

Kings Landscapes Bio-Security Statement



This document, has been developed to set out the planning and controls that Kings Landscapes utilises to provide robust protection for crops, trees and other plants being introduced into the UK. It will provide an overview of the work we at Kings Landscapes will undertake within the UK and the EU, as is feasible to ensure that our products and suppliers do everything possible to protect the environment from constantly evolving and changing threats.

Kings landscapes will not knowingly purchase or host plants originating from regions where the disease Xylella is known to exist.

Legislation:

Plant health legislation controls the import and movement of certain plants, seeds and organic matter - such as soil - and certain plant products, including fruit, potatoes, vegetables, cut flowers, foliage and grain.

Passport:

We will inform the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) if you're bringing the following trees, plants and seeds into England and Wales from the EU and Switzerland.

Controls differ according to the species - and whether or not they are classified as quarantine organisms - but could include the need for classification, a phytosanitary certificate, a plant passport and/or inspection requirement.

The purpose of the passport is to trace the movement of plants and seeds which have the potential to host pests and diseases, any person or business moving plants or plant materials within the EU, which may host pests and diseases, must use a plant passport.

Protected zone requirements for EU plants and trees.

Name	Pest / disease of concern	Requirements
Plane	Plane Wilt	Only from a recognised pest free area or a recognised protected zone, with a plant passport
Oak	Oak Processionary Moth	Plant passport
Oak	Chestnut Blight	Either from a recognised pest free area or from a place of production inspected and found free of the disease, with a plant passport
Sweet Chestnut	Chestnut Blight and Oriental Chestnut Gall Wasp	Only from a country free from disease, a recognised pest free area, or a recognised protected zone, with a plant passport
Pine	Red Band Needle Blight	Plant passport
Pine	Pine Processionary Moth	Proposals for protected zone status but currently for monitoring only
Ash	Ash Dieback	Only from a recognised pest free area with a plant passport
Elm	Elm Phloem necrosis mycoplasma (also called Elm Yellows Phytoplasma)	None – for monitoring only
Prunus	Bacterial Shot Hole of Laurel	Plant passport - a proposal for UK protected zone status has been submitted to the EU
Prunus	Xylella fastidiosa	Plant passport

Xylella Fastidiosa:

Xylella is a bacterium which invades the water-conducting system of a host plant, causing death by inhabiting the xylem vessels, thus restricting or blocking the transport of water and soluble mineral nutrients.

It was discovered in Italy in 2013, and was then found in Corsica and mainland France two years later, heightening the risk of introduction to the UK, the following year, it was discovered in Spain for the first time, on cherry trees.

Emergency response:

In the event of discovering an infection specifically Xylella all host all plants within a 100M area shall be destroyed and the area treated.

Efforts should be made to contact the supply chain to investigate within a 10km area from the source or all purchases traced and destroyed.

Inspection and Identification:

Plants being imported should be inspected and all relevant paperwork checked, and information passed on to the relevant authorities.

Good Practice:

Supply Chain:

- We buy stock from reputable nursery or wholesaler. This ensures we purchase clean stock, which is traceable from source.
- We are not tempted to buy materials cheaply as part of a parallel import arrangement, or from an unknown source – the cheap price may come at the cost of plant biosecurity.
- We always ask to see the plant passport of the supplying nursery
- We always ask our suppliers for the country of origin for materials you are purchasing
- Trees supplied will and associated soil shall be supplied to customers free of pest and disease at all points in the supply chain.

Housekeeping:

- Operatives undertaking work on or around trees should consider the reasonably foreseeable consequences of their activities.
- Ensure clothing is clean before entering and leaving every site – including nurseries and wholesalers. Consider changing shoes or boots to reduce the risk of cross-contamination between sites.
- Clean tools and equipment between sites. In particular, use a disinfectant on pruning equipment such as saw blades, secateurs and shears this is compulsory after the removal of dead or infected trees and shrubs.
- We take care when disposing of diseased plant waste. Double-bagging material is considered prior to incineration to prevent cross-contamination.

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Arboriculture:

- Our arboriculture team working on sites with trees are trained to ensure that they understand biosecurity issues and comply to adopted biosecurity measures.
- as a high-risk group for the spread of pests and diseases. they are also competent to spot outbreaks early and act.
- Arboriculture operations such as pruning, felling and planting should be planned, managed and supervised to minimise the movement of arisings and soil. All arisings must be appropriately disposed of.