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Marine Invasive Non-native Species Biosecurity Risk Assessment and Management Plan

A Marine Biosecurity Risk Assessment and Management Plan enables marine operators and contractors to understand and minimise the risk of introducing or spreading marine invasive non-native species (INNS). Management of marine INNS is extremely challenging once they are introduced to a new area. Effective biosecurity measures that minimise the risk of introduction or spread are therefore key to effective management.

Filling in this form:

To help you fill in this form, see accompanying document “Guidance for completing NRW’s Biosecurity Risk Assessment and Management Plan”. The accompanying document contains clarification of many key terms and also provides guidance on potential pathways of introduction for INNS (Table 1) and level of risk associated with each pathway (Table 2).

Structure of this form:

You will need to fill in Sections A and C. Fill in sections B1 to B5 when relevant to your activity. For further information on what is included in each section see the accompanying guidance document.

Section A: Activity overview

You should complete this section.

Section B: Risk Assessment

B.1 Assessing the pathway risks associated with vessels

If you are using a vessel (or vessels) as part of your licensed activity you should complete this section. Information on any equipment to be used which can be separated from the vessel should be provided in Section B.4.

B.2 Assessing the pathway risks associated with non-biological materials and water

If your activity involves the use or transfer of non-biological materials (e.g. water, sediment, construction material) you should complete this section.

B.3 Assessing the pathway risks associated with biological material

If your activity involves the use or transfer of biological material (including aquaculture) you should complete this section.

B.4 Assessing the pathway risks associated with equipment

If your activity involves use of equipment which can be separated from their vessel you should complete this section.

B.5 Assessing other pathway risks

This should be filled in if previous sections do not capture aspects of your activity.

Section C: Management Measures

You should complete this section.

Section D: Recommendations

You should consider this section.

Section A: Activity overview

Please fill out the activity details below:

Applicant name:	Tata Steel UK Limited
Short description of activity: *(please provide enough detail for NRW to understand the location and the different elements of the project. Links to other documents which describe the project can be provided)*	The marine-based deconstruction activities relate specifically to the dismantling and removal of three large unloader cranes and associated conveyor systems located on the ABP jetty situated between the port's breakwaters. These structures formerly supported the steelworks' import operations and are no longer required. The proposed works will be carried out from a jack-up barge equipped with a 500 t crawler crane. The barge will be stabilised on the seabed using two spud legs, with the main marine activity expected to take approximately eighteen weeks, subject to favourable weather and tidal conditions. All large structural components will be removed for processing and disposal onshore. Works will take place within Port Talbot dock basin. No dredging, seabed excavation or material disposal to sea is anticipated, and all works will be conducted in accordance with marine licensing requirements. The only in-water activities will be the presence of the jack-up barge and spud leg deployment. All other construction-related activities will take place above water.
Estimated timings of proposed licensed activities:	The marine phase of works are expected to take approximately eighteen weeks, subject to favourable weather and tidal conditions. The programme includes mobilisation and site establishment, the staged deconstruction of the cranes and conveyor galleries, and demobilisation and clearance from site.

	A further 20+ weeks are likely to be required for scrap collection and associated personnel movement. The exact scheduling of the marine activities will be developed in consultation with contractors and port operators but will be programmed to avoid adverse tidal or meteorological conditions and to ensure operational safety during lifting operations.

Section B: Risk Assessment

B.1 Assessing the pathway risks associated with vessels

B.1.1. Please list all ports within the UK or overseas that all vessel(s) to be used (both during construction and maintenance) have visited over the 12 months prior to this licensed activity, or since the last out of water period (whichever is most recent).

Please state **N/A** if vessels have not entered any port since the last out of water period.

If you do not yet have the information to complete this section, please state **Unknown.** NRW may ask for this section to be updated when these details are known. The risk should be set as High.

Vessel name	**Port / location visited over last 12 months** (listed chronologically with dates if known)	**Which marine invasive non-native species known to be present at this port(s) / location(s)?**	**Has the vessel had antifouling?** 12 months prior to activity for biocidal coatings, 24 months for biocide-free coatings
H-282	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	*Jassa Marmorata, Hemigrapsus sanguineus, Dasysiphonia japonica, Ulva pertusa, Neogobius fluviatilis, Nemopsis bachei.*	Yes - in August 2023, but is valid for 5 years. See supporting documentation.
H-282	Las Palmas (Spain)	*Paranthias Furcifer, abudefduf hoeflei, acantharus bahianus/chirurgus/coeruleus/monroviae. Caphaodophis taeniops, Chaetodipterus faber, Rugulopteryx okamurae*	Yes - in August 2023, but is valid for 5 years. See supporting documentation.
H-282	Mindelo (Cape Verde)	*Crepidula fornicate, Crassostrea gigas, Crassostrea angulata, Diadumene lineata*	Yes - in August 2023, but is valid for 5 years. See above.
H-282	Georgetown (Guyana)	*Ctenopharyngodon Idella, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oreochromis mossambicus*	Yes - in August 2023, but is valid for 5 years. See above.

Please add more rows if necessary

Please indicate the INNS risk level and justification of the risk below, separately for each vessel based on the locations visited in last 12 months. This should take into account the probability of biofouling and vessel antifouling regime. **Note:** Examples of risk levels are

given in Table 2 of the accompanying guidance document and there is further information about this section in the accompanying guidance document.

Vessel name / type	Risk Level (High, Medium, Low)	Justification of risk level
H-282	High	The Marine Invasive Non-native Species Priority Monitoring and Surveillance list for Wales (https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-02/invasive-aquatic-species-priority-marine-species.pdf) was looked at, to determine which of the INNS listed in B1.1 above, were identified. A number of invasive species present in Wales (included within the Marine Invasive Non-native Species Priority Monitoring and Surveillance list for Wales), are also present in locations visited by the barge within the last 12 months; these species include*, Hemigrapsus sanguineus* from Rotterdam (Netherlands) and; *Crepidula fornicate , Crassostrea gigas, Crassostrea angulata,* and *Diadumene lineata* from Mindelo (Cape Verde). However none of these are present at Port Talbot with the exception of *Crepidula fornicate* A number of invasive species present at locations visited by the barge within the last 12 months also include species which are not on the Marine Invasive Non-native Species Priority Monitoring and Surveillance list for Wales; these include *Jassa Marmorata, Dasysiphonia japonica, Ulva pertusa, Neogobius fluviatilis*, and *Nemopsis bachei* from Rotterdam (Netherlands); *Paranthias Furcifer, abudefduf hoeflei, acantharus bahianus/ chirurgus/ coeruleus/ monroviae, Caphaodophis taeniops, Chaetodipterus faber,* and *Rugulopteryx okamurae* from Las Palmas (Spain) and *Ctenopharyngodon Idella, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Oreochromis mossambicus* (Guyana). Species not currently present on the Non-native Species Priority Monitoring and Surveillance list for Wales list therefore pose a risk of introuducing INNS which are not currently present at the proposed works location. Biofouling – High; the pathway has a high probability of transporting live INNS organisms among locations. The vessel is coming from a site with records of highly invasive non-native species that are not present at the licensed activity location (*Crepidula fornicate* was the only species identified at previous locations of the vessel and also on

		the Non-native Species Priority Monitoring and Surveillance list for Wales list at Port Talbot). Antifouling regime – High; the pathway has a high probability of transporting INNS on vessels. The vessel has not been treated with antifouling within the last 12 months (24 months for biocide-free coatings), and/ or, has been stored in water and visited many ports over the last 12 months which have INNS present and is a slow moving vessel. Given the presence of the barge (considered a slow moving vessel) in waters which may have INNS not currently present in Wales, within the last 12 months, the overall risk level is considered to be high.

B.1.2 Please provide details of the vessels (identified in Table B.1.1), which have not had antifouling (within the 12 months prior to the licensed activity for biocidal coatings, or 24 months for biocide-free coatings) and if there is an alternative antifouling management regime.

If there are not additional measures or an alternative biofouling management regime, then please put **None**, and the risk level would not change.

Vessel	**Alternative biofouling management regime** (e.g. different timeframes for antifouling treatment, vessel storage on land etc.)	**Risk Level (High, Medium, low)**
H-282	Vessel has been applied with an anti-fouling coating which should last for 5 years (maximum docking interval). This was applied in August 2023. Please see supporting documentation.	High

B.2 Assessing the pathway risks associated with non-biological materials and water

B.2.1: Please provide information about the source and receiving environments for non-biological materials and water transferred through the licensed activity from different pathways (for example hopper water, dredge material, construction material).

Pathway	**Location (including Coordinates, WGS84)**		**Relevant Environmental Conditions for INNS species** (e.g. salinity and depth differences between source and receiving environments)	**List of INNS known to be present**	**Risk Level (High, Medium or Low)**	**Justification of risk level**
	Source					
	Receiving					
	Source					
	Receiving					
	Source					
	Receiving					

Please add more rows if necessary

B.3 Assessing the pathway risks associated with biological material

B.3.1 Please provide information about the species that will be used or transferred through the licensed activity and the potential for INNS to be contained in the biological material.

B.3.2: Please provide information about the source and receiving environments for biological material used or transferred through the licensed activity. Pathways include, for example, transfer of seeded ropes with seaweed or shellfish.

Pathway	**Location (coordinates, WGS84) and / or name of culture facility**		**Relevant environmental conditions for INNS species** (e.g. salinity and depth differences between source and receiving environments)	**List of INNS known to be present in the location or culture facility**	**Risk Level (High, Medium or Low)**	**Justification of risk level**
	Source					
	Receiving					
	Source					
	Receiving					

Please add more rows if necessary

B.3.3. If a relevant pathway is identified in Table B.3.2, please outline any relevant biosecurity measures or protocols in place to prevent contamination of material by marine INNS, and introduction or spread of marine INNS.

B.3.4. Does the transfer have the relevant documentation from the Fish Health Inspectorate at CEFAS (Aquaculture Production Business Registration), or follow other relevant codes of conduct for prevention of the introduction or spread of marine INNS? Please place an X in the relevant box.

Yes	No	Don't know	Not relevant

B.4 Assessing the pathway risks associated with immersible equipment

B.4.1. Please list the immersible equipment expected to be used in this licensed activity in the box below.

No immersible equipment will be used

B.4.2. Will all the immersible equipment used in this licensed activity undergo washing, rinsing and / or drying as part of routine maintenance at the times described below? Please place an X in the relevant box.

	Yes	No
Immediately prior to departing the port of origin to undertake the licensed activity.		
Immediately prior to leaving the licensed activity area on completion of the licensed activity.		

B.4.3. Will all the immersible equipment used in this licensed activity undergo washing, rinsing and / or drying between different deployments within the activity area of this licensed activity (e.g. different specific locations of dredging or sampling covered under this marine licence)? Please place an X in the relevant box.

Yes	No (please provide reason)

If you answer No to any of the questions in B.4.2 or B.4.3, then please complete B.4.4 below.

B.4.4. Please provide information on the previous location the equipment will have been used prior to the vessel being used for this licensed activity.

Equipment	Location (Coordinates, WGS84)	Risk Level (High, Medium or Low)	Justification of risk level

B.5 Assessing other pathway risks

B.5.1 Please provide any other information on the licensed activity that may produce a risk of the introduction or spread of marine INNS that is not covered in the sections above.

Pathway	Risk Level (High, Medium or Low)	Justification of risk level
500 t crawler crane used in other regions	Low	The pathway has a low probability of the transport of INNS between locations The crawler crane will not be used in any in-water, submerged, structural removal activities and therefore the risk of any INNS entering the water is low.

Section C: Management Measures

C.1 Management Measures

Enter the management measures for the pathways identified in the sections above.

All **high and medium risk** pathways identified in the previous risk assessment (sections B.1 to B.5) should have some degree of additional control or mitigation measures. Low risk pathways may also need additional control or mitigation measures. You may want to consider keeping a logbook to help demonstrate compliance if this is requested.

Pathway (identified in sections above)	**Risk Level (High, Medium or Low)**	**Risk management measure/s**	**Risk level after management (High, Medium or Low)**
H-282 vessel	High	Vessel has been applied with an anti-fouling coating which should last for 5 years (maximum docking interval). This was applied in August 2023. Please see supporting documentation.	High
500 t crawler crane	Low	None	Low

Please add more rows if necessary

Section D. Recommendations

You may want to consider how compliance with the management measures will be recorded, for example in a log book or via photos.

We also recommend that;

- You identify an individual for monitoring and reporting on biosecurity management plan actions (a biosecurity manager)
- All staff involved in the licensed activity are made fully aware of the possibility that INNS may be encountered and understand what measures will be taken to ensure surveillance / monitoring of INNS during the activity
- All relevant staff are adequately trained in the identification and detection of INNS and to report any instances to the biosecurity manager