

Contents

1.0	Introduction.....	3
2.0	Legislation	3
3.0	Scope of works.....	4
4.0	Site information and invasive species locations.....	4
4.1	Site information.....	4
4.2	Invasive species locations	5
5.0	Methodology.....	6
5.1	On site remediation for Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed	6
	Access and transportation	6
	Excavation	6
	Reinstatement	7
	Pollution prevention measures:	7
5.2	On site remediation for Himalayan Balsam	8
5.3	Justification for onsite spraying treatment on in-situ alien species	8
5.6	Programme	8
6	Biosecurity measures.....	9
6.1	Plant movements.....	9
6.2	Fencing	9
6.3	Signage	10
6.4	Communication.....	10
7	Monitoring and evaluation.....	10
8	Regulatory notification and permits.	10
9	Regulatory notification date	10
10	Regulatory acceptance of ISMP date	10
11.0	Appendix A Subcontractors Method Statement for Invasive Species management	11

1.0 Introduction

BAM Nuttall have produced the this Invasive Species Management plan (ISMP) in advance of the works for Victoria North Plots NT02 to NT04 off Dantzic Street, Manchester. **The works covered by this plan are for the Enabling Works Phase of the planning application.**

The presence of Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam has been identified within the site during a Ecological Assessment carried out by BAM Nuttall with LK group. Giant Hogweed has not been identified but if it is later identified control measures will be in place as per this document.

Assessments will continue as the work progresses but all management will be done as per the measures listed in this plan.

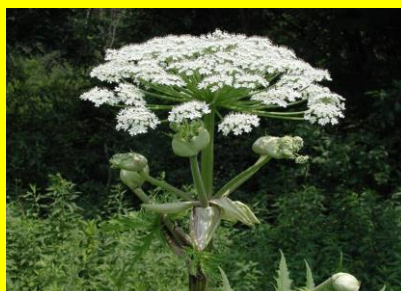
This plan sets out specific control measures required to prevent the spread of the named invasive non-native species (INNS) during the construction operations in accordance with legal requirements.

The remit of this ISMP is strictly limited to the management of the infested areas identified within the Victoria North NT02 to NT04 Works site boundary (All other areas including neighbouring and adjoining areas with invasive species are not included in the report). The management of infested areas means the implementation of biosecurity measures to prevent further spread, in-situ treatment of Himalayan Balsam and where possible the removal of Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed.

[Japanese Knotweed](#)



[Giant Hogweed](#)



[Himalayan Balsam](#)



2.0 Legislation

The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 (The Order) is the primary legislation dealing with non-native species in the UK. Both Himalayan Balsam and Giant Hogweed are listed under schedule 2 part 2 of (to which the offence in article 3(3) applies) (the offence is “A person who plants or otherwise causes to grow in the wild any specimen which is of a species of plant which is included in Part 2 of Schedule 2 is guilty of an offence”. Under schedule 4 of the 2019 order, the primary legislation (the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) was amended, and so Himalayan balsam and giant hogweed are no longer on Schedule 9.

“Invasive alien species” means any species of animal, plant, fungus or micro-organism included from time to time on the Union list.

In the UK, invasive non-native species (INNS) are one of the biggest threats to biodiversity. They have a negative impact on native species and can threaten entire natural ecosystems. The potential impact of INNS within the environment can be significant, resulting in both biodiversity and economic implications. Away from their native habitats, non-native species can become the most dominant species in an ecosystem, displacing native species. In some cases, such as with Giant hogweed can have an impact on human health whilst Japanese knotweed can impact on building foundations and structures.

3.0 Scope of works

The Victoria North NT02 to NT04 works led by Manchester City Council, is an area circa 2.3 hectares within the Lower Irk Valley south of the River Irk . The scheme will see the infrastructure designed & constructed to facilitate the next phase of the Northern Gateway.

The scope of works of the enabling works includes: Demolition, earthworks, land remediation works, and utility disconnections and diversions.

Japanese knotweed has been identified in the orange area (**below**) and Himalayan Balsam in the yellow area (**below**) but the whole site will be surveyed and monitored for new growth.



Figure 1 : Victoria North Plots NT02 to NT04

4.0 Site information and invasive species locations

4.1 Site information

The Northern site boundary is on Dantzic Street (M4 4NL) and Dalton Street with Network Rail to the south. (**See Above**)

The area is made up of 3 areas of previous use.

1. **NT02 – Commercial Warehouse “Love Factory” Area – Western area**
 - o Predominantly covered with concrete hardstanding, only sporadic vegetation around edges
 - o Remainder of area contains 2 warehouse style buildings which are to be demolished
 - o No INNS seen in this area
2. **NT03 – Previous Use: Farlam Waste/Ryan Topsoil Area – Central Area**
 - o Area has been used by several businesses as a materials processing area.
 - o Contains assorted screened waste soil, stone, aggregate spread and pile across the area.
 - o Some Himalayan Balsam noted to the western boundary
3. **NT04 – Eastern Area**
 - o An area used as a construction compound with access from Dalton Street has a range of fly-tipped and abandoned materials
 - o A large portion of this area contains mature/dense growth of trees and bushes

- o The northern section of this plot has a wide area of sporadic Japanese Knotweed Plants. Suspected this is tipped material from the NT03 site spread on the existing slopes.

Assessments will be ongoing as works progress so the areas in this section are those identified to date. If new areas are identified, then the same treatment process will be followed.

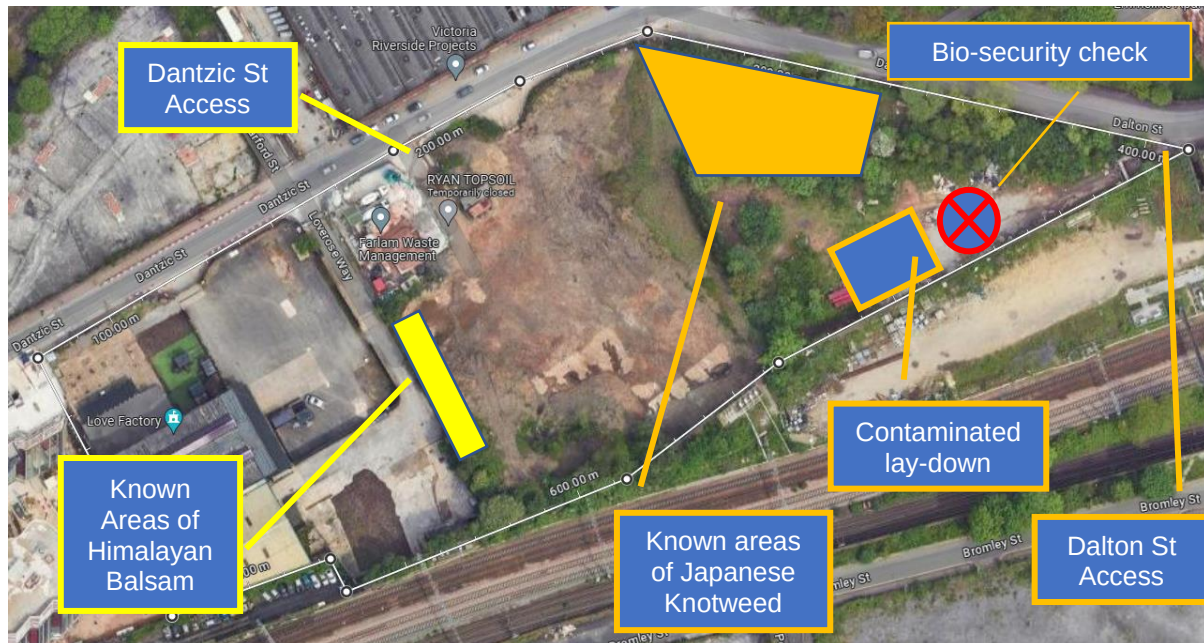
4.2 Invasive species locations

Area of Site	Planned works	Grid Reference (works location/site access point)	Invasive species present/potentially present
NT04 – Approx 1200m ² of the Norther part of the plot bordering Dantzic St and Dalton St	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vegetation Clearance, - Earthworks and Remediation, 	SJ 84756 99510 Access from Dalton St or Dantzic St	Japanese Knotweed – Sporadic small plants noted
Boundary between NT02 and NT03 – western portion of site along fence line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vegetation Clearance, - Earthworks and Remediation, - Temp works platform 	SJ 84676 99435 Access from Dantzic St	Some small areas of Himalayan balsam growth along fence line.

Table 1: Phase 1 Invasive species locations as part of Application 2:

5.0 Methodology

5.1 On site remediation for Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed



Access Plan for Contaminated areas and offsite disposal

Access and transportation

- Before works begin on site all involved will be inducted and briefed on the INNS identification and bio-security measures.
- Before works begin the bio-security measures and signage will be erected
- Plant machinery will be brought to site specifically to carry out the removal of INNS plants and contaminated soils.
 - Before leaving site or to carry out any other task the machinery must be washed down prior to coming out of the zone to prevent spread of INNS.
 - decontamination process as detailed in Section 6.
- This site shall be fenced off, secured and kept clean at all times.
- Pedestrians will be required to wash their footwear and brush down clothing (If required) when exiting designated invasive species areas.
- The working area shall allow sufficient space for operatives to work safely adjacent to the site plant (i.e., 360° hydraulic excavator & tracked dumper)

Excavation

- All JK plants shall be demarcated before any work takes place on site to prevent any spread from existing contaminated areas to 'clean' areas from plant and operatives on site.
- Invasive species shall be excavated, by specialist contractor, to a depth where no rhizome is visible and 7m laterally.
 - Subcontractor RAMS will be reviewed and approved prior to work commencing
 - i. **Example RAMS from Victoria North HIF are attached to the ISMP.**
 - ii. **The same contractor and procedure will be adopted for NT plots on area specific RAMS**
- Excavators carrying out the excavation process and will work from southeast Dalton Street working north to Dantzie Street
 - Removing vegetation as they go to create a clear path through
 - The edges of the excavations shall be battered back to a safe angle (approximately 30°), to ensure safe working conditions for the site operatives.

- Excavated material shall be placed into a tracked dumper and moved away from the construction area but kept as close as possible so not to spread INNS containing material outside of its native range
- Should the material contain INNS and Hazardous Material not suitable for reuse this will be placed in a temporary stockpile, for specialist remediation and appropriate offsite disposal from site. The material will be loaded onto a clean platform so that cross-contamination and spread is not possible.
- When loading the dumper care will be taken to ensure all material goes into the dumper. Sheeting will be used to catch any material that might fall around the dumper which will then be cleaned into the dumper before moving.
- The dumper will not be loaded above the side edges to prevent spills
- When an area or section appears to be clean, a careful search of the surface shall be carried out by experienced personnel. If no Japanese Knotweed rhizomes are found a further 100mm layer shall be removed and moved to the stockpile area.
- If no more JK is found, a further 200-300mm of material shall be loosened and searched. If on this third check no rhizomes are found, the material shall be left in-situ.
- If more JK material is found at any stage, the whole process is repeated.
- All vehicles and personnel will adhere to strict biosecurity measures when leaving areas containing invasive species (**see section 6 Biosecurity**).
- No reversing of vehicles will be acceptable, except when tipping.
- Banksman will be present when required but will stay within the safe working area – Fenced off location visible by the plant.
- The impacted stockpile will be removed from site via licenced haulier to a licensed waste facility.
- Covers shall be used on the haulage vehicles to remove any risk of material falling to ground during transportation.

Reinstatement

- The JK removal is likely in an area of planned CUT for the earthworks element of the project so re-instatement will not be necessary.
- Excavations left unfilled will be made safe by fencing the perimeters off until additional CUT is carried out.
- Excavation will be left with shallow slopes to prevent slopes slipping while exposed.
- If necessary excavations will be merged to create safer excavations.
- Until bulk earthworks begin the exposed excavations will be regularly inspected for stability.

Pollution prevention measures:

- The works in the known JK area are on a slope, as such so ensure worker and plant safety no works will be carried out during periods of rain which will prevent excess surface rainwater being contaminated with silt or INNS and spreading contamination.
- The site is within a walled boundary and there are no routes to external water courses so run-off silt will not be an issue.
- Before leaving the INNS works area bio-security cleaning will be carried out
- Before leaving site vehicles will be checked for other site material that could cause pollution on the highways.
- Re-fuelling will be carried out over a drip tray.
- Small plant will be stored on drip trays
- Ample spill kit will be in place on site in case of oil or fuel spills

5.2 On site remediation for Himalayan Balsam

Access and transportation

- No plant will be required for the removal of Himalayan balsam.
- Pedestrians will be required to wash their footwear and remove clothing (If required) when exiting designated invasive species areas.

Treatment of Invasive alien species in-situ

- Himalayan Balsam will be identified by regular inspections around the site. Being vigilant plant will be identified in early stages of growth before flowering and seed pods forming.
- To reduce the use of herbicides, in the first instance Himalayan Balsam will be hand pulled while it is immature and before any seed pods are formed.
- As long as no seeds have formed, pulled stems will be placed down in a pile within the area of growth and allowed to decompose.
- If required these areas may also be treated with directed foliar herbicide sprays carried out by a specialist contractor with the relevant qualifications & accreditations for the duration of the contract.
- This will occur 3 times a year in each spring/summer during the construction works duration (currently until October 2024) as directed by the specialist contractor to achieve the most effective results.
- The an **EXAMPLE** Methodology for spraying the invasives is attached as an Appendix to this ISMP
 - a. **If required the same contractor and procedure will be adopted on area specific RAMS.**

5.3 Justification for onsite spraying treatment on in-situ alien species

- This option presents a low bio-security risk, with contaminated material being treated on site as the most effective solution for the treatment of Himalayan Balsam.

5.6 Programme

The management of invasive species will be undertaken throughout the main construction period. This should be read in conjunction with the below statement.

Planned Dates

Japanese Knotweed

- w/c 08/01/24 Identify and highlight areas of INNS growth
- w/c 08/01/24 Main De-veg works
- w/c 22/01/24 removal of Japanese Knotweed contaminated
- Ongoing through growth season – monitor JK and Balsam as above

6 Biosecurity measures

6.1 Plant movements

- All plant entering the INNS zonal areas shall be checked prior to entry to ensure no material has been brought in from other areas of the works
- The plant shall be kept in the dedicated zonal working area at all times during this phase of the project.
- A separate refuelling area will be established for this plant within the zonal working areas, to ensure the plant stays within the restricted areas.
- All pedestrians will access the working area via a separate path from the plant to ensure pedestrian/plant segregation.
- All pedestrians will clean their footwear as they exit the contaminated areas via boot baths filled with water and boot brushes.
- Any arising's from the boot baths will be tipped back onto the contaminated area within the dedicated zonal areas and refreshed/refilled when required.
- When plant leaves the area, a full biosecurity wash-down area will be established to allow jet washing of all plant to remove any contaminated material – This shall then be checked by a competent person before being allowed to move outside the area.
- Once the works have been completed, the access track shall be left in place and covered with the original material.
- No contaminated run off will be allowed to enter drains or watercourses.

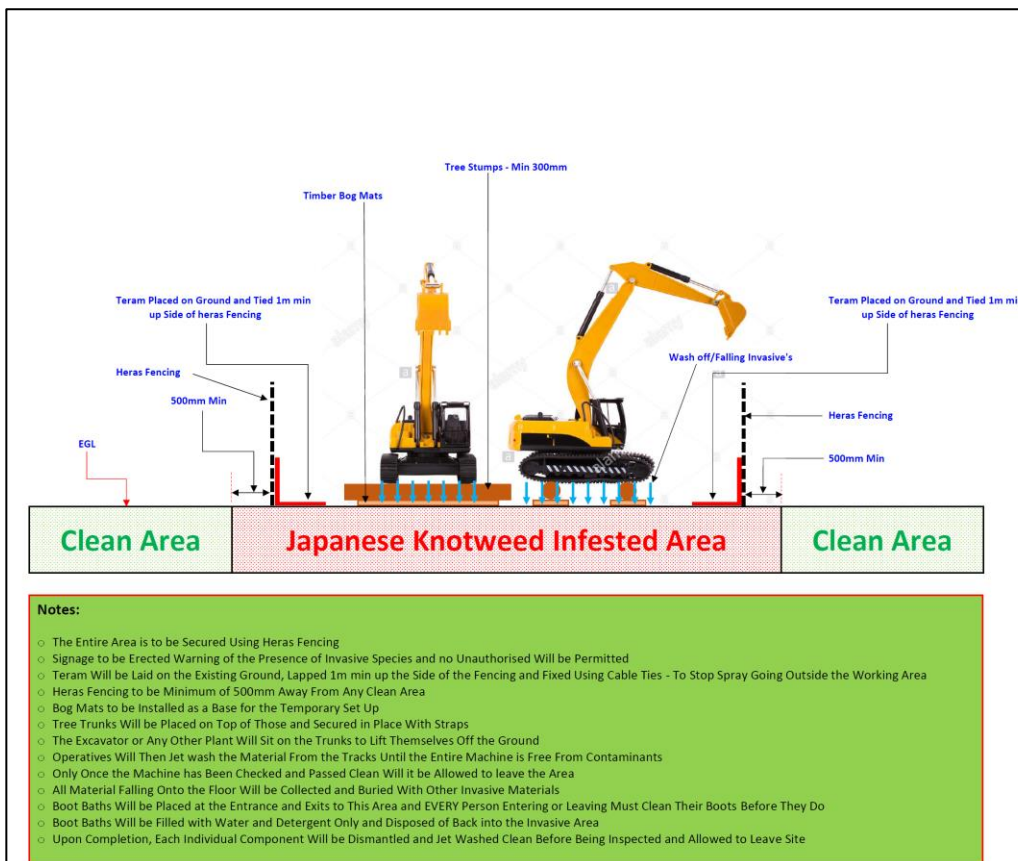


Figure 8: example of a plant wash down area.

6.2 Fencing

- The whole area shall be fenced off using anti-climb Heras Fencing during the works.
- A pedestrian route shall be established within this by using pedestrian barriers and bespoke access points.
- Gates will be installed to ensure no unauthorised access during the works.
- Gates will be closed at all times.

6.3 Signage

- Signage will be erected to notify all plant operatives and personnel of their duties.
- Boot baths and vehicle wash down area will be specifically signed, as will restricted access for plant to leave the area.
- Signs will also be erected to notify everyone that they are about to enter a restricted and contaminated zone.

6.4 Communication

- Specific RAMS will be developed, and these will be briefed to ALL site personnel to ensure full understanding of the working method.
- Additional toolbox talks will be held to ensure all site staff and operatives understand the requirements surrounding this process.

7 Monitoring and evaluation

Works will undergo continuous supervision namely via.

- Site staff including foreman, environmental engineer and agent (as required) during operations. Photographic evidence and GPS locations/plans shall be used to record excavated and deposited material.
- Site visit by MCC/ NEAS Advisor as required.

8 Regulatory notification and permits.

- Manchester City Council will be consulted regarding the proposed management options to be undertaken. With regards to removal of the invasive species Manchester City Council shall be notified one week prior to the works commencing.
- Permits for waste carriers and removal of invasive species will be obtained following waste carrier legislation.

9 Regulatory notification date

Date: TBC

10 Regulatory acceptance of ISMP date

Date: TBC

11.0 Appendix A Subcontractors Method Statement for Invasive Species management

- LK Group RAMS for Management of Japanese Knotweed in NT Plots
 - o Monitoring
 - o Spraying
 - o Removal