Borth to Ynyshir

Coastal Adaptation Project

Stage 2 - Longlist Options

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru Natural Resources Wales

Cyngor Sir Ceredigion County Council

V2.0

Following our Stage 1 engagement and drop-in event at Borth Community Hall in February, we have used community feedback and technical assessments to develop a longlist of flood risk management options across six areas.

This Stage 2 consultation aims to share these options and gather your views on whether all potential approaches have been considered, and how they have been assessed.

This leaflet provides an introduction to the longlist ahead of the next drop in event in November, where you can find out more and speak to the project team.

This project forms part of Natural Resources Wales' (NRW) Coastal Adaptation Programme, which aims to develop sustainable and resilient approaches to managing future flood risk.

NRW and Ceredigion County Council (CCC) are working together to develop a flexible Adaptive Management Plan, identifying potential interventions to manage the impacts of climate change and sea level rise on low-lying land over the next 100 years and beyond.

The plan will be flexible and sustainable, and regularly updated in response to changing conditions, observed events and the condition of existing flood risk management assets.



Following our Stage 1 drop in event earlier this year

Join us at our Stage 2 drop in event at Borth Community Centre to meet the team, and learn more about the Borth to Ynyshir Coastal Adaptation Project - our aims, and projected timelines, and tell us your experiences, and local insights.

Borth Community Hall, High St, Borth SY24 5LH

Saturday 21 November 2026

1pm until 7pm

If you would like to email your thoughts: **BYCA@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk**

Or write to: **Freepost GRASSHOPPER CONSULT (no stamp required)**

Or call: **03000 655264**

More information can be found at: **bit.ly/BorthToYnyshirCoastalAdaptation**

Ariennir yn Rhannol gan Lywodraeth Cymru
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Caru-Love Ceredigion

Why a coastal adaptation plan?

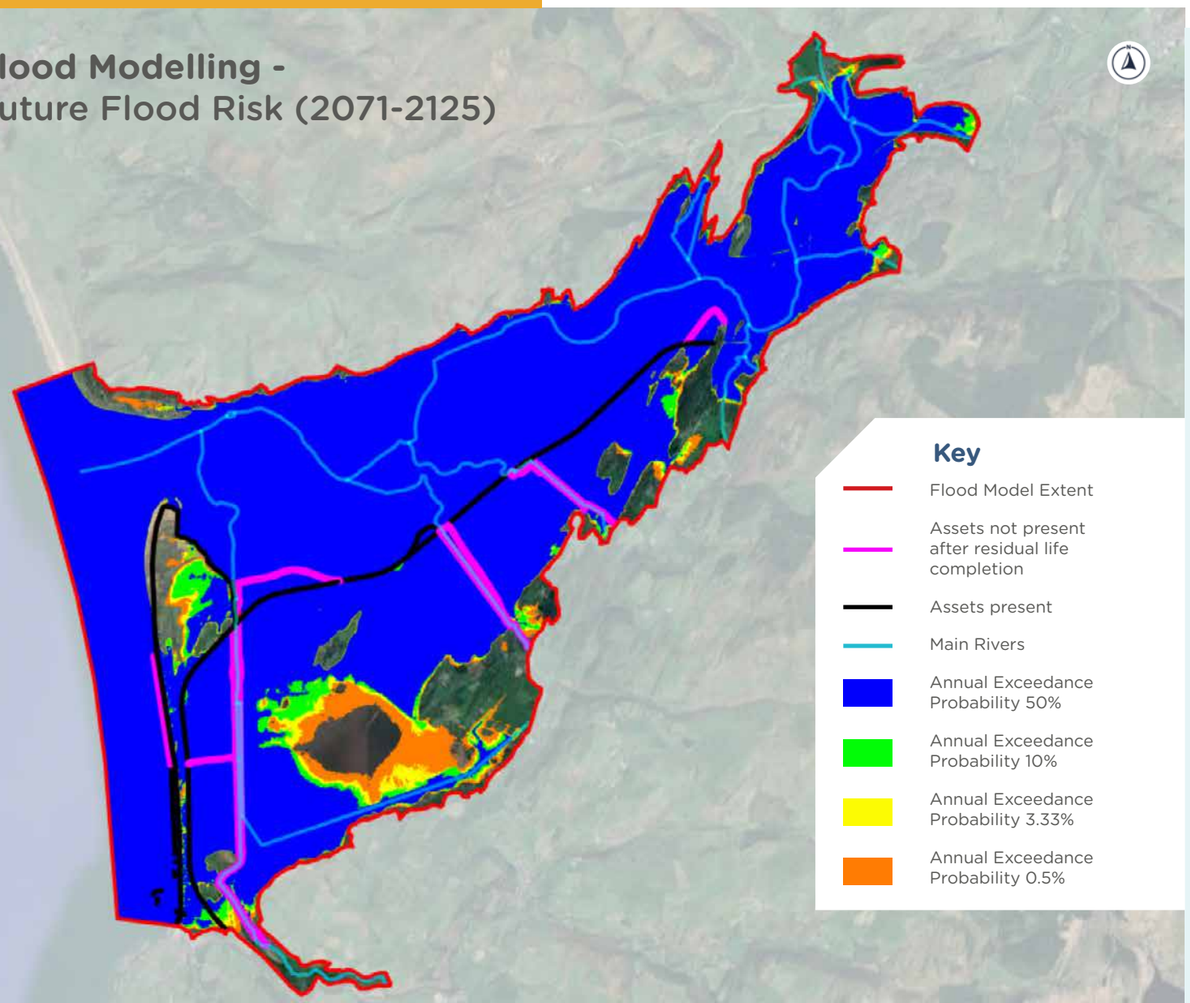
The Challenge:

- The project area is a significant area of reclaimed low-lying land at around 1-3mOD.
- The existing flood risk management assets condition are expected to deteriorate in the future.
- Climate change and sea level rise are also causing increasing flood risk leading to more frequent overtopping and chance of breach
- Long term sustainability of current alignments and future flood risk to the area.

During the initial stage of the project, we completed assessments to determine the underlying (baseline) flood risk to the area under present and future scenarios. We engaged with the local community and stakeholders to share this knowledge and understand local experiences.

We undertook hydraulic simulations of the "Business as Usual" scenario, which assumes continuing current maintenance to the end of the assets' service lives, after which they no longer provide a flood risk function. The adjacent map represents the simulated flood risk for 2071 to 2125, when the majority of assets are no longer present. The colours show the modelled flood extents for frequent (blue) and rare (orange). Further information on this stage is available on the project website.

Flood Modelling -
Future Flood Risk (2071-2125)



What are we doing?

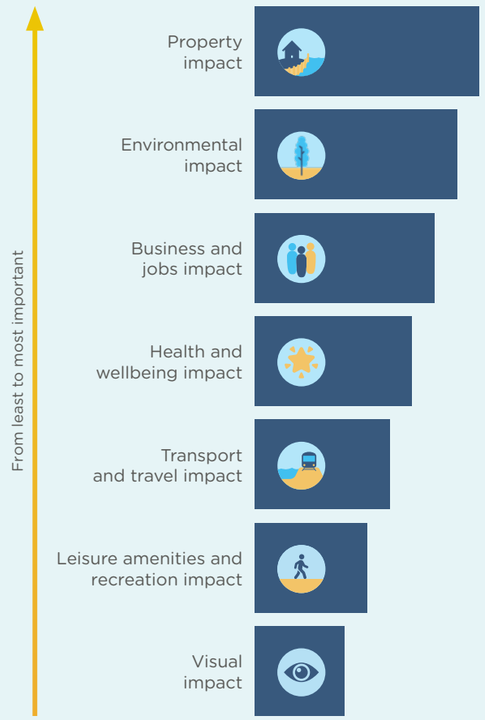
NRW and CCC are producing an "Adaptive Management Plan".

This is a plan for now, and the future, that provides a roadmap with multiple intervention options depending on the sea level rise observed, and the level of protection provided by existing flood risk assets in low lying areas. The sequence of options, over the next 100 years, are know as 'adaptive pathways'.

We will look at opportunities to minimise impacts and best adapt to the increasing flood risk to this unique and special landscape, e.g. Cors Fochno, Ynyshir Nature Reserve, and Ynyslas Dunes.

We will also explore the wider benefits of amenity, the beach, tourism, and visual landscape, as well as local ecology.

We asked during Stage 1 what you thought was the most important flooding impact:



Project Objectives

- Reduce Flood Risk to Communities
- Plan for the Future
- Resilience of Nature and the Environment
- Make Best Use of Public Money
- Work with the Community for the Long Term
- Support a Thriving Local Economy

Adaptive Pathways

Adaptive Pathways form the basis of an Adaptive Management Plan and are a sequence of leading options identified to manage flood risk from the present day into the future. However, future option(s) may be refined / switched based on any changes to the area / environment e.g. sea level rise.

Adaptive Pathways approaches differ from the more traditional options for flood risk management, which typically focus on one long term intervention and require significant capital expenditure to respond to changing conditions.

The development of an Adaptation Plan follows the below steps:

Gathering Evidence
to inform present and future risks.

Understanding Thresholds
i.e. acceptable limit of impacts to assets, infrastructure, when property flooding starts etc.

Plan Triggers
The start of a period of time before a threshold is reached, so interventions can be planned and implemented in order to mitigate impacts.

Actions
Different actions are prepared for different scenarios, so we are ready for a range of futures. These may reduce the chance of the risk occurring or reduce the consequence if it does occur.

Measure/monitor progress
Feedback and refine Adaptation Plan.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) helps us understand how different flood risk management options could affect the environment, including wildlife, habitats, landscapes and local communities.

SEA considers:

- Population & Human Health
- Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
- Land use, Soil, Geology & Contaminated land
- Water Resources & Quality
- Climatic Factors
- Material Assets
- Cultural Heritage
- Landscape & Seascape

Based on our current understanding, the key environmental considerations influencing future decisions for the project area include:

- **Habitats and biodiversity:** The impacts of rising sea levels on the quality and amount of saltmarsh and mudflat habitats in the Dyfi estuary, and the protection of Cors Fochno raised bog, which is vulnerable to seawater entering it, and is a very rare habitat.
- **Protected species:** The estuary and lowland grass areas are used by nationally and internationally important populations of breeding and overwintering birds, including Greenland white-fronted geese, and the waterways support protected species including otter and water vole.
- **Nature conservation:** Meeting legal requirements to protect designated conservation sites, habitats and species.
- **Land drainage:** Balancing the need to maintain lowland grasslands and farmland with protecting peatland habitats from over-drainage, while considering the impacts of rising sea levels on drainage systems.
- **Recreation and tourism:** The area offers many recreation opportunities and tourism is important to the local economy. Public rights of way follow existing banks and waterways and may be vulnerable to change.
- **Landscape and heritage:** The landscape and seascape is currently a connected mosaic of land use and habitat types which has an inherent value to residents and visitors. Recognising the value of the area's diverse landscapes, habitats and historic land uses to local communities and visitors.

We are currently in the Scoping stage.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is an ongoing, flexible process. As our understanding develops, findings will help refine the options and identify those requiring further assessment.

The SEA process will include direct consultation with key landowners, land managers and other stakeholders. The SEA Scoping Report will also be submitted to Cadw and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) for formal review of the proposed assessment approach.



Cors Fochno - cotton grass

Stage 2 - Appraisal Process

When we look at different options for a project, we compare their costs, benefits and potential impacts to work out which ones are the best value and most effective.

We consider things such as:

- How much the option will cost
- Whether it will solve the problem
- Whether it is practical and realistic to deliver
- How it might affect people, businesses, infrastructure and the environment

Some options may not be taken forward if they are too expensive, difficult to deliver, or do not provide enough long-term benefits. Although we compare options using national government guidance, local needs and available funding are also important.

Funding can come from several sources, including government flood and coastal management grants and contributions from infrastructure organisations such as rail and highway authorities.

The process is designed to be open and evidence-based, with clear explanations of why particular options are recommended and why others are ruled out.

The proposed **Coastal Adaptation Plan** directly supports the Welsh Government's (WG) National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales by:

- improving community resilience to coastal flooding and erosion
- facilitating long-term adaptation to climate change and sea-level rise
- helping prevent future exposure to risk
- strengthen community awareness and readiness for flooding

Welsh Government are expecting over a metre of sea level rise in Ceredigion over the coming century.

Some existing assets no longer serve a useful purpose, and any repair work must be designed to last long-term.

Critical Success Factors

These are the project outcomes, set by The Treasury, that are crucial to the successful delivery of the project.

- Strategic Fit
- Potential Value for Money
- Supplier Capacity and Capability
- Potential Affordability
- Potential Achievability

Options Development

During the first stage of public engagement we presented a range of potential approaches to managing future flood risk. We are now reviewing these options to identify those that are realistic, achievable and meet the project's objectives.

The purpose of the options appraisal is to refine the longlist into a smaller number of viable options for further investigation and development.

We want your feedback on the longlist of options for management. It is not fixed. Have we considered all the possible approaches? Are there local issues, opportunities or knowledge to consider?

Further technical, environmental and economic assessments will be undertaken where constraints may also influence the selection of options and help identify the most appropriate way to manage future coastal change and flood risk.

Supporting measures, such as natural flood management, flood warnings, property flood resilience and temporary defences, could be added to the main options. These are not considered stand alone options at this stage.

The options will be flexible and adaptable to changing conditions over time. For example, existing flood defences may continue to be used while they remain effective, before transitioning to a different approach as sea levels rise.

The timing and potential sequence of these changes will be explored further as the shortlisted options are developed.

Management Approaches

A range of potential approaches have been identified and considered across the six management areas. These are referred to as approaches because they are broad concepts rather than detailed proposals. They will be developed further and assessed during the next stage of the study to determine their feasibility, effectiveness, affordability and potential impacts.

Sweat the assets

Sweating the asset would keep existing defences in place for as long as practical through ongoing maintenance, monitoring, and minor repairs. This can extend their life and reduce the risk of failure, but it would not address rising sea levels. Over the next 100 years a different approach is likely to be needed as the defences become less effective.

Withdrawal of maintenance and creation of functional flood plain

Withdrawal of maintenance means a defence is no longer maintained by the responsible organisations where there is insufficient public benefit. Landowners may then choose to maintain the asset or allow it to deteriorate, subject to the necessary permissions. In some locations, this can create opportunities for habitat restoration and more space for floodwater, helping to reduce pressure on other defences.

Reduce tidal influence with control structures e.g. Sluice gates

Reducing tidal influence would involve building a new structure on the tidal rivers to control how much water moves inland. This could reduce the need for some existing tidal river defences, but the approach could be costly, and its wider impacts are still being assessed.

Dredging

Dredging increases the amount of water that can flow through channels. However, because water levels in this area are controlled by the tide, dredging would have very limited benefit. The tide would find the same level as pre-dredging and the channel would soon re-silt up. As a result, this approach has been ruled out and is not being taken forward in any of the management areas.

Improving defences (Existing or new position)

Improving defences would reduce flood risk by raising, strengthening or building new defences. The type of defence would depend on the level of protection needed, benefits to people and property, cost, site conditions and environmental impacts. This approach could be considered for the tidal rivers, estuary and coastal defences.

Environmental influences

All approaches will affect the environment in some way. This includes the existing defences, as climate change and rising sea levels continue to put increasing pressure on the coast.

We are carrying out a Strategic Environmental Assessment to understand the current environment and identify how different approaches could affect people, wildlife, habitats and designated sites. This helps us understand the potential environmental effects of future management and options.

There are supporting elements that can be used to add and / or refine the main approaches above. Which include:

- Improving flood warning, incident response and planning
- Temporary measures such as demountable structures and gates
- Individual property protection and resilience measures
- Natural flood management (Restoration of watercourses, changes in land use, dune management)

As part of the appraisal process, to demonstrate the need for investment and assess the benefits of potential options, two baseline scenarios will be considered:

- **Business as Usual** - this assumes that current levels of investment and maintenance continue until assets reach the end of their functional life.
- **Walk Away** - this assumes that no further public investment is made beyond the minimum required to meet legal or statutory obligations. The Walk Away scenario is not a preferred outcome and is primarily used as a benchmark to understand the value and benefits of continued investment.

Overview of Management Areas

The project area is split into different management areas to manage the range of options.

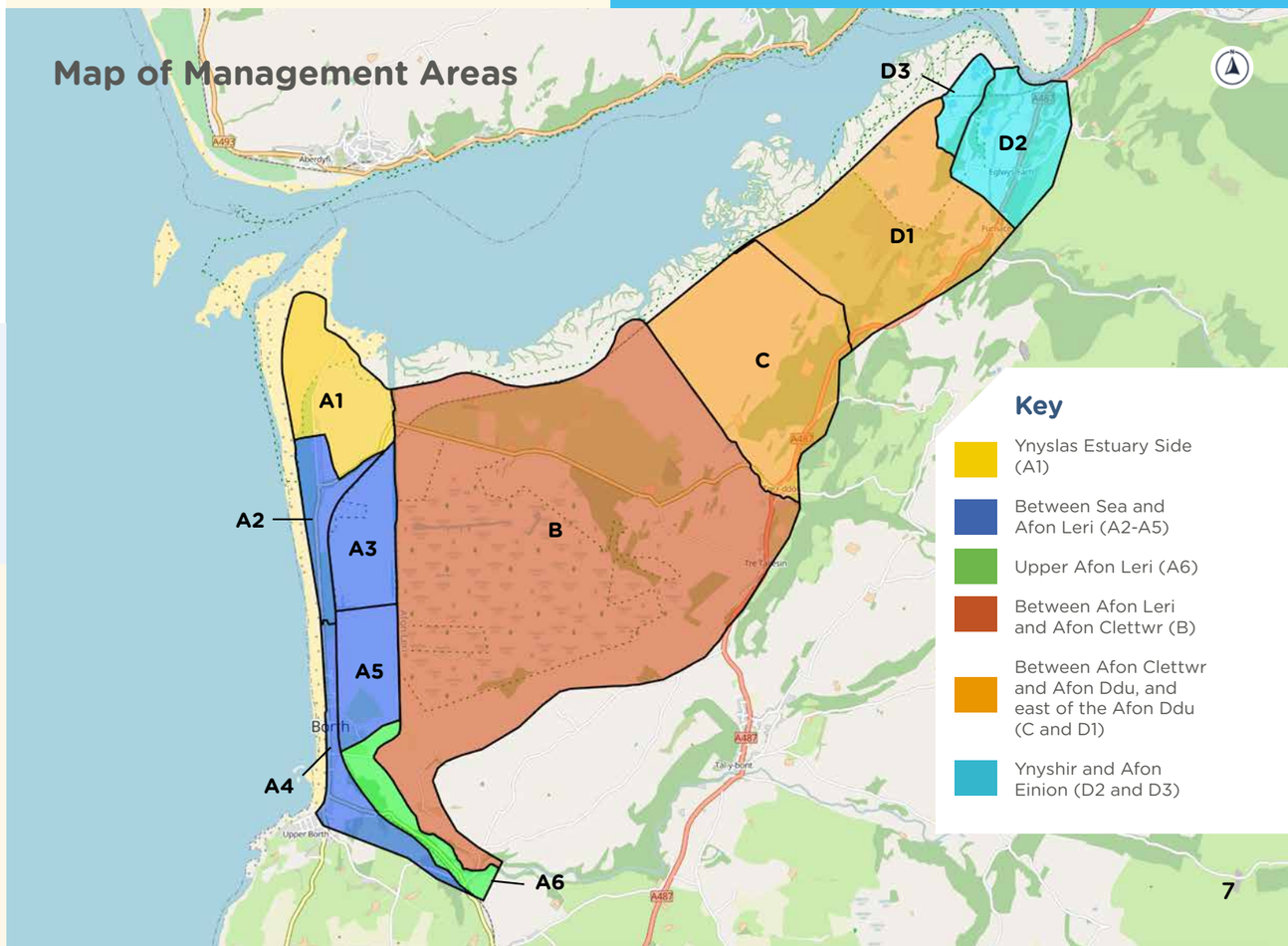
Land within the management areas is typically interconnected through the way water moves, and flood risk behaves across the estuary.

Further assessments will be undertaken to understand these interactions and inform decision-making. As the project progresses and evidence is gathered, the options under consideration may evolve and change.

Each management area will initially be looked at independently.

The 6 Management Areas are:

- Ynyslas Estuary Side (A1)
- Between Sea and Afon Leri (A2-A5)
- Upper Afon Leri (A6)
- Between Afon Leri and Afon Clettwr (B)
- Between Afon Clettwr and Afon Ddu; and east of the Afon Ddu (C and D1)
- Ynyshir and Afon Einion (D2 and D3)



Ynyslas Estuary Side (A1)

Assets

There are currently no formal flood or coastal defence assets within this area, and the Shoreline Management Plan policy is No Active Intervention.

Flood Risk

The primary source of flood risk to low lying farmland is overtopping from the estuary and Afon Leri and high-tide conditions. Flooding from wave overtopping from the beach is considered in Area A2.

Receptors

The area contains a number of important local features, including the beach, dune system and boatyard. Most properties are located on relatively high ground and are only expected to be affected during extreme events, in the longer term. However, a small number of more isolated properties may be at greater risk and could experience impacts sooner.

During severe storms, there may be temporary flooding and disruption to the B4353 through the golf course. There is also potential for more significant impacts to B4353 road further east, depending on how neighbouring management areas are managed.

Options

Given the relatively limited level of flood risk within this area, opportunities for significant public investment may be constrained. However, there may be opportunities for targeted, small-scale improvements that help manage local risks and enhance resilience.







Upper Afon Leri (A6)

Assets

The existing embankments currently provide a reasonable standard of protection against tidal flooding. However, there is also a risk of fluvial flooding from the Afon Leri. Both sources are expected to increase as a result of climate change. The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) policy is Managed Realignment after 2055.

Flood Risk

This area is exposed to both tidal and fluvial flooding. While these sources of flooding are unlikely to occur simultaneously, both can contribute to flood risk within the area.

Flooding can affect land between the river and railway line, but floodwaters may also extend into lower-lying areas at the rear of the village, resulting in wider community impacts.

Both the tidal and river flood events will become worse in the future with sea level rise, and more intense rainfall.

Receptors

Key receptors include Glan Leri Caravan Park, Animalarium, and the former landfill site.

In more extreme flood events, floodwaters have the potential to extend further inland and affect parts of the village.



Options

Given the current level of risk and the potential consequences of flooding for the village, the existing embankments are expected to continue to play an important role in managing flood risk.

The site-wide longlist of approaches has been provisionally refined to focus on the following options for further assessment:

- **Sweat the asset**
- **Improve existing defences**
- **New defence alignment**

Between Sea and Afon Leri (A2-A5)

Assets

The existing embankments along the Afon Leri are unlikely to provide a sufficient standard of protection in the long term without further investment, particularly as flood risk increases due to climate change. The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) policy is Managed Realignment after 2055 for the Afon Leri defences.

Significant investment was undertaken in 2010 and 2014 to replenish beach shingle and help reduce erosion risk to the village. While these works have helped delay coastal change, flood risk is expected to increase over time because of sea level rise and the natural evolution of the coastline. The SMP policy is Managed Realignment after 2055 for the village.

The timber coastal defences to the north of the village have now reached the end of their functional life. A sustainable long-term approach is therefore required to manage future flood and coastal erosion risks. The SMP policy is Managed Realignment after 2025 for this frontage.

There is a further secondary bank perpendicular to the Afon Leri, just north of the Village that limits the movement of flood water between these areas (A3 + A5).

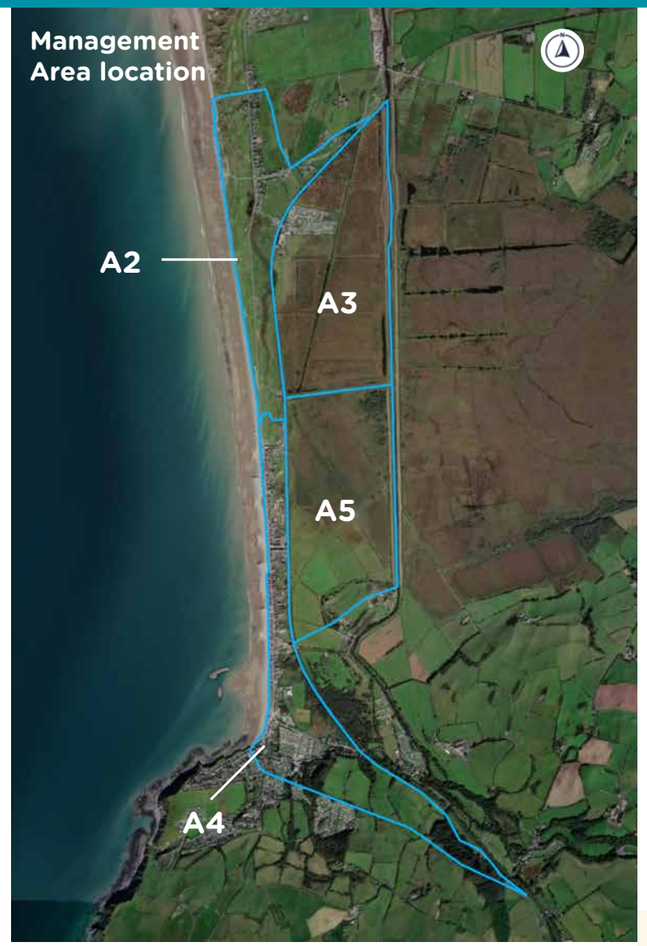
The railway line is on a low bank that also limits water passing east to west. However, this has a number of open culverts through it and therefore does not form a formal flood defence.

Flood Risk

This area is affected by two principal tidal flood pathways: flooding from the open coast and flooding from the tidal Afon Leri. During more extreme events, the flood extents from these two pathways can overlap, particularly around the railway line.

The same storm conditions that generate high tidal water levels can drive both coastal overtopping from waves along the open coast and overtopping of the tidal Afon Leri defences. As a result, these flood mechanisms may occur during the same event.

The coastal frontage is at a higher elevation than the land by the Afon Leri. However, it is exposed to direct wave action, and any floodwater entering from the coast will flow towards the lower-lying ground firstly by the railway line and then around the Afon Leri due to the topography.



Flooding from the tidal Afon Leri can back up towards the railway embankment and, in more severe events, may reach, exceed or pass through low points along the railway line.

The Afon Leri Brook bank, immediately north of the village, currently provides a degree of separation between floodwaters north and south (A3,A5). This limits the interaction of tidal floodwater until water levels exceed the crest height of the embankment, at which point flooding can spread more freely across the area.

There is further modelling work planned to understand the scale of the interaction of different flood mechanisms.

Both the overtopping from the sea and the risk of flooding from the Afon Leri will increase over the next 100 years. Erosion will continue, potentially undermining the existing defence line.

Receptors

Key infrastructure at risk includes sections of the local road network, the Cambrian railway line and utility services (electricity, clean water, drainage, phone lines), particularly in low-lying areas that are vulnerable to flooding.

Flood Cell A2 contains the majority of the Borth golf course and B4353 road to Ynyslas. At the northern end of this there are some properties on the higher landward side of the dunes, due to the higher level the risk to these properties is currently low, however, it will increase in the future due to sea level rise.

A3 is particularly low lying and is for much of the year a marsh, at the top end is a caravan park and holiday cottages.

A4 is dominated by the Borth village, a significant and established community. The village contain a range of important community assets, local services and recreational facilities that contribute to the area's social and economic wellbeing.

A5 is predominantly grazing land.

Options

There are many potential combinations of measures that could be used to manage future flood risk across the area. Further assessment is required to better understand the interactions between different flood pathways, assets and management approaches, and to identify where investment and technical effort can be most effectively targeted.

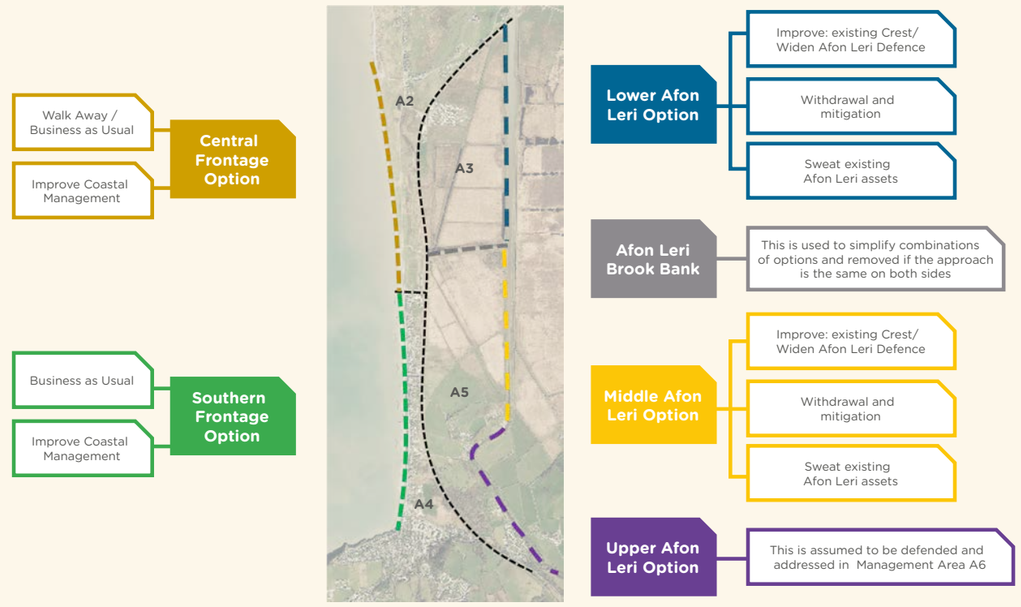
To simplify the appraisal process, the current assessment assumes that the Afon Leri Brook Bank embankment is extended, allowing the areas north and south of the bank to be considered independently. If the preferred management approach is ultimately similar on both sides, improvements to the Afon Leri Brook bank itself may not be required.

The options appraisal will initially focus on the future management of the four flood cells (A2, A3, A4 and A5), including whether there is a sustainable and economically viable case for continuing to manage flood risk within each area over the long term. Once the preferred approach for each flood cell has been established, the implications for individual flood defence assets can be assessed in greater detail and the range of feasible interventions refined.

Potential approaches for individual assets may include:

- **Sweat the asset**
- **Withdrawal of maintenance**
- **Improve the asset**

Estuary & Coastal Asset Approaches



Between Afon Leri and Afon Clettwr (B)

Assets

This management area contains a significant length of tidal defence embankments which currently provide protection to low-lying land and infrastructure.

The condition and standard of the existing embankments are unlikely to be sufficient to meet future flood risk management requirements without further investment. The Shoreline Management Plan policy is Managed Realignment after 2055 for Afon Leri defences.

Flood Risk

Flood risk is primarily associated with tidal flooding resulting from overtopping or breaching of the existing embankments. The embankments have breached on several occasions in the past, and there remains a risk of further breaches during severe storm events.

A breach in any section of the embankment system could result in widespread flooding across the area, with the greatest risk concentrated in the low-lying land to the east of the road and railway crossing.

The risk of breaches occurring will increase in the future as the condition of the embankments deteriorate and sea levels rise.

Receptors

The area includes important environmental designations and habitats, including Cors Fochno (Borth Bog), a nationally important, raised peat bog.

Approximately 20 properties, including residential and non-residential buildings, are potentially at risk from flooding.



Key infrastructure at risk includes the low-lying railway and the B4353, both of which were constructed after many of the existing embankments and are reliant on their continued performance.

Options

Funding available through Welsh Government Flood Defence Grant in Aid funding may be limited due to the relatively small number of properties at risk and the economic justification requirements for public investment.

Given the long-term challenges facing the area, a range of approaches will be considered and assessed to identify sustainable solutions, including:

- **Sweat the asset**
- **Transfer of maintenance responsibility**
- **Improve existing defences**
- **Creation of functional floodplain**
- **Mitigation of flood impacts (not a standalone option)**

Options potentially providing benefits across multiple compartments A, B and C

Tidal control structures may offer benefits to parts of Compartments A, B and C by helping to manage tidal water levels within the estuary.

Potential locations for further investigation include:

- A structure at the entrance to the Afon Leri.
- Structures at both the Afon Leri and Afon Clettwr entrances.

However, structures are unlikely to be considered at:

- The Dyfi estuary entrance, due to its scale and complexity.
- The Afon Ddu entrance, as this channel was more recently canalised and embanked and is less influential in controlling tidal flows across the wider system.

Tidal control structures are likely to be complex and expensive to construct and maintain, and it is not yet clear whether they would be economically viable or affordable. However, they may offer a longer-term alternative to continually maintaining and improving extensive lengths of tidal embankments, many of which are in poor condition and are technically challenging to raise because of the soft and waterlogged ground conditions.

Tidal control structures may also provide wider benefits through improved management of water levels and could offer opportunities to support environmental objectives, subject to further assessment.

Given their potential strategic benefits, tidal control structures are recommended for further investigation to better understand their technical feasibility, environmental implications, costs and long-term effectiveness as part of the overall adaptation strategy.

Approach: Reduce Tidal Influence

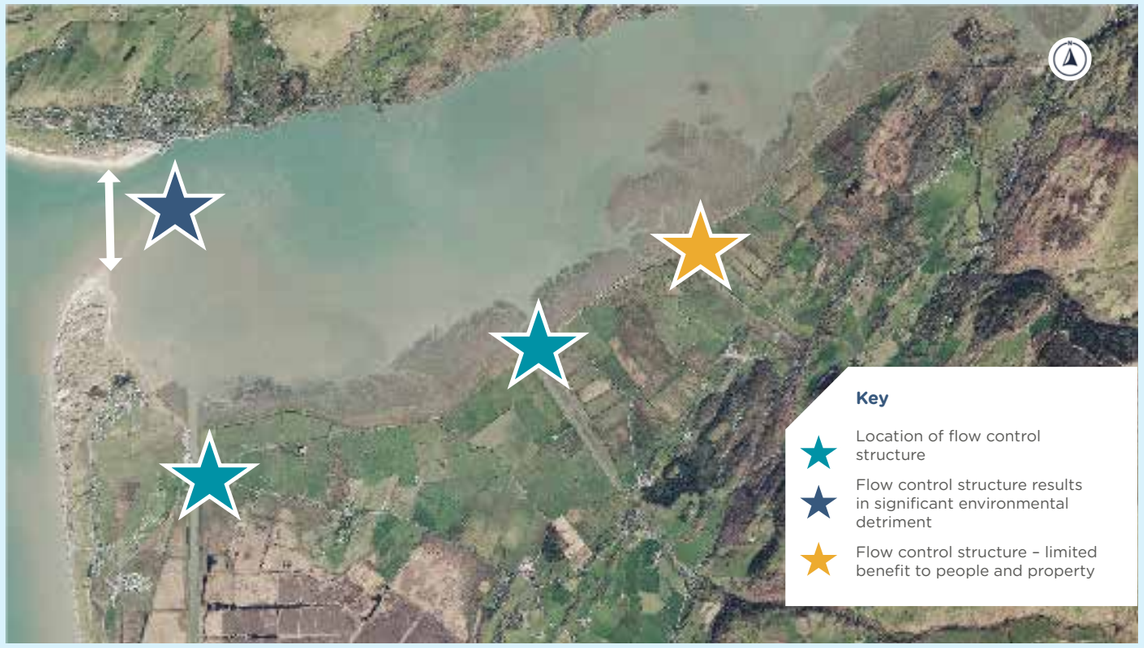


Figure: Locations of control structures (such as active or passive structures, gates, sluices etc) to be assessed further

Between Afon Clettwr and Afon Ddu; and east of the Afon Ddu (C+D1)

Assets

The current Shoreline Management Plan policy for this area is Managed Realignment/ Managed Retreat.

These areas are defined by the railway embankment along the estuary frontage and the tidal river embankments on the Afon Clettwr and Afon Ddu.

Flood Risk

The area is low lying former floodplain vulnerable to tidal flooding, with the risk increasing over time as sea levels rise and existing embankments deteriorate.

The tidal river embankments have breached in the past and their current condition suggests they are unlikely to meet future flood risk management requirements without intervention.

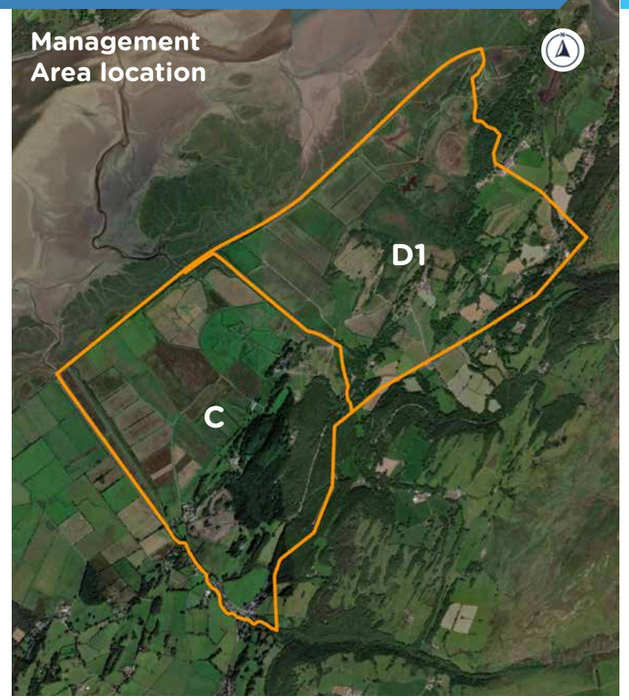
Both the tidal and fluvial river events will become worse in the future with sea level rise and more intense rainfall.

Receptors

There are relatively few properties at risk in the longer term, which may limit the availability of Welsh Government Flood Defence Grant in Aid funding.

The area includes environmentally important habitats and designated sites, including:

- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)



Options

C and D1 are separate flood cells although being investigated together. Different approaches may be chosen in each.

Given the long-term challenges associated with maintaining flood defences in this area, a range of potential adaptation approaches will be considered, including:

- **Withdrawal of maintenance**
- **Sweat the asset**
- **Improve existing defences**
- **Creation of functional floodplain**

Ynyshir and Afon Einion (D2+D3)

Although these areas are not hydraulically connected, they share similar geographical characteristics, environmental sensitivities and flood risk management challenges. As a result, similar management approaches may be appropriate and are being considered simultaneously. The Shoreline Management Plan policy is Managed Realignment after 2055.

The estuary banks in Ynyshir (Flood cell D3) protect a small area of land north of the railway line. The estuary banks within Einion area (Flood cell D2) have already been lowered to provide environmental habitat areas and therefore have no present flood defence function. There are riparian riverbanks inland of the railway line that are managed by the landowners.

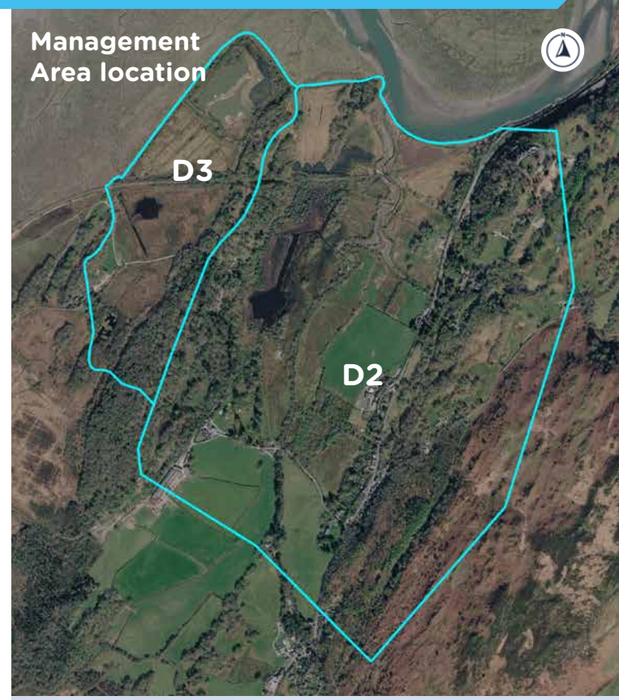
There are relatively few residential properties and limited flood risk management benefits compared with other areas within the study. This may limit the justification for significant public investment in flood defences.

Given the limited flood risk management benefits provided by existing assets in these locations, there is unlikely to be future funding with priority given to larger numbers of people, properties or critical infrastructure are at risk.

NRW are looking to hand the future responsibility for these assets to others better placed to manage these areas.

There may be opportunities to work with landowners and stakeholders to enhance habitat management, support environmental objectives and improve the long-term resilience of the area.

Both the tidal and fluvial river events will become worse in the future with sea level rise and more intense rainfall.





Ynyshir

Longlist Feedback

This is the second round of engagement on the Borth to Ynyshir Coastal Adaptation Project which is exploring a range of possible approaches to respond to increasing flood risk over the next 100+ years. The first round took place in February 2026.

We value your feedback and comments, as this project progresses.



Photo from Stage 1 drop in event

Conversational landscapes

A 'live scribe' and 'wellbeing writer' will be present at the drop in event, on Saturday 21 November 2026, at Borth Community Hall, from 1pm-7pm, to record, listen and facilitate conversations about future visions for the local area.

They will help us explore themes of climate change resilience, lessons from nature and our responses to this project's challenges.

Clare, our wellbeing writer, invites you to bring along an object or anecdote linked to your personal experiences to share and explore together, she will be here 2pm–3.30pm and 4pm-5.30pm.

Chris, will be live drawing and illustrating conversations, as a visual diary, come and add your thoughts and solutions throughout the event.

At this stage we would like to hear about:

- Which management area you live in
- What do you feel are the main flood and erosion concerns that affect the area
- What you think are the most significant effects of flooding in the area
- What is important about the existing environment to you
- If you think the long list of approaches are complete
- If there are any project wide aspects that you believe the project team have not considered, and why should they be considered
- Is there anything that we could improve for the next stage of consultation

Come along to the drop in event where you will find more information, and submit your feedback by Friday 8 January 2027 using the form on the website, or paper copies available at the event. The feedback forms are available, online and on paper, in English and Welsh.

For further information visit bit.ly/BorthToYnyshirCoastalAdaptation

