## JAPANESE KNOTWEED

## Putting the Brakes on a runaway problem

APSE Parks, Open Spaces and Horticultural Services Seminar

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City and County of Swansea



- Defining the problem
- The importance of survey data
- Developing a plan of control



## **Defining the problem**

Sally Rhubarb

Super Weed Buster

Pysen saet Tigers Walking Stick

Mari waedlyd (bloody Mary) (pea shooter) March of the Triffids

SPS HING

Donkey Rhubarb
The Knot Cracker

Itadori

## **Spread**

- Bought back to Europe as an;
   ornamental, fodder and as slope stabiliser
   (Thunberg and von Siebold)
- Kew Gardens records from early 1800's
- 1886 naturalised at Maesteg
- •1902 first Swansea (Glamorgan) record
- •1970 first known official complaint in Swansea





## Mynydd Bach Chapel Pre 1907



MYNYDDBACH CHAPEL

## The Strand 6/7/1970



DEFARTMENT,
SWANSEA.

Neg No. R 3357

Date Taken July 6.1970

Time Taken Incoming.

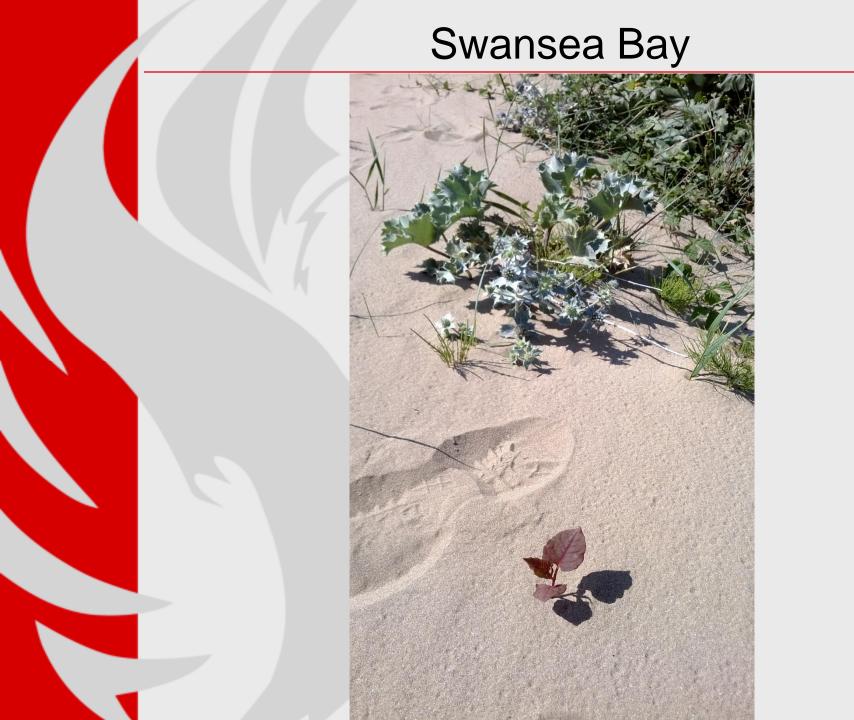
Photo by a.S. Jimms

Subject forma Archiveti Yand

Upper Vitand, Garrissa.

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## Three Cliffs Bay, Gower AONB



# Reed bed

# 6500m<sup>2</sup>

## Inside bathroom



## Inside library



## Designated sites

SSSI-Pwlldu Head/Cliffs.
SAC-Limestone Cliffs.
Common Land-Pennard Cliffs.
National Trust land.

**Gower AONB** 

**Green Coast Award. Heritage Coast.** 

SAC-Ash Woodland. Ancient woodland.

SSSI-Caswell Bay.
CCS land.
Private land.
PROW.
Onen access

LNR-Pwlldu Cliffs + Sec 15 agreement.

Right of acce



## Costs

## St Joseph's School

- £59,500 to remove soil with knotweed
- •£13,000 to remove soil without knotweed
- •Increase of £46,500 due to presence of knotweed.

## PLUS additional costs of (in bold)

<ul><li>Armater panels</li></ul>	260m2	£1625
<ul> <li>Geosynthetic liner</li> </ul>	366m2	£1010
<ul><li>Geomembrane</li></ul>	125m2	£230
<ul> <li>Membrane Protection lavers</li> </ul>		£512

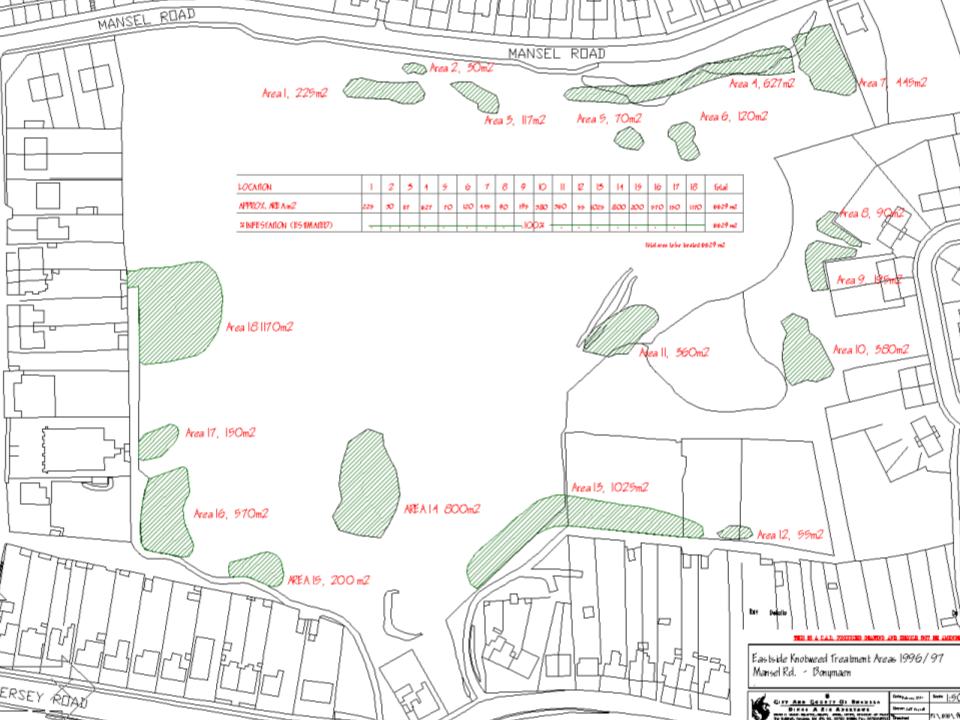
Total (Inc vat, delivery, installation)

## Importance of survey data

## A Site Survey

- Entrance/exit
- Access routes
- Boundary physical eg walls, fences
- Boundary legal/political eg land ownership
- Waste, tipping
- Storage, surcharge
- Riparian zones/watercourses
- Habitats eg woodland, wetland
- Services eg sub stations, pumping stations
- Disturbed areas





## The Surveys

1992 Urban 96km<sup>2</sup>

•47.7 ha

1998 Urban 96km<sup>2</sup>

•61.9 ha

1998 all of CCS 400km<sup>2</sup> (inc' 1992/8 urban area)

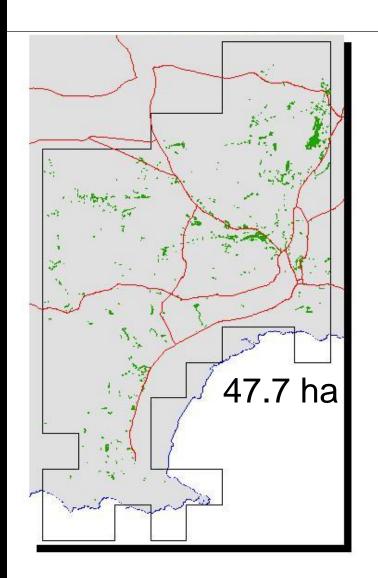
• 99.9 ha

Gower AONB repeated 2016/17

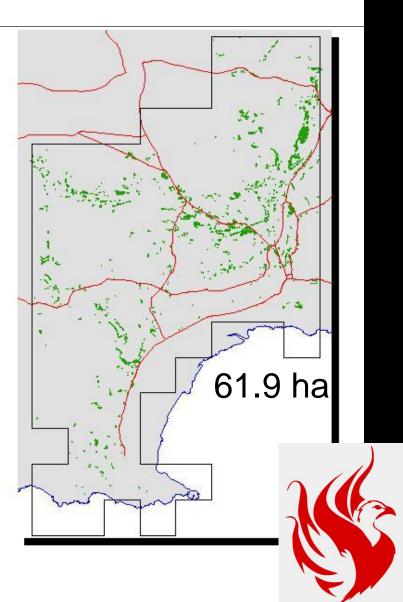


## Urban surveys

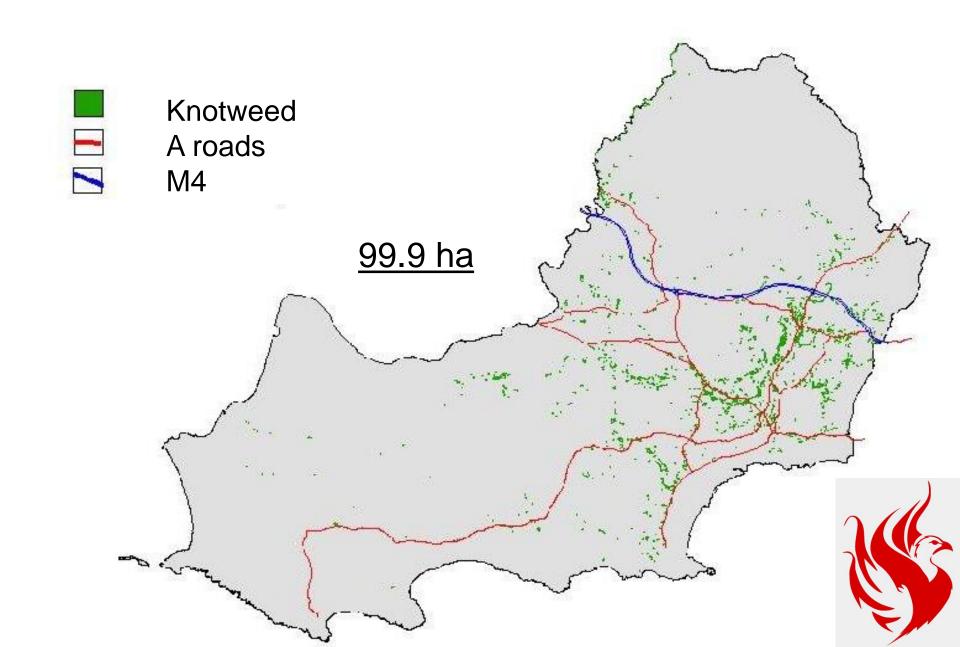
1992



+ 14.2 ha



## 1998 County survey



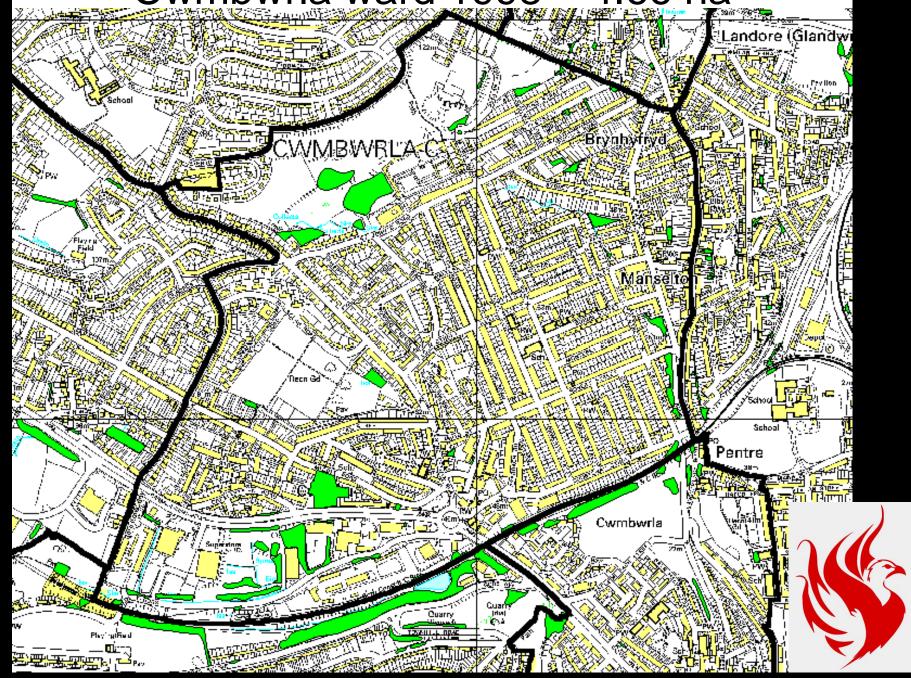
## Spread 1992 to 1998

## **A Planning Application**





## Cwmbwrla ward 1998 - 4.66 ha



## Local plan policy, housing land allocation Raven Hill House

## The Surveys

1998 Survey Results

•Parks 0.64 ha

Landscaped area 2.41 ha

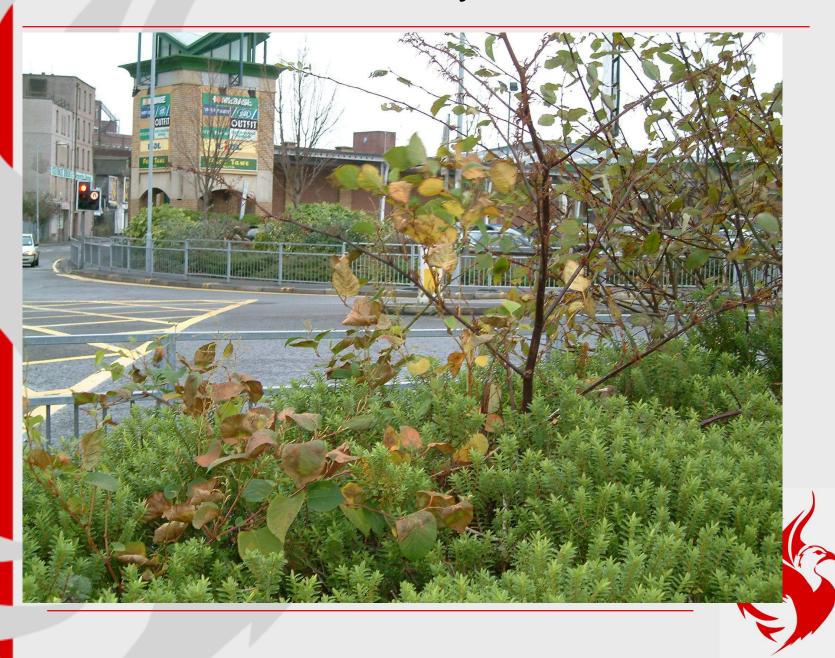
•Recreation ground 6.34 ha

•Railway 4.49 ha

•Waste ground 32.34 ha

•Grassland 12.25 ha

## The Surveys



## **Developing a plan of control**

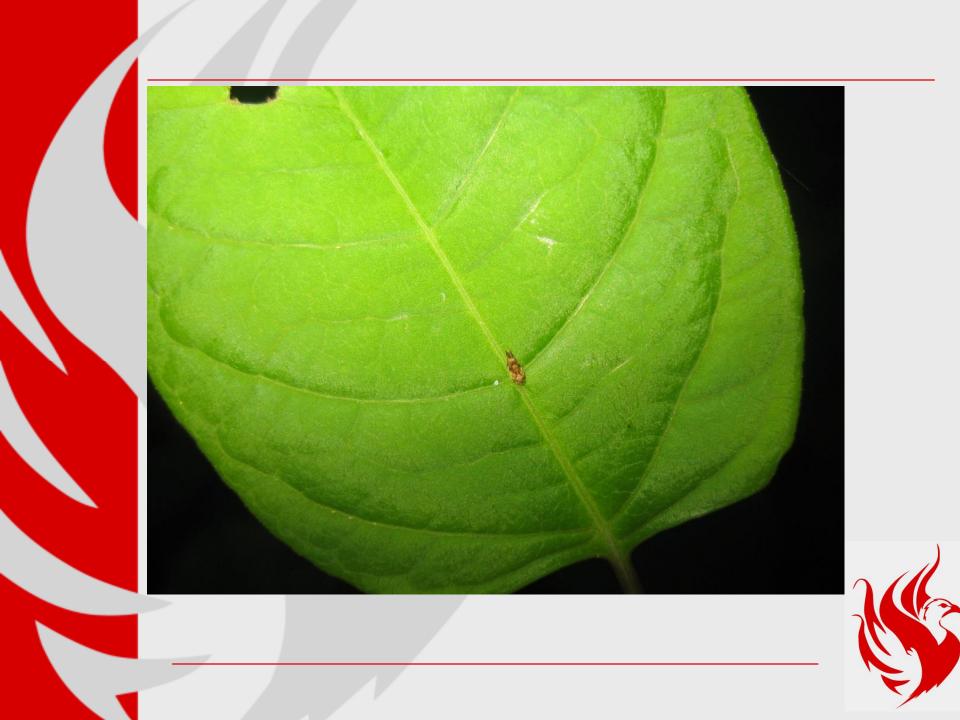
## Swansea and knotweed

- 1992 Urban knotweed survey
- 1993 Conference
- 1994 First large scale treatment programme
- 1995 Knotweed planning condition introduced
- 1997 Swansea Council Knotweed Action Plan
- 1998 Urban survey (measure increase from 1992)
- 1998 County wide survey
- 1998 Knotweed officer appointed (3 year post)



## Swansea and knotweed

- 2000 The Knotweed Manual launched
- 2001 "No knotweed" garden waste bags
- 2002 100 years of Knotweed in Glamorgan
- 2005-8 Last large scale treatment programme, approx 100,000m<sup>2</sup>
- 2011 Wales Natural control trials (knotweed)
- 2012 INNS flora planning condition introduced
- 2015 Wales Natural control trials (balsam)
- 1/8/15 Parks dept' launch payable knotweed control service



## Action plan

- Promote and encourage a coordinated approach to the problem
- 2 Identify and treat sites
- 3 Prevent spread into unaffected areas
- 4 Raise awareness and offer advice



## **Action Plan**

- 1) Promote and encourage a coordinated approach to the problem
- Partnerships
- Co-ordinated control



## **Action Plan**

- 2) Identify and treat sites
- Criteria list for treatment
- Funding
- Council land, non council land
- Use of statutory/non statutory powers
- Monitor treatment



## Criteria for selecting sites for treatment

- Designated land
- Availability of funding, grants
- Causing problems, complaints or an eyesore
- Safety, highways, health hazard (giant hogweed)
- Where previous control has been undertaken
- Landscape improvement work
- Planning



## **Action Plan**

- 3) Prevent spread into unaffected areas
- Surveys, GIS
- Monitor
- Encourage correct disposal
- Statutory/non statutory powers



## GARDEN WASTE ONLY GWASTRAFF GARDD YN UNIG

Please do not include Peidiwch a chynnwys

· Large Branches or Logs - Canghennau Mawr neu Foncyffion

· Soil, Stones or Rubble - Pridd, Cerrig neu Rwbel

· Food waste or Plastic Bags - Gwastraff Bwyd neu Fagiau Plastig

Animal Waste - Gwastraff Anifeiliaid

Invasive Plants - (e.g. Japanese Knotweed) Planhigion Ymledoi - (e.e. Canclwm Japan)



Enquiries: Environment Department Ymholiadau: Adran yr Amgy-Tel/ffon: 01792 635600 recycling@swanse.

## **Action Plan**

- 4) Raise awareness and offer advice
- Council staff
- Public, developers, landowners
- Professional bodies





## Standard Condition for Planning Permission

1995 Planning Condition added to the planning approval decision notice if knotweed is on site;

Full details of a scheme for the eradication and/or control of Japanese Knotweed shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of work on site, and the approved scheme shall be implemented prior to the use of the building commencing

Approx 50 p/a

Also for INNS flora (2012)



## Planning Dept Treatment Costs

1993-96	Treatment	£58,750
1996-97	Treatment	£16,000
1997-98	Treatment	£32,000
1998-99	Treatment	£20,000
1999-00	Treatment	£13,000
2000-01	Treatment	£9000
2001-02	Treatment	£33,171
2002-03	Treatment	£46,606
2003-04	Treatment	£39,896
2005/06	Treatment	£91,307
Total		£ <u>359,730</u>
		^

### How we deal with knotweed queries

- The land holding department will deal with the enquiry
- Can treat if it's a problem eg mortgage, damage
- No need to treat is not causing a problem



## How we deal with knotweed queries

- Is it knotweed? (yes) (no)
- Is it on CCS land? (yes)
- Housing (10 DHOs)
- Parks (3 areas)
- Schools/Education
- Highways/adopted roads
- Estates/Policy



## Is it knotweed?



## How we deal with knotweed queries

### Anti-social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014

### The Knotweed ASBO

- The Act does not explicitly refer to knotweed
- Guidance from the Home Office is just guidance (may, can, could etc)
- The Act gives a power (<u>not a legal duty</u>) for local authorities to get involved

"CCS does not have to enforce this Act"

NOT a Statutory Nuisance

<u>But</u>

COULD BE a Private Nuisance

- •Common law of private nuisance defined as the "unlawfu interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or some right over, or in connection with it"
- •Allows landowners or tenants of leasehold properties who have a right to the land affected to bring an action against the person responsible.
- •Could also relates to strict liability for foreseeable damage caused by escapes resulting from non natural uses of land.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

- •Sec 4
- Keep land free from vermin

HIGHWAYS ACT 1980 - Sec 154

Encroachment onto a highway



### **ENVIRONMENT AGENCY AqHerb01 FORM**

- •Use of herbicides in or near water (ie 7m)
- •PA1, PA6, PA6AW

#### WATER RESOURCES ACT 1991 ACT, SEC 221:

•All rivers, streams, ditches, drains, cuts, culverts, dykes, sluices, sewers and passages through which water flows

(even if the watercourse is dry for part of the year)

HIGHWAYS ACT, 1980, SEC 100(9)

drain includes; ditch, gutter, watercourse, soakaway,
 bridge, culvert, tunnel and pipe.

•BS 3882:1994, Specification for Topsoil April 1998

6.2 Weeds and Foreign matter free from propagules of aggressive weeds (see N.6.4.5)

N.6.4.5 Weeds and foreign matter

... to minimise future weed control problems, freedom from propagules, e.g. stolons, rhizomes, or other perennial weed species, such as couch grass, red fescue, docks, **Japanese knotweed** and horsetail is critical for planting areas.



### What Can You Do?

#### <u>DO</u>

- Plan ahead and understand the problems
- Find out where your knotweed is
- Set aside a budget-in the long term
- Look into grants, partnerships, cost sharing
- Use appropriate treatment methods
- Use trained contractors
- Be persistent and patient



### What Can You Do?

### DO NOT

- •Ignore it-it will only get worse!
- Use incorrect methods
- eg time of year
- Forget the law
- Use inexperienced contractors
- Expect treatment to work overnight



#### The Future

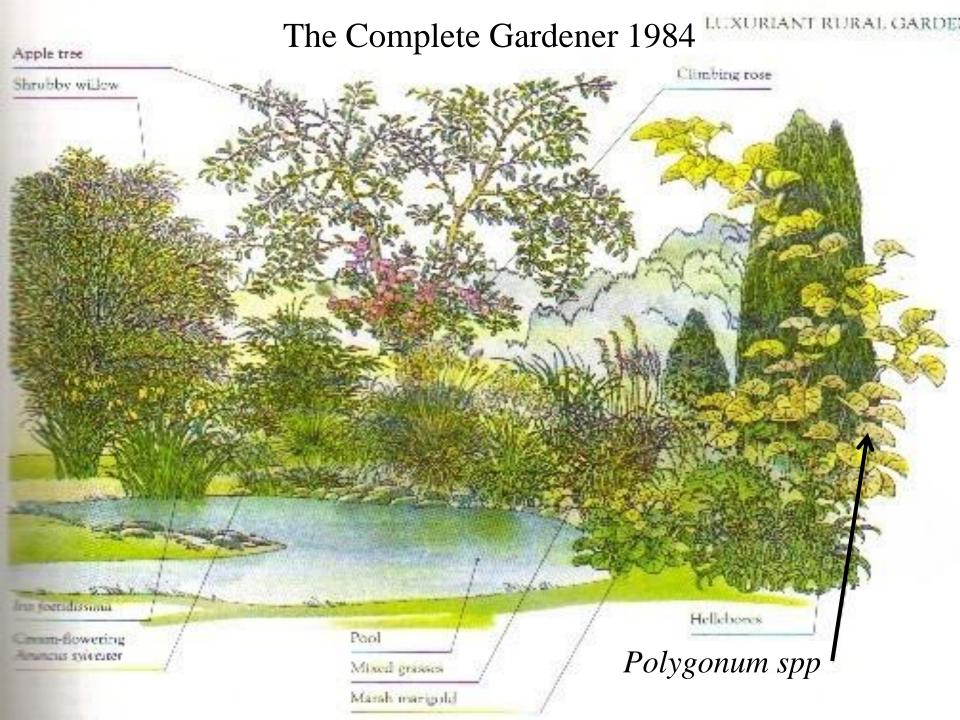
- Tougher legislation (eg via EU 2013) to control movement, sale and spread of INNS
- DEFRA Non Native Review
- Natural Control (in the long term)
- Outside funding eg NRW, WG, EA, EN
- A departmental corporate knotweed control budget
- Correct treatment techniques/methodologies used to ensure successful control in the long term
- New herbicides
- Global warming



## 7/1/16 23/1/14







### Conclusion

# **Direct Action**

Treatment

# Indirect Action

- Planning
- Enforcement
- Raising Awareness



