

JB FABRICATION LTD, BRYN LANE, WREXHAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

BIOSECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction

JC Fabrication Ltd have been granted planning permission from Wrexham County Council (WCC) for an extension to the existing industrial unit off Bryn Lane, Wrexham Industrial Estate (P/2021/0905). Planning Condition 7 of the granted planning permission states that:

'No further development shall commence or take place on-site until a Biodiversity Risk Assessment has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The assessment must include: (i) appropriate measures to control and identified Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and Invasive Non-native Species (INNS) on site; and (ii) measures or actions that aim to prevent INNS/identified diseases being introduced to the site for the duration of construction (and operational phases) of the scheme.'

This document presents a tabulated Risk Assessment for those invasive alien and non-native species that have been identified as having the potential to be imported or spread during the construction phase of the project. The likely pathways and operational mitigation have also been identified in relation to the specific species of flora.

This document will be appended to the contractors Construction Method Statement for use on site.

1.2 Pre-Construction

A pre-commencement survey should be carried out prior to construction to ensure there is an absence of IAS and INNS on site by a suitably experienced ecologist. If any such species are identified, they will be eradicated accordingly with the methods outlined in the operational procedures of the Biodiversity Risk Assessment below.

1.3 Biodiversity Risk Assessment

Species	Potential contamination route	Likelihood of risk	Operational procedure
Himalayan balsam	Spread of species via construction machinery / movement of soil.	Low. Himalayan balsam is not known to be present on site.	Ensure constructors know what Himalayan balsam looks like. If any plants are identified these should be pulled up and left to dry before the seeds set (July/August).
	Introduction of seeds via contaminated soil.	Low. There is no requirement to import soil.	
Japanese knotweed	Spread of species via construction machinery / movement of soil.	Low. Japanese knotweed is not known to be present on site.	Ensure contractors know what Japanese knotweed looks like. If it is identified, refer to the Welsh Government guidance on 'The Control of Japanese Knotweed in Construction and Landscape Contracts'.
	Introduction of rhizome via contaminated soil.	Low. There is no requirement to import soil.	

Garden escapes (Montbretia, cotoneaster, etc.)	Spread of species via construction machinery / movement of soil.	Low. Neither species is known to be present on site.	Ensure contractors know what these species look like. If identified on site these should be dig out and disposed of appropriately. Construction vehicles to keep to established routes, to park on hardstanding and not encroach on any adjacent land.
Rhododendron	Spread via natural propagation of viable seeds from existing plants on site. Spread of species via construction machinery / movement of soil. Introduction of seeds via contaminated soil.	Low. Species is not known to be present on site. Low. There is no requirement to import soil.	Identification of all rhododendron on site and eradication of plants prior to the commencement of earth works / excavations in the affected areas. Eradicate via mechanical means (excavate and chip or burn). Ensure any regrowth or new shoots are treated immediately with a suitable herbicide.

1.4 Post-Construction

A post-construction survey will be conducted after works are complete by a suitably experienced ecologist to ensure IAS and INNS are absent from the site. If any such species are identified, they will be eradicated accordingly with the methods outlined in the operational procedures of the Biodiversity Risk Assessment above.