

## Why Choose Invading Weeds?

- We employ full-time, highly visible, uniformed staff
- We use distinctive liveried vans on site
- Continuous employee training programmes
- Comprehensive Health & Safety systems and procedures
- Safe Contractor Approved
- Certified to apply chemical, weed and moss killers
- Planned annual schedule of maintenance
- £5m public and employers liability insurance cover
- Central invoicing for single and multi site customers
- References available
- Over 20 years groundcare experience
- Dedicated web page for customers to access their files

“Our invasive weed solutions can be included in site clearances for aiding developers or having a pro-active maintenance programme for the removal of invasive weeds.”



**Japanese Knotweed**  
**The UK No.1 Invasive Weed**

Tel 01257 450510

[www.invadingweeds.co.uk](http://www.invadingweeds.co.uk)

email: [info@invadingweeds.co.uk](mailto:info@invadingweeds.co.uk)

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# Invading Weeds



Invasive Weed  
Management Specialists



Guaranteed  
Eradication

Tel 01257 450510



**NR<sup>o</sup>SO**  
National Register of Sprayer Operators

**City & Guilds**  
**NPTC**  
Qualified

“An invasive weed is one that has, or will have, a substantial negative impact on the environment or the economy”

## HISTORY OF THE INVASIVE WEED

Most invasive weeds came into the UK in the 18th & 19th Century as ornamental plants, some were also being used as a feed crop for cattle. The Victorians could never have envisaged the massive impact of allowing the plant into the country.

## WHAT ARE INVASIVE WEEDS ?

A “weed” is an unwanted plant that interferes with the management objectives for a particular site, whereas an “Invasive Weed” is one that has, or will have, a substantial negative impact on the environment or the economy. Invasive weeds are typically not indigenous to the UK

## COMMON INVASIVE WEED TYPES.

- Japanese Knotweed
- Giant Hogweed
- Common Ragwort
- Himalayan Balsam

Contact Invading Weeds on **01257 450510** who will be able to help you with identification or go to [www.invasiveweeds.co.uk](http://www.invasiveweeds.co.uk) for further details.

## INVASIVE WEED MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS.

### Herbicide treatment

By far the most commonly used method of control. It is effective and in many cases, if the correct methods are followed, it will completely eradicate the plant from the site.

### Foliar Application (Spraying)

Foliar Applications are those applications made with spray equipment designed to apply small droplets over the entire plant (stems and leaves). These are made with backpack applicators or hose-end sprayers.

### Stem Injection

Herbicide Injection is directly injected into the canes of the Japanese Knotweed (Death by lethal injection). The injection process is most effective against plant re-growth, as well as a selective form of treatment and poses limited threats to neighbouring vegetation.

All our spraying solutions conform to the requirements of all current legislation, including the Control of Pesticides Regulations. All staff are qualified N.P.T.C operatives.

Consultation includes:

- Site Surveys
- Method Statements
- Risk Assessment
- COSHH Assessments
- COSHH Environmental Assessments
- GPS Site location

Products used will be MAPP & EA approved. Spraying solutions time scales are from 24 to 36 months. Current recommendations are to monitor the site for 36 months.

### Excavation

There are two excavation solutions:

**Re-location** of infected material to another area that is part of the existing site but is not required for development. A barrier membrane can be also fitted to stop any future spreading and then an ongoing spraying program to eradicate the weed, this program of control must be after consultation with the Environmental Agency. On site management of the infected material reduces the cost significantly.

**Removal** of the contaminated waste to a Licensed Landfill site. This should again be done after a consultation with the Environmental Agency and in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Duty of Care Regulations 1991. Removal of waste to a Licensed Landfill site is extremely expensive.

## WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEALING WITH INVASIVE SPECIES ?

It is the responsibility of individual landowners to carry out treatment of invasive weeds on their land. Councils or the Environment Agency are not responsible for the control of invasive species on behalf of other landowners.

## THE LEGAL ISSUES

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is the principal legislation which regulates the release of non-native species. Section 14(2) prohibits the release of certain invasive non-native plants into the wild in Great Britain; it is an offence under Section 14(2) to “plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild” any plants listed on Part II of Schedule 9. Penalties for causing an infestation can include imprisonment for up to two years (if the case ends up in the Crown Court), a large fine or both.