

Héronsbridge School

Invasive Non-Native Plant Species (INNPS) Survey Report and
Management Plan

Bridgend County Council

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Quality Information

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Executive Summary

AECOM was instructed by Bridgend County Borough Council to identify, assess and provide management recommendations for the potential constraints posed by Invasive Non-Native Plant Species (INNPS) to the construction of a new build special school in Bridgend (the 'Proposed Development'). The Proposed Development will be located within an existing agricultural field in Bridgend (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'). Recommendations are provided for the management of INNPS scheduled in relevant legislation that might adversely affect the delivery of the Proposed Development.

A site inspection was undertaken by a suitably experienced AECOM ecologist on 29 April 2025 to record any instances, level of establishment and the health of INNPS within and immediately adjacent to the Site.

Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* was identified within the Site boundary and is visible off-Site to the west. As Himalayan balsam is listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, it is an offence to cause its spread in the wild and additional mitigation is required to ensure ecological impacts are avoided.

Due to the presence of Himalayan balsam within the Site, the Proposed Development has the potential to cause:

- displacement of native species and vegetation;
- loss of amenity and recreation space; and,
- visual impacts on landscaping.

There is a duty of care for developers to ensure that Himalayan balsam is not spread to the wild as a result of their activities. Failure to observe this may result in prosecution (civil and/or criminal) and unlimited fines. It should be noted that INNPS control costs may increase rapidly in the absence of appropriate mitigation.

Recommended Actions

The following actions are recommended in the first instance:

- All personnel who might come into contact with INNPS should be informed of their locations and requirements for prevention of spread.
- Strict biosecurity protocols should be implemented for all works within 6 m of Himalayan balsam.
- A toolbox talk and technical oversight should be provided by a suitably experienced Environmental or Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) at the onset of works to provide details of INNPS identification and requirements for biosecurity measures to facilitate the Proposed Development.

Due to the extensive presence of Himalayan balsam along the west Site boundary and extending into the neighbouring landholding, it is recommended that liaison with the neighbouring landowner and local action groups is considered. Containment measures only to avoid the further spread within the Site are appropriate as a minimum effort, though recolonisation of the Site is highly likely given the presence of Himalayan balsam in the adjacent landholding.

Where works are required within a buffer zone for Himalayan balsam (6 m), hand pulling is recommended and biosecurity measures will be required. If mechanical removal of Himalayan balsam is not possible, herbicides may be utilised though likely success, and lasting environmental impact, should be considered in advance.

Where excavations within 6 m of Himalayan balsam are required, any removed soil should be treated as contaminated waste as detailed below. All works within 6 m of a known stand of Himalayan balsam should be conducted under the technical oversight of a suitably qualified ECoW.

Off-Site Disposal and Longterm Monitoring

Any material containing propagules of INNPS such as infested soils must be disposed of at an appropriately licensed waste disposal facility, should their removal from the Site be required.

All treated species should be monitored for at least one entire growth season to confirm the presence or otherwise of regrowth and any requirement for further treatment. A brief report should be produced at the end of each growth season for the duration of the control action and monitoring period to detail the works carried out.

1. Introduction

AECOM was instructed by Bridgend County Council to identify, assess and provide management recommendations for the potential constraints posed by Invasive Non-Native Plant Species (INNPS) to the construction of a new special school building (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'). This will be located within an arable field in Bridgend (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'), the extent of which is illustrated on Figure 1 (Appendix A).

Ecological input was previously provided to this project in 2023, in the form of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)¹ and surveys for hazel dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius*². An update survey was undertaken in 2025 due to the time elapsed since the original PEA and changes to the design³. Detailed species surveys, including badger *Meles meles* and bats, are also being undertaken in 2025 and will be reported separately.

1.1 The Site

The Site is located in Bridgend, south Wales and it is approximately 4 ha in size. The central grid reference for the Site is SS 90179 78239. The majority of the Site is occupied by an arable field, though small areas of scrub and bare ground are present. The boundary of the Site is formed by broadleaved trees and hedgerows. To the west, the trees on the Site boundary connect to an area of broadleaved woodland. There are no waterbodies within the Site and the nearest watercourse visible on OS maps is approximately 250 m south of the Site and separated from the Site by arable fields.

1.2 The Proposed Development

The Proposed Development is a new-build project to replace the existing Heronsbridge Special School which is located approximately 0.8 km northeast of the Site, within Bridgend. The Proposed Development includes the provision of a two-storey school complex containing shared facilities for students, a lagoon to act as rainwater attenuation, a car park and a new road.

1.3 The Zone of Influence (Zoi)

The Zoi includes the Site in its entirety and adjacent connecting habitats to a distance of 10 m from the Site boundary. These areas have been surveyed where accessible.

1.4 Scope

The purpose of this INNPS assessment was to carry out a survey of the Site to identify INNPS listed on:

- Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- species of special concern listed on the Invasive Non-Native Species (Amendment etc.)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019⁴; and,
- species of special concern and listed on Schedule 2 as per the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019.

The objectives of this report are to detail the findings of the INNPS Site assessment and provide recommendations on the avoidance, mitigation and compensation of potential ecological constraints.

2. Key Legislation

INNPS are those which do not naturally occur in Great Britain but have been introduced and have subsequently become established. They can have economic impacts on projects relating to the cost of control and removal and the potential for causing delays. They can also contribute to loss of biodiversity within natural and semi-natural habitats, and those in riparian zones may exacerbate flooding.

Due to the potential negative effects of INNPS, legislation has been passed that aims to prevent the spread of such species into the wild. Invasive non-native plant species of particular concern are listed under Schedule 9 Part 2 of

¹ AECOM (2023) Heronsbridge School Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and BREEAM Report

² AECOM (2023) Heronsbridge School Hazel Dormouse *Muscardinus avellanarius* Survey Report

³ AECOM (2025) Heronsbridge School: File Note – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Dormouse Survey Validation and Ground Level Tree Assessment

⁴ This directly replaces the EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation 1143/2014 in the UK

the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As amended) and more recently, species of special concern and Schedule 2 species, as per the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. This legislation makes it an offence to cause plant species to grow in the wild and, if transported off-site, there is a duty of care with regard to the disposal of any part of a plant (a propagule) that may facilitate establishment in the wild. Examples of propagules include stem sections, seeds, rhizomes, bulbs, corms and cuttings.

If charged with committing an offence, it is a defence against prosecution to prove that all reasonable steps were taken, and all due diligence exercised in attempting to avoid committing the offence. Therefore, in order to reduce the potential for fines and prosecution, a management plan should be in place for INNPS, and developers should be able to show that they are following the management plan during works.

Certain INNPS are also listed as Invasive Alien Species (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. This sets out measures to prevent and minimise the impact of the introduction and spread of non-native animals and plants, including prevention, early detection/rapid eradication and appropriate management. Listed species must not be spread into the wild.

Further information relating to INNPS legislation is provided in Appendix B, though the full policy wording should be consulted for details.

3. Methodology

A Site assessment was undertaken on 29 April 2025 by an appropriately experienced AECOM ecologist and assistant. The primary remit of the survey was to record all INNPS within and immediately adjacent to the Site to 10 m from the Site boundary, where accessible. The focus of the assessment was INNPS listed on the following legislation:

- Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- Schedule 2 of the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019; and,
- Invasive Alien Species of Special Concern listed under the Invasive Non-Native Species (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

Any instances of non-listed INNPS were also recorded as they are undesirable from a biodiversity perspective and, in the case of butterfly-bush *Buddleja davidii*, can cause significant damage to built structures.

The Site inspection survey was undertaken in accordance with current good practice published by the Environment Agency⁵, Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors⁶ and the Property Care Association⁷.

The survey comprised:

- a thorough walkover of the Site;
- an inspection of immediate Site surroundings;
- an assessment of Site features that might affect biosecurity; and,
- an assessment of Site features that may affect control action.

The location of INNPS were recorded, along with the level of establishment and the health of the plants. Photographs were taken as a record of the inspection and are provided in Appendix C where appropriate.

3.1 Limitations

The survey focused within the Site boundary, immediate surrounding areas and 10 m buffer as INNPS within these areas have potential to pose constraint to the Proposed Development. Any obvious instances or large stands of INNPS visible beyond 10 m were recorded, though an extensive survey of the wider area outside of this was not undertaken. It should be noted that Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* is known to be present outside of the Site boundary, to the west, though the extent of this could not be assessed during the survey due to access

⁵ Environment Agency (2013). Managing Japanese knotweed on Development Proposed Developments: The knotweed code of practice. Environment Agency, Bristol.

⁶ Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS, 2012). Japanese knotweed and Residential Property. RICS Information Paper JP 27/2012. RICS, London.

⁷ Property Care Association (PCA, 2013). Code of Practice for the Management of Japanese knotweed. PCA.

constraints. This limitation is taken into account where recommendations are made for the control and removal of Himalayan balsam.

3.2 Quality Assurance

AECOM ecologists are appropriately qualified and trained and conduct their work using all reasonable skill and care. All AECOM ecologists who have worked on this project follow professional conduct guidance issued by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)⁸. All work undertaken is subject to verification and technical review by a qualified individual.

4. Results

Himalayan balsam was recorded within the Site boundary and 10 m buffer, the locations of which are illustrated on Figure 1 (Appendix A).

Himalayan balsam is listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act and as a species of special concern under The Invasive Non-Native Species (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and Schedule 2 of the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019.

A description of each stand is provided in Table 1 and photographs are provided in Appendix C. No evidence of treatment was seen at any stand of Himalayan balsam.

Table 1. Descriptions of INNPS Identified During Site Visit

INNPS Reference (Figure 1; Appendix A)	Description	Photograph Number (Appendix C)
HB1	Scattered Himalayan balsam approximately one plant recorded every 80-100 cm under hedgerow within nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> and bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Photograph 1
HB2	Continuous Himalayan balsam located up to 10 m outside of the Site, along fence line forming eastern boundary of the Site. Plants are dense in places, with more than 50 plants/m ² present. Occasional seedlings are present within the Site, on the west of the fence line.	Photograph 2
HB3	Very dense area of Himalayan balsam within the arable field margin.	Photograph 3
HB4	Several Himalayan balsam plants scattered over an area approximately 1 x 5 m under bramble scrub.	Photograph 4
HB5	Scattered Himalayan balsam plants present within the arable field margin in the west of the Site.	Photograph 5
HB6	Dense Himalayan balsam growing beneath broadleaved trees within 10 m of the Site, forming the west boundary of the Site.	Photograph 6
HB7	A continuous stand of Himalayan balsam beneath broadleaved trees forming the west Site boundary. Approximately 10 plants/m ² .	Photograph 7
HB8	A dense carpet of Himalayan balsam within broadleaved woodland adjacent to the west Site boundary.	Photograph 8

4.1 Non-Listed INNPS

Four areas of butterfly-bush (BB1, BB2, BB3 and BB4) were also recorded within the Site and were typically in stands of at least 10 plants that were over 2 m tall (although individual plants were also recorded). Photographs of the four areas (BB1, BB2, BB3 and BB4) are included in Appendix C, with the locations illustrated in Figure 1, Appendix A.

As butterfly-bush is not subject to legal controls, no risk assessment or pathways analysis is provided for the species. However, given that it is known to act invasively and cause detriment to native wildlife, recommendations for the removal of butterfly-bush are provided in Section 6.6.

⁸ CIEEM (2022) Code of Professional Conduct. Available online at: <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Code-of-Professional-Conduct-fEB-2022.pdf>

5. Risk Assessment

INNPS present on Site have potential to cause delays and result in control costs (which can increase rapidly if not addressed at an early stage) and breach in legislation. Specifically, Himalayan balsam has potential to result in:

- breaches of legislation through the spread of plants to the wild, with exposure to prosecution (civil and/or criminal) and unlimited fines;
- delays, with associated financial implications, particularly if encountered unexpectedly;
- control costs;
- reputation (company) risk;
- loss of amenity/recreation space; and,
- visual impacts on landscaping.

Concerted and dedicated action is therefore required to prevent spread of Himalayan balsam and reduce control cost. With forward planning, there should be no significant impact on development works.

5.1 Pathway Analysis

The source of INNPS cannot be known with certainty, but it is considered likely that the Himalayan balsam originated on Site as a result of spread from the banks of the Ogmore River. The river is approximately 900 m from the west boundary of the Site. Himalayan balsam is known to favour damp, moist habitats such as riverbanks and can spread a significant distance over a few years. The extent of Himalayan balsam may also have been facilitated by dog walkers which are known to frequent woodland along the west Site boundary. Within the Site itself, there is potential for the turnover of soil associated with agricultural activities to cause further spread of seed into the arable habitats.

5.1.1 Risk of Further Spread

The primary pathways of spread of Himalayan balsam are:

- Plant propagules attached to footwear and equipment: high risk during development in the absence of biosecurity measures.
- Plant propagules attached to vehicles: high risk during development in the absence of biosecurity measures.
- Natural spread: high risk in all scenarios.

6. Management Plan

Himalayan balsam has the potential to be subject to direct disturbance and spread as a result of the Proposed Development and should therefore be managed appropriately to ensure legislative compliance during and after construction.

The following actions should be undertaken with regards to all stands of INNPS:

- All personnel who might come into contact with INNPS should be informed of their locations and the requirements to prevent their spread (for example during investigation, renovation works, development works and vegetation management).
- Strict biosecurity protocols should be implemented when working within the Site, including predesignated access routes and cleaning stations when working in areas of INNPS. See Section 7 for biosecurity recommendations relating to the Proposed Development.
- A toolbox talk should be provided by a suitably qualified Environmental or Ecological Clerk of Works (ECOW) at the onset of works, providing details of INNPS identification and the required biosecurity precautions.

In order to control Himalayan balsam *in situ*, it must be prevented from producing seeds until no viable seed is left in the soil. Existing plants can be killed quickly to prevent further seed production through mechanical removal or

application of herbicides. However, long-term control and removal from the Site is likely to be ineffective due to the presence of Himalayan balsam in adjacent land parcels. Providing landowner permission is obtained, it is recommended that stands outside of the Site be treated until control is achieved, as per all stands within the Site. The landowner should be contacted and asked to either:

- implement a control program;
- grant permission for Bridgend County Borough Council to control the Himalayan balsam on their property; or,
- work collaboratively with Bridgend County Borough Council.

Consultation with local action groups is also recommended to seek support for such a project. At the time of writing, permission to control INNPS outside of the Site has not been granted. Therefore, control measures for Himalayan balsam focus on methods to facilitate the Proposed Development and minimise risk of any further spread of Himalayan balsam to other areas.

6.1 Exclusion Zones

Where stands of Himalayan balsam are present within 6 m of the required works, the stand must be fenced off with signage erected to reduce the risk of further spread. If the Proposed Development will infringe upon the fenced area, control measures will be required through a combination of removal, treatment and biosecurity measures to reduce the risk of spread. Such works should take place under the technical oversight of a suitably experienced ECoW and the biosecurity measures described in Section 7 must be implemented.

Any personnel likely to enter the exclusion zone should be informed of the presence of Himalayan balsam along with associated restrictions and biosecurity measures.

6.2 Works within Exclusion Zones

If ground-breaking works are required within 6 m of Himalayan balsam, any soil down to 30 cm should be treated as contaminated to prevent further spread. Should excavations requiring infilling, soil removed from any area within 6 m of Himalayan balsam may be used to infill this area and should be kept within the 6 m zone throughout and not moved to another location within or off the Site. If re-using some or all of the soil is not feasible, soil could be stored elsewhere within the Site, fenced off with signage and checked for re-growth in the following spring and annually until there have been two years with no growth. Plants re-growing should be pulled up by hand to prevent growth and spread.

All ground-breaking works undertaken within 6 m of Himalayan balsam should take place under the technical oversight of a suitably experienced ECoW.

6.3 Control of INNPS

To reduce the risk of spread, it is recommended that Himalayan balsam is controlled through hand pulling, particularly where stands are located closest to the footprint of the Proposed Development. Where large stands are present, herbicides may be utilised though these should only be supplied and applied by suitably qualified individuals or organisations.

6.3.1 Hand or Mechanical Removal

Himalayan balsam may be pulled by hand or mechanically cut or strimmed in May or June, prior to the plant flowering or producing seeds. The plants must be pulled up, including their roots, or cut below the lowest node to prevent flowering. A second or third visit may be required in July/August and September/October to control regrowth. This removal should be undertaken annually until there have been two years with no regrowth.

Material should be retained on-Site where possible. Pulled plants should not be placed on soil or in damp areas as this may allow the plant to re-root. Those plants that have not started flowering should be left to dry out or be composted. If the material is flowering, there is a risk of it setting seed and it would be necessary for material to be removed from the Site. Disposal should follow the off-Site precautions detailed below.

6.3.2 Herbicide Treatment

Herbicide, such as glyphosate or 2,4-D amine should be sprayed onto Himalayan balsam foliage in spring on semi-mature plants before they flower. Ideally this should take place in May or June, a second and third visit may be

required in July/August and September/October to control regrowth. This treatment should be undertaken annually for 2-3 years, until there have been two years with no regrowth.

6.4 Post-Development

Given that the Site is in proximity to known off-Site stands of Himalayan Balsam, it is considered unlikely that complete control of Himalayan balsam will be possible. However, upon completion of the Proposed Development, the Site should continue to be monitored, and all Himalayan balsam should be hand pulled or treated with herbicide in May/June. This is imperative to prevent further spread to the wild, given that the Site will continually be accessed by staff and students during operation of the new school building.

6.5 Off-Site Disposal

Developers have a duty of care to ensure that plant material is disposed of appropriately. Where a licensed disposal facility is required, the waste facility should supply evidence of the correct licence. All Himalayan balsam plant material should be disposed of as controlled waste at an appropriately licensed facility. All soil within 6 m of Himalayan balsam, to a depth of 30 cm, should also be treated as controlled waste.

Before any soil waste is moved off-Site, soil samples from the affected area should have been tested for hazardous contaminants by a suitable laboratory, the results from which will dictate the constraints in disposing of the waste. sent to the receiving landfill site for their approval before they will accept the waste.

All waste material should be removed from the Site by a suitably licensed carrier. This should be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note, or, if hazardous, a Consignment Note, which clearly states the presence of the species in the waste. All notes should be checked by the ECoW before signing and copies of all documentation should be filed and kept for the legally required time. All producers, carriers and waste facilities have a duty of care to ensure that the waste is handled and treated properly.

6.6 Recommended Management for Butterfly-Bush

It is not an offence to cause non-scheduled invasive species to grow in the wild and, if transported off-Site, there is not a duty of care with regard to the disposal of any part of the plant. However, butterfly-bush is known to cause problems if left unmanaged. It is therefore recommended that this species is removed to prevent their spread across and off the Site.

Small plants of butterfly-bush may be removed by hand pulling. Larger plants should be cut at the base, and a concentrated glyphosate-based herbicide product should be applied to the freshly cut stem. To achieve lasting control, following up monitoring and treatment is required until the seedbank is exhausted (typically 3-5 years).

7. Biosecurity

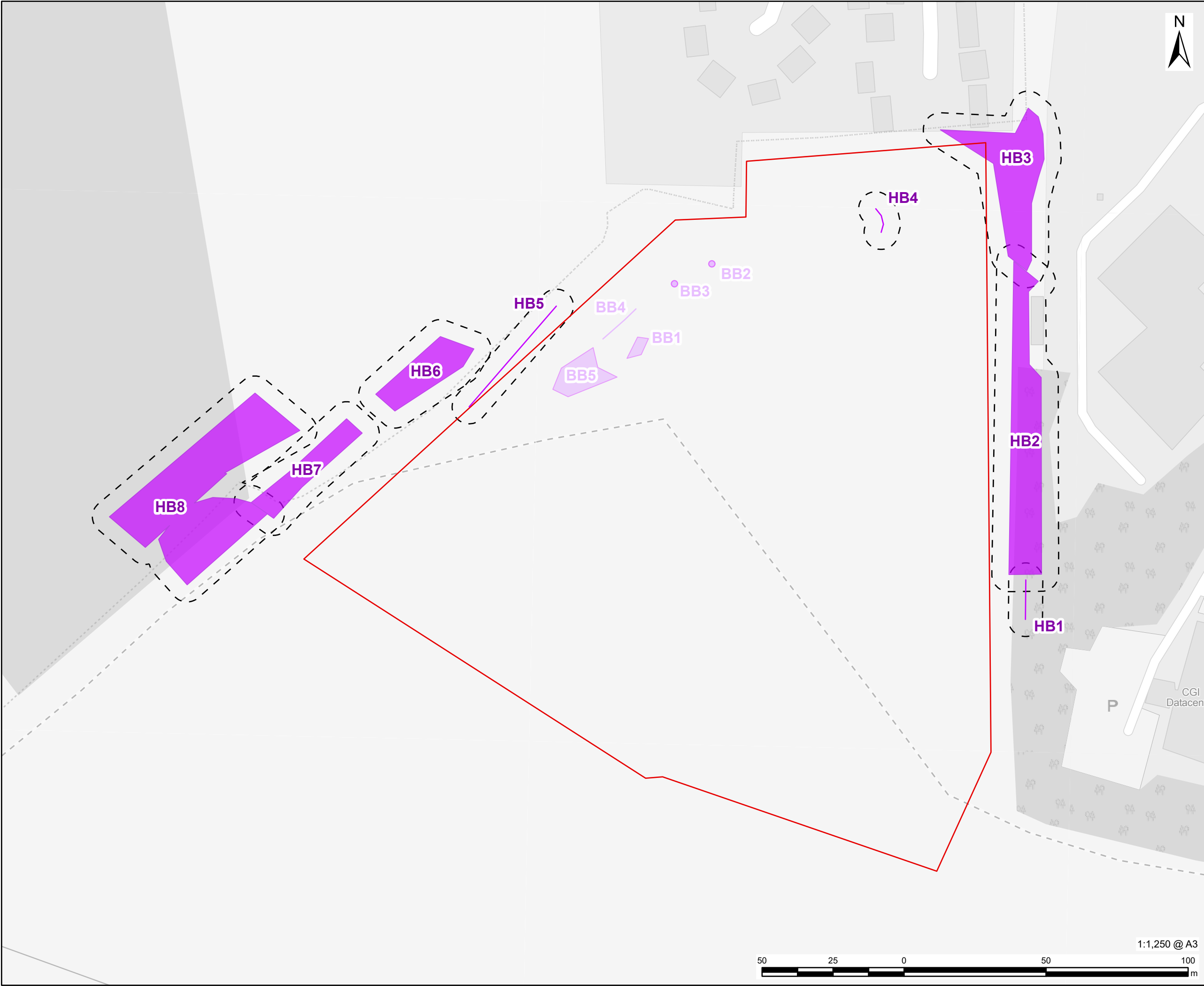
A strict biosecurity protocol should be implemented when working in areas with INNPS (particularly when working within 6 m of Himalayan balsam). An ECoW should be present to provide technical oversight for all works within restricted areas of INNPS. The ECoW will be responsible for advising on biosecurity measures with respect to INNPS on the Site. The biosecurity measures which should be included are listed below, though further measures may be identified as the project progresses or upon the commencement of works.

- All relevant Site personnel should be made aware of the locations of INNPS and informed of the necessary precautions required to prevent spread.
- A toolbox talk must be provided by a suitably qualified ECoW at the onset of works, providing details on identification and the required biosecurity precautions.
- Cleaning stations must be set up at designated entry/exit points to INNPS demarcated areas. A jet wash should be available for vehicles and brushes and buckets of water should be available for clothing and equipment. The ECoW providing technical oversight during works will identify suitable positions for cleaning stations.
- Plant and machinery should be prevented from driving within areas which might contain soil contaminated by INNPS, including within 6 m of Himalayan balsam.

- Any vehicles, equipment, footwear and clothing that may have come into contact with potentially contaminated soils should be inspected and thoroughly cleaned prior to leaving the infested area.
- Personnel should be reminded of biosecurity requirements at the start of each shift and should be updated on any changes to management plans, including the locations of any newly identified stands.
- Personnel should be briefed as to the INNPS present and their identification and asked to report any such plants found outside of areas already identified on an “if in doubt report it basis”.
- All contractors working in areas of INNPS should be members of a recognised trade association with appropriate qualifications and have a written biosecurity protocol and method statement as part of their working practices.
- Any soil brought on to the Site should only be sourced from a reputable source with a good track record relating to not providing soil contaminated with INNPS propagules.

Appendix A Figures

Figure 1. INNPS Survey Results



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PROJECT

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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Butterfly bush – undesirable species
- Himalayan balsam – subject to legal controls
- Work exclusion zone for Himalayan balsam
- Butterfly bush
- Himalayan balsam (Impatiens glandulifera)
- Individual Butterfly bush

NOTES

1: Basemapping: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri

ISSUE PURPOSE

Invasive Non-Native Plant Species

PROJECT NUMBER

60704349

FIGURE TITLE

Invasive Non-Native Plant Species

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 1

Appendix B Summary of Relevant INNPS Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Key Content
The Invasive Non-Native Species (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019	This regulation imposes restrictions on animals and plants listed as 'Species of Special Concern'. These are species which pose a risk of adverse impacts across the European Union (EU), such that targeted action across member states is required. Restrictions applying to these species mean they cannot be imported, kept, bred, transported, sold, used, exchanged, allowed to reproduce, grown or cultivated or released into the environment.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 9, Section 14	This act makes it an offence to plant, or otherwise cause to grow, any species on Schedule 9 in the wild.
Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019	This gives effect to EU regulations on the prevention and management of the spread of invasive alien species. The list includes 66 species which are of special concern and the regulations apply to live specimens of anything the species can reproduce from (including seeds, spores and fragments of plants). The regulation makes it an offence to import, keep, breed, transport, place on the market, exchange, allow to grow, cultivate or reproduce any of the 66 listed species in the absence of a license or permit.
Infrastructure Act 2015	Environmental authorities may issue control agreements under which landowners can be obligated to carry out species control operations for INNPS.
Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and Community Protection Notices	Local councils and the police have the power to issue Community Protection Notices against 'individuals who are acting unreasonably and who persistently or continually act in a way that has a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality'. This includes acts associated with the spread of INNPS. Breach of any requirement of a Community Protection Notice, without reasonable justification, would constitute an offence.
Environmental Protection Act 1990, Sections 33 and 34	If taken away from the site of origin, material comprising propagules of Schedule 9 species may be classified as Controlled Waste and must be disposed of following an appropriate duty of care. Such waste that is disposed of at landfill must be accompanied by waste transfer documentation.
Town and Country Planning Act 1980	Although this act does not make specific reference to specific weeds, it provides local authorities with power to serve notices on owners or occupiers of land to control weeds that may be harming the amenity value of surrounding areas. If the owners or occupiers fail to remedy the situation, they may be liable to a fine or have to repay the costs of action taken by the local authority to control the weeds.
Common law	There is provision with common law to take civil action against neighbouring landowners where the spread of INNPS is considered to be a private or public nuisance.

Appendix C Site Photographs



Photograph 1: HB1



Photograph 2: HB2



Photograph 3: HB3



Photograph 4: HB4



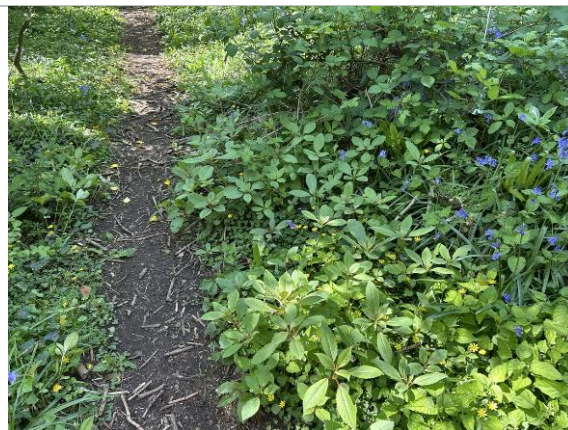
Photograph 5: HB5



Photograph 6: HB6



Photograph 7: HB7



Photograph 8: HB8



Photograph 9: BB1



Photograph 10: BB2



Photograph 11: BB3



Photograph 12: BB4

