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# Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Dee Flood Risk Management Plan

Natural Resources Wales Environmental Assessment Team

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## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 The Dee Flood Risk Management Plan

The Dee FRMP has been produced jointly between the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales as the responsible authorities for flood risk management in England and Wales respectively.

#### Approach to Flood Risk Management in Natural Resources Wales

The Dee Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) aims to deliver the “National flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy for Wales, 2011” by setting out measures to manage flood risk from 2015 to 2021 and beyond. It brings existing flood risk management planning together, in particular drawing on information from Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans (CFMPs), Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) and Natural Resources Wales’ (NRWs) Communities at Risk Register.

The FRMP objectives in Wales are:

1. Reduce the risk of harm to life from flooding to people and communities from main rivers, reservoirs and the sea.
2. Increase resilience of services, assets and infrastructure to the risk of flooding
3. Improve understanding of flood risk so that decisions are based upon the best available information.
4. Improve community awareness and resilience to flooding.
5. Provide an effective and sustained response to flood events.
6. Allocate funding and resources for all sources of flooding on a risk basis.
7. Incorporate the ecosystem approach into the delivery of flood risk management.

#### Approach to Flood Risk Management in the Environment Agency

The Environment Agency’s flood risk management work is focussed where each pound of public money spent can provide the greatest amount of economic benefit. Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) can apply for an allocation of government funding annually from the Environment Agency. Flood and coastal erosion risk management grant in aid (FCERM GiA capital grants) money can be used towards the costs of building new flood and coastal erosion defences. The amount of government funding the Environment

Agency allocates to projects depends on the public benefit it provides. Benefits include reducing flood risk to households, businesses and infrastructure and creating habitat for wildlife. The amount of government funding available each year is limited. There are always more schemes proposed than there is government funding available.

The FRMP objectives in England are:

- 1-6 As above
7. Incorporate and promote an integrated approach to flood risk management, working with natural processes at a catchment scale, to provide multiple benefits to people and the environment.
8. Incorporate climate change adaptation into all aspects of flood risk management.

The Dee flood risk management plan aims to deliver Welsh Governments National flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy in Wales and the Environment Agency's National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk management Strategy in England. It does this by setting out measures to manage flood risk from 2015 to 2021 and beyond. It brings existing flood risk management planning together, in particular drawing on information from the Dee catchment flood management plan (CFMP), the North and North West Wales Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) and NRW's Communities at Risk Register.

This Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is complementary to and informs, the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) that is being undertaken as the FRMP is developed.

## 1.2 Introduction to Habitats Regulations Assessment

In England and Wales, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (SI 490, 2010)<sup>1</sup>, termed the 'Habitats Regulations', implements the EU 'Habitats Directive' (Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna) and certain elements of the 'Birds Directive' (2009/147/EC)<sup>2</sup>. This legislation provides the

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<sup>1</sup> SI 490, 2010 consolidates various amendments made to The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (SI 2716, 1994). Amendments: The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (SI 625, 2011) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (SI 1927, 2012).

<sup>2</sup> Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds replaces Council Directive 79/409/EEC; it covers sites classified as the most suitable territories for bird species listed in Annex I of the Directive and regularly occurring migratory birds (termed Special Protection Areas (SPAs)).

legal framework for the protection of habitats and species of European importance in England and Wales.

The protected sites comprise Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA), and the Habitats Regulations are also applied to candidate SACs (cSAC), potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA) and Ramsar sites<sup>3</sup> (sites designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention for their internationally important wetlands). These sites are referred to collectively in this report as European sites.

Regulation 9(5) of the Habitats Regulations requires that a competent authority (NRW and the Environment Agency for this plan) must consider the requirements of Habitats Directive in exercising any of its functions. Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive defines the requirements for assessment of plans and projects potentially affecting European sites. This requires that a competent authority, before deciding to undertake, or give any consent, permission or other authorisation for a plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, and is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of that site, must make an Appropriate Assessment of the implications for that site in view of that site's conservation objectives.

It is important to note that this HRA is being undertaken at a strategic level across the whole river basin district. Also, that the plan proposes measures that set the strategic framework to influence individual projects, which could potentially result in significant effects on European sites. This plan level HRA therefore identifies where potential effects could occur, seeks to influence measure selection and also how the measures will be implemented to avoid adverse effects on European sites. The HRA has not tried to make conclusions on significant effect where insufficient information is available. Where it is unclear or cannot be demonstrated that a FRMP measure will not have a significant effect we have scoped it out of the FRMP HRA but defer it down to the project level HRA.

### 1.3 HRA Process Overview

European Commission guidance on the Habitats Directive<sup>4</sup> and guidance on the Habitats Regulations<sup>5</sup> sets out several stages to the carrying out of assessments required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. We refer to this process as 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA). Figure 1, below, presents an overview of the HRA process and a link to sections of the report where the process element is considered.

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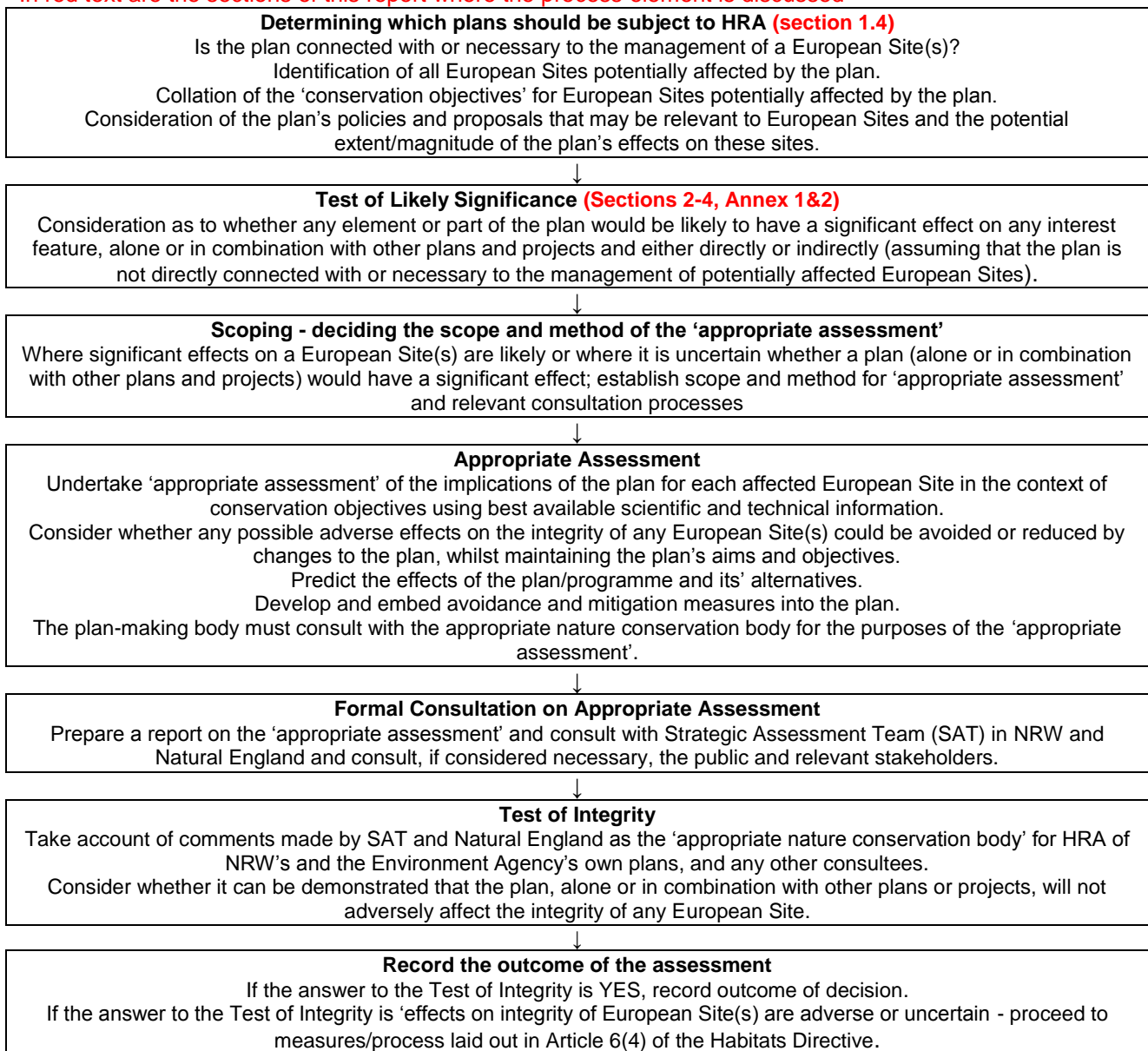
<sup>3</sup> The current Planning Policy and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5 extends the same protection at a policy level to listed Ramsar sites to that afforded to sites which have been designated under the Birds and Habitats Directives as part of the European Union (EU) Natura 2000 network.

<sup>4</sup> European Commission, 2001. Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites. Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. November 2001. Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive' 92/43/EEC. January 2007.

<sup>5</sup> Planning Policy Wales. Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5, Nature Conservation and Planning. Welsh Government, September 2009. Annex 6: The appraisal of development plans in Wales under the provisions of the Habitats Regulations.

## Figure 1 Principal Stages in the HRA Process (Article 6(3))

In red text are the sections of this report where the process element is discussed



### 1.4 Determining whether the plan should be subject to HRA

The Plan proposes measures to manage flood risk in the communities most at risk from flooding in the Dee River Basin District. This includes measures that could result in physical interventions in the environment. Consequently, there is potential for effects on European sites located on, adjacent to or linked with (eg. downstream of) communities at

risk. NRW and the Environment Agency have therefore determined that the Dee FRMP should be subject to a HRA.

## 2.0 Habitats Regulations Assessment

### 2.1 Initial screening of FRMP measures

#### Measures assigned nationally in Wales

The Floods Directive identifies that FRMPs and RBMPs are elements of integrated river basin management and that *“the two processes should therefore use the mutual potential for common synergies and benefits, having regard to the environmental objectives of Directive 2000/60/EC, ensuring efficiency and wise use of resources”*.

The FRMP therefore includes measures to demonstrate NRW's commitment to integrated river basin management and integrated natural resource management.

#### Proposed FRM National Measures for RBMP & FRMP

- Identify opportunities to improve the water environment through existing programmes of work and scheme designs for Flood Risk Management.
- NRW will seek opportunities and influence others throughout NRW to utilise natural flood risk management measures where appropriate
- Implement managed realignment and intertidal habitat creation through the National Habitat Creation Programme (NHCP).
- In water bodies designated as heavily modified due to flood and coastal protection, mitigation for NRW owned assets and activities will be reviewed and delivered on a prioritised basis.
- Contribute to the achievement of the Water Framework Directive objective and favourable conservation status at priority Water Level Management sites
- Contribute to research and development to identify best practice for managing hydromorphological pressures in the water environment.

These national measures are a commitment by NRW to ensure that operational flood risk management work is delivering, where possible, benefits for the water environment. These national measures will influence the proposed measures for each of the communities at risk.

## **Measures assigned Locally (to communities at risk in Wales, and Operational Catchments in the Environment Agency)**

The FRMP consists of ongoing, agreed and proposed measures in four general areas: Prevention, Protection, Preparedness and Recovery & Review. The ongoing and agreed measures have been previously consulted on and have approved HRAs associated with them. These are the policies and actions set out in the second generation Shoreline Management Plans, Catchment Flood Management Plans and project level assessments.

The proposed measures in this plan are focussed on the communities at greatest flood risk in Wales and at an Operational Catchment scales in England. This HRA does not revisit the SMP2 or CFMP HRA conclusions as these are still live and accepted documents. It does however, consider whether the proposed measures are in line with the policies set out within those plans.

As with the SEA, we propose to focus the HRA on the statutory flood risk management measures that set the framework for development consent, or make a decision about a particular option for managing flood risk on the ground. These are generally categorised as 'Protection' measures (See Table 1). We scoped out:

1. Prevention measures (for example avoidance measures, land use planning and individual property protection). This work involves advising and supporting Welsh Government and DEFRA on flood risk issues, working closely with Local Planning Authorities, developers and businesses and infrastructure operators to help them understand the consequences of flood risk in the locations they choose for development. We provide advice on how new development can be designed to be more resilient to flooding and help to avoid inappropriate development through the planning process. We ensure new developments do not increase flood risk through consenting and responding to planning consultations. This work is supported by a prioritised programme of mapping and modelling and contributing to research and development.
2. Preparedness measures (for example flood forecasting, flood warning and public awareness). This involves maintaining and improving our flood forecasting, flood warning and flood incident management services. Increasing awareness of flood risk and encouraging registration to Floodline. Use System Asset Management Planning to monitor asset condition and maintenance. Provision of flood incident response 24h/day, 7 days per week, 365 days/year.

These measures are advisory, management activities or technical desk based work and have no pathways for potential effects on European Sites.

Another measure type 'Recovery and review measures' is in relation to supporting activities following a flood event. It is not possible to assess Recovery measures, as the location of them or type of activity is not known until after flooding takes place. There



are no specific Recovery and review measures included with the FRMP and therefore they have been scoped out of this HRA. Project level HRA would occur in accordance with NRW best practice.

**Table 1: FRMP Measure Categories and Descriptions**

Measure Type	Description	Scoped in or out
Prevention	Preventing damage caused by floods: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By avoiding construction of houses and industries in present and future flood prone areas</li> <li>2. By adapting existing receptors to the risk of flooding; and ensure that future developments take flood risk into account</li> <li>3. By promoting appropriate land use.</li> </ol>	Scoped out
Protection	Taking measures, both structural and non-structural, to reduce the likelihood of floods in a specific location.	Scoped in
Preparedness	Informing the population about flood risk and what to do in the event of a flood, including emergency response; developing emergency response plans in the case of a flood.	Scoped out
Recovery and review	Returning to normal conditions as soon as possible and mitigating both the social and economic impacts on the affected population	Scoped out. There were not any of these measures proposed in the FRMP as it is not possible to predict where flooding will occur.

The Protection measures are shown below with the number of Communities they apply to in brackets. Greyed out measures do not occur within Communities in this river basin district.

- Assess conveyance requirements and implement maintenance (0)
- **Undertake initial assessment and feasibility work for reducing flood risk (4)**
- **Develop scheme appraisal for Flood Alleviation Scheme (1)**
- Design and construction of flood risk asset improvements or alleviation scheme (0)
- **Carry out an assessment of existing structures to ensure they are fit for purpose (1)**

- **Implement alternative risk reduction measures (3).**
- **Maintain existing defences and inspection regime (1)**
- Inform the owners/operators of the storm water pumping stations and associated infrastructure of their flood risks now and in the future (1)

The measures screened in to the HRA are highlighted in bold and are high level and many of them make recommendations for further assessment, design or maintenance of existing structures. This HRA cannot make conclusions on significant effect where the outcome of assessments or designs are unknown. A precautionary approach has been applied; where it is unclear or cannot be demonstrated that a FRMP measure will not have a significant effect we have scoped it out of the FRMP HRA but defer it down to the project level HRA.

One proposed protection measure has been screened out of the HRA: "Inform the owners/operators of the storm water pumping stations and associated infrastructure of their flood risks now and in the future". In this case the Environment Agency will work with others to raise awareness, but will have no direct role in implementing projects to reduce flood risk in this area. The specific works that may result from this measure are unknown at this stage and are not considered to be included within this plan. This measure, the only proposed protection measure in the English part of the Dee, has therefore been screened out from further consideration in this HRA.

## 2.2 Identifying relevant European sites

Annex 1 contains a figure showing the European sites located within the River Basin District plus a 20km buffer. The buffer was applied at 20km to ensure we captured cross boundary sites, potential cumulative effects and also mobile species. The Communities at Risk where protection measures are proposed are shown in green on the figure.

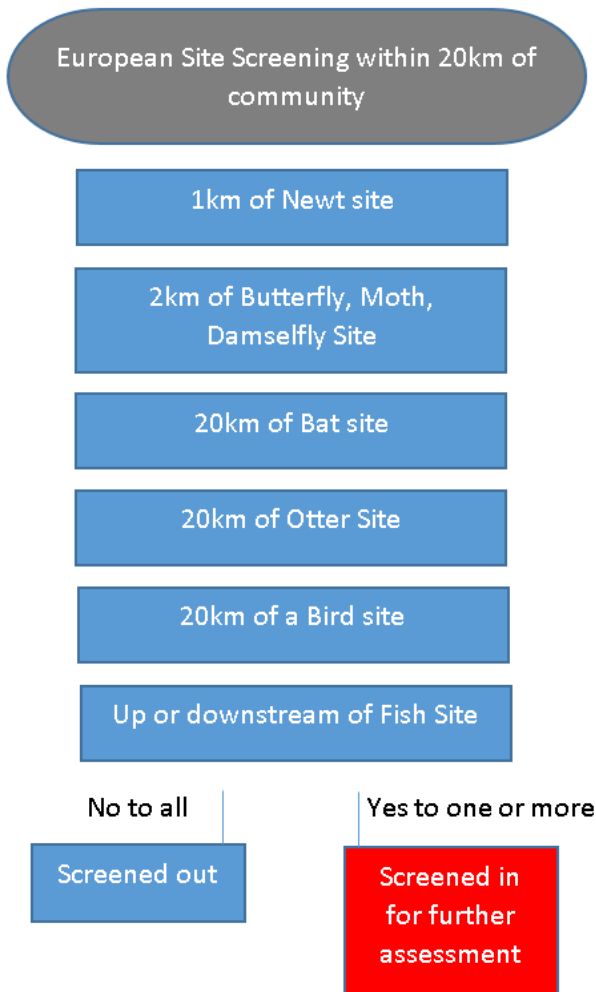
This mapping exercise provided a list of the European Sites to be included within this HRA. There are 37 sites in total and they are also listed in Annex 1.

Note that although a 20km buffer was applied in most cases, there was no maximum buffer applied when sites are designated for fish. If a site was designated for fish, it was included in the list if it was up or downstream by any distance.

The HRA process was taken forward with all 37 European Sites identified above. To ensure the HRA is focussed on the sites that are likely to be affected by the plan, a European Site screening exercise was then undertaken. This was carried out in a systematic manner to take into account sites directly affected by protection measures but also to include consideration of sites with mobile interest features such as fish, birds, otters, bats and butterflies and damselflies as features.

The screening process undertaken is illustrated in Figure 2 and described below.

**Figure 2: Flow chart of site screening process**



All of the 37 European sites identified as relevant to the HRA (Annex 1, Table 1) were considered during the European site screening stage (all sites within a 20km buffer of a Protection measure, or up or downstream of a fish site). As shown in the flow chart, the European site screening then considered each of the Communities at Risk where Protection measures are proposed and screened into the Test of Likely Significant Effect stage any sites that met the following criteria:

**D** – Direct: Any European site within or adjacent to a Community at Risk

**M** - Mobile species:

- Any site with bats, birds or otters as a feature within 20km of a community at risk.

- Any sites with Damselfly or Butterfly as a feature (but no other mobile species) were screened in if within 2km of a community at risk.
- Any sites with Great Crested Newt as a feature (but no other mobile species) were screened in if within 1km of a community at risk.

**F – Fish:** Any European Site that lists fish as a feature any distance upstream or downstream of a Community at risk.

The distances outlined above are in line with CCW legacy guidance on assessment of mobile species. Given the mobility of birds there could be a case for screening in all SPA and Ramsar sites. However, when considering the scale and nature of the protection measures, the potential impacts are likely to be localised and dependent upon further project level assessment. All SPAs were screened in for mobile species for birds if within 20km of a Protection Measure and all Ramsar sites within 20km if birds are listed as a qualifying feature.

Annex 2 shows the results of this European Site screening process in full, where sites that are screened out are highlighted green. The sites that were screened into the Test of Likely Significant Effect stage are listed in Table 2 below. Following the site screening process, 10 sites of the 37 sites considered relevant to the HRA were screened in to the Test of Likely Significant Effect (TLSE) stage and the remainder were screened out from the HRA.

**Table 2: European Sites screened into the HRA TLSE**

<b>European sites screened into the HRA for Direct, Mobile and Fish impacts</b>		
<b>Ramsar</b>	<b>SPA</b>	<b>SAC</b>
Llyn Tegid Ramsar	Berwyn SPA	Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrdwy SAC
Mersey Estuary Ramsar	The Dee Estuary SPA	Deeside and Buckley Newt sites SAC
The Dee Estuary Ramsar	Liverpool Bay SPA	River Dee and Bala Lake / Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid SAC
		Tanat and Vyrnwy Bat Sites / Safleoedd Ystlumod Tanat ac Efyrynwy SAC

### 3.0 Test of Likely Significant Effect

The Test of Likely Significance focussed on the potential effects of protection measures on the 10 European sites screened in during the site screening process. The results are documented in Annex 3. This was undertaken based on the specific communities at risk to allow ease of reference when the measures are taken forward at project or lower tier plan level. The results below (section 4) show a summary of the findings on a European Site basis to allow consideration of in combination effects.

In undertaking the assessment, a cross check for compliance of the new measures against policies contained within the relevant SMP2 and CFMP was undertaken. The results are noted in Annex 3.

#### 3.1 Assessment of likely significant in combination effects of the FRMP

The Habitats Regulations require that the HRA examines the potential for the FRMP to have a significant effect either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The HRA has not been able to make conclusions regarding significance of effect for the majority of European Sites considered (8 out of 10 sites). Therefore, it is also not possible to assess in-combination effects in a meaningful way when the individual effect is not known. Where HRA has been deferred to the project level, the assessment of in-combination effects will also be considered in the project level assessment. The plans considered as part of the assessment of in-combination effects are taken from those reviewed as part of the SEA and also takes into account responses received to the consultation of the draft FRMP and Environmental Report. Only plans with a similar geographic scale to the FRMP have been considered.

Table 3 considers where such plans may potentially contribute to effects on European Sites in combination with the Dee FRMP.

**Table 3: In combination effects**

Name of Plan	Potential in combination effects with the Dee FRMP on European Sites	Mitigation and control measures
Western Wales Flood Risk Management Plan	<p>The Western Wales FRMP adjoins the Dee FRMP study area and so it is important that effects of measures within the Western Wales FRMP is considered in combination with measures proposed in the Dee FRMP. Management catchments adjoining the Dee FRMP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Clwyd</b> – this catchment contains no communities at risk with proposed prevention measures</li> <li>• <b>Conwy</b> – Mochdre (Maintain existing defences and inspection regime). HRA concluded no likely significant effect with Puffin Island SPA, Lavan Sands Conway Bay SPA and Creuddyn Peninsula Woods SAC. The community is more than 20km from the Dee RBD so there will not be any in combination effects.</li> <li>• <b>Lleyn &amp; Eryi</b> – Beddgelert (Maintain existing defences and inspection regime). The HRA concluded no likely significant effect on 8 European Sites that were screened in to the HRA. None of these sites were screened into the Dee HRA and so there will not be any in combination effects. Tremadog (Undertake initial assessment and feasibility work for reducing flood risk). The HRA concluded that insufficient information was available to assess likely significant effect on 5 European Sites that were screened into the HRA and so the HRA was deferred to the project level. However, none of the 5 sites were screened into the Dee HRA and the community is more than 20km from the Dee RBD, so there will not be any significant effects.</li> </ul>	Project level HRA will consider in combination effects where necessary, although no impacts are expected.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meirionydd</b> – Bryn-crug (Undertake initial assessment and feasibility work for reducing flood risk). The HRA concluded that insufficient information was available to assess likely significant effect on 5 European Sites that were screened into the HRA and so the HRA was deferred to the project level. None of the 5 sites were screened into the Dee HRA, and the community is more than 20km from the Dee RBD so there will not be any in combination effects.</li> <li>• <b>Machynlleth</b> (Undertake initial assessment and feasibility work for reducing flood risk). The HRA concluded that insufficient information was available to assess likely significant effect on 7 European Sites that were screened into the HRA and so the HRA was deferred to the project level. None of the 7 sites were screened into the Dee HRA and the community is more than 20km from the Dee RBD so there will not be any in combination effects.</li> </ul> <p>The Western Wales FRMP HRA did not identify any European sites that required project level assessment that were also identified in this HRA, and therefore in combination effects are no anticipated.</p>	
<p>Dee River Basin Management Plan (Published Draft Sept 2014)</p>	<p>The draft RBMP sets out measures aimed at achieving Good Ecological Status or Potential in Waterbodies across the Dee River Basin District. The final plan aims to prioritise these measures based on various parameters, including achieving Favourable Conservation Status in water dependent European Sites. The RBMP and FRMP have been developed alongside each other and this has allowed identification of synergies and conflicts between the measures. Where measures in the RBMP propose physical modifications, there is potential for interaction with measures proposed within the FRMP, where these are in proximity to European sites it could give rise to in combination effects. Given RBMP actions are focused on water dependent</p>	<p>Project level EIA and HRA will be undertaken for projects emerging from the RBMP and FRMP. This will identify potential effects on European sites alone and in combination at a project level, as more detail emerges. EIA and HRA input to the options appraisal process will seek to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential effects.</p> <p>Through the planning processes we have identified potential conflicts and synergies between RBMP and FRMP measures. To ensure this is carried through operationally we are adding this data to the Communities at Risk Register to ensure that at the project stage early consideration is given to the issues.</p>

	European sites and FRMP measures are focused on the water environment, these sites are likely to be more susceptible to in-combination effects. Such in-combination effects could include construction impacts, such as noise and visual disturbance, or impacts arising from operation such as changes to flows / water levels or the physical regime.	This will promote delivery of multiple environmental outcomes through FRM operations and promote early dialogue and consideration of potential conflicts.
Western Wales River Basin Management Plan	As above	As above
North West River Basin Management Plan	The North West RBMP will set out the measures required to achieve Good Ecological Status or Potential in Waterbodies in the North West River Basin District. The Environment Agency will publish this plan in December 2015. The Environment Agency has been working with Natural England and Natural Resources Wales to agree the approach to the Habitats Regulations Assessment which will be published with the plan. The in-combination effects are likely to be similar to the Dee RBMP albeit lesser in extent as a neighbouring plan.	Project level assessment and HRA will be undertaken where appropriate.
Severn River Basin Management Plan	The Severn RBMP will set out the measures required to achieve Good Ecological Status or Potential in Waterbodies in the Severn River Basin District. The Environment Agency will publish this plan in December 2015. The Environment Agency has been working with Natural England and Natural Resources Wales to agree the approach to the Habitats Regulations Assessment which will be published with the plan. The in-combination effects are likely to be similar to the Dee RBMP albeit lesser in extent as a neighbouring plan	Project level assessment and HRA will be undertaken where appropriate.
Wales National Flood and Coastal Risk Management Strategy Nov 2011	This plan provides the national framework for flood and erosion risk management across Wales. It sets out 4 overarching objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reducing the consequences</li> <li>2. Raising awareness</li> <li>3. Providing an effective and sustained response</li> <li>4. Prioritising investment</li> </ol>	



	<p>The plan is non spatial and strategic as was the HRA. The HRA concluded that <i>“it was not possible to be certain that there will not remain the possibility of adverse effects upon the integrity of one or more sites of European importance, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, arising from the implementation of the Plan.”</i> The HRA set out the justification, the case for overriding public interest and the compensatory measures (NRW’s National Habitat Creation Programme). It also committed that lower tier plans (such as SMP2) implementing the strategy would be subject to further HRA (see below).</p> <p>The FRMP in Wales has been developed to be in line with this strategy.</p>	
<p>The National Flood and Coastal Erosion risk management strategy for England 2011</p>	<p>The strategy built on existing practices and encourages more effective risk management by enabling people, communities, business, infrastructure operators and the public sector to work together to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure a clear understanding of the flood and erosion risk to allow prioritisation of investment</li> <li>• Set out clear and consistent plans for risk management</li> <li>• Manage flood and coastal erosion risk in an appropriate way, taking into account the needs of communities and the environment.</li> <li>• Ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective &amp; communities can respond effectively to flood forecasts, warnings and advice.</li> <li>• Help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents.</li> </ul> <p>The plan is non spatial and strategic as was the HRA. The HRA concluded that <i>“it was not possible to be certain that there will not remain the possibility of adverse effects upon the integrity of one or more sites of European importance, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, arising from the</i></p>	

	<p><i>implementation of the Plan.</i>” The HRA set out the justification, the case for overriding public interest and the compensatory measures (Environment Agency’s Habitat Creation Programme). It also committed that lower tier plans (such as SMP2) implementing the strategy would be subject to further HRA (see below).</p> <p>The FRMP in England has been developed to be in line with this strategy.</p>	
<p>West Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2</p> <p>North West and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2</p>	<p>The Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) set out a strategic view of how coastal flood risk should be managed in the future. Policy options typically applied include: no active intervention, hold the line, and managed realignment. The HRAs of the SMPs determined that it was not possible to conclude there will be no adverse effects to protected sites and an IROPI (Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest) Statement of Case and compensatory habitat proposals or each SMP2 was prepared.</p> <p>In each case the HRA concluded that the following significant adverse effects on European sites cannot be ruled out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Habitat loss / damage to designated intertidal habitat through coastal squeeze.</li> <li>2. Loss of supporting habitat through coastal squeeze.</li> </ol> <p>The mechanism for delivery of compensatory measures is the National Habitat Creation Programme that is managed and delivered by NRW and funded by WG. The programme seeks to deliver the compensatory habitats set out in the SMP2 ahead of the predicted losses occurring. The first scheme to be delivered through this programme is Cwm Ivy Marshes on the Gower Peninsular.</p>	<p>Proposed FRMP measures in coastal locations will be required to have an EIA and HRA that will consider in detail the effects on European Sites, including in combination effects. This will be set in the strategic context of the SMP2 and FRMP and the HRA would refer to the Statement of Case approved for the SMP2s setting out the justification and compensatory mechanisms that are in place and being delivered.</p>

	<p>The SMP2's set the underlying policy for the FRMP measures, consequently each measure should be in line with the SMP2 policy. This HRA has confirmed where compliance with the SMP2 policy is straightforward, or where it needs further consideration at the project level.</p>	
<p>Catchment Flood Management Plans Dec 2009</p> <p>Dee CFMP</p> <p>Conwy &amp; Clwyd CFMP</p> <p>North West CFMP</p>	<p>CFMPs set the strategic framework for flood risk management of fluvial flooding. Areas were assigned one of 5 policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Areas of little or no flood risk where we will continue to monitor and advise</li> <li>2. Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we can generally reduce existing flood risk management actions</li> <li>3. Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing flood risk effectively</li> <li>4. Areas of low, moderate or high flood risk where we are already managing flood risk effectively but where we may need to take further actions to keep pace with climate change</li> <li>5. Areas of moderate to high flood risk where we can generally take further action to reduce flood risk.</li> <li>6. Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we will take action with others to store water or manage run-off in locations that provide overall flood risk reduction or environmental benefits.</li> </ol> <p>The HRA's for the CFMPs could not conclude that there would be no likely significant effect on certain European Sites. Consequently appropriate assessments were undertaken that concluded that the policies, taking into account proposed avoidance measures which would be delivered through the CFMP action plans, would ensure the plan had no adverse effect on European site integrity.</p> <p>These plans and their associated SEAs and HRA's are somewhat dated, however, the associated action plans have been reviewed during the development of the FRMP. The action plans are</p>	

	considered complete, implementing and taking into account the avoidance measures incorporated within it. The underlying policies remain valid and they set the strategic policy for the FRMP measures. This HRA has confirmed where compliance with the CFMP policy is straightforward, or where it needs further consideration at the project level.	
Environment Agency Wales (now NRW) (Draft 2011) Tidal Dee Flood Risk Management Strategy	The Tidal Dee Flood Risk Management Strategy (the 'FRM Strategy') provides a framework to manage the risk of tidal flooding in the coastal and floodplain area around the Dee Estuary on the Welsh-English border. The HRA for the strategy concluded that coastal squeeze against defences is likely to result in habitat losses in the medium term. This would affect features of the Dee Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar. The Statement of Case set out compensatory measures including set back of defences east of Bagillt (in 2018) and between Mostyn and Holywell (in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> epoch). These areas are being progressed under the NHCP and the FRMP measures proposed along the Tidal Dee and in line with the policies set out in the Tidal Dee Strategy. It is therefore unlikely that the FRMP measures would have a significant effect in combination with the Tidal Dee FRMS.	
Environment Agency (2013) River Dee Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS)	The Dee is a heavily regulated river with releases from four major lakes/reservoirs controlling the flow. There are approximately 30 Public Water Supply abstraction licenses in the Dee CAMS area accounting for approximately 93% of all water abstracted in the Dee CAMS area. Another significant abstractor is the Rivers and Canals Trust.	
Water Resource Management Plans  Welsh Water  United Utilities	Provides details of how Water Companies will ensure that adequate water is available to meet the planned growth in population, housing and economic activity in its supply area, while taking account of climate change and minimising impacts on customers' bills and the environment. Options to address a deficit in water supply include: encouraging water efficiency, reducing	Projects delivered from the WRMP and from the FRMP will be required to undergo EIA and HRA. This will identify any potential effects on European sites alone and in combination at a project level, as more detail emerges. EIA and HRA input to the options appraisal process will seek to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential effects.

Dee Valley Water	<p>leakages and seeking water resource through new or existing sources.</p> <p>The HRAs of the WRMPs concluded that they will have no significant or adverse effects on any European Site as a result of their implementation.</p> <p>There are links with the FRMPs as certain infrastructure such as reservoirs have a shared function of providing water resource but also allowing control of releases during periods of high flows. However, the main potential for in combination effects on European Sites will come from project delivery arising from the two plans, particularly if location and timing are close. There is insufficient detail on the timing and design of these projects and so in combination effects will need to be considered through the project level HRA's.</p>	
Welsh National Marine Plan	<p>The Welsh National Marine Plan is under development by WG and is unlikely to be published prior to the FRMP. It is therefore not possible or appropriate to consider in combination effects of the plans. However, there will clearly be links between the 2 plans in terms of management of the coast of Wales and Flood Risk Management will be an important factor in determining appropriate planning policies for the Welsh Coast.</p>	<p>NRW are engaged with the Marine Planning process and are consultees on the plan.</p>
Wales Spatial Plan 2004 (Updated 2008)	<p>The WSP set out cross cutting national spatial priorities. It encompasses the elements required to deliver sustainable development: services, land use and investment and provides a framework for developing national and regional perspectives, reflecting the distinctive needs of various communities across Wales. The HRA could not conclude that European sites would not be affected and so an appropriate assessment was undertaken. The WSP sets the framework for lower tier plans and the mitigation outlined in the appropriate assessment included the need for the lower tier plans to be subject to HRA and to provide training in undertaking HRA. As a result of the proposed avoidance and mitigation measures, the WSP HRA concluded no adverse effect on the integrity of European sites. The high level</p>	<p>NRW will continue to advise Local Authorities and developers of the risk of development on flood plains.</p> <p>Projects delivered from the FRMP will only protect existing development and not proposed developments and will be required to undergo EIA and HRA. This will identify any potential effects on European sites alone and in combination at a project level, as more detail emerges. EIA and HRA input to the options appraisal process will seek to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential effects.</p>

	nature of the WSP and the FRMP makes it impractical to determine potential in combination effects. However to WSP HRA does recognise the possible indirect effects of flood protection measures changing coastlines, riverbanks as well as the movement of water and sediment.	
Wales Rural Development Plan 2014-2020	The RDP aims to improve competitiveness and resilience of the agriculture and forestry sectors; safeguard and enhance the rural environment by encouraging sustainable land management practices; and promote strong, sustainable rural economic growth. The SEA of the RDP concluded that there is potential to protect and enhance ecosystem services and biodiversity values etc., but that it would be dependent upon funding availability. It also recommended that schemes emerging from the plan should consider biodiversity outcomes. No HRA of the RDP was available for comparison of in combination effects. FRMP measures are very much focussed on the protection of people and property and this is often in urban areas. Solutions can be considered in upper catchments and so there is potential for links between the plans but in combination effects on European sites will need to be considered at a project level.	FRMP projects can consider the aims of the RDP, and seek to deliver similar benefits for biodiversity. However, detailed consideration of in combination effects would not be possible as the RDP does not have a HRA.
Local / Unitary Development Plans (including National Park Authority Plans)	Promotion of growth within local development plans, depending on location, may place pressure on European sites. Development activities arising from local development plans could result in impacts on European sites through disturbance during construction, adverse effects from encroachment on habitats or species displacement, or indirect effects such as alterations to drainage, increased surface water run-off and diffuse / point source pollution. Significant interactions with the Dee FRMP are unlikely, given that FRMP actions scoped into this assessment are based on reducing flood risk to existing developments only. NRW advice and consenting aims to ensure Local Authorities and developers are aware of flood risk and take it into account in developing their plans and projects.	NRW will continue to advise Local Authorities and developers of the risk of development on flood plains.  Projects delivered from the FRMP will only protect existing development and not proposed developments and will be required to undergo EIA and HRA. This will identify any potential effects on European sites alone and in combination at a project level, as more detail emerges. EIA and HRA input to the options appraisal process will seek to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential effects.

## 4.0 Conclusion of Test of Likely Significant Effect

There were some limitations to undertaking the Tests of Likely Significance on a plan where the outcome of implementation of the measures is uncertain and will be subject to more detailed levels of plans and projects. Whilst the location of the measures are broadly defined in the plan (the communities at risk are identified, but the specific project locations are not), the specific activities that are likely to take place are not known.

Following the Test of Likely Significant Effect reported in Annex 2, we were able to conclude 'No likely significant effect' as a result of the Plan on 2 European sites. These were:

- Llyn Tegid Ramsar
- Tanat and Vyrnwy Bat Sites

Therefore these sites have been screened out from requiring further HRA at either strategic or project level.

Eight European sites were assessed as requiring further assessment at the project level.

- Mersey Estuary Ramsar
- The Dee Estuary Ramsar
- Berwyn SPA
- The Dee Estuary SPA
- Liverpool Bay SPA
- Dee Estuary
- Deeside and Buckley Newt sites SAC
- River Dee and Bala Lake

These sites are highlighted orange in Table 4 below. Sites and communities that were screened out are highlighted green in the table heading. Three communities will not require further HRA at a project level.

The proposals in a plan which make provision for a type of change but not magnitude or specific location may be more appropriately assessed in a lower tier plan or projects. Deferring the HRA down to lower tier plan or project is subject to the following criteria:

- a. the higher tier plan appraisal cannot reasonably predict the effects on a European Site in a meaningful way; whereas
- b. the lower tier, which will identify more precisely the nature/scale/location of the development, and thus its potential effects, retains sufficient flexibility over the exact location, scale or nature of the proposals to enable an

- adverse effect on integrity to be ruled out (even if that would mean deleting the proposal); and
- c. the lower tier appraisal is required as a matter of law or Policy, so it can be relied upon

Many of the measures are recommending assessments e.g. Undertake initial assessment and feasibility work for reducing flood risk. These assessments will not in themselves result in any activities being undertaken other than surveys, monitoring and the production of business cases. It is therefore difficult to predict potential effects on European Sites at this stage.

Natural Resources Wales undertakes Environmental Assessment and HRA at a project level to ensure environmental impacts are prevented, reduced or mitigated and to maximise delivery of multiple environmental outcomes. This is undertaken from inception of the project, through the initial assessment stage, options appraisal, outline design, detailed design and construction to ensure integration of environmental considerations with technical and economic considerations. This integration of environmental considerations ensures that the programme, design and location of the project can take into account the sensitivities of European Sites to avoid effects where possible. This is undertaken under legacy body policy and / or as a legal requirement.

Project level assessments consider a broad range of options for flood risk management including construction of defences, upstream flood storage, bypass channels etc. Technical, economic and environmental objectives are taken into account in the selection of the preferred option. NRW seeks to deliver environmental outcomes through delivery of our projects and this ranges from delivery of Biodiversity Action Plan habitat, improvements to fisheries habitat or fish passage, Water Framework Directive mitigation measures, treatment of invasive plants etc. In each case environmental outcomes would aim to at least have no effect on European Sites and at best help to deliver actions to achieve favourable conservation of a European Site.

The assessment of likely significant effect undertaken for the FRMP will provide high level information on the European Sites and features that need consideration in the project level EIA and HRA. For example, if a project was developed at Walwen and Whelston following the initial assessment, the HRA would need to consider:

- Direct impacts on the Dee Estuary SPA, SAC and Ramsar and the River Dee and Bala Lake SAC
- Impacts on mobile species associated with the Liverpool Bay SPA, Mersey Estuary Ramsar (birds)
- Fish impacts on the Dee Estuary SAC and River Dee and Bala Lake SAC

Coastal projects cannot always rule out significant effects on European Sites. In order to protect some coastal communities in line with SMP2 policy and the FRMP measure,



projects can result in loss of coastal habitat through coastal squeeze. Welsh Government supports NRW in the management and delivery of the National Habitat Creation Programme. This aims to identify and deliver habitat creation projects around the coast of Wales to compensate for the losses predicted in the SMP2s. This will ensure that the habitat is established ahead of the predicted losses occurring and allows for ongoing maintenance and improvement of coastal defences in line with SMP2 policies. Cwm Ivy Habitat Creation Project is the first project programmed for delivery under the NHCP. It aims to deliver up to 38ha of intertidal habitat on the north coast of the Gower Peninsular. Two projects in the north of Wales are also at the early stages of appraisal and further projects are programmed within the Dee River Basin District in line with the Tidal Dee Flood Risk Management Strategy.

In summary, this Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that:

1. Of the 37 European sites within or linked to the Dee River Basin District, 27 of the sites were shown not to have any pathway for effects directly or indirectly from the FRMP measures and were not considered in the test of likely significant effect.
2. Of the 10 European sites screened in to the test of likely significant effect, it was concluded that FRMP measures would have no likely significant effect on 2 of the sites.
3. In the remaining 8 European Sites the FRMP measures contain insufficient detail to ascertain significant effects and consequently the assessment for these measures have been deferred to lower tier plans or projects. Environmental Assessment and HRA will be undertaken of these lower tier plans or projects.
4. Seven communities require further HRA at a project level (Connahs Quay, Queensferry – Sandy Croft – Manor Lane, Walwen and Weelston, Wrexham, Bretton, Flint and Leeswood)

It is therefore concluded that the FRMP is not likely to have a significant effect on European protected sites and an Appropriate Assessment as outlined within Figure 1 is not required subject to HRAs being carried out at project level as set out above.

Table 4: Key

	No assessment was required as no link established
	Measure results in no likely significant effect
	Measure requires project level HRA
	Measure requires further assessment before FRMP sign off (none identified)

Where a site or community was screened out from project level HRA at this stage, it was highlighted green in the table heading.

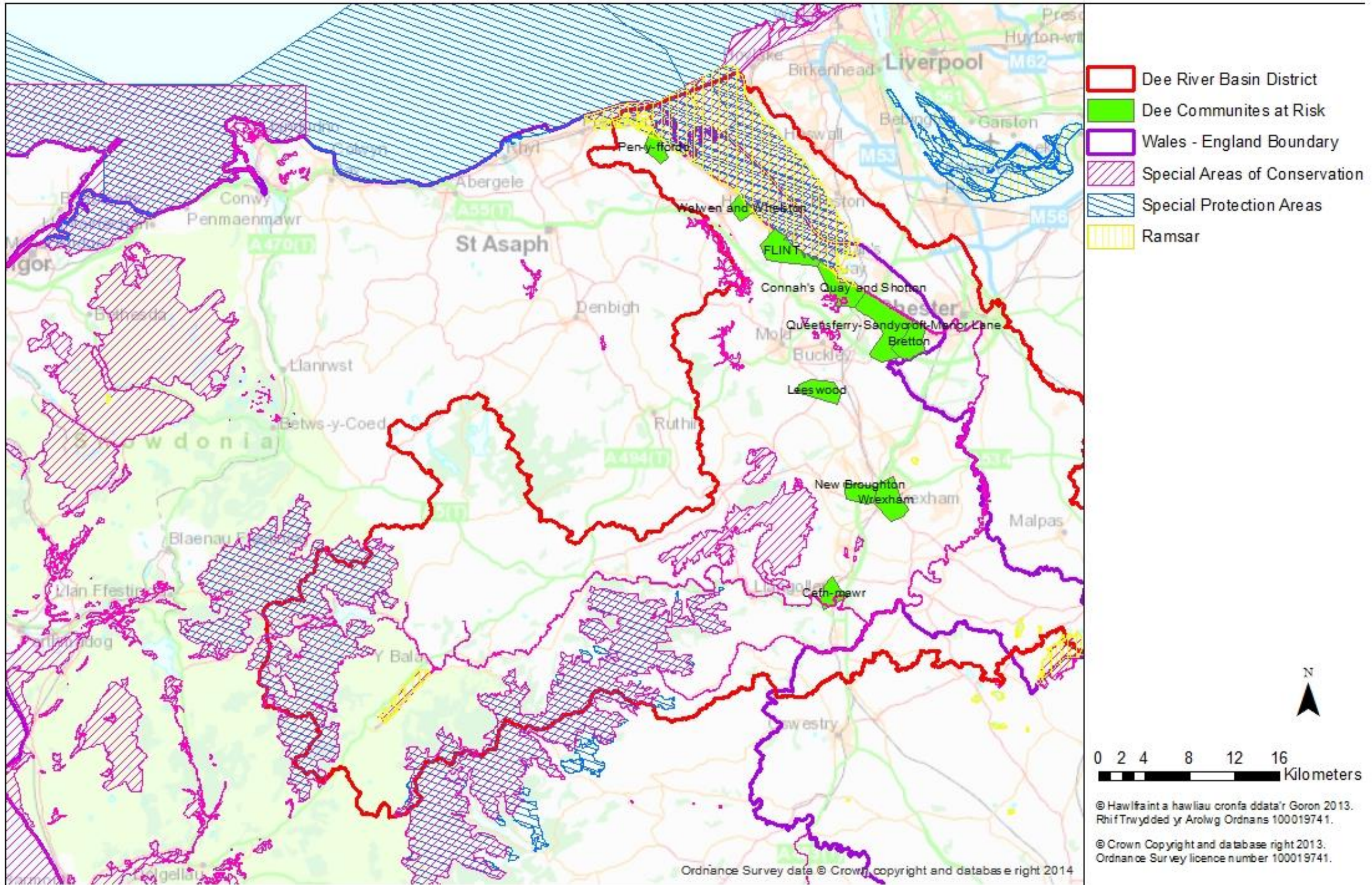
	<b>Table 4: Summary results of the Assessment of Likely Significant Effects</b>	Cefn-Mawr	Connahs Quay	New Broughton	Pen-y-Fford	Queensferry – Sandy Craft – Manor Lane	Walwen and Weelston	Wrexham	Bretton	Flint	Leeswood
Ramsar	Llyn Tegid Ramsar	g	g		g	g	g				
	Mersey Estuary Ramsar		o		g	o	o		O	O	
	The Dee Estuary Ramsar		o	g	g	o	o	O	O	O	O
SPAs	Berwyn SPA	g		g				O			
	The Dee Estuary SPA		o	g	g	o	o	O	O	O	O
	Liverpool Bay SPA				g		o			O	
SACs	Dee Estuary	g	o	g	g	o	o		O	O	
	Deeside and Buckley Newt sites SAC		o								
	River Dee and Bala Lake	g	o	g	g	o	o		O	O	o
	Tanat and Vyrnwy Bat Sites	g									

## Annex 1: European Site Figures

**Table 1: European Sites Identified as Relevant to the HRA**

1	Afon Eden - Cors Goch Trawsfynydd SAC
2	Alyn Valley Woods / Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Alun SAC
3	Berwyn a Mynyddoedd De Clwyd / Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains SAC
4	Berwyn SPA
5	Brown Moss SAC
6	Cadair Idris SAC
7	Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy / Elwy Valley Woods SAC
8	Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystlumod Meirion / Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites SAC
9	Corsydd Eifionydd / Eifionydd Fens SAC
10	Deeside and Buckley Newt sites SAC
11	Eryri / Snowdonia SAC
12	Fenn's, Whixall, Bettisfield, Wem and Cadney Mosses (England) SAC
13	Fenn's, Whixall, Bettisfield, Wem and Cadney Mosses (Wales) SAC
14	Halkyn Mountain / Mynydd Helygain SAC
15	Johnstown Newt Sites SAC
16	Liverpool Bay SPA
17	Llwyn SAC
18	Llyn Idwal Ramsar
19	Llyn Tegid Ramsar
20	Mersey Estuary Ramsar
21	Midland Meres & Mosses Phase 2 (Wales) Ramsar
22	Migneint Arenig Dduallt SAC
23	Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SPA
24	Montgomery Canal SAC
25	Morfa Harlech a Morfa Dyffryn SAC
26	Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir / Gwydyr Forest Mines SAC
27	Oak Mere SAC
28	Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau / Llyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC
29	Rhinog SAC
30	Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar
31	River Dee and Bala Lake / Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid SAC
32	Sefton Coast SAC
33	Tanat and Vyrnwy Bat Sites / Safleoedd Ystlumod Tanat ac Efyrynwy SAC
34	The Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrdwy SAC
35	The Dee Estuary Ramsar
36	The Dee Estuary SPA
37	West Midlands Mosses SAC

Figure 2: River Dee District



## Annex 2: Site Screening

### Screening Criteria

D = Direct effects (intersecting with Community at Risk)

F = effects on Fish (Upstream or Downstream of Community at Risk with Fish as a special interest feature)

Fish sites =

Llyn Tegid Ramsar ~(but fish are not migratory)
Afon Eden – Cors Goch Trawsfynydd SAC
Afon Gwyrfai a Llyn Cwellyn SAC
Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrdwy SAC
River Dee and Bala Lake / Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid SAC

M = effects on other Mobile Species (within 20km of Community at Risk)

Key	
	Site Screened out of HRA
<b>M</b>	Species screened out of HRA
	Site screened in to HRA

N2K sites within 20km of Dee RBD	Mobile species	Dee RBD Communities at Risk (Wales)										
		Cefn-mawr	Connah's Quay and Shotton	New Broughton	Pen-y-Ffordd	Queensferry-Sandycroft-Manor Lane	Walwen and Whelston	Wrexham	Bretton	Flint	Leesword	
<b>Ramsar Sites</b>												
Llyn Idwal Ramsar	No Mobile species in citation, site scoped out											
Llyn Tegid Ramsar	Fish in citation and scoped in for 5 communities. (invertebrate – snail scoped out on distance)	F	F		F	F	F					
Mersey Estuary Ramsar	Birds included within citation, screen in for mobile species for six communities		M		M	M	M		M 11.8km	M 13km		
Midland Meres & Mosses Phase 2 (Wales) Ramsar	Invertebrate (Moth, Caddisfly, Sawfly) in citation, but scoped out on distance											

N2K sites within 20km of Dee RBD	Mobile species	Dee RBD Communities at Risk (Wales)									
		Cefn-mawr	Connah's Quay and Shotton	New Broughton	Pen-y-Ffordd	Queensferry-Sandycroft-Manor Lane	Walwen and Whelston	Wrexham	Bretton	Flint	Leesword
The Dee Estuary Ramsar	Birds, Natterjack toad in citation. Four communities scoped in for direct impacts and five for mobile species.		D	M (20km N)	D	M (5km W)	D	M (20km N)	M 5.5km	D	M 8.5km
Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar	No communities at risk within 20km (and no fish within citation) so scoped out										
<b>SPA</b>											
Berwyn SPA	SPA – impact on birds screened in for five communities.	M (8.5km W)		M (13.5km W)				M (16km W)			
Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SPA	Site screened out										
The Dee Estuary SPA	SPA – direct impacts to be considered for four communities and mobile species impacts for five others		D	M (19.5km N)	D	M (5km W)	D	M (19.5km N)	8.5	D	M (9.5km)
Liverpool Bay SPA	Mobile species impacts to be considered for three communities				M		M			M 14km	
Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA	Site screened out (no communities within 20km and not designated for fish)										
<b>SAC</b>											
Afon Eden - Cors Goch Trawsfynydd SAC	Salmon, Otter, Fish is designation, but site screened out										
Alyn Valley Woods / Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Alun SAC	No mobile species in citation, site scoped out										

N2K sites within 20km of Dee RBD	Mobile species	Dee RBD Communities at Risk (Wales)									
		Cefn-mawr	Connah's Quay and Shotton	New Broughton	Pen-y-Ffordd	Queensferry-Sandycroft-Manor Lane	Walwen and Whelston	Wrexham	Bretton	Flint	Leesword
Berwyn a Mynyddoedd De Clwyd / Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains SAC	No mobile species in citation, site scoped out										
Brown Moss SAC	Site screened out (no communities within 20km)										
Cadair Idris SAC	Butterfly in citation, but mobile species scoped out										
Coedwigoedd Dyffryn Elwy / Elwy Valley Woods SAC	No mobile species in citation, site scoped out										
Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystumod Meirion / Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites SAC	Bat in citation, but scoped out										
Corsydd Eifionydd / Eifionydd Fens SAC	Butterfly in citation but scoped out										
Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrdwy SAC	Fish in citation, scoped in for six communities. Direct impacts screened in for four communities	F	D, F		D, F	F	D, F		F 8.5km	D	M 8.5 km
Deeside and Buckley Newt sites SAC	Great crested newt in citation, but scoped out on distance for all communities (except where Direct)		D								
Eryri / Snowdonia SAC	No mobile species in citation, site scoped out										
Fenn's, Whixall, Bettisfield, Wem and Cadney Mosses (England) SAC	No mobile species in citation, site scoped out										
Fenn's, Whixall,	No mobile species in										



N2K sites within 20km of Dee RBD	Mobile species	Dee RBD Communities at Risk (Wales)										
		Cefn-mawr	Connah's Quay and Shotton	New Broughton	Pen-y-Ffordd	Queensferry-Sandycroft-Manor Lane	Walwen and Whelston	Wrexham	Bretton	Flint	Leesword	
Bettisfield, Wem and Cadney Mosses (Wales) SAC	citation, site scoped out											
Halkyn Mountain / Mynydd Helygain SAC	Great crested newt in citation, but scoped out on distance											
Johnstown Newt Sites SAC	Great crested newt in citation, but scoped out on distance											
Llwyn SAC	No mobile species in citation, site scoped out											
Migneint Arenig Dduallt SAC	No mobile species in citation, site scoped out											
Montgomery Canal SAC	No mobile species in citation, site scoped out											
Morfa Harlech a Morfa Dyffryn SAC	No mobile species in citation, site scoped out											
Mwyngloddiau Fforest Gwydir / Gwydyr Forest Mines SAC	Bat in citation, but scoped out											
Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau / Llyn Peninsula and the Sarnau SAC	Otter in citation but site scoped out											
Oak Mere SAC	Site screened out (no communities within 20km)											
Rhinog SAC	No mobile species in citation, site scoped out											
River Dee and Bala Lake / Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid SAC	Salmon, Lamprey, Bullhead, Otter Scoped in for all communities	D, F	D, F	M (7km E & S)	M (18km SW), F	D, F	M (9km E), F	M (5km E & S)	D	M, F U/s 1.3km	M 11km	
Sefton Coast SAC	Site screened out (no											

N2K sites within 20km of Dee RBD	Mobile species	Dee RBD Communities at Risk (Wales)									
		Cefn-mawr	Connah's Quay and Shotton	New Broughton	Pen-y-Ffordd	Queensferry-Sandycroft-Manor Lane	Walwen and Whelston	Wrexham	Bretton	Flint	Leesword
	communities within 20km)										
Tanat and Vyrnwy Bat Sites / Safleoedd Ystlumod Tanat ac Efyrynwy SAC	Bat in citation and scoped in for one community within 20km	M (20km S)									
West Midlands Mosses SAC	No mobile species within citation so site scoped out	M		M				M			

**Annex 3: Results of Test of Likely Significant Effect**

North								
NAME	WFD_MC	MEASURE Name	MEASURE Detail	Natura 2000 Sites screened in	Reason Site Screened in to HRA	Natural 2000 Sites Special Interest Features (Features screened in are in bold)	Likely Significant Effect on Natura 2000 Site?	Measure in line with SMP, CFMP policies?
Cefn-mawr	Dee	Implement alternative risk reduction measures	Potential IPP candidate	River Dee and Bala Lake / Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid SAC	Direct and Fish	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot] <b><i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [Sea lamprey]</b> <b><i>Lampetra planeri</i> [Brook lamprey]</b> <b><i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [River lamprey]</b> <b><i>Salmo salar</i> [Atlantic salmon]</b> <b><i>Cottus gobio</i> [Bullhead]</b> <b><i>Lutra lutra</i> [Otter]</b> <b><i>Luronium natans</i> [Floating water-plantain].</b>	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	CFMP policy is Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively. This policy should be reviewed at the project level.
				Llyn Tegid Ramsar	Fish	Ramsar Selection Criteria (RIS section 13): 1) Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types. 2) Supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened eco. communities. Justification (RIS section 14): Ramsar criteria 1): "Largest natural lake (Largest natural lake in Wales, lying deep in a formerly glaciated trough)" Ramsar criteria 2): Plant species: <i>Limnospira aquatica</i> [Mud wort] <i>Elatine hexandra</i> [Six-stamened waterwort] <i>Carex aquatilis</i> [Water sedge] <i>Luronium natans</i> [Floating water-plantain] Animal species: <b><i>Coregonus lavaretus</i> [Gwyniad / whitefish]</b> <b><i>Thymallus thymallus</i> [Grayling]</b> <b><i>Myxas glutinosa</i> [Glutinous Snail]</b>	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features. Also, the fish species in the designation are not migratory species.	CFMP policy is Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively. This policy should be reviewed at the project level.
				Berwyn SPA	Mobile	Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex I: <b><i>Circus cyaneus</i> [Hes Heron]</b> <b><i>Falco columbarius</i> [Merlin]</b> <b><i>Falco peregrinus</i> [Peregrine]</b> <b><i>Milvus milvus</i> [Red Kite]</b> ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: <b><i>Circus cyaneus</i></b> <b><i>Falco columbarius</i></b> <b><i>Falco peregrinus</i></b> <b><i>Milvus milvus</i></b>	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	CFMP policy is Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively. This policy should be reviewed at the project level.
				Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrdwy SAC	Fish	Estuaries [Estuaries] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [Intertidal mudflats and sandflats] Annual vegetation of drift lines [Annual vegetation of drift lines] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [Vegetated sea cliffs] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand] Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [Atlantic salt meadows] Embryonic shifting dunes [Shifting dunes] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [Shifting dunes with marram] Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") * [Dune grassland] Humid dune slacks [Humid dune slacks] <b><i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [Sea lamprey]</b> <b><i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [River lamprey]</b> <b><i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> [Petalwort].</b>	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	CFMP policy is Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively. This policy should be reviewed at the project level.
Cornah's Quay and Shotton	Dee	Maintain existing defences and inspection regime	Ongoing inspection of 3rd party assets	Ystumod Tanat ac	Mobile (Bat 20km south)	Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site: <b><i>Lesser horseshoe bat</i> <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>.</b>	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	CFMP policy is Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively. This policy should be reviewed at the project level.
				Llyn Tegid Ramsar	Fish	Ramsar Selection Criteria (RIS section 13): 1) Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types. 2) Supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened eco. communities. Justification (RIS section 14): Ramsar criteria 1): "Largest natural lake (Largest natural lake in Wales, lying deep in a formerly glaciated trough)" Ramsar criteria 2): Plant species: <i>Limnospira aquatica</i> [Mud wort] <i>Elatine hexandra</i> [Six-stamened waterwort] <i>Carex aquatilis</i> [Water sedge] <i>Luronium natans</i> [Floating water-plantain] Animal species: <b><i>Coregonus lavaretus</i> [Gwyniad / whitefish]</b> <b><i>Thymallus thymallus</i> [Grayling]</b> <b><i>Myxas glutinosa</i> [Glutinous Snail]</b>	Llyn Tegid Ramsar site is almost 50km from the community at risk, but was screened in for fish impacts as it is hydrologically connected. However, Whitefish and Grayling are not migratory species and therefore no impacts would occur.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary SPA	Direct	<b><i>Anas acuta</i> [North-western Europe] [Pintail]</b> <b><i>Anas crecca</i> [North-western Europe] [Teal]</b> <b><i>Callidris alpina alpina</i> [Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa] [Dunlin]</b> <b><i>Callidris canutus</i> [North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe] [Knot]</b> <b><i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> [Europe &amp; Northern/Western Africa] [Oystercatcher]</b> <b><i>Limosa lapponica</i> [Western Palearctic - wintering] [Bar-tailed Godwit]</b> <b><i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> [Iceland - breeding] [Black-tailed Godwit]</b> <b><i>Numenius arquata</i> [Europe - breeding] [Curlew]</b> <b><i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> [Eastern Atlantic - wintering] [Grey Plover]</b> <b><i>Sterna albifrons</i> [Eastern Atlantic - breeding] [Little Tern]</b> <b><i>Sterna hirsuta</i> [Northern/Eastern Europe - breeding] [Common Tern]</b> <b><i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> [Western Europe/Western Africa] [Sandwich Tern]</b> <b><i>Tadorna tadorna</i> [North-western Europe] [Shelduck]</b> <b><i>Tringa totanus</i> [Eastern Atlantic - wintering] [Redshank]</b> An internationally important assemblage of birds / A wetland of international importance: Original Assemblage species: <i>Anas penelope</i> (Western Siberia/North-western/North-eastern Europe) [Wigeon], <i>Callidris alba</i> (Eastern Atlantic/Western & Southern Africa - wintering) [Sandpiper], <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> (North-western Europe), [Cormorant], <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (North-western Europe - wintering) [Great Crested Grebe], <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Europe - breeding) [Lapwing], SPA review 2001 Added Assemblage species: <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (North-western Europe) [Mallard].	Routine maintenance and inspection of current defences will be undertaken following good environmental management practices and therefore no significant effects on designated features are anticipated.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrdwy SAC	Direct and Fish	Estuaries [Estuaries] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [Intertidal mudflats and sandflats] Annual vegetation of drift lines [Annual vegetation of drift lines] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [Vegetated sea cliffs] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand] Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [Atlantic salt meadows] Embryonic shifting dunes [Shifting dunes] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [Shifting dunes with marram] Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") * [Dune grassland] Humid dune slacks [Humid dune slacks] <b><i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [Sea lamprey]</b> <b><i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [River lamprey]</b> <b><i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> [Petalwort].</b>	Routine maintenance and inspection of current defences will be undertaken following good environmental management practices and therefore no significant effects on designated features are anticipated.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary Ramsar	Direct	Ramsar Selection Criteria: 1) sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types: Justification: Estuaries [Estuaries], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [Intertidal mudflats and sandflats], Annual vegetation of drift lines [Annual vegetation of drift lines], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [Vegetated sea cliffs], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [Atlantic salt meadows], Embryonic shifting dunes [Shifting dunes], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [Shifting dunes with marram], Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") * [Dune grassland], Humid dune slacks [Humid dune slacks], 2) supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened eco. communities: Justification: <i>Epidalea calamita</i> [Natterjack Toad] 5) regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds Justification: Assemblages of international importance (Bird assemblages of international importance), 6) regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species/subspecies of waterbirds: Justification: <i>Anas acuta</i> (North-western Europe) [Pintail], <i>Anas crecca</i> (North-western Europe) [Teal], <i>Callidris alpina alpina</i> (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) [Dunlin], <i>Callidris canutus</i> (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe) [Knot], <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (Europe & Northern/Western Africa) [Oystercatcher], <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Western Palearctic - wintering) [Bar-tailed Godwit], <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Iceland - breeding) [Black-tailed Godwit], <i>Numenius arquata</i> (Europe - breeding) [Curlew], <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Grey Plover], <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (North-western Europe) [Shelduck], <i>Tringa totanus</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Redshank].	Routine maintenance and inspection of current defences will be undertaken following good environmental management practices and therefore no significant effects on designated features are anticipated.	Measure is in line with policies
				Deeside and Buckley Newt Sites SAC	Direct	Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [Western acidic oak woodland] <b><i>Triturus cristatus</i> [Great crested newt].</b>	Routine maintenance and inspection of current defences will be undertaken following good environmental management practices and therefore no significant effects on designated features are anticipated.	Measure is in line with policies
				Mersey Estuary Ramsar	Mobile	Qualifying Species/populations: Common shelduck, Black-tailed godwit, Common redshank Eurasian teal, Northern pintail, Dunlin	Routine maintenance and inspection of current defences will be undertaken following good environmental management practices and therefore no significant effects on designated features are anticipated.	Measure is in line with policies
River Dee and Bala Lake SAC	Direct, Fish	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot], <b><i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [Sea lamprey]</b> , <b><i>Lampetra planeri</i> [Brook lamprey]</b> , <b><i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [River lamprey]</b> , <b><i>Salmo salar</i> [Atlantic salmon]</b> , <b><i>Cottus gobio</i> [Bullhead]</b> , <b><i>Lutra lutra</i> [Otter]</b> , <b><i>Luronium natans</i> [Floating water-plantain].</b>	Routine maintenance and inspection of current defences will be undertaken following good environmental management practices and therefore no significant effects on designated features are anticipated.	Measure is in line with policies				

New Broughton	Dee	Implement alternative risk reduction measures	Potential IPP candidate	Berwyn SPA	Mobile	Annex I birds and regularly occurring migratory birds not listed on Annex I: <i>Circus cyaneus</i> [Heron], <i>Falco columbarius</i> [Merlin], <i>Falco peregrinus</i> [Peregrine], <i>Mivus mivus</i> [Red Kite] ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) During the breeding season the area regularly supports: <i>Circus cyaneus</i> <i>Falco columbarius</i> <i>Falco peregrinus</i> <i>Mivus mivus</i>	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary SPA	Mobile	<i>Anas acuta</i> (North-western Europe) [Pintail] <i>Anas crecca</i> (North-western Europe) [Teal] <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) [Dunlin] <i>Calidris canutus</i> (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe) [Knot] <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (Europe & Northern/Western Africa) [Oystercatcher] <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Western Palearctic - wintering) [Bar-tailed Godwit] <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Iceland - breeding) [Black-tailed Godwit] <i>Numenius arquata</i> (Europe - breeding) [Curlew] <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Grey Plover] <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (Eastern Atlantic - breeding) [Little Tern] <i>Sterna hirundo</i> (Northern/Eastern Europe - breeding) [Common Tern] <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> (Western Europe/Western Africa) [Sandwich Tern] <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (North-western Europe) [Shelduck] <i>Tringa totanus</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Redshank] An internationally important assemblage of birds / A wetland of international importance: Original Assemblage species: <i>Anas penelope</i> (Western Siberia/North-western/North-eastern Europe) [Wigeon], <i>Calidris alba</i> (Eastern Atlantic/Western & Southern Africa - wintering) [Sanderling], <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (North-western Europe) [Cormorant], <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (North-western Europe - wintering) [Great Crested Grebe], <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Europe - breeding) [Lapwing], SPA review 2001 Added Assemblage species: <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (North-western Europe) [Mallard].	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrwy SAC	Fish	Estuaries [Estuaries] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [Intertidal mudflats and sandflats] Annual vegetation of drift lines [Annual vegetation of drift lines] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [Vegetated sea cliffs] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand] Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [Atlantic salt meadows] Embryonic shifting dunes [Shifting dunes] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [Shifting dunes with marram] Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") * [Dune grassland] Humid dune slacks [Humid dune slacks] <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [Sea lamprey] <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [River lamprey] <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> [Petalwort].	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary Ramsar	Mobile	Ramsar Selection Criteria: 1) sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types: Justification: Estuaries [Estuaries], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [Intertidal mudflats and sandflats], Annual vegetation of drift lines [Annual vegetation of drift lines], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [Vegetated sea cliffs], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [Atlantic salt meadows], Embryonic shifting dunes [Shifting dunes], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [Shifting dunes with marram], Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") * [Dune grassland], Humid dune slacks [Humid dune slacks]. 2) supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened eco. communities: Justification: <i>Epidalea calamita</i> [Natterjack Toad] 5) regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds Justification: Assemblages of international importance [Bird assemblages of international importance], 6) regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species/subspecies of waterbirds: Justification: <i>Anas acuta</i> (North-western Europe) [Pintail], <i>Anas crecca</i> (North-western Europe) [Teal], <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) [Dunlin], <i>Calidris canutus</i> (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe) [Knot], <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (Europe & Northern/Western Africa) [Oystercatcher], <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Western Palearctic - wintering) [Bar-tailed Godwit], <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Iceland - breeding) [Black-tailed Godwit], <i>Numenius arquata</i> (Europe - breeding) [Curlew], <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Grey Plover], <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (North-western Europe) [Shelduck], <i>Tringa totanus</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Redshank].	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	Measure is in line with policies
Pen-y-Bardd	Dee	Implement alternative risk reduction measures	Potential IPP candidate	River Dee and Bala Lake SAC	Mobile (other)	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot], <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [Sea lamprey], <i>Lampetra planeri</i> [Brook lamprey], <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [River lamprey], <i>Salmo salar</i> [Atlantic salmon], <i>Cottus gobio</i> [Bullhead], <i>Lutra lutra</i> [Otter], <i>Luronium natans</i> [Floating water-plantain].	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary SPA	Direct	<i>Anas acuta</i> (North-western Europe) [Pintail] <i>Anas crecca</i> (North-western Europe) [Teal] <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) [Dunlin] <i>Calidris canutus</i> (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe) [Knot] <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (Europe & Northern/Western Africa) [Oystercatcher] <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Western Palearctic - wintering) [Bar-tailed Godwit] <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Iceland - breeding) [Black-tailed Godwit] <i>Numenius arquata</i> (Europe - breeding) [Curlew] <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Grey Plover] <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (Eastern Atlantic - breeding) [Little Tern] <i>Sterna hirundo</i> (Northern/Eastern Europe - breeding) [Common Tern] <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> (Western Europe/Western Africa) [Sandwich Tern] <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (North-western Europe) [Shelduck] <i>Tringa totanus</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Redshank] An internationally important assemblage of birds / A wetland of international importance: Original Assemblage species: <i>Anas penelope</i> (Western Siberia/North-western/North-eastern Europe) [Wigeon], <i>Calidris alba</i> (Eastern Atlantic/Western & Southern Africa - wintering) [Sanderling], <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (North-western Europe) [Cormorant], <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (North-western Europe - wintering) [Great Crested Grebe], <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Europe - breeding) [Lapwing], SPA review 2001 Added Assemblage species: <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (North-western Europe) [Mallard].	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrwy SAC	Direct, Fish	Estuaries [Estuaries] Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [Intertidal mudflats and sandflats] Annual vegetation of drift lines [Annual vegetation of drift lines] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [Vegetated sea cliffs] <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand] Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [Atlantic salt meadows] Embryonic shifting dunes [Shifting dunes] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [Shifting dunes with marram] Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") * [Dune grassland] Humid dune slacks [Humid dune slacks] <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [Sea lamprey] <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [River lamprey] <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> [Petalwort].	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary Ramsar	Direct	Ramsar Selection Criteria: 1) sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types: Justification: Estuaries [Estuaries], Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [Intertidal mudflats and sandflats], Annual vegetation of drift lines [Annual vegetation of drift lines], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [Vegetated sea cliffs], <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand [Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand], Atlantic salt meadows ( <i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritima</i> ) [Atlantic salt meadows], Embryonic shifting dunes [Shifting dunes], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes") [Shifting dunes with marram], Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") * [Dune grassland], Humid dune slacks [Humid dune slacks]. 2) supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened eco. communities: Justification: <i>Epidalea calamita</i> [Natterjack Toad] 5) regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds Justification: Assemblages of international importance [Bird assemblages of international importance], 6) regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species/subspecies of waterbirds: Justification: <i>Anas acuta</i> (North-western Europe) [Pintail], <i>Anas crecca</i> (North-western Europe) [Teal], <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) [Dunlin], <i>Calidris canutus</i> (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe) [Knot], <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> (Europe & Northern/Western Africa) [Oystercatcher], <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Western Palearctic - wintering) [Bar-tailed Godwit], <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Iceland - breeding) [Black-tailed Godwit], <i>Numenius arquata</i> (Europe - breeding) [Curlew], <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Grey Plover], <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (North-western Europe) [Shelduck], <i>Tringa totanus</i> (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Redshank].	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	Measure is in line with policies
Liverpool Bay SPA	Mersey Estuary Ramsar	River Dee and Bala Lake SAC	Lyn Tegid Ramsar	Fish	Ramsar Selection Criteria (RIS section 13): 1) Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types. 2) Supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened eco. communities. Justification (RIS section 14): Ramsar criteria 1): "Largest natural lake in Wales, lying deep in a formerly glaciated trough" Ramsar criteria 2): Plant species: <i>Limnolia aquatica</i> [Mud wort] <i>Elatine hexandra</i> [Six-stamened waterwort] <i>Carex aquatilis</i> [Water sedge] <i>Luronium natans</i> [Floating water-plantain] Animal species: <i>Coregonus lavaretus</i> [Gwyniad / whitefish] <i>Thymallus thymallus</i> [Grayling] <i>Myxas glutinosa</i> [Glutinous Snail]	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features. Also, the fish species within the designation are not migratory.	Measure is in line with policies	
			Liverpool Bay SPA	Mobile	Red-throated Loon ( <i>Gavia stellata</i> ) ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) Over winter the area regularly supports: Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) AN INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT ASSEMBLAGE OF BIRDS in the non-breeding season the area regularly supports: 55597 waterfowl 5 year peak mean 2001/02 - 2006/07 (nb insufficient data recorded for period 2003/2004) Including: Red-throated Loon ( <i>Gavia stellata</i> ), Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ).	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	Measure is in line with policies	
			Mersey Estuary Ramsar	Mobile	Qualifying Species/populations: Common shelduck, Black-tailed godwit, Common redshank Eurasian teal, Northern pintail, Dunlin	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	Measure is in line with policies	
			River Dee and Bala Lake SAC	Mobile, Fish	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation [Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot], <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> [Sea lamprey], <i>Lampetra planeri</i> [Brook lamprey], <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> [River lamprey], <i>Salmo salar</i> [Atlantic salmon], <i>Cottus gobio</i> [Bullhead], <i>Lutra lutra</i> [Otter], <i>Luronium natans</i> [Floating water-plantain].	The project proposed is for Individual Property Protection. No significant effects are anticipated on European site features.	Measure is in line with policies	

Queensferry-Sandycroft-Mancroft Lane	Dee	Carry out structural assessment on existing structures to ensure they are fit for purpose	Culvert surveys	Dee Estuary SPA	Mobile	Anas acuta (North-western Europe) [Pintail] Anas crecca (North-western Europe) [Teal] Calidris alpina alpina (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) [Dunlin] Calidris canutus (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe) [Knot] Haematopus ostralegus (Europe & Northern/Western Africa) [Oystercatcher] Limosa lapponica (Western Palearctic - wintering) [Bar-tailed Godwit] Limosa limosa islandica (Iceland - breeding) [Black-tailed Godwit] Numenius arquata (Europe - breeding) [Curlew] Pluvialis squatarola (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Grey Plover] Sterna albifrons (Eastern Atlantic - breeding) [Little Tern] Sterna hirsundo (Northern/Eastern Europe - breeding) [Common Tern] Sterna sandvicensis (Western Europe/Western Africa) [Sandwich Tern] Tadorna tadorna (North-western Europe) [Shelduck] Tringa totanus (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Redshank] An internationally important assemblage of birds / A wetland of international importance. Original Assemblage species: Anas penelope (Western Siberia/North-western/North-eastern Europe) [Wigeon], Calidris alba (Eastern Atlantic/Western & Southern Africa - wintering) [Sanderling], Phalacrocorax carbo (North-western Europe) [Cormorant], Podiceps cristatus (North-western Europe - wintering) [Great Crested Grebe], Vanellus vanellus (Europe - breeding) [Lapwing], SPA review 2001 Added Assemblage species: Anas platyrhynchos (North-western Europe) [Mallard].	The measure is for surveys, which will have no significant effect, but a project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. A full options appraisal will be undertaken and the environmental effects taken into account during project level EIA. Construction works could disturb birds, depending where works are located. A project level HRA should be undertaken once further details of the proposed works are known.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary / Aber Dyffwrty SAC	Fish	Estuaries (Estuaries) Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [Intertidal mudflats and sandflats] Annual vegetation of drift lines [Annual vegetation of drift lines] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [Vegetated sea cliffs] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand] Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucos-Puccinellietalia maritima) [Atlantic salt meadows] Embryonic shifting dunes [Shifting dunes] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes") [Shifting dunes with marram] Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [Dune grassland] Humid dune slacks [Humid dune slacks] Petromyzon marinus (Sea lamprey) Lampetra fluviatilis (River lamprey) Petalocephalum raffai (Petaltwort).	The measure is for surveys, which will have no significant effect, but a project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. A full options appraisal will be undertaken and the environmental effects taken into account during project level EIA. Construction works could disturb fish, depending where works are located. A project level HRA should be undertaken once further details of the proposed works are known.	Measure is in line with policies
				Mersey Estuary Ramsar	Mobile	Qualifying Species/populations: Common shelduck, Black-tailed godwit, Common redshank Eurasian teal, Northern pintail, Dunlin	The measure is for surveys, which will have no significant effect, but a project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. A full options appraisal will be undertaken and the environmental effects taken into account during project level EIA. Construction works could disturb birds, depending where works are located. A project level HRA should be undertaken once further details of the proposed works are known.	Measure is in line with policies
				Llyn Tegid Ramsar	Fish	Ramsar Selection Criteria (RIS section 13): 1) Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types. Justification: (RIS section 14): Ramsar criteria 1): "Largest natural lake (Largest natural lake in Wales, lying deep in a formerly glaciated trough)" Ramsar criteria 2): Plant species: Limnospila aquatica [Mudwort] Elatine hexandra [Six-stamined waterwort] Carex aquatilis [Water sedge] Luronium natans [Floating water-plantain] Animal species: Coregonus lavaretus [Gwyniad / whitefish] Thymallus thymallus [Grayling] Myxas glutinosa [Glutinous Snail]	The measure is for surveys, which will have no significant effect, but a project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. However, the fish species within the designation are not migratory and therefore no impacts are expected.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary Ramsar	Mobile	Ramsar Selection Criteria: 1) sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types. Justification: Estuaries (Estuaries), Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [Intertidal mudflats and sandflats], Annual vegetation of drift lines [Annual vegetation of drift lines], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [Vegetated sea cliffs], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand], Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucos-Puccinellietalia maritima) [Atlantic salt meadows], Embryonic shifting dunes [Shifting dunes], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes") [Shifting dunes with marram], Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [Dune grassland], Humid dune slacks [Humid dune slacks]. 2) supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened eco. communities. Justification: Epideaea calamita (Natterjack Toad) 5 regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds. Justification: Assemblages of international importance (Bird assemblages of international importance), 6) regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species/subspecies of waterbirds. Justification: Anas acuta (North-western Europe) [Pintail], Anas crecca (North-western Europe) [Teal], Calidris alpina alpina (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) [Dunlin], Calidris canutus (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe) [Knot], Haematopus ostralegus (Europe & Northern/Western Africa) [Oystercatcher], Limosa lapponica (Western Palearctic - wintering) [Bar-tailed Godwit], Limosa limosa islandica (Iceland - breeding) [Black-tailed Godwit], Numenius arquata (Europe - breeding) [Curlew], Pluvialis squatarola (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Grey Plover], Tadorna tadorna (North-western Europe) [Shelduck], Tringa totanus (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Redshank].	The measure is for surveys, which will have no significant effect, but a project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. A full options appraisal will be undertaken and the environmental effects taken into account during project level EIA. Construction works could disturb habitats and species, depending where works are located. A project level HRA should be undertaken once further details of the proposed works are known.	Measure is in line with policies
				River Dee and Bala Lake SAC	Direct, Fish	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculus fluitans and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot] Petromyzon marinus (Sea lamprey) Lampetra planeri (Brook lamprey) Lampetra fluviatilis (River lamprey) Salmo salar (Atlantic salmon) Cottus gobio (Bullhead) Lutra lutra (Otter) Luronium natans (Floating water-plantain).	The measure is for surveys, which will have no significant effect, but a project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. A full options appraisal will be undertaken and the environmental effects taken into account during project level EIA. Construction works could disturb habitats and species, depending where works are located. A project level HRA should be undertaken once further details of the proposed works are known.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary SPA	Direct	Anas acuta (North-western Europe) [Pintail] Anas crecca (North-western Europe) [Teal] Calidris alpina alpina (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) [Dunlin] Calidris canutus (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe) [Knot] Haematopus ostralegus (Europe & Northern/Western Africa) [Oystercatcher] Limosa lapponica (Western Palearctic - wintering) [Bar-tailed Godwit] Limosa limosa islandica (Iceland - breeding) [Black-tailed Godwit] Numenius arquata (Europe - breeding) [Curlew] Pluvialis squatarola (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Grey Plover] Sterna albifrons (Eastern Atlantic - breeding) [Little Tern] Sterna hirsundo (Northern/Eastern Europe - breeding) [Common Tern] Sterna sandvicensis (Western Europe/Western Africa) [Sandwich Tern] Tadorna tadorna (North-western Europe) [Shelduck] Tringa totanus (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Redshank] An internationally important assemblage of birds / A wetland of international importance. Original Assemblage species: Anas penelope (Western Siberia/North-western/North-eastern Europe) [Wigeon], Calidris alba (Eastern Atlantic/Western & Southern Africa - wintering) [Sanderling], Phalacrocorax carbo (North-western Europe) [Cormorant], Podiceps cristatus (North-western Europe - wintering) [Great Crested Grebe], Vanellus vanellus (Europe - breeding) [Lapwing], SPA review 2001 Added Assemblage species: Anas platyrhynchos (North-western Europe) [Mallard].	A project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. A full options appraisal will be undertaken and the environmental effects taken into account during project level EIA. Construction works could disturb birds, depending where works are located. A project level HRA should be undertaken once further details of the proposed works are known.	Measure is in line with policies
				Liverpool Bay SPA	Mobile	Red-throated Loon (Gavia stellata) ARTICLE 4.2 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC) Over winter the area regularly supports: Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra), Common Goldeneye (Bucefala clangon), Common Goldeneye (Bucefala clangon). Intentionally Important ASSEMBLAGE OF BIRDS in the non-breeding season the area regularly supports: 5597 waterfowl 5 year peak mean 2001/02 - 2006/07 (nb insufficient data recorded for period 2003/2004) Including: Red-throated Loon (Gavia stellata), Common Scoter (Melanitta nigra).	A project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. A full options appraisal will be undertaken and the environmental effects taken into account during project level EIA. Construction works could disturb birds, depending where works are located. A project level HRA should be undertaken once further details of the proposed works are known.	Measure is in line with policies
				Mersey Estuary Ramsar	Mobile	Qualifying Species/populations: Common shelduck, Black-tailed godwit, Common redshank Eurasian teal, Northern pintail, Dunlin	A project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. A full options appraisal will be undertaken and the environmental effects taken into account during project level EIA. Construction works could disturb birds, depending where works are located. A project level HRA should be undertaken once further details of the proposed works are known.	Measure is in line with policies
Walwen and Whelston	Dee	Undertake initial assessment and feasibility work for reducing flood risk	NHCP	Dee Estuary / Aber Dyffwrty SAC	Direct, Fish	Estuaries (Estuaries) Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [Intertidal mudflats and sandflats] Annual vegetation of drift lines [Annual vegetation of drift lines] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [Vegetated sea cliffs] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand] Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucos-Puccinellietalia maritima) [Atlantic salt meadows] Embryonic shifting dunes [Shifting dunes] Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes") [Shifting dunes with marram] Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [Dune grassland] Humid dune slacks [Humid dune slacks] Petromyzon marinus (Sea lamprey) Lampetra fluviatilis (River lamprey) Petalocephalum raffai (Petaltwort).	A project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. A full options appraisal will be undertaken and the environmental effects taken into account during project level EIA. Construction works could disturb habitats and species, depending where works are located. A project level HRA should be undertaken once further details of the proposed works are known.	Measure is in line with policies
				Dee Estuary Ramsar	Direct	Ramsar Selection Criteria: 1) sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types. Justification: Estuaries (Estuaries), Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [Intertidal mudflats and sandflats], Annual vegetation of drift lines [Annual vegetation of drift lines], Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [Vegetated sea cliffs], Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand], Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucos-Puccinellietalia maritima) [Atlantic salt meadows], Embryonic shifting dunes [Shifting dunes], Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes") [Shifting dunes with marram], Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes") [Dune grassland], Humid dune slacks [Humid dune slacks]. 2) supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened eco. communities. Justification: Epideaea calamita (Natterjack Toad) 5 regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds. Justification: Assemblages of international importance (Bird assemblages of international importance), 6) regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species/subspecies of waterbirds. Justification: Anas acuta (North-western Europe) [Pintail], Anas crecca (North-western Europe) [Teal], Calidris alpina alpina (Northern Siberia/Europe/Western Africa) [Dunlin], Calidris canutus (North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe) [Knot], Haematopus ostralegus (Europe & Northern/Western Africa) [Oystercatcher], Limosa lapponica (Western Palearctic - wintering) [Bar-tailed Godwit], Limosa limosa islandica (Iceland - breeding) [Black-tailed Godwit], Numenius arquata (Europe - breeding) [Curlew], Pluvialis squatarola (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Grey Plover], Tadorna tadorna (North-western Europe) [Shelduck], Tringa totanus (Eastern Atlantic - wintering) [Redshank].	A project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. A full options appraisal will be undertaken and the environmental effects taken into account during project level EIA. Construction works could disturb habitats and species, depending where works are located. A project level HRA should be undertaken once further details of the proposed works are known.	Measure is in line with policies
				Llyn Tegid Ramsar	Fish	Ramsar Selection Criteria (RIS section 13): 1) Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types. Justification: (RIS section 14): Ramsar criteria 1): "Largest natural lake (Largest natural lake in Wales, lying deep in a formerly glaciated trough)" Ramsar criteria 2): Plant species: Limnospila aquatica [Mudwort] Elatine hexandra [Six-stamined waterwort] Carex aquatilis [Water sedge] Luronium natans [Floating water-plantain] Animal species: Coregonus lavaretus [Gwyniad / whitefish] Thymallus thymallus [Grayling] Myxas glutinosa [Glutinous Snail]	A project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. However, the fish species within the designation are not migratory and therefore no impacts are expected.	Measure is in line with policies
River Dee and Bala Lake SAC	Mobile, Fish	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculus fluitans and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation [Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot] Petromyzon marinus (Sea lamprey) Lampetra planeri (Brook lamprey) Lampetra fluviatilis (River lamprey) Salmo salar (Atlantic salmon) Cottus gobio (Bullhead) Lutra lutra (Otter) Luronium natans (Floating water-plantain).	A project to reduce flood risk could result from the measure. A full options appraisal will be undertaken and the environmental effects taken into account during project level EIA. Construction works could disturb site features, depending where works are located. A project level HRA should be undertaken once further details of the proposed works are known.	Measure is in line with policies				

