

Llay Industrial Site

Biosecurity Risk Assessment
February 2016



Quality Management

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1. Biosecurity Risk Assessment

1.1 Background

This report has been produced in order to satisfy Part ii Conditions 5 in respect of a planning application for the demolition of existing structures and subsequent redevelopment on land known as 'Site of Former Sharp Precision Warehouse, Davy Way, Llay Industrial Estate, Llay, Wrexham, LL12 0PB (Planning Application No. LLA P/2015/0583).

Conditions 5 ii states:

No part of the development shall commence until A Biosecurity Risk Assessment has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

For the purpose of compiling this document a review of the Capita (2016) *Llay Industrial Site Method Statement to Accompany a Great Crested Newt Licence Application* area was undertaken.

1.2 Risk Assessment and Mitigation

- 1.2.1 This section provides information for the mitigation of potential effects of the scheme from the potential for the spread of Invasive Non-native Species (INNS).
- 1.2.2 Invasive Non-Native plants (and animals) are those originating from outside the United Kingdom and spread rapidly, often becoming dominant, and have a negative effect on both the natural and built environment. These plants or animals are most frequently considered to be those listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) for which it is an offence to cause to grow in the wild.
- 1.2.3 Amphibians on site may be at risk from the introduction of Chytridiomycosis, a disease caused by the fungus *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* which is spread from place to place by the movement of infected amphibians. The Chyrid fungus was identified in Talacre and Johnstown in 2008. This fungus has had a global impact on amphibians.
- 1.2.4 Table 2 below details the potential contamination pathways and advised mitigation (operational procedures) to prevent the spread of these species on site.
- 1.2.5 Awareness of INNS amongst all personnel including contractors increases the knowledge of INNS, thus helping to prevent the potential spread of these species. Contractors will be ultimately responsible for the implementation of any risk reducing measures and training of personnel.

Table 1 Biosecurity Risk Assessment

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION ROUTE	RISK ASSESSMENT	OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan balsam	Spread of species via construction machinery/ movement of soil	Low. Himalayan Balsam is not known to be present on site.	Ensure contractors know what Himalayan Balsam looks like by way of a site Tool Box Talk. If any plants are identified apply an exclusion zone and highlight its presence to the site manager. This species can be controlled by pulling it up and left to dry before the seeds set (July/ August).
		Introduction of seeds via contaminated soil.		
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	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 by way of a Tool Box Talk. If it is identified on site, apply an exclusion zone and highlight its presence to the site manager. Refer to the Environment Agency's Japanese knotweed Code of Practice.
		Introduction via imported material		
<i>Crocasmia crocosmiflora & Scilla hispanica</i>	Montbretia and Spanish Bluebell	Fly-tipping of garden waste	Medium	Site security to prevent tipping. Screen all imports for garden waste. If encountered, secure in plastic rubbish bags and remove from site.
<i>Hydrocotyle lanuginosa</i>	Floating Pennywort	Imported with aquatic planting	Medium	Purchase aquatic plants from reputable supplier. Screen plants prior to planting to ensure none of these INNS are present. If encountered, secure in plastic rubbish bags and remove from site.
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Water Fern	Imported with aquatic planting	High	
<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>	Water Primrose	Imported with aquatic planting	Medium	
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand Pygmyweed	Imported with aquatic planting	High	
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's Feather	Imported with aquatic planting	Medium	Treat persistent infestations with mechanical and chemical means as advised in 'Managing Invasive Non-Native Plants in or near fresh water'(Environment Agency 2010) (available at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_5001_d24b8c.PDF)
	Fish – all species	Deliberate introduction	High	Site Security to prevent access Adherence to BREEAM management plan.
<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	<i>Chytridiomycosis</i>	Movement of infected amphibians	Low: This disease has not been detected on site.	Ensure all surveyors are aware of the biosecurity control measures. Handle amphibians only if necessary. (Only licensed personnel can handle GCN). Amphibians will only be released within the identified receptor site area. They should only be released only at the point of capture, or within 2km. Containers and equipment used for amphibians should be disinfected as per the recommendations produced by ARG-UK.

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION ROUTE	RISK ASSESSMENT	OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE
				Dead/sick amphibians should be regarded as a high infection risk and not touched unless you have agreed collection and submission with a suitable authority.
		Monitoring surveys by licensed surveyors e.g. bottle trapping and torch surveys.	Low: This disease has not been detected on site.	Ensure all surveyors are aware of the biosecurity control measures. Handle amphibians only if necessary. (Only licensed personnel can handle GCN). Amphibians should only be released only at the point of capture, or within 2km. Containers and equipment used for amphibians should be disinfected as per the recommendations produced by ARG-UK.

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