

IPSEN EAST, ASH ROAD NORTH, WREXHAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

BIOSECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction

Ipsen are proposing the construction of a manufacturing facility and associated car parking and landscaping at Unit 12, Ash Road North, Wrexham Industrial Estate (WIE) (P/2023/0482). The applicant is anticipating a planning condition that states the following document should be attached to the planning application:

'[A] Biosecurity Risk Assessment to include appropriate measure to control Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) (e.g. Chytrid) on site; and measures or actions that aim to prevent INNS 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 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 non-native species of flora.

This document will be appended to the Principal Contractor's Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for reference on site.

1.2 Pre-Construction

A pre-commencement survey should be carried out prior to construction to ensure there is an absence of INNS on site by a suitably qualified ecologist. If any INNS are identified, they will be eradicated accordingly with the methods outlined in the operational procedures of the Biosecurity 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 desiccate before the seeds set (July/August).
	Introduction of seeds via contaminated soils.	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 soils.	Low. There is no requirement to import soil.	

Species	Potential contamination route	Likelihood of risk	Operational procedure
Garden escapes (Montbretia and Cotoneaster)	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 dug 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 soils.	Low. Species is not known to be present on site. Low. There is no requirement to import soil.	Identification of all rhododendrons 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.
Chytridiomycota	Spread via contaminated equipment and footwear. Translocating amphibians due to mitigation measures.	Low. Species is not known to be present on site.	Disinfect equipment and footwear before going on site and between sites. If any GCN are encountered during construction, works in the area of the discovery should cease immediately and an experienced ecologist called for advice.

1.4 Post-Construction

A post-construction survey will be conducted after works are completed, undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist to ensure INNS remain absent from the site. If any INNS are identified, they will be eradicated accordingly with the methods outlined in the operational procedures of the Biodiversity Risk Assessment above. Further monitoring visits will be required until such time as INNS are confirmed to be absent.

Ipsen's Environmental Team will then be responsible for ongoing site checks, recommended to be undertaken annually. These site checks should aim to identify INNS and take the necessary remedial action, to remain compliant with the relevant planning condition.