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Appendix A

Saint Ishmaels & Ferryside

Biosecurity Method Statement



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

- 1.1.1 This Biosecurity Management Plan & Risk Assessment identifies the biosecurity risks associated with the Saint Ishmaels 1803 Band 2 works. It identifies potential biosecurity sources, pathways and receptors.
- 1.1.2 Key risks are:
- ◆ Release of Invasive non-native plant species (Terrestrial and Marine);
 - ◆ And release or propagation waterborne diseases and fungus;
- 1.1.3 This document supports the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA), Water Framework Directive (WFD). These documents have been submitted to Natural Resources Wales as part of the necessary Marine License Application to sanction works with the protected designated sites and estuary environment.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The Sea Defences are located between St Ishmael and Ferryside North along the eastern shore of the mouth of the Tywi (see figure 1 below). The condition of masonry requires scheduled remedial measures, while the toe failure at the base of the wall, and the breach found in the upper section of Ferryside North embankment, requires repairs at the earliest safe opportunity (see figure 2).
- 1.2.2 The works include the removal of failed masonry pointing (along all defences), repairs to a significant failure of the Saint Ishmaels toe beam and urgent repairs to an upper embankment breach of Ferryside north.
- 1.2.3 Network Rail have commissioned the principal contractor Dyer & Butler Ltd, to undertake the remedial works.



Figure 1: Project Location.



1.3 VESSELS OR VEHICLES TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 1.3.1 No vessels or vehicles are currently envisaged to be used during this project. If however, vessels do become a requirement then this section will detail the vessel type, intended role, vessel operator/owner and port of origin.

1.4 INVASIVE SPECIES – SUMMARY

- 1.4.1 Invasive, non-native, alien or exotic species (INNS), are species that have been released into an environment outside of their native bio-geographic range or habitat either by accident or intentionally.
- 1.4.2 Consequently, some species are more resilient or aggressive in the new environment to their native counterparts, out-competing and ultimately having a detrimental impact on native habitats as a whole.
- 1.4.3 Within the marine environment, INNS can be spread via a number of natural and anthropogenic pathways including ocean currents, aquatic debris, aquaculture, biofouling of marine vessels, exchange of ballast water and or even intentional introductions.
- 1.4.4 The general stages describing the encroachment of a new INNS is summarised below:
- ◆ **Introduction** – this is most frequently due to human activity e.g. shipping, aquaculture, poor biosecurity controls.
 - ◆ **Establishment** – having arrived in the new habitat, a species will begin to compete with a niche.
 - ◆ **Expansion** – once established, the species will expand and occupy as much space as possible, reducing available resources or directly attacking native species.
 - ◆ **Persistence** – successful expansion can lead to long term establishment of that species in an area, with an increasing difficulty to control the spread. Additionally, the further the expansion the higher the likelihood of a species being introduced in other areas, continuing a vicious cycle.

1.5 PRIORITY MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE LIST FOR WALES

- 1.5.1 NRW have produced a list of invasive species identified as High, Medium and Low Risk for Wales in the Marine environment. This is referenced to in Appendix A - Marine Invasive Non-native Species Priority Monitoring and Surveillance List for Wales.
- 1.5.2 Currently there is no data originating from the sea wall within this area that highlighted marine INNS presence. There is significant data related to terrestrial INNS flower species and areas of Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam in the general records. To date, these species have not been identified near the working areas.
- 1.5.3 The table below will be used to highlight any marine INNS that may be identified at the sea wall during works.

Table 1: Known Invasive Marine Species.

	Saint Ishmaels	
Marine Non-native species known to be present		



1.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF KNOWN INNS

1.6.1 The example table below are extracts from Appendix A - Marine Invasive Non-native Species Priority Monitoring and Surveillance List for Wales. This illustrates the level of risks posed by the species, likely pathway, impact and current management actions.

Table 2: Summary of Marine INNS characteristics - Example.

Species and Group	Risk Assessment Score	Justification	Primary Introduction Pathway	Impact Summary	Management Action
Austrominius modestus Crustacean	Low / unknown risk Risk assessment not available	NA	Recorded in Wales	More data required	Record sightings

1.7 TERRESTRIAL INNS

1.7.1 There is currently no identified terrestrial INNS within or adjacent to the working footprint. Should any species be identified, then this information will be added to the table below.

Table 3: Terrestrial INNS in proximity to the project.

INNS Name	Identification



2. BIOSECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT & MANAGEMENT

2.1 SUMMARY OF THE RISKS OF INNS SPREAD AS A RESULT FROM PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND PREVENTATIVE MANAGEMENT MEASURES

2.1.1 The following aspect register formulates the assessed risk by multiplying the likelihood of an event or encountering a species (L), by the severity implicated by that event/encounter (S). This quantified the assessed risk of the impact (R).

2.1.2 (L) & (S) are measured between Negligible (1), moderate (2) & high (3) to create the final value.

Activity	Pathway/Vector	Risk Assessment			Preventative Measures	Risk of spread following mitigation		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Import/removal/disposal of materials	Transfer of INNS on materials	1	1	2	No importation of loose material is to occur.	0	0	0
Introduction of manmade structures	Increased availability of artificial hard surfaces available for colonisation by INNS	1	1	2	No new manmade structure independent of the refurbishment, toe repair and upper embankment repair works will be introduced to the estuary.	0	0	0
Disturbance of INNS present	Dispersal of INNS released into the water during construction activities	2	2	4	Pre-works checks of any areas influenced by the tidal limits which could allow for INNS establishment will be undertaken. If found, these will be marked up and left in situ.	1	1	2
Use of plant machines and support vehicles during project.	Transfer of INNS from previous sites				The plant machine and Argocat transport will be checked ahead of any usage on site. Should the vehicle fail this inspection it will be returned to the nearest yard or yard of origin for further decontamination before being allowed to return to site.			



Activity	Pathway/Vector	Risk Assessment			Preventative Measures	Risk of spread following mitigation		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
					All site personnel and site visitors will be informed if any INNS are known to be present on site and that they are jointly responsible for preventing their spread/impacts. They will be made aware of what these species look like so they can avoid it where possible and take appropriate actions. All site personnel and visitors will be inducted in good biosecurity practices. This will include adoption of the CHECK-CLEAN-DRY campaign (NNSS, 2015). The CHECK-CLEAN-DRY poster will be displayed in the site office as a reminder of good biosecurity practices: - http://www.nonnativespecies.org/checkcleandry/ The spread of waterborne diseases will be limited through the adoption of the CHECK-CLEAN-DRY campaign. This would entail the use of a suitable disinfectant e.g. Virkon® S Aquatic to decontaminate all machinery and PPE prior to it entering site for the first and upon leaving site, either at the end of the phase or if being sent to a different project/off hired. Following application of a suitable disinfectant, machinery and PPE will be allowed to fully dry for at least 72 hours before being used near another aquatic site.			
Personnel transferring between roles and different sites.	Transfer of terrestrial INNS	1	3	4	Personal and Company vehicles will likely visit other sites as part of the normal role of a given employee. A disinfection station will be set up at the entrance to the compounds to disinfect wheels and boots/wellies, using an aquatic disinfectant such as Virkon S. All equipment, tools, vehicles and personal protective equipment (PPE) used on site will be checked for seeds originating from any identified INNS before leaving the area. If seeds from identified invasive species are identified, the items will be cleaned and removed seeds will be destroyed.	1	1	2



3. MONITORING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

3.1 INNS MONITORING

- 3.1.1 Monitoring for non-native species will continue during the refurbishment process.
- 3.1.2 Implementation of a monitoring programme for non-native species would include toolbox talks with site personnel on INNS identification. This information could then be shared with NRW to improve knowledge of INNS whereabouts in this specific portion of the Tywi (Towy) Estuary.
- 3.1.3 The ongoing requirement for vigilance and reporting of instances of INNS identification.
- 3.1.4 Should terrestrial INNS be encountered near working areas or along access and egress points that cannot be segregated from these areas. Then a be-spoke INNS Management Plan will be required.
- 3.1.5 Inspections and cleaning should be undertaken periodically as a means of routine surveillance but may be specifically appropriate before and after any planned period of machine inactivity.

3.2 CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD NON-COMPLIANCE OCCUR

- 3.2.1 Corrective measures will be implemented in the event of a machine or individual found breaching biosecurity protocol, for example a plant machine being allowed to arrive at the structure but on arrival found to have significant biofouling or a vehicle coming into contact with terrestrial INNS and entering the vicinity of the estuary without prior biosecurity measures being implemented.
- 3.2.2 Corrective actions could include:
 - ◆ Inform relevant authorities where appropriate i.e. for non-compliant vessels or machines.
 - ◆ Remove offending machine back to local yard or nearest compound.
 - ◆ Undertake appropriate measures to clean the machine while minimising any further risks e.g. cleaning in situ within secure compound.
 - ◆ Investigate the cause of the incident and implement measures to avoid such events from occurring again.

4. CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 The assessment has considered the individual project activities and specific known marine and terrestrial non-native species present within the works footprint and access routes.
- 4.1.2 Consequently, implementation of the management measures will ensure the risk of INNS spreading in this section of the Tywi (Towy) Estuary as a result of the scour protection project will remain low.
- 4.1.3 This document will be reviewed in 6 months to ensure any new data is added to assessment to ensure it is always robust and reflects all available data.