Dear Mr Scott,

SCREENING AND SCOPING OPINION UNDER THE MARINE WORKS (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2007 (as amended)

MARINE SCREENING AND SCOPING OPINION FOR HAFAN Y MÔR HOLIDAY PARK ‘2030 VISION’

I am writing further to your request for a screening and scoping opinion, received 17/10/2018, made in accordance with The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended) (“The Regulations”).

The purpose of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening procedure is to determine whether the proposed works require an Environmental Impact Assessment and submission of an Environmental Statement (ES). The purpose of the scoping procedure is to determine what information should be provided in the ES.

In reaching our Screening Opinion we have considered the proposed works against Schedule A1 and A2 of the above regulations. In reaching our scoping opinion we have had regard to the information provided in the “Hafan y Môr Holiday Park ‘2030 Vision’ Masterplan, Scoping Report for the Environmental Impact Assessment with Screening for Habitats Regulations Appraisal”, dated October 2018, and considered the requirements of Schedule 3 of the Marine Works Regulations. We have also consulted with the bodies that we consider have an interest in the project by reason of their environmental responsibilities, or local or regional competences, as required by the above regulations, and had regard to their comments.

Screening Opinion

It is our opinion that the works fall within the categories of project listed within Schedule A2 paragraph 69 of the above regulations - Coastal work to combat erosion and maritime works capable of altering the coast through the construction, for example, of dykes, moles, jetties and other sea defence works, excluding the maintenance and reconstruction of such works.

And

84. Holiday villages and hotel complexes outside urban areas and associated developments.
89. Any change to or extension of development of a description listed in paragraphs 1 to 87 of this Schedule where that development is already authorised, executed or in the process of being executed.

We have carefully considered the views of the consultation bodies alongside the criteria as set out in Schedule 1 of the regulations, and have determined, based on the information provided; that the project has the potential to have a significant effect on the environment and therefore a statutory Environmental Impact Assessment is required.

We have come to this conclusion on the basis of the likely significant impacts of the project on the SAC, (and the adjacent SSSI), identified through the proposed coastal defence works to a 320m stretch of coastline including ‘fish-tail’ shaped rock armour breakwaters and intervening areas of sand / gravel beach recharge. The proposed scheme will impact the SSSI and SAC, not only in the immediate vicinity of the works, but will also have wider implications due to anticipated changes in coastal processes.

**Scoping Opinion**

This letter sets out the additional information that we consider necessary to be included and/or assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES) for this Project.

Please note our scoping opinion is based on the information available to us at this time. The information provided is not a definitive list of the ES / EIA requirements and further information may be required following an application for this project, to ensure a full assessment is carried out.

This Screening and Scoping Opinion will be provided to all those bodies that were consulted and will be publicised on our website and on our Public Register.

It is acknowledged that the scoping report has been produced to inform a scoping opinion required under The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 and the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended).
The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended)

Scoping Opinion (SC1814)

Summary of the proposal

Hafan y Môr is a holiday camp located near Pwllheli, Gwynedd in Wales. The proposal submitted is the next phase of Haven Leisure Ltd’s ‘2030 vision masterplan’ for their Hafan y Môr Holiday Park. This proposal involves extending and improving the park as well as ensuring that it has appropriate long-term coastal erosion protection.

Individual elements of this proposal include:

- Demolition of 56 chalets;
- Addition of up to 224 static caravan pitches (a net increase of 99 units from the total approved in 2011);
- A new car park;
- A new beach café;
- Landscaping;
- Improvement of a 120 m length of existing coastal revetment; and
- Introduction of a further 210 m section of coastal protection (comprising rock armour and beach recharge).

Location

Hafan y Môr covers 179ha and is located 5km east of Pwllheli, on the southern side of the Llyn peninsula, Gwynedd, Wales.

Consultation Responses Received

In considering the scoping report, the Natural Resources Wales Permitting Service (NRW PS) consulted with various consultation bodies. The consultation bodies that responded are listed below:

- Natural Resources Wales Technical Experts (NRW TE)
- Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)
- Royal Yachting Association (RYA)
- Trinity House Lighthouse Service (THLS)
- Gwynedd Council, Biodiversity

0. General comments

0.1. Marine and coastal guidance produced by NRW that may provide useful information to help with your project is available here: https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/business-sectors/marine/marine-and-coastal-guidance/?lang=en

0.2. The ES submitted should demonstrate consideration of the points raised in this scoping opinion. It is recommended that a table is provided in the ES summarising the scoping opinion comments and how they are addressed in the ES.

0.3. The ES must include all the information set out in Schedule 3 and regulation 12 of the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment)(Amendment) Regulations 2017.
1. **Introduction**

1.1. Chapter 1 of the scoping report provides a clear description of the proposed development, a description of the supporting appendices included with the report and information in relation to the public and regulatory discussions that have been undertaken. This chapter clearly identifies the reports’ aims and approach to scoping, identifies where further assessment is required and what those assessments are.

2. **Project Description**

2.1. Chapter 2 of the report clearly describes the project development, both terrestrial and marine components. In addition, alternatives to the scheme have been described.

2.2. Mitigation measures to minimise and prevent the suspected adverse effects of the construction and maintenance of the coastal defence scheme have also been identified.

3. **Legislative and Policy Context**

3.1. Chapter 3 of the report identifies the key legislation and policies of relevance to the project. It is expected that the policy and legislation summarised would be referred to throughout the ES to assist in assessing the environmental effects of the project.

3.2. With regards to marine planning, Welsh Government is now developing the first Welsh National Marine Plan. The purpose of the WNMP is to guide the sustainable development of our marine area. Once the plan has been adopted NRW PS must make decisions in accordance with the marine plan, unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise. In preparation for the adoption of the plan, we recommend that any EIA undertaken reviews the contents of the draft Welsh National Marine Plan, and the Environmental Statement considers how the project complies with the draft Policies, or the final policies once the plan is adopted.

3.3. It is your responsibility to ensure that you obtain all relevant permissions/consents for your project. This includes those that may have been identified within the scoping report or others that have been identified following further assessment whilst drafting the ES.

4. **Scoping Review**

4.1. **Key issues and approach to EIA** - The scoping report clearly provides maps and plans identifying the location of the development. Areas of development below Mean High Water Spring must be identified and defined by co-ordinates within the ES to enable stakeholders to accurately plot them to identify and assess potential effects on their specific Geographical Information Systems.

4.2. To develop the impact scope for further assessment, the following environmental topics have been reviewed:

- Physical (coastal) processes (Section 4.2)
- Water and sediment quality (Section 4.3)
- Ecology and Nature Conservation (Section 4.4)
- Fish and fisheries (Section 4.5)
• Commercial and recreational navigation (Section 4.6)
• Archaeology (cultural heritage) (Section 4.7)
• Coast protection and flood defence (Section 4.8)
• Landscapes, seascapes and visual impact (Section 4.9)
• Transport and access (Section 4.10)
• Airborne noise and vibration (Section 4.11)
• Air quality (Section 4.12)
• Infrastructure and other marine users (Section 4.13)
• Human health (Section 4.14)

4.3. Those environmental topics scoped in and requiring further assessment have a description of the existing environment, the possible environmental effects and identifies the necessary assessments to be undertaken for further consideration. Comments in relation to each Section are provided below.

4.4. Those environmental topics scoped out of requiring further assessment are similarly assessed with a description of why it is considered no further assessments are required.

4.5. Generally, NRW PS are content with the proposed approach to the EIA as defined within the scoping report. However, the scoping report makes no detailed reference to a non-technical summary or the vulnerability of the project to major accidents or natural disasters, both of which need to be provided within the ES.

5. Physical (coastal) processes (Section 4.2). Scoped in by the Applicant and requires further assessment.

5.1. Given the scale of the coastal defence works proposed and their proximity to protected sites (Pen Llyn a’r Sarnau / Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Glanllynnau a Glannau Pen-ychain i Gricieth Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)), it is evident there is the potential for significant changes and potential impacts to the coastal and marine environment.

5.2. The following must be fully considered within any EIA undertaken and documented within the Environmental Statement. (ES).

• Littoral drift.
• Coastal squeeze.
• Morphological change of the foreshore.
• Direct footprint impacts.
• The ongoing maintenance of the proposed scheme in relation to beach recycling and recharge.
• Hydrodynamic changes.
• Sediment characteristics of imported material (rock, shingle and sand). Information will need to be presented on grain size, mineralogy, colour, angularity.
• The removal of sediment from the foreshore to be used in construction.
• The impacts of ground preparation work on underlying geology and the geological features of the Glanllynnau a Glannau Pen-ychain i Gricieth SSSI.
• Climate change, sea level rise scenarios and the design lifetime of the scheme.
5.3. The coastal defence aspect of the proposed scheme appears to be very large for the scale of risk and as such we would recommend a full options appraisal is presented within any Environmental Statement.

5.4. **Littoral Drift** - Current thinking is that littoral drift occurs from west to east in the vicinity of the proposed development area. If the coastal defence aspects of the proposed scheme are implemented it is anticipated that significant changes to hydrodynamics and the down drift sediment supply will occur. It is good to see that this impact has been identified in section 4.2.2 of the EIA Scoping Report and will be subject to further assessment. Particular attention should be given to the infrastructure to the east of the proposed development area and any likely accelerated erosion of the Glanllynnau a Glannau Pen-y Chain I Gricieth SSSI.

5.5. **Coastal Squeeze and the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2)** - The project goes against the policy unit 12.25 in the Shoreline Management Plan of ‘No Active Intervention’ for Pen y Chain East. Although a plan level Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) was undertaken for the Shoreline Management Plan, as the proposed scheme goes against the assessed policy, as it stands, a separate project specific HRA assessment of impacts such as coastal squeeze will need to be undertaken.

5.6. NRW PS suggest the applicant considers applying to the Cardigan Bay Coastal Group for a change of SMP2 policy from ‘No Active Intervention’ to ‘Hold the Line’. A change in policy is likely to affect policy unit 12.24 Afon Wen to the East which is assigned ‘Managed Realignment’ in the second epoch and is currently protecting the railway line; this also may need to be changed to ‘Hold the Line’.

5.7. A request of policy change is usually registered if there is new evidence that an existing policy is no longer valid. A policy change can be proposed or instigated by a third party or private defence owner/investor and this may affect the economic assessment undertaken within the SMP2, enabling an alternative policy option to be considered, however it would still need to consider other facets such as environmental considerations and impact to adjoining assets.

5.8. It is advised that an assessment of coastal squeeze is required to inform the project level HRA. If these effects are identified, a test of no alternatives and an IROPI test will be required. If the proposals are not in line with SMP2 Policy, the SMP2 cannot support these tests, and the applicant will need to provide the information to support these stages. However it is unclear whether it would be possible to conclude that there was overriding public interest if the SMP2 had not reached this conclusion in support of a Hold the Line Policy. We note that the proposals include ‘set back’ of the defence line and therefore coastal squeeze may not be evident – further information is required to support further consideration of this point.

5.9. Applying to the coastal group for a policy change through a ‘change sponsor’ enables consideration of any new evidence at plan level. A change sponsor is needed in the case where a challenge is raised by an organisation who is not a coastal group member to bring the challenge to the coastal group. It is anticipated that the relevant local authority would be the change sponsor for a third party which will then request to trigger the process.

5.10. If a change is agreed a Marine Licence application may be more straight forward as the plan (SMP2) would help to support the alternatives and IROPI tests, however there is a
risk that the coastal group may not agree to change the policy. It may also be a potentially lengthy process.

5.11. To discuss the possibility of a changing the SMP2 Policy, contact the Chair of the relevant Coastal Group in the first instance, their contact details are: EmlynJones@gwynedd.gov.uk

5.12. Footprint of works - It is understood that the coastal defence aspect of the proposed scheme is 320m in length, however, it is unclear from the EIA Scoping Report how far the landward retreat is expected to occur. Sediments which are removed from the back of the system should remain within the marine system if they are of marine origin and not used for construction or landscaping on site. Any potential for landward retreat should be assessed in relation to the Pen Llyn a’r Sarnau SAC and Glanlynnau a Glannau Pen-ychain i Gricieth SSSI in terms of direct habitat loss.

5.13. Without prejudice, should the HRA produced for the project conclude that adverse effects on the integrity of Natura 2000/Ramsar sites cannot be ruled out, approval for the project cannot be given unless either:

- the project specification, and/or the terms under which it might be approved, are modified so as to remove the risk of adverse effects, and a revised HRA report is prepared.

- the project satisfies the requirements of Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, and alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) and compensatory measures are submitted for consideration by the appropriate authority, normally Welsh Ministers, and approved.

5.14. Sediment recharge - We question the requirement of the importation of 18,000m$^3$ of sediment quoted in section 2.3.4 of the EIA Scoping Report as this seems to be a relatively small amount given the large scale of the works. In the ES you must provide further information on the future recycling and management of sediments. In addition, we also question what seems to be a short construction window (6 months) for the coastal defence aspects of the proposed scheme, especially given that the works are to be undertaken over winter where delays due to adverse weather conditions could be likely.

5.15. Baseline data requirements - Section 4.2.3 of the EIA Scoping Report states that there is no expectation that further field survey work will be needed and that there is sufficient available information for hydrodynamic model development, verification and interpretative analysis. We advise that although we do not necessarily disagree with this statement, we would need to see the data described before commenting fully on its suitability; in particular,

- Bathymetry extent
- Sediment sample locations
- Wave data for validation
- Tide data and how Barmouth relates to Hafan y Môr
- Details of ground investigation data undertaken to date.
5.16. For the purposes of climate change data use we request clarification regarding whether the applicant intends to use UKCP18 for climate change scenarios.

5.17. Work required for further assessment - Further detail is required on how it is intended to assess anticipated changes to hydrogeomorphology.

6. Water and sediment quality (Section 4.3) Scoped in by the Applicant and requires further assessment.

6.1. Whilst the information required to inform the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment should be coordinated with the EIA, it is important to note that there is distinction between the EIA, HRA and WFD processes; We therefore recommend that the ES should include sections containing ‘information to inform the HRA’ and ‘WFD compliance assessment’ and separate reports must be provided.

6.2. The WFD assessment must consider:

- all activities carried out; and,
- each stage of the activity, for example construction, operation, maintenance and (potentially decommissioning)
- The WFD compliance assessment process needs to also consider the zone of influence of the project in its entirety and any WFD waterbodies that fall within it, not just where there are direct impacts.
- Consideration should be given to whether the potential impacts are short term effects (< 6 years) or will cause a non-temporary/permanent change (e.g. direct habitat loss, alteration to sediment transport pathways, interference with migratory fish pathways etc).
  - If the impacts are considered a non-temporary/permanent effect on the biological, chemical or hydro morphological elements of the WFD water body in question then the impact must be carried forward for consideration in the WFD compliance assessment process.
- Guidance on the WFD assessment in the form of NRW OGN72 has been provided with this scoping opinion. This is internal guidance that has been provided to assist the Developer to understand what is expected of a Water Framework Directive Assessment.

6.3. The activities that have the potential to affect the Tremadog coastal water body and which may lead to modification of the Tremadog coastal water body should be assessed against the WFD’s environmental objectives to determine whether they have the potential to prevent these objectives from being met which includes whether they may cause deterioration.

6.4. The proposed coastal defence works comprise construction of 5 fish tail groynes which extend 20m below Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) and artificial beach nourishment to create pocket beaches along a 320m section of coastline fronting Hafan y Môr caravan park. Impacts to the WFD ecological and chemical status which could impact on the overall water body status may be caused by the following activities:

- Sediment disturbance and potential release of contaminants during the construction phase of the groynes.
- A permanent loss of intertidal habitat and species under the footprint of the groynes.
- Alteration to hydrodynamics and obstruction to natural sediment transport pathways in the locality of the groynes and the presence of which may lead to alteration of the coastal
plan form up and down drift of the Hafan y Môr site all of which could cause a non-
temporary alteration to the hydromorphology status of the Tremadoc coastal water body.

6.5. Pollution Prevention. The applicant will need to consider measures and best practices that
will need to be adopted to minimise the risk of pollution incidents occurring as a result of the
works. This information must also be presented in the proposed Construction Environmental
Management Plan.

7. Ecology and Nature Conservation (Section 4.4) Scoped in by the Applicant and requires
further assessment.

7.1. The EIA Scoping Report has identified the two main designated sites likely to be impacted
by the proposed development, these being the Pen Llyn a’r Sarnau / Lleyn Peninsula and
the Sarnau SAC and the Glanllynnau a Glannau Pen-y Chain i Gricieth SSSI. Any EIA
produced will need to fully consider impacts to the habitat, species and geological features
of these designated sites. In addition to the impact pathways identified in the Ecology and
Nature Conservation section of the EIA Scoping Report, the EIA should also consider the
impacts listed under the section 5.2 of the coastal and physical processes section of this
letter in the context of protected sites.

7.2. The ecology and nature conservation section of the EIA Scoping Report is generally
acceptable from a protected species perspective. The report has identified further
assessment/mitigation required for the following protected species: otter, bats, reptiles and
barn owls. It has also identified the need for cumulative effects and in-combination
assessments of other plans/projects that could impact these protected species (For further
information see Paragraph 20 of this Scoping Opinion)

7.3. The HRA screening report concludes that there will be a ‘likely significant effect’ (LSE) of
the project on European sites. NRW PS will consider the proposed scheme under the
provisions of Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations on
receipt of a marine licence application in the form of a Habitats Regulations Assessment
(HRA). The Environmental Statement must contain information to inform the HRA in the
form of a stand-alone chapter or appendix.

7.4. The impacts on coastal processes and specifically the impact of the groynes and recharge
of beaches must also be assessed due to potential effects on the Sabellaria alveolata reefs
which occur to the East of the development.

7.5. The section on waterbirds mentions a few species but not all the species which frequent the
area. Dunlin, Sanderling, Ringed Plover, Turnstone and Curlew regularly use the beach in
question with occasional grey plover and bar-tailed godwit with red breasted merganser
usually close offshore. There is a large post-breeding congregation of gulls and terns
(Kittiwake, Black-headed Gull and Sandwich Tern, Arctic Tern) to the south of the
development at SH438363 in late summer and gulls also congregate immediately to the
east of the development at the Afon Wen estuary. The ES must assess the potential
impacts to these species and mitigate if necessary.

7.6. Section 4.4.2 of the EIA Scoping Report states that the applicant will follow biosecurity
planning guidance for Wales, reducing the risk of the introduction of non-native species to
the site. Invasive non-native species have subsequently been scoped out of the EIA. Given
the large scale of the proposed development and its proximity to protected sites, the
developer must undertake a biosecurity risk assessment to reduce the risk of the introduction of invasive non-native species to the local area. This risk assessment must be included within the proposed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)(see page 15 of the Scoping Report).

7.7. Section 4.4.1 of the ecology and nature conservation section of the EIA Scoping Report is generally acceptable from a protected species perspective. The report has identified further assessment/mitigation required for the following protected species: otter, bats, reptiles and barn owls. It has also identified the need for cumulative effects and in-combination assessments of other plans/projects that could impact these protected species.

7.8. For information, we do have concerns regarding the loss of part of the woodland at Parcel B. This area was assessed and approved as part of planning application C18/0618/40/LL. However, no tree loss was identified as part of the submitted ecology report at the time, and therefore, the mitigation proposed was approved based on this information. This area will now need to be reassessed as part of the in-combination assessment.

8. **Fish and fisheries (Section 4.5)** Scoped out by the Applicant. We agree and have no comment to make on this section of the report.

9. **Commercial and recreational navigation (Section 4.6)** Scoped out by the Applicant.

9.1. Any marking requirements, or changes to the existing markings must be confirmed with Trinity House on receipt of a Marine Licence application.

10. **Archaeology (cultural heritage) (Section 4.7)** Scoped out by the Applicant.

10.1. NRW PS consulted with the relevant archaeological bodies on the scope of the Environmental Statement. No comments were received however you may wish to contact those bodies directly to ensure that the level of detail covered by the Scoping Report adequately addresses any areas of concern.

11. **Coast protection and flood defence (Section 4.8)** Scoped in by the Applicant and requires further assessment.

11.1. Please refer to the Physical and Coastal Processes section of the report for specific comments relating to Shoreline Management Plans.

11.2. The Shoreline Management Plan policy is for ‘no active intervention’ for this stretch of the coastline. However as noted on page 8 of The Hafan y Môr Holiday Park ‘2030 Vision’ Masterplan this policy does not necessarily preclude local private management of defences subject to normal approvals. Ordinarily we favour any coastal defence scheme which provides betterment in terms of flood risk providing any perceived detrimental impacts can be mitigated. The proposal involves landward re-alignment of the foreshore and the installation of groynes which can interfere with long shore drift. As such there could be an impact on erosion rates on adjacent areas of the coast. A Flood Consequences Assessment (FCA) must be undertaken to ensure the works do not have a negative impact on the existing flood regime or on the erosion rates of any adjacent areas.

11.3. For further information in relation to undertaking Flood Consequence Assessments
please see the following link:


11.4. Appendix A of the Hafan y Môr Holiday Park ‘2030 Vision’ Masterplan shows the 2030 Vision Masterplan Map and indicates the possibility of culverting over the watercourse to the south of the existing/proposed sewage treatment works (outside the consented boundary) to potentially gain 1 no. extra unit. This would also be against Gwynedd Council’s Culverting Policy. Please have regard to the following link:


12. **Landscapes, seascapes and visual impact (Section 4.9)** Scoped out by the Applicant. We have no comment to make on this section of the report.

13. **Transport and access (Section 4.10)** - Scoped out by the Applicant. We agree and have no comment to make on this section of the report.

14. **Airborne noise and vibration (Section 4.11)** - Scoped out by the Applicant. We agree and have no comment to make on this section of the report.

15. **Air quality (Section 4.12)** – Scoped out by the Applicant. We agree and have no comment to make on this section of the report.

16. **Infrastructure and other marine users (Section 4.13)** Scoped out by the Applicant.

   16.1. NRW PS note the proposed works have been assessed as resulting in a fairly low risk to navigation and impacts to fishing, commercial and recreational navigation and other marine users have been scoped out for further assessment. However, noting that contractor methodology is yet be decided or is open to change, impacts from the following must be assessed within the ES.

   16.2. If any material for construction or deposit (i.e. aggregate) is to be transported by sea, the operation must consider potential impacts to navigation in the area. Pwllheli marina must be made aware of the works prior to commencement.

   16.3. The term “marine user” should also consider safety risks to beachgoers such as swimmers, windsurfers, jet skis etc. Whilst the works are taking place, suitable arrangements and controls should be considered to prevent possible hazards to them, including notification of HM Coastguard and local RNLI as this may impact beach access.

17. **Human health (Section 4.14)** – Scoped out by the Applicant. We agree and have no comment to make on this section of the report.

18. **Proposed Assessment Methods**

   18.1. This section identifies the developers approach to the EIA and summarises the information required. The ES must include all the information set out in Schedule 3 and regulation 12 of the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment)(Amendment)
19. **Summary - The scoping report identifies the following topics to be scoped in for further assessment:**

- Physical environment
- Water and sediment quality
- Ecology and nature conservation
- Coast protection and flood defence

19.1. A summary of those topics assessed, scoped in or scoped out must be included within the ES.

20. **Cumulative impacts and in-combination effects** - The following data sources may provide useful information on other projects for the assessment of cumulative effects:


- Planning Policy E.g. Local Development Plans, Transport Plans (National and Local) and National Policy Statements.

- An up to date list of marine licensable developments can be found at the following link: [http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/MarineLicences/?lang=en](http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/MarineLicences/?lang=en)

21. The items highlighted in this letter must be addressed in the Environmental Impact Assessment. However, I would not see this letter as a definitive list of all Environmental Statement / Environmental Impact Assessment requirements as other subsequent work may prove necessary following further assessment.


23. If you have any further questions in relation to the marine regulatory requirements of this development please do not hesitate to contact NRW PS at marinelicensing@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk.

24. If the UK leaves the EU - either with or without a deal - the legal obligations relating to compliance with environmental permits and legislation will continue to apply. NRW, on behalf of Welsh Ministers, will continue to issue licenses in line with our current practice. If you have any questions about your licenses, please contact our Customer Care Centre on 03000 653 000.
Yours sincerely

Z McMellin

Zoe McMellin
Marine Licensing Team
Natural Resources Wales
Cc: All Consultation Bodies providing a response