

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WELSH WATERS, INCLUDING THE MARINE PROTECTED AREA NETWORK

Marine Licence Determination

The marine licensing regulatory process is governed by a number of key pieces of legislation. The Regulator is required to comply with all legal requirements.

Environmental legislation requiring technical assessments

Marine Works
(Environmental Impact
Assessment) Regulations
2007 (as amended)

Conservation of Habitats
and Species Regulations 2017
(and offshore equivalent)

The Water Environment
(Water Framework
Directive) (England and
Wales) Regulations 2017

EIA Consent Decision
(only where the need for an
EIA has been determined)

Test of Likely Significant
Effect and, where needed,
Appropriate Assessment
(also known as Habitats
Regulation Assessment)

Water Framework
Compliance Assessment

Environmental legislation, which the regulator must act in accordance with or have regard to

Marine and Coastal
Access Act 2009

Well-being of Future
Generations (Wales)
Act 2015

Environment
(Wales) Act 2016

Wildlife and
Countryside Act
1981

Part 3 Marine
Planning - Welsh
National Marine
Plan Policies
Part 4 Marine
Licensing Process

Sustainable
Development and
Wellbeing Goals
for Wales

Sustainable
Management of
Natural Resources

Sites of Special
Scientific Interest
and Protected Plants
and Species

*Please note the above highlights some of the legislation which applies, there is a suite of regulations which also apply to marine licensing which deal with fees, marine licence exemptions, public register requirements and appeals processes. ** Technical assessments may also be required for MCZ under Part 5 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. *** Waste Framework Directive and UK Marine Strategy must also be considered where appropriate. **The information contained in this infographic is provided for information purposes only and should not be construed as legal advice.**