

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	Robert Wynn & Sons
Application reference number (where applicable)	
Name of activity	Laying of temporary trackway
Brief description of activity	<i>Laying of temporary trackway</i>
Location of activity (central point XY coordinates or national grid reference)	<i>Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of the beach area where the trackway will be laid is</i> <i>SH 52806 37233</i> <i>SH 52885 37175</i> <i>SH 52604 37005</i> <i>SH 52683 36947</i>
Footprint of activity (ha)	0.4245
Timings of activity (including start and finish dates)	TBA

Extent of activity (for example size, scale frequency, expected volumes of output or discharge)	They are 1 off shipments. Initially it is expected to only be 1 landing in 12 month licensable period should that change consultation with NRW will be undertaken
Use or release of chemicals (state which ones)	NA

Water body¹	Description, notes or more information
WFD water body name	<i>Tremadog Bay</i>
Water body ID	<i>GB651009350000</i>
River basin district name	<i>Western Wales</i>
Water body type (estuarine or coastal)	<i>Coastal</i>
Water body total area (ha)	<i>23942ha</i>
Overall water body status (2015)	<i>Good</i>
Ecological status	<i>Good</i>
Chemical status	<i>Good</i>
Target water body status and deadline	<i>Good</i>
Hydromorphology status of water body	<i>High</i>
Heavily modified water body and for what use	<i>No</i>
Higher sensitivity habitats present	<i>None within, but Subtidal Seagrass west of landing area (drawing attached)</i>
Lower sensitivity habitats present	<i>Sand & Shingle, cobbles</i>
Phytoplankton status	<i>Not known</i>
History of harmful algae	<i>None</i>

WFD protected areas within 2km	<i>Within Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau SAC , Northern Cardigan Bay / Gogledd Bae Ceredigion SPA, West Wales Marine SAC , Northern Cardigan Bay SPA at MLW</i>
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¹ Water body information can be found in the Environment Agency's catchment data explorer and the water body summary table. Magic maps provide additional information on habitats and protected areas. Links to these information sources can be found in the WFD assessment guidance for estuarine and coastal waters.

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	
Could significantly impact the hydromorphology of any water body	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	
Is in a water body that is heavily modified for the same use as your activity	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	

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	
1% or more of the water body's area			
Within 500m of any higher sensitivity habitat			<i>Subtidal seagrass within 500m of the proposed landing site. Whilst it is my opinion that impact would be negligible, – Drawing attached</i>
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	
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	
Could cause entrainment or impingement of fish	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	

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	
Is in a water body with a phytoplankton status of moderate, poor or bad	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	The information provided does not indicate whether the waterbody has been assessed for phytoplankton
Is in a water body with a history of harmful algae	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	

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	
It disturbs sediment with contaminants above Cefas Action Level 1	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	

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	

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	As listed above. Topographical surveys have been carried out and initial research completed to establish the geological make up / ground condition of area where trackway is to be laid on beach all above the MLW. Impact on foreshore is not thought to be significant. It is noted that there is regular use of this area by vehicles including as a public car park (OS map attached)

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	

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		
Biology: habitats		
Biology: fish		
Water quality		
Protected areas	Highlighted above	No additional risk issues identified
Invasive non-native species		

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.