

OGN 72 Appendix 2 WFD Compliance Assessment template

- In completing this template for a WFD compliance assessment, refer to OGN72 ([link](#)) for definitions, processes and further links to useful websites.

If there are any problems or issues with the information in this desk instruction, you must report it to the responsible Manager Team member named as the owner and guidance.development@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

Version History

Document Version	Date Published	Summary of Changes	Authorised by
1	September 2020	Document created and ready for trialling	
Review Date: [Month & Year]			

Figure 1: Stage 1 Screening

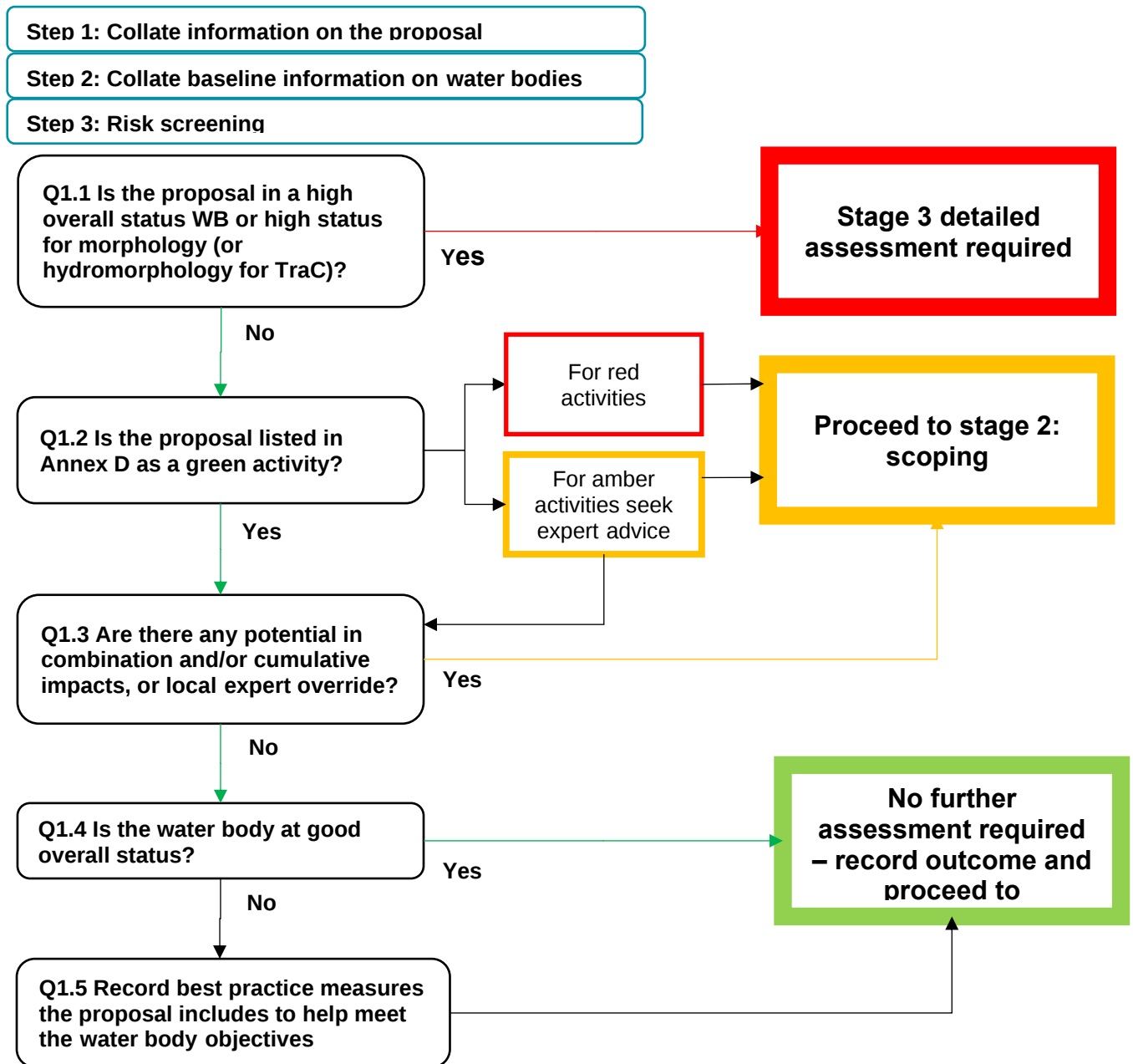
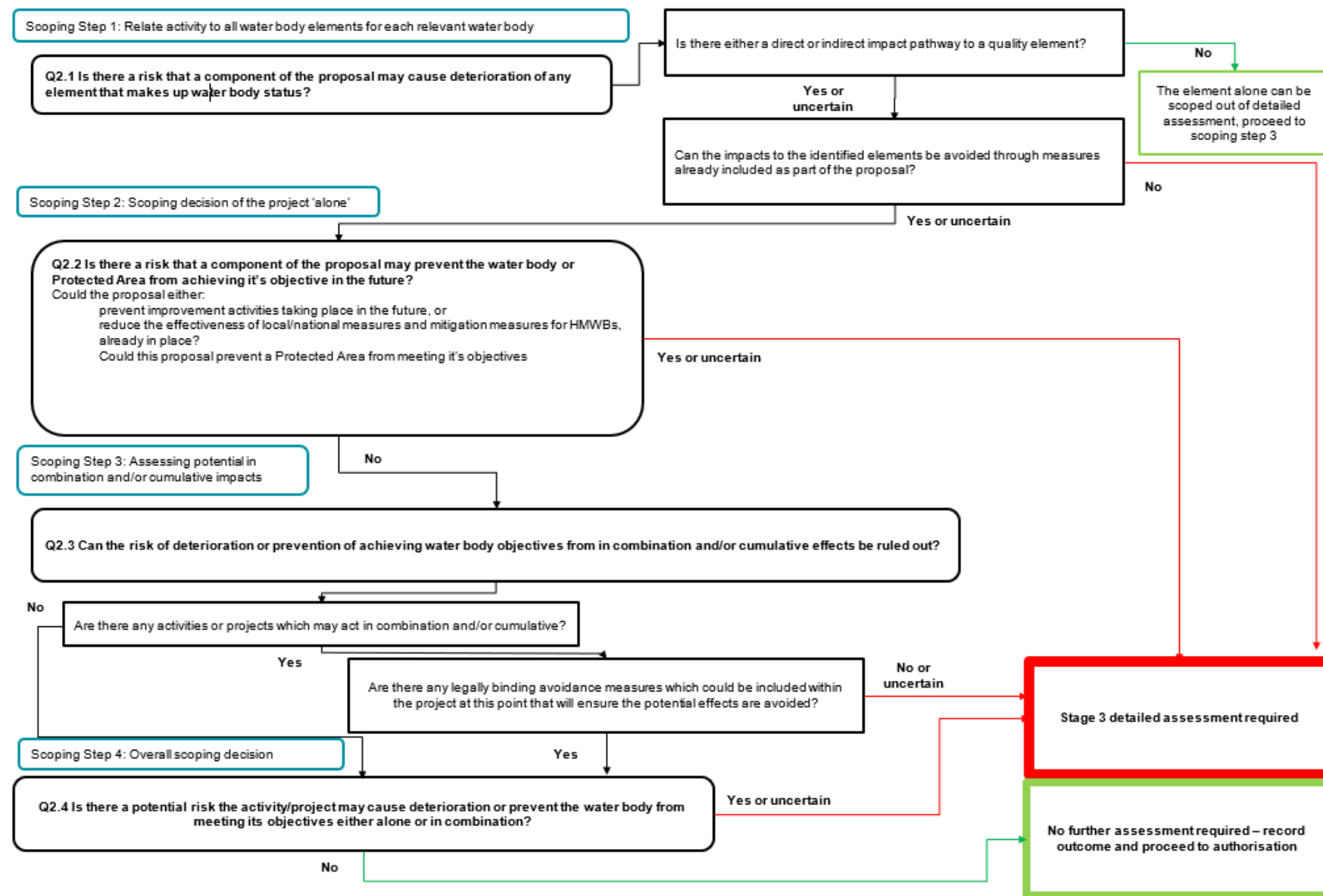


Figure 2: Stage 2 Scoping



WFD Compliance Assessment for Traeth Crugan Beach Nourishment Marine Licence Application

Stage 1 step 1: proposal details.

a): Project details where an <u>external party</u> has applied to NRW for any form of authorisation		
Project details	Application reference number (if applicable)	DEML2502
	Date application received	7 January 2025
	Applicant details	Cyngor Gwynedd
	Activity proposed	Beach Nourishment Operation at Traeth, Crugan Pwllheli The proposed works consist of using dredged material from the mouth of Pwllheli Harbour which is currently stockpiled at Carreg yr Imbyll to nourish the beach and dune system at Traeth Crugan. The material will be transported to Traeth Crugan from Carreg yr Imbyll using vehicles. The marine licence application is for the deposit of material at Traeth Crugan. Gwynedd Council have detailed that the dredge activity at Pwllheli is carried out under the Pwllheli Harbour Act 1983 (as amended) and therefore is exempt from the need for Marine Licence in line with Section 75 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act. This WFD therefore considers the licensable activities associated with the deposit of material at Traeth Crugan only.
	Relevant legislation	<i>Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017</i>
	List other permissions that may be required where known	N/A

	Location (include map where appropriate)	Beach Nourishment Operation at Traeth, Crugan Pwllheli
	Application documents <i>Include: Project purpose and background, site map, scaled plan, site photographs and working method statement.</i>	See document list
	Environmental Statement	n/a
	List ongoing maintenance requirements. All structures will require maintenance	Application is for 10 years to allow ongoing beach nourishment at Traeth Crugan to nourish the dune system.
	Timing of works	As detailed within the application the nourishment campaign is expected to be required every 2 years, with each campaign taking up to 6 weeks. Works would be expected to take place between 1 st of October and 31 st of March.
	Pre-application correspondence	<i>Pre-application advice received from NRW Advisory</i> Pre-application advice received from Marine Licensing Team (PA2404)
	Are the works located within a WFD waterbody? Or do they have the potential to impact upon a WFD water body? Waterbodies include surface waters (rivers, lakes, transitional waters, and coastal waters out to 1 nautical mile) and groundwaters	Yes
	NRW team responsible for drafting this WFD Compliance Assessment report, and name of lead officer	Peter Morrison NRW Marine Licensing Team
	Date of assessment	13/03/2025

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

Date of classification information: 2021 WFD Cycle 3

WB ID	Water body name	WB type	Management catchment	HMWB	Overall water body status	Ecological status	Chemical status	Hydro-morphology status*	Relevance to the proposal
GB651009350000	Tremadog Bay	Coastal	Western Wales	No	Good	Good	High	High	Proposal is: adjacent to the water body

**where there is no information, or a null value then assume it is at good status for morphology (or hydromorphology for TraC water bodies)

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

Stage 1, Step 3: Risk Screening

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?	Beach nourishment	Yes – complete detailed assessment for each water body
Q1.2	Is the activity listed in Annex D as a green activity? Complete new row for each activity		No

Question number	Risk screening questions	Name of activity	Screening decision – delete as appropriate
			Yes – go to Q1.3 No – complete scoping assessment for each water body For amber activities then seek expert advice
Q1.3	Are there any potential cumulative/in combination impacts? Or is there Local Expert Override*?	Yes/No	Yes – complete scoping assessment for each water body No – go to Q1.4
Q1.4	Is the water body at Good overall status?	Yes/No	Yes, no further WFD assessment needed – Go to Authorisation No – Go to Q1.5
Q1.5	Record best practice measures that the works include to help achieve the objectives of the water body.	Include all measures then proceed to Authorisation section	

*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 for: Tremadog Bay GB651009350000

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.

Stage 2, step 1 – relate activity to all water body elements for each relevant water body

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 (briefly describe any measure included within the project at this point that will ensure the potential effects are avoided)
Transitional and Coastal water bodies	Choose one of the following: Direct – risk of direct impact Indirect – risk of indirect impact N/A – no impact pathway N/A – other – include additional text to explain	Further detail on potential impacts. Where N/A is included then provide detail to explain.	Colour text in green if all impacts can be avoided through measures already included in the scheme. Or red for schemes which require detailed assessment
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:			
morphological conditions, for example depth variation, the seabed and intertidal zone structure	direct	Potential impact on coastal processes as a result of beach nourishment activities	Screened in

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 (briefly describe any measure included within the project at this point that will ensure the potential effects are avoided)
tidal patterns, for example, dominant currents	direct	Potential impact on coastal processes as a result of beach nourishment activities	<i>Screened In</i>
freshwater flow	n/a		<i>Scoped out</i>
wave exposure	n/a		<i>Scoped out</i>
Is the proposal in a HMWB?	No		<i>Scoped out</i>
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:			
water clarity (turbidity or suspended particulate matter concentration)	direct	There could be an increase in sedimentation following beach nourishment activity.	Activity will be taking place at appropriate tides so that deposits are not made within the water. Due to the scale of the works any increase in sedimentation is likely to be localised and short term and would have a negligible impact at a waterbody level. – <i>Scoped out</i>
thermal conditions (including shading)	n/a	No changes to thermal conditions are expected as a result of the works. Therefore, no impacts on this WFD receptor are predicted.	<i>Scoped out</i>
oxygen levels – dissolved oxygen conditions	direct	There could be an increase in sedimentation following beach nourishment activity.	Activity will be taking place at appropriate tides so that deposits are not made within the water. Due to the scale of the works any increase in sedimentation is likely to be localised

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 (briefly describe any measure included within the project at this point that will ensure the potential effects are avoided)
			and short term and would have a negligible impact at a waterbody level. – Scoped out
nutrients - dissolved inorganic nitrogen	n/a	No inputs of nutrients are expected as a result of the works. Therefore, no impacts on this WFD receptor are predicted.	Scoped out
microbial patterns	n/a	No changes to microbial patterns are expected as a result of the works. Therefore, no impacts on this WFD receptor are predicted	Scoped out
salinity/conductivity	n/a	No changes to salinity are expected as a result of the works. Therefore, no impacts on this WFD receptor are predicted.	Scoped out
is in a water body with a phytoplankton or opportunistic macroalgae status of moderate, poor or bad	n/a – no impact pathway		Scoped out
is in a water body with a history of harmful algae (where there is an existing designation for the area, information should be available; however, local water quality officers will be able to help).	n/a – no impact pathway		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	Potential impact as a result of a pollution incident during the nourishment campaign	Screened in
activity disturbs sediment with contaminants (for estuarine and coastal above Cefas Action Level 1).	direct	Material to be deposited has been tested and confirmed that material is suitable for disposal at sea.	Scoped out

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 (briefly describe any measure included within the project at this point that will ensure the potential effects are avoided)
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.	<i>n/a – no impact pathway</i>		Scoped out
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: - Benthic invertebrates (T, C) - Fish (T) - Phytoplankton (T, C) - Macroalgae (T, C) - Angiosperms (T, C) Could the proposal lead to:			
changes to the composition and abundance of aquatic flora	<i>n/a – no impact pathway</i>		Scoped out
changes to the composition and abundance of benthic invertebrate fauna	<i>n/a – no impact pathway</i>		Scoped out
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:			
0.5km² or larger		The footprint of the beach nourishment area is approximately 10,000m ³ therefore does not exceed the threshold.	Scoped out
1% or more of the water body's area		Less than 11% of the water body area	Scoped out
Within 500m of any higher sensitivity habitat (see table below)		The western extent is located within 500 meters of mussel beds.	Scoped In

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 (briefly describe any measure included within the project at this point that will ensure the potential effects are avoided)
1% or more of any lower sensitivity habitat (see table below)		The scheme is within intertidal and subtidal coarse sediment lower sensitivity habitat. However it occupies Less than 1% of the habitat	Scoped out
Fish fauna (Transitional water bodies only): could the proposal lead to:			
changes to the composition, abundance and age structure of fish fauna	n/a		Scoped out
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)	n/a		Scoped out
entrainment or impingement of fish	n/a		Scoped out
refuge/predation areas	n/a		Scoped out
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	n/a	The works is approximately 3km from the Pwllheli Harbour Entrance. The works does not involve creating any physical barrier or expected to impact on fish movement.	Scoped out

Info for TraC water bodies

Extract from EA Clearing the water for All

Higher and lower sensitivity habitats for TraC water bodies

Higher sensitivity habitats ²	Lower sensitivity habitats ³
chalk reef	cobbles, gravel and shingle

Higher sensitivity habitats ²	Lower sensitivity habitats ³
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.

Invasive Non-Native Species

Refer to the [Check Clean Dry](#) campaign to help prevent the spread of invasive plants and animals in British waters. You can find out more about INNS on the [GB Non-native Species Secretariat website](#)

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 to other water bodies

Does the activity or project have the potential to introduce or spread INNS to a water body?

Add in each relevant WB ID Use a separate row for each WB ID	Applicable	Potential Impact (include direct and indirect potential impacts)	Avoidance measures (briefly describe any measure included within the project at this point that will ensure the potential effects are avoided)
	Choose one of the following: Direct – risk of direct impact Indirect – risk of indirect impact N/A – no impact pathway N/A – other – include additional text to explain	Further detail on potential impacts. Where N/A is included then provide detail to explain.	Colour text in green if all impacts can be avoided through measures already included in the scheme. Or red for schemes which require detailed assessment
Tremadog Bay GB651009350000	Direct	Potential spread of INNS through movement of plant and machinery, and movement of material.	As detailed within WFD Assessment (CPF12539 – Traeth Crugan Beach Nourishment) submitted with the application;

			• The works will be carried out using terrestrial plant above the tidal level (outside the water). • The plant will be cleaned before leaving the existing preceding site and will be clean on arrival onto this site. • No recorded INNS have been identified within the site to date • The sand and gravel used for nourishment has already been part of the same tidal/sediment system. Considering the avoidance measures above impact through the introduction of INNS can be scoped out.
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WFD Protected Areas

If the proposed activity is within, or hydrologically connected to, a WFD 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 WFD protected areas are at risk from your activity. These include:	Applicable	How have you considered the potential impacts?
Protected Areas:		
SACs/SPAs/RAMSAR	Yes	Proposal is adjacent to the Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau SAC. The HRA carried out in relation to the proposal concludes that no adverse effect on features of the designated site are predicted.
Bathing Waters	Yes	Traeth Crugan is located adjacent to the Pwllheli Bathing Waters which is classified as 'excellent' under the 2021 classification. Screened in due to potential impact on bathing water quality, specifically pollution event.
Shellfish Waters	n/a	
Other Protected and Priority habitats and species.		
Nationally or locally protected areas e.g. SSSI, NNR etc		Mynydd Tir y Cwmwd a'r Glannau at Garreg yr Imbill, the method statement and mitigation measures proposed including adherence to a CEMP will prevent any likely damage to the SSSI.
Section 6 Biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty (Environment (Wales) Act 2016) here - other Protected and Priority habitats and species. 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. 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	Yes	Relevant habitats considered under HRA
Section 7 list of priority species e.g. water voles	Yes	Otters Considered under HRA
Ecosystem Resilience		

Protected Areas and Critical sensitive habitats/species

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

These include:

Applicable

How have you considered the potential impacts?

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.

The proposal will use sands and gravels from the same coastal cell to renourish the dune system at Traeth Crugan. The finished profile will be the same as adjacent sections. The dune system will quickly be weathered naturally. No hard engineering is proposed.

Stage 2, step 2: Scoping decision of the project 'alone'

Scoping assessment	Scoping decisions
Q2.1 Is there a risk that a component of the proposal may cause deterioration of any element that makes up water body status?	Yes
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?	Yes

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 - 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 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.

Are there any activities or projects which may act in combination and/or cumulative? <i>If none, put 'N/A'</i>	Nature of the in-combination/cumulative effect (if any)	Avoidance measures Are there any legally binding avoidance measures which could be included within the project at this point that will ensure the potential effects are avoided?	Can the risk of deterioration or prevention of achieving water body objectives from in combination/ cumulative effects be ruled out? 'YES' or 'NO' or 'DON'T KNOW'
n/a – none identified			
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 achieving water body objectives from in combination and or cumulative effects be ruled out?	(a) If the right-hand column is 'YES' 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	
	(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

Scoping assessment	Scoping decisions
Overall scoping decision 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? <i>(choose one of the following options and delete the other)</i>	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, and no further consideration under the Water Framework Directive/Regulations is required in order to determine the application. If this section is selected, delete Q2.5 and Stage 3. There is a risk the proposal may cause deterioration or prevent the water body from meeting its objectives and therefore a detailed compliance assessment might be required if no mitigation measures that can be included at Q2.5. If this section is selected, complete Q2.5.
Q2.5 Mitigation measures Are there any legally binding mitigation measures which could be included within the project at this point 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 of achieving water body objectives. Include details of how such measures would be applied, and who would be responsible for applying them.	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 project at this point that will ensure the potential effects are avoided. List the legally binding avoidance measures that will be included in the consent/permit/authorisation, and who will be responsible for applying them. If this section is selected, delete Stage 3.

Scoping assessment	Scoping decisions
<i>If required, further details can be provided in separate clearly referenced documents.</i>	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 mitigation measures that can be included at this stage. If this section is selected, complete Stage 3.

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 an 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 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](#).

Stage 3 decision 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	Mitigation measures	Is there risk of the activity preventing the water body/ PA from meeting its objectives?* 'YES' or 'NO'	Can the risk of deterioration be ruled out?* 'YES' or 'NO'
Tremadog Bay GB651009350000	Hydromorphology; •morphological conditions, for example depth variation, the seabed and intertidal zone structure	As detailed within WFD Assessment (CPF12539 – Traeth Crugan Beach Nourishment) submitted with the application. The material proposed for deposit has been obtained from a stockpile of material dredged from the mouth of Pwllheli Harbour. Its considered that the deposit of material at	n/a	No	Yes

	•tidal patterns, for example, dominant currents	traeth crugan supports retaining the material in the same sediment cell. The proposal seeks to replace the eroded material from the dune system to retain its natural function and reinstate the beach and dune to the original level. Any impact on morphology or tidal patterns as a result of the proposal would be negligible.			
Tremadog Bay GB651009350000	Biology; higher sensitivity habitat - Mussel Beds	No nourishment works or transport of material is proposed to take place within the footprint of the mussel bed habitat. The purpose of the proposal is to maintain/reinstate the beach and dune to its original profile therefore it is not predicted that the works will impact on the mussel bed habitat.	n/a	No	Yes
Tremadog Bay GB651009350000	chemicals are on the Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) list	The Pwllheli bathing water site is classed as 'excellent' Plant and machinery are required to carry out the works and there is therefore a potential impact through a pollution event. The risk of having an impact on the waterbody is reduced as there is no in water works being proposed. However further mitigation can be incorporate and has been proposed by the applicant to reduce potential impact as a result of a pollution event.	as detailed within WFD Assessment (CPF12539 – Traeth Crugan Beach Nourishment) the following mitigation is proposed; • Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) is to be prepared which will detail what measures will be in place to protect the surrounding environment. Location of adjacent protected sites shall be clearly highlighted. • Pollution spill kits to be readily available on site within plant/machinery at all times, with staff suitably trained in how to deploy. • Contractor to have emergency incident response procedure in place in the case of a spillage. Response to include accurate procedure to swiftly	No	Yes
Tremadog Bay GB651009350000	Pwllheli Bathing Waters			No	Yes

			remove any contaminated sand/material from site in the case of accidental spillage. • Contractor to adhere to pollution prevention best practice guidelines, • Biodegradable lubricant and hydraulic oil to be used in plant machinery where possible. Biodegradable oils are less toxic than most synthetic oil but should still be stored to the same standards as other oils and prevented from entering the water environment. • No refuelling of vehicles / plant to take place on the shore. • No material transportation, tipping or profiling works are to take place during high tide. Tidal conditions, including tide tables and tidal ranges are to be monitored by the contractor throughout. Under no circumstance shall vehicle/plant movement take place within the water column. • All vehicles are to use designated transportation lanes at all times, which will be restricted to the upper 20m of the beach. There shall be no access to mid – to lower shore where trafficking of vehicles may directly impact sensitive marine habitats.		
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			Contractor to monitor tidal and weather conditions / forecasts and plan work accordingly.		
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* 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 Compliance Assessment & Authorisation

In light of the conclusions of a detailed compliance assessment (Stage 3), and taking account of the advice received from technical specialist advisors, it has been established that the activity/project has no potential to cause deterioration of any water body or prevent a water body or WFD Protected Area from meeting its objectives, taking into account any conditions or restrictions as applicable, either alone or in-combination with other activities.	
Completed by	Peter Morrison
Job title	Lead Specialist Officer (Marine Licensing)
Date	13 February 2025

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
	17/04/2025 – representation received from NRW A – no comments made related to WFD assessment.	

*Attach a copy of any written correspondence with the WFD assessment 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