

WFD Compliance Assessment

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]			

WFD Compliance Assessment template

Contents

Stage 1

- **Stage 1, step 1: proposal details (for external applications to NRW use 1a; for internal NRW projects use 1b)**
- **Stage 1, step 2: Collate baseline information on water bodies.**
- **Stage 1, Step 3: Risk Screening**

Stage 2: Scoping Assessment: Complete assessment for each relevant WB

- **Stage 2, step 1: relate activity to all water body elements for each relevant water body.**
- **Stage 2, step 2: Scoping decision of the project 'alone'**
- **Stage 2, step 3: Assessing potential in combination and/or cumulative impacts**
- **Stage 2, Step 4: Overall scoping decision**

Stage 3: Detailed Assessment

Conclusion of WFD Compliance Assessment & Authorisation

Consultation with technical advisors/specialists

Figure 1: Stage 1 Screening

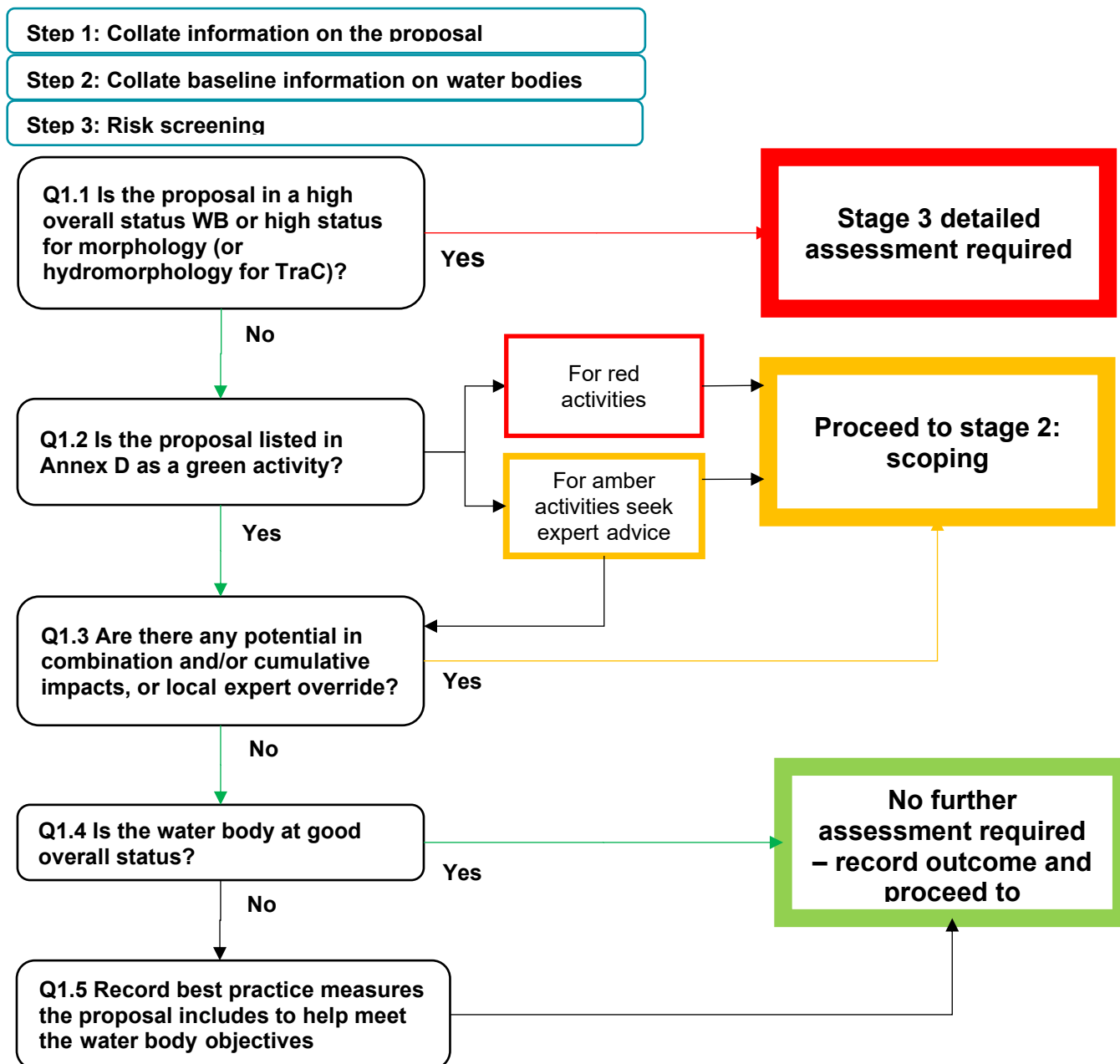
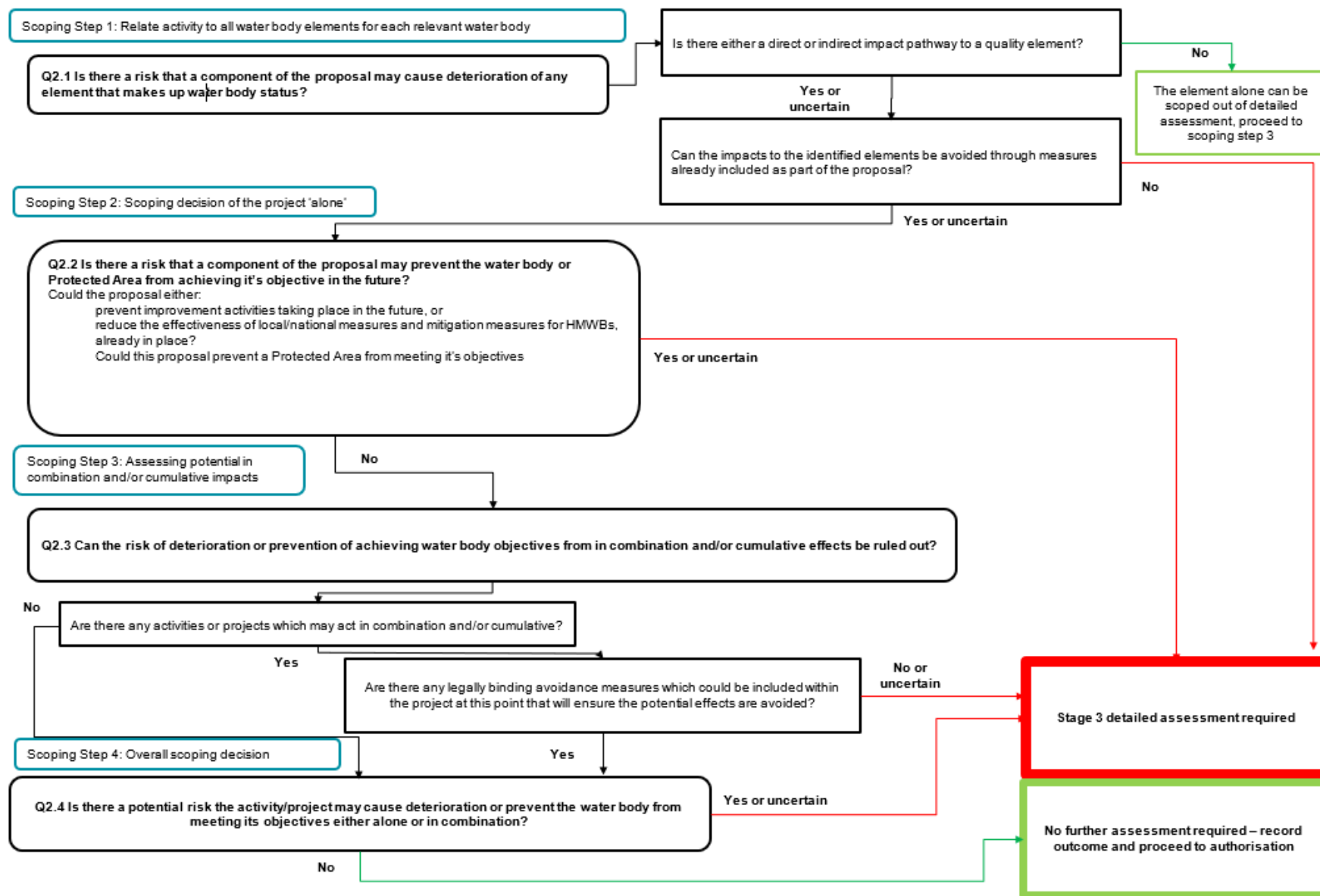


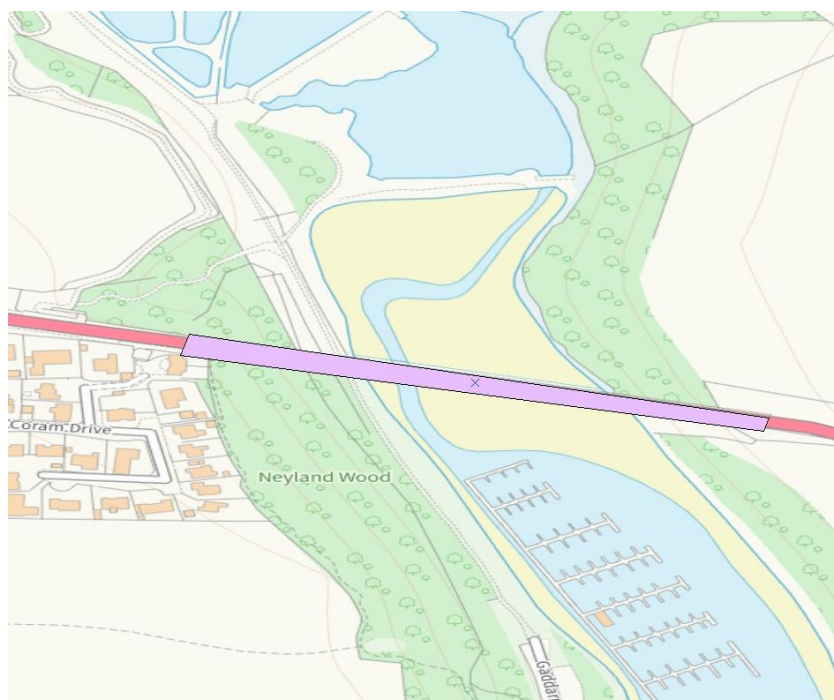
Figure 2: Stage 2 Scoping



WFD Compliance Assessment

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)	CML2534									
	Date application received	19 May 2025									
	Applicant details	Pembrokeshire County Council									
	Activity proposed	Westfield Pill Bridge Repairs The Proposed Scheme comprises bridge repairs to the Westfield Pill road bridge in Neyland, Pembroke Dock. Refurbishment works are required to the road bridge including the repair and replacement of the expansion joints, and the repair and replacement of the parapet. This will include the removal of the existing expansion joints and parapet through localised concrete break outs. The existing bridge deck surface will be planed and the arisings and debris removed from Site. The expansion joints will be replaced like-for-like. The bridge deck, following the completion of the works, will be re-surfaced and re-waterproofed. All works will be undertaken from the bridge deck, without the need for any vegetation clearance. Works to the expansion joints will be undertaken at night under a full road closure. Works to the parapet and resurfacing will be undertaken during daytime shifts using road closures.									
	Relevant legislation	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									
	List other permissions that may be required where known	N/A									
	Location (include map where appropriate)	Westfield Pill Bridge <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>51.716444</td> <td>-4.9454597</td> </tr> <tr> <td>51.716308</td> <td>-4.9455233</td> </tr> <tr> <td>51.715883</td> <td>-4.9412967</td> </tr> <tr> <td>51.715737</td> <td>-4.9413741</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Latitude	Longitude	51.716444	-4.9454597	51.716308	-4.9455233	51.715883	-4.9412967	51.715737
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Application documents

Include: Project purpose and background, site map, scaled plan, site photographs and working method statement.

CML2534 - eng-marine-works-licence-application - Westfield Pill Bridge NRW Band 2 - 16 May 2025

CML2534 - PE17_001-ATK-SBR-SWMWRCES-DR-CB-000010 1

CML2534 - PE17_001-ATK-SBR-SWMWRCES-DR-CB-000011 - Expansion joint details

CML2534 - A477 WFD Technical Note - 100325 - for issue to NRW

CML2534 PCC Method Statement information - 16 June 2025

CML2534 - PE17_001-ATK-SBR-SWMWRCES-PT-CB-000001 - CG300 Structures Technical Approval Proforma

CML2534 - PE17_001-ATK-SBR-SWMWRCES-PT-CB-000002 - CD377 Screening & Assessment, Westfield Pill Bridge

CML2534 - Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report_WestfieldPill_ForIssue

CML2534 - Westfield Pill Bridge refurbishment - Welsh National Marine Plan assessment, March 2025

CML2534 WestfieldPill_HRA_Dec2024Update_ForIssue (002)

CML2534 Updated Coordinates

Environmental Statement

N/A

List ongoing maintenance requirements.

All structures will

N/A

	require maintenance	
	Timing of works	Works are expected to commence in September for a duration of 3 months.
	Pre-application correspondence	The applicant had correspondence with the marine licensing team regarding marine licence application CML2525 that was eventually returned.
	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	The works are located within the Milford Haven Inner waterbody and are hydrologically linked to the Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit waterbody.
	NRW team responsible for drafting this WFD Compliance Assessment report, and name of lead officer	Jack Thompson – Marine Licensing Team
	Date of assessment	03 June 2025

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

Date of classification information: 2021 WFD classification

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
GB531006114100	Milford Haven Inner	Transitional	Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers TraC	No	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Not high	Proposal is: • in the water body
GB110061031260	Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit	River	Cleddau and Pembrokeshire Coastal Rivers	No	Moderate	Moderate	High	Not high	Proposal is: Hydrologically linked to the water body

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

Milford Haven Outer – This waterbody is located approximately 4.5km away from the works. Given the nature and scale of the works, it's unlikely that there will be any impact on this waterbody.

Cleddau and Pembrokeshire – This groundwater body is located adjacent to the works site however, all works will be carried out on the bridge, and given their localised nature, no impacts are expected.

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?	N/A	No – go to Q1.2
Q1.2	Is the activity listed in Annex D as a green activity? Complete new row for each activity	Bridge repairs	No – complete scoping assessment for each water body
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 For example, a biosecurity plan to ensure the project/activity doesn't introduce or spread Invasive Non-Native Species.	

*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

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 River			
Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River Water body ID: GB110061031260			
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)
Rivers and Lake 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 to flows, for example, changes to wetted width or depth profile	N/A – no impact pathway	N/A	N/A

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
Water body ID: GB110061031260

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)
- abstraction of water (changes to quality and dynamics of water flow) - changes the physical form including structure and substrate of the river/lake bed or connection to groundwater - or alter the process of sediment transport (erosion, deposition or transfer)			
Is the proposal in a HMWB?	No		

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) - temperature - oxygen levels - nutrients: total phosphorus concentration (Lakes); soluble reactive phosphorus concentration (Rivers). - microbial patterns - salinity/conductivity - acidification status	Direct	A risk exists for pollution given the potential for spillage of contaminants or waste/debris to enter the waterbody. This can adversely affect water quality.	The applicant has stated that works will take place with strict adherence to the GPPs and CIRIA guidance on the control of water pollution from construction sites. These detail good practice advice for undertaking works that have the potential to cause water pollution and will be detailed in a management plan that will be provided to the team working on Site, prior to the commencement of work. Mobile plant refuelling will be carried out in accordance with the approved procedures and done away from
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Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
Water body ID: GB110061031260

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)
			watercourses and drainage routes from the bridge. The Site Supervisor and Main Contractor's Management and Environmental Team will be notified immediately of any spills. Plant leakage is to be cleaned up immediately using spill kits, which will be maintained in all site vehicles. Absorbent mats will be placed under generators to ensure any leaks of liquid are contained. All used spill kits will be disposed of in spill kit bins in the Main Contractor's compound, in line with COSHH requirements. Dust extraction attachment for the core driller is to be utilised during drilling operations in order to minimise the risk of water pollution caused by concrete dust and small pieces of concrete debris. Dust suppression for all construction works is to be implemented through the application of water during periods of dry weather. The quantity of water applied is to be carefully managed to prevent excess water from entering a watercourse.

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
Water body ID: GB110061031260

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)
			Temporary dust barriers will be utilised, if required, during carriageway planning works to provide increased dust and construction debris containment. All waste materials are to be disposed of using the correct skips in line with the relevant Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment and the site rules. No waste materials are to be allowed to enter water courses. A dam will be installed on the bridge, behind the drilling position, and extra care will be taken when grouting. Any leaks will be highlighted, and instant corrective action will be taken to stop any grout from reaching the watercourse below Machinery will be stored in an agreed site compound, outside the boundary of any designated site. Biodegradable fluid will be used in plant where possible. Appropriate interception measures will be used during any refuelling or plant maintenance

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
Water body ID: GB110061031260

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)
			Standard pollution prevention measures will also be added to the licence such as the use of bunded storage facilities and reporting of pollution incidents to the Licensing Authority. The following conditions will also be added to the licence regarding the use of concrete: <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste concrete slurry or wash water from the use of concrete or cement are discharged into the marine environment. Concrete and cement mixing and washing areas should be contained and sited at least 10 metres from any watercourse or surface water drain to minimise the risk of runoff entering a watercourse.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that if concrete is to be sprayed in the vicinity of the marine environment, suitable pollution prevention measures are taken to prevent rebounded or windblown concrete from entering the water environment.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure materials used are suitable for use in the marine environment and works should be</i>

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
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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)
			<i>timed to ensure maximum concrete cure time.</i>
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	A risk exists for pollution given the potential for spillage of contaminants or waste/debris to enter the waterbody. This can adversely affect water quality.	The applicant has stated that works will take place with strict adherence to the GPPs and CIRIA guidance on the control of water pollution from construction sites. These detail good practice advice for undertaking works that have the potential to cause water pollution and will be detailed in a management plan that will be provided to the team working on Site, prior to the commencement of work. Mobile plant refuelling will be carried out in accordance with the approved procedures and done away from watercourses and drainage routes from the bridge. The Site Supervisor and Main Contractor's Management and Environmental Team will be notified immediately of any spills. Plant leakage is to be cleaned up immediately using spill kits, which will be maintained in all site vehicles.
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.			

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
Water body ID: GB110061031260

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)
			Absorbent mats will be placed under generators to ensure any leaks of liquid are contained. All used spill kits will be disposed of in spill kit bins in the Main Contractor's compound, in line with COSHH requirements. Dust extraction attachment for the core driller is to be utilised during drilling operations in order to minimise the risk of water pollution caused by concrete dust and small pieces of concrete debris. Dust suppression for all construction works is to be implemented through the application of water during periods of dry weather. The quantity of water applied is to be carefully managed to prevent excess water from entering a watercourse. Temporary dust barriers will be utilised, if required, during carriageway planning works to provide increased dust and construction debris containment. All waste materials are to be disposed of using the correct skips in line with the relevant Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment and the site rules. No waste

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
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			materials are to be allowed to enter water courses. A dam will be installed on the bridge, behind the drilling position, and extra care will be taken when grouting. Any leaks will be highlighted, and instant corrective action will be taken to stop any grout from reaching the watercourse below Machinery will be stored in an agreed site compound, outside the boundary of any designated site. Biodegradable fluid will be used in plant where possible. Appropriate interception measures will be used during any refuelling or plant maintenance Standard pollution prevention measures will also be added to the licence such as the use of bunded storage facilities and reporting of pollution incidents to the Licensing Authority. The following conditions will also be added to the licence regarding the use of concrete: <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste concrete slurry or wash water from</i>

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
Water body ID: GB110061031260

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)
			<i>the use of concrete or cement are discharged into the marine environment. Concrete and cement mixing and washing areas should be contained and sited at least 10 metres from any watercourse or surface water drain to minimise the risk of runoff entering a watercourse.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that if concrete is to be sprayed in the vicinity of the marine environment, suitable pollution prevention measures are taken to prevent rebounded or windblown concrete from entering the water environment.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure materials used are suitable for use in the marine environment and works should be timed to ensure maximum concrete cure time.</i>

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
Water body ID: GB110061031260

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)
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Biology

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.

Identify if the activity or project could impact on the abundance or composition of the biological elements listed below:

- Benthic invertebrates
- Fish
- Phytoplankton
- Macrophytes and phytobenthos

Could the proposal lead to:

changes to the composition and abundance of aquatic flora	Direct	A risk exists for pollution given the potential for spillage of contaminants or waste/debris to enter the waterbody. This can adversely affect water quality.	The applicant has stated that works will take place with strict adherence to the GPPs and CIRIA guidance on the control of water pollution from construction sites. These detail good practice advice for undertaking works that have the potential to cause water pollution and will be detailed in a management plan that will be provided to the team working on Site, prior to the commencement of work. Mobile plant refuelling will be carried out in accordance with the approved procedures and done away from watercourses and drainage routes from the bridge. The Site Supervisor and Main Contractor's Management and Environmental Team will be notified immediately of any spills. Plant leakage is
changes to the composition and abundance of benthic invertebrate fauna			

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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)
			to be cleaned up immediately using spill kits, which will be maintained in all site vehicles. Absorbent mats will be placed under generators to ensure any leaks of liquid are contained. All used spill kits will be disposed of in spill kit bins in the Main Contractor's compound, in line with COSHH requirements. Dust extraction attachment for the core driller is to be utilised during drilling operations in order to minimise the risk of water pollution caused by concrete dust and small pieces of concrete debris. Dust suppression for all construction works is to be implemented through the application of water during periods of dry weather. The quantity of water applied is to be carefully managed to prevent excess water from entering a watercourse. Temporary dust barriers will be utilised, if required, during carriageway planning works to provide increased dust and construction debris containment.

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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)
			All waste materials are to be disposed of using the correct skips in line with the relevant Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment and the site rules. No waste materials are to be allowed to enter water courses. A dam will be installed on the bridge, behind the drilling position, and extra care will be taken when grouting. Any leaks will be highlighted, and instant corrective action will be taken to stop any grout from reaching the watercourse below Machinery will be stored in an agreed site compound, outside the boundary of any designated site. Biodegradable fluid will be used in plant where possible. Appropriate interception measures will be used during any refuelling or plant maintenance Standard pollution prevention measures will also be added to the licence such as the use of bunded storage facilities and reporting of pollution incidents to the Licensing Authority.

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
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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)
			The following conditions will also be added to the licence regarding the use of concrete: <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste concrete slurry or wash water from the use of concrete or cement are discharged into the marine environment. Concrete and cement mixing and washing areas should be contained and sited at least 10 metres from any watercourse or surface water drain to minimise the risk of runoff entering a watercourse.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that if concrete is to be sprayed in the vicinity of the marine environment, suitable pollution prevention measures are taken to prevent rebounded or windblown concrete from entering the water environment.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure materials used are suitable for use in the marine environment and works should be timed to ensure maximum concrete cure time.</i>
Fish fauna: could the proposal lead to:			
changes to the composition, abundance and age structure of fish fauna	Direct	A risk of pollution exists given the potential for spillage of contaminants or waste/debris to enter the waterbody.	The applicant has stated that works will take place with strict adherence to the GPPs and CIRIA guidance on the control

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
Water body ID: GB110061031260

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)
- 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		Light spill as a result of overnight working may result in disturbance.	of water pollution from construction sites. These detail good practice advice for undertaking works that have the potential to cause water pollution and will be detailed in a management plan that will be provided to the team working on Site, prior to the commencement of work. Mobile plant refuelling will be carried out in accordance with the approved procedures and done away from watercourses and drainage routes from the bridge. The Site Supervisor and Main Contractor's Management and Environmental Team will be notified immediately of any spills. Plant leakage is to be cleaned up immediately using spill kits, which will be maintained in all site vehicles. Absorbent mats will be placed under generators to ensure any leaks of liquid are contained. All used spill kits will be disposed of in spill kit bins in the Main Contractor's compound, in line with COSHH requirements. Dust extraction attachment for the core driller is to be utilised during drilling

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
Water body ID: GB110061031260

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)
			operations in order to minimise the risk of water pollution caused by concrete dust and small pieces of concrete debris. Dust suppression for all construction works is to be implemented through the application of water during periods of dry weather. The quantity of water applied is to be carefully managed to prevent excess water from entering a watercourse. Temporary dust barriers will be utilised, if required, during carriageway planning works to provide increased dust and construction debris containment. All waste materials are to be disposed of using the correct skips in line with the relevant Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment and the site rules. No waste materials are to be allowed to enter water courses. A dam will be installed on the bridge, behind the drilling position, and extra care will be taken when grouting. Any leaks will be highlighted, and instant corrective action will be taken to stop any grout from reaching the

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
Water body ID: GB110061031260

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)
			watercourse below Machinery will be stored in an agreed site compound, outside the boundary of any designated site. Biodegradable fluid will be used in plant where possible. Appropriate interception measures will be used during any refuelling or plant maintenance Standard pollution prevention measures will also be added to the licence such as the use of bunded storage facilities and reporting of pollution incidents to the Licensing Authority. The following conditions will also be added to the licence regarding the use of concrete: <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste concrete slurry or wash water from the use of concrete or cement are discharged into the marine environment. Concrete and cement mixing and washing areas should be contained and sited at least 10 metres from any watercourse or surface water drain to minimise the risk of runoff entering a watercourse.</i>

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
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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)
			<i>The Licence Holder must ensure that if concrete is to be sprayed in the vicinity of the marine environment, suitable pollution prevention measures are taken to prevent rebounded or windblown concrete from entering the water environment.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure materials used are suitable for use in the marine environment and works should be timed to ensure maximum concrete cure time.</i> An appropriately qualified and experienced Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be employed throughout the works to advise on ecological constraints. The ECoW will give a site induction to all site operatives, indicating the ecological sensitivities of the site. To prevent light spill during night time working, the following measures will be implemented: • For any work that does take place in hours of darkness, lighting will be limited and directional. • Hoods will be used to focus necessary illumination onto the carriageway, within

Scoping table for River

Water body name: Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit River
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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)
			the confines of the bridge, and avoid any spill beyond that.

Scoping table for Transitional and Coastal water bodies

Water body name: Milford Haven Inner
Water body ID: GB531006114100

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. <i>Could the proposal lead to changes in:</i>			
morphological conditions, for example depth variation, the seabed and intertidal zone structure	N/A – no impact pathway	N/A	N/A

Scoping table for Transitional and Coastal water bodies

Water body name: Milford Haven Inner

Water body ID: GB531006114100

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 - freshwater flow - wave exposure			
Is the proposal in a HMWB?	No		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:			
- water clarity (turbidity or suspended particulate matter concentration) - thermal conditions (including shading) - oxygen levels – dissolved oxygen conditions - nutrients - dissolved inorganic nitrogen - microbial patterns - salinity/conductivity - is in a water body with a phytoplankton or opportunistic macroalgae status of moderate, poor or bad - is in a water body with a history of harmful algae (where there is an existing designation for the area, information should be available;	Direct	A risk exists for pollution given the potential for spillage of contaminants or waste/debris to enter the waterbody. This can adversely affect water quality.	The applicant has stated that works will take place with strict adherence to the GPPs and CIRIA guidance on the control of water pollution from construction sites. These detail good practice advice for undertaking works that have the potential to cause water pollution and will be detailed in a management plan that will be provided to the team working on Site, prior to the commencement of work. Mobile plant refuelling will be carried out in accordance with the approved procedures and done away from watercourses and drainage routes from the bridge. The Site Supervisor and Main Contractor's Management and Environmental Team will be notified immediately of any spills. Plant leakage is

Scoping table for Transitional and Coastal water bodies

Water body name: Milford Haven Inner

Water body ID: GB531006114100

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)
however, local water quality officers will be able to help).			to be cleaned up immediately using spill kits, which will be maintained in all site vehicles. Absorbent mats will be placed under generators to ensure any leaks of liquid are contained. All used spill kits will be disposed of in spill kit bins in the Main Contractor's compound, in line with COSHH requirements. Dust extraction attachment for the core driller is to be utilised during drilling operations in order to minimise the risk of water pollution caused by concrete dust and small pieces of concrete debris. Dust suppression for all construction works is to be implemented through the application of water during periods of dry weather. The quantity of water applied is to be carefully managed to prevent excess water from entering a watercourse. Temporary dust barriers will be utilised, if required, during carriageway planning works to provide increased dust and construction debris containment. All waste materials are to be disposed of using the correct skips in line with the

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Water body name: Milford Haven Inner

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			relevant Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment and the site rules. No waste materials are to be allowed to enter water courses. A dam will be installed on the bridge, behind the drilling position, and extra care will be taken when grouting. Any leaks will be highlighted, and instant corrective action will be taken to stop any grout from reaching the watercourse below Machinery will be stored in an agreed site compound, outside the boundary of any designated site. Biodegradable fluid will be used in plant where possible. Appropriate interception measures will be used during any refuelling or plant maintenance Standard pollution prevention measures will also be added to the licence such as the use of bunded storage facilities and reporting of pollution incidents to the Licensing Authority. The following conditions will also be added to the licence regarding the use of concrete:

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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)
			<i>The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste concrete slurry or wash water from the use of concrete or cement are discharged into the marine environment. Concrete and cement mixing and washing areas should be contained and sited at least 10 metres from any watercourse or surface water drain to minimise the risk of runoff entering a watercourse.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that if concrete is to be sprayed in the vicinity of the marine environment, suitable pollution prevention measures are taken to prevent rebounded or windblown concrete from entering the water environment.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure materials used are suitable for use in the marine environment and works should be timed to ensure maximum concrete cure time.</i>
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	A risk exists for pollution given the potential for spillage of contaminants or waste/debris to enter the waterbody. This can adversely affect water quality.	The applicant has stated that works will take place with strict adherence to the GPPs and CIRIA guidance on the control of water pollution from construction sites. These detail good practice advice for undertaking works that have the potential
activity disturbs sediment with contaminants (for estuarine and coastal above Cefas Action Level 1).			

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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.			to cause water pollution and will be detailed in a management plan that will be provided to the team working on Site, prior to the commencement of work. Mobile plant refuelling will be carried out in accordance with the approved procedures and done away from watercourses and drainage routes from the bridge. The Site Supervisor and Main Contractor's Management and Environmental Team will be notified immediately of any spills. Plant leakage is to be cleaned up immediately using spill kits, which will be maintained in all site vehicles. Absorbent mats will be placed under generators to ensure any leaks of liquid are contained. All used spill kits will be disposed of in spill kit bins in the Main Contractor's compound, in line with COSHH requirements. Dust extraction attachment for the core driller is to be utilised during drilling operations in order to minimise the risk of water pollution caused by concrete dust and small pieces of concrete debris.

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Water body ID: GB531006114100

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)
			Dust suppression for all construction works is to be implemented through the application of water during periods of dry weather. The quantity of water applied is to be carefully managed to prevent excess water from entering a watercourse. Temporary dust barriers will be utilised, if required, during carriageway planning works to provide increased dust and construction debris containment. All waste materials are to be disposed of using the correct skips in line with the relevant Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment and the site rules. No waste materials are to be allowed to enter water courses. A dam will be installed on the bridge, behind the drilling position, and extra care will be taken when grouting. Any leaks will be highlighted, and instant corrective action will be taken to stop any grout from reaching the watercourse below Machinery will be stored in an agreed site compound, outside the boundary of any designated site. Biodegradable fluid will

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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)
			be used in plant where possible. Appropriate interception measures will be used during any refuelling or plant maintenance Standard pollution prevention measures will also be added to the licence such as the use of bunded storage facilities and reporting of pollution incidents to the Licensing Authority. The following conditions will also be added to the licence regarding the use of concrete: <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste concrete slurry or wash water from the use of concrete or cement are discharged into the marine environment. Concrete and cement mixing and washing areas should be contained and sited at least 10 metres from any watercourse or surface water drain to minimise the risk of runoff entering a watercourse.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that if concrete is to be sprayed in the vicinity of the marine environment, suitable pollution prevention measures are taken to prevent rebounded or windblown concrete from entering the water environment.</i>

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Water body ID: GB531006114100

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)
			<i>The Licence Holder must ensure materials used are suitable for use in the marine environment and works should be timed to ensure maximum concrete cure time.</i>
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	Direct	A risk exists for pollution given the potential for spillage of contaminants or waste/debris to enter the waterbody. This can adversely affect water quality.	The applicant has stated that works will take place with strict adherence to the GPPs and CIRIA guidance on the control of water pollution from construction sites. These detail good practice advice for undertaking works that have the potential to cause water pollution and will be detailed in a management plan that will be provided to the team working on Site, prior to the commencement of work. Mobile plant refuelling will be carried out in accordance with the approved procedures and done away from watercourses and drainage routes from the bridge.
• changes to the composition and abundance of benthic invertebrate fauna			

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			The Site Supervisor and Main Contractor's Management and Environmental Team will be notified immediately of any spills. Plant leakage is to be cleaned up immediately using spill kits, which will be maintained in all site vehicles. Absorbent mats will be placed under generators to ensure any leaks of liquid are contained. All used spill kits will be disposed of in spill kit bins in the Main Contractor's compound, in line with COSHH requirements. Dust extraction attachment for the core driller is to be utilised during drilling operations in order to minimise the risk of water pollution caused by concrete dust and small pieces of concrete debris. Dust suppression for all construction works is to be implemented through the application of water during periods of dry weather. The quantity of water applied is to be carefully managed to prevent excess water from entering a watercourse. Temporary dust barriers will be utilised, if required, during carriageway planning

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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)
			works to provide increased dust and construction debris containment. All waste materials are to be disposed of using the correct skips in line with the relevant Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment and the site rules. No waste materials are to be allowed to enter water courses. A dam will be installed on the bridge, behind the drilling position, and extra care will be taken when grouting. Any leaks will be highlighted, and instant corrective action will be taken to stop any grout from reaching the watercourse below Machinery will be stored in an agreed site compound, outside the boundary of any designated site. Biodegradable fluid will be used in plant where possible. Appropriate interception measures will be used during any refuelling or plant maintenance Standard pollution prevention measures will also be added to the licence such as the use of bunded storage facilities and reporting of pollution incidents to the Licensing Authority.

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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)
			The following conditions will also be added to the licence regarding the use of concrete: <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste concrete slurry or wash water from the use of concrete or cement are discharged into the marine environment. Concrete and cement mixing and washing areas should be contained and sited at least 10 metres from any watercourse or surface water drain to minimise the risk of runoff entering a watercourse.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that if concrete is to be sprayed in the vicinity of the marine environment, suitable pollution prevention measures are taken to prevent rebounded or windblown concrete from entering the water environment.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure materials used are suitable for use in the marine environment and works should be timed to ensure maximum concrete cure time.</i>
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:			
• 0.5km ² or larger	N/A		

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Water body name: Milford Haven Inner

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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 the water body's area	N/A		
Within 500m of any higher sensitivity habitat (see table below)	Yes	A risk exists for pollution, given the potential for spillage of contaminants or waste/debris to enter the waterbody. This can adversely affect water quality.	The applicant has stated that works will take place with strict adherence to the GPPs and CIRIA guidance on the control of water pollution from construction sites. These detail good practice advice for undertaking works that have the potential to cause water pollution and will be detailed in a management plan that will be provided to the team working on Site, prior to the commencement of work. Mobile plant refuelling will be carried out in accordance with the approved procedures and done away from watercourses and drainage routes from the bridge. The Site Supervisor and Main Contractor's Management and Environmental Team will be notified immediately of any spills. Plant leakage is to be cleaned up immediately using spill kits, which will be maintained in all site vehicles. Absorbent mats will be placed under generators to ensure any leaks of liquid are contained. All used spill kits will be disposed of in spill kit bins in the Main Contractor's compound, in line with COSHH requirements.

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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)
			Dust extraction attachment for the core driller is to be utilised during drilling operations in order to minimise the risk of water pollution caused by concrete dust and small pieces of concrete debris. Dust suppression for all construction works is to be implemented through the application of water during periods of dry weather. The quantity of water applied is to be carefully managed to prevent excess water from entering a watercourse. Temporary dust barriers will be utilised, if required, during carriageway planning works to provide increased dust and construction debris containment. All waste materials are to be disposed of using the correct skips in line with the relevant Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment and the site rules. No waste materials are to be allowed to enter water courses. A dam will be installed on the bridge, behind the drilling position, and extra care will be taken when grouting. Any leaks will be highlighted, and instant corrective

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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)
			action will be taken to stop any grout from reaching the watercourse below Machinery will be stored in an agreed site compound, outside the boundary of any designated site. Biodegradable fluid will be used in plant where possible. Appropriate interception measures will be used during any refuelling or plant maintenance Standard pollution prevention measures will also be added to the licence such as the use of bunded storage facilities and reporting of pollution incidents to the Licensing Authority. The following conditions will also be added to the licence regarding the use of concrete: <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste concrete slurry or wash water from the use of concrete or cement are discharged into the marine environment. Concrete and cement mixing and washing areas should be contained and sited at least 10 metres from any watercourse or surface water drain to minimise the risk of runoff entering a watercourse.</i>

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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)
			<i>The Licence Holder must ensure that if concrete is to be sprayed in the vicinity of the marine environment, suitable pollution prevention measures are taken to prevent rebounded or windblown concrete from entering the water environment.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure materials used are suitable for use in the marine environment and works should be timed to ensure maximum concrete cure time.</i>
1% or more of any lower sensitivity habitat (see table below)	N/A		
Fish fauna (Transitional water bodies only): could the proposal lead to:			
- 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 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	Direct	A risk of pollution exists given the potential for spillage of contaminants or waste/debris to enter the waterbody. Light spill as a result of overnight working may result in disturbance.	The applicant has stated that works will take place with strict adherence to the GPPs and CIRIA guidance on the control of water pollution from construction sites. These detail good practice advice for undertaking works that have the potential to cause water pollution and will be detailed in a management plan that will be provided to the team working on Site, prior to the commencement of work. Mobile plant refuelling will be carried out in accordance with the approved procedures and done away from watercourses and drainage routes from the bridge.

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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)
			The Site Supervisor and Main Contractor's Management and Environmental Team will be notified immediately of any spills. Plant leakage is to be cleaned up immediately using spill kits, which will be maintained in all site vehicles. Absorbent mats will be placed under generators to ensure any leaks of liquid are contained. All used spill kits will be disposed of in spill kit bins in the Main Contractor's compound, in line with COSHH requirements. Dust extraction attachment for the core driller is to be utilised during drilling operations in order to minimise the risk of water pollution caused by concrete dust and small pieces of concrete debris. Dust suppression for all construction works is to be implemented through the application of water during periods of dry weather. The quantity of water applied is to be carefully managed to prevent excess water from entering a watercourse. Temporary dust barriers will be utilised, if required, during carriageway planning

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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)
			works to provide increased dust and construction debris containment. All waste materials are to be disposed of using the correct skips in line with the relevant Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment and the site rules. No waste materials are to be allowed to enter water courses. A dam will be installed on the bridge, behind the drilling position, and extra care will be taken when grouting. Any leaks will be highlighted, and instant corrective action will be taken to stop any grout from reaching the watercourse below Machinery will be stored in an agreed site compound, outside the boundary of any designated site. Biodegradable fluid will be used in plant where possible. Appropriate interception measures will be used during any refuelling or plant maintenance Standard pollution prevention measures will also be added to the licence such as the use of bunded storage facilities and reporting of pollution incidents to the Licensing Authority.

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			The following conditions will also be added to the licence regarding the use of concrete: <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste concrete slurry or wash water from the use of concrete or cement are discharged into the marine environment. Concrete and cement mixing and washing areas should be contained and sited at least 10 metres from any watercourse or surface water drain to minimise the risk of runoff entering a watercourse.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure that if concrete is to be sprayed in the vicinity of the marine environment, suitable pollution prevention measures are taken to prevent rebounded or windblown concrete from entering the water environment.</i> <i>The Licence Holder must ensure materials used are suitable for use in the marine environment and works should be timed to ensure maximum concrete cure time.</i> An appropriately qualified and experienced Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be employed throughout the works to advise on ecological constraints.

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			The ECoW will give a site induction to all site operatives, indicating the ecological sensitivities of the site. To prevent light spill during night time working, the following measures will be implemented: • For any work that does take place in hours of darkness, lighting will be limited and directional. • Hoods will be used to focus necessary illumination onto the carriageway, within the confines of the bridge, and avoid any spill beyond that.

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
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	

Higher sensitivity habitats ²

Lower sensitivity habitats ³

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
Milford Haven Inner GB531006114100 Westfield Pill – head waters to tidal limit GB110061031260	Direct	Unwashed plant/machinery has the potential to introduce INNS.	Construction activities will be managed through on-site 'toolbox' talks and biosecurity measures to avoid the spread of INNS via plant or machinery that may have been used in other locations where INNS is an issue.

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	HRA undertaken and impacts considered. NRW A consulted.
Bathing Waters	No	
Shellfish Waters	Yes	The bridge runs across the northernmost part of the Lower Cleddau Shellfish Waters Protected area, which stops at the tidal limit. The pollution prevention measures included in the scheme, coupled with the standard conditions on the licence, will prevent any detrimental impacts.
Other Protected and Priority habitats and species.		
Nationally or locally protected areas e.g. SSSI, NNR etc	Yes	Milford Haven SSSI – NRW A consulted.
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	A HRA has been undertaken and many of the features of the included SACs are Section 7 species/habitats. Impacts upon these receptors has been considered and NRW A consulted.
Section 7 list of priority species e.g. water voles		
Ecosystem Resilience 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.	N/A	

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?	No
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

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			
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.	

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.

Conclusion of WFD Compliance Assessment & Authorisation

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 Water Framework Directive/Regulations.	
Completed by	Jack Thompson
Job title	Senior Marine Licensing Officer
Date	03 June 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

*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