Landscape Ecology Limited
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BIOSECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT /METHOD STATEMENT

Completed by:
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Assessment date:
19th May 2026

Instructions

Use this form to help minimise the risks to your site or business from the accidental spread of invasive non-native species (INNS) or plant and animal diseases.

A. Description of location

1. List / describe:
   - Location. (i.e. site - size, type of habitats and land or water use).
   - Reason for the assessment.
   - Invasive non-native species (INNS) or diseases known to be or potentially onsite.
   - Vulnerable species, habitats or other assets that may be affected.

B. Activity Risk Assessment

2. List activities which may spread INNS or diseases

3. For each activity, assess the severity (S), and likelihood (L) of spreading INNS / diseases

Severity of impact (S) - Non-native species and diseases have the potential to cause harm to the environment, economy and the way that we live. The severity of the impact should be rated according to the following table:

1	Minimal very local and /or very short term
2	Minor changes at a local level
3	Moderate large change at local level
4	Major long term changes to local area with possible impact at wider level
5	Massive widespread and long term changes

Likelihood of spread (L)- This a consideration of how likely the activity is to cause the spread of a non-native species or disease, and should be rated according to the following table

1	Very unlikely - theoretically possible but not expected to occur	1 in 10,000 years
2	Unlikely – has not occurred anywhere in living memory	1 in 1,000 years
3	Possible – has occurred at least once somewhere but not locally	1 in 100 years
4	Likely – has happened on several occasions elsewhere, or at least once locally	1 in 10 years
5	Very likely – happens continually and expected to occur	Once a year

4. Calculate overall risk (R) for that activity by multiplying S x L.

Severity of impact						
	5	5	10	15	20	25
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	2	2	4	6	8	10
	1	1	2	3	4	5
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
		Likelihood of spread				

The aim is to reduce the risk rating to as low as is reasonably practicable – a score of 4 or less is usually considered acceptable and a score of 12 or above are clearly unacceptable.

5. Identify and describe control measures which should be taken to reduce the likelihood of INNS / diseases being spread

6. Assign a rating of 1-5 (low to high) for residual likelihood (Rl) of INNS / diseases being spread after control measures have been implemented.

7. Recalculate residual risk (Rr) by multiplying S x Rl.
   0 – 4: Risk are likely to be acceptable
   4 – 12: Consider further options for reducing risk; if not available consider proceeding with caution
   12 +: Risk is too high; do not proceed until further consideration of control options has been taken into account

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A. Description of location, work being assessed, risk species / diseases, and vulnerable species / habitats

Location	Reason for the assessment	INNS or diseases known to be on or near site	Vulnerable species, habitats or assets that could be affected by INNS or disease
Casa del Rio, Almere Farm, Almere Ferry Road, Trevalyn, Rossett, Wrexham LL12 0BB	Wrexham County Borough Council Planning Notice P/2024/1595 – CONDITION 3	None known within site boundary – potentially present on adjacent land	Humans (giant hogweed), amphibians (chytrid), River Dee SSSI/SAC (INNS)

B. Activity Risk Assessment

Activity	Hazard description	Risk rating			Control measures	Rr after controls		
		S	L	R		S	Rl	Rr
Construction/earth moving/operatives/operation	Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* See attached informative	4	4	**16**	• If practical, avoid bringing vehicles onsite. • Keep to established tracks and park on hard standing. • Keep vehicles free from accumulated mud, pay particular attention to tyres and wheel arches. • Wash wheels/tracks/footwear if vehicle or operatives have visited any areas where Himalayan balsam is present. • No soil to be removed outside of site boundary. • No excavations outside of site boundary. • **If Himalayan balsam considered present on or adjacent to the site, stop work & call ecologist.**	3	3	**9**
Construction/earth moving/operatives/operation	Giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum* See attached informative – HARMFUL TO HUMAN HEALTH	4	4	**16**	• If practical, avoid bringing vehicles onsite. • Keep to established tracks and park on hard standing. • Keep vehicles free from accumulated mud, pay particular attention to tyres and wheel arches. • Wash wheels/tracks/footwear if vehicle or operatives have visited any areas where Himalayan balsam is present. • No soil to be removed outside of site boundary. • No excavations outside of site boundary. • **If operatives come in to contact – SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE.** • **If Giant hogweed considered present on or adjacent to the site, stop work & call ecologist.**	3	3	**9**

Construction/earth moving/operatives/operation	Japanese knotweed *Reynoutria japonica* See attached informative	4	4	**16**	• If practical, avoid bringing vehicles onsite. • Keep to established tracks and park on hard standing. • Keep vehicles free from accumulated mud, pay particular attention to tyres and wheel arches. • Wash wheels/tracks/footwear if vehicle or operatives have visited any areas where Himalayan balsam is present. • No soil to be removed outside of site boundary. • No excavations outside of site boundary. • **If Japanese knotweed considered present on or adjacent to the site, stop work & call ecologist.**	3	3	**9**
Construction/earth moving/operatives/operation	*Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* (chytrid disease) – see link for further information. Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans: how to spot and report the disease - GOV.UK	4	2	8	• **If amphibians found present on or adjacent to the site, stop work & call ecologist.** • Cleanse & disinfect with Virkon people and equipment (boots/tyres/tools, etc) which have been in contact with amphibians and their habitats.	3	1	**3**

C. Method Statement

If INNS found present on or adjacent to the site stop work and contact ecologist for advice.

Control shall be in liaison with suitably qualified contractor(s) affiliated to the Property Care Association (PCA) https://www.property-care.org/professionals/guidance/invasive-weeds/

If amphibians found present on or adjacent to the site, stop work & call ecologist who will provide further advice.

Ecologist: Mr D Kernott, Landscape Ecology Limited – 07738 069721.

For more information visit **www.nonnativespecies.org**

Produced by Olaf Booy, Max Wade and Vicky White of RPS

Himalayan Balsam

Species Description

Scientific name: *Impatiens glandulifera*
AKA: Policeman's Helmet, Indian Balsam, Jac y Neidiwr (Welsh)
Native to: West and central Himalayas
Habitat: Found mostly on river banks and in damp woodland, can grow in other damp habitat

A tall, attractive, annual herb with explosive seed heads. Although easy to identify as a mature plant with its pink-purple flowers, fleshy stem and characteristic leaves, the seedlings and last year's dead stems of this annual are more difficult to spot.

Introduced as a garden plant in the early 19th century and first recorded in the wild in 1855. Often favoured by the general public for its aesthetic appeal and is still deliberately planted on occasion. Now widespread in the UK, especially along urban rivers. Spreads solely by seeds, which are small and easily carried by wind or water.

Out-competes native species in ecologically sensitive areas, particularly river banks. Where it grows in dense stands along river banks it can impede flow at times of high rainfall, increasing the likelihood of flooding. Die back of extensive stands over winter can leave river banks bare and exposed to erosion.

Himalayan balsam is listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 with respect to England and Wales. As such, it is an offence to plant or otherwise allow this species to grow in the wild.

For details of legislation go to www.nonnativespecies.org/legislation.

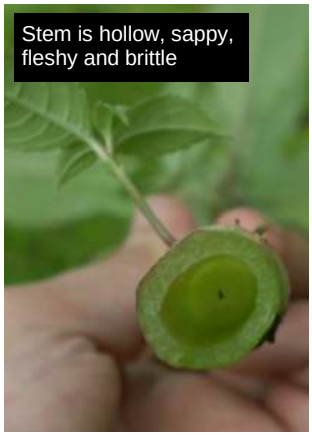


Key ID Features



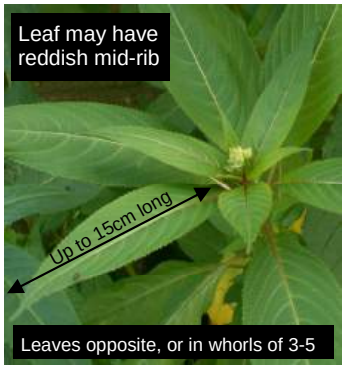


















Identification throughout the year

Can be identified at most times of the year: March-June by its seedlings, stem and leaf shape, from July to September by its stem, leaf shape and flowers. More difficult to identify over winter (October to February), look for hay like remains and distinctive root structure.


Hay like remains in winter


Root structure in winter

Similar Species

Orange Balsam
Non-Native
(*Impatiens capensis*)


Smaller leaves, with fewer serrations

Flowers slightly earlier, June to August

Orange balsam is much less aggressive than Himalayan balsam, forming smaller less dense stands

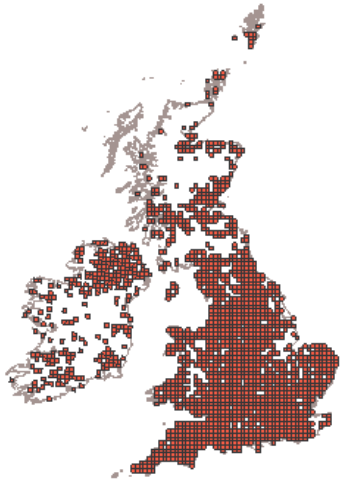
Flower is similar in shape but orange in colour



Smaller than Himalayan balsam, growing to a height of 1.2m

Distribution

Widespread and common across the whole of the UK. Primarily on riverbanks and in other damp areas.



Source: NBN Gateway. Check website for current distribution

References and further reading:

Blamey, M, Fitter, R and Fitter, A (2003) *"The Wild Flowers of Britain and Ireland. The Complete Guide to the British and Irish Flora".* A & C Black

Preston, C D, Pearman, D A and Dines, T A (editors) (2002) *"New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora".* Oxford University Press

Stace, C (1999) *"Field Flora of the British Isles".* Cambridge University Press

Photos from: Olaf Booy, Mike Harris, Max Wade

www.nonnativespecies.org

Produced by Olaf Booy, Max Wade and Vicky White of RPS

Giant Hogweed

Species Description

Scientific name: *Heracleum mantegazzianum*
AKA: Efwr enfawr (Welsh)
Native to: Caucasus mountains in south west Russia and Georgia
Habitat: Widespread, most common on river banks

Easy to identify when fully grown by height, size of leaves and size of flowers. Can be confused with native hogweed when not fully grown or when growth is stunted (e.g. regrowth after cutting).

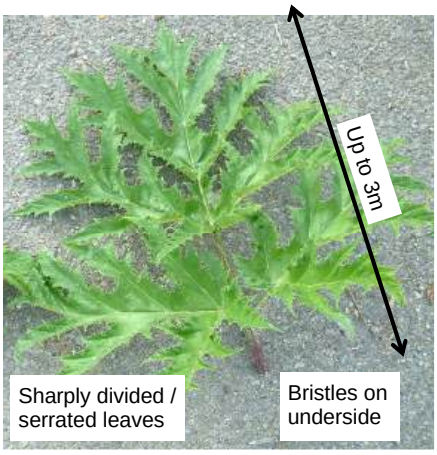
Introduced as an ornamental. First recorded wild in the UK in the late 19th century. Spreads solely by seeds, mainly through deliberate planting, wind dispersal and in water courses. Now common across much of the UK. Contact with any part of this plant must be avoided as even minute amounts of sap can cause blistering of the skin following exposure to sunlight. Other negative impacts include out-competing native flora, river bank erosion and increase in flood risk. Can cause delays/ additional costs on development sites where the plant must be removed as controlled waste in order to comply with legislation.

Giant hogweed is listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 with respect to England, Wales and Scotland. As such it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause this species to grow in the wild. Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, giant hogweed is also classified as controlled waste.

For details of legislation go to www.nonnativespecies.org/legislation.



Key ID Features





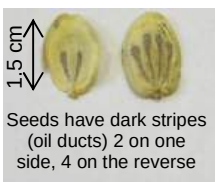




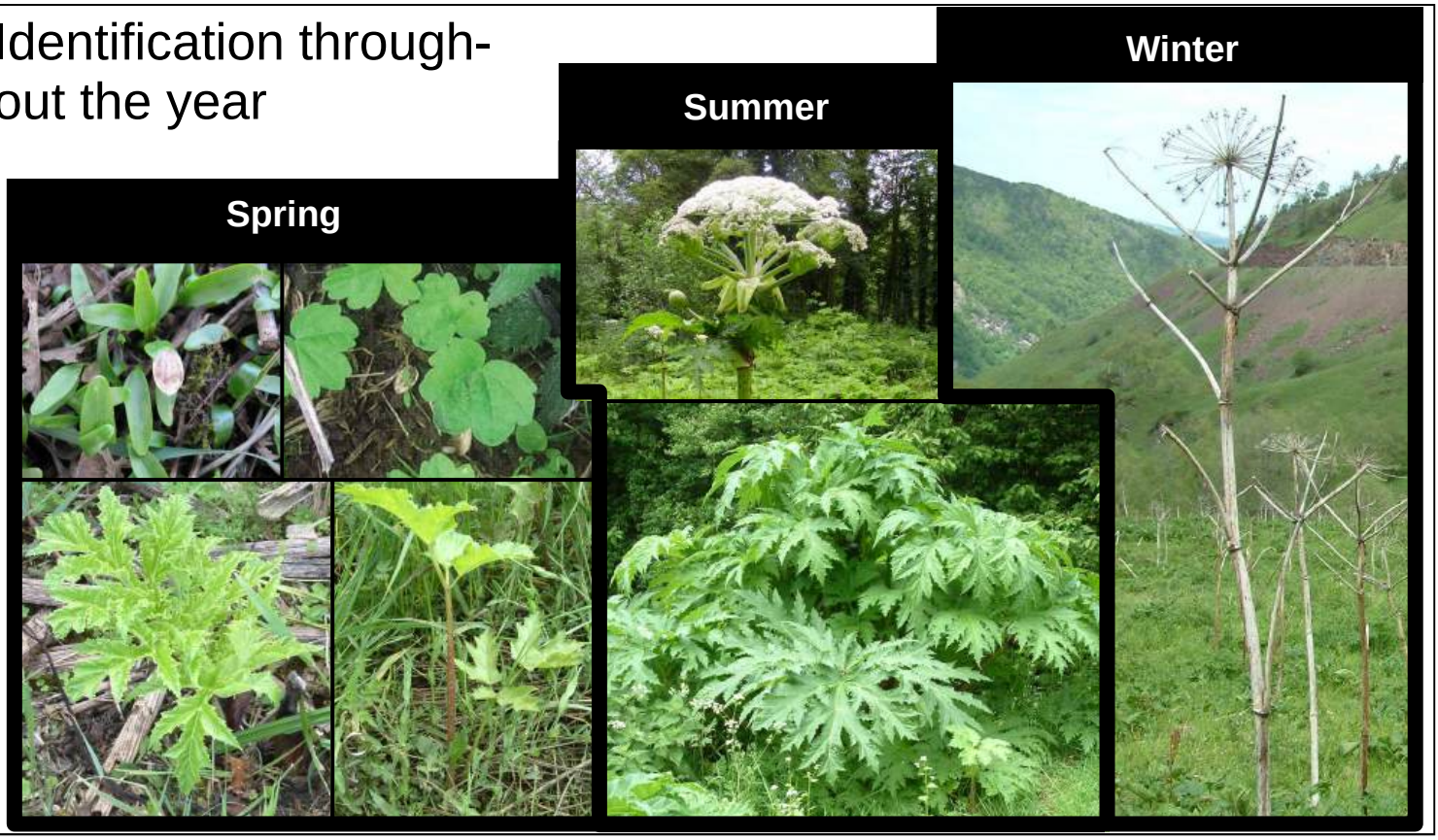








Identification throughout the year



Similar Species

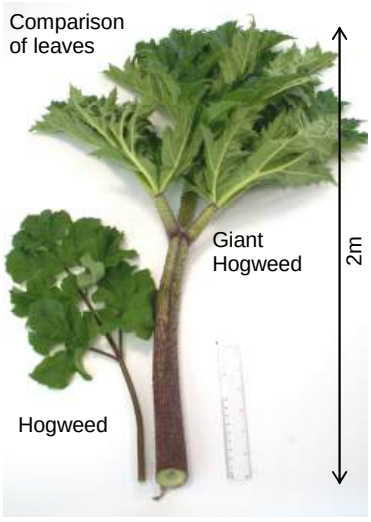
When in full height it is difficult to confuse giant hogweed with any other plant. While still growing or stunted, possibly as a result of disturbance, it can be confused with some other native plants. The most likely species with which it might confused is hogweed.

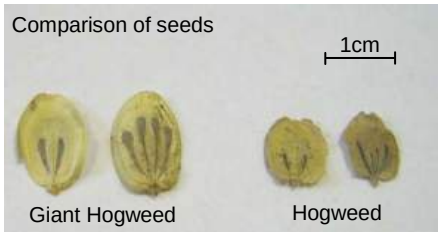
Key differences between hogweed and giant hogweed include the height, width of stem, size of leaf, size of flower head and size of seed.



Hogweed
Native
(*Heracleum sphondylium*)

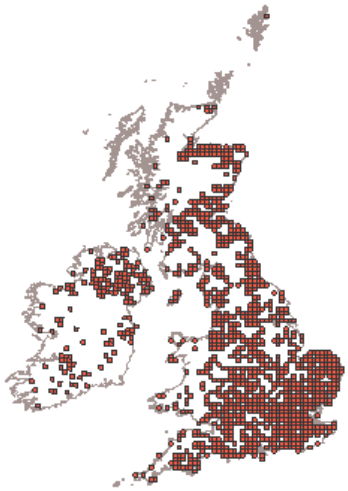






Distribution

Widespread and common across much of the UK. Extensive infestations are found particularly in Scotland and the north of England. Less abundant in Cornwall. Often associated with large rivers.



Source: NBN Gateway. Check website for current distribution

References and further reading:

Blamey, M, Fitter, R and Fitter, A (2003) *"The Wild Flowers of Britain and Ireland. The Complete Guide to the British and Irish Flora."* A & C Black

Booy, O and Wade, P M (2007) "*Giant Hogweed Management in the United Kingdom*". RPS Group plc

Pyšek P, Cock, M J W, Nentwig, W & Ravn, H P (2007) "*Ecology and Management of Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)".* CAB International

Stace, C (1999) *"Field Flora of the British Isles".* Cambridge University Press

Photos from: Olaf Booy, Steve Smith, Vicky White

Produced by Olaf Booy, Max Wade and Vicky White of RPS

Japanese Knotweed



Species Description

Scientific name: *Fallopia japonica*
AKA: Japanese Bamboo, Pysen saethwr (Welsh), *Polygonum cuspidatum*, *Reynoutria japonica*
Native to: Japan, Taiwan, northern China
Habitat: Common in urban areas, particularly on waste land, railways, road sides and river banks

Tall herbaceous perennial with bamboo like stems. Often grows into dense thickets. Characteristic leaves and stems, persistence of last year's dead canes and distinctive rhizome (underground root-like stems) enables year round identification.

Introduced in the early 19th century as an ornamental plant. Now common and wide-spread across the UK. Spreads rapidly in the wild by natural means and as a result of spread by humans. Spread is solely by vegetative means, either fragments of rhizome or stem. Does not produce seed in the UK. Negative impacts include outcompeting native flora, contributing to river bank erosion and increasing the likelihood of flooding. Can also cause significant delays and cost to development as well as structural damage (it can grow through asphalt and some other surfaces).

Japanese Knotweed is listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 with respect to England, Wales and Scotland. As such it is an offence to plant of other-wise cause Japanese knotweed to grow in the wild. Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Japanese Knotweed is classified as controlled waste.

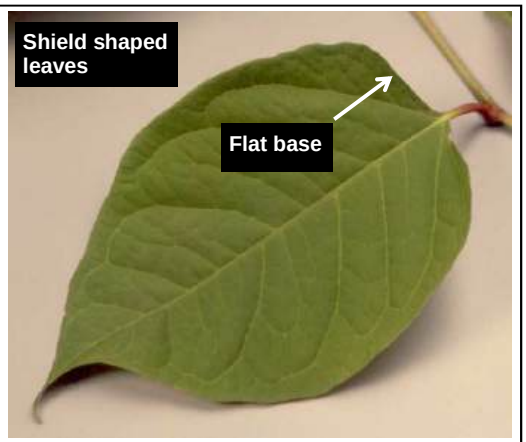
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Key ID Features





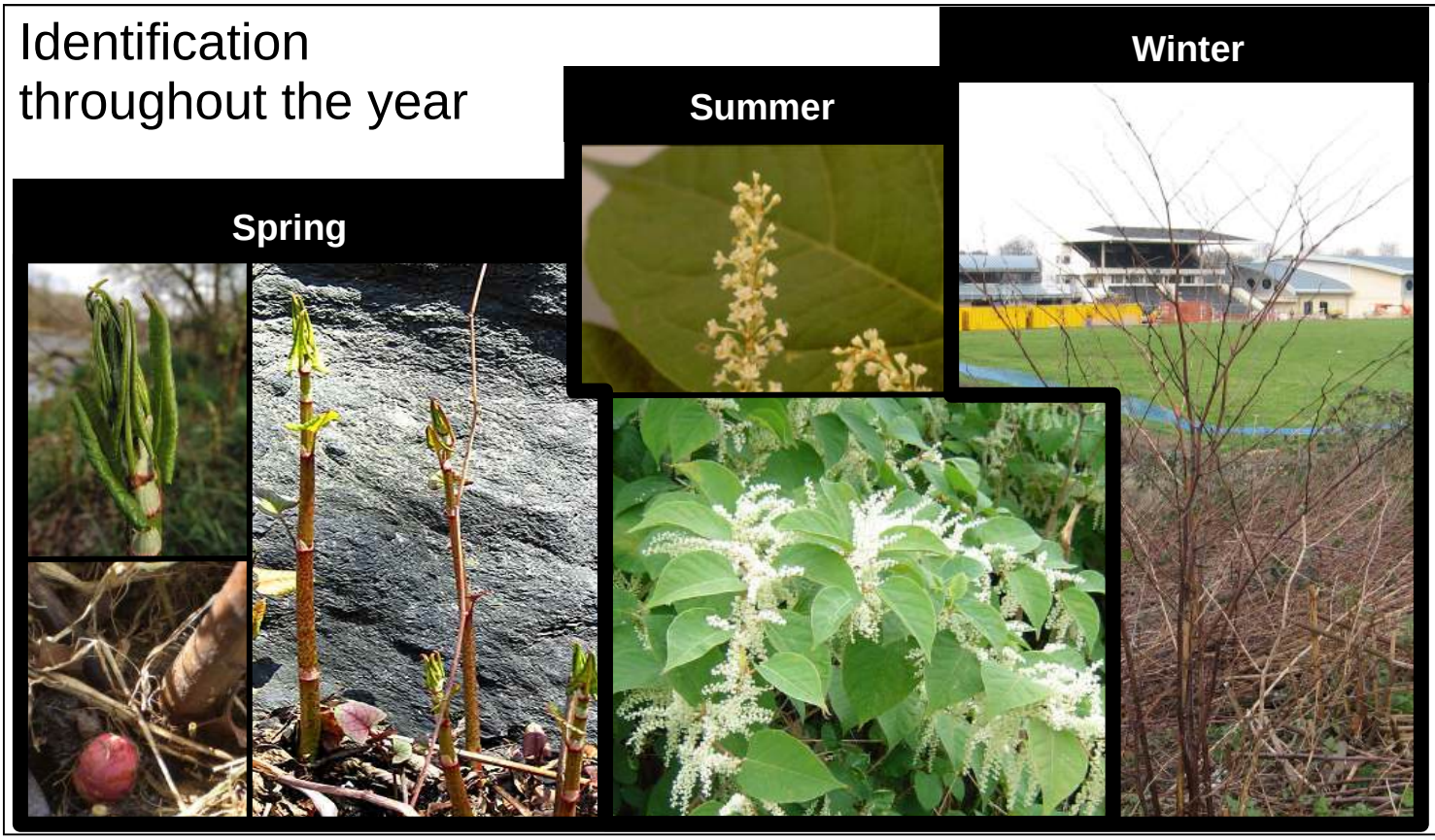






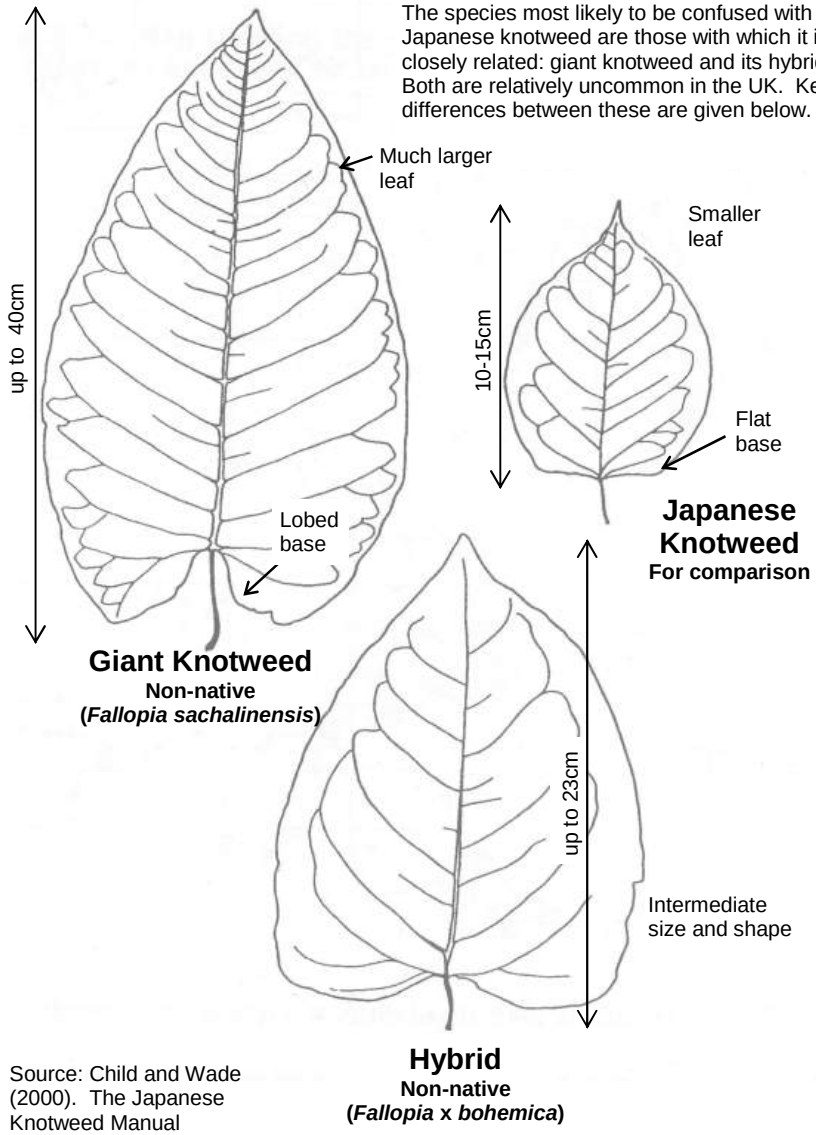


Identification throughout the year



Similar Species

The species most likely to be confused with Japanese knotweed are those with which it is closely related: giant knotweed and its hybrid. Both are relatively uncommon in the UK. Key differences between these are given below.



Source: Child and Wade (2000). The Japanese Knotweed Manual

Distribution

Widespread and common across the UK. Notably extensive infestations are found in the south-west of England, south Wales and Greater London, however similarly extensive populations can also be found elsewhere.



Source: NBN Gateway. Check website for current distribution

References and further reading:

Blamey, M, Fitter, R and Fitter, A (2003) *"The Wild Flowers of Britain and Ireland. The Complete Guide to the British and Irish Flora."* A & C Black

Child, L E and Wade, P M (2000) "The Japanese Knotweed Manual". Packard

Environment Agency (2006) "*The Japanese Knotweed Code of Practice".* Environment Agency

Preston, C D, Pearman, D A and Dines, T A (editors) (2002) *"New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora".* Oxford University Press

Stace, C (1999) *"Field Flora of the British Isles".* Cambridge University Press

Photos from: Olaf Booy, Helen Parish, Max Wade, Vicky White