodiversity initiatives:

- i) Local Development Plan (LDP): <https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/ldp>. The LDP is a key tool in the delivery of biodiversity conservation through land use and management policies, protection and designation of a range of International, National and Local



sites. This ensures that land use planning and the management of Council-owned land delivers protection and enhancements for biodiversity.

- ii) The Biodiversity Technical Note for Planners and Developers and the Biodiversity Checklist: [https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/biodiversity technical note feb 2017 4.pdf](https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/biodiversity%20technical%20note%20feb%202017%204.pdf)
- iii) Community Food Growing Strategy : [https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/cfgstrategy final version 4.0 april 2020 mcc.pdf](https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/cfgstrategy%20final%20version%204.0%20april%202020%20mcc.pdf)

Provides advice on the benefits of Community Food Growing of and to biodiversity.

- iv) Argyll and Bute Biodiversity Duty Action Plan Monitoring Report 2020- reporting on ongoing actions and providing advice on community biodiversity projects: [https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/argyll and bute biodiversity duty action plan annual monitoring report 2020 002 2.0.pdf](https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/argyll%20and%20bute%20biodiversity%20duty%20action%20plan%20annual%20monitoring%20report%202020%20002%202.0.pdf)
- v) Ecosystem Gardening for Biodiversity on line leaflet: [https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/ecosystem gardening for biodiversity leaflet 2018.pdf](https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/ecosystem%20gardening%20for%20biodiversity%20leaflet%202018.pdf)
- vi) Annual campaign – ‘What’s for the garden stays in the garden’ along with information on the identification and control of Invasive non-Native Species:



<https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/guidance-gardeners-invasive-or-harmful-plants>

- vii) Argyll and the Isles Coast and Countryside Trust: <https://www.act-now.org.uk/en/> Argyll and Bute Council specialist officers provide advice on biodiversity, access, planning and marine and coastal projects.
- viii) Argyll and Bute Property Services: Maintenance of Council properties provides opportunities to incorporate and encourage some nest and bat roost provision, with particular emphasis on swift nest sites, a priority species in the LBAP
- ix) Council Airports- Oban, Coll, Colonsay- monitoring and recording of bird activity and at Oban Airport management of Irish Ladies Tresses- a native orchid

Partnership Working

- 1.5 Partnerships in Argyll and Bute have a number of common key principles: openness, trust and honesty between partners with:
- agreed shared goals and values
 - regular communication between partners openness and
 - trust and honesty between partners



1.5 Argyll and Bute Local Biodiversity Partnership

This partnership has the responsibility for the delivery of the Argyll and Bute Local Biodiversity Action Plan – the refresh has been put on hold due to funding, BREXIT uncertainty and the current pandemic, however, an updated report on the LBAP on ongoing projects is attached.

1.6 Argyll and Bute Outcome Improvement Plan (ABOIP) 2013-23

The main aim of the Community Planning Partnership is to deliver the outcomes within the Argyll and Bute Outcome Improvement Plan (ABOIP). The purpose of the ABOIP is to set out the needs and circumstances of citizens living in Argyll and Bute, identify the outcomes to which priority is to be given by the community planning partnership, with a view to improving these, and set out what success would look like in achieving the outcomes and how this will be measured and monitored. The ABOIP has an overarching objective: “Argyll and Bute’s economic success is built on a growing population” and 6 long term outcomes to support this as follows:

1. The economy is diverse and thriving.
2. We have infrastructure that supports sustainable growth.
3. Education, skills and training maximises opportunities for all.



4. Children and young people have the best possible start.
5. People live active, healthier and independent lives.
6. People live in safer and stronger communities.



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2: MAINSTREAMING

2.1 This section highlights the wide variety of activities undertaken by Argyll and Bute Council to further the conservation of biodiversity. While not exhaustive, it illustrates the range of activities that have taken place and continue to take place.

2.2 Argyll and Bute Council Biodiversity Duty Action Plan 2016-2021:

This was approved in April 2016 by the Planning, Protective Services and Licensing Committee and can be seen here (it is due for refresh in 2021):

https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/argyll_and_bute_council_biodiversity_duty_action_plan_final_version_april_2016_2.pdf





2.3 Biodiversity and Local Development Plan Policy (LDP):

The current development plan is Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan 2015, but its replacement LDP2 is progressing towards examination and adoption in 2022. The LDP can be viewed at: <https://argyll-bute.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=36b54584028245019f8edca605511213>

The Local Development Plan sets out a range of policies and guidance to protect and enhance biodiversity:

Extract from POLICY LDP STRAT 1 – Sustainable Development

- i) Conserve and enhance the natural and built environment and avoid significant adverse impacts on biodiversity, natural and built heritage resources;*
- ii) Respect the landscape character of an area and the setting and character of settlements;*
- iii) Avoid places with significant risk of flooding, tidal inundation, coastal erosion or ground instability; and*
- iv) Avoid having significant adverse impacts on land, air and water environment.*

Policy LDP 3 – Supporting the Protection, Conservation and Enhancement of our Environment, along with the following Supplementary Guidance:

Natural Environment

- *SG LDP ENV 1 – Development Impact on Habitats, Species and Biodiversity (i.e. biological diversity)*
- *SG- Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)*
- *SG LDP ENV 2 – Development Impact on European Sites*
- *SG LDP ENV 3 – Management of European Sites*
- *SG LDP ENV 4 – Development Impact on Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)*
- *SG LDP ENV 5 – Development Impact on Local Nature Conservation*



- *SG LDP ENV 6 – Development Impact on Trees/Woodland*
- *SG LDP ENV 7 – Water Quality and the Environment*
- *SG LDP ENV 8 – Protection and Enhancement of Green Networks*
- *SG LDP ENV 9 – Development Impact on Areas of Wild Land*
- *SG LDP ENV 10 – Geodiversity*
- *SG LDP ENV 11 – Protection of Soil and Peat Resources*
- *SG LDP CST 1 – Coastal Development*

https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/written_statement_0.pdf

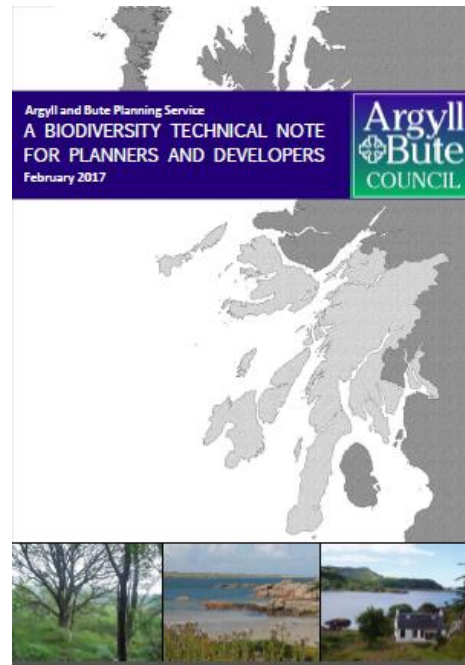
2.4 Biodiversity Technical Note for Planners and Developers

To assist Argyll and Bute Council as the Planning Authority- a Biodiversity Technical Note for Planners and Developers along with the Biodiversity Checklist has been developed to ensure developers take biodiversity into account when carrying out site selection. The checklist includes, European Protected Species, Invasive Non-Native Species and a framework for eradication. In terms of planning application determination, biodiversity is a material consideration. https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/biodiversity_technical_note_feb_2017_4.pdf

2.5 This Technical Note has proved invaluable to developers and planning colleagues in factoring in biodiversity from the start of the development of building projects.



2.6 The Local Biodiversity Officer provides advice to Planning colleagues, developers, community groups and members of the public on appropriate ecological surveys and assessment required for planning applications and in particular development activities likely to impact on European protected species along with priority habitats and species.





3: ACTION TAKEN

- 3.1 The Collaborative Action for Natura Network (CANN) project is ongoing:** a partnership with Argyll and the Isles Coast and Countryside Trust¹ as the management authority with funding partners including: European Unions' INTERREG VA Programme, Scottish Natural Heritage and Forestry Commission Scotland. The project focuses on peatland habitat improvements and helping protect endangered species: <https://www.act-now.org.uk/cann>
- 3.2 Glen Creran Gardens Rhododendron ponticum eradication project:** the project is nearing completion, final report will be available in 2021: <https://www.act-now.org.uk/glen-creran>
- 3.3 Community Food Growing Strategy-:** The Council has adopted a food growing strategy which can be accessed here: https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/cfgstrategy_final_version_4.0_april_2020_mcc.pdf

¹ The Argyll and the Isles Coast and Countryside Trust was developed by Argyll and Bute Council 2013 in partnership with Scottish Natural Heritage, Forestry Commission Scotland, the National Health Trust and the Argyll and Bute Social Enterprise Network. <https://www.act-now.org.uk/en/> The Argyll and Bute Council Local Biodiversity Officer is an advisor to the Trust.



- 3.4 Islay Roadside Verge Pollinator project-** the Council play a supporting role in terms of verge maintenance for pollinators. We are working with the Islay Natural History Trust on this project where 14km of roadside verges are subject to a prescribed planting and maintenance regime.
- 3.5 B-Line National Project:** Hermitage Park is on the John Muir Way route which is part of a B-Lines pollinator project, the project has been extended to the rest of Argyll and Bute, the Council are working in partnership with Buglife on this project.
- 3.6 (LBAP)The Argyll and Bute Local Biodiversity Action Plan:** currently the ongoing projects.
- 3.7 Planning Officers – Use of Aide Memoir on Invasive Non-Native Species for Planning Officers-** Appendix 1.
- 3.8 Ecosystem advice-** back to basics leaflet which can be seen here: https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/biodiversity_ac.pdf
- 3.9 Hermitage Park- Helensburgh-** this 5 year Heritage Lottery funded park restoration project is almost completed - with a variety of habitat improvements including pond, river and riparian habitat enhancements, grassland (wet and dry), invasive non-native



species removal and installation of bat and bird boxes. <https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/hermitage-park>

3.10 Airports- Oban, Coll, Colonsay- monitoring and recording of bird activity and at Oban Airport management of Irish Ladies Tresses- a native orchid



4: COMMUNICATION

4.1 Examples of Argyll and Bute Council's Biodiversity Officer's involvement in partnership working on biodiversity.

- Argyll and the Isles Coast and Countryside Trust- partner funded projects.
- Argyll and Bute Local Biodiversity Partnership- LBAP refresh continues with delivery of projects by partners such as Buglife, the Islay Natural Heritage trust by supporting their pollinator projects.
- Working with a range of officials on Master Planning projects.
- Working with Roads Officials on promoting roadside verge maintenance for to enhance biodiversity as well as providing technical information for building, stonewalls and bridge biodiversity inspections
- Working with major developers on a number of housing developments to integrate biodiversity gains.
- Working with Airport Staff – Oban, Coll and Colonsay re. Bird monitoring and other species i.e. Irish ladies Tresses- a native orchid.



- 4.2 Our website is key to communicating biodiversity;** many topics relating to Biodiversity including and for example Invasive Non-Native Species and the Local Development Plan.
<https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/home>
- 4.3** We have a Twitter account #argyllbiodive and post weekly news items.
- 4.4** We also communicate with schools and community groups through email.
- **Website and Twitter promotion-** for the Biodiversity Technical Note for Planners and Developers and the Biodiversity Check List- https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/biodiversity_technical_note_feb_2017_4.pdf
 - **Community Food Growing Strategy-** https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/cfgstrategy_final_version_4.0_april_2020_mcc.pdf
 - **Ecosystem Gardening Leaflet:** https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/ecosystem_gardening_for_biodiversity_leaflet_2018.pdf



4.5 Training

- The Local Biodiversity Officer is a member of the National Local Biodiversity Officers Network and represents them on the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Invasive Non-Native Species group, the National Peatland Group and is the L.A. representative on the Scottish Forum for Natural Capital- 'Future Land Management Business Models Working Group'
- The Local Biodiversity Officer attends a number of Sharing Good Practice events as part of her CPD
- The Local Biodiversity Officer has provided input to community lead projects in relation to habitats private woodland projects
- The Local Biodiversity Officer has given several awareness raising presentations to elected members on Biodiversity, the Biodiversity Technical Note, an annual Biodiversity update presentation to elected members and colleagues and the Community Food Growing Strategy.

4.6 Opportunities for staff to take part in practical action such as volunteering,

- Bat Conservation Trust- Bat sighting reports
- Butterfly Conservation- Butterfly recording
- Big Garden Bird Survey- promotion and participation.
- Family and school related activities- Bumble Bees, Growing Wild



- Leaf miner on Horse Chestnut Trees
- Community Growing Spaces
- Growing Wild- scheme run by Kew Gardens



5: BIODIVERSITY HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

5.1 The main biodiversity highlights over the reporting period has been:

- **The Community Food Growing Strategy** which meets our duty to draft and adopt the strategy under The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Bill - Part 9 which was enacted on the 24th July 2015. The strategy promotes food growing in various forms which has a wide range of benefits for people's health and wellbeing along with doing their bit on a local level for biodiversity and climate change.
- **The Local Development Plan-** continuous input and influence on the protection, management and enhancement measures for biodiversity in relation to the current and emerging Local Development Plan and Development Management. The promotion of the Biodiversity Technical Note for Planners and Developers continues along with a series of Aide Memoirs for Planners on site visits.
- **Public engagement:** continuous assistance given to local biodiversity projects such as the Islay Natural History Society and Roadside Verge enhancement measures for pollinators.



5.2 The Future challenges over the next three years are mainly:

- Funding,
- Resource- capacity to deliver,
- Covid-19 impact and implications
- The outcome of BREXIT negotiations in relation to funding key delivery sectors such as estates, farmers and crofters through Agri-environment schemes.



6: MONITORING

6.1 Monitoring activity

Monitoring of the Argyll and Bute Council Biodiversity Duty Action Plan, which is submitted alongside this document is annual report with a note of future actions for the next refresh: https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/sites/default/files/argyll_and_bute_biodiversity_duty_action_plan_annual_monitoring_report_2020_002_2.0.pdf

Monitoring of the (LBAP) Argyll and Bute Local Biodiversity Action Plan- communicating project progress is the responsibility of Lead Partners.

6.2 Emerging Trends

6.3 In terms of input to the processing of planning applications and the emergence of new development, , the emerging trend is for much more input by the Local Biodiversity Officer at the early stages of Master Planning and as a result biodiversity gains in individual implemented developments. There is a general increase in requests for the Biodiversity Officer's input to planning applications by planning officers and applicants.



6.4 There are concerns regarding difficulties to access funding for community based habitat restoration where Invasive Non-Native Species are a feature of the proposal

6.5 Data is added to the National Biodiversity Network Gateway (NBN)



View to the Isle of Luing © MCC



7: CONTRIBUTION TO TARGETS

[Six Big Steps for Nature](#) or the [Aichi Targets](#).

Targets/key steps from Chapter 1 (Healthy ecosystems) of the "2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity"	Contribution to key step?	Justification
(1.1) Encourage and support ecosystem restoration and management, especially in catchments that have experienced	yes, Agri-environment schemes and Peatland Action	Achnacree Croft.



the greatest degradation		
(1.2) Use assessments of ecosystem health at a catchment level to determine what needs to be done		
(1.3) Government and public bodies, including NatureScot (SNH), SEPA and FCS, will work together towards a shared agenda for action to restore ecosystem health at a		



<p>catchment-scale across Scotland</p>		
<p>(1.4) Establish plans and decisions about land use based on an understanding of ecosystems. Take full account of land use impacts on the ecosystems services that underpin social, economic and environmental health</p>	<p>Master Planning</p>	<p>Dunbeg Master Plan; Inveraray Master Plan.</p>
<p>Targets/key steps from Chapter 3 (Biodiversity, health and quality of life) of the "2020</p>	<p>Contribution to key step?</p>	<p>Justification</p>



Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity"		
(3.1) Provide opportunities for everyone to experience and enjoy nature regularly, with a particular focus on disadvantaged groups	Argyll and Bute Council work with the Argyll and Bute Coast and Community Trust	
(3.2) Support local authorities and communities to improve local environments and enhance biodiversity using	Local Development Plan: https://argyll-bute.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=36b54584028245019f8edca605511213	



<p>green space and green networks, allowing nature to flourish and so enhancing the quality of life for people who live there</p>		
<p>(3.3) Build on good practice being developed by the National Health Service (NHS) and others to help encourage greenspace, green exercise and social prescribing initiatives that will</p>	<p>Argyll and the Isles Coast and Countryside Trust- ACT Branching Out, Argyll's Atlantic Rainforest: https://www.act-now.org.uk/atlantic-rainforest MAKI Pups; ACT and Mid Argyll's first outdoor nursery (Mid- Argyll's' first outdoor nursery), ACT Now is our brand new climate change awareness project that will offer free support to Mid-Argyll communities to help them adopt strategies to tackle</p>	<p>Branching Out project https://www.act-now.org.uk/en/what-we-do/233-branching-out</p>



<p>improve health and wellbeing through connecting people with nature</p>	<p>climate change by reducing their impact on the environment</p>	
<p>(3.4) Increase access to nature within and close to schools, and support teachers in developing the role of outdoor learning across the Curriculum for Excellence</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>Through regular communication .</p>
<p>(3.5) Encourage public organisations and businesses to review their responsibilities and</p>	<p>Business and Biodiversity Booklet</p>	<p>Information available in booklet form</p>



<p>action for biodiversity, and recognise that increasing their positive contribution to nature and landscapes can help meet their corporate priorities and performance</p>		
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Targets/key steps from Chapter 4 (Wildlife, habitats and protected places) of the "2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity"	Contribution to key step?	Justification
(4.1) Ensure that the management of	Local Nature Reserve at Duchess Woods and Holy Loch	Management Teams and



protected places for nature also provides wider public benefits		Action Plans in place.
(4.3) Integrate protected areas policy with action for wider habitats to combat fragmentation and restore key habitats	Wildlife Corridors and Community Woodlands. SUDs as functional biodiversity enhanced habitats.	Within developments to ensure connectivity. E.g. Dunbeg Master Plan- Oban and Glenoran Road- Helensburgh
(4.5) Involve many more people than at present in this work and improve understanding of	Delivered by members of the Argyll and Bute Local Biodiversity Partnership	Individual organisations are better set up to do this as there funding



the poorly known
elements of nature

facilitates such
activities.



Targets/key steps from Chapter 5 (Land and freshwater management) of the "2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity"	Contribution to key step?	Justification
<p>(5.1) Promote an ecosystem approach to land management that fosters sustainable use of natural resources and puts biodiversity at the heart of land-use</p>	<p>1. Under development – Why Biodiversity Matters information</p> <p>2. Refresh LBAP</p>	<p>1. Within the emerging Local Development Plan</p> <p>2. Ecosystem approach in current draft document.</p> <p>3. A reminder about our</p>



<p>planning and decision-making</p>	<p>3. Ecosystem Services information Leaflet</p>	<p>dependency on Biodiversity to sustain us.</p>
<p>(5.2) Ensure that measures taken forward under the Common Agricultural Policy encourage land managers to develop and retain the diversity of wildlife habitats and landscape features</p>	<p>Yes , await post BREXIT outcomes</p>	<p>Await post BREXIT outcomes</p>
<p>(5.3) Support 'High Nature Value' farming and forestry</p>	<p>Yes: both LBAP and Forestry Strategy</p>	<p>Through the current CAP and SRDP activities.</p>



<p>(5.4) Put in place the management necessary to bring Scotland's protected areas into favourable condition and improve the ecological status of water bodies</p>	<p>Partner activity- with SEPA</p>	<p>SEPA</p>
<p>(5.5) Ensure that biodiversity and ecosystem objectives are fully integrated into flood risk management plans, and restore wetland habitats and</p>	<p>Yes,</p>	<p>Through our Flood Management Plan and emerging Climate Change Plan- along with the current and</p>



<p>woodlands to provide sustainable flood management</p>		<p>emerging Local Development Plan.</p>
<p>(5.6) Restore and extend natural habitats as a means of building reserves of carbon and to help mitigate climate change</p>	<p>1. Currently involved with CANN project on Islay and providing information on an emerging project.</p> <p>2. A number of Peatland Action funded Projects are active in Argyll and Bute.</p>	<p>Collaborative Action for Natura Network.</p> <p>10 projects in total</p>
<p>(5.7) Provide clear advice to land and water managers on best practice</p>	<p>Partner involvement</p>	<p>SEPA and the Argyll Fisheries Trust</p>



Targets/key steps from Chapter 6 (Marine and coastal) of the "2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity"	Contribution to key step?	Justification
(6.4) Achieve good environmental status for Scottish seas	Through Planning process and working with Marine Scotland, SEPA and NatureScot	Through the Local Development Plan Supplementary Guidance.

This report will be made available on the Argyll and Bute Council's website: www.argyll-bute.gov.uk a copy can be requested from Council's Local Biodiversity Officer: marina.curran-colthart@argyll-bute.gov.uk



APPENDIX 1

Aide Memoire – for Planning Officers.

1. Invasive Non-Native Species Plants: Some of the species you are more likely to come across on a site visit.

2. Further information on the following link to the:

<http://www.nonnativespecies.org/index.cfm?sectionid=47>

3. SEPA Advise: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/biodiversity/invasive-non-native-species/>

4. Advise for the Construction

Industry: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/163480/biosecurity-and-management-of-invasive-non-native-species-construction-sites.pdf>

5. Legal: <https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/protected-areas-and-species/protected-species/invasive-non-native-species/law-non-native-species-scotland>



Note: if unsure take a phone and post to the Local Biodiversity Officer.

Terrestrial Invasive Non-Native Species:

1. Japanese Knotweed: *Fallopia japonica*- Herbaceous perennial.



Early Growth: Late April/May
stalks hollow and brittle.



Flowering June/July/August



Winter: dieback-



Leaf and branch structure. Zig zag leaves Flowers.

2. **Himalayan Balsam:** *Impatiens glandulifera* – annual plant





Early Growth- April/May

Flowers and leaves



Flowers attract bees.



Usually in abundance on sunny sites.



Warning: Please do not touch this plant as it is a public health hazard.

3. Giant Hogweed: *Heracleum mantigazzianum*



Tall- can grow up to 5m



Looks like cow parsley, leave are very large.



If in doubt, please photograph and email to the Local Biodiversity Officer...DO NOT TOUCH.



4. *Rhododendron ponticum*



Purple flowers and dark green leaves,



Flowers late April/May... note abundance of plants if on a site visit.



5. Giant Rhubarb: *Gunnera tinctoria* - a relative of the rhubarb plant spreads rapidly



Exceptionally Large leaves- flower on a spike. Gunnera in late autumn.



6. Freshwater Invasive Non-Native Species:

1. Canadian and Nuttall's Waterweed- Elodea species:



Can be found in ponds and fresh water habitats.

Salt Water Invasive Non-Native Species:1. Wireweed: *Sargassum muticum*





2. Sea Squirt or Sea vomit: *Didemnum vexillum*.



Infections can be found on marine structures i.e. cages/ tressels/chains/moorings.

There are many others species which are considered Invasive Non-Native Species or garden escapees, if in doubt, take photo and check with the Local Biodiversity officer for identification

End.