

Invasive Species Management Plan

Barrysparks LAP Lands, Barrysparks, Swords, Co. Dublin

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Final Report



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Faith Wilson Ecological Consultant was appointed by Bovale to prepare an invasive species management plan for the lands under their ownership at Barrysparks, Swords, Co. Dublin as shown below on **Figure 1**. The northern part of the site includes the LRD application lands while the southern lands include the permitted VHI healthcare facility.

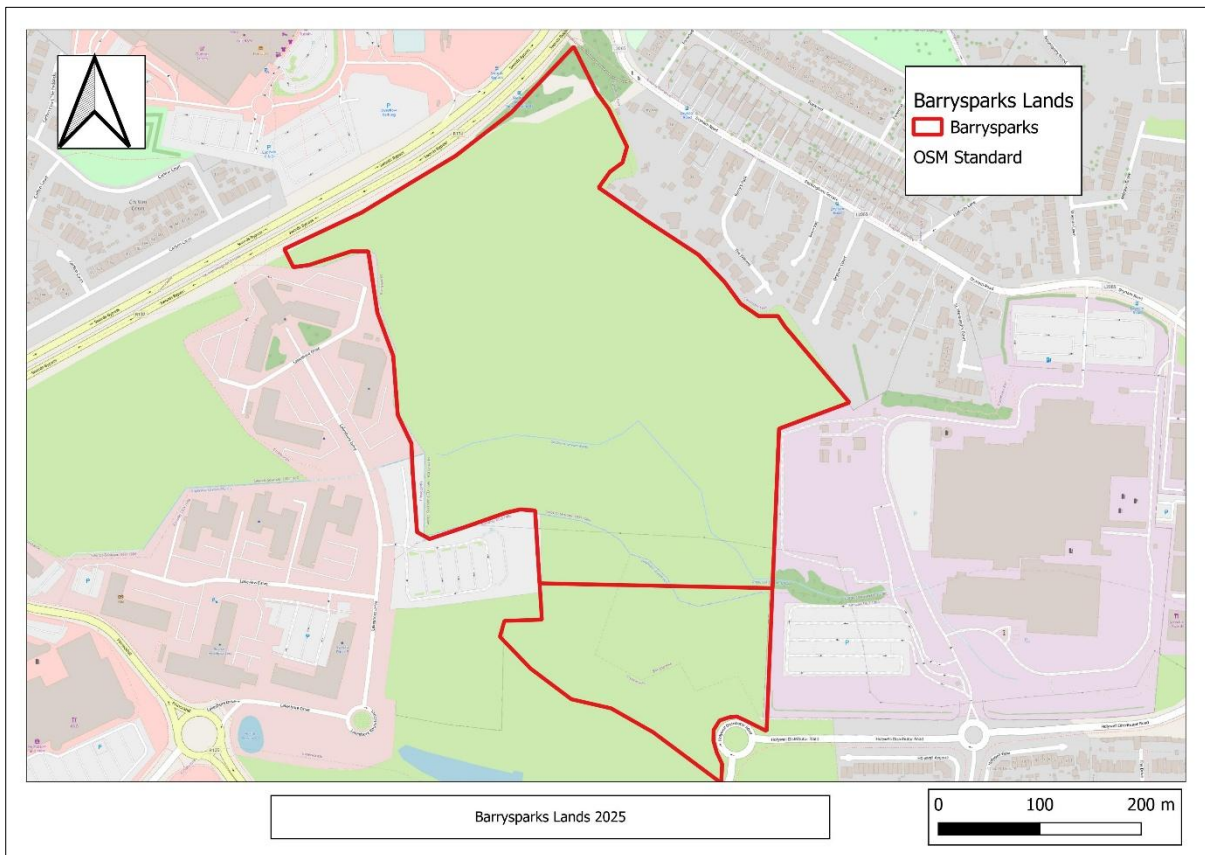


Figure 1. Lands owned by Bovale at Barrysparks, Swords, Co. Dublin.

Although this report has been prepared in response to a request for further information from Fingal County Council for the planning application for a Large Scale Residential Development and Creche on the northern part of the lands the entire Barrysparks land holding under the ownership of Bovale has been assessed and is included in this plan.

1.2 Invasive Species

Invasive species are a major threat to biodiversity in Ireland. They are species (both plants and animals) that are not native to Ireland that spread aggressively and cause harm to the environment, economy or human health. These species are generally accidentally introduced to an area and once established outcompete native species and damage habitats. In terms of plants many of them are species that have escaped from gardens into the wild. There is both national and international legislation in place to try and control and remove invasive species.

1.2.1 European Legislation – Invasive Species

The EU Regulation on Invasive Alien Species (EU Regulation 1143/2014) came into force on the 3rd August 2016.

On 14 July 2016 the European Commission published Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/1141 which set out an initial list of 37 species to which the EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation 1143/2014 applies. The associated restrictions and obligations came into force on 3rd August 2016.

On 13 July 2017 the European Commission published Commission Implementing Regulation 2017/1263 which added a further 12 species to the current list of 37 species regulated under the EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation (1143/2014).

On 12 July 2022 the European Commission published Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1141 to update the list of invasive alien species of Union concern. 22 new species were added to the list of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern, bringing the total number of species on this list to 88 (see **Tables 1.2.1** and **1.2.2**). These additional new species included 1 algae, 4 plant and 17 animal species. This list is commonly called the 'Union List'.

Three distinct types of measures apply under the Directive, which follow an internationally agreed hierarchical approach to combatting IAS:

- Prevention: a number of robust measures aimed at preventing IAS of Union concern from entering the EU, either intentionally or unintentionally.
- Early detection and rapid eradication: Member States must put in place a surveillance system to detect the presence of IAS of Union concern as early as possible and take rapid eradication measures to prevent them from establishing.
- Management: some IAS of Union concern are already well-established in certain Member States and concerted management action is needed so that they do not spread any further and to minimize the harm they cause.

The 88 species of plants and animals on the 'Union List' are set out below in **Tables 1.2.1** and **1.1.2**.

Table 1.2.1. Plant Species listed under the 'Union List'.

Scientific Name	English Name	Entry into Force
<i>Acacia saligna</i> (<i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>)	Golden wreath wattle	15-Aug-19
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven	15-Aug-19
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed	02-Aug-17
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Broomsedge bluestem	15-Aug-19
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common milkweed	02-Aug-17
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Eastern baccharis	03-Aug-16
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Fanwort	03-Aug-16
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Balloon vine	15-Aug-19
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	02-Aug-27
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Purple pampas grass	15-Aug-19
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth	03-Aug-16
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's waterweed	02-Aug-17
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial veldtgrass	15-Aug-19
<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Chilean rhubarb	02-Aug-17
<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Senegal tea plant	15-Aug-19
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Needlebush	02-Aug-22
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant hogweed	02-Aug-17
<i>Heracleum persicum</i>	Persian hogweed	03-Aug-16
<i>Heracleum sosnowskyi</i>	Sosnowsky's hogweed	03-Aug-16
<i>Humulus scandens</i>	Japanese hop	15-Aug-19
<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Floating pennywort	03-Aug-16
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian balsam	02-Aug-17
<i>Koenigia polystachya</i>	Himalayan knotweed	02-Aug-22
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Curly waterweed	03-Aug-16
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> (<i>Lespedeza juncea</i> var. <i>sericea</i>)	Chinese bushclover	15-Aug-19
<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>	Water-primrose	03-Aug-16
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Floating primrose-willow	03-Aug-16
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Vine-like fern	15-Aug-19
<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	American skunk cabbage	03-Aug-16
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	02-Aug-17
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's feather	03-Aug-16
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	Broadleaf watermilfoil	02-Aug-17
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Whitetop weed	03-Aug-16
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Crimson fountaingrass	02-Aug-17
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Asiatic tearthumb	03-Aug-16
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water lettuce	02-Aug-24
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Mesquite	15-Aug-19
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Kudzu vine	03-Aug-16
<i>Rugulopteryx okamurae</i>	An alga	02-Aug-22
<i>Salvinia molesta</i> (<i>Salvinia adnata</i>)	Salvinia moss	15-Aug-19
<i>Triadica sebifera</i> (<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>)	Chinese tallow	15-Aug-19

Table 1.2.2. Animal Species listed under the 'Union List'.

Scientific Name	English Name	Entry into Force
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common myna	15-Aug-19
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	Egyptian goose	02-Aug-17
<i>Ameiurus melas</i>	Black bullhead	02-Aug-22
<i>Arthurdendyus triangulatus</i>	New Zealand flatworm	15-Aug-19
<i>Axis axis</i>	Chital	02-Aug-22
<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Pallas' squirrel	03-Aug-16
<i>Callosciurus finlaysonii</i>	Finlayson's squirrel	02-Aug-22
<i>Channa argus</i>	Northern snakehead	02-Aug-22
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Indian house crow	03-Aug-16
<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	Chinese mitten crab	03-Aug-16
<i>Faxonius rusticus</i>	Rusty crayfish	02-Aug-22
<i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>	Mummichog	02-Aug-24
<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	Western mosquitofish	02-Aug-22
<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	Eastern mosquitofish	02-Aug-22
<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>	Small Asian mongoose	03-Aug-16
<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	Common kingsnake	02-Aug-22
<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	Pumpkinseed fish	15-Aug-19
<i>Limnoperna fortunei</i>	Golden mussel	02-Aug-22
<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	American bullfrog	03-Aug-16
<i>Morone americana</i>	White perch	02-Aug-22
<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Muntjac deer	03-Aug-16
<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	Coypu	03-Aug-16
<i>Nasua nasua</i>	Coati	03-Aug-16
<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>	Raccoon dog	02-Feb-19
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Muskrat	02-Aug-17
<i>Orconectes limosus</i>	Spiny-cheek crayfish	03-Aug-16
<i>Orconectes virilis</i>	Virile crayfish	03-Aug-16
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy duck	03-Aug-16
<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>	Signal crayfish	03-Aug-16
<i>Percottus glenii</i>	Amur sleeper	03-Aug-16
<i>Plotosus lineatus</i>	Striped eel catfish	15-Aug-19
<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	Red swamp crayfish	03-Aug-16
<i>Procambarus fallax f. virginalis</i>	Marbled crayfish	03-Aug-16
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	03-Aug-16
<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	Stone moroko	03-Aug-16
<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red-vented bulbul	02-Aug-22
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Grey squirrel	03-Aug-16
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Fox squirrel	03-Aug-16
<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>	Imported fire ant	02-Aug-22
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	Red imported fire ant	02-Aug-22
<i>Tamias sibiricus</i>	Siberian chipmunk	03-Aug-16
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Sacred ibis	03-Aug-16
<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	Red-eared, yellow-bellied and Cumberland sliders	03-Aug-16
<i>Vespa velutina nigrithorax</i>	Asian hornet	03-Aug-16
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	Electric ant	02-Aug-22
<i>Xenopus laevis</i>	African clawed frog	02-Aug-24

1.2.2 National Legislation - Invasive Species

The Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations (2011)

The Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations (2011) contained legislation on invasive and non-native species in Sections 49 and 50. The national legislation on Invasive Alien Species was then further updated and amended by the European Union (Invasive Alien Species) Regulations 2024 (S.I. No. 374 of 2024).

European Union (Invasive Alien Species) Regulations 2024 (S.I. No. 374 of 2024)

In July 2024, comprehensive regulations which addressed deficiencies in Irish law implementing the EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation were signed into law. The European Union (Invasive Alien Species) Regulations 2024 (S.I. No. 374 of 2024) contain important new provisions to address the problem of invasive species.

The Regulations address the Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern (see above) and also sets out a list of Invasive Alien Species of National Concern.

This includes offences under Article 17(1) whereby a person shall not –

- a) introduce into the State,
- b) keep, including in contained holding,
- c) breed, including in contained holding,
- d) import into, export from or transport within the State, except for the transportation of species to facilities in the context of eradication,
- e) place on the market,
- f) use, exchange or offer for exchange,
- g) permit to reproduce, grow or cultivate, including in contained holding, or
- h) release into the environment,

an invasive alien species of national concern.

There are further restrictions on vector materials and exceptions on Fallow deer (*Dama dama*) and Sika deer (*Cervus nippon*).

The plant and animal species to which the regulations apply are presented in the First Schedule. Part 1 details the plant species, Part 2 details the animal species, while Part 3 outlines those animal or plant vector materials and are presented below.

Table 1.2.3 First Schedule: Part 1 Plants

First column	Second column	Third column
Common name	Scientific name	Geographical application
American skunk-cabbage	<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	Throughout the State
A red alga	<i>Grateloupia doryphore</i>	Throughout the State
Brazilian giant-rhubarb	<i>Gunnera manicata</i>	Throughout the State
Broad-leaved rush	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Throughout the State
Cape pondweed	<i>Aponogeton distachyos</i>	Throughout the State
Cord-grasses	<i>Spartina</i> (all species and hybrids)	Throughout the State
Curly waterweed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Throughout the State
Dwarf eel-grass	<i>Zostera japonica</i>	Throughout the State
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Throughout the State
Floating pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Throughout the State
Fringed water-lily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Throughout the State
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Throughout the State
Giant knotweed	<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	Throughout the State
Giant-rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Throughout the State
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Throughout the State
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Throughout the State
Himalayan knotweed	<i>Koenigia polystachya</i>	Throughout the State
Hottentot-fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Throughout the State
Japanese knotweed	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Throughout the State
Large-flowered waterweed	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Throughout the State
Mile-a-minute weed	<i>Polygonum perfoliate</i>	Throughout the State
New Zealand pigmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Throughout the State
Parrot's feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Throughout the State
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> (including <i>R. x superponticum</i>)	Throughout the State
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Throughout the State
Sea-buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Throughout the State
Spanish bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Throughout the State
Three-cornered leek	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Throughout the State
Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	Throughout the State
Water chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>	Throughout the State
Water fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Throughout the State
Water-primrose	<i>Ludwigia</i> (all species)	Throughout the State
Waterweeds	<i>Elodea</i> (all species except <i>Elodea canadensis</i>)	Throughout the State
Wireweed	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	Throughout the State

Table 1.2.4. First Schedule: Part 2 - Animals

First column	Second column	Third column
Common name	Scientific name	Geographical application
A colonial sea squirt	<i>Didemnum</i> spp.	Throughout the State
A colonial sea squirt	<i>Perophora japonica</i>	Throughout the State
All freshwater crayfish species except the white-clawed crayfish	All freshwater crayfish except <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Throughout the State
American bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Throughout the State
American mink	<i>Neogale vison</i>	Throughout the State
American oyster drill	<i>Urosalpinx cinerea</i>	Throughout the State
Asian oyster drill	<i>Ceratostoma inornatum</i>	Throughout the State
Asian rapa whelk	<i>Rapana venosa</i>	Throughout the State
Asian river clam	<i>Corbicula fluminea</i>	Throughout the State
Bay barnacle	<i>Balanus improvises</i>	Throughout the State
Black rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Offshore islands only
Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Throughout the State
Brown rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Offshore islands only
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Throughout the State
Carp except Koi Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (except Koi varieties)	Throughout the State
Chinese mitten crab	<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	Throughout the State
Chinese water deer	<i>Hydropotes inermis</i>	Throughout the State
Chub	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i>	Throughout the State
Common toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Throughout the State
Coypu	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	Throughout the State
Dace	<i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i>	Throughout the State
Fallow deer	<i>Dama dama</i>	Throughout the State
Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Offshore islands only
Freshwater Shrimp	<i>Dikeroгамmarus villosus</i>	Offshore islands only
Grey squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Throughout the State
Greylag goose	<i>Anser answer</i>	Throughout the State
Harlequin Ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Throughout the State
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Offshore islands only
Irish stoat	<i>Mustela erminea hibernicus</i>	Offshore islands only
Japanese skeleton shrimp	<i>Caprella mutica</i>	Throughout the State
Muntjac deer	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Throughout the State
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Throughout the State
Quagga Mussel	<i>Dreissena rostriformis</i>	Throughout the State
Roach	<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>	Throughout the State
Roe deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Throughout the State
Ruddy duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Throughout the State
Siberian chipmunk	<i>Tamias sibiricus</i>	Throughout the State
Sika deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	Throughout the State

First column	Second column	Third column
Common name	Scientific name	Geographical application
Slipper limpet	<i>Crepidula fornicata</i>	Throughout the State
Stalked sea squirt	<i>Styela clava</i>	Throughout the State
Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Throughout the State
Wild boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Throughout the State
Zebra mussel	<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	Throughout the State

Table 1.2.5 First Schedule: Part 3 - Vector Materials

Vector material	Species referred to	Geographical application
Blue mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) seed for aquaculture taken from places (including places outside the State) where there are established populations of the slipper limpet (<i>Crepidula fornicata</i>) or from places within 50 km. of such places	Mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) Slipper limpet (<i>Crepidula fornicata</i>)	Throughout the State
Soil or spoil taken from places infested with Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>), giant knotweed (<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>) or their hybrid Bohemian knotweed (<i>Reynoutria x bohemica</i>)	Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>) Giant knotweed (<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>) Bohemian knotweed (<i>Reynoutria x bohemica</i>)	Throughout the State

1.2.3 Non-native Species Which Threaten Biodiversity

The main guidance document that has been prepared dealing with invasive species/ noxious weeds on sites was the NRA 'Guidelines on The Management of Noxious Weeds and Non-Native Invasive Plant Species on National Roads' which was published in 2010.

This document was updated in 2020 by Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) with the publication of 'The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Technical Guidance GE-ENV-01105 December 2020' and 'The Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species on National Roads – Standard GE-ENV-01104. December 2020'.

These documents and the lists of invasive species presented on the Invasive Species Ireland website, details other non-native species of note which threaten biodiversity.

Although there are no legal requirements to eradicate or control the species listed in the TII Guidelines they should be removed during the works.

A detailed survey for all of these invasive species was conducted within the environs of the site to ensure the works do not result in their spread – see results in **Section 3**.

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2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Study and Consultation

A desk study was carried out to collate any available information on the Barrysparks lands.

This included a review of previous surveys conducted on the lands by this author over many years as set out in **Table 2.2.1** below.

A review of data held by the National Biodiversity Data Centre was also completed.

2.2 Methodology

The site has been surveyed on many occasions when invasive species were recorded as set out in **Table 2.2.1** below.

The lands were most recently visited by Faith Wilson in January 2026 to reconfirm the distribution and extent of invasive species which had been previously recorded on the site.

Table 2.2.1. Site surveys at Barrysparks.

Date	Lands surveyed	Survey for
28/08/2020	FCC Barrysparks Master Plan lands – southern lands	Mammals, habitats, flora and invasive species, post breeding season birds
29/09/2020	FCC Barrysparks Master Plan lands – southern lands	Mammals, habitats, flora and invasive species, post breeding season birds
26/05/2023	FCC Barrysparks Master Plan lands	Mammals, habitats, flora, invasive species, breeding birds and detailed grassland survey
14/05/2024	FCC Barrysparks Master Plan lands – LRD application site	Habitats, flora and orchid survey, invasive species, breeding birds
23/08/2024	FCC Barrysparks Master Plan lands – LRD application site	Habitats and Flora, invasive species
12/09/2024	FCC Barrysparks Master Plan lands – LRD application site	Habitats and Flora, invasive species
15/07/2025	FCC Barrysparks Master Plan lands – LRD application site	Habitats and Flora

3. SURVEY RESULTS

No invasive species listed under the Third Schedule: Part 1 Plants of S.I. No. 374 of 2024 European Union (Invasive Alien Species) Regulations 2024 and on the Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations (2011) were recorded on the FCC Barrysparks Master Plan lands.

The non-native invasive species recorded include some of those listed under the TII guidelines. They include:

- Winter heliotrope (*Petasites fragrans*)
- Buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*)
- Pheasant berry (*Leycesteria formosa*)
- Canadian fleabane (*Conyza canadensis*)

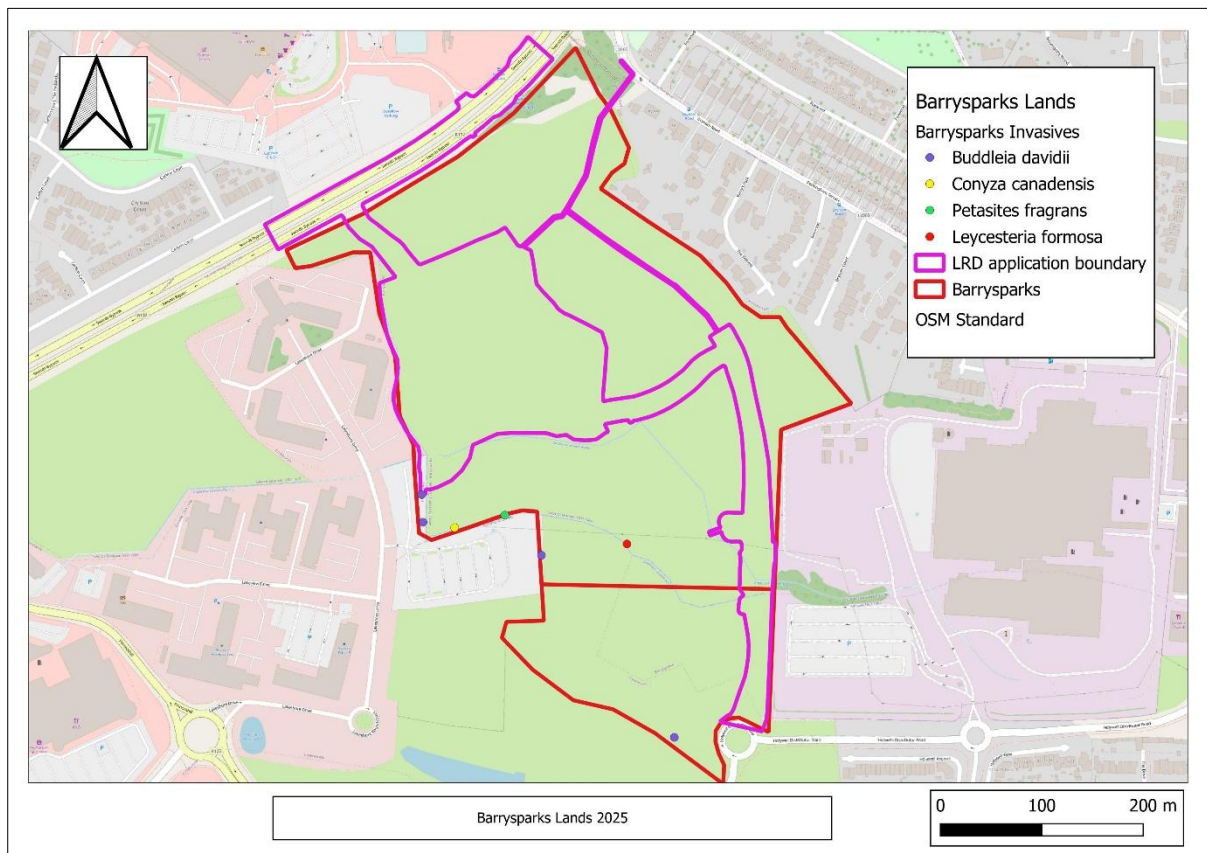


Figure 2. The indicative locations of invasive species recorded on the Barrysparks masterplan lands.

The invasive species Butterfly bush (*Buddleia davidii*) and Pheasantberry (*Leycesteria formosa*) were noted along the Gaybrook Stream on the section running east west through the site. Butterfly bush is present on the south western boundary of the VHI lands and on the western boundary of the LRD application lands.

Canadian fleabane (*Conyza canadensis*) was also recorded along the Gaybrook Stream at the western boundary and scattered populations also occur in the western portion of the site.

Winter heliotrope (*Petasites fragrans*) was recorded on the bank of the Gaybrook Stream along the boundary of the site adjoining the field/ car parking area associated with Lakeshore Drive. The watercourse here has been subjected to arterial drainage as it is c.3m below ground level of the Lakeshore Drive and further populations of Winter heliotrope may be present beneath the bramble cover here on foot of disturbance associated with these works.

None of these species are listed on the Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011, no specific methodology for their removal and disposal is required, and a licence for their removal from site is not required.

4. REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF INVASIVE SPECIES

4.1 Invasive Species

A number of non-native invasive species were identified within the site. None of the species recorded are those listed on any of the regulations.

A programme of hand pulling and control of **Canadian fleabane** prior to flowering and seeding will be implemented on site to reduce infestation rates. Any further plant material such as basal rosettes will be either removed during the site clearance works as part of standard site clearance works and disposed of as green waste.

In the case of the populations of **Butterfly bush** within the retained western site boundary and along the Gaybrook Stream these will be cut back manually and the stumps treated with herbicide applied by hand using either an injection technique or a sponge applicator. These measures and methods are required to prevent regrowth whilst also taking care to ensure the protection of the adjoining vegetation and the watercourse from herbicide.

Smaller material such as the **Pheasantberry bush** on the Gaybrook Stream can be removed manually with a mattock removing all the roots or treated with herbicide to cut the stems in situ – again whilst also taking care to ensure the protection of the adjoining vegetation and the watercourse from herbicide.

The use of a hand-held brush cutter or similar will be required to access the plants as they are often surrounded by dense vegetation such as heavy bramble scrub.

The populations of **Winter heliotrope** adjoining Lakeshore Drive were located on the southern bank of the watercourse (outside the red line boundary of the application site) and given the level of vegetation cover on the northern bank populations may also occur here. This will be investigated in more detail through opening up manually under the supervision of an ecologist and an appropriate treatment devised. The vegetation in this area is to be generally protected and retained during the works so there should be no movements of soil in this area which could cause the spread of this species and no use of large machinery.

A licence for the removal and disposal of these species is not required.

No specialist techniques for the treatment or removal and disposal of these plants is required beyond standard horticultural skills/ training.

There will be ongoing checks during the construction period to ensure that any new populations of these plants that may develop on the site are similarly dealt with and disposed of.

The invasive species management plan following its initial implementation on the ground will be subject to annual monitoring to determine its effectiveness and any adjustments to the plan/additional treatments can then be developed/implemented.

4.2 Ecological Clerk of Works

An ecological clerk of works has been appointed to oversee the project and sign off on the above measures.

5. APPENDIX 1. PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Plate 1. Pheasantberry along the Gaybrook Stream in the Bovale lands.



Plate 2. Butterfly bush along the Gaybrook Stream on the western boundary of the Bovale lands.



Plate 3. Butterfly bush along the Gaybrook Stream on the western boundary of the Bovale lands.

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Plate 4. Butterfly bush along the south western boundary of the VHI lands near the dead tree.



Plate 5. Butterfly bush along the western boundary of the VHI lands.



Plate 6. Canadian fleabane along the Gaybrook Stream on the western boundary of the Bovale lands.