

Water Framework Directive Assessment November 2022

Port of Holyhead

The accompanying scoping template for activities in estuarine and coastal waters has been completed and did not identify any receptors at risk. Where there is a technical 'yes' in Section 2 pre-existing controls are identified to demonstrate that the risk is mitigated.

As there are no receptors at risk there is no need to continue to the impact assessment stage and the WFD assessment is complete.

John Goddard

Harbour Master.

Water Framework Directive assessment: scoping template for activities in estuarine and coastal waters

Use this template to record the findings of the scoping stage of your Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment for an activity in an estuary or coastal water.

If your activity will:

- take place in or affect more than one water body, complete a template for each water body
- include several different activities or stages as part of a larger project, complete a template for each activity as part of your overall WFD assessment

The [WFD assessment guidance for estuarine and coastal waters](#) will help you complete the table.

Your activity	Description, notes or more information
Applicant name	Stena Line Ports Ltd
Application reference number (where applicable)	
Name of activity	Maintenance Dredging
Brief description of activity	Removal of accumulated silt
Location of activity (central point XY coordinates or national grid reference)	53 19.0N 004 37.0 W
Footprint of activity (ha)	Approx. 1sq mile/250ha
Timings of activity (including start and finish dates)	Periodically through 2023-2028
Extent of activity (for example size, scale frequency, expected volumes of output or discharge)	Max 99,000m ² per year. Normally every two years.
Use or release of chemicals (state which ones)	No

Water body	Description, notes or more information
WFD water body name	Holyhead Harbour
Water body ID	
River basin district name	
Water body type (estuarine or coastal)	Large partially enclosed harbour
Water body total area (ha)	1,250ha approx.
Overall water body status	Stable
Ecological status	Stable
Chemical status	Stable
Target water body status and deadline	
Hydromorphology status of water body	Tidal saltwater. No extraction or return.
Heavily modified water body and for what use	No
Higher sensitivity habitats present	No
Lower sensitivity habitats present	Yes
Phytoplankton status	Stable
History of harmful algae	No
WFD protected areas within 2km	No

Specific risk information

Consider the potential risks of your activity to each of these receptors: hydromorphology, biology (habitats and fish), water quality and protected areas. Also consider invasive non-native species (INNS).

Section 1: Hydromorphology

Consider if hydromorphology is at risk from your activity.

Use the water body summary table to find out the hydromorphology status of the water body, if it is classed as heavily modified and for what use.

Consider if your activity:	Yes	No	Hydromorphology risk issue(s)
Could impact on the hydromorphology (for example morphology or tidal patterns) of a water body at high status	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	None
Could significantly impact the hydromorphology of any water body	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	None
Is in a water body that is heavily modified for the same use as your activity	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	None

Record the findings for hydromorphology and go to section 2: biology.

Section 2: Biology

Habitats

Consider if habitats are at risk from your activity. Use the water body summary table and Magic maps, or other sources of information if available, to find the location and size of these habitats.

Higher sensitivity habitats ²	Lower sensitivity habitats ³
chalk reef	cobbles, gravel and shingle
clam, cockle and oyster beds	intertidal soft sediments like sand and mud
intertidal seagrass	rocky shore
maerl	subtidal boulder fields
mussel beds, including blue and horse mussel	subtidal rocky reef
polychaete reef	subtidal soft sediments like sand and mud
saltmarsh	
subtidal kelp beds	
subtidal seagrass	

² Higher sensitivity habitats have a low resistance to, and recovery rate, from human pressures.

³ Lower sensitivity habitats have a medium to high resistance to, and recovery rate from, human pressures.

Consider if the footprint ⁴ of your activity is:	Yes	No	Biology habitats risk issue(s)
0.5km ² or larger	Yes to one or more – requires impact assessment	No to all – impact assessment not required	There is the possibility of a dredging plume. This plume would be insignificant to the sediment (frequently) stirred up and displaced during adverse weather.
1% or more of the water body's area			The impact is significantly less than from natural occurrences. See also Note 3.
Within 500m of any higher sensitivity habitat			
1% or more of any lower sensitivity habitat			⁴ Note that a footprint may also be a temperature or sediment plume. For dredging activity, a footprint is 1.5 times the dredge area.

Fish

Consider if fish are at risk from your activity, but only if your activity is in an estuary or could affect fish in or entering an estuary.

Consider if your activity:	Yes	No	Biology fish risk issue(s)
Is in an estuary and could affect fish in the estuary, outside the estuary but could delay or prevent fish entering it or could affect fish migrating through the estuary	Continue with questions	Go to next section	None
Could impact on normal fish behaviour like movement, migration or spawning (for example creating a physical barrier, noise, chemical change or a change in depth or flow)	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	None
Could cause entrainment or impingement of fish	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	Fish or crabs could be sucked up by the dredger but the impact on species (all of which are common) would be minuscule.

Record the findings for biology habitats and fish and go to section 3: water quality.

Section 3: Water quality

Consider if water quality is at risk from your activity.

Use the water body summary table to find information on phytoplankton status and harmful algae.

Consider if your activity:	Yes	No	Water quality risk issue(s)
Could affect water clarity, temperature, salinity, oxygen levels, nutrients or microbial patterns continuously for longer than a spring neap tidal cycle (about 14 days)	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	None
Is in a water body with a phytoplankton status of moderate, poor or bad	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	None
Is in a water body with a history of harmful algae	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	None

Consider if water quality is at risk from your activity through the use, release or disturbance of chemicals.

If your activity uses or releases chemicals (for example through sediment disturbance or building works) consider if:	Yes	No	Water quality risk issue(s)
The chemicals are on the Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) list	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	Sediment samples taken and analysed as a precaution
It disturbs sediment with contaminants above Cefas Action Level 1	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	Sediment samples taken and analysed as a precaution

If your activity has a mixing zone (like a discharge pipeline or outfall) consider if:	Yes	No	Water quality risk issue(s)
The chemicals released are on the Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) list	Requires impact assessment ⁵	Impact assessment not required	Sediment samples taken and analysed as a precaution

⁵ Carry out your impact assessment using the Environment Agency's surface water pollution risk assessment guidance, part of Environmental Permitting Regulations guidance.

Record the findings for water quality go on to section 4: WFD protected areas.

Section 4: WFD protected areas

Consider if WFD protected areas are at risk from your activity. These include:

- special areas of conservation (SAC)
- special protection areas (SPA)
- shellfish waters
- bathing waters
- nutrient sensitive areas

Use Magic maps to find information on the location of protected areas in your water body (and adjacent water bodies) within 2km of your activity.

Consider if your activity is:	Yes	No	Protected areas risk issue(s)
Within 2km of any WFD protected area ⁶	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	None

⁶ Note that a regulator can extend the 2km boundary if your activity has an especially high environmental risk.

Record the findings for WFD protected areas and go to section 5: invasive non-native species.

Section 5: Invasive non-native species (INNS)

Consider if there is a risk your activity could introduce or spread INNS.

Risks of introducing or spreading INNS include:

- materials or equipment that have come from, had use in or travelled through other water bodies
- activities that help spread existing INNS, either within the immediate water body or other water bodies

Consider if your activity could:	Yes	No	INNS risk issue(s)
Introduce or spread INNS	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	In 2009 CCW had objected to an application after concerns that an alien species of sea squirt had infected Holyhead Marina. The objection was withdrawn following confirmation that dredging would not take place in the Marina area or approaches to it. The sea squirt is still confined to the Marina area and CCW have undertaken their own programme to eradicate it. No dredging will be undertaken in or near to the Marina.

Record the findings for INNS and go to the summary section.

Summary

Summarise the results of scoping here.

Receptor	Potential risk to receptor?	Note the risk issue(s) for impact assessment
Hydromorphology	No	The existing control measures reduce the risk to a level where there is no credible impact
Biology: habitats	No	The existing control measures reduce the risk to a level where there is no credible impact

Biology: fish	No	The existing control measures reduce the risk to a level where there is no credible impact
Water quality	No	The existing control measures reduce the risk to a level where there is no credible impact
Protected areas	No	The existing control measures reduce the risk to a level where there is no credible impact
Invasive non-native species	No	The existing control measures reduce the risk to a level where there is no credible impact

If you haven't identified any receptors at risk during scoping, you don't need to continue to the impact assessment stage and your WFD assessment is complete.

If you've identified one or more receptors at risk during scoping, you should continue to the impact assessment stage.

Include your scoping results in the WFD assessment document you send to your activity's regulator as part of your application for permission to carry out the activity.