

PROPERTY CARE ASSOCIATION
Examination for the Certificated Surveyor of Japanese Knotweed (CSJK)

DATE

NOTES FOR CANDIDATES

This paper is divided into two sections, you are required to achieve a minimum of half marks in each section to pass this exam paper.

1. Read the instructions and questions carefully.
 2. Answers should be illustrated with sketches where appropriate.
 3. Any abbreviations must be given in full when first used.
 4. The duration of this written examination paper is 2 ½ hours. We have provided a recommendation that you spend 1 ½ hours on section 'A' and 1 hour on section 'B', these are estimates and not mandatory.
 5. **All** questions should be answered.
 6. The total number of marks available is 100.
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Section A (60 marks; we recommended 1 ½ hour for this section)

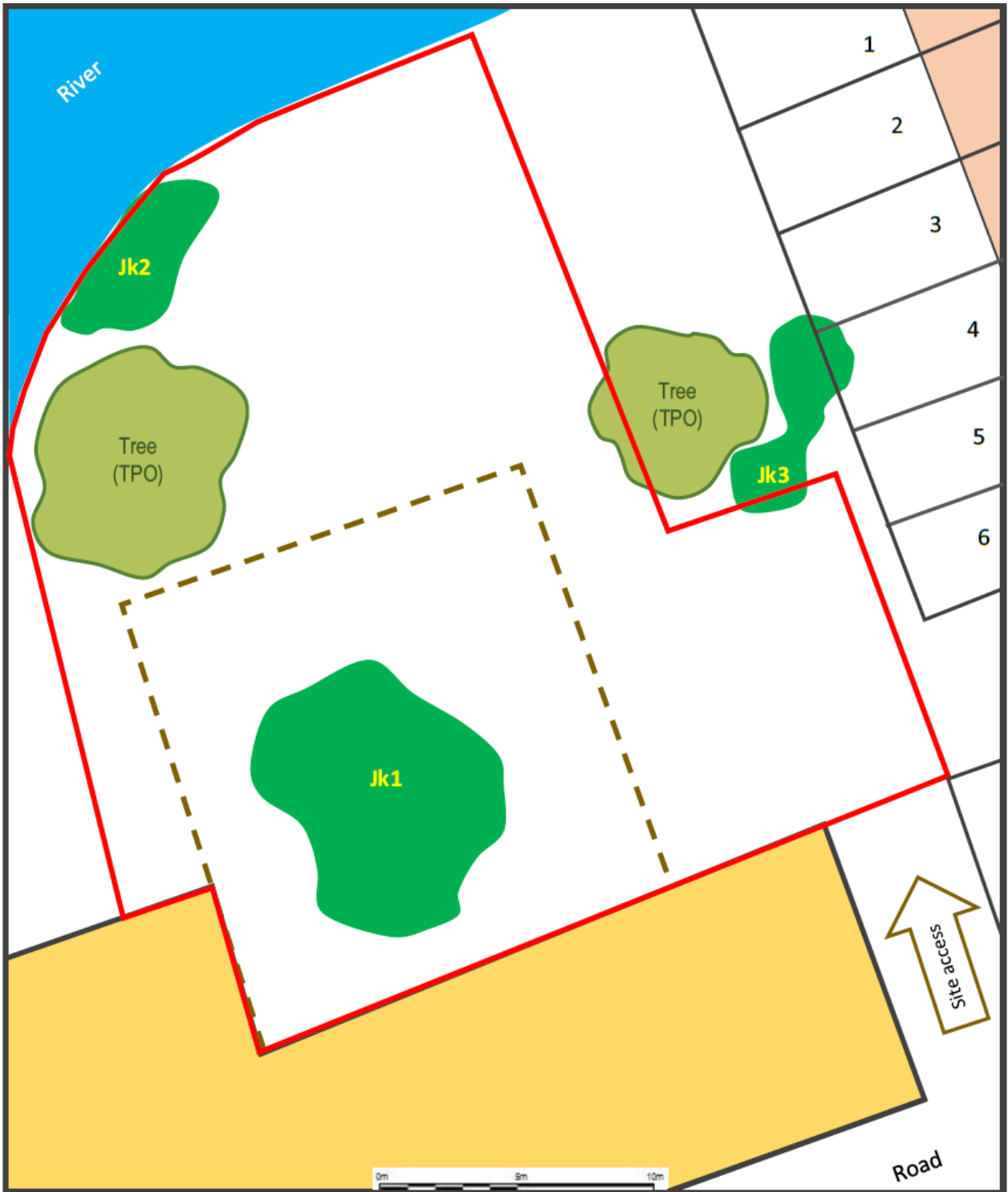
You have completed a survey on a site in the UK/Ireland (location as per your own country/region which you should state in your answer). The site is scheduled for new development.

Included in your survey was an adjoining row of residential houses and any other adjacent areas that could be readily accessed or viewed from within the boundaries of the site. See plan overleaf for further details.

Write a report for the client using the information provided. The report should be logically laid out, easy for the client to understand and should include the above site information (plus any additional drawings if required) and should detail your recommendations for knotweed remediation. You should mention why you have chosen your recommended management strategy over any other options that might be available. Also include any considerations the client will need to take into account prior to and/or following the implementation of the recommended knotweed works. No pricing is required.

Candidates may make reasonable assumptions (as long as these assumptions are clearly stated) to help them complete their report but should not embroider the scenario unnecessarily.

Site Name	Land to rear of previous Lois Maximillian factory
Client	Wade Developments
Time of Survey	May
Dimensions of Knotweed areas	Jk1 – 9m x 10m Jk2 – 7m x 3m Jk3 – 4.5m x 7.5m
Reason for knotweed survey	Land redevelopment
Future plans for the site	Parcel of land has been purchased to enable the refurbishment of the adjacent derelict chemical manufacturing site. As part of the refurbishment, a new building will be constructed on the purchased land.
Timescale for start of development	6 months
Considerations;	Residents of 1-6 Fennell Road have been very vocal in raising concerns about the knotweed prior to the sale of the land – particularly 3 and 4 Fennell Road.



KEY

	Derelict Industrial Works (previously manufacturing chemicals) – to be refurbished and extended onto acquired land
	Japanese knotweed
	Residential Houses
	Boundary of acquired land
	Footprint of proposed extension to building

Section B (40 marks; we recommended 1 hour for this section)

1. List **FIVE** ways in which Japanese knotweed can impact upon the built environment [5 Marks]
2. State True or False to each of these statements. [5 Marks]
 - a) The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) makes an offence of the planting of any species listed in Schedule 9 on private land
 - b) The Environmental Act 1990 makes an offence of the depositing or disposing of controlled waste without a licence
 - c) The Control of Pesticides Regulations (1986) requires any person who uses a pesticide to take all reasonable precautions to safeguard the environment
 - d) The Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 requires that all herbicide users be properly qualified.
 - e) Regulatory Position Statement 178 states that any root barrier membrane used to encapsulate knotweed must be able to remain intact for at least 30 years
3. Please answer the following [5 Marks]
 - a) Would excavated Japanese knotweed on an ex-industrial site automatically be classified as hazardous waste?
 - b) Why / why not and how would you know?
 - c) In what circumstance would Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) testing be required?
 - d) Is glyphosate herbicide regarded as a soil contaminant that would change the waste classification?
 - e) What should you do if you discovered buried asbestos material during the excavation of knotweed?
4. List **FIVE** control methods for Japanese knotweed [5 Marks]
5. List **FIVE** ways in which knotweed propagules can be brought onto a site. [5 Marks]
6. Please answer the following (1 mark per question):
 - a) What time of year should Japanese knotweed be most effectively treated?
 - b) What certificates should an operative have as a bare minimum in order to apply herbicides by;
 1. knapsack sprayer?
 2. by stem injection?
 - c) What certificate should an operative have in order to apply herbicides by a watercourse?
 - d) During a knotweed management plan, when is the best time of year to inspect for knotweed regrowth?
 - e) How to mix and use a herbicide product and determine what plants it can be used on and when/where?

7. List **THREE** advantages and **THREE** disadvantages of excavation and off-site disposal as a method of managing Japanese knotweed. [5 Marks]
8. Several common native and/or garden plants are frequently mistaken for Japanese knotweed. For each of the **FIVE** examples below describe **two key features** which would help you confirm the misidentification (from photos or on site; plants not flowering or in seed, roots not visible).
[5 marks]
- Lilac
 - Dogwood
 - Russian vine
 - Himalayan honeysuckle
 - Broadleaf dock