# Appendix 2 of OGN 72

## WFD Compliance Assessment template

**Before completing this template for a WFD compliance assessment, refer to OGN72 for definitions, processes and further links to useful websites.**

**Document Owner:** Regulatory Business Board

**Version History:**

| Document Version | Date Published | Summary of Changes |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | September 2020 | Document created and ready for trialling |
| 2 | Dec 2020 | Document updated following trial |
| 2.1 | Feb 2021 | Final draft |
| | | |

**Review Date: This document is subject to continuous improvement and therefore you should always ensure you have the most up to date version.**

To report issues or problems with this guidance contact Guidance Development

# WFD Compliance Assessment of Maelor Foods – Substantial Permit Variation Application

Stage 1 step 1: proposal details.

| **a): Project details where an external party has applied to NRW for any form of authorisation** | |
|---|---|
| **Application reference number** | PAN-020892 Maelor Foods |
| **Date application received** | Received 22.02.2023 – app duly made 11.05.2023 (app on hold for 9 months – Sch 5 Notice(s) for NIA) |
| **Applicant details** | Maelor Foods Limited |
| **Activity proposed** | Maelor Foods Limited are applying to vary Permit EPR/AB3591ZQ to increase their poultry processing facility capacity from 1 million birds per week to 2 million birds per week by installing a second processing line, a new module handling system and an additional chiller plant inside the existing buildings. The changes proposed will include the upgrading and improving of their existing effluent treatment plant to cope with the increased arisings of effluent, and also increase the sites treated wastewater discharge volume into the River Dee.<br><br>Current permit limits are as follows:<br>• Current average daily flow 1,200 m3/d<br>• Current maximum daily flow 1,500 m3/d<br>• BOD 20 mg/l<br>• Total suspended solids 30 mg/l<br>• Ammonia 5 mg/l<br>• Orthophosphate 2.5 mg/l<br>• pH 6 to 9<br>• Iron - mg/l<br>• Chloride - mg/l<br>• Temperature 30 °C<br><br>A water quality modelling assessment has been carried out for a proposed increase in discharge by Maelor Foods Ltd to the River Dee in Wrexham. The assessment used the Environment Agency's River Quality Planning (RQP) Monte Carlo tool to model the effect of the discharge on the downstream river quality, specifically for determinands: BOD, ammonia, orthophosphate, iron, chloride, and pH.<br>The assessment results were based on proposed discharge flows of an average 2,400 m3/d and a maximum 3,120 m3/d, with discharge quality based on the concentrations expected with additional tertiary treatment in place at the site. |

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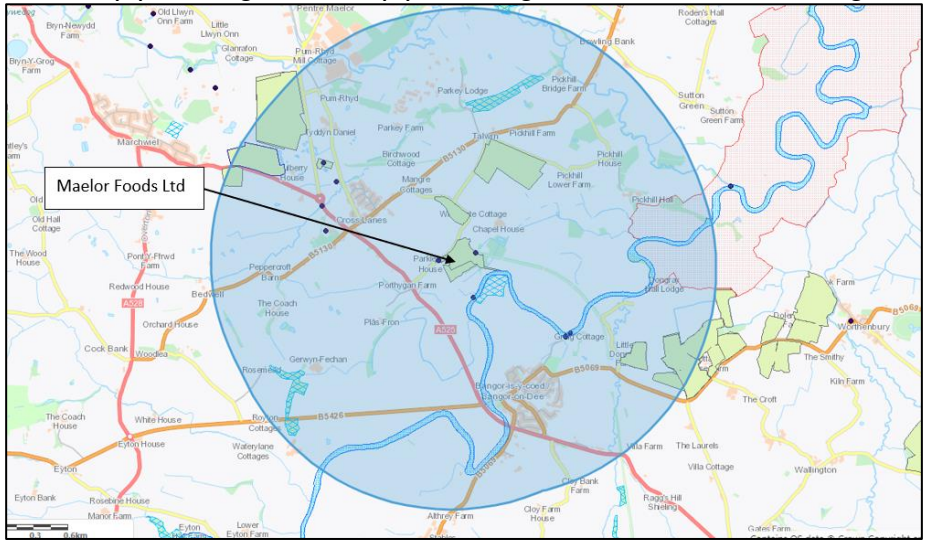
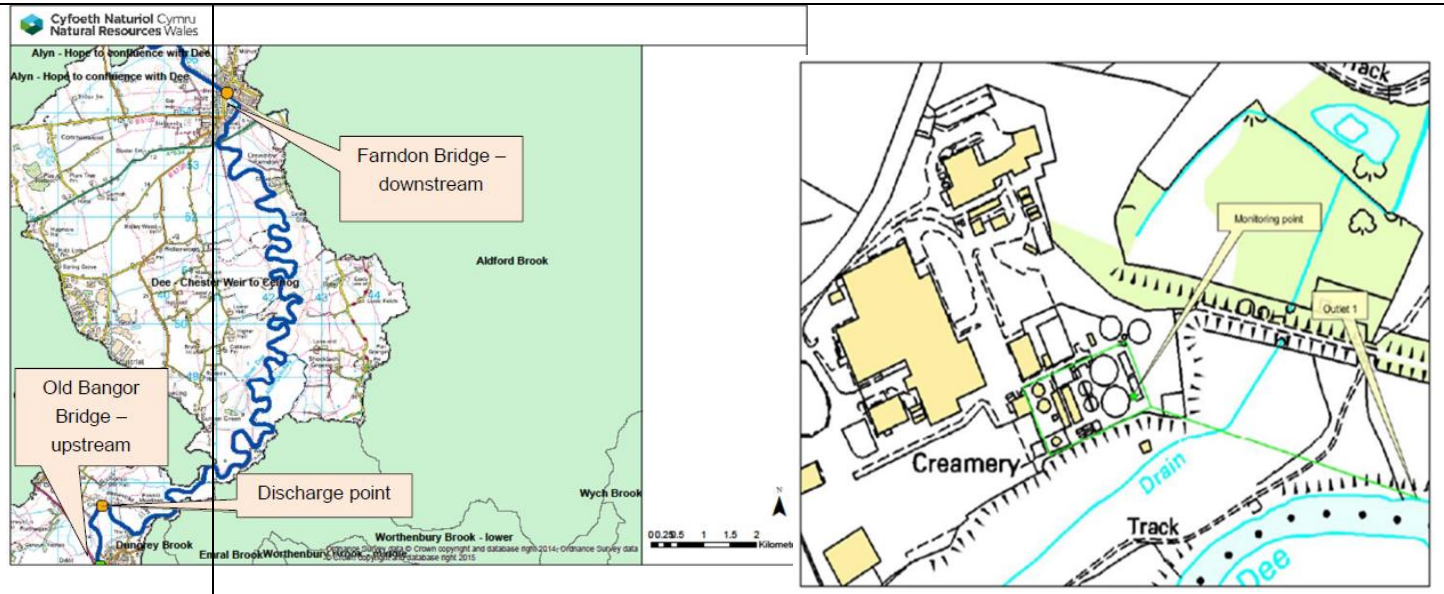
| | The SAC assessment undertaken by the applicant concludes that for the increase in the maximum discharge (from 1,520 m3/day to 3,120 m3/day) will result in a worst-case predicted scenario 1.4% decrease in mean phosphate (14.0. to 13.8µg/l), i.e., an improvement on current impact. |
| **Relevant legislation** | • Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016<br>• Industrial Emissions Directive<br>• NRW powers under regulation 20 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 to vary existing permits |
| **List other permissions that may be required where known** | N/a |
| **Location (include map where appropriate)** | Maelor Poultry Processing Plant, Pickhill Lane, Cross Lanes, Wrexham, LL13 0UE<br>SJ 38542 46706<br>338542 (E) Easting; 346706 (Y) Northing; latitude 53.014113; longitude -2.9175069<br>  <br>Site Location shown in green |

| | |
|---|---|
|  | |
| **Application documents** | Internal DMS Folder here: EPR-AB3591ZQ (sharepoint.com)<br><br>External Public Register here: Public register - Customer Portal (naturalresources.wales) |
| **Environmental Statement** | N/A |
| **List ongoing maintenance requirements.** All structures will require maintenance | N/A |
| **Timing of works** | N/A |
| **Pre-application correspondence** | N/A |
| **NRW team responsible for drafting this** WFD Compliance Assessment **report, and name of lead officer** | Team Regulated Industry and RSR Permitting Team<br>Officer: Lucinda Hall - Permitting Consultant |
| **Date of assessment** | **22/02/2024 – updated 22/03/2024** |

Stage 1, step 2 : Collate baseline information on all water bodies at risk from the proposal.

Date of classification information:

| Water body ID | Water body name | Water body type | HMWB | Overall water body status | Morphology status* | Relevance to the proposal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GB111067057080** | **Dee - Chester Weir to Ceiriog** | **river** | **Heavily Modified** | **Moderate** | **N/A** | **Proposal is:**<br>• **hydrologically linked – potential risk** |

*where there is no information, or a null value then assume it is at good status for morphology (or hydromorphology for TraC water bodies) or, if the water body is designated HMWB the morphological status is **not applicable (please be aware that these water bodies are still sensitive to physical modifications).**

The potential for the proposal to affect the following water bodies was also initially considered, but can be ruled out without further consideration:

| Waterbody ID | Waterbody Name | Site |
|---|---|---|
| GB111067051990 | Mynach | 300 |
| GB111067051900 | Tryweryn - Dee to Mynach | 294 |
| GB111067051960 | Meloch | 496 |
| GB111067052240 | Dee - Alwen to Llyn Tegid/ Bala Lake | 1 |
| GB111067052060 | Dee - Ceiriog to Alwen | 70 |
| GB111067051610 | Ceiriog - upstream of Teirw | - |
| GB111067051910 | Ceiriog - confluence Dee to Teirw | 578 |

Stage 1, Step 3: Risk Screening - complete for each water body listed above that is **either in the water body or hydrologically linked with potential risk**

| Water body name: **Dee - Chester Weir to Ceiriog**<br>Water body ID: **GB111067057080** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Question number** | **Risk screening questions** | **Name of activity** | **Screening decision – delete as appropriate** |
| Q1.1 | **Is the proposal in a water body at high status or high status for morphology** or hydromorphology? | N/A | **No** – go to Q1.2 |
| Q1.2 | **Is the activity listed in Annex D as a green activity?**<br>Complete new row for each activity | N/A | **No –** complete scoping assessment for each water body |

**Expert judgement may be required i.e. for complex or cumulative interactions; or a particularly sensitive site/activity (including target water bodies).*

## Stage 2: Scoping Assessment

**Stage 2, step 1** – Relate activity to water body quality elements
Each component of the works should be included, for example: a hydropower scheme may include in-channel impoundment, creation of depleted reach, and bank reinforcement for turbine house. Include vegetation removal/management as a scheme component. Where there is a lack of confidence on whether there is potential risk to an element then these should be scoped in for further assessment.

Information on elements including definitions and what we are concerned (from legacy EA guidance) with included in OGN 72 Appendix 1.

| **Scoping table for River and Lake water bodies**<br>Water body name: **Dee - Chester Weir to Ceiriog**<br>Water body ID: **GB111067057080** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Elements** | **Applicable** | **Potential Impact** (include direct and indirect potential impacts) | **Avoidance measures included in the proposal** |
| ***Rivers and Lake water bodies*** | Choose one of the following:<br>**Direct** – risk of direct impact<br>**Indirect** – risk of indirect impact<br>**N/A – no impact pathway**<br>**N/A – other** – include additional text to explain | Further detail on potential impacts.<br>Where N/A is included then provide detail to explain. | Briefly describe any measure included within the proposal at this point that will ensure the potential effects are avoided.<br><br>Where impacts can be avoided through measures already included in the scheme then add **Scoped Out**.<br>Or where further assessment is required add **Scoped In** |
| **Hydromorphology** – hydromorphology constitutes both 'hydrology' and 'geomorphology' and describes the physical characteristics and processes of a water body.<br>***Could the proposal lead to:*** | | | |
| • quality and dynamics of water flow<br>• connection to groundwater bodies<br>• river continuity or residence time for lakes<br>• river/lake depth and width variation<br>• structure and substrate of the river/lake bed<br>• structure of the riparian zone/lake shore | **Direct** – risk of direct impact | Change in flow<br><br>The discharge will potentially impact the river Dee as a result of increase in flow from existing permitted discharge max daily discharge limit of 1,520m$^3$/day to 3,120m$^3$/day. | The discharge will have undergone tertiary treatment prior to discharge.<br><br>Mean Flow= 2856384 m3/day 33.06m/s<br>Q95 = 769824m3/day 8.91m/s<br><br>See WQ section below for further details |

## Scoping table for River and Lake water bodies

Water body name: **Dee - Chester Weir to Ceiriog**
Water body ID: **GB111067057080**

| **Elements** | **Applicable** | **Potential Impact** (include direct and indirect potential impacts) | **Avoidance measures included in the proposal** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Impacts can be avoided through measures included in the proposal **Scoped Out**. |
| Is the proposal in a HMWB? | Yes | | If yes then scope in for detailed assessment to check mitigation measures |
| **Water quality**<br>An activity can modify the flow of water, introduce artificial materials or remove sediment and/or vegetation. These can all affect the water quality – particularly physico-chemical aspects of water quality - such as levels of dissolved oxygen, nutrients and ammonia.<br><br>**Include water quality in the detailed assessment if the activity could affect:** | | | |
| • water clarity (turbidity or suspended particulate matter concentration)<br>• temperature<br>• oxygen levels<br>• nutrients: total phosphorus concentration (Lakes); soluble reactive phosphorus concentration (Rivers).<br>• salinity/conductivity<br>• acidification status | **Direct** – risk of direct impact | Water Clarity<br>Nutrients<br><br>The discharge will include the following determinands: BOD; Total suspended solids; Ammonia; Orthophosphate; pH; Iron; and Chloride; and temperature. | Discharge will be via existing outfall pipe into River Dee allowing sufficient mixing within River. Mean flow of watercourse is 2,856,384 m3/day providing adequate dispersal, mixing and will avoid risk of scouring.<br><br>Max flow rate of discharge will be controlled through size of existing outfall pipe.<br><br>No proposed change to temperature or pH of discharge to existing permitted discharge limits.<br><br>Further assessment in the form of modelling using Monte Carlo model of other determinands has been undertaken.<br><br>Further assessment has been **Scoped Out**. |
| Chemicals - A detailed assessment will also be required if the activity uses or releases chemicals, for example, through sediment disturbance or building works. This is necessary when either the: | | | |
| • chemicals are on the Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) list | **Direct** – risk of direct impact | Water Clarity<br>Nutrients | No proposed change to temperature or pH of discharge to existing permitted discharge limits. |

| Scoping table for River and Lake water bodies<br>Water body name: **Dee - Chester Weir to Ceiriog**<br>Water body ID: **GB111067057080** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Elements** | **Applicable** | **Potential Impact** (include direct and indirect potential impacts) | **Avoidance measures included in the proposal** |
| • or, if the activity releases chemicals on the EQSD list and has a mixing zone, like a discharge pipeline or outfall, follow the Environment Agency's surface water pollution risk assessment guidance. This is part of the Environmental Permitting Regulations guidance. | | | The proposed increase in discharge by Maelor Foods Ltd to the River Dee was initially assessed using the EA's H1 Assessment Tool and River Quality Planning (RQP) Monte Carlo tool.<br><br>AT this stage Iron and chloride were assessed and screened out of any further investigation and further modelling using RQP was not undertaken.<br><br>Further assessment modelling using Monte Carlo model of the other determinands was undertaken.<br><br>Modelling showed that the predicted impact of increased discharge (that had undergone tertiary treatment). was small, with a <4% decrease predicted in downstream BOD, ammonia, and orthophosphate concentrations when compared to the current discharge. No change was observed in pH. The proposed changes therefore provide a betterment to the existing permitted discharge.<br><br>Results of modelling:<br>BOD: There is 0.7% deterioration in the mean concentration and 0% deterioration for the 90%ile fo the EQS (4mg/l Good Standard) |

| Scoping table for River and Lake water bodies<br>Water body name: **Dee - Chester Weir to Ceiriog**<br>Water body ID: **GB111067057080** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Elements** | **Applicable** | **Potential Impact** (include direct and indirect potential impacts) | **Avoidance measures included in the proposal** |
| | | | Ammonia: There is 7.3% deterioration in the mean concentration and 2.7% deterioration for the 90%ile using 4mg data in place of 2mg/l<br><br>Ammonia: There is 7.4% deterioration in the mean concentration and 0.95% deterioration for the 90%ile when using SD of 2mg/l<br><br>Phosphorus: The mean concentration and deterioration of 3.77% is maintained using 46µg/l WFD target. The SAC target of 50µg/l was modelled using downstream mean. Overall additional locating compared to 50µg/l target was 1.1%. This increase is less than 3% of the SAC target<br><br>Further assessment has been **Scoped Out**. |
| **Biology**<br>Expert judgement will be required to consider whether any changes to the hydromorphology or water quality brought about by the project will potentially impact upon the Biological Quality Elements (BQEs) and may cause deterioration in status.<br>• Identify if the activity or project could impact on the abundance or composition of the following biological elements: benthic invertebrates, phytoplankton, macrophytes and phytobenthos or fish.<br>***Could the proposal lead to:*** | | | |
| • changes to the composition and abundance of aquatic flora, and or;<br>• changes to the composition and abundance of benthic invertebrate fauna? | **Indirect** – risk of indirect impact | Change in Biological Quality Elements (BQE) | See WQ section above for further details<br><br>Further assessment has been **Scoped Out** |
| **Fish fauna: could the proposal lead to:** | | | |

| Scoping table for River and Lake water bodies<br>Water body name: **Dee - Chester Weir to Ceiriog**<br>Water body ID: **GB111067057080** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Elements** | **Applicable** | **Potential Impact** (include direct and indirect potential impacts) | **Avoidance measures included in the proposal** |
| • changes to the composition, abundance and age structure of fish fauna,<br>• an 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),<br>• entrainment or impingement of fish,<br>• refuge/predation areas? | **Indirect** – risk of indirect impact | Change in Biological Quality Elements (BQE) | See WQ section above for further details<br><br>Further assessment has been **Scoped Out** |

| **Invasive Non-Native Species** | |
|---|---|
| Carrying out effective biosecurity (Check Clean Dry) will help prevent the spread of invasive plants and animals in Welsh waters.<br>You can find out about INNS and biosecurity on the NRW intranet with further information on INNS and biosecurity on the GB Non-native Species Secretariat website. For information about INNS distribution in Wales visit the NBN Atlas Wales INNS Portal.<br>Report INNS using the iRecord app or online or the bilingual LERC Wales App. Both apps are free and can be downloaded on to NRW mobile phones and devices. | |
| Risks of introducing or spreading INNS include:<br>• materials or equipment that have come from other locations and in particular if they have, had use in or travelled through other water bodies<br>• activities that help spread existing INNS, either within the immediate water body or to other water bodies.<br><br>Your project should have a biosecurity risk assessment/plan as a matter of course. | |
| **Does the proposal have the potential to introduce or spread INNS?** | If there is a risk of the proposal introducing or spreading INNS, then a biosecurity risk assessment/plan must be carried out in association with the proposal and clearly referenced within the detailed WFD assessment section. |

## WFD Protected Areas

If the proposed activity is within, or hydrologically connected to, a Protected Area. If the activity is hydrologically linked, then as a general rule those Protected Areas within 2 km of the proposed activity will be most at risk.

| **Protected Areas and Critical sensitive habitats/species** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Consider if Protected Areas are at risk from the proposal.<br>These include: | Applicable | How have you considered the potential impacts? |
| **Protected Areas:** | | |

| **Protected Areas and Critical sensitive habitats/species** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Consider if Protected Areas are at risk from the proposal.<br>These include: | Applicable | How have you considered the potential impacts? |
| • SACs | **Yes** | HRA - OGN 200 Form 1 Assessment |
| • SPAs | No | |
| • RAMSAR | No | |
| • Bathing Waters | No | |
| • Shellfish Waters | No | |
| • Surface Water Drinking Water Protected Areas | No | |
| • Ground Water Drinking Water Protected Areas | No | |
| • Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive: designated Nutrient Sensitive Area | No | |
| • Nitrate Vulnerable Zones | No | |
| **Other Protected and Priority habitats and species.** | | |
| • Nationally or locally protected areas e.g. SSSI, NNR etc | **Yes** | CRoW assessment (Appendix 4) |
| **Section 6 Biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty (Environment (Wales) Act 2016) here - other Protected and Priority habitats and species.**<br>The S6 duty requires that public authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity so far as consistent with the proper exercise of their functions and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems.<br><br>Identify if there is a risk that the activity/project could impact on a water dependant priority habitat and or species which are either critical to the ecological health of the water body or sensitive to changes proposed on the water body. | | |
| • Section 7 list of priority habitats e.g. wetlands | No | |
| • Section 7 list of priority species e.g. water voles | No | |
| **Ecosystem Resilience**<br>The Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Section 3 states that the objective of the sustainable management of natural resources is to maintain and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide now and for future generations | | |
| Consideration of ecosystem resilience – diversity, extent, condition, connectivity. | | This has been considered as part of the overall determaintion of the application |

Summary of step 1 scoping

| | |
|---|---|
| **Q2.1 Is there a risk that a component of the proposal may cause deterioration of any element that makes up water body status?** | **NO** – all potential impacts have been assessed considering the avoidance measures already included in the proposal and there are **no anticipated risks** to any water body quality element or risk of deterioration. |

### Stage 2, : Step 2 Summary of scoping decision of the project ‘alone’

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|---|---|
| **Q2.2 Is there a risk that a component of the proposal may prevent the water body or Protected Area from achieving its objectives in the future?** | **NO** - all potential impacts have been assessed considering the avoidance measures already included in the proposal and there is **no perceived risk** to any water body or protected area from achieving its objects in the future. |

## Stage 2, step 3: Assessing potential in combination and/or cumulative impacts

It is important to consider the in combination and/or cumulative effects of pressures in a water body and the combined impacts of the proposed activity.

Do not include activities which have not yet been applied for, unless the activity is well defined and there are solid reasons for believing that it will be taken forward. Consult with technical advisors as required.

Avoidance measures already included in the project

Describe any conditions, restrictions or other measures, if any, applicable to the activity/project, and/or to the other activities giving rise to the in combination / cumulative effect, which could remove the risk of deterioration or prevent of achieving water body objectives. Include details of how measures already included in the proposal would be applied, and who would be responsible for applying them.

*If required, further details can be provided in separate clearly referenced documents.*

| **Are there any activities or projects which may act in combination and/or cumulative?** *If none, put* 'N/A' | **Nature of the in-combination/cumulative effect (if any)** | **Avoidance measures** Include details of how measures already included in the proposal would be applied, and who would be responsible for applying them. | **Can the risk of deterioration or prevention of achieving water body objectives from in combination/ cumulative effects be ruled out? 'YES'** (or N/A) ***or*** **'NO'** (where there is any uncertainty then add **'**Don't know/uncertain') |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| **Scoping decision of the project cumulatively or 'in combination'** | | **Potential cumulative/in combination impacts conclusion** | |
| **Q2.3 Can the risk of deterioration or prevention of** | **(a) If the right-hand column is 'YES' or 'N/A' in all cases** | It **can** be concluded that potential deterioration or prevention of achieving water body objectives from in combination / cumulative effects can be ruled out | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Are there any activities or projects which may act in combination and/or cumulative?**<br>*If none, put* 'N/A' | **Nature of the in-combination/cumulative effect (if any)** | **Avoidance measures**<br>Include details of how measures already included in the proposal would be applied, and who would be responsible for applying them. | **Can the risk of deterioration or prevention of achieving water body objectives from in combination/ cumulative effects be ruled out?**<br>**'YES'** (or N/A) ***or*** **'NO'**<br>(where there is any uncertainty then add **'**Don't know/uncertain') |
| **achieving water body objectives from in combination and or cumulative effects be ruled out?** | **(b) If any row is 'NO' or 'Don't know' in the right-hand column** | It **cannot** be concluded that potential deterioration or prevention of achieving water body objectives from in combination / cumulative effects can be ruled out | |

## Stage 2, Step 4: Overall scoping decision

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|---|---|
| Overall scoping decision<br><br>**Q2.4 Is there a potential risk that the proposal may cause deterioration or prevent a water body from meeting its objectives either alone or in combination?** | There is **no risk** of deterioration or prevention of the water body achieving its objectives as a result of the proposal, either alone or in combination/cumulative, and no further consideration under the WFD Regulations 2017 is required in order to determine the application. |

## Stage 3: Detailed Assessment

The amount of information provided at this stage will vary depending on the scale and nature of the project and its potential environmental effects. The detail presented at this stage should be proportionate to the scale of the project and its potential risks. For complex cases then a separate report for detailed assessment would be appropriate. For example, if the only aspect of a project being scoped in to stage 3 is the risk of chemical spills during a construction activity and the mitigation being proposed is a Construction Environmental Management Plan to ensure adequate management of the risks are in place then this may be best presented as a simple table.

On the other end of the scale, for a complex project we would expect to see the evidence presented of the underpinning assessments for all aspects of the project that had been scoped in to Stage 3. This information is likely to be drawn from modelling

studies and other assessments carried out as part of the wider EIA process where relevant and this should cover the following as a minimum:

**Assessing for Deterioration**
Deterioration in this context refers to deterioration from one status class to a lower one, unless the element is already at bad status and then this also includes within class deterioration.
Temporary effects to not count as deterioration if the water body/ies in question would recover within a short period of time.
Consider if the effects arising from the project are:

- Direct or indirect/secondary
- Alone or in combination; cumulative
- Ensure all stages of the project have been covered in the assessment where relevant, including construction, operation and maintenance, decommissioning.

If stage 3 identifies a risk of deterioration, then avoidance of the impact must be considered. If this is not practicable, mitigation should be then considered to reduce the effects as far as is possible. In this context, mitigation can only apply to the water body/ies which are at risk of deterioration, it does not include compensation in other water bodies.

**Protected Areas**
This stage should also consider the impact of the activity on each of the protected areas identified at the scoping stage.

If it is identified that there is a potential to impact to a SAC/SPA/RAMSAR site, then a HRA must also be carried out; this should be clearly referenced within this section if so.

**Assessment of Invasive and Non-native Species (INNS)**
If there is a risk of the project introducing or spreading INNS, then a Biosecurity Risk Assessment/Plan must also be carried out in association with the project and clearly referenced within this section.

**Jeopardising Good Status**
If the water body being assessed is at less than good status, it will have the objective of achieving good status by a set date. If this is the case, it must be assessed whether the project will jeopardise the attainment of good status. This is done by assessing if the project may impact upon any improvement measures being currently carried out in the water body by conflicting with them or reducing their effectiveness. A list of water body improvement measures can be found in the RBMPs.

**HMWBs – Jeopardising Mitigation Measures**

If the water body in question is designated as a HMWB, then there will be a set of water body mitigation measures associated with it. This stage of the assessment must also consider if the project is in conflict with the water body mitigation measures either now or in future. The list of water body mitigation measures can be found on Water Watch Wales.

**Avoidance measures**

Are there any legally binding avoidance measures which could be included within the proposal that will ensure the potential effects are avoided?

Describe any conditions, restrictions, or other measures, if any, applicable to the activity/project, which could remove the risk of deterioration or prevent the water body achieving its objectives. Include details of how such measures would be applied, and who would be responsible for applying them.

*If required, further details can be provided in separate clearly referenced documents.*

*Where there are no legally binding avoidance measures that can be included at this stage then delete the following table and choose option 2.*

| List legally binding avoidance measures | How will the measure be applied | Who will be responsible for applying them? | Will this remove the risk of deterioration or prevent the achievement of water body objectives. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Where there is any uncertainty then choose option 2* |
| | | | |

*Complete the above table then choose one of the following and delete the other:*

| |
|---|
| *Option 1*<br>There **is a risk** the proposal may cause deterioration or prevent the water body from meeting its objectives **however** the following **legally binding avoidance measures will be included within the proposal at this point that will ensure the potential effects are avoided.** |
| *Option 2*<br>There **is a risk** the proposal may cause deterioration or prevent the water body from meeting its objectives and therefore a detailed compliance assessment is required. There are **no legally binding avoidance** measures that can be included at this stage. |

**Stage 3 decision summary example table.** *If relevant use option 1 or 2 to help you complete this table*

| Water body name & ID | WFD element/s scoped in | Description of impacts; include a list of all evidence documents to inform the detailed assessment | Is there a risk the proposal may cause deterioration?* '**YES**' or '**NO**' | Is there risk of the activity preventing the water body/ PA from meeting its objectives?* '**YES**' or '**NO**' |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
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| | | | | |

* If yes or where there is uncertainty if the proposed activity may prevent a water body or PA from meeting its objectives or may cause deterioration then we must follow a precautionary approach, contact the Integrated Water Planning team for further advice.

**Conclusion of WFD Regulations 2017 Compliance Assessment & Authorisation**
***(choose one of the following and delete the rest) Sign and date the bottom of the table.***

| | |
|---|---|
| WFD stage 2 scoping has been completed and the activity/project is considered as having **no risk of causing deterioration or preventing any water body or WFD Protected Area from reaching its objectives** and taking account of the advice from technical officers - is considered compliant with the WFD Regulations 2017. | |
| **Name of authorising officer** | Lucinda Hall |
| **Job title and date** | Permitting Consultant Installations and Radioactive Substances Regulation Permitting Team |
| **Technical specialist comments** | James Wakeford |
| **Name, job title and date** | Lead Specialist Officer: Water Quality Permitting |

## Consultation with technical advisors/specialists

| **Relevant section of the WFD compliance assessment** | **Date(s) of correspondence* and any meeting(s) with technical advisor(s) and include the name of the technical advisor** | **Description of how the comments from technical advisors have been considered** |
|---|---|---|
| Techncial review of WFD Assessment; Monte Carlo modelling and SAC assessment | 13/03/2024 | Refer to technical report |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

*Attach a copy or a link on DMS to written correspondence for the audit trail

*Where there is a dispute on the conclusion the decision should be taken by the Leadership Team member of the team exercising the competent authority role*