

Invasive Plant Species Survey

Hillcrest Road Improvement Scheme, 2022

Survey Overview



Table of contents

1.0 Project details	2
2.0 Site Overview	3
Description	3
3.0 IAPS & Survey findings	4
Infestation detailing	6
4.0 Legislation explained	7
5.0 Site Photography	8
Appendix A Legislation	10
Appendix B Location Recording Form	11
Appendix C Site Map(s)	12
Appendix D Sample Signage	14

1.0 Project details

Site name	Hillcrest Road Improvement Scheme
Site reference	00466_Hillcrest
Site Address	Along stream that flows perpendicular to Hillcrest Road, Sandyford, Dublin
Site Eircode	N/A
Site Coordinates	53.26573 -6.2282
Client	Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council c/o OCSC
Client Contact(s)	Colin Wilson colin.wilson@ocsc.ie +353 87 6285675
PSDP	N/A
PSCS	N/A
PICW (JKI Ltd)	Aidan Lombard / aidan@jki.ie / 086 36 200 47
Last updated	14/12/2022

Revision	Date	Description of changes
01	06/12/2022	First Issue
02	14/12/2022	Updating of document

2.0 Site Overview

Description

The proposal for this phase is for the widening of the footprint of the existing roadway to provide upgraded facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and motorists. Japanese Knotweed Ireland Ltd were contracted to undertake a survey for Invasive Alien Plant Species (IAPS) along the existing river that flows perpendicular to the existing Hillcrest Road.

The survey extents covers an area of approximately 0.315 ha. A housing estate is located north of the survey site. The Carrickmines Stream flows through the south eastern part of the survey site. An active site compound is located south of the survey area and it is possible that IAPS locations might be present underneath stored construction materials. The survey site does not fall within any protected sites but should be noted that Proposed Natural Heritage Area Fitzsimon's Wood (Site code: 001753) is located approximately 300m North west of the site.

The site inspection and survey were carried out on the 5th December 2022. During the survey, one **regulated** species Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) was found at one location. Cherry Laurel, (*Prunus laurocerasus*) is not a listed as a Third Schedule plant but is considered "**High impact**" and as such was also GPS surveyed.

Three **non-regulated** species were also noted during the course of the works. Those were Buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*), Himalayan Honeysuckle (*Leycesteria Formosa*), and Winter Heliotrope (*Petasites fragrans*).

For the purpose of this survey only regulated and species assessed as "High Impact" (as defined by the National Biodiversity Data Centre) were recorded.

NB. As the timing for the survey was outside of the growth season for many species, it is possible that some species (e.g., Three-cornered garlic, Spanish Bluebell) might be present or in in more abundance within the survey area. Consideration should be given to a follow up survey in Spring 2023 if the development timeframe allows for it.

Land use - Record primary land use as 1 and secondary use as 2 etc. e.g., Park area adjacent to riverbank record as Riverbank 1; Park 2.			
Housing	-	Roadside	1
Public building	-	Railway	-
Business/industrial	-	Stream/river	1
Garden	2	Woodland	-
Park	-	Hedgerow	-
Waste ground	-	Commercial site	-
Agricultural	-	Other	-
Other notes Evidence of green waste being disposed in area.			

3.0 IAPS & Survey findings

Invasive species are non-native species that have been introduced by human intervention, outside their natural range and that has the ability to threaten our native wildlife, cause damage to our environment, economy or human health.

Once introduced, control, management and eradication where possible of invasive species can be very difficult and costly; therefore, early detection and reactive measures are desirable.

Most non-native (also known as alien) species do not cause any harm and only a small proportion are considered to be invasive.

Below are detailed definitions from the Convention on Biological Diversity – COP 6 Decision VI/23 ‘Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species’.

1. **“alien species”** refers to a species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce
2. **“invasive alien species”** means an alien species whose introduction and/or spread threaten biological diversity
3. **“establishment”** refers to the process of an alien species in a new habitat successfully producing viable offspring with the likelihood of continued survival.

There are currently 35 invasive plant species listed in the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations (annex 2, Part 1) updated 2018:

American Skunk Cabbage	<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	Large flowered Waterweed	<i>Egeria densa</i>
Brazilian Giant Rhubarb	<i>Gunnera manicata</i>	Mile a Minute Weed	<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>
Broad Leaved Rush	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	New Zealand Pigmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>
Cape Pondweed	<i>Aponogeton distachyos</i>	Parrots Feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Cord Grasses	<i>Spartina</i> (all species and hybrids)	Red Alga	<i>Grateloupia doryphora</i>
Curly Waterweed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Dwarf Eelgrass	<i>Zostera japonica</i>	Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Sea Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Floating Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Spanish bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>
Fringed Water Lily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Three Cornered Leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Giant Knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Water Chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>
Giant Rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Water Fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>
Giant Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Himalayan Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Water Primrose	<i>Ludwigia</i> (all species)
Himalayan Knotweed	<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>	Waterweeds	<i>Elodea</i> (all species)
Hottentot Fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Wireweed	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>

Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>		
-------------------	--------------------------	--	--

In addition, The National Biodiversity Centre Ireland lists a number of these species as 'High Risk'

Bohemian knotweed	<i>Fallopia x bohemica</i>	Himalayan Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Canadian Waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Hottentot Fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Japanese Kelp	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Chilean Rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Common Cord grass	<i>Spartina anglica</i>	New Zealand Pigmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>
Curly Waterweed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Nuttallii Waterweed	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>
Floating Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Parrots Feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Fringed Water Lily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Water Primrose	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>
Giant Knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Wire Weed	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>

Below is a list of Invasive Plant Species (IAPS) identified during the course Advance Survey works.

Common Name	Species Name	Classification
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classified as a high impact invasive species by the Irish National Biodiversity Centre. Listed in the EC Third Schedule of regulated species.
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classified as a high impact invasive species by the Irish National Biodiversity Centre. Not listed in the EC Third Schedule of regulated species.
Winter Heliotrope	<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classified as a low impact invasive species by the Irish National Biodiversity Centre. Not listed in the EC Third Schedule of regulated species.
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classified as a medium impact invasive species by the Irish National Biodiversity Centre. Not listed in the EC Third Schedule of regulated species.
Himalayan Honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classified as a medium impact invasive species by the Irish National Biodiversity Centre. Not listed in the EC Third Schedule of regulated species.

Infestation detailing

See accompanying Site map for Location of infestation(s). Please also reference supplied survey data for recorded sites (polygon and centroid) delivered as part of this survey package.

Location ID	Abundance	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
JK001	0-10m	53.26539632	-6.22725619	Japanese knotweed cane present. At fence near stream. Evidence of fly tipping of green waste.
CL001	11-50m	53.26577755	-6.2274263	Cherry Laurel growing on eastern side of bridge near entrance to house.
CL002	0-10m	53.26585424	-6.22763056	On north side of river bank near bridge.
HH001	0-10m	N/A	N/A	Himalayan Honeysuckle. Evidence of cutting. In garden above stream.
BD001	51-100m	N/A	N/A	<i>Buddleia davidii</i> growing both sides of the bridge.
WH001	> 500m	N/A	N/A	Winter Heliotrope is extensive along survey site.

Table 1: Invasive alien species noted within the survey extents

4.0 Legislation explained

At a European level, Ireland has signed up to a number of treaties and conventions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity. Such treaties and conventions require the Irish Government to address issues of invasive alien species. This has been implemented through the **Wildlife Act 1976 and 2000** and further regulated through the **European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (SI 477 of 2011)** *

The two regulations that deal specifically with these scheduled lists of species are:

- Regulation 49: Prohibition on introduction and dispersal of certain species
- Regulation 50: Prohibition on dealing in and keeping certain species

Regulation 49

49 (2). Save in accordance with a licence granted under paragraph (7), any person who plants, disperses, allows, or causes to disperse, spreads or otherwise causes to grow in any place specified in relation to such plant in the third column of Part 1 of the Third Schedule, any plant which is included in Part 1 of the Third Schedule, shall be guilty of an offence.

49 (3). Subject to paragraph (4), it shall be a defence to a charge of committing an offence under paragraph (1) or (2) to prove that the accused took all reasonable steps and exercised all due diligence to avoid committing the offence.

Regulation 50

'an offence to or intend to; import; buy; sell; breed; reproduce or propagate; offer or expose for sale; advertise; publish a price list; transport; and distribute any plant species or vector material listed in the Third Schedule'. Non-native species subject to restrictions under Regulations 49 and 50 are included in the third schedule of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I 477 of 2011). The invasive species listed in the Third Schedule include: Japanese Knotweed, Giant Knotweed, Giant Rhubarb, Himalayan Balsam, Himalayan Knotweed, Bohemian Knotweed and Rhododendron. The vector material (i.e., facilitates spread), referred to in the regulations (Third Schedule Part 3) which applies to Knotweed species is: "Soil or spoil taken from places infested with Japanese Knotweed, Giant Knotweed or their Hybrid Bohemian Knotweed" The Waste Management Act 1996, as amended and associated regulations must be complied with if Japanese Knotweed contaminated material is to be moved off site. It is a requirement to dispose of this material to a fully licenced waste facility, capable of accepting such contaminated material. This disposal requirement applies to all Japanese Knotweed material including untreated and treated plant material. It also applies to soil containing the plant material, i.e., a 7m radius around the above ground stand and up to 3m deep below the stand, this is site specific. If Japanese Knotweed contaminated material is removed off site it will require a licence from the National Parks and Wildlife Service in advance of any removal, in accordance with the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (SI 477)

This Management Plan and all future revisions of this plan should be kept for records and/or future site owners.

The **Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (2009/128/EC)** establishes a framework for the sustainable use of pesticides. The Directive was transposed into Irish law by SI No. 155 of 2012, European Communities (Sustainable Use of Pesticides) Regulations 2012. The regulations apply to all professional users of pesticides and states :

5. (1) Subject to paragraph (2) a professional user of pesticides shall
- a) hold a certificate confirming that the professional user has been trained to a standard determined by the Minister in the subjects listed in Annex I of the Directive, and
 - b) comply with any additional training requirements as determined by the Minister."

* The above is given for information purposes only, please refer to the original legislation.

5.0 Site Photography



BD001



HH001



WH001



JK001

Granig, Minane Bridge,
Co. Cork, Ireland.

00466_Hillcrest

Tel: +353 (0)21 2019732 | +353 (0)86 362 0047
Email: info@japaneseknotweedireland.ie
www.japaneseknotweedireland.ie



CL002



CL001

Granig, Minane Bridge,
Co. Cork, Ireland.

00466_Hillcrest

Tel: +353 (0)21 2019732 | +353 (0)86 362 0047
Email: info@japaneseknotweedireland.ie
www.japaneseknotweedireland.ie

Appendix A Legislation

1. Regulation (EU) No. 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species [2014] OJ L317/35.
2. Wildlife Acts, 1976 to 2012.
3. European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 to 2015.
4. Planning and Development Acts, 2000 to 2015.
5. Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC.
6. Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) and European Communities (Environmental Liability) Regulations, 2008, including:
7. European Communities (Plant Protection Products) Regulations, 2012 (S.I. No. 159 of 2012).
8. Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides.
9. European Communities (Sustainable Use of Pesticides) Regulations, 2012, (S.I. No. 155 of 2012).
10. Waste Management Acts, 1996 to 2013.
11. Waste Management (Prohibition of Waste Disposal by Burning) Regulations, 2009 (S.I. No. 286 of 2009).
12. Safety, Health, and Welfare at Work Act, 2005.
13. Safety, Health, and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013 (S.I. No. 291 of 2013).
14. Safety, Health, and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations, 2007 (S.I. No. 299 of 2007).
15. Safety, Health, and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations, 2001 (S.I. No. 619 of 2001).
16. Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Act, 1998 (S.I. No. 43 of 1998)
17. Safety, Health, and Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations 2013.
18. COP for Avoiding Danger for Underground Services 2010 and Overhead Services
19. Organization of Working Time Act 1997
20. Road Traffic Act, 1961

Appendix B Location Recording Form

Location Recording Form

Recorded by:		Date:	
Site name:			
Grid ref:		Site ref:	
Area of Japanese knotweed - NB. Mark outline of area of Japanese knotweed on site map and annotate with site ref. no. If patch measures <1.0m ² , mark as + on map and annotate with site ref. no.			
m		m	
Average height of stems	<1m	1 - 2.5m	>2.5m
Max. stem diameter at 30cm above ground	<1cm	1 - 2cm	>2.5cm
Vegetation composition	Japanese knotweed only	Mixture of knotweed & other vegetation	
Proximity to water courses	Yes	No	
Slope	Flat	Moderate	Steep
Land use - Record primary land use as 1 and secondary use as 2 etc. e.g. landscaped area adjacent to riverbank record as Riverbank 1; Landscaped area 2.			
Housing	Shops	Public buildings	Business/Industrial
Garden	Park	Recreation ground	Landscaped area
Farmland	Woodland	Waste ground	Graveyard
Car Park	Road verge	Railway embankment	Roundabout
River bank	Stream side	Dock	Canal
Pond	Sea front	hedgerow	Other, specify
Remarks:			

Appendix C Site Map(s)



Map 1: Survey extents as supplied by Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

Granig, Minane Bridge,
Co. Cork, Ireland.

00466_Hillcrest

Tel: +353 (0)21 2019732 | +353 (0)86 362 0047
Email: info@japaneseknotweedireland.ie
www.japaneseknotweedireland.ie



Map 2: Japanese Knotweed and Cherry Laurel locations at Hillcrest Road site

Granig, Minane Bridge,
Co. Cork, Ireland.

00466_Hillcrest

Tel: +353 (0)21 2019732 | +353 (0)86 362 0047
Email: info@japaneseknotweedireland.ie
www.japaneseknotweedireland.ie

Appendix D Sample Signage



Restricted Access

**The soil in this area
contains Japanese knotweed
and is being treated.
Do not enter unless authorised.
Do not remove soil from this
area without authorisation.**

www.japaneseknotweedireland.ie