

Invasive Weed Management Plan

Stonebond Group
Land off
Greenbooth Road
Norden
Rochdale

20th March 2024

Knotweed Eradication

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**KNOTWEED
ERADICATION**

Specialist Weed Control &
Site Vegetation Clearance



Date	20 th March 2024
Inspected by	R Buckley
Checked by	S Crowther
Authorised by	G Andrews
Project	Land off Greenbooth Road, Norden
Report number	IWMP2537A

LIMITATIONS

Knotweed Eradication has prepared this report with reasonable skill, care and diligence and taking account of the contract terms and conditions and manpower and resources devoted to it in agreement with the client. Knotweed Eradication disclaims any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above.

This report has been prepared based on the information received during the timescale available and all potential contamination; constraints or liabilities associated with the site may not necessarily have been revealed. The report is only valid when it is used in its entirety.

This report is confidential to the client and Knotweed Eradication accepts no responsibility to third parties to whom the report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party using any information contained within the report does so at their own risk.

Site Inspection at Land off Greenbooth Road, Norden

As a division of Helmrig Ltd, Knotweed Eradication has been involved in the management and treatment of invasive non-native species for over 19 years, utilising their knowledge and experience to provide clients with information and advice as to how best to deal with invasive weed issues on land within their ownership.

In January 2024 Knotweed Eradication was commissioned by Stonebond Group to undertake an inspection of the land off Greenbooth Road, Norden.

The purpose of the inspection was to identify any invasive non-native species that may be present within the boundary of the site or the immediate surrounding area in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), report the findings and propose a solution to any infestations found to be present.

The main species being inspected for are Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam however there are numerous other species that although don't appear on the schedule nine list are problematic for developers and will therefore be included.

This report sets out the expected treatment of each species identified prior to, during and following completion of the development phase of the works.

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“The Complete Solution to Invasive Weed Control That Embraces the Legal and Statutory Requirements to Effectively deal with the Problems and Prevent Costly Prosecution”

1. Site Findings and Requirements

- 1.1.** Site consists of a former industrial mill complex with associated buildings, structures, walls, areas of hard-standing / car parks and storage together with extensive areas of mature vegetation and trees on steep bankings with a watercourse running north to south through the site.
- 1.2.** Surrounding areas comprise of woodland to the north, woodland and residential properties to the east, Edenfield Road and commercial properties to the south with further woodland area to the west.
- 1.3.** The site was inspected in late January 2024 outside the expected growing season with one area of visible Japanese Knotweed being identified within the site.
- 1.4.** Visible Knotweed was identified within vegetation on a banking area adjacent a watercourse running through the site. This is a small area of low-level stems covering approximately 4 x 3 metres.
- 1.5.** Due to the location of the Knotweed within the site it is expected that an in-situ herbicide application programme can be undertaken in the first instance to prevent the spread of the infestation but a supervised excavation of the entire plant system may be required prior to the commencement of any development works if the area falls within development curtilage.
- 1.6.** Initial treatments will consist of targeted foliar applications of MAPP-approved herbicide with chemical selection being made. Whilst every effort will be made to retain as much desirable vegetation as possible no responsibility can be taken for any loss or damage.
- 1.7.** It is worthy of note at this point that in Japanese Knotweed infested areas the root/rhizome system can grow 7 metres outwards from the visible plant (although this is unlikely and a 3m buffer zone is usually appropriate) and more than 3 metres deep if ground conditions allow e.g. made ground. If the soils are dispersed on site re-infestation is likely to occur.
- 1.8.** Please note: soil material will continue to be classed as **‘Japanese Knotweed contaminated’** even after completion of the Japanese Knotweed treatment programme and should be dealt with as if still live. This means that any development works will require the affected area to be dealt with accordingly, which will involve the excavation of the Knotweed until there are no more roots present and either buried on site at depth or removed from site. If removed from site this must be done in accordance with current waste regulations by a licensed carrier to an appropriate receiving facility. Any unauthorized disturbance of treatment areas will invalidate any warranties and guarantees offered.
- 1.9.** There was a reasonable amount of Himalayan Balsam on site – mainly located within the central and southern end of the site. This will require controlling via hand-pulling or targeted herbicide applications prior to flowering to prevent the spread. Any infestations that fall within development curtilage will require scraping up under supervision and either disposing off-site or burying in a cell within an area of POS – this will be a commercial decision.
- 1.10.** There were several small areas of other invasive species found – Rhododendron and Cotoneaster, which can be cut, chipped then the roots excavated under supervision as part of the de-vegetation works.

- 1.11.** There was also a small area of Varigated Yellow Archangel and several small areas of Montbretia. These can be treated with targeted applications of appropriate herbicide where they fall outside of development curtilage otherwise they will also be scraped up under supervision and either buried on-site or disposed of at licensed landfill with the other INNS.
- 1.12.** This management plan provides background information relating to the main invasive plant species and sets out an appropriate treatment programme for effectively dealing with the identified species on site.

2. Site Map (February 2024)



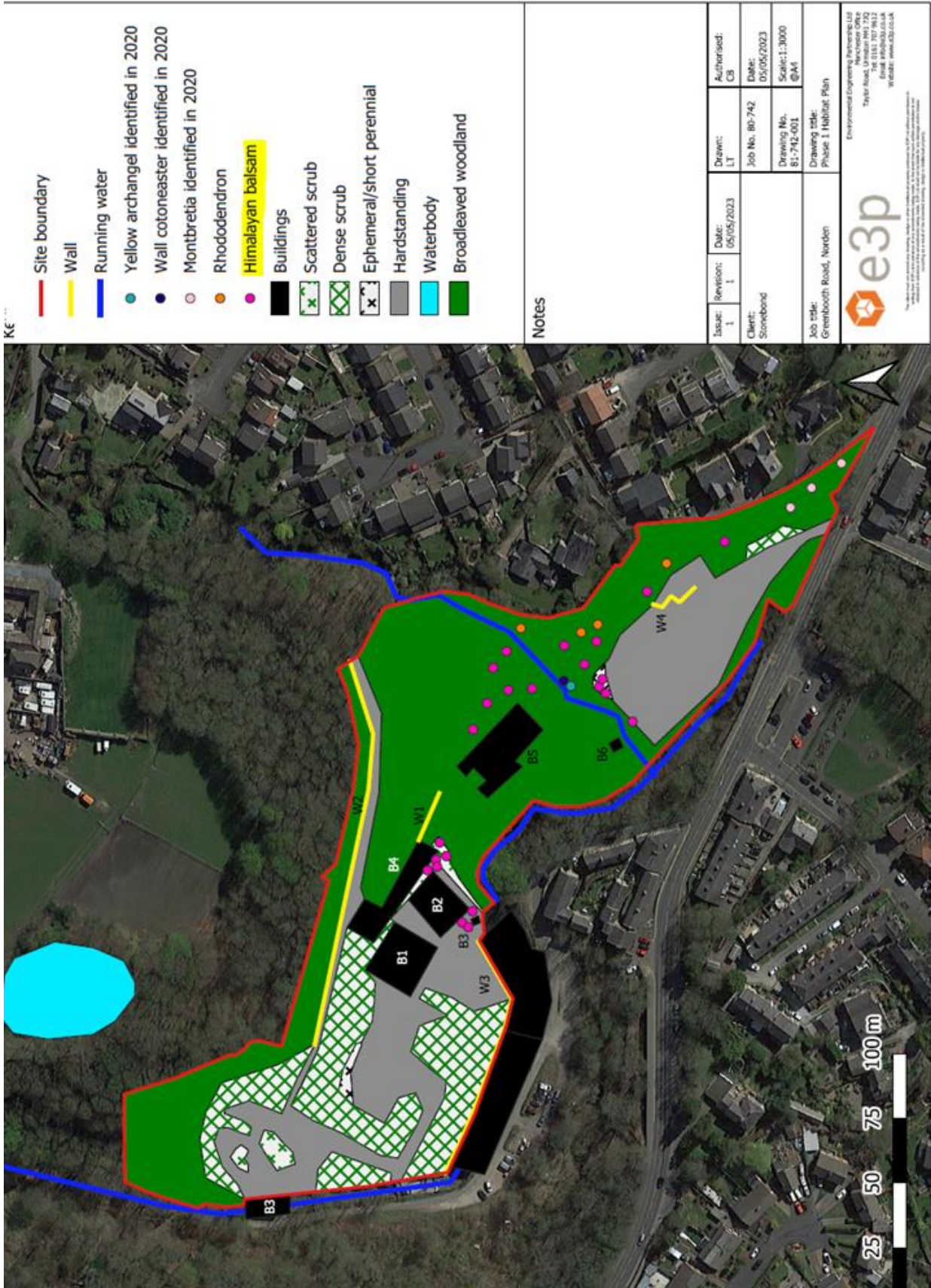
- Site Boundary
- Rhizome Buffer Zone
- JK Within site
- Rhododendron
- Wall Cotoneaster
- Himalayan Balsam
- Montbretia
- Yellow Archangel



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Date: 20th March 2023
 Client: Stonebond Group
 Project Ref: IWMP2537A
 Site: Land off Greenbooth Road, Norden
 Scale: NTS

3. E3P Site Map (summer 2023)



4. Photographs of Findings



Photo 1: Site entrance



Photo 2: Site overview



Photo 3: Site overview



Photo 4: Himalayan Balsam & Cotoneaster adjacent watercourse, hard-standing



Photo 5: Rhododendron



Photo 6: Rhododendron adjacent steps



Photo 7: Himalayan Balsam adjacent wall



Photo 8: Himalayan Balsam on banking



Photo 9: Himalayan Balsam adjacent building / walls



Photo 10: Himalayan Balsam and Montbretia on banking



Photo 11: Himalayan Balsam at southern end of site

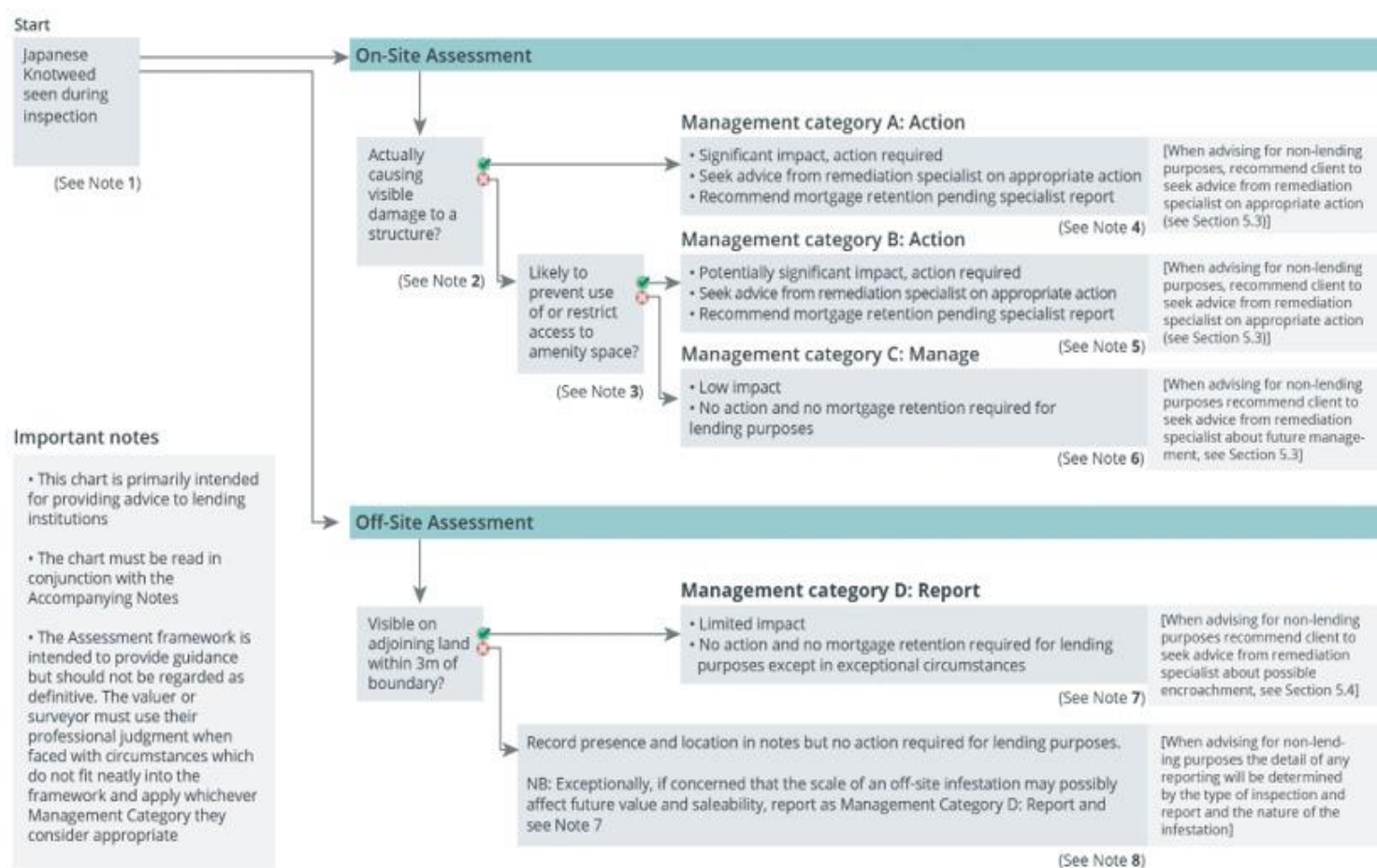


Photo 12: Japanese Knotweed area on banking adjacent watercourse

5. RICS Japanese Knotweed Risk Categories Framework (Introduced 23.3.22)

The new assessment framework is not only for use when valuers report to lenders but it is also intended to support the decision-making process across the range of inspection and surveys carried out by RICS members. It also enables the valuer or surveyor to carry out a structured assessment that leads to an objective categorization of any given infestation.

The RICS Management Category assessment framework is intended to provide guidance but should not be regarded as definitive. The valuer or surveyor must use their professional judgement when faced with circumstances that do not fit neatly into the framework and apply whichever Management Category they consider appropriate.



6. Proposed Method of Treatment: Excavation and In-situ treatment

Having considered all aspects of integrated vegetation management Knotweed Eradication would propose a combination of excavating INNS from within development curtilage together with an 'in-situ' treatment programme that will comprise the targeted application of appropriate herbicide on any visible INNS that fall outside of the development curtilage. This will ensure appropriate measures are taken to effectively deal with the various identified species across the affected areas. A selection of the following MAPP-approved products on the affected areas. Chemical selection will be made based on location of treatment area surrounding environmental factors such as adjacent watercourse, desirable vegetation, neighbouring residential dwellings etc.

Product	Mapp	Areas of Use
Roundup Pro Vantage	15534	Hard surfaces, Amenity vegetation, Forestry, In or near water, Stem injection.
Garlon Ultra (under Stewardship)	16211	Industrial sites, Motorway embankments, Rail embankments, Cemeteries, Grass land of no agricultural interests.
Icade (under stewardship)	19069	Industrial sites, Motorway embankments, Rail embankments, central reservations, Power stations.

7. Methodology

- 7.1. Following discussion with site management once the site becomes active warning signs or fencing will be erected to identify infestations to other site personnel. Additionally, contractors working on site should be briefed by site management to familiarise them with the appearance of the plant and the consequences of not dealing with it correctly. Professional advice should be sought if other possible infestations are noted on site.
- 7.2. Unauthorised access disturbance or removal of contaminated material will be prevented.
- 7.3. Restrictions regarding access to the infested areas and any applicable restrictions regarding movement of plant and vehicles, should be communicated to all on-site personnel.
- 7.4. Vehicles, equipment and footwear should be inspected and cleaned prior to exiting contaminated areas.
- 7.5. Should access to the area be required during the treatment period, advice should be sought prior to entering.
- 7.6. Excavation of the affected area would be carried out by groundworkers under the direct supervision of a Knotweed Eradication supervisor. The area will be excavated until there are no visible roots / rhizomes present. Buckets will be half filled and emptied in a controlled manner. The dumper will exit the area carefully once all equipment has been cleaned and inspected to ensure no cross-contamination incidents occur and site bio-security is maintained.
- 7.7. Following excavation monitoring visits will be carried out to assess for regrowth. Any herbicide selection (if required) will be dependent on each area taking into consideration surrounding desirable vegetation and environmental considerations.

PLEASE NOTE: Task and site-specific method/risk and COSHH assessments should be carried out for each specific task being undertaken. When filed in conjunction with this management plan they will form a record of actions taken and locations of treated Japanese Knotweed for future users

8. Programmed Work:

- 7.1** Treatment of Invasive Weed infestations is usually to be undertaken for a minimum period of three years to effectively deal with the species although depending on the situation this may take considerably longer. However, this timescale can be reduced if the roots of the identified species are excavated in their entirety. A detailed schedule of works and annual treatment and monitoring programme is given below in Table 1.
- 7.2** Under the supervision of a suitably experienced operative, knotweed is to be excavated, in a controlled manner, placed directly on to wagon and removed from site to a licensed landfill facility.
- 7.3** Wagons are to be parked in designated loading positions during loading. Excavation will utilise half bucket full to ensure no spillage of material during loading with an inspection of the loading area being undertaken prior to Wagons pulling away. Any spillage is to be cleared and placed into Wagon for removal from site.
- 7.4** On completion of the excavations plant and machinery will be cleaned and inspected prior to continuing other works or removal from site.
- 7.5** Please note: Timings of excavation works are based on estimated site works and will need to be amended should this not be the case.

Site Name: Land off Greenbooth Road	Job Ref: IWMP2537A	Client: Stonebond Group
Location: Norden	Description	
TBC 2024	Cutting and chipping of INNS as part of de-vegetation works. Excavation and processing of Japanese Knotweed and other INNS with off-site disposal / on-site burial (to be decided)	
April – Oct 2024	Monitoring of known areas within treatment zone. Herbicide treatment of all INNS outside of development curtilage prior to flowering.	
April – Oct 2025	Monitoring of known areas within treatment zone. Herbicide treatment of all INNS outside of development curtilage prior to flowering.	
April – Oct 2026	Monitoring of known areas within treatment zone. Herbicide treatment of all INNS outside of development curtilage prior to flowering.	
October 2026	Survey and sign off on treatment completion and hand over to client. 10 year warranty monitoring period supported by an IBG to 2036	

9. Identifying invasive non-native plants – Japanese Knotweed



www.nonnativespecies.org

Produced by Olaf Booy, Max Wade and Vicky White of RPS

Japanese Knotweed

Species Description

Scientific name: *Fallopia japonica*

AKA: Japanese Bamboo, Pysen saethwr (Welsh),

Polygonum cuspidatum, *Reynoutria japonica*

Native to: Japan, Taiwan, northern China

Habitat: Common in urban areas, particularly on waste land, railways, road sides and river banks

Tall herbaceous perennial with bamboo like stems. Often grows into dense thickets. Characteristic leaves and stems, persistence of last year's dead canes and distinctive rhizome (underground root-like stems) enables year round identification.

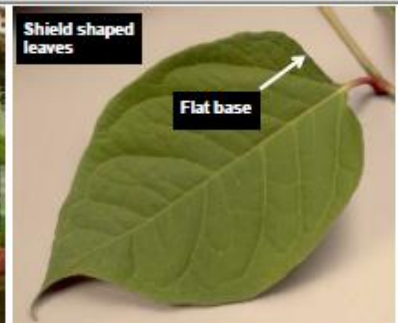
Introduced in the early 19th century as an ornamental plant. Now common and widespread across the UK. Spreads rapidly in the wild by natural means and as a result of spread by humans. Spread is solely by vegetative means, either fragments of rhizome or stem. Does not produce seed in the UK. Negative impacts include outcompeting native flora, contributing to river bank erosion and increasing the likelihood of flooding. Can also cause significant delays and cost to development as well as structural damage (it can grow through asphalt and some other surfaces).

Japanese Knotweed is listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 with respect to England, Wales and Scotland. As such it is an offence to plant of otherwise cause Japanese knotweed to grow in the wild. Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Japanese Knotweed is classified as controlled waste.

For details of legislation go to www.nonnativespecies.org/legislation.



Key ID Features



Identification throughout the year

Spring



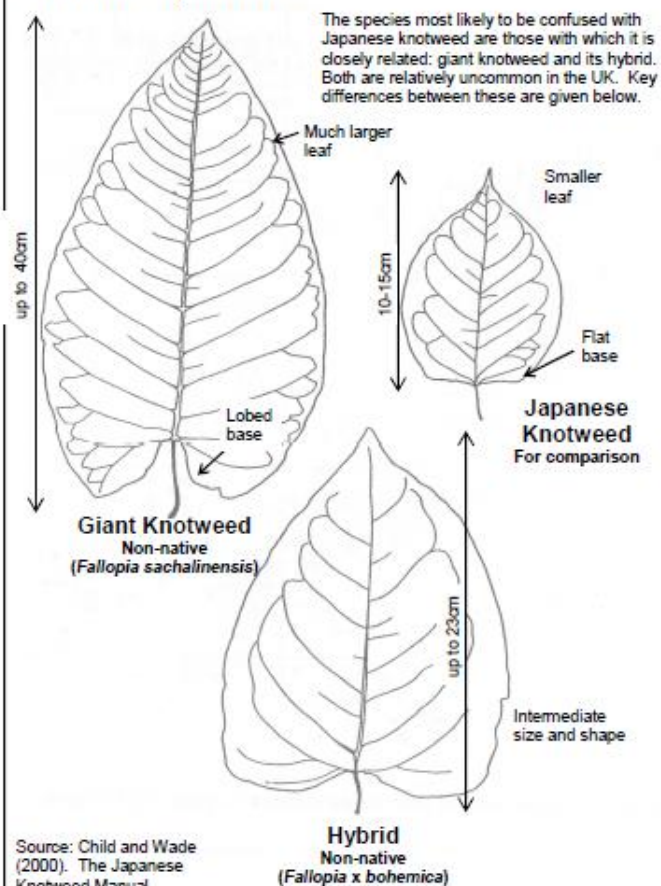
Summer



Winter



Similar Species



Distribution

Widespread and common across the UK. Notably extensive infestations are found in the south-west of England, south Wales and Greater London, however similarly extensive populations can also be found elsewhere.

Source: NBN Gateway. Check website for current distribution



References and further reading:

- Blamey, M, Fitter, R and Fitter, A (2003) "The Wild Flowers of Britain and Ireland. The Complete Guide to the British and Irish Flora." A & C Black
- Child, L E and Wade, P M (2000) "The Japanese Knotweed Manual". Packard
- Environment Agency (2006) "The Japanese Knotweed Code of Practice". Environment Agency
- Preston, C D, Pearman, D A and Dines, T A (editors) (2002) "New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora". Oxford University Press
- Stace, C (1999) "Field Flora of the British Isles". Cambridge University Press



For more information visit www.nonnativespecies.org

Produced by Olaf Booy, Max Wade and Vicky White of RPS

Himalayan Balsam

Species Description

Scientific name: *Impatiens glandulifera*

AKA: Policeman's Helmet, Indian Balsam, Jac y Neidiwr (Welsh)

Native to: West and central Himalayas

Habitat: Found mostly on river banks and in damp woodland, can grow in other damp habitat

A tall, attractive, annual herb with explosive seed heads. Although easy to identify as a mature plant with its pink-purple flowers, fleshy stem and characteristic leaves, the seedlings and last year's dead stems of this annual are more difficult to spot.

Introduced as a garden plant in the early 19th century and first recorded in the wild in 1855. Often favoured by the general public for its aesthetic appeal and is still deliberately planted on occasion. Now widespread in the UK, especially along urban rivers. Spreads solely by seeds, which are small and easily carried by wind or water.

Out-competes native species in ecologically sensitive areas, particularly river banks. Where it grows in dense stands along river banks it can impede flow at times of high rainfall, increasing the likelihood of flooding. Die back of extensive stands over winter can leave river banks bare and exposed to erosion.

Himalayan balsam is listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 with respect to England and Wales. As such, it is an offence to plant or otherwise allow this species to grow in the wild.

For details of legislation go to www.nonnativespecies.org/legislation.



Key ID Features



Identification throughout the year

Can be identified at most times of the year: March-June by its seedlings, stem and leaf shape, from July to September by its stem, leaf shape and flowers. More difficult to identify over winter (October to February), look for hay like remains and distinctive root structure.



Hay like remains in winter



Root structure in winter

Similar Species

Orange Balsam
Non-Native
(*Impatiens capensis*)



Flowers slightly earlier, June to August

Smaller than Himalayan balsam, growing to a height of 1.2m

Flower is similar in shape but orange in colour



Smaller leaves, with fewer serrations

Orange balsam is much less aggressive than Himalayan balsam, forming smaller less dense stands



Distribution

Widespread and common across the whole of the UK. Primarily on riverbanks and in other damp areas.

Source: NBN Gateway. Check website for current distribution



References and further reading:

Blamey, M, Fitter, R and Fitter, A (2003) "The Wild Flowers of Britain and Ireland. The Complete Guide to the British and Irish Flora". A & C Black

Preston, C D, Pearman, D A and Dines, T A (editors) (2002) "New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora". Oxford University Press

Stace, C (1999) "Field Flora of the British Isles". Cambridge University Press



Rhododendron

Species Description

Scientific name: *Rhododendron ponticum*

AKA: Rhododendron

Native to: South-west Europe and south-west Asia. UK's stock is believed to come from Spain.

Habitat: Common on acid, peaty or sandy soils in woodland, heathland, rocky hill-sides, river banks, gardens and parks

A large evergreen shrub with leathery leaves, attractive purple to pink flowers and solid stems forming into a trunk when mature. Relatively easy to identify, but can be confused with cherry laurel or horticultural varieties of rhododendron. However, horticultural varieties of rhododendron are relatively rarely found in the wild. Spreads by suckers and seed, which are small and carried long distances by wind.

Introduced by gardeners in the late 18th century into parks and woodlands, where it was also used for game cover. Still widely planted, particularly by gardeners. Often grows in ecologically sensitive habitats, such as heath, broad-leaved woodland and dunes, where dense growth can considerably alter the structure of the habitat.

For details of legislation go to www.nonnativespecies.org/legislation.



Key ID Features



Leathery leaves with dull green upper surface



Pale underside

6-12cm



Leaves in spiral at end of stem



Stem usually up to 15cm diameter and 5m tall

Stems / trunk often dense and twisted



Usually pink / purple, occasionally whitish

5cm

5 petals



Seeds pods are formed after flowering

3cm

Identification throughout the year

Varies little throughout the year as leaves are evergreen and woody stems remain the same. Flowers appear May to June followed by seed pods.

Similar Species

Cherry laurel
Non-native
(*Prunus laurocerasus*)



Leaves arranged alternately, ending in a single leaf



Flower heads white and clustered to form a spike

Rhododendron leaf
(for comparison)



Cherry laurel leaf

Toothed edge →



Glossy surface

Distribution

Widespread across the whole of the UK, most common in the south and west.

Source: NBN Gateway. Check website for current distribution



Varieties of Rhododendron

There are a large number of highly sought after species and varieties of rhododendron, of which the invasive *Rhododendron ponticum* is just one. It is unusual to encounter other varieties or species outside of planted habitats.

Examples of rhododendron varieties:



References in the further reading list can be used to distinguish between the different varieties if necessary.

References and further reading:

- Cullen, J (2005) *Hardy rhododendron species: a guide to identification*. Collins
- Preston, C D and Croft, J M (1997) *Aquatic plants in Britain and Ireland*. Harley Books
- Preston, C D, Pearman, D A and Dines, T A (editors) (2002) *New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora*. Oxford University Press
- Stace, C (1999) *Field Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge University Press

Cotoneaster

Species Description

Scientific name: *Cotoneaster* species

AKA: Cotoneasterau (Welsh)

Native to: Majority of species originate from east Asia

Habitat: Rough ground

A large group of small trees and prostrate shrubs that can be either evergreen or deciduous. They are becoming increasingly naturalised due to birds which eat the small red berries and spread the seed. There is one native species, wild Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster cambicus*) which occurs as a few individuals in North Wales. This ID sheet includes those introduced species which are relatively common. Where they become established they can become dominant to the exclusion of native species.

Himalayan cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster simonsii*) is an erect deciduous shrub 3-4 metres high with 1.5-2.5 cm long leaves; small-leaved cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster microphyllus*) is an evergreen low-growing shrub with very small leaves (0.5-0.8 cm long) and tree cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster frigidus*) is a deciduous or semi-evergreen shrub or small tree with leaves between 6-15 cm long and flowers in dense clusters. All these species have leaves which are shiny and hairless on the upper surface and slightly hairy on the lower surface. Cotoneaster species do not have thorns.

Wall cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*) is the most widely recorded species and is distinctive in having stems that spread horizontally in flattened herring-bone like branches and bears single flowers. Unlike the other cotoneasters mentioned, the underside of leaves of this species are relatively hairless.

Cotoneasters have been in cultivation in GB since 1824 and there are over 100 species now widely cultivated in the UK. Other species could also become naturalised.

Cotoneaster species are listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 with respect to England and Wales. As such, it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause these species to grow in the wild.

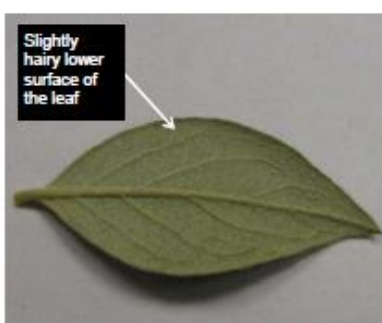
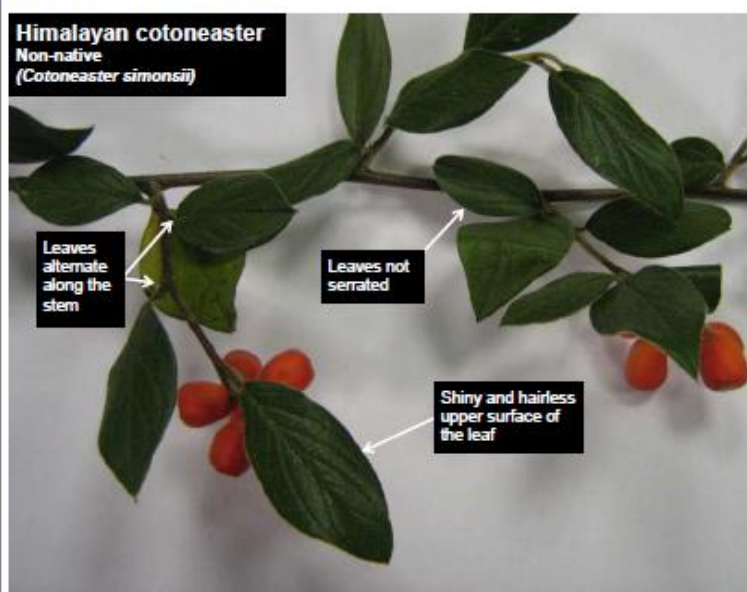
For details of legislation go to www.nonnativespecies.org/legislation.



Himalayan cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster simonsii*)

Key ID Features

Himalayan cotoneaster
Non-native
(*Cotoneaster simonsii*)



Identification throughout the year

Evergreen species such as the small-leaved cotoneaster can be identified throughout the year by its leaves. Deciduous species can be identified by the presence of the red berries which can remain throughout winter and, in the case of wall cotoneaster, by the distinctive herringbone-shaped branches.



Similar Species

Firethorn
Non-native
(*Pyracantha coccinea*)



A shrub with small serrated leaves that alternate along the stem, which has long thorns

Wilson's honeysuckle
Non-native
(*Lonicera nitida*)



Similar to the small leaved cotoneasters, leaves opposite not alternate

Aromatic wintergreens
Non-native
(*Gaultheria* species)



An evergreen shrub with alternate leaves and bell shaped flowers, unlike the five petalled flowers of cotoneasters

Other similar species which may be confused with cotoneaster include:

Escallonia (*Escallonia macrantha*) - an evergreen shrub which has alternate serrated leaves and numerous pinkish-red flowers, no thorns;

Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) - a thorny shrub with small serrated leaves, yellow flowers and red lozenge-shaped berries; and

Sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) - a thorny densely branched shrub with alternate long thin leaves with bright orange berries on female plants.

Distribution

Cotoneaster species are widespread throughout Britain.

Source: NBN Gateway. Check website for current distribution.



Some other species of Cotoneaster

Wall cotoneaster
Non-native
(*Cotoneaster horizontalis*)



Herringbone-shaped branches



Himalayan cotoneaster
Non-native
(*Cotoneaster simonsii*)



Evergreen habit

Small-leaved cotoneaster
Non-native
(*Cotoneaster microphyllus*)

References and further reading:

Johnson, O and More, D (2004) "Collins Tree Guide". HarperCollins

Preston, C D, Pearman, D A and Dines, T A (editors) (2002) "New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora". Oxford University Press

Stace, C (1999) "Field Flora of the British Isles". Cambridge University Press



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Produced by Olaf Booy, Max Wade and Vicky White of RPS

Montbretia

Species Description

Scientific name: *Crocoscemia x crocosmiiflora*

Hybrid of: *Crocoscemia aurea* x *Crocoscemia pottsii*

AKA: Coppertips, Falling Stars, Montbresia (Welsh)

Native to: Hybrid, parent species from South Africa

Habitat: Hedgerows, road verges, banks of lakes and rivers, beside woods and waste land, widely grown in gardens

Crocoscemia species are easily recognised when in flower by the distinct shape and colour of their flower heads. All are non-native in the UK. The hybrid montbretia, with relatively short stems and orange flowers, is the main species to have escaped into the wild; however, a number of other ornamental *Crocoscemia* species are grown in gardens and other landscaped areas. When not in flower, *Crocoscemia* species are more difficult to identify. Look for rusty brown dead leaves and remains of previous years flowering heads.

Montbretia was originally created in France from parent plants of South African origin. Introduced to the UK in 1880 as a garden plant. It escaped by 1911 both naturally and through the disposal of garden waste, and spread rapidly across the UK in the latter part of the 20th century. Can completely dominate habitat where it grows, sometimes excluding native plant species. Spreads mainly by rhizomes, rarely by seed.

Montbretia is listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 with respect to England and Wales. As such, it is an offence to plant or otherwise allow this species to grow in the wild.



Key ID Features



Flowers orange and tubular in nodding clusters

Long stamens

Corm: a bulble like organ that provides the plant with energy



Grows to 80cm tall, usually found in clusters on road verges and in hedge-

Leaves less than 3cm wide, upright, flat, spear shaped and bright green

Flowers borne on long spikes

Identification throughout the year

Montbretia is easily distinguished from other species when it is in flower between July and September. Identification outside of this period is more difficult. A key feature is the dense stands that it forms, which can spread to cover large areas. In addition, its smooth, upright, green leaves are relatively characteristic (although these can be confused with iris species). Green leaves are usually present from spring to autumn; dead brown leaves, dead flowering stems and seed heads are present throughout winter. Identification can also be checked year round by digging up the plant's corn.



Seed head



Dense stands present over winter

Distribution

Widespread, most common in western areas of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Usually close to gardens. Not confined to urban areas.

Source: NBN Gateway. Check website for current distribution



Similar Species

Iris species
Native
(various species - example shown is stinking iris)



Iris flowers are distinctly different from montbretia

When not in flower iris (pictured) can be confused with montbretia



Similar shaped upright leaves with brown die back

Seed heads of iris differ from those of montbretia

Crocosmia species
Non-native
(various species - example shown is 'Lucifer' variety)



Other *Crocosmia* species are rarely found outside of the landscaped environment and rarely behave in an invasive manner. *Crocosmia* species in the wild that are invasive are most likely to be montbretia.

Flowers often different colour (this variety is a vivid red and taller than montbretia).

References and further reading:

Blamey, M, Fitter, R and Fitter, A (2003) *The Wild Flowers of Britain and Ireland. The Complete Guide to the British and Irish Flora.* A & C Black
Preston, C D, Pearman, D A and Dines, T A (editors) (2002) *New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora.* Oxford University Press
Stace, C (1999) *Field Flora of the British Isles.* Cambridge University Press

10. Additional control measures:

- Infested areas (to include buffer zone) should be clearly identified.
- Unauthorized access disturbance or removal of contaminated material should be prevented.
- Restrictions regarding access to the infested areas and any applicable restrictions regarding movement of plant and vehicles, should be communicated to all on-site personnel.
- Vehicles, equipment and footwear should be inspected and cleaned prior to exiting contaminated areas.
- Should access to the area be required during the treatment period, advice should be sought prior to entering.
- Where invasive weeds are identified on adjacent land, owners should be informed so that appropriate actions can be taken to prevent re-infestation.

11. Health and Safety

10.1 Relevant health and safety legislation must be observed in the UK. The relevant regulations are outlined in *The UK Pesticide Guide* produced annually.

10.2 The legislation relevant to the use of herbicides is: -

- The *Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations* (COSHH) 2001. All operatives must comply with the regulations and wear protective clothing and observe a strict code of hygiene of washing hands before drinking and eating.
- The *Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986* under the *Food and Environment Protection Act* (FEPA) 1995.
- *Pesticides: Code of Practice* 1990 (Published by MAFF/HSE).

10.3 Health and Safety Guidelines

- All operatives must hold a Certificate of Competence for herbicide application (NPTC) or be under the direct supervision of qualified operative prior to commencing a spraying programme.
- All operatives must act responsibly in the storage and handling of the herbicide. The disposal of the herbicide and empty containers must be carried out by operatives in a responsible way. Any spillage must be guarded against and if occurring shall be dealt with and cleaned up. All operatives must carry a basic first aid kit.
- The area of work should be protected from the general public during the treatment and use of the herbicide.
- The use of herbicides should be carried out in compliance with the product label instructions.
- Advice on herbicide application should be sought for a BASIS registered advisor

10.4 Other legislation relevant to the control of non-native invasive weeds includes the following.

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- Highways Act 1980.
- Water Resources Act 1991.
- The Waste Management and Licensing Regulations 1994.
- The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002.
- The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985).
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2001 (COSHH)

12. Benefits of appointing Knotweed Eradication:

- Professional Solutions
- Staged Payments at Fixed Costs
- MAPP Approved Chemicals and Solutions
- Over 20 Years' Experience
- Method Statement
- Risk Analysis
- COSHH Assessment
- Safety Data Sheets

13. Next Steps:

Thank you for giving Knotweed Eradication the opportunity to provide its consultancy services and programme of works. Should you decide to go ahead with our recommendations a full Method Statement Risk Assessment, Safety Data Sheets and COSHH Assessment will be produced for the programme of works for the specific site. Timely and appropriate management of land infested with invasive weed species can avoid excessive costs, potential prosecution and prevent physical damage to buildings and hard surfaces. Our solutions can form part of a normal site clearance, are programmable to meet developer's needs, sustainable over a 3 year period, can avoid haulage and land fill costs and are backed by over 20 years weed control experience.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact Gary Andrews on 07976 914692 or email gary@knotweederadication.co.uk

Alternatively, we can be contacted by post at New Inn Farm, Dawson Lane, Leyland, PR25 5DB.

13. Warranty Period

Following completion of the treatment programme (and full payment has been received), a 5 year warranty period will commence during which time continued monitoring of the site will be undertaken with any reoccurrence of knotweed within the locations specified in this report being treated at no additional cost to the client or subsequent plot owner, subject to the attached terms and conditions.

14. Insurance Backed Guarantee

- 14.1** As members of the Property Care Association Knotweed Eradication can offer an insurance backed policy on works undertaken by themselves. Please note that this policy would be subject to a monitoring period at additional cost and would only be available to plots where knotweed remediation works had been undertaken. This policy comes into effect on completion of the treatment programme.
- 14.2** Knotweed Eradication is not able to offer either free or paid advice on insurance products and any information provided is for reference only. Knotweed Eradication may include insurance backed guarantees as part of its services without additional costs. It is the client's responsibility to assess the suitability of such products.
- 14.3** Knotweed Eradication accepts no liability for the performance or suitability of any third-party product. It is the client's responsibility to ensure suitability of any insurance offered or to make independent arrangements.

References

Averis, B (2013) *Plant and Habitats*
Published by Ben Averis

Child, L. and Wade, M. (2000) *The Japanese knotweed Manual*
Packard Publishing Limited, Chichester.

Renals, T. and Rene, P. (May 2001) *Code of Practice for the Management, Destruction and Disposal of Japanese knotweed, Version 1.*
The Environment Agency.

PCA Guidance Note “Japanese Knotweed – Guidance for Professional valuers and surveyors” (2022)
PCA Guidance Note “Management of Himalayan Balsam” (2019)
PCA Guidance Note “Root barrier & Japanese Knotweed remediation” (2019)

Web Sites

RICS Guidance Note “Japanese Knotweed & Residential Property 2022”
www.rics.org/uk/upholdeing-professional-standards/sector-standards/valuation/japanese-knotweed-and-residential-property

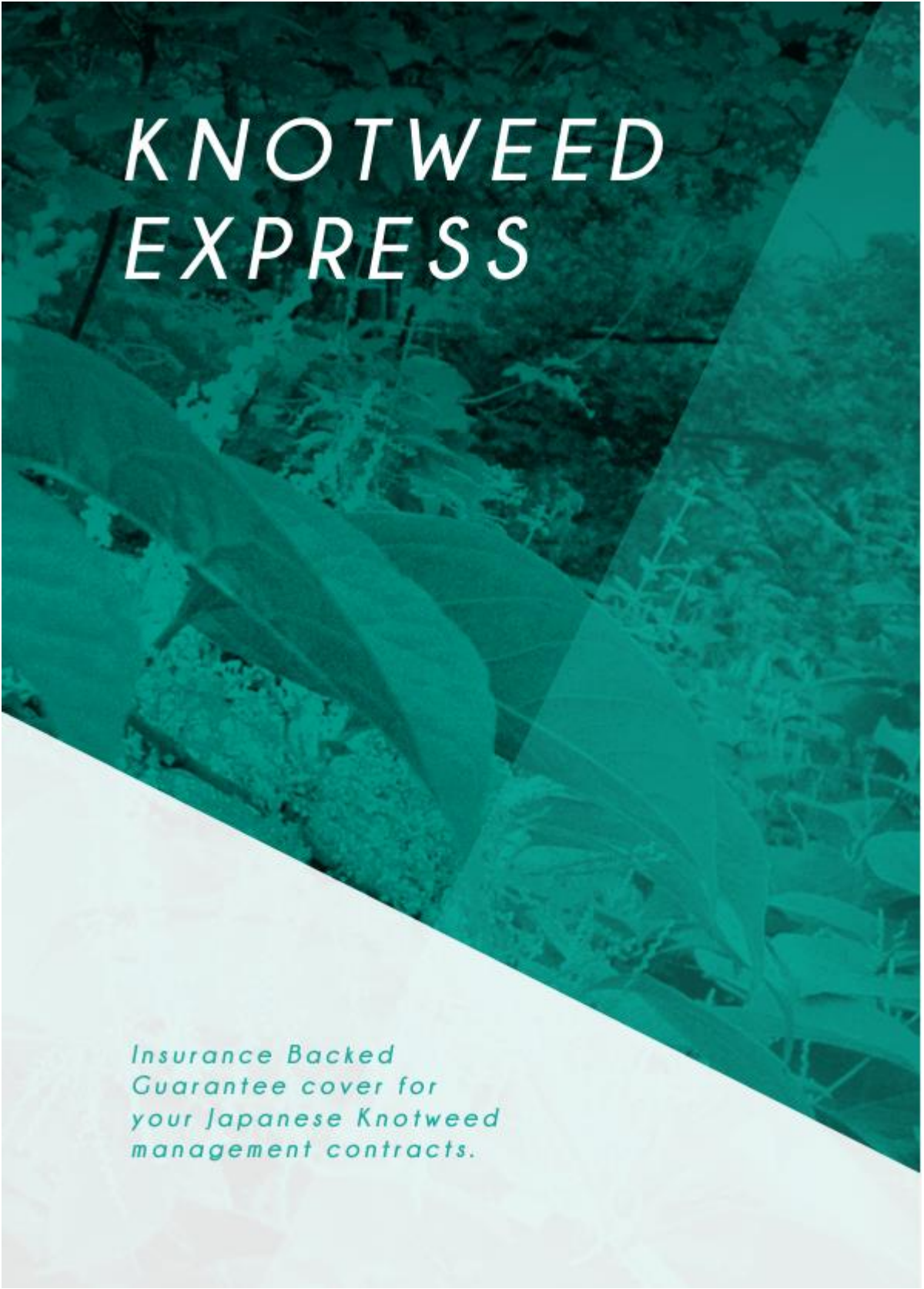
Property Care Association
www.property-care.org

PCA Code of Practice “Management of Japanese Knotweed” (2018)
www.property-care.org/code-of-practice-knotweed-control

Japanese Knotweed Control Forum
www.ex.ac.uk/knotweed

RHS website ‘Advice/Japanese knotweed’
www.rhs.org.uk/advice/profile?pid=218

Nature Conservation
www.nationaltrust.org.uk/enviroment/htm/nat_con/_fspapers/fs_plant01



KNOTWEED EXPRESS

*Insurance Backed
Guarantee cover for
your Japanese Knotweed
management contracts.*

KNOTWEED EXPRESS

ARE YOU WORRIED ABOUT FINDING THE RIGHT CONTRACTOR FOR YOUR NEEDS?

There are many ways to choose a contractor but it is more reliable to look to those who are members of recognised trade bodies such as the Property Care Association (PCA). And, in respect of Japanese Knotweed management, contractors who are members of the PCA's Invasive Weed Group.



Contractors should issue a written guarantee for the work they have carried out. This means that you should be protected, subject to the terms and conditions, if the treatment work falls within the terms of that written guarantee.

WHAT HAPPENS IF THE CONTRACTOR IS NO LONGER TRADING?

Members of the PCA are able to offer a Knotweed Express Insurance Backed Guarantee (IBG) provided by Quality Assured National Warranties (QANW), to safeguard your written guarantee. By obtaining a Knotweed Express IBG through your chosen contractor you will be protected in the future if regrowth of Japanese knotweed occurs at the location of the original treatment as detailed within a management plan and the original contractor has ceased to trade.

The cover provided by a Knotweed Express IBG commences on completion of the treatment and monitoring work, this being the date that the contractor certifies, in the form of a Completion Certificate, that the treatment works and the monitoring works have been completed, and issues their written guarantee.



**MOST CONTRACTORS
PROVIDE GUARANTEES,
OFTEN BETWEEN
2 AND 10 YEARS.
HOWEVER, NOT ALL
OF THESE WILL HAVE
THE BACKING OF AN
INSURANCE BACKED
GUARANTEE.**

Imagine that Japanese knotweed re-grows during the guarantee period and you try calling your contractor only to discover they have ceased to trade. Who is going to re-treat the problem under your written guarantee?

More importantly who is going to pay for it? All too often the answer may be you - unless you have been given, or have taken out an Insurance Backed Guarantee.

WHAT IS QANW'S KNOTWEED EXPRESS IBC?

The general principle of our Knotweed Express IBC is simple. It will honour the terms of the written guarantee, originally issued to you by your contractor, where that contractor has ceased to trade and is, therefore, unable to meet their guarantee obligations by carrying out or meeting the costs of any re-treatment works that may be required during their written guarantee.

If the re-growth of Japanese knotweed should occur, which should be covered under a written guarantee previously given by a contractor who has ceased to trade and where you have the benefit of a Knotweed Express IBC from QANW, you would make a claim to QANW. We would collect a completed claim form from you as well as copies of some important associated documentation in relation to your original treatment works, such as: your completion certificate, original management plan and written guarantee. Once this is received a re-inspection of the property would be organised by QANW and this would be carried out by an alternative PCA member contractor. There is a re-inspection fee payable (at approximately £250) in respect of each and every claim. The fee would be returned to you,

should the claim be valid. Where the re-inspection report confirms the re-growth of Japanese knotweed in the area(s) originally treated, and detailed within your management plan, and that would also have been covered by the original contractor's written guarantee, QANW will meet the reasonable costs of the re-treatment works that are required. QANW's Knotweed Express Insurance Backed Guarantee meets the demands and needs of those who have had work carried out to treat Japanese knotweed and who require insurance protection in the event that the contractor completes the treatment work, but is consequently unable to honour the terms of their own written guarantee relating to re-growth, due to having ceased to trade.

For full details of the cover provided by QANW's Knotweed Express IBC, as well as details of any significant or unusual exclusions or limitations of the cover, please see a copy of our Insurance Product Information Document which is available on our website:

<https://qanw.co.uk/knotweed-express-ibg-ipid/>

MAKE A GOOD DEAL BETTER - ENSURE YOUR GUARANTEE IS INSURANCE BACKED

How do I get a Knotweed Express Insurance backed guarantee?

When quoting for treatment works, your PCA member will include a Knotweed Express Insurance Backed Guarantee as part of their contract with you, or provide you with a quotation for you to consider.

QANW can provide insurance cover for a period of up to ten years and only a one-off premium payment is required. The quotation will confirm the premium applicable and there may be an administration fee charged by the contractor (not more than £35).

If you wish to proceed with the purchase of a Knotweed Express IBG, you would simply confirm this to your chosen PCA member contractor and pay the appropriate premium, administration fee and Insurance Premium Tax.

The contractor would then make an application to QANW and a policy documentation set would be issued for your retention. It is important to note that the policy is issued based on an estimated completion date, however cover shall only commence on the completion date, this being the date that the contractor certifies, in the form of a Completion Certificate, that the treatment works and the monitoring works detailed in the Management Plan have been completed.

You should ensure that the PCA member provides you with a management plan prior to treatment work commencing and a completion certificate and written guarantee when the treatment and monitoring works have been completed.

COMPARISON

QANW Knotweed Express IBG VS Contractors stand-alone management plan and guarantee

Insurance protection covering the management of Japanese Knotweed	QANW Knotweed Express Insurance Backed Guarantee	Contractor Guarantee (only)
Actual Period of Cover:	Up to 10 years	Only for as long as the contractor is trading
Insurance Policy for each Property:	✓	✗
Protects against contractor ceasing to trade:	✓	✗
Underwritten by a UK based, authorised and regulated insurance company - Accelerant Insurance UK Limited	✓	✗



> Who are QANW?

QANW is a UK based insurance provider, which specialises in insurance backed Guarantee policies for construction and home improvements. QANW is a trading name of Warranty Services Ltd.

> Contact Us

If you have any queries about the cover provided by a Knotweed Express Insurance backed Guarantee, please direct these to QANW as your contractor is not able to discuss the cover with you as they are not regulated to do so. QANW can be contacted by:

telephoning during office hours:
01292 268020
sending us an e-mail at:
info@qanw.co.uk
or visiting our website:
www.qanw.co.uk

QANW is a trading name of Warranty Services Limited, a company registered in Scotland, with the registered address of 1, George Street, Glasgow, Scotland, G2 1LN, and with the company number SC205717. Warranty Services Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (Firm Reference Number 304580) (FCA Registration Number 336974560)



KNOTWEED ERADICATION

Specialist Weed Control & Site Vegetation Clearance

Client: XXXXXXXXXXXX and its successors in title, the owner(s) for the time being of the property or any part thereafter and any mortgages, charges and security trustees (and financial institutions on whose behalf they are acting) lessees and lessee's mortgages.

Property: XXXXXXXXXXXX

Report No: IWMPXXXXA

Report Date:XXXXX

Date work completed: XXXXXXXX

TERMS OF WARRANTY

Invasive Weed Warranty

1. Helmrig Limited trading as Knotweed Eradication hereinafter referred to as "The Company" hereby **WARRANT** that, save as hereinafter provided or as provided in the Company's standard terms and conditions of business (quotation pages 4-6) applicable at the date of the Client's acceptance, in the event of the person entitled to the benefit of Warranty notifying the Company in writing within the year warranty period offered from the date of completion of the work if:
 - i. any continuance or recurrence of invasive weed indicated within the Invasive Weeds Management Plan respectively to the work carried out in the areas identified in the report as the "treatment area"
2. The Company, upon production of this Warranty will arrange for the land to be inspected at a mutually convenient time upon payment by such person of the Company's then current inspection fee, provided that the continuance or recurrence complained of is of a kind against which the Company carried out control treatment in the area in which such continuance or recurrence has taken place.
3. If upon such inspection it appears that the treatment carried out by the Company was in any way defective so as to have resulted in re-growth of the invasive weed within treatment areas, the Company will carry out, without further charge, such further treatments as shall to the Company appear to be necessary to control the invasive weed and will reimburse in full the inspection fee paid.
4. This Warranty shall be of no validity or effect and shall be unenforceable against the Company in any one or more of the following circumstances:
 - i. where the person entitled to the benefit of this Warranty does not give written notice of the claim under this Warranty to be received by the Company within twelve months from the date upon which the existence of such a claim could, with the exercise of reasonable diligence by a continuous occupier of the affected premises, have been discovered:

Head Office • New Inn Farm, Dawson Lane, Leyland PR25 5DB
Tel: 01772 621013 • Fax: 01772 623658 • Email: info@knotweederadication.co.uk

Registered in England 1524060 HELMRIG LTD. • Registered Office as above

- ii. where all works advised or recommended by the Company prior to, at the time of, or subsequent to, treatment carried out by the Company were not fully carried out effectively with good and proper materials and in a workmanlike manner by the Client's contractor.
 - iii. where the Client failed to pay the full amount of the programme of works in the original Invasive Weed Management Plan, any properly payable additional costs, and any interest due within six months of the date upon which the same fell due.
 - iv. where the land and property has not been kept in a good and proper state, so as to detect and prevent tipping or the early detection of growth by invasive weeds.
 - v. where any reasonable recommendation given by the Company addressed to the client has not been complied with, whether such recommendation was given in the Company's report/quotation, or by separate leaflets. This may relate to cutting or pruning, the removal of waste, site clearance of the exclusion of plant, materials from areas adjacent to the treatment area.
 - vi. where, subsequent to the completion of treatment by the Company, there has been any disturbance to the works carried out by the Company. This may include excavations in areas where herbicide treatments have been undertaken, where root barriers have been installed or contaminated waste has been subject to burial on site.
 - vii. where invasive plants have been re-introduced adjacent to watercourses or areas that have been subject to flooding, or by tipping or the uncontrolled propagation from adjacent land.
5. In the event of disposal of the property, being the subject of this Warranty, this Warranty shall be assignable by the Client above named, to the new owner in which case the provisions hereof set out at 1-5 above shall apply in respect of that new owner as if the name of that new owner were substituted for any reference to the client
PROVIDED THAT
6. This Warranty is to be read subject to, and is limited by, the Company's standard Terms and Conditions of business (quotation pages 4-6) current at the date of the Client's acceptance of the Company's offer to carry out the treatment which shall be deemed to be incorporated herein. Terms and conditions are attached to the original report. In the event of any ambiguity or uncertainty arising the Terms and Conditions of this Warranty shall apply.
7. The Company shall be entitled in any action or proceedings by any Relevant Third Party to rely on any term in the Warranty and to raise any equivalent rights in defence of liability as it would have against the Client or any previous Relevant Third Party. Furthermore, the Relevant Third Party agrees that it will be bound by any previous acts, omissions or default of the Client or any previous Relevant Third Party.
8. For the avoidance of doubt, the Client and each subsequent Relevant Third Party acknowledges and agrees that when it is no longer the owner for the time being of the Property or the relevant part, it shall no longer be entitled to the benefit of the rights conferred by this Warranty and that furthermore, neither the Client, nor any Relevant Third Party shall be entitled to assign or transfer its rights and/or obligations under this Warranty.

9. In the event of you wishing to make a claim under the Warranty, a fee reasonable (at the rate prevailing at the time of the claim) is payable and the following documents must be produced by you:

- i. Copy of original report
- ii. This Warranty
- iii. Certificate or letter of completion

If the claim is justified, your payment will be returned in full. If you decide not to pursue your claim, then an administration fee (at the rate prevailing at the time of the claim) will be deducted and the balance will be refunded.

10. In the event of a dispute arising under this Warranty as to the amount to be paid or the work to be performed the dispute may be referred for determination by an expert chosen by mutual agreement between parties. If the parties are unable to agree on an expert within 7 days after the request by one party to another or if the expert agreed upon is unable or unwilling to act either party may apply to the General Manager of the Property Care Association for the appointment of a suitably qualified and experienced expert for the dispute in question with Peter Fitzsimons Technical Manager (Invasive Weeds) Tel: 01480 587931 www.property-care.org.

Signature



Gary Andrews

KNOTWEED ERADICATION
New Inn Farm
Dawson Lane
Leyland
PR25 5DB