GRAHAM

Larne Port Point of Entry

MARINE BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Headwall Installation

DN20-GCL-EN-XX—PL-W-0002
Rev P01

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Contents

1.0 Purpose

This Biosecurity Management Plan (BMP) aims to mitigate the risk of introducing or spreading invasive non-native species (INNS) during headwall installation works on the shoreline to Larne Lough. This plan outlines key species of concern, prevention measures, and responsibilities.

The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended) places a legal duty to prevent the spread of invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Order. Failure to do so can (and has) led to prosecutions.

Further to the Waste Management Act (1996) Disposal of material infested with invasive non-native species should be sent to an appropriately licensed waste management facility and disposal records retained for future reference if required.

Conditions may change on site consequently; this Management Plan may require amendment during the course of work to reflect the conditions at the time.

All personnel involved in this operation will be briefed on the content of this Plan.

Non-native, or invasive, species are described as 'organisms introduced by man into places outside of their natural range of distribution, where they become established and disperse, generating a negative impact on the local ecosystem and species' (International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2011). The ecological impacts of such 'biological invasions' are considered to be the second largest threat to biodiversity worldwide, after habitat loss and destruction.

This Biosecurity Management Plan should be read in conjunction with the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and the task specific RAMS.

2.0 Roles and Responsibilities

The following individuals are responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Biosecurity Management Plan are implemented.

Job Title	Name	Responsibilities
Site Manager	[redacted]	Main point of contact relating to biosecurity/non-native species. The Site Agent will undertake biosecurity surveillance, monitoring, recording, and update this plan as required.
Regional Environmental Manager	[redacted]	Will consult with regulators in the event of a biosecurity/non-native species incident. Additional point of contact for non-native species recording. Joint responsibility with the Site Agent for updating this management plan.
Plant Operators	TBC	Compliance with cleaning and restricted zones
Subcontractors	TBC	Ensure imported materials are free from contamination

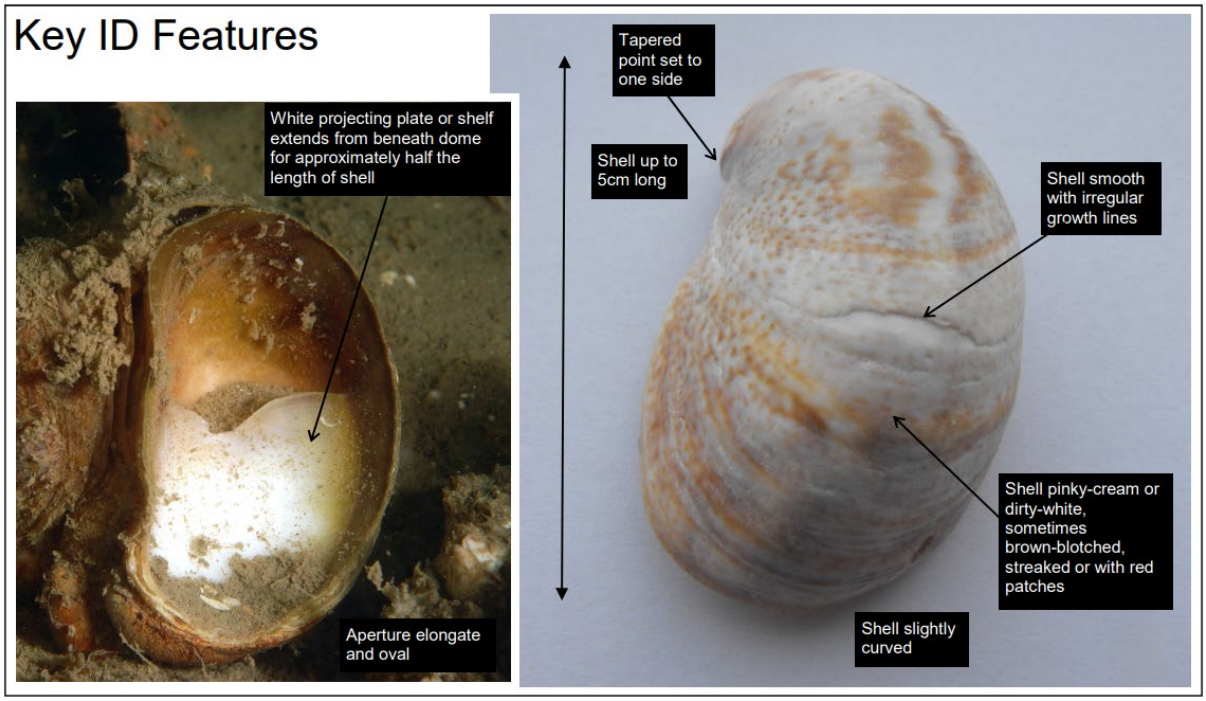
3.0 Environmental Sensitivity of Larne Lough

Larne Lough is a designated Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) and Special Protection Area (SPA), supporting marine and intertidal biodiversity. It is vulnerable to disturbance from marine INNS.

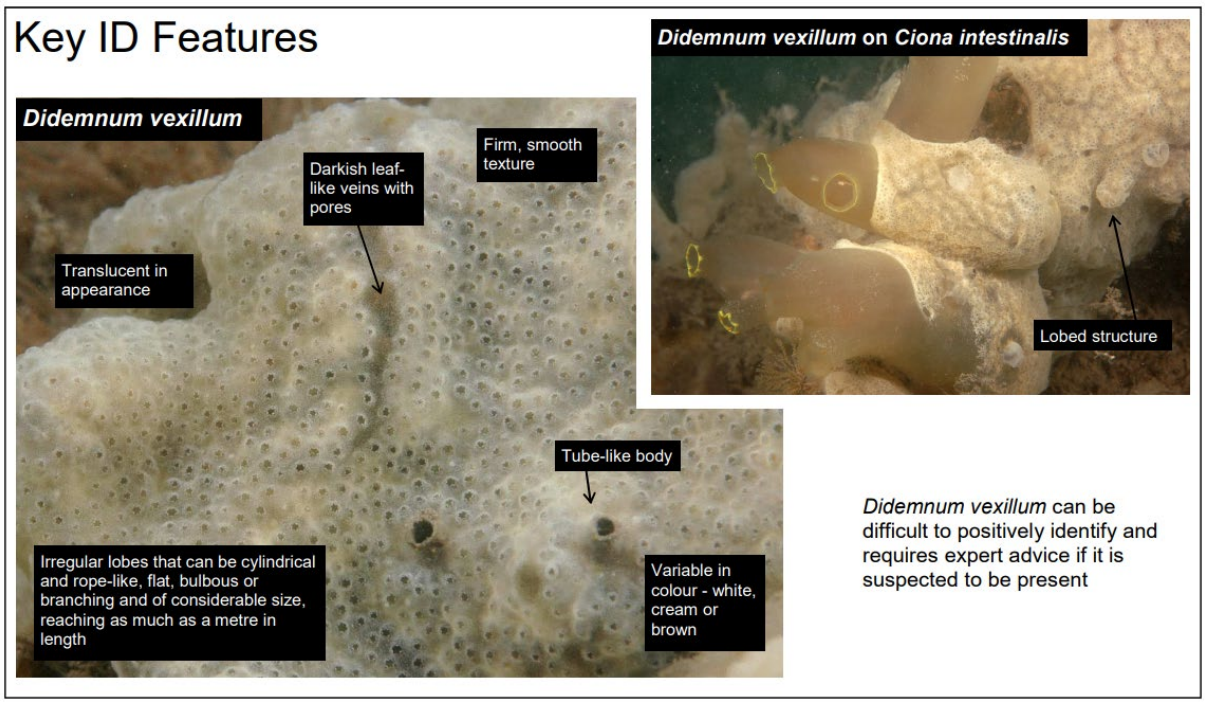
4.0 Potential Marine Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

There are no previously known marine INNS present on this site. However, based on similar coastal and estuarine sites across Northern Ireland, the following schedule 9 species should be considered potential threats:

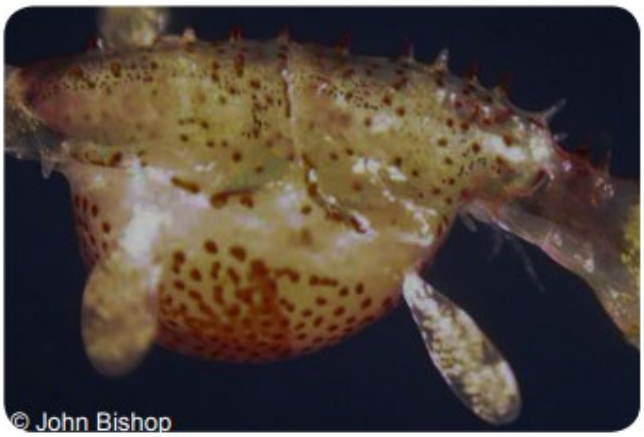
- **Slipper Limpet**



- **Carpet sea squirt**



- **Japanese skeleton shrimp**



- **Japanese wireweed**

5.0 Biosecurity Risk Pathways

- Contaminated construction plant/equipment entering the marine zone
- Transfer of INNS on excavator buckets, cranes, geotextiles, or rock armour
- Disposal of marine sediments offsite without treatment
- Reintroduction of stored rock armour that has been colonised

6.0 Biosecurity Mitigation Measures

Pre-Construction

- Toolbox Talk: All site operatives to receive INNS awareness training
- Clean Equipment: All construction machinery must be cleaned using the "Check-Clean-Dry" protocol prior to entering the works area.
- Survey Check: Visual check for INNS on rock armour, excavated sediments, or intertidal areas. Survey results to be recorded using PF10-PR10-43-F007 Invasive Plants – Record of Monitoring

During Construction

- Survey Check: Visual check at the beginning of each shift for INNS on rock armour, excavated sediments, or intertidal areas. Survey results to be recorded using PF10-PR10-43-F007 Invasive Plants – Record of Monitoring
- Restricted Access: Limit machinery movement within intertidal/marine zones
- Sediment Control: Export excavated sediments directly and do not store on site
- Dedicated Storage: Rock armour to be stored in a segregated, dry area
- Waste Handling: Marine waste must be disposed of at a licensed facility

Post-Construction

- Reinstatement Review: Inspect rock armour before reinstatement
- Final Equipment Wash-Down: Clean machinery before site exit

7.0 Surveillance and Monitoring

Biosecurity surveillance will include the following:

- All staff and subcontractors involved with the marine element of the works will receive a copy of this plan.
- Site Agent (and other personnel as deemed necessary) to receive training in non-native species identification.
- Identification of commonly found INNS as well as those INNS previously identified as occurring in the area will be outlined in toolbox talks delivered to staff and sub-contractors by the GRAHAM site management team.
- All staff and sub-contractors will be instructed to report any 'suspect' marine plant or animal to the Site Agent.

Monitoring by the Site Agent will include:

- Routine inspections of work area and equipment for non-native species and biosecurity measures/documentation in place.

8.0 Reporting a potential INNS

In the event of a potential invasive non-native species contamination, it should be immediately reported to one of the following:

1. Regional Environmental Advisor or Manager
2. Site Agent

All of the above will be trained in the identification of invasive non-native species.

Relevant identification sheets can be found at **www.nonnativespecies.org** .

In the event of an emergency the following procedures should be followed:

One of the persons outlined above must determine if the species reported is an invasive non-native species and, if necessary:

- Notify the Northern Ireland Environment Agency immediately if identification of the potential non-native species requires confirmation.

- Report all sightings of potential INNS using IRecord

- The Harbour Master is to be notified who will in turn inform other water-users and vessel operators.

- A record of the findings should be compiled and should include:
    a) The scientific and or common name of the species;
    b) Location of the find with an accurate grid reference or GPS coordinates;
    c) Details of how it was found (e.g. attached to equipment);
    d) Date;
    e) Name of individual who identified the INNS and who confirmed the identification (e.g. Site Agent);
    f) Photographs of the INNS and surrounding area;
    g) Approximate quantity and or area of invasive non-native species recorded.

9.0 High Alert Species

Any INNS identified on site are defined as 'High Alert Species' If a high alert species is encountered the following controls will be implemented.

- Stop all work in the area

- Immediate containment measures will be implemented. This will be coordinated by the Site Agent

- Review of design / method of works

10.0 Summary

GRAHAM are to ensure that the risk of transferring marine invasive non-native species to and from the site is minimised during the licensed activities using appropriate bio-security management practices.

GRAHAM must ensure that during the execution of their licensed activities, the risk
of transferring marine invasive non-native species to and from the location of the activities is minimised by implementing this Biosecurity Management plan.