

WFD Compliance Assessment of Concrete slipway at Gimlet Point, Pwllheli

Stage 2: Scoping Assessment

Stage 2, step 1

Brief description of works

The works at Gimlet Point consist of a 60m long 3 m wide concrete slipway.

Does your proposal have the potential to introduce or spread INNS?

No – No material will be brought to site that has the potential to introduce invasive species to the Afon Erch and local environment, therefore no impact assessment required.

WFD Protected Areas

The site of the slipway is within the Afon Erch, some 300m from the Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau (Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau) SAC boundary. The SAC does not extend into the river or up into the harbour, but sits along the coastline. The Tremadog bay coastal water body also is some 300m away as it too follows the coastline.

There will be strict control on the time of placing of concrete, at low water (the slipway does not go down to low water) and with protection to ensure that pollution risk is minimised. Plant used will be in good condition with spill kits installed on each machine. In addition when not in use the plant will be taken off the foreshore and parked in an area above MHWS to prevent any pollution during non working times.

Therefore, it is considered that the proposed works are unlikely to affect any statutorily protected nature conservation sites, providing the works strictly adhere to a suitable method statement, once developed.

Other Protected and Priority habitats and species.

None

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

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

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

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

Q2.3 Can the risk of deterioration or prevention of achieving water body objectives from in combination and or cumulative effects be ruled out?

There will be strict control on the time of placing of concrete, at low water (the slipway does not go down to low water) and with protection to ensure that pollution risk is minimised. Plant used will be in good condition with spill kits installed on each machine. In addition when not in use the plant will be taken off the foreshore and parked in an area above MHWS to prevent any pollution during non working times.

Therefore, it is considered that the proposed works are unlikely to affect any statutorily protected nature conservation sites, providing the works strictly adhere to a suitable method statement, once developed.

Stage 2, Step 4: Overall scoping summary

Summarise if there a potential risk that your proposal may cause deterioration or prevent a water body from meeting its objectives either alone or in combination.

After assessing the project and protection measure in place it is concluded that 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 therefore no further consideration under the WFD Regulations 2017 is required.

Scoping Assessment Completed by	Mark Glennerster	Date	31/01/2025
Scoping Assessment Reviewed by <i>If applicable</i>		Date	
Document Reference		Version	1

Consultation with NRW and any other regulatory/advisory organisation

Officer name and job title	Organisation	Date	Advice received

Supporting information and documents

Screening document, plan and details of proposed works	11 th February 2025

Scoping table for Transitional and Coastal water bodies

Scoping table for Transitional and Coastal water bodies			
Water body name: Tremadog Bay			
Water body ID: GB651009350000			
Elements	Applicable	Potential Impact (include direct and indirect potential impacts)	Avoidance measures included in the proposal
Transitional and Coastal water bodies	N/A – no impact pathway	<i>Wet Concrete leaking into Afon Erch</i>	Works to install concrete will be controlled with strict method statements. Scoped Out.
Hydromorphology – hydromorphology constitutes both ‘hydrology’ and ‘geomorphology’ and describes the physical characteristics and processes of a water body. Could the proposal lead to changes in:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • morphological conditions, for example depth variation, the seabed and intertidal zone structure • tidal patterns, for example, dominant currents • freshwater flow • wave exposure 	No	n/a	n/a

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Is the proposal in a HMWB?	No	n/a	n/a
Water quality 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. Include water quality in the detailed assessment if the activity could affect:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water clarity (turbidity or suspended particulate matter concentration) 	Yes	Excavation for the slipway will cause very localised disturbance of the foreshore over the 3m wide area. Excavated material from foreshore to be placed alongside the new slipway.	Works to excavate foreshore and install concrete will be controlled with strict method statements.
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:			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chemicals are on the Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) list activity disturbs sediment with contaminants (for estuarine and coastal above Cefas Action Level 1). 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. 	No	n/a	n/a
Biology Identify if the activity or project could impact on the abundance or composition of the biological elements listed below: Biological elements for transitional (T) and coastal (C) waters under the directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benthic invertebrates (T, C) Fish (T) Phytoplankton (T, C) Macroalgae (T, C) Angiosperms (T, C) <i>Could the proposal lead to:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> changes to the composition and abundance of aquatic flora changes to the composition and abundance of benthic invertebrate fauna 	no	n/a	n/a
For TraC water bodies - scope in if the footprint (where footprint can be direct or a plume i.e. chemical or thermal; for dredging multiply the area by 1.5x) of your activity is:			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.5km² or larger 1% or more of the water body's area Within 500m of any higher sensitivity habitat (see table below) 1% or more of any lower sensitivity habitat (see table below) 	Yes, the works are within 300m of the SAC and Tremadog water body	n/a	As above controlled by adherence to strict method statements. Works will be less than 15 days in total, some days no work will take place to account for tides, thus the area will not have 15 days continuous disturbance.
Fish fauna (Transitional water bodies only): could the proposal lead to:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> changes to the composition, abundance and age structure of fish fauna 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) entrainment or impingement of fish refuge/predation areas <p>Or: is the proposal in an estuary and could affect fish in the estuary; is outside the estuary but could delay or prevent fish entering it; or, could affect fish migrating through the estuary</p>	The works are in the Afon Erch, but as the slipway is going to flush with adjacent foreshore then fish are unlikely to be impacted	N/A	N/A