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Wales

Marine Licensing Decision

The Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)

Applicant: **CEMEX UK Operations Limited**

Application reference no: **CML2123**

Colwyn Bay

**Repairs to the superstructure of a timber jetty at
Colwyn Bay**

09 July 2021

Application Number: CML2123

Contents

- Our decision
- 1. Application Details
- 2. Application Procedure
 - 2.1 The Application
 - 2.2 Documents considered
 - 2.3 Commercial Confidentiality
 - 2.4 Publicity and advertising
 - 2.5 Environmental Impact Assessment
- 3. Consultation
 - 3.1 Consultees
- 4. Basis for our Decision
 - The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
 - 4.1 The need to protect the environment
 - 4.1.1 Water Framework Directive, Groundwater Directive and Water Environment Regulations 2017
 - 4.1.2 Biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty
 - 4.1.3 European Protected Sites and Ramsar Sites
 - 4.1.4 European Protected Sites and Species
 - 4.1.5 Marine Conservation Zones
 - 4.1.6 SSSIs
 - 4.1.7 Waste Framework Directive
 - 4.2 Other matters in considered relevant to the need to protect the environment
 - 4.3 The need to protect human health
 - 4.4 The need to prevent interference with legitimate uses of the sea
 - 4.5 Marine Policy Documents
 - 4.6 Other matters NRW thinks relevant
 - 4.6.1 Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015
 - 4.6.2 Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

Application Number: CML2123

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

ANNEX 1: Conditions and Reasons

Application Number: CML2123

OUR DECISION

Based on all the information available, and having regard to all relevant considerations NRW has decided grant the marine licence sought by the Application subject to the conditions set out in Annex.

This decision document:

- explains how the application has been determined, having regard to the relevant legal framework outlined in section 4;
- explains how relevant considerations have been taken into account and how each of the legal requirements have been considered in determining the Application;
- provides a record of the decision-making process; and
- sets out the reasons for any conditions imposed in connection with any marine licence granted pursuant to the Application.

1 APPLICATION DETAILS

1.1 The Application

Applicant Name and Address	The Applicant is the company set out below: Company name: CEMEX UK Operations Limited Company number: 658390 Address: Cemex House, Evreux Way, Rugby, Warwickshire, CV21 2DT
Application Reference Number	CML2123
Date Application was duly made	02 June 2021
Proposal[s] covered by the application	Repairs to the timber jetty at Colwyn Bay
Licensable marine activities	Various repairs to the superstructure of the timber jetty as detailed in the approved supporting document 'Appendix 2 TD 11002 Raynes Quarry Jetty Layout of Jetty Supports 2021 Work', dated 20 May 2021.
Marine Plan Area	Welsh inshore region and Welsh offshore region
Application documents:	210507 Natural Resources Wales application form, dated 07 May 2021 CML2123 WFD-HEC-007 Raynes Jetty – Wales, dated May 2021 CML2123 UKI -RAMS- RAYNES QUARRY REV 1, dated 15 April 2021 CML2123 Appendix 2 TD 11002 Raynes Quarry Jetty Layout of Jetty Supports 2021 Work, dated 20 May 2021

Application Number: CML2123

	CML2123 215-024-02, dated 20 May 2021 CML2123 215-024-01, dated 20 May 2021
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Application Number: CML2123

2 APPLICATION PROCEDURE

2.1 The Application

The Application was accepted by Natural Resources Wales (**NRW**) considered duly made on 02 June 2021. This means we considered it was in the correct form and contained sufficient information for us to begin our determination, but not that it necessarily contained all the information we needed to complete that determination, and the documents considered may therefore include documents provided after the Application was first made.

2.2 Documents considered

In reaching its decision, NRW has considered the documents listed in section 1 of this decision document along with such other information provided by the Applicant or received by consultees as NRW considered relevant.

2.3 Commercial Confidentiality

The Applicant made no claim that any information forming part of the Application was subject to commercial confidentiality and we have not received any information in relation to the Application that appears to be commercially confidential.

2.4 Publicity and advertising

As required by s. 68 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (the 2009 Act), notice was given to Conwy County Borough Council on 03 June 2021.

As required by s. 68 of the 2009 Act NRW has required the Applicant to publish notice of the Application.

Public notice advertising the Project was placed in Daily Post Wales West on 10 June 2021. The application documents were made available to the public at <https://publicregister.naturalresources.wales/> and they could also be requested from Natural Resources Wales Marine Licensing Team, Ty Cambria, 29 Newport Road, Cardiff, CF24 0TP.

The public were given a period of 28 days from the date of the Public Notice to provide comments on the application.

No public responses were received in response to the Public Notice.

2.5 Environmental impact Assessment

Council Directive 2011/92/EU (as amended) on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment aims to protect the environment and the quality of life by ensuring that projects which are likely to have significant environmental effects by virtue of their nature, size or location are subject to an environmental impact assessment (EIA) before permission is granted.

The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 ("the Regulations") transpose the EIA Directive in Wales and England for marine licence applications.

Having considered the Application NRW has determined that it does not constitute a development requiring EIA under the Regulations.

Application Number: CML2123**3 CONSULTATION****3.1 Consultees**

NRW considered it appropriate to consult the bodies listed in the table below on 03 June 2021, due to their particular expertise. These bodies were consulted for a period of 28 days. Those bodies have responded to the consultation an 'Y' can be found in the response received column, those who did not respond to consultation an 'N' can be found in the response received column:

Consultee	Response received (Y/N)	Date(s) of receipt
The Crown Estate	Y	11 June 2021
NRW	Y	07 June 2021
MoD - Safeguarding Defence	Y	22 June 2021
Maritime & Coastguard Agency	Y	28 June 2021
Trinity House	Y	09 June 2021
Royal Yachting Association	Y	08 June 2021
Local Biodiversity Officer	N	N/A
Local Planning Authority	N	N/A
Local Harbour Authority	N	N/A
Local Port Authority	N	N/A
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	N	N/A
Welsh Government Marine Enforcement Officers	N	N/A
Welsh Archaeological Trust	Y	03 June 2021
Cadw	Y	21 June 2021
Chamber of Shipping	N	N/A
NERL Safeguarding	Y	04 June 2021

Consultees who did not provide a response were assumed to have no comment.

NRW has had regard to all consultation responses received in making its decision. Where these have impacted on NRW's decision making, this has been noted in the relevant paragraph in section 4 of this decision document.

Application Number: CML2123

4 BASIS FOR OUR DECISION

In determining this application, including the terms on which it was granted, and the conditions attached to it, NRW has had regard to the factors set out in section 4 below in accordance with the 2009 Act.

Under the 2009 Act NRW is required to have regard to the following:

- the need to protect the environment (see sub-section 4.1);
- the need to protect human health (see sub-section 4.2);
- the need to prevent interference with legitimate uses of the sea (see sub-section 4.3);
- in the case of an application for a licence to authorise construction, alteration or improvement of works within the UK marine licensing area, the effects of any use intended to be made of the works in question when constructed, altered or improved (considered, if relevant in sub-sections 4.1 to 4.5 below);
- any representations which it has received from any person having an interest in the outcome of the application (summarised in section 3 and where relevant considered in sub-sections 4.1 to 4.5 below); and
- such other matters as it thinks relevant (see sub-section 4.5 below).

4.1 The need to protect the environment:

The reference to the “environment” includes the local and global environment; the natural environment; and, by virtue of section 115(2) of the 2009 Act, any site of historic or archaeological interest. The natural environment may include the physical, chemical and biological state of the sea, the sea-bed and the sea-shore, and the ecosystems within it, or those that are directly or indirectly affected by an activity, whether within the marine licensing area or otherwise.

In considering the need to protect the environment we have considered the relevant environmental legislation set out below.

4.1.1 Water Framework Directive, Groundwater Directive and Water Environment Regulations

(a) The legal framework

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (**Water Environment Regulations**) implement the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (**WFD**) (Directive 2000/60/EC) which requires consideration as to whether that proposals for development may cause deterioration or prevent a water body from achieving ‘good status’. Proposals likely to cause deterioration or prevent a waterbody from achieving good status should be rejected, unless derogation procedures have been applied.

Under the Water Environment Regulations, NRW must exercise its relevant functions to ensure compliance with the requirements of the WFD, the Environmental Quality Standards Directive (Directive 2008/105/EC) and the Groundwater Directive (Directive 2006/118/EEC).

(b) Factors relevant to our determination

NRW has considered the potential effect of the Proposed Activities on the following WFD waterbodies:

Application Number: CML2123

- North Wales

A Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment has been undertaken for the Proposed Activities and taken into account in this decision. This assessment concludes that the activity/project have been ruled out as not requiring any further WFD assessment. Or, further assessment is not required because there is no conceivable impact pathway to any water body or Protected Area.

Based on this assessment it is considered that the Proposed Activities when considered alone and in combination, will not pose a risk to deterioration in the status of any of the above listed waterbodies or jeopardise their attainment of good surface water status.

Further details are described within the Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment.

4.1.2 Biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty

(c) The legal framework

Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 places a duty on public authorities to seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of their functions, and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems, having regard to biodiversity lists published under section 7, the State of Natural Resources Report and the Marine Area Statement published under section 11.

(d) Factors relevant to our determination

NRW has considered its duties under section 6 of the 2016 Act and is satisfied that the Proposed Activities would not reduce biodiversity when undertaken in accordance with appropriate conditions.

4.1.3 European Protected Sites and Ramsar Sites

(e) The legal framework

European sites are those designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (**Habitats Regulations 2017**) and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (**Offshore Habitats Regulations 2017**) as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

The Habitats Regulations 2017 and the Offshore Habitats Regulations 2017 require that any project that is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) must be subject to an appropriate assessment. NRW undertakes a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) to establish whether an appropriate assessment is required.

In addition NRW must exercise its functions under the 2009 Act so as to secure compliance with the requirements of the relevant European Directives. NRW also has a duty under the Habitats Regulations 2017 to support wild birds by protecting habitats and avoiding pollution.

A Ramsar site is a wetland which has been designated under the Ramsar Convention. The Ramsar Convention does not place specific legal requirements on its parties (though Ramsar sites are often SSSIs or SPAs, considered below), however Ramsar status is considered by NRW as matter of policy in its decision making.

(f) Factors relevant to our determination

The Project is located may affect the following European Protected Site:

- Liverpool Bay SPA

Application Number: CML2123

A Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Proposed Activities has been undertaken, and NRW (as Statutory Nature Conservation Body) consulted on the HRA.

The following conclusions of the HRA have been considered by NRW in making this decision. The project has been screened for likelihood of significant effects and, taking account of the advice received from protected sites advisors, is considered not likely to have a significant effect on any Natura 2000/Ramsar site. NRW is therefore satisfied that the Proposed Activities, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, will not adversely affect the integrity of a European Site.

Further details are described within the Habitats Regulations Assessment.

4.1.4 European Protected Species

(g) The legal framework

The Habitats Regulations 2017 and the Offshore Habitats Regulations 2017 also confer protection on certain designated species (European Protected Species). A licence (EPS licence) must be obtained in order, whether deliberately or accidentally, to capture, kill, disturb or injure such a species, damage or destroy their breeding or resting places or obstruct access to their resting or sheltering places.

(h) Factors relevant to our determination

NRW considers that no protected species are likely to be impacted by the Project

Any determination made as part of this decision are without prejudice to the consideration NRW is required to give an EPS licence application as the body with a statutory responsibility for its determination and do not constrain or bind NRW in exercising this function. Should an application for an EPS licence in relation to the Project be made it will be determined by NRW based on all the relevant information available to NRW at that time.

4.1.5 Marine Conservation Zones

(i) The legal framework

Marine Conservation Zones were established under the 2009 Act to protect nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species. The only currently designated MCZ in Wales is Skomer.

Under the 2009 Act, NRW must exercise its functions in the manner which it considers best furthers the conservation objectives stated for any Marine Conservation Zone or, where that is not possible, in the manner which it considers least hinders the achievement of those objectives.

(j) Factors relevant to our determination

NRW is satisfied that there is no significant risk of the Proposed Activities on the Skomer Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) due to the distance between the MCZ and the project site location.

4.1.6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

(k) The legal framework

Sites of Special Scientific Interest are designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (**1981 Act**) and protected by law to conserve their wildlife or geology. NRW must take reasonable steps, consistent with the proper exercise of its functions, to further the conservation and enhancement of the

Application Number: CML2123

flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features by reason of which an SSSI is of special scientific interest.

(l) Factors relevant to our determination

NRW is satisfied that there is no impact pathway to any SSSI due to the distance between any SSSI and the project site location.

4.1.7 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

(m) The legal framework

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended) establish a legal framework for treating waste. This is designed to protect the environment and human health by emphasising the importance of proper waste management, recovery and recycling techniques to reduce pressure on resources and improve their use. Waste generated by a project or activity must in general terms be dealt with in an environmentally friendly way. To achieve this the Regulations describe a waste hierarchy which gives an order of preference for how waste is dealt with (prevention, re-use, recovery for other purposes such as energy, and finally disposal).

(n) Factors relevant to our determination

NRW is satisfied that the Proposed Activities meet the requirements of The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 when undertaken in accordance with appropriate conditions.

4.2 Other matters in considered relevant to the need to protect the environment

No comments or representations were received in relation to other matters considered relevant to the need to protect the environment.

However, Licence condition 3.22 has been included to ensure minimise the risk of damage to the marine environment by wet concrete contamination.

4.2.1 Conclusion of our considerations under the need to protect the Environment

IN SUMMARY, having considered the need to protect the environment, NRW does not consider that any impacts of the Project on the environment (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) are sufficient on their own to justify refusal of the application.

4.3 The need to protect human health

No comments or representations were received in relation to the need to project human health and no other concerns in this regard have been identified.

4.3.1 Conclusion of our considerations under the need to protect human health

IN SUMMARY, having considered the need to protect human health, NRW does not consider that any impacts of the Project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) are sufficient on their own to justify refusal of the application.

4.4 The need to prevent interference with legitimate uses of the sea

Legitimate uses of the sea include (but are not limited to): navigation (including taking any steps for the purpose of navigational safety); fishing; mineral extraction; and amenity use.

Application Number: CML2123

Following consultation with the MCA, they requested that a licence condition be included to ensure that following completion, any navigational aids and/or the topography must be returned to the original profile, or as close as reasonably practicable. This condition has been included and is set out in Annex 1.

4.4.1 Conclusion of our considerations regarding the need to prevent interference with legitimate uses of the sea

IN SUMMARY, having considered the need to protect interference with legitimate uses of the sea, NRW does not consider that any impacts of the Project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) are sufficient on their own to justify refusal of the application provided that the Proposed Activities are implemented in accordance with the conditions set out in Annex 1.

4.5 Marine Policy Documents

(o) The Legal framework

NRW is required to take its decision in accordance with the appropriate marine policy documents unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise.

UK Marine Policy Statement 2011 (MPS)

The MPS is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment.

Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP)

The WMNP is the Marine Plan for the Welsh inshore region and the Welsh offshore region and sets out the Welsh Government's policies for and in connection with the sustainable development of this area.

(p) Our determination

UK Marine Policy Statement 2011

This decision has been taken in accordance with marine policy as set out in the UK Marine Policy Statement 2011 .

Welsh National Marine Plan

This decision has been taken in accordance with marine policy as set out in the Welsh National Marine Plan.

4.6 Other matters NRW thinks relevant

4.6.1 Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

(q) The legal framework

In making its decision, NRW is required to take all reasonable steps to meet its published well-being objectives, which are designed to maximise NRW's contribution to achieving each of the well-being goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. NRW must also act in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

(b) Our determination

Application Number: CML2123

NRW has taken into account its well-being objectives and is satisfied that its decision is consistent with meeting those objectives.

NRW is also satisfied that its decision is consistent with the sustainable development principle i.e. seeking to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

4.6.2 Sustainable management of natural resources

(r) The legal framework

NRW's general purpose is to pursue the sustainable management of natural resources in relation to Wales and applying the principles of sustainable management of natural resources as set out in section 4 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 so far as consistent with the proper exercise of its functions.

(b) Our determination



NRW is satisfied that this decision, when implemented in accordance with the attached conditions, is consistent with its general purpose of pursuing the sustainable management of natural resources in relation to Wales, and applying the principles of sustainable management of natural resources.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on all the information available, and having regard to all relevant considerations including consultation responses, NRW's decision is to grant the marine licence sought by the Application. We have reached this decision having had regard to the relevant legal framework outlined in section 4 and have also explained in section 4 how each of the legal requirements have been considered. NRW has determined that a Marine Licence for the Proposed Activities should be granted.

Conditions have been attached to the Marine Licence as set out in Annex 1. The reason for the inclusion of each condition is set out with the conditions.

AUTHORISATION

Report by: Joe Thomas Position: Permitting Officer	Date: 06 July 2021	Signed: 
Authorised by: Wendy Dodds Position: Permitting Team Leader	Date: 09 July 2021	Signed: 

Application Number: CML2123

ANNEX 1

Conditions imposed and reasons for those conditions

3.21 Returning to Original Profile

The Licence Holder must ensure the area is returned to the original profile, or as close as reasonably practicable, following the completion of works.

Reason: To ensure the safety of navigation.

3.22 Use of Render and Concrete

3.22.1 The Licence Holder must ensure that no waste concrete slurry or wash water from the use of concrete or cement are discharged into the marine environment. Concrete and cement mixing and washing areas should be contained and sited at least **10 metres** from any watercourse or surface water drain to minimise the risk of runoff entering a watercourse.

3.22.2 The Licence Holder must ensure that if concrete is to be sprayed in the vicinity of the marine environment (e.g. bridges, retaining walls, etc.), suitable pollution prevention measures are taken to prevent rebounded or windblown concrete from entering the water environment.

Reason: To minimise risk of damage to the marine environment by wet concrete contamination.