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Supporting Statement, WaFD and WFD
Assessments for Proposed Works

Compiled by Dr P Tosswell, Lymington Technical Services Ltd

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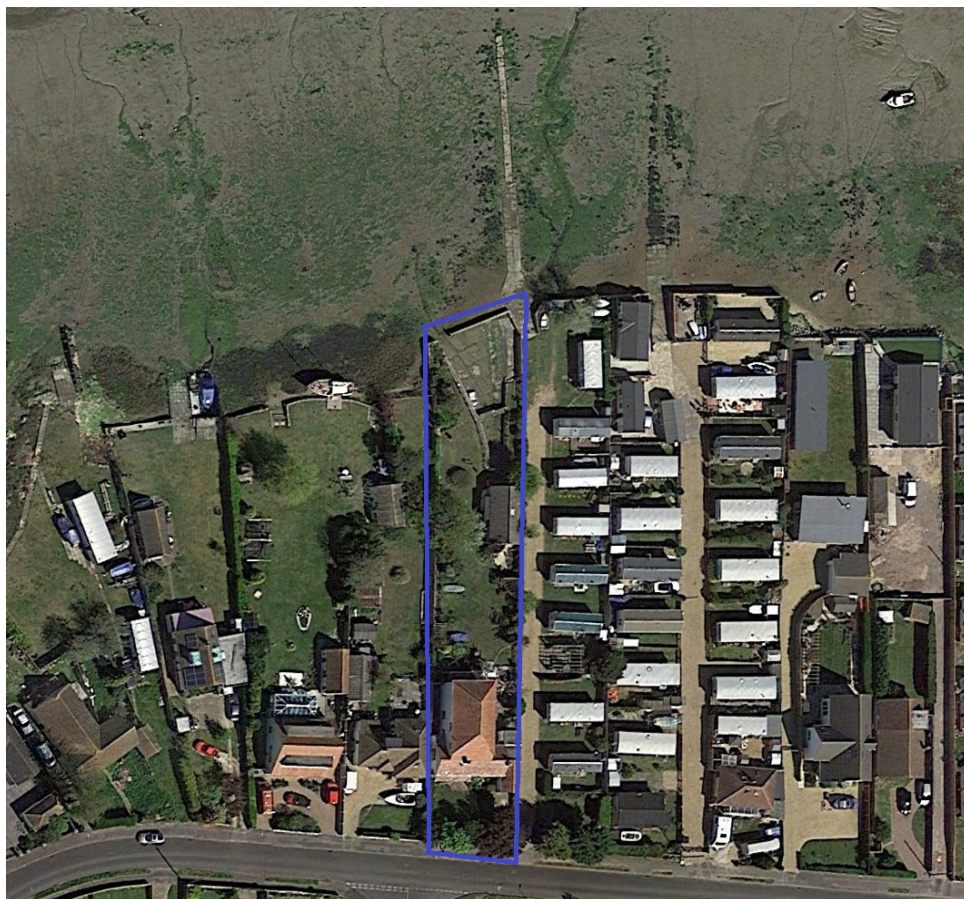
1. Introduction

This document relates to the installation of a replacement gazebo; a decked area; and repairs to the existing dock structures.

2. Site Location

The rear of the property contains an existing concrete-based dock area, with a tidal access gate. The dock has a small timber bridge in the middle. There is an existing gazebo type building at the NW end of the garden. The property includes the long slipway.

The image below shows the general site area outlined in blue:



The following image shows the relevant works areas:

Decking area in green; existing gazebo in yellow; repair areas in red.



3. Site Photos

The following photographs show the various relevant aspects of the site.



Existing gazebo



View looking north down dock. Note damaged wall on left and temporary bridge replacement.



View looking north, west half of dock. Note damaged wall on left and tidal access gate behind dinghy.



View looking north, east half of dock.

4. Proposed Works – Replacement Gazebo

The existing gazebo is in a derelict condition and no longer fit for purpose nor repairable. A new wooden gazebo is proposed in the same location. Details are shown on drawing 11013/2.

5. Proposed Works – New Decking

Details of the new decking are shown on drawing 11013/2. The decking is supported on vertical members bolted to the existing concrete dock base. The top level of the decking is set at 0.1m below the repaired finish level of the outer wall. This will prevent any visual intrusion from the water side. The decking is purely for the private use of the householder.

6. Proposed works – General Repairs

Details are shown on drawing 11013/2.

The outer dock wall is in poor condition and at risk of failure. It is proposed to repair this from the inside of the dock using suitable stone or blockwork. The top of the wall is uneven and will be finished at 2.9m AOD, which matches the existing wall height to the west of the tidal gate. This is also a similar elevation to the existing ground level. As the repairs will be on the inside face, there will be no visual change from the water.

The walls on the west side of the dock are also failing and these will be repaired using suitable stone or blockwork. The top level will match the existing levels.

The blockwork wall on the east side of the site will be raised to match the existing border fence. See image below.



The temporary timber bridge will be rebuilt with a small arch to provide better structural integrity.

7. Draft Method Statement

All materials will arrive by road.

Gazebo – the existing building will be demolished, and a new concrete foundation will be laid. The new building arrives in sections and the installer uses manual methods to assemble. Assembly is anticipated to take 2-3 days.

Wall repairs – these will be undertaken manually as per normal building methods.

Decking and new bridge – these will be constructed on site using manual labour. No machine plant is required.

8. Flood Risk Assessment

The proposed works are a fully water compatible minor development.

The actual works cannot be affected by flooding. Nor will the works themselves increase the risk of flooding.

As this is a water compatible minor development the following should be considered:

- i. Would the works have an adverse effect on the watercourse, floodplain or its flood defences?* There is no possible impact on river flow. There is no impact on the floodplain nor any flood defences.
- ii. Would the works impede access to flood defence and management facilities?* There are no such facilities in the locality and full access to the area remains.
- iii. Would the cumulative impact of the development have a significant effect on local flood storage capacity or flood flows?* No, the impact of the works is insignificant.

9. Waste Framework Directive

This section follows the guidance contained in the Guidelines on the interpretation of key provisions of Directive 2008/98/EC on waste.

The waste hierarchy sets out 5 methods of dealing with waste – Prevention, Preparing for re-use, Recycling, Other recovery, and Disposal.

Prevention

Article 3(12) WaFD defines 'prevention' as:

'Measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste that reduce:

- the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
- the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or
- the content of harmful substances in materials and products.

Whilst prevention is not technically a waste management operation it does trigger whether the material becomes waste.

The works are necessary improvements so there is no prevention option.

Apart from the existing gazebo, the works are all new and there is no waste produced.

For the existing gazebo, the components are in an unusable condition and not fit for recycling or recovery. This unavoidable waste will be disposed of by a licenced waste contractor.

10. Protected Areas

The site is not within a Marine Conservation Zone, either designated, proposed, or recommended.

The proposed works are within the following protected sites –

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – Solent Maritime (UK0030059). Whilst this SAC overlays the works area the only Annex 1 habitats of relevance is Estuaries. As this is a concrete dock area there are no other physical habitats. The proposed works can have no effect on the estuary.

Special Protection Areas (SPA) - Chichester and Langstone Harbours (UK9011011). As for the SAC, this proposal has no possible link to feeding or breeding birds.

Shellfish Waters – Chichester Harbour (Emsworth Channel). The accuracy of this boundary (MAGIC) is such that the partial overlay of the dock is an error. There is no possible impact on shellfish waters.

Coastal Sensitive Areas (Eutrophic) – Chichester Harbour (UKENCA56), Nitrate sensitivity. The nature of the existing activities and the proposed works is such that there will be no change to eutrophication.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – Chichester Harbour. This boundary covers many properties on Eastoke Avenue as well as the water area. The nature of the site (a concrete dock) is such that it is inconceivable that the proposed works can have any effect on the natural beauty of the area.

Ramsar – Chichester and Langstone Harbours (UK11013). As for shellfish above, there is no possible impact on birds.

SSSI – Chichester Harbour (1000116). As for other sites above, the accuracy of the boundary is questionable. It appears that the boundary was identified at high tide, but the concrete based dock should clearly be excluded. The designation relates specifically to intertidal habitat, there are no such habitats within the works area.

The works are nearby (within 2km) the following site:

Local Nature Reserves – Sandy Point LNR. This is approximately 700m away and separated by dense housing. The works can have no possible impact.

WFD Habitats (from MAGIC website) – higher sensitivity – saltmarsh on the intertidal areas both upstream and downstream of the works area. There is no possible physical link between the saltmarsh and the proposed works.

WFD Habitats (from MAGIC website) – lower sensitivity – intertidal soft sediment indicated in the works area. However, this is impossible as this is a concrete based dock. The accuracy of this data is questionable at the scale of these works.

11. Background to Water Framework Directive Assessment

The purpose of a Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment is to determine whether the proposed works will compromise the attainment of a WFD objective or result in the deterioration of the current ecological status of the relevant waterbodies.

This procedure only applies to the works within the dock area - repairs and decking installation.

The process consists of 3 stages –

Stage 1 – The Screening Stage

This stage is used to identify activities which need to be considered further (i.e. excludes those which do not require further assessment).

Stage 2 – The Scoping Stage

This stage identifies the potential risks to the following receptors:

- Hydromorphology
- Biology – habitats
- Biology – fish
- Water quality
- Protected areas

Stage 3 – Impact Assessment

This stage examines whether the activity will have a significant non-temporary effect on each receptor.

12. WFD Assessment

The assessment uses the online EA tables which are reproduced in the following pages.

The Catchment Data Explorer provides data updated 03:08:23.

Activity	Description, notes or more information
Applicant name	<i>Chris Hutton & Monique Van Meurs</i>
Application reference number (where applicable)	<i>n/a</i>
Name of activity	<i>Quay wall repairs and installation of decking.</i>
Brief description of activity	<i>Quay wall repairs and installation of decking.</i>
Location of activity (central point XY coordinates or national grid reference)	<i>473970, 98695</i>
Footprint of activity (ha)	<i>0.0085 ha</i>
Timings of activity (including start and finish dates)	<i>Dependent upon relevant consents.</i>
Extent of activity (for example size, scale frequency, expected volumes of output or discharge)	<i>Anticipated to take 3 weeks spread over suitable tides.</i>
Use or release of chemicals (state which ones)	<i>No</i>

Water body ¹	Description, notes or more information
WFD water body name	<i>Chichester Harbour</i>
Water body ID	<i>GB580705210000</i>
River basin district name	<i>South East</i>
Water body type (estuarine or coastal)	<i>Transitional Water (Estuarine in summary table)</i>
Water body total area (ha)	<i>3031.685</i>
Ecological status (2022)	<i>Moderate</i>
Chemical status (2019)	<i>Fail (2022 does not require assessment)</i>
Target water body status and deadline	<i>Ecological good by 2027, Chemical good by 2063</i>
Hydromorphology status of water body (2015)	<i>Supports good</i>

Heavily modified water body and for what use	<i>Yes – coastal, navigation ports and harbours</i>
Higher sensitivity habitats present	<i>Yes, but no possible impact</i>
Lower sensitivity habitats present	<i>Yes, but no possible impact</i>
Phytoplankton status	<i>High from summary table</i>
History of harmful algae	<i>No</i>
WFD protected areas within 2km	<i>Yes, but no possible impact</i>

Specific risk to receptors -

Section 1: Hydromorphology

Consider if your activity:	Yes	No	Hydromorphology risk issue(s)
Could impact on the hydromorphology (for example morphology or tidal patterns) of a water body at high status	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	No
Could significantly impact the hydromorphology of any water body	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	No
Is in a water body that is heavily modified for the same use as your activity	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	Yes

Section 2: Biology

Habitats

Higher sensitivity habitats ²	Lower sensitivity habitats ³
~~chalk reef~~	~~cobbles, gravel and shingle~~
~~clam, cockle and oyster beds~~	intertidal soft sediments like sand and mud
~~intertidal seagrass~~	~~rocky shore~~
~~maerl~~	~~subtidal boulder fields~~
~~mussel beds, including blue and horse mussel~~	~~subtidal rocky reef~~
~~polychaete reef~~	~~subtidal soft sediments like sand and mud~~
saltmarsh	
subtidal kelp beds	
subtidal seagrass	

² Higher sensitivity habitats have a low resistance to, and recovery rate, from human pressures.

³ Lower sensitivity habitats have a medium to high resistance to, and recovery rate from, human pressures.

Consider if the footprint ⁴ of your activity is:	Yes	No	Biology habitats risk issue(s)
0.5km ² or larger	Yes to one or more – requires impact assessment	No to all – impact assessment not required	No
1% or more of the water body's area			No
Within 500m of any higher sensitivity habitat			Yes
1% or more of any lower sensitivity habitat			No

⁴ Note that a footprint may also be a temperature or sediment plume. For dredging activity, a footprint is 1.5 times the dredge area.

Fish

Consider if your activity:	Yes	No	Biology fish risk issue(s)
Is in an estuary and could affect fish in the estuary, outside the estuary but could delay or prevent fish entering it or could affect fish migrating through the estuary	Continue with questions	Go to next section	No
Could impact on normal fish behaviour like movement, migration or spawning (for example creating a physical barrier, noise, chemical change or a change in depth or flow)	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	No
Could cause entrainment or impingement of fish	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	No

Section 3: Water quality

Consider if your activity:	Yes	No	Water quality risk issue(s)
Could affect water clarity, temperature, salinity, oxygen levels, nutrients or microbial patterns continuously for	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	No.

longer than a spring neap tidal cycle (about 14 days)			
Is in a water body with a phytoplankton status of moderate, poor or bad	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	No
Is in a water body with a history of harmful algae	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	No

If your activity uses or releases chemicals (for example through sediment disturbance or building works) consider if:	Yes	No	Water quality risk issue(s)
The chemicals are on the Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) list	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	No
It disturbs sediment with contaminants above Cefas Action Level 1	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	No

If your activity has a mixing zone (like a discharge pipeline or outfall) consider if:	Yes	No	Water quality risk issue(s)
The chemicals released are on the Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) list	Requires impact assessment ⁵	Impact assessment not required	No

⁵ Carry out your impact assessment using the Environment Agency's surface water pollution risk assessment guidance, part of Environmental Permitting Regulations guidance.

Section 4: WFD protected areas

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

- special areas of conservation (SAC)
- special protection areas (SPA)
- shellfish waters
- bathing waters
- nutrient sensitive areas

Use Magic maps to find information on the location of protected areas in your water body (and adjacent water bodies) within 2km of your activity.

Consider if your activity is:	Yes	No	Protected areas risk issue(s)
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Within 2km of any WFD protected area ⁶	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	Yes
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⁶ Note that a regulator can extend the 2km boundary if your activity has an especially high environmental risk.

Section 5: Invasive non-native species (INNS)

Risks of introducing or spreading INNS include:

- materials or equipment that have come from, had use in or travelled through other water bodies
- activities that help spread existing INNS, either within the immediate water body or other water bodies

Consider if your activity could:	Yes	No	INNS risk issue(s)
Introduce or spread INNS	Requires impact assessment	Impact assessment not required	<i>No. All materials by road.</i>

Summary

Receptor	Potential risk to receptor?	Note the risk issue(s) for impact assessment
Hydromorphology	<i>Yes</i>	<i>HMWB for same use</i>
Biology: habitats	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Saltmarsh and intertidal sediments</i>
Biology: fish	<i>No</i>	
Water quality	<i>No</i>	
Protected areas	<i>Yes</i>	<i>SAC, SPA, Shellfish water, Coastal sensitive</i>
Invasive non-native species	<i>No</i>	

13. WFD Impact Assessment & Mitigation

The assessment has identified potential risks to the following:

Hydromorphology –

The works are improvements to an existing facility. Whilst the use is as the HMWB classifications (ports and harbours) there is no change. There can therefore be no negative impact or risk.

Biology: habitats –

Saltmarsh on the intertidal areas both upstream and downstream of the works area. These areas are physically separated from the works, which are all within the existing dock area. There is no possible physical link between the saltmarsh and the proposed works.

Intertidal sediments are all outside the dock area. The works are all within the dock area and there can be no negative impact.

Protected areas -

SAC - Whilst this SAC overlays the works area the only Annex 1 habitats of relevance is Estuaries. As this is a concrete dock area there are no other physical habitats. The proposed works can have no effect on the estuary.

SPA - As for the SAC, this area has no possible link to feeding or breeding birds.

Shellfish Water - The accuracy of this boundary (MAGIC) is such that the partial overlay of the dock is an error. There is no possible impact on shellfish waters.

Coastal Sensitive - The nature of the existing activities and the proposed works is such that there will be no change to eutrophication.

Summary

By following EA guidance, it is concluded that the proposal will not have a negative impact on the water body.