

Cyngor Gwynedd

Barmouth North Promenade FAS

Welsh National Marine Plan Compliance Note

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1. The Project

1.1 Scheme Overview

- 1.1.1 Cyngor Gwynedd, supported by YGC, propose to carry out coastal flood and erosion risk management works on a 1.2km length of frontage at the North Promenade region in Barmouth, Gwynedd. The 1.2km scheme area comprises of a mix of hard coastal defences (sheet piled wall, concrete revetment, and wave recurve wall, with masonry setback walls). The defences run parallel with the promenade and adjacent to Marine Parade.
- 1.1.2 The preferred option will reduce the long-term flood risk to both people and properties along the Barmouth seafront, bringing the area in line with its SMP2 policy of 'hold the line', with the longer-term considerations towards 'managed realignment'. The project will contribute towards managing flood risk, coastal erosion, and structural failure of the primary coastal defences, adapting to the increasing pressures associated with coastal erosion and climate change.
- 1.1.3 An Outline Business Case (OBC) was submitted by Cyngor Gwynedd in 2021 to seek approval and funding from Welsh Government for the design development and consenting of the project (Stage 1). YGC appointed Alun Griffiths (Contractors) Ltd, with Arup (the 'AGC Team') to progress Stage 1 of the project, which includes developing the outline design, undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Consenting, Detailed Design and Full Business Case.
- 1.1.4 The Proposed Development comprises the following elements:
- Patch repairs of the primary sea wall over a length of approximately 1.2km.
 - Secondary flood wall to be re-built and increased in height (to a maximum of 1.7m) over a length of approximately 1.1km.
 - Existing sheet piles to be refurbished over approximately 500m length.
 - Rock armour to be provided at beach level to protect the primary sea wall, revetment and part of the railway line North of the promenade.
 - Refurbishment of culverted outfall and reinstatement of non-return valves.
 - Provision of demountable flood defences where access is required.
 - Placemaking and landscaping improvements.

1.2 Purpose of this Report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report to review the Proposed Development against the Welsh National Marine Plan¹ (WNMP), to support the Marine Licence application.
- 1.2.2 NRW Guidance states that all Marine Licence applications (apart from those for small, low risk activities classed under band 1 licensing) should demonstrate their proposed activities are in line with the WNMP, in the form of a WNMP signposting document setting out how the project complies with its policies.

¹ <https://www.gov.wales/welsh-national-marine-plan>

1.2.3 Further to the above, the WNMP states that:

“Proposals falling into Bands Two and Three should include a clear supporting statement on which plan policies are relevant, the extent to which the proposal complies with the policies and how the proposal contributes to the Plan vision and objectives.”

1.2.4 This document forms part of a suite of documents to inform the Marine Licence application for the Proposed Development below Mean High Water Springs.

1.2.5 The Marine Licence application includes the following documents:

- Environmental Statement
- Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment
- Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening and Appropriate assessment
- Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)
- Design plans
- Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP) Compliance Note (this document)
- Plan/s showing location of works and details of proposed works below Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).
- Method Statement

2. Consideration for the Welsh National Marine Plan

- 2.1.1 The following section identifies the policies from the Welsh National Marine Plan relevant to the current application for the Proposed Development and how they have been considered in a proportionate way to the Proposed Development's scale, potential impacts and risk.

2.2 Policy Review

General Cross Cutting Policies

- 2.2.1 General cross cutting policies have been developed under the five themes of the High-Level Marine Objectives of the UK Marine Policy Statement:
- Achieving a sustainable marine economy.
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society.
 - Living within environmental limits.
 - Promoting good governance.
 - Using sound science responsibly.
- 2.2.2 General cross cutting policies of relevance to the Proposed Development and how these have been considered are detailed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 General Cross Cutting Policies Review

Welsh National Marine Plan Policy	Does the project have the potential to impact the policy?	Consideration- How does the Proposed Project Comply with the Policy?
GEN_01 Planning policy There is a presumption in favour of the sustainable development of the plan area in order to contribute to Wales' well-being goals.	Yes	The Proposed Development contribute to the following well-being goals: A resilient Wales- the Proposed Development will increase resilience to climate change directly contribute to flood risk alleviation for the town of Barmouth. A healthier Wales- the Proposed Development aims to increase and enhance access to the marine environment through enhance access points to the beach and improved wayfinding of the Wales coast path. A Wales of cohesive communities- the Proposed Development aims to enhance the community of Barmouth by improving amenity facilities and improved connectivity to leverage the lesser used North Promenade, broadening the appeal of Barmouth and reducing pressure on the popular South Promenade.

Welsh National Marine Plan Policy	Does the project have the potential to impact the policy?	Consideration- How does the Proposed Project Comply with the Policy?
GEN_02 Planning policy Relevant public authorities should take a proportionate, risk-based approach to application of relevant marine planning policies in decision making.	Yes	As part of the Marine Licence application, a consultation period will be undertaken to include the Local Authority.
ECON_01: Sustainable economic growth Proposals for economically sustainable activities are encouraged, particularly where they contribute to: • the sustainable management of natural resources thereby supporting ecosystem resilience; • a more resilient economy; • employment opportunities particularly for coastal communities; • protecting and creating employment at all skill levels; • maintaining communities with a high-density of Welsh speakers; and/or • tackling poverty by supporting deprived coastal communities.	Yes	The Proposed Development will directly contribute to flood risk alleviation for the town of Barmouth, together with a corresponding reduction in the financial, human and socio-economic impacts associated with urban flooding. The Proposed Development presents the optimal balance of providing flood protection to Barmouth, while increasing the amenity and recreational value of the local area and enhancing the natural and historic environment. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 3 Need and Alternatives and Chapter 8 Community Considerations).
ECON_02 Coexistence Proposals should demonstrate how they have considered opportunities for coexistence with other compatible sectors in order to optimise the value and use of the marine area and marine natural resources.	Yes	Tourism makes an important contribution to the economy of Barmouth and provides local employment in the tourism sector together with retail, hospitality and accommodation sectors. The Proposed Development is considered to provide opportunities to the tourism sector by improved connectivity and wayfinding having the potential to leverage the less used North Promenade, broadening the appeal of Barmouth and reducing pressure on the popular South Promenade. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 3 Need and Alternatives and Chapter 8 Community Considerations).
SOC-01 Access to the marine environment Proposals that maintain or enhance access to the marine environment are encouraged.	Yes	As part of the Proposed Development, two access ramps are to be rebuilt/ extended to enhance access to the beach. Degrading timber groynes situated along the beach in front of the northern promenade are to be removed, enhancing access and safety along the beach.

Welsh National Marine Plan Policy	Does the project have the potential to impact the policy?	Consideration- How does the Proposed Project Comply with the Policy?
		Crossing points across Marine Parade are to be added to improve accessibility and safety for pedestrians. Improved signage and wayfinding will also be installed. Construction works will not be carried out during the school summer holidays to reduce impacts on the community and tourism and maintain access to the beach and Wesh coast path where possible. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 2 Project Description) and Outline CEMP.
SOC_02: Well-being of coastal communities Proposals that contribute to the well-being of coastal communities are encouraged.	Yes	The Proposed Development will directly contribute to flood risk alleviation for the town of Barmouth, together with a corresponding reduction in the financial, human and socio-economic impacts associated with urban flooding. This will contribute to the wellbeing of the coastal community within Barmouth. Construction works will not be carried out during the school summer holidays to reduce impacts on the community and maintain access to the beach and Wesh coast path where possible. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 2 Project Description and Chapter 8 Community Considerations) and - Outline CEMP.
SOC_03: Marine pollution incidents Proposals should demonstrate how they minimise their risk of causing or contributing to marine pollution incidents.	Yes	A HRA screening and appropriate assessment and WFD assessment have been undertaken and identified mitigation measures to minimise marine pollution impacts. These have been incorporated into the Outline CEMP. Refer to Outline CEMP.
SOC_04: Welsh language and culture Proposals that contribute to the promotion and facilitation of the use of the Welsh language and culture are encouraged.	Yes	As part of the Proposed Development, signage and wayfinding boards will be installed and/or improved. Signage will display text in Welsh and English. Information boards will promote local and Welsh history and culture. Wayfinding signage will identify key assets of the area such as recreational routes, the Wales Coast Path and the national cycle network route. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 2 Project Description)
SOC_05: Historic assets Proposals should demonstrate how potential impacts on historic assets	Yes	The Proposed Development is not anticipated to have significant impacts on historic assets.

Welsh National Marine Plan Policy	Does the project have the potential to impact the policy?	Consideration- How does the Proposed Project Comply with the Policy?
and their settings have been taken into consideration and should, in order of preference: a. avoid adverse impacts on historic assets and their settings; and/or b. minimise impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/ or c. mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Opportunities to enhance historic assets are encouraged.		A low tide intertidal walkover survey will be undertaken across the beach and foreshore pre-construction to allow any features exposed by most recent storms/high tides to be identified and recorded. If archaeological remains of high value are identified, then these may need to be left in situ and protected during the course of the works. Archaeological monitoring where excavation into the beach deposits is required. This is largely limited to works along the sheet pile wall and the rebuilt access ramps. Measures relevant to Cultural Heritage are set out for the construction phase within the Outline CEMP. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage) and Outline CEMP.
SOC_06: Designated landscapes Proposals should demonstrate how potential impacts on the purposes and special qualities for which National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty have been designated have been taken into consideration and should, in order of preference: a) avoid adverse impacts on designated landscapes; and/or b) minimise impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or c) mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Opportunities to enhance designated landscapes are encouraged.	Yes	Construction activities have the potential to affect the seascape through introduction of visible transport, machinery, site features. In the event of delivery of rock by road, seascape and landscape would only be temporarily affected by the increased traffic demand, lifting machinery, and site compounds, which would temporarily reduce openness and contrast with the natural shoreline. Delivery of rock by sea, whilst causing a temporary (minor) increase in vessel presence, would reduce onshore disturbance. Once constructed, the Proposed Development would become integrated into the coastal setting. New features such as the rock revetment and sea wall would be visible to a range of receptors, but with careful design, will reduce contrast and intrusion, and limit effects to both seascape and landscape. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 13 Seascape and Landscape) and Outline CEMP.
SOC_07: Seascapes Proposals should demonstrate how potential impacts on seascapes have been taken into consideration and should, in order of preference: a. avoid adverse impacts on seascapes; and/or b. minimise impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or c. mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse	Yes	

Welsh National Marine Plan Policy	Does the project have the potential to impact the policy?	Consideration- How does the Proposed Project Comply with the Policy?
impacts cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Opportunities to enhance seascapes are encouraged.		
SOC_08: Resilience to coastal change and flooding Proposals should demonstrate how they are resilient to coastal change and flooding over their lifetime.	Yes	In line with the latest Welsh Government (2022) guidance on climate change allowances, sea level rise at Barmouth is predicted to be 0.44 m by 2075 and 1.01m by 2125. This will increase the frequency and severity of overtopping of the existing coastal defences. This will worsen risk of flooding from the sea and is likely to exacerbate the rate of deterioration of the existing primary wall and secondary defences. The Proposed Development directly seeks to increase resilience to coastal change and flooding by preventing further deterioration of existing defences and increasing protection of properties and infrastructure from wave overtopping. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 2 Project Description, Chapter 3 Need and Alternatives and Chapter 10 Flooding and Water Quality).
SOC_09: Effects on coastal change and flooding Proposal should demonstrate how they: - avoid significant adverse impacts upon coastal processes; and - minimise the risk of coastal change and flooding.	Yes	The main impacts of the Proposed Development upon coastal processes, once construction is complete, would be the benefits derived from the reduction of the risk of wave overtopping and flooding behind the breakwater. Increased absorption of wave energy from the new structures will also reduce scour from the toe of the wall, mitigating the risk of undermining and the risk of failure of the structure. In the absence of any improvements to flood defences in the area, 757 properties are predicted to have more than a 1 in 100 chance of flooding in any given year. The Proposed Development will reduce flood risk to properties to a minimum standard of a 1 in 50 annual chance in 2075. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 2 Project Description, Chapter 3 Need and Alternatives, Chapter 10 Flooding and Water Quality and Chapter 12 Marine and Coastal Physical Processes).
SOC_10: Minimising climate change	Yes	The Proposed Development eliminates the need for currently ongoing beach nourishment activities, which eliminates

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Proposals should demonstrate how they, in order of preference: a. avoid the emission of greenhouse gases; and/or b. minimise them where they cannot be avoided; and /or c. mitigate them where they cannot be minimised. Where significant emission of greenhouse gases cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals for regulated activities must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding.		GHG emissions from sourcing the beach nourishment material, and also the GHG emissions associated with 13,500 lorry movements throughout construction. Existing infrastructure has been retained where possible without impacting the effectiveness of the Proposed Development. For example, retention of the primary wave wall. A range of measures relevant to the Climate Change are set out for the construction phase within the outline CEMP. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 2 Project Description, Chapter 3 Need and Alternatives and Chapter 7 Climate Change) and Outline CEMP.
SOC_11: Resilience to climate change Proposals should demonstrate that they have considered the impacts of climate change and have incorporated appropriate adaptation measures, taking into account Climate Change Risk Assessments for Wales. Proposals that contribute to climate change adaptation and/or mitigation are encouraged.	Yes	The construction programme of the Proposed Development is not expected to be long enough to experience any notable changes in the climate. The Proposed Development will reduce flood risk to properties to a minimum standard of a 1 in 50 annual probability in 2075. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 2 Project Description, Chapter 3 Need and Alternatives and Chapter 7 Climate Change).
ENV_01: Resilient marine ecosystems Proposals should demonstrate how potential impacts on marine ecosystems have been taken into consideration and should, in order of preference: a. avoid adverse impacts; and/or b. minimise impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or c. mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Proposals that contribute to the protection, restoration and/or enhancement of marine ecosystems are encouraged.	Yes	To ensure access and safe use of the beach, approximately 500m of groynes supporting blue mussel growth (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>- a priority Habitat under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016) will be removed. To mitigate for the loss of groynes which cannot be feasibly incorporated into the design, bespoke habitat creation measures on- and offsite are proposed. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 6 Biodiversity and Protected Sites).
ENV_02: Marine Protected Areas Proposals should demonstrate how they:	Yes	A number of assessments have been undertaken to consider the impacts of the Proposed Development on protected

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• avoid adverse impacts on individual Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and the coherence of the network as a whole; • have regard to the measures to manage MPAs; and • avoid adverse impacts on designated sites that are not part of the MPA network.		habitats and species within the surrounding area. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 6 Biodiversity and Protected Sites) and Habitats Regulations assessment Screening and Appropriate assessment. The nearest designated site (Pen Llŷn a'r Sarnau SAC) is located 31m west of the Site, below MLWS. Embedded measures will ensure piling activity and any other percussive or noise generating construction activities are undertaken in dry conditions either side of, which will negate any impacts to mobile species associated with the SAC which may otherwise be present in proximity to the active works areas during high tide.
ENV_03: Invasive non-native species Proposals should demonstrate how they avoid or minimise the risk of introducing and spreading invasive non-native species. Where appropriate, proposals should include biosecurity measures to reduce the risk of introducing and spreading of invasive non-native species.	Yes	Good practice measures to prevent the introduction of invasive non-native species are set out within the outline CEMP. Appropriate measures for the treatment and control of invasive non-native species will be implemented. Any plant or machinery that has been used in areas with invasive species such as Japanese knotweed, will be thoroughly cleaned, checked and dried. Water used to clean vehicles will be controlled to prevent the spread of the plant. INNS areas will be cordoned off to prevent any inadvertent spreading. Construction staff and visitors will undergo the appropriate INNS training and best practice biosecurity measures during construction to prevent the spread of INNS. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 6 Biodiversity and Protected Sites) and Outline CEMP.
ENV_04: Marine litter Proposals should demonstrate how they: • avoid the deliberate introduction of litter into the marine plan area; and • minimise the risk of accidental release of litter.	Yes	Daily checks will be carried out to check for any pollution spills or litter accidentally released. The area will be maintained to ensure all debris is removed off site and at the end of each shift. Pollution prevention measures are detailed in the Outline CEMP. Refer to Outline CEMP.
ENV_05: Underwater noise Proposals should demonstrate that they have considered man-made noise impacts on the marine	Yes	A Marine Vessel Management Plan will describe avoidance and mitigation measures to reduce the levels of noise emitted from vessel movement during construction. This will include

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environment and, in order of preference: a) avoid adverse impacts; and/or b) minimise impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or c) mitigate impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding.		consideration of suitable routing and mooring options and will prescribe speed limitations based on anticipated engine noise when travelling within the Special Area of Conservation (SAC). All vessels will moor outside of the SAC boundary where possible, and engine management will be reviewed (e.g. turned down where practicable). During transfer of rock armour, a protocol will be in place to prevent underwater noise through unnecessary engine use and other mechanical noise. Underwater noise resulting from the construction works themselves will be minimal, with work undertaken in dry conditions, either side of low tide. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 6 Biodiversity and Protected Sites and Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration) and Outline CEMP.
ENV_06: Air and water quality Proposals should demonstrate that they have considered their potential air and water quality impacts and should, in order of preference: a. avoid adverse impacts; and/or b. minimise adverse impacts where they cannot be avoided; and/or c. mitigate adverse impacts where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding.	Yes	Construction of the Proposed Development has the potential to generate dust through demolition, earthworks, construction and vehicle movement. Dust control measures have been included within the Outline CEMP which would be implemented to prevent and reduce the generation and movement of dust emissions affecting nearby sensitive receptors. Construction traffic is not expected to contribute to any significant effects on local air quality. During construction, risk to water quality would be managed by the good practice construction methods outlined in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 5 Air Quality and Chapter 10 Flooding and Water Quality), Water Framework Directive assessment and Outline CEMP.
ENV_07: Fish species and habitats Proposals potentially affecting important feeding, breeding (including spawning & nursery) and migration areas or habitats for key fish and shellfish species of commercial or ecological importance should demonstrate how they, in order of preference: a) avoid adverse impacts on those areas; and/or b) minimise adverse impacts where they cannot	Yes	Marine and freshwater fish are known to be present locally including Atlantic salmon, which is a qualifying feature of the Afon Eden SAC. Embedded measures will ensure construction works are undertaken in dry conditions either side of low tide, avoiding any noise or vibration disturbance entering the water column. The presence of transport vessels could produce noise that may cause short-term disturbance

Welsh National Marine Plan Policy	Does the project have the potential to impact the policy?	Consideration- How does the Proposed Project Comply with the Policy?
be avoided; and/or c) mitigate adverse impacts where they cannot be minimised; If significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding.		(avoidance behaviour) to marine fish however, duration and exposure are not considered likely to cause any physiological impacts. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 6 Biodiversity and Protected Sites and Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration) and Outline CEMP.
GOV_01: Cumulative effects Proposals should demonstrate that they have assessed potential cumulative effects and should, in order of preference: a. avoid adverse effects; and/or b. minimise effects where they cannot be avoided; and/or c. mitigate effects where they cannot be minimised. If significant adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated, proposals must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Proposals that contribute to positive cumulative effects are encouraged.	Yes	Consideration has been made to other projects expected to be developed in the vicinity of the Proposed Development, and at a similar time, to evaluate the importance of any combined impacts. The only development likely to overlap in terms of time and footprint, and which might therefore have the potential for cumulative impact is the programme of ongoing beach management works permitted for Barmouth Beach. Although beach replenishment works are anticipated to overlap the location of the Proposed Development, it is not expected to generate cumulative impacts with the Proposed Development owing to the limited scale of individual project effects foreseen. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 14 Cumulative and In-Combination Effects).

Sector Policies

- 2.2.3 Sector-specific policies operate alongside the general policies within the WNMP and relate to particular activities. Sector policies include supporting policy (to support the sustainable development of a sector) and safeguarding policy (to protect certain sectors' interests from adverse impacts from other activities). Sector policies must be considered alongside all other Plan policies.
- 2.2.4 Sector-specific policies of relevance to the Proposed Development and how these have been considered are detailed in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Sector Policies review

Welsh National Marine Plan Policy	Does the project have the potential to impact the policy?	Consideration
SAF_01: Safeguarding existing activity a. Proposals likely to have significant adverse impacts upon an established activity covered by a formal application or authorisation must	Yes.	Consideration has been made to other projects expected to be developed in the vicinity of the Proposed Development, and at a similar time, to evaluate the importance of any combined impacts. The only development likely to overlap in terms of time and footprint, and which might

Welsh National Marine Plan Policy	Does the project have the potential to impact the policy?	Consideration
demonstrate how they will address compatibility issues with that activity. Proposals unable to demonstrate adequate compatibility must present a clear and convincing case for the proposal to progress under exceptional circumstances. b. Proposals likely to have significant adverse impacts upon an established activity not subject to a formal authorisation must demonstrate how they will address compatibility issues with that activity. Proposals unable to demonstrate adequate compatibility must present a clear and convincing case for proceeding. Under SAF 01 a and b, compatibility should be demonstrated through, in order of preference: • Avoiding significant adverse impacts on those activities, and/or • Minimising significant adverse impacts where these cannot be avoided; and/or • Mitigating significant adverse impacts where they cannot be minimised.		therefore have the potential for cumulative impact is the programme of ongoing beach management works permitted for Barmouth Beach. Although ongoing beach replenishment works are proposed for the location of the Proposed Development, engagement will be taken to ensure that activities do not conflict, while the outcome of the Proposed Development will seek to increase coastal stability and reduce the demand for further beach replenishment. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 14 Cumulative and In-Combination Effects).
T&R_01: Tourism and recreation (supporting) T&R_01 a: Proposals that demonstrate a positive contribution to tourism and recreation opportunities and policy objectives (for the sector) around the Welsh coast will be supported where they contribute to the objectives of this plan. Proposals should comply with the relevant general policies and sector safeguarding policies of this plan and any other relevant considerations. T&R_01 b: Relevant public authorities and the sector are encouraged, in liaison with other interested parties, to collaborate to understand opportunities for sustainable tourism and recreation around the Welsh coast, including: a. developing a strategic evidence base to improve understanding of current and potential tourism and recreation activities, including eco-	Yes	Tourism makes an important contribution to the economy of Barmouth and provides local employment in the tourism sector together with retail, hospitality and accommodation sectors. The majority of tourist footfall is concentrated around South Barmouth due to the lack of amenities and beach access in North Barmouth. Ongoing degradation of the defences at North promenade are likely to result in further reductions in footfall. The Proposed Development will provide improved connectivity and wayfinding to the less used North Promenade. To minimise negative impacts of the construction phase of the Proposed Development on the community and tourism, the construction programme will be dependent on the tourism season. Works will not be carried out during the school summer holidays. Refer to Environmental Statement (Volume 2, Chapter 3 Need and

Welsh National Marine Plan Policy	Does the project have the potential to impact the policy?	Consideration
tourism and other low impact activities; and b. opportunities to define areas of future opportunity for tourism and recreation. in order to support the sustainable development of the tourism and recreation sector through marine planning.		Alternatives and Chapter 8 Community Considerations).

Abbreviations List

AGC	Alun Griffiths Contractors
D&B	Design and Build
ECI	Early Contractor Involvement
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
FAS	Flood Alleviation Scheme
OBC	Outline Business Case
YGC	Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy