

HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL

At a meeting of the Southern Coastal Group held on 17 May 2019

Present:

Lyall Cairns, Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership
Dr Samantha Cope, Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership
Peter Ferguson, New Forest District Council
Dominic Henly, Chichester District Council
Mr Matt Hosey, Borough of Poole Council
Jenny Jakeways, Isle of Wight Council
Stuart McVey, Southeast Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme
Keith Nursey, Environment Agency
Andrew Pearce, Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership
Matthew Penny, Dorset Council Partnership
Mark Stratton, Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership
Mr Neil Watson, Environment Agency

41 Apologies

Apologies for absence were received from Nick Gray, Gordon Wilkinson, Stevyn Ricketts, Peter Marsden, Charlie Thompson, Tim Adams, Solent Forum, Bridget Betts, Angela Marlow, Neil Pettefer, Martin Hurst and Nick Hardiman.

42 Minutes of Previous Meeting (Paper A)

It was AGREED that;

- a) A presentation on tracer studies undertaken by the Group be provided at a future SCOPAC meeting;
- b) The Group would provide MTP Refresh numbers for an update to the Programme Management Tool; and
- c) Keith Nursey and Neil Watson would circulate the latest update on Coastal Flood Boundary Data.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of the Southern Coastal Group held on 14 September 2019 be agreed as a correct record subject to the following amendment:

- 1. Dr Samantha Cope be listed as an officer of the Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership.

43 Chairman's Update - Lyall Cairns

The Chairman provided an update to the Group on activities and meetings since the last meeting.

The following points were discussed:

- Attendance at meetings – The Chairman had attended several meetings since September, including Southern RFCC, FCERM Stakeholder meetings and National Coastal Chair meetings. In addition, the Vice-Chairman had attended Wessex RFCC meetings. The feedback from these meetings was positive, with a focus more on ‘place shaping’ (with considerations for businesses, infrastructure and health in addition to housing). Coastal issues were climbing the national agenda but RMAs would have to work within resources given.
- RFCC Bids – Officers had been successful in securing funding from both Wessex and Southern RFCC’s to support delivery of the Group’s main ambitions. The Chairman passed on his thanks to Mark Stratton, Jenny Jakeways, Matt Hosey and Nick Gray for their work in securing these funds.
- FCERM Strategy – The revised Strategy was out for consultation, with revisions focusing on enabling a climate resilient and better prepared society.
- SMP Refresh – The refresh was underway, with the aim to ‘refresh’ SMPs as opposed to a full review.

The Vice-Chairman informed the Group of a new director at the Environment Agency, Catherine Wright. She had been fully receptive and engaged with coastal issues, and this provided a good opportunity to highlight these on a national scale and projects may benefit if they offer solutions to these issues.

44 Finances - Lyall Cairns (Paper B)

The Chairman introduced the financial papers, which set out the year-end position for 2018/19 and the agreed budget position for 2019/20 for both SCOPAC and the Group.

The report detailed that there would be a predicted £6,000 surplus at the end of the current financial year, but this would need robust financial monitoring to be realised.

The Group acknowledged the tight financial situation and debated the Group’s finances moving forward. Officers discussed the successful RFCC bids for funding to support delivery, and although the Group aimed to be financially sustainable, there may be future similar bids if funds were needed. Officers also suggested offering sponsorship of literature to suppliers to reduce costs for producing brochures.

It was AGREED that the Group’s RFCC bids would be available to any other group who wished to view them.

45 SCG Business Plan - Mark Stratton (Paper C)

The Chairman invited Mark Stratton to lead the discussion of the Business Plan and the leads for items listed.

The Chairman was keen to ensure each item had an allocated lead officer, and as these projects would be funded by the Local Levy, progress updates would need to be provided to the RFCCs. It was also highlighted that the lead officer could be changed if needed.

The Group debated the items on the list, considering priority and who may be best placed to lead.

The Lead Officers were assigned as follows:

- SMPs – Mark Stratton (to lead a sub-group including Neil Watson, Alan Frampton (from August), Samantha Box and Jenny Jakeways, with the use of Tim Kermode as support)
- Capital Investment Programme – Matt Wadey
- Maintenance Programme – Andrew Pearce / Steve Woolard
- Efficiencies – Nick Gray (with support from Samantha Box)
- Partnership Funding – Mark Stratton
- Procurement – Andrew Pearce (with support from Marc Bryan)
- Environment and RHCP
 - Item 1 – Nick Gray / Gavin Holder
 - Item 2 – Gavin Holder, with support from an officer based in Wessex to be confirmed
- Influencing Policies
 - Item 1 – Neil Watson
 - Item 2 – Various as required

It was AGREED that;

- a) A sub-group be set up to consider the priorities and budgets assigned to each task in the Business Plan as well as assessing deliverables, and feed back to the Group. The sub-group would consist of Mark Stratton, Matt Hosey and Neil Watson; and
- b) Stuart McVey would investigate costings for the Regional Monitoring Annual Partners meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 11.13am and reconvened at 11.21am

46 Dorset Devolution Update on BCP and Dorset Council - Matt Hosey

The Chairman invited Matt Hosey to provide an update on Dorset Devolution.

Following April, nine authorities in Dorset had been subsumed into two – BCP (Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council) and Dorset Council. Governance arrangements and officer structures at both authorities were still in the process of being resolved.

A memorandum of understanding had been signed between the two new authorities with a view to establishing a Dorset Coastal Partnership, which was welcomed by the Group.

The Chairman requested that officers inform the Group Secretary of any new elected representatives at the earliest opportunity.

47 Review of membership arrangements and discussion of a future equitable fee structure - Matt Hosey

The Chairman invited Matt Hosey to lead the discussion on future membership arrangements and fee structures.

Following the withdrawal of Hampshire County Council and the amalgamation of the Dorset authorities, there was a need to review these arrangements to ensure the Group remains inclusive, fair and attractive to members. The presentation detailed proposed options for future fee structures, including fees based on historic costs, geographical extent of coastline or size of authority, as well as potential consequences and implications.

The Group debated the proposals alongside their views on the current set-up, possible improvements and the value of SCOPAC going forward.

The following points were raised:

- One of the biggest challenges facing the Group was diminishing resource (both financial and personnel), while the issues facing the coastline would not be reducing. It was therefore crucial that the Group strive to work effectively to combat these factors.
- It was important to retain SCOPAC's strong focus on research, with the Group in place to support delivery across the SCOPAC region.
- The current SCOPAC model was outdated, and could be more efficient with better engagement with elected members.
- It was noted that the Environment Agency would undertake secretariat duties if the hosting authority were to withdraw these services.
- It was important to keep the Group and SCOPAC separate, as DEFRA requires an officer-led group to discuss coastal issues.
- There was an appetite to maintain the Group from the authorities present, and there was a feeling that it was valued by officers and elected members.
- The Group / SCOPAC was also viewed as good value, due to the opportunities for shared working and best practice.

It was AGREED that;

- a) Matt Hosey would circulate a questionnaire based on the questions raised in the presentation to all officers, asking for feedback and views on membership arrangements and fee structures; and
- b) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman would develop a proposed way forward to present to the Group and SCOPAC prior to budget setting in November.

48 Research Programme, progress update and call for future research initiatives - Sam Cope (Paper D)

The Chairman invited Dr Samantha Cope to provide the Group with an overview on the progress of the Research Programme.

The 5 Year Research Programme was in its final year, with £33,200 to be spent on projects in the current financial year. There was a forecasted £17,000 to be spent in the 2020/21 financial year, and a call for new projects would be circulated in due course.

The following updates were given:

- Research Sub-Group – The Sub-Group had met on 5 April to discuss the progress of current projects and the direction of future programmes.
- Grants and bursaries – The 2019/20 Bradbury Bursary had been awarded to a project that would investigate hydrodynamics in Poole Bay.
- CIRIA Groynes in Coastal Management Manual – A second draft had been issued for comment. Peter Ferguson would review on behalf of SCOPAC and would provide a presentation at a future meeting.
- Historical Aerial Photography Scanning – Scans would now be uploaded to the CCO website, while future projects would look to georectify scans to enable practical usage.
- SCOPAC Storm Analysis – The project would continue to be led by Matt Wadey, with support from Dr Ivan Haigh and the ESCP.
- Tracer Study Co-ordination – Details on ESCP tracer studies would be uploaded to the SCOPAC website, and link to the CCO website.
- Ebb Delta Survey – The project would commence in the next financial year (if still considered to be a priority).
- SURGEWATCH Contribution – Dr Haigh had provided a presentation to SCOPAC. The contribution was viewed as good value for the Group.
- EA Preston Tracer Study – There had been issues with smaller tags which would need to be re-deployed in the coming months. Good results had been received from larger pebbles.

- Poole Harbour Tide Gauge Digitising – Good progress had been made and results were being quality checked prior to presenting the findings to the Group.
- Langstone Harbour Tracer Study – The project was making good progress, with good returns received to date.
- Healthy Estuaries 2020 – This project would commence in this financial year (led by Natural England).
- Communications – The SCOPAC website had been updated and the SCG website updates were almost completed.

It was AGREED that future updates would be provided in the format presented at this meeting, with questions taken if needed and project presentations provided when research had been completed.

49 SMP Update and FCERM Strategy - Neil Watson (Paper E)

The Chairman invited Mark Stratton and Neil Watson to provide the Group with an update on SMPs and FCERM Strategy.

Mark Stratton informed the Group that work to update the SMPs continued, with project objectives agreed for the refresh process.

Neil Watson provided the Group with an update on the new FCERM Strategy. The Strategy featured a prominent focus on climate change and its impacts, with recognition of the need for resilient and adaptive coastal communities while also acknowledging the importance of infrastructure. The Strategy was scheduled to be considered by Parliament in October.

The Group commented on the need to provide a response to the FCERM Strategy consultation. Furthermore, it was highlighted that planning colleagues from individual authorities should also be invited to comment upon the Strategy.

It was AGREED that;

- a) Mark Stratton would canvass the Group for the response to the consultation, while also circulating a draft response for any additions; and
- b) An item be added to the next SCOPAC meeting to provide an update on the FCERM Strategy (to be presented by Mark Stratton and Neil Watson).

50 Coastal Landfill Sites feedback from RFCC Chairs - Neil Watson

The Chairman invited Neil Watson to provide feedback from RFCCs on Coastal Landfill Sites to the Group.

The presentation detailed concerns over the legal accountability of numerous sites, the scale of the issue and potential remediation options.

Officers commented on the work of SCOPAC in highlighting the issue, which had gained national coverage. The final report was nearing completion, with the inclusion of case study details.

It was AGREED that the report be circulated to Group contacts, Coastal Chairs and LGA SIG members.

51 Coastal Resilience : Southampton University - Lyall Cairns

The Chairman introduced the discussion of the Coastal Resilience Workshop led by the University of Southampton, which was proposed as a session following the SCOPAC meeting on 21 June.

The workshop was aimed at highlighting the missing link between SMPs and Local Plans, and it was hoped the event could attract interested elected members, Coastal Chairs, RFCC Chairs and Planning colleagues from SCOPAC-region authorities. Entry to the event would be free of charge, with lunch provided.

It was AGREED that;

- a) The flyer and event information be circulated to Group and SCOPAC members (and the SCOPAC event invitation for 21 June be updated accordingly); and
- b) Officers lobby elected members and planning colleagues to attend the event.

52 Refreshing and Reshaping SCG and SCOPAC - Lyall Cairns

The Chairman confirmed to the Group that, as per discussions undertaken at Item 47, he and the Vice-Chairmen would develop the proposed option for restructuring the Group and SCOPAC for consideration prior to budget setting in November.

It was again emphasised that this would look to refresh the Group and take it back to its original principles.

53 SCOPAC Field Visit - Neil Watson and Matt Penny

The Chairman invited the Group to discuss a proposed site visit to Weymouth, to be undertaken in the late summer / autumn.

Matt Penny and Neil Watson agreed that the site would be suitable for a visit, with the aim of providing a look at what infrastructure is needed at the site.

It was AGREED that the proposal of Weymouth as a site visit would form an agenda item at the SCOPAC meeting on 21 June.

54 AOB

The Chairman invited officers to raise any other business to the Group.

Stuart McVey highlighted the Southeast Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme report, which provided an update on the latest work of the Channel Coastal Observatory. The CCO also requested any officers who use CCO data as part of projects to contact them to inform a business case.

Mark Stratton would circulate the findings of the DEFRA Partnership Funding Review.

Dr Samantha Cope informed the Group that the timber groynes project in Bournemouth had been completed and a presentation would be provided to SCOPAC.

The Chairman highlighted the possibility of the Group / SCOPAC running a conference. The event could be themed, suppliers could contribute to the discussion at the event and this could be used to generate income. The Group were supportive of the idea and any proposals would be considered at a future meeting.

The next meeting of SCOPAC was scheduled for 21 June 2019.

It was AGREED that suggested dates for future Group meetings be circulated for agreement.

The meeting commenced at 10.00 am and concluded at 1.21 pm

Introduction

Welcome to the second edition of the Chairman's monthly coastal highlights. Well my intentions to publish this at the end of each month have proved more difficult than I thought however I am going to persevere. I am keen to ensure that whatever is happening on the coast around the country is shared. I was unable to meet my own end of June deadline so I've combined the June and July issues as one. As previously highlighted I feel the back bone of any good network is good communication and understanding hence these updates. I would like you all to contribute to these so let me have your feedback and any content that you would like circulated.

Welcomes and Goodbyes

Following a productive catch up meeting with Rachael recruitment of a replacement for Andy Shore is progressing well but at the time of writing I have no news of who we will be working with in the future but watch this space....

What's Changed/Changing

Bill Parker has now left his substantive role at Coastal Partnership East and his role as the lead Officer to the LGA SOG. As agreed at the last full meeting I did send Bill our best wishes for the future and he has since contacted me and thanked us for our good wishes and that at the time he was still pondering what he is going to be doing next. If you need to contact him he has given me his details so just ask.

Bill's replacement at Coastal Partnership East is Karen Thomas but as yet his former role on the SOG has yet to be determined but elections and appointments will underway during June/July.

Standing Requests:

As changes of staff are inevitable, as Chairs, please can you ensure that my name remains on your circulation lists so I can see when the meetings are and what is happening.

(Bryan.curtis@hotmail.co.uk)

National FCERM Stakeholder Forum Update July 2019 Issued 19/07/2019 and details circulated.

Coastal Group Meetings attended by the Chairman:

None during May and June.

NECG AGM 3 and 4th July 2019 by kind invitation of Stewart Rowe. Planning to be attending the NWCG meeting 20th August 2019 subject to confirmation and venue.

Governance Matters

At our last meeting the minutes quote "RH Confirmed that costs for strategic work at RFCC are recoverable" which I didn't pick up when I reviewed them but as Rachael wasn't with us she couldn't have agreed this. I have since contacted Rachael and she advised quote "To confirm we will cover expenses for coastal group chairs since we feel it is very important that coastal chairs do attend RFCC meetings. An update to the terms of reference will be needed". I have agreed to action the changes to the Terms of Reference.

Actions and follow ups from previous meetings

Catherine Wright has followed up her action from the last meeting and asked me to let you know that the EA written evidence to the Efra Committee has been published and is online. It is available here: <https://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/environment->

Substitutions

Coastal Resilience Workshop in London on 10th May 2019 - Following my request for a substitute to attend this regrettably I didn't get anyone because regional events will be run as well. I have however managed to get Helen Jay from the SMP-R team to attend to back up Nick Hardiman who was also been invited so we will be well covered with respect to the coast. I attended one of the regional events at Havant along with (LC) on 21st June 2019.

CIWEM Rivers and Coastal Group on 5th June 2019 - Regrettably I didn't manage to secure a substitute but have dealt with as much as I can by correspondence.

FCERM Strategy Ambition 2 Today's growth and infrastructure – resilient to tomorrow's climate 4th September 2019 TBC Carl Green covering on behalf of the CGN

FCERM Strategy Ambition 3 A nation of climate champions, able to adapt to flooding and coastal change through innovation 5th September 2019 TBC

Consultations

The new FCERM Strategy Consultation was still open and due to close on 4th July 2019.

Consultation period 8 weeks from 9th May to 4th July 2019.

You can view the consultation documents and questions online on the consultation pages:
(<https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/fcrm/national-strategy-public>)

A draft response was circulated during June for comment so thanks to all for your feedback. The final version has been appended to the end of this update.

Call for evidence on flood and coastal erosion Defra

Details of the government's request for evidence on a number of flood and coastal erosion risk management policy issues through a call for evidence that was been launched on 8th July 2019 have been circulated.

In the 25 Year Environment Plan, government has set as its priority to "reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy from natural hazards including flooding and coastal erosion". To better achieve this, the government would like additional evidence on some key flood and coast policy issues addressed in this call for evidence.

The responses will be used to inform a government policy statement on flood and coastal erosion risk management to be published by the end of 2019.

For detail click [here](#) to access the call for evidence.

I am preparing some draft notes as a basis for a CGN response but any help would be appreciated.

Proposals – The proposal for **engineering guidelines for coastal practitioners and managers** (focused on nature-based engineering approaches/funding mechanisms/examples etc.) didn't get any support which is regrettable but I still feel that it is important so will be trying as best I can to work with this up into a more attractive option.

Flood and Coast Conference 2019 – I attended the middle day of the event and was pleased to see so much of a buzz around the halls and exhibition centre. This day seemed to have the most coastal content and enabled me to attend the LGA events as well. Having speakers from overseas and the television was a bonus and clearly a draw. Not seeing Nick Crane from the "Coast" programme with his umbrella was however a disappointment.

Alison Baptiste CBE in her new role gave a good presentation and the message "think the unthinkable" came out loud and clear.

R and D:

Ciria Groynes in Coastal Engineering (Guide to design, monitoring and maintenance of narrow footprint groynes) I was able to provide further comments on the 3rd draft of this which were significant and I doubt the anticipated publication date will have to be postponed.

Transitions to a lower risk: Working with SMPs to adapt the coast in changing future. (Second of 3 events - London, Havant and York)

This was the CGN supported R and D being undertaken by Robert Nichols and team at Southampton University. Whilst the outcome of the research may be of significant use to use in due course the most overriding feedback from this event was the general misunderstandings and use of SMPs by the Planning profession. It made me realise the enormity of the problem that we may face when we start to engage on the SMP's.

Understanding effective flood and coastal erosion risk governance in England & Wales

I assisted following discussions with Stewart some research being undertaken for Defra and the Agency by Flood Hazards Research Centre regarding the current governance arrangements brief details as follows:

The governance of flood and coastal erosion risk is complex. Public bodies, private organisations and community groups all play a role. Flooding and coastal erosion impact homes, businesses, health, transport, utilities and the environment. A broad approach bringing together multiple actors and agendas is therefore required.

Advances in partnership working, designing multi-benefit projects and operating at a catchment scale have demonstrated some successes. However, challenges around defining the responsibilities of different authorities, balancing national and local priorities and joining up policy areas remain.

This project aims to address these challenges, drawing on lessons learnt from considering local and national approaches to managing flood and coastal erosion risk. It will also build on and provide evidence to support the development and implementation of:

- The new FCERM strategy for England and new FCERM strategy in Wales
- Defra's upcoming policy statement
- The 25 Year Environment Plan

Objectives:

1. Examine the current framework for flood and coastal erosion risk governance in England and Wales, identifying the roles, responsibilities and functions of different types of risk management authorities.

For this we will review literature, policy and practice to establish the structure and effectiveness of national governance. This will include creating an analysis framework, seeking insight from national stakeholders and exploring the definition of 'strategic oversight/overview'.

2. Describe and learn from innovative local practices within flood and coastal erosion risk management and aligned sectors, appraising their governance approaches.

We will work with four locations in England and Wales to understand local governance in different contexts. The case studies will provide insight into efforts to;

- Implement successful catchment or place-based approaches;
- Deliver multi-benefits;
- Broadening the range of actors involved and facilitating collaborative partnerships;
- Address adaptation challenges in the face of climate and coastal change.

Final outputs will be shared when I get them.

SMP – R

As you are all aware this work is now underway and following our first two TAGs progress is fast but we still have a long way to go. It has been agreed that good communication is essential so a newsletter will be produced soon.

I do however recommend that you start assembling the SMP leads in your areas and, if you haven't already done so, start to think about the contacts that you think would be best to contact regarding the refresh paying particular interest to Planners. To help with this we have agreed that a joint letter from the Agency and each CG Chair may be a good way of demonstrating the importance of this within each Council and so getting the right level of buy-in.

Clearly in future months this will become more of a priority item but for now I await the official newsletter.

Modernising Appraisal Workshops

I attended the last of the 3 internal workshops to help understand how the Agency can modernise the existing guidance documentation and training, and make it fit for the future. Further LA workshops are to follow in September and will be geared to those that prepare schemes and business cases.

More details to follow when I get it.

New GovUK links and updates for the coast or possibly affecting the coast -

GOVUK@public.govdelivery.com excluding those for the Thames Barrier for June and July 2019 - including date, time and brief summary of content:

- [Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point Strategy consultation](#)

Views are sought on a new vision for the future of flood risk management between Saltfleet and Gibraltar Point on the Lincolnshire coast 3:21pm, 4 June 2019: Change of address in consultation advert where consultation documents can be inspected.

- [Exmouth tidal defence scheme exhibition – save the date](#)

Learn how 1,800 properties will have their flood risk cut at the drop-in exhibition on 28 June 2019. 2:43pm, 17 June 2019: First published.

- [Flood Action Campaign 2019](#)

A national annual flood awareness campaign to encourage people to know what to do to protect themselves and their property in a flood. 3:28pm, 17 June 2019: First published.

- [Flood risk management plans: Strategic Environmental Assessments advertisement](#)

The Environment Agency will be carrying out Strategic Environmental Assessments for the review of flood risk management plans. 4:02pm, 17 June 2019: First published.

- [Not drowning but waving: making the climate emergency a global opportunity](#)

Speech by Sir James Bevan, Chief Executive, Environment Agency Flood and Coast Conference, Telford International Centre, 18 June 2019 10:39am, 18 June 2019: First published.

- [Climate change tops agenda at Flood and Coast Conference 2019](#)

The fourth Flood and Coast Conference opened in Telford today. 11:22am, 18 June 2019: First published.

- [Exmouth tidal defence scheme](#)

What the Environment Agency, working in partnership with East Devon District Council, is doing to reduce flood risk in Exmouth, East Devon. 8:38am, 19 June 2019: Latest news updated with date of public drop in event.

- [Arundel tidal defence scheme](#)

How the Environment Agency is working to reduce flood risk in Arundel. 11:07am, 20 June 2019: Updates made to scheme on 20 June 2019

- [Flood risk management plans \(FRMPs\): how to prepare them](#)

Guidance for the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to prepare FRMPs. 1:42pm, 28 June 2019: Consolidated and simplified guidance for the Environment Agency and LLFAs as preparation of FRMPs is no longer a new responsibility but an established activity.

- [Flood risk management plans \(FRMPs\)](#)

Approach, responsibilities and guidance to complete flood risk management plans. 1:42pm, 28 June 2019: Consolidated and simplified guidance for the Environment Agency and LLFAs as preparation of FRMPs is no longer a new responsibility but an established activity.

[£67m Ipswich Tidal Flood Barrier wins top engineering award](#)

The Ipswich Tidal Flood Barrier has won a top award from the leading international engineering institution. Time updated 4:35pm, 5 July 2019

- [Flood and coastal erosion: call for evidence](#)

We're seeking evidence on key flood and coastal issues to help develop a flood and coastal erosion and national infrastructure strategy. Time updated 10:12am, 8 July 2019

- [Check if you need an environmental permit](#)

Permits for installations, medium combustion plant, specified generator, waste or mining waste operations, water discharge or groundwater activities, or work on or near a main river or sea defence. Change made added the requirement for medium combustion plant and specified generators. Time updated 12:15am, 15 July 2019

- [£2.9 million extra funding to boost action on making homes more resilient to floods](#)

Extra funding will support three projects to increase flood resilience. Time updated 4:59pm, 22 July 2019

- [Flood and coastal erosion risk management annual report](#)

A summary of flood and coastal erosion risk management work carried out by risk management authorities in England. Change made 2018 annual FCERM report added. Time updated 11:00am, 30 July 2019

Partner liaison feedback/links/updates/actions:

- Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE) Maritime Expert Panel – ICE Coastal Conference 2019 24th to 26th September 2019 La Rochelle.
 - The majority of the papers and posters have been reviewed and the penultimate draft of the programme and speakers prepared.
 - 23rd September 2019 Young graduates and engineers event – Details sent. Dead line for expressions of interest 12th August 2019.
- CIWEM Rivers and Coastal Group –
 - Apologies sent as I couldn't secure a substitute.
 - Young Persons Weekend 21st to 23rd June 2019 Delft, Netherlands. Feedback to follow. <https://www.ciwem.org/events/rivers-and-coastal-group-study-weekend-2019>
- FCERM Technical Advisers Group Flooding and Resilience – No meeting in June or July
- Coastal Research Steering Group (MJ Covering this)
- Appraisal Technical Group – No meeting during June.
- LGA SIG – The AGM at the Flood and Coast 2019 which incorporated a workshop was a success but probably not the best of venues and choices as there was limited member attendance. SIGSOG meeting planned for 8th August 2019 cancelled. Field trip dates to Allerdale 17th to 19th September 2019.
- RFCC Chairs – Stewart Rowe helped shape the RFCC Chairs 2 day field trip in Yorkshire which was reported as a resounding success.
 - The next meeting we hope that updates on the NNRCMP with a request for support for the next bid, SMP-R and Asset Maintenance.
- Coastal Representatives – We need to consider when we next have a face to face meeting with the RFCC Coastal Representatives.
- Stakeholder Forum – No dates for the next forum have been issued yet for the spring/summer or Autumn/Winter meetings. July updated circulated.
- CIRIA – Water Panel No meetings during June and July but I attended an Editorial meeting of the Ciria Groynes in Coastal Engineering (Guide to design, monitoring and maintenance of narrow footprint groynes) and provided input and further guidance. It is clear to me that whatever is published will never cover everything that these idiosyncratic structures require and there will be room for continued updates. I have asked that Ciria consider this as an active way forward and not deal with updates as they currently do every 10 years or so. We are the practitioners and use these guides so we need to try and ensure we share our best practice.
- MMO – No meeting in June and July.

Events: Schedule of past and future coastal workshops and events which the CGN may have been represented or be interested in (this is not a definitive list):

Past (June and July 2019)

- FCERM Strategy Consultation Workshop, London 3rd June 2019 (BC)
- CIRIA Water Panel, London 4th June 2019 (BC)

- CIWEM RCG, Birmingham 5th June 2019 (No CGN rep)
- Flood and Coast Conference 2019, Telford 18th to 20th June 2019 (BC, CG, SR and MJ)
- LGA SIG during Flood and Coast Conference 19th June 2019 (BC)
- NCMP Strategic Board Teleconference 2nd July 2019 (Mins to be circ'd) (BC, JC, SR, JB)
- NECG AGM and Field Trip Scarborough 3rd and 4th July 2019 (BC and SR)
- National Appraisal Technical Group TBC 9th July 2019 (BC)
- SMP R TAG London 10th July 2019 (BC, JB and JC)
- CIWEM AGM, Bath 11th July 2019 (?)
- SMP Refresh: Planning Focus Group Meeting, London 18th July 2019 (Andy Smith as a RFCC Coastal Representative)
- ICE Maritime Panel Telcon 18th July 2019 (BC)
- Coastal Assets Telcon 22nd July 2019 (BC) (Notes to be circ'd)
- Modernising Appraisal Workshop Birmingham 24th July 2019 (BC)

Future (August to December 2019) in brackets after event who is representing the CGN

- SMP Refresh: Adaptation Focus Group Meeting, London 1st August 2019 (BC and Andy Smith as a RFCC Coastal Representative)
- ~~LGA SIG SOG London 8th August 2019 – Cancelled~~
- SMP Refresh: Protect Sites Focus Group, London 7th August 2019 (MJ)
- SMP Refresh: Funding Focus Group Meeting, London 12th August 2019 (BC)
- FCERM Strategy Ambition 1 Climate resilient places 3rd September 2019 Birmingham (BC)
- FCERM Strategy Ambition 2 Today's growth and infrastructure – resilient to tomorrow's climate 4th September 2019 Birmingham (CG)
- FCERM Strategy Ambition 3 A nation of climate champions, able to adapt to flooding and coastal change through innovation 5th September 2019 Birmingham
- National NCPMS Appraiser Technical Group, TBC 10th September 2019 (BC)
- CIWEM RCG London, 17th September 2019 (BC)
- ICE Coastal Management Conference, LA Rochelle 24th to 26th September 2019 (BC)
- RFCC Chairs, TBC 27th September 2019
- Modernising Appraisal Workshops dates and venue TBC LA input desired (TBC)
- SMP Review meeting for all the SMPs dates venues TBC (TBC)
- NNRCMP Strategic Board, Southampton 9th October 2019 (BC, SR, JC, JB)
- Southeast Annual Partners Meeting, Southampton 10th October 2019 (BC)
- RFCC Chairs, TBC 5th December 2019

Useful Contacts:

RFCC Chairs and Coastal Representatives-

Brian Stewart OBE (Appointed 180102) RFCC Chair – Anglian Central

brianw19@btopenworld.com

Ian Devereux RFCC Coastal Member – Anglian Central i.devereux@btinternet.com

Paul Hayden (Appointed 09/01/2018) RFCC Chair – Anglian Eastern

phayden38@hotmail.com

Andy Smith RFCC Coastal Member – Anglian Eastern andy@the-porch.org.uk

Eddy Poll (1 July 2018 until 30 June 2021) RFCC Chair Anglian Northern

pollshouse@btinternet.com

Dick Thomas RFCC Coastal Member - East Anglia North Richard@rthomas.force9.co.uk

Adrian Lythgo RFCC Chair North West AdrianLRFCC@gmail.com

Carl Green (North-West Coastal Group Chair temporarily covering this role) cgreen@wyrebc.gov.uk

Phil Rothwell RFCC Chair – Northumbria pkrothwell@outlook.com John
Riby RFCC Coastal Member – Northumbria jriby@outlook.com

Shirel Stedman (Appointed 09/01/2018) RFCC Chair – Severn and Wye
Shirel.Stedman@rhdhv.com

Peter Jones RFCC Coastal Representative pjones147118@gmail.com Anne
Fraser RFCC Coastal Representative anne_secretary@hotmail.com

Philip Rees Chair – South West RFCC su4534@eclipse.co.uk
John Cocker RFCC Coastal Processes Member – South West john.cocker@teignbridge.gov.uk

Vij Randeniya (2018 until 30 June 2021) RFCC Chair – Severn and Trent
vij.randeniya1919@gmail.com

Jim Hutchinson RFCC Coastal Member jim.hutchison@balfourbeatty.com

David Jenkins (1 July 2018 until 30 June 2021) RFCC Chair - Wessex
Jenkins@bucklersbid.co.uk

Helen Mann Coastal Processes (1 April 2019 to 31/03/2022) helljmann@gmail.com

Colin Mellors RFCC Chair - Yorkshire and Humber colin.mellors@york.ac.uk John
Riby RFCC Coastal Member – Yorkshire and Humber jriby@outlook.com

Coastal Group Chairmen-

Stewart Rowe (SR) North-East Coastal Group Chair Stewart.rowe@scarborough.gov.uk
Mark Johnson (MJ) East Anglia Coastal Group Chair mark.johnson@environment-agency.gov.uk
Bryan Curtis (BC) South East Coastal Group Chair Bryan.Curtis@hotmail.co.uk
Lyll Cairns (LC) Southern Coastal Group Chair Lyll.Cairns@havant.gov.uk
John Cocker (JC) South-West Coastal Group Chair john.cocker@teignbridge.gov.uk
John Buttivant (JB) Severn Estuary Coastal Group Chair john.buttivant@environment-agency.gov.uk Clive
Moon (CM) Swansea Carmarthen Bay Coastal Group Chair crmoon@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk Emlyn
Jones (EJ) Chair of Cardigan Bay Coastal Group emlynjones@gwynedd.llyw.cymru

**Carl Green (CG) North-West and North Wales Coastal Group Chair cgreen@wyrebc.gov.uk CGN
FCERM Strategy Response:**

Date - as email

Dear Sirs,

Re: Draft National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England

Thank you for the opportunity to respond on this important consultation.

As you will be aware Coastal Group Network (CGN) was formed late in 2008 as part of the Environment Agency's (EA) Strategic Overview at the request of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) with a broad remit, part of which is to influence national level policy and implementation. We have no statutory or executive function but represent a broad stakeholder/partner base around the coastline of England and Wales and have been actively involved in many of the working groups etc. developing this draft strategy.

The Environment Agency should be applauded for tackling some very real challenges that the Country faces. The inclusion of case studies of successful adaption on the coast are particularly welcomed e.g. Happisburgh. Similarly it is pleasing to see the theme of adaptation and resilience running through the draft strategy. The unanimous concern of all the Coastal Group Chairmen is that unless funding for this, through new or amended grant rules is forthcoming, none of these desired adaptive responses will be deliverable.

The CGN would like to be included in any further discussion and consultation on this work and would be eager to be involved in the development of the action plan that will no doubt follow.

This response should be read in conjunction with other key consultation responses that have been prepared across the Industry especially those from:

- Local Government Association (LGA) and the LGA Special Interest Group – Coastal Issues
- Individual Coastal Groups, Coastal Partnerships/Forums and individual Councils
- Professional Institutions such as the ICE (Maritime Panel) and CIWEM (Rivers and Coastal Group)
- Technical Advisors Group
- Regional Flood and Coastal Committees

We welcome the publication of the consultation and the chance to be able to influence this issue although we acknowledge that our input will be limited. In the main we will focus our response on coastal issues only and leave other organisations with more involvement and expertise to comment further on the other issues. A separate response to your questions has been made and appended

General Comments

Generally, we believe that the direction of travel is right and we support the draft strategy. However, *there are some issues of clarity which concern us.*

Our first concern is that to achieve the level of change required across the sector in order to deliver the ambitious vision and to help the Government in delivering its' future aspirations including:

- Tackling carbon emissions and our role as a sector in assisting with the UK's net zero pledge by 2050.
- Providing information "a common truth" about the risk of changes to the places in which we live and enjoy so decision makers and communities can make informed decisions and take timely action.
- Providing a range of measures to adapt (over long timeframes) to the increasing likelihood of flooding and coastal erosion, which are affordable, sustainable and link to the wider place based challenges.

Cross cutting agreements between several Government departments will be required. To be successful the strategy needs to influence Planning Policy, Building Regulations and Civil Contingencies to name but a few. It is therefore not just a challenge to influence the delayed Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) future Policy Statement. It needs to be adopted across wider Government and it is not clear how this can be achieved in the strategy as it stands.

There is a previous strategy in existence, yet there is little reference to how this was delivered/performed. The proposed draft strategy highlights a change in both language and direction. It would be useful to include some content to highlight the reasons for the changed approach. We would suggest that key milestones are considered to help evaluate whether the strategy is being successfully delivered.

The language of the strategy varies throughout from being directive to aspirational. Phrases like "will be" swing to "will work towards" and thus dilute the resolve of the Agency and Government as to whether this will be something that can be delivered.

This is a draft strategy for flood and coastal risk management (ref. FWMA 2010) yet the vision talks of coastal change and not erosion. Whilst we understand the narrowness of the term "erosion" and the need to make this more appropriate to what we should be doing in the future, we have to be mindful of what legislation enables us to do now, as we haven't found any proposals for immediate change in legislation. There are parts of the draft strategy where "erosion" should have been used instead of "coastal change" which would have made it much clearer. We would be willing to help with this in any future changes.

From the glossary the phrase "Coastal Change" refers to the risks of coastal erosion and sea flooding

yet is often preceded by “flooding” which appears unnecessary and confusing. Trying to cover both flooding from all sources and erosion risks in one strategy is always going to be difficult so we suggest you don’t make it harder and keep focused on what we have legislation to deal with. The FWMA 2010 and Coastal Protection Act 1949 are quite clear.

The draft strategy (page 7) references the original National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England incorrectly by substituting the word “erosion” with “change”. This may have occurred throughout which we feel does not help clarity.

Flooding and erosion are specific and well understood. Future coastal change is a conscious decision that Government and society, take by either one or a combination of the following:

- not doing anything,
- protecting or
- adapting.

Regarding the latter there is a strong “adapt” thread running through the strategy which we fully support. However there is not an equally strong mechanism or policy for how to do or fund it. We acknowledge that by good engineering, re-engineering and innovation it may ultimately be delivered but to avoid future criticism the mechanisms for this should be integral to this draft. Many of the Defra Pathfinder pilots highlighted that adaptation is feasible but they cannot be delivered without some financial investment.

We acknowledge the desire to promote climate resilient places but we are concerned how and what resilience means at the coast. Regrettably the glossary highlights what resilient places will look like for fluvial or surface water solutions where it implies maintaining defences, new defences, catchment solutions and natural flood management but no solutions that are recognisable as something that we could use at the coast. It is clear that the focus of the authors were not on the coast.

The long-term investment scenarios highlight that significant long-term investment resource problems for mitigating and adapting to future flooding and coastal impacts. What is not included is any indication of how this funding gap will be met, by when and by whom. We believe that a step change in climate change will occur in the short term and thus collectively we will need accelerated investment yet we don’t know how this will be apportioned and how we will play our part in making places more resilient.

Government growth/housing targets are highlighted within the draft strategy and there is the implication that development within flood risk zones may well happen which would be contrary to other Government guidance on development in the flood risk areas. Some clarity on this is needed specifically at the coast which can input into, or be, an addendum to the ongoing refresh of all the English Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) to guide future Planning decisions. As the original second generation SMP’s are over 15 years old there are concerns that they are no longer considered current by some Planning Authorities and hence may not be material considerations when looking at future development or redevelopment on the coast.

We are disappointed that there is no support for the National Network of Regional Coastal Monitoring Programmes bearing in mind that this is a long running project which provides much of the evidence that was needed to help develop the draft and more importantly will be key in helping deliver the outputs of the next strategy.

We thank you for hard work in preparing the draft and hope that our response is helpful and would like to reiterate that we would be very pleased to help complete this.

Yours sincerely

Bryan Curtis
Chairman of the Coastal Group Network of England and Wales

Consultation question responses

Before we finalise the strategy, including the vision, ambitions, strategic objectives, and measures, we'd like your feedback on the following questions. We've also included a free-text question, so you can tell us about anything important to you these questions don't cover.

Draft flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy questions

Question 1: To what extent do you agree with the vision: a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change – today, tomorrow and to the year 2100?

This is a vision we can support however it is ambitious and will be challenging to deliver and really needs clarity on what is exactly meant by "resilient to and coastal change".

Question 2: To what extent do you agree with the Environment Agency's proposed? Strategic overview role as set out in the chapter 'setting the context for the draft strategy'?

Part of the Coastal Group Network's (CGN) mantra is working together in partnership so we support the strategy in trying to achieve this.

We support the idea of "place" and place shaping" to collectively better manage flooding and future coastal change but we are concerned that the Agency will not have the appropriate skills and resources to lead effective partnerships to deliver these. There is also an implication here that suggests that in the longer term the Agency will take lead on all coastal flood and erosion delivery. Whilst we acknowledge that the Agency and Maritime Authorities have the same powers with respect to coastal erosion how will the mechanism for change occur/be discussed? Without knowing the process we find it difficult to provide absolute support.

Whilst we agree that the Agency should lead on the provision of national data, information and tools on flooding and coastal change we are concerned that this implies a change in the governance and delivery of the National Network of Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme which provides the majority of coastal monitoring data and is led by the CGN, regional teams and the Agency. As we prepare the next bid for the programme the aspirations of the Agency on this should be made more explicit if this is indeed its intent so that we can discuss this in more detail.

As an aside we are disappointed not to see the CGN and Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) acknowledged as part of the Infographic which we believe highlights all the permissive powers and coverage of all the partners delivering this strategy.

Question 3a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 1.1: Between now and 2050 the nation will be resilient to future flood and coastal risks. Over the next year the Environment Agency will work with partners to explore and develop the concept of standards for flood and coastal resilience?

This is a bold objective which we would like to support however but are not clear on what is meant by "resilient" especially at the coast. We are also concerned with the language used. The word "will" is an absolute that will have to be measured but we see no description of how this will be done. As Climate Change is recognised as being in flux trying to be specific for a time period of plus 30 years is not recommended.

The concept of coastal resilience is new and whilst we would like to support it we do need to understand what it is you are proposing. Is it property resilience, community resilience, resilience of place or something else? As an aside physical property resilience with respect to property protection is something yet to be considered as the dynamic forces involved will put us all in a different ball game from those conventional systems currently being used inland.

Question 3b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 1.1, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

Measure 1.1.1 is supported but we would recommend that the date be earlier than 2020 bearing in mind that we already have the 2018 climate predictions. We also believe that the

advice on investment decisions needs to be bold and reflect the needs of the future based upon the climate change predictions.

Measure 1.1.2 cannot be supported as action is needed this year and not in 2022. We also need to better understand what coastal resilience actually is.

Question 4a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 1.2: between now and 2050 risk management authorities will help places plan and adapt to flooding and coastal change across a range of climate futures?

We support this objective but believe the timescale is too long and should be more immediate. As a long term aspiration it is sound but it really should be something that is done now. The important question not asked is which RMA's will do what to deliver this?

Question 4b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 1.2, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

In the main these objectives are supported bearing in mind that a lot of work on this has been done on the coast with respect to the SMP's and Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategies. We do however welcome the new picture of flood risk which we assume will also include erosion together with any guidance, policy and funding on adaptive approaches at the coast?

Question 5a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 1.3: between now and 2030 all those involved in managing water will embrace and embed adaptive approaches to enhance the resilience of our environment to future flooding and drought?

Whilst these objectives have little impact on the coast we welcome and support adaptive approaches to enhance our environment to future flooding and coastal change.

Question 5b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 1.3, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

We support the idea of using whatever opportunities arise to manage floods and coastal change.

Question 6a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 1.4: between now and 2030 risk management authorities will enhance the natural, built and historic environments in a better state for the next generation?

Whilst we support this we cannot see what has changed from what is already done. And why it isn't immediate.

Question 6b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 1.4, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

Regarding coastal measures anything additional to what is currently required will need to include an assessment of how this will be funded.

Question 7a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 1.5: between now and 2030 risk management authorities will use funding and financing from new sources to invest in making the nation resilient to flooding and coastal change?

In the first instance the nation will never be resilient to flooding and coastal change but it may better understand it. We don't see any change from what has been done and what exists within current funding arrangements. Is there a hidden agenda and why doesn't this include all RMAs?

If coastal risk is high on the Governments Risk Register and Climate Change predictions are indicating that this will accelerate and get worse shouldn't we be looking to Government covering all costs so that the risk is mitigated? By this we do not mean wholesale protection but the full range of measures currently open to us.

Question 7b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 1.5, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

Building onto the comments in question 7a we support the Government looking at whatever funding and financing arrangements it deems necessary as the principal funder for coastal management works.

We agree that In the future and certainly before 2025 the Government, on behalf of the RMAs, should test whether it is feasible to use upfront financing to deliver future adaptive approaches as it is in the best position to dictate any future policy and funding for this.

Question 8a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 2.1: between now and 2030 all new development will contribute to achieving place based resilience to flooding and coastal change?

We agree with this objective.

Question 8b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 2.1, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

We cannot speak on behalf of all RMAs that they will invest in planning skills and capabilities to ensure they can advise planners and developers effectively to enable climate resilient places. It is very unlikely that Maritime Councils will see the need for such skills and capabilities unless they form partnered structures like the larger Coastal Council Partnerships where the need and demand may be more appropriate. We would like to believe that LLFAs may develop these skills and capabilities as part of their routine work as the demand and size of these authorities may justify such posts if this strategy is adopted but it must not be a target/burden for the RMAs.

Measure 2.1.2 seems to agree with our comments above in part as the Agency and LLFA's may provide the advice but it will be the local Planning Authorities job to use it as it see fit. We doubt that LLFAs will be in a position to advise Maritime Authorities on coastal adaptive approaches as they have hitherto, unless a Unitary, not involved themselves in coastal flooding or erosion issues so the validity of their advice would we suggest be questionable.

Similarly, at present, as far as we know, the Agency's role in the planning process is limited to advice on flood risk only so a change in the current process will be required.

Question 9a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 2.2: between now and 2030 all new development will seek to support environmental net gain in local places?

We believe that measure 2.2.1 is bold and ambitious and support it even though we believe that it is unrealistic to deliver net gains on every site. Also bearing in mind the short implementation time scale and the new burden that will be imposed on RMAs we think that this this will be resisted but applaud you for trying.

Question 9b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 2.2, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and

who could implement them.

The language of Measure 2.2.2 is not positive enough we support the idea if Government departments align and provide the policy, framework for measurement/reporting and funding for the new staff that will be needed otherwise we cannot.

Question 10a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 2.3: between now and 2030 all risk management authorities will contribute positively to local economic regeneration and sustainable growth through their investments in flooding and coastal change projects?

This is something that should already be being done so it is easy to agree with this objective.

Question 10b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 2.3, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

In the main this is something that we can support however Measure 2.3.1 implies new infrastructure i.e. new defences there is no hint of adaption by relocation, retreat, beach management or maybe a sand engine. We feel sure that this is just an oversight in the text but it does highlight the complexities and diversity of what is being proposed in this strategy. We would also like to point out that most Councils are far better placed to identify regeneration and sustainable growth synergies for their areas than the Agency but we feel sure that this would all be drawn out with better partnership working as previously proposed.

Question 11a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 2.4: between now and 2050 places affected by flooding and coastal change will be 'built back better' and in better places?

Strongly agree with the concept.

Question 11b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 2.4, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

It is once again easy to agree with Measure 2.4.2. bearing in mind this was something that we recommended and agreed in 2017 and is already underway. Something bolder would be better – something like, if SMPs are found to be unsafe because they are not deliverable or sustainable we should be saying that more detailed reviews or SMP3s will be delivered by 2030.

Question 12a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 2.5: between now and 2030 all flooding and coastal infrastructure owners will understand the responsibilities they have to support flood and coastal resilience in places?

Whilst a bold objective and one we would like to agree with we are struggling to understand who exactly this objective is aimed at and who will be dealing with it. As an aspiration we would like to support it but finding the owners of coastal infrastructure let alone making them understand their responsibilities will be extremely difficult especially as we don't yet have an inventory of all the coastal assets.

Question 12b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 2.5, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

Measures 2.5.1 seems to be focusing on inland assets not those on the coast so we will not comment further on this.

Measure 2.5.2 is something that is needed but this will be an additional burden on RMAs which unless funded will be difficult to achieve. RMAs currently collect and record their own asset data for their own specific needs and we anticipate, from past experience of Agency systems, coastal assets will be difficult to collect and input into a single system. We do however agree that it is something that needs to be done if we are to ever understand the state of the Nations

flood and coastal assets.

We would also like to understand what is meant by coastal change infrastructure, is this erosion risk management assets?

Question 13a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 2.6: now and 2050 the Environment Agency and risk management authorities will work with infrastructure providers to ensure all infrastructure investment is resilient to future flooding and coastal change?

Strongly agree with the concept.

Question 13b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 2.6, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

This is difficult to provide constructive comment on as there is little detail. As an aspiration we support the idea of at least a task force to get the whole matter into a more open forum for discussion and understanding of all partners' issues and constraints.

Question 14a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 3.1: between now and 2030 young people at 16 should understand the impact of flooding and coastal change, but also recognise the potential solutions for their place, and opportunities for career development?

We agree with this objective.

Question 14b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 3.1, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

If the current curriculum is failing surely we should be addressing that before we start to provide any additional flooding and coastal change materials for teachers?

Question 15a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 3.2: between now and 2030 people will understand the potential impact of flooding and coastal change on them and take action?

We agree with the idea of trying to educate people but we don't believe that we can achieve the level on understanding meant by "will". Surely our job is to provide the evidence to underpin and highlight the risks to the decision makers and property owners to draw their own decisions and actions?

Use of the NNRCMP data can be better utilised to illustrate the changes and effects on the coast.

Question 15b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 3.2, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

We agree with the idea of future research providing the evidence that is needed to take understand and where they are able to take responsibility for future flooding and potential coastal change but not that all RMAs should develop and use digital tools to do it. We acknowledge the importance of digital tools and technology but the RMA's should be provided with a toolbox which they can use based upon the audience and problem that they are trying to deal with. One size and in this case one format does not fit all.

Question 16a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 3.3: between now and 2030 people will receive a consistent and coordinated level of support from all those involved in response and recovery from flooding and coastal change?

We agree with this but are concerned that it isn't already in place.

Question 16b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 3.3, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

We agree with all the measures but consider that if there are currently deficiencies in the emergency planning system that all the time scales should be brought forward and made more immediate

Question 17a: To what extent do you agree with strategic objective 3.4: between now and 2030 the nation will be recognised as a world leader in managing flooding and coastal change, as well as developing and attracting talent to create resilient places?

We would naturally agree with this as we are already a world leader in these fields and being realistic we don't believe that this should be an objective as it is already a given. The CGN continues to work with partners and overseas Governments, contractors and Consultants to share knowledge and expertise both one to one by visits, by research and conferences.

Examples of sharing like this can be found throughout the up and coming ICE Coastal Conference later this year.

Question 17b: Please provide comments on the measures described under strategic objective 3.4, and tell us about any additional measures you think there should be, and who could implement them.

We support the outcomes but really don't believe that the RMA's will have much of a role in most of them but I'm sure would like to be involved where they can.

Question 18: Please provide any other comments:

Dealt with in the covering letter above.

Paper C

Chairman's Coastal Highlights - Updates, Links, Events, Notes, Consultation responses and requests (August 2019)

(For initials used see contacts)

Introduction

Welcome to the third of these updates which I hoped would be shorter than previous issues but that hasn't quite worked out but please persevere. Although usually a month for summer holidays it doesn't seem that way for me. With deadlines for the SMP R questionnaires and many focus groups been underway it has been busy not to mention the very late and curious call for evidence by Defra didn't help.

Thanks to those that responded on the future of these updates. It would seem that my missives are useful so I will continue.

Welcomes and Goodbyes

I have had no word yet on recruitment of a replacement for Andy Shore's post but news on the grapevine is that it is progressing well.

What's Changed/Changing

Many of you may know that Tim Collins will be leaving Natural England in November but at the moment is on leave so more will be made known in due course.

Standing Requests:

As changes of staff are inevitable, as Chairs, please can you ensure that my name remains on your circulation lists so I can see when the meetings are and what is happening.

(Bryan.curtis@hotmail.co.uk)

National FCERM Stakeholder Forum

So far I haven't seen dates for the next forum but I am assuming that this is because of the turmoil of Brexit which I was trying not to mention. The spring forum didn't take place so I am hopeful that an autumn meeting will be arranged soon as there is a lot going on and unless we know what it is we can't help much.

ICE Coastal Conference 2019 24th to 26th September 2019 La Rochelle, France.

Just so that you are aware there are still places at the conference so if you haven't yet booked please do so soon. Whilst many of you have booked I am aware that others I was expecting to go haven't yet booked so this is just a reminder. Please can you make it more widely known within your networks in case there other brinkmen.

A special mention for the graduate event which Nick Hardiman has arranged. This has previously been sent to you but just in case there are any further delegates I am raising it again. The extra event for young engineers/graduates on 23rd September 2019 will be held at the conference. If you know anyone who would be interested then please let me know. We are really hoping to attract new graduates and engineers to the conference itself, and have something else to offer too. This event will be hosted by the Environment Agency free of charge.

<https://www.ice.org.uk/events/ice-coastal-management-2019>

National FCERM Strategy

Work is proceeding on preparation of the next phase of the strategy and workshops to inform and get feedback on the consultation responses are planned for early September. The dates for these are listed below in "substitutions". A request to feedback comments and thoughts to the substitutes for the 3 workshops was circulated on 28th August 2019. I will also attach the papers for the Ambition workshop as a separate attachment to this update so that you can see the format and what is going to be discussed.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment scoping report consultation formally closed ref. Gov notifications 07/08/2019

Coastal Group Meetings attended by the Chairman:

NWCG meeting 20th August 2019, Preston. This included a very honest presentation by Lyall Cairns Chair Southern Coastal Group on the work that he has done in establishing the East Solent Coastal Partnership. This was followed up by a workshop on how a partnership like this could be established in the NW. More to follow in due course.

Coastal Assets

Although the meeting was in July the minutes for the last Steering Group weren't available for the last update so I have reproduced the actions and notes below for your information:

22 July 2019 Coastal Assets (Telecon) Meeting

Attending: Philip Rees, Catherine Wright, Bryan Curtis, Jim Barlow, Rachael Hill

1. Introductions

CW outlined purpose of the meeting and confirmed that

2. Update on 3rd party coastal assets

- Assessment of 3rd party assets in Devon and Cornwall. Philip updated on the work to identify all assets in the Area. It has identified an additional 1000 assets not previously identified. Ownership categorise between other, local authorities and EA. 'Other' includes a range of government, commercial and NGO etc. Some assets are orphan where there is no owner. The primary owners are harbour owners / trusts e.g. Mevagissey; and MoD. The Area is undertaken further work on the risk assessment of asset condition 1-3 including properties at risk, to be available by mid-September.
- Some other coastal groups have done similar exercises e.g. Solent, NE and NW, Coastal Partnership East is also doing work. Bryan noted that it would be helpful to agree and share a methodology for those who have yet to undertake assessments. SW exercise was funded by local levy initially and more recently from FDGiA via the adjustments to the coastal monitoring programme (CMP). The work in D&C is providing information on costs to inform the CMP business case.
- Progress with coastal monitoring business case development. Catherine confirmed that the Environment Agency expects asset condition to be included as a priority in addition to other monitoring essential to managing flood and erosion risk on the coast. The level of funding will depending on showing benefits and vfm in the business case and the SR19 settlement. Philip offered to assist with business case.

Catherine is meeting Charlie at the Channel Coastal Observatory on 20 August to discuss the development of the case. Bryan will sponsor the business case for coastal group chairs, Catherine is the EA's sponsor.

- Coastal Group Chairs' sub-group on coastal asset data. Action: Bryan to work with John Cocker and coastal group chairs to get an overview of the understanding of coastal assets and the gaps to inform the business case and RFCC chairs paper.
- Partnership Funding. Monitoring third party assets may require a PF contribution e.g. local levy. The current CMP does not require a PF contribution on the basis that it justifies subsequent investment and PF contributions. We discussed the broader issue with the current PF funding formula on the coast. EA is working with Defra on changes to the PF funding formula. John Russon updated RFCC chairs on this work at their past meeting in York.

Action: Rachael and Jim to clarify the PF requirements for the next CMP programme with LRP.

3. Scope of the paper to RFCC Chairs on 27 September 2019

We agreed the scope as follows:

- Update on Devon and Cornwall 3rd party assets work
- Overview of the understanding of coastal assets around the country (from coastal group chairs)
- Seek RFCC chairs' support for the strategic priorities for the next CMP
- Steer on the future implications of this work for managing assets on the coast including 3rd party liabilities.
- Rachael and Catherine will pull the paper together and share drafts for comments with this group.

4. Next steps

- We will agree the need for any further meeting following RFCC chairs meeting.

As you can see there are some actions in this for us so I wanted you to be aware and seek your support when the time comes.

CGN Substitutions made or planned

None in August but the following planned in September:

FCERM Strategy Ambition 1 - Climate resilient places 5th September 2019, Birmingham – Bryan Curtis covering on behalf of the CGN.

FCERM Strategy Ambition 2 - Today's growth and infrastructure – resilient to tomorrow's climate 4th September 2019, Birmingham - Carl Green covering on behalf of the CGN.

FCERM Strategy Ambition 3 - A nation of climate champions, able to adapt to flooding and coastal change through innovation 5th September 2019, Birmingham - Andy Smith covering on behalf of the CGN.

Consultations

Defra - Call for written evidence on flooding and coastal erosion policy

Details of the government's request for evidence on a number of flood and coastal erosion risk management policy issues through a call for evidence that was been launched on 8th July 2019 have been circulated.

In the 25 Year Environment Plan, government has set as its priority to “reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy from natural hazards including flooding and coastal erosion”. To better achieve this, the government would like additional evidence on some key flood and coast policy issues addressed in this call for evidence.

The responses will be used to inform a government policy statement on flood and coastal erosion risk management to be published by the end of 2019.

For detail click [here](#) to access the call for evidence.

Thanks to all that contributed to the final response is attached at the end of this update.

R and D:

Ciria Embankment benchmarking

I have been asked whether we can help identify individuals who would be interested in taking part in the above. More detail for which can be found below.

Purpose: The formation of an Environment Sector led forum, supported by the IPA, of water companies and local authorities in order to define and develop a standardised methodology for the benchmarking of embankments. The forum will aggregate a pool of embankment data from participants and will seek to establish a consistent data standard, approach to data collection and application of this data to future cost estimates.

What is benchmarking?: Benchmarking uses historical information to identify standards and best practice. In reference to project delivery, the process involves comparing projected, or actual, project performance information against similar information from past projects with the aim of improving assurance and delivery. The benchmarking process will analyse information from past projects and programmes to create a point of reference to compare observed or predicted details of a particular project.

Read about the Principles of Cost Benchmarking and Expectations, produced by [Cabinet Office](#) and [Infrastructure and Projects Authority](#) at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/construction-cost-benchmark-data>.

Some of you have or will be approached but at present the date of the first meeting of this work is 10th October 2019 which I cannot attend.

Transitions to a lower risk: Working with SMPs to adapt the coast in changing future. (Second of 3 events - London, Havant and York)

Following the above workshops the team are planning a final event where they will disseminate more of their findings on 7th November in London. For those of you involved I assume that you will have had similar invitations but I wonder if to be more efficient we send just one or two representatives? **Thoughts please**

I have already responded but am happy to stand down should others want to go and represent the network. Please can you let me know if you planned to go as well as I don't want to waste anyone's time.

Coastal Adaptation and Managing Access – Wales Coastal Forum – Cross border working should you be able to help.

The Wales Coastal Groups Forum are undertaking some work on Coastal Adaptation and Managing Access which could benefit from some input from CGN partners so if you are interested or not seen this here it is. **Please also complete the very short survey on this topic** at this link – 9 questions, very limited free text, should take no more than 5 minutes.

<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/76SCQQZ>

SMP – R

As a summary for the CGN the priority has been ensuring the completion of the SMP questionnaires at the time of writing 3 of the 20 have been completed and returned and promises for the remainder on or soon after the deadline of 3rd September 2019.

Dates for future meeting have been set for the TAG and Project Board and I am hopeful that a longer set of dates for meeting into next year will follow soon.

Next TAG Meeting 23rd October 2019 Jacobs, Cotton Centre, London SE1 2QG and next Project Board meeting 24th October 2019 venue TBC, London.

All the focus groups as follows have now been undertaken and I will endeavour to get copy of all the outputs for circulation when they are completed:

- *Thurs 18th July – Planning*
- *Thurs 1st August – Adaptation*
- *Weds 7th August – Protected Sites*
- *Mon 12th August – Funding*

A big thanks to the SMP R team and all of you and your teams that participated.

I will not comment any further on the refresh but refer you to the recently circulated Update 3:Q2 FY2019/20 which I hope will be more frequent now work is underway.

Modernising Appraisal Workshops

As mentioned in my last update I attended the last of the 3 internal workshops to help understand how the Agency can modernise the existing guidance documentation and training, and make it fit for the future. Further workshops were planned for September but as yet I have not had any feedback as to when these are planned so there may be a delay of a last minute panic! I will keep you informed when I am.

National update to UK coastal extreme sea levels (Request to invite colleagues)

I have been asked inform you of an important update to the UK extreme sea levels (ESLs) and guidance contained within the Coastal Flood Boundary (CFB) dataset and documentation. The new update replaces and improves on the CFB work published in 2011 therefore all new coastal

assessments should be based on this new data and guidance. The work has been a collaborative project between the EA, SEPA, NRW and DfINI therefore updates are available for and apply throughout the UK.

Attached is a briefing note summarising the work carried out on the project and changes in level from the previous CFB around the country. The new dataset and documentation will be available for download on environment.data.gov.uk from **29th August 2019**. Note: before this date, the website only holds the previous 2011 data so shouldn't be downloaded before this date. A message on the website currently notes the new data is expected soon and will be removed when the new data is uploaded.

Supporting documentation will be available on the website including a user guide detailing best practise on how to use the data. In addition, we'd like to provide everyone the opportunity to hear more about the work carried out to improve the dataset, highlight changes to ESLs and ask any questions. We will be holding two online meetings at 12 noon on 9th September and 2nd October. If you haven't already seen this and signed up 2 online meetings are planned for the 9th September and 2nd October 2019. Please contact Jenny.Hornsby@environment-agency.gov.uk for more details.

Coastal Handbook

After 2 iterations this handbook is in my opinion in need of an update and I was hoping that I could possibly prevail on some of you to help me. Clearly so of the work mentioned regarding modernising the appraisal guidance will be done by the Agency but other chapters could be done but us or someone we know with the specialist skills in particular areas, so I was hoping to get the ball rolling in a bid to try and keep this handbook updated so than it does not become obsolete. Now the two "V's" views and volunteers. I doubt we could do this in one hit but we could do it in parts or chapters and re-post it on line!

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-coastal-handbook-a-guide-for-all-those-working-on-the-coast>

New GovUK links and updates for the coast or possibly affecting the coast -

GOVUK@public.govdelivery.com excluding those for the Thames Barrier for August 2019 - including date, time and brief summary of content:

- SR2019 No 2: steps, ramps and other similar structures excavated into the existing bank profile of a main river Page summary - Standard rules for constructing steps ramps and other structures in to existing bank profile of main river. Change made - Time updated 11:01am, 1 August 2019
- SR2019 No 3: installation of water gates across a main river Page summary - Standard rules for installing water gates across a main river. Change made. Time updated 11:01am, 1 August 2019
- Standard rules: environmental permitting Page summary- For each activity there is a set of rules, guidance on how to comply with the rules and a risk assessment. Change made

- We have added 3 new Standard Rules under Flood risk activities for 2019. Time updated 12:13pm, 7 August 2019

- [Arundel tidal defence scheme](#) Page summary - How the Environment Agency is working to reduce flood risk in Arundel. Change made - Updates to the scheme made 8 August 2019. Time updated 3:35pm, 8 August 2019
- [UK one of first countries in Europe to receive Google Flood Alerts](#) Page summary - The UK has become one of the first countries in Europe where people will be able to receive flood alerts on their computer, phone or personal device through the Google Public Alerts map. First published. 11:03am, 9 August 2019
- [How to prepare a strategic flood risk assessment](#) Page summary - Guidance for local planning authorities on what information to include in a strategic flood risk assessment. Change made - Detailed information has been added in all sections for local planning authorities, on how to prepare a strategic flood risk assessment. Time updated 11:00am, 12 August 2019
- [Application for an environmental permit part B11: standard rules permit for flood risk activities](#) Page summary - Application form and guidance notes for a part B11 standard rules permit for flood risk activities. Change made - Added new standard rules for flood risk activities to part B11. Time update 10:36am, 13 August 2019
- [Application for an environmental permit part B11: standard rules permit for flood risk activities](#) Page summary - Application form and guidance notes for a part B11 standard rules permit for flood risk activities. Change made - Republished version 1 of Application for an environmental permit Part B11 – Flood Risk Activity standard rules application. Time update 2:34pm, 13 August 2019
- [Application for an environmental permit part B11: standard rules permit for flood risk activities](#) Page summary - Application form and guidance notes for a part B11 standard rules permit for flood risk activities. Change made - Added new standard rules for flood risk activities to B11. Time updated 3:02pm, 19 August 2019
- [Work under way to upgrade coastal defences in Essex](#) Page summary - Work is underway on a £2 million scheme to refurbish the flood defence embankment in Stansgate, Essex, offering a higher level of protection to people living nearby. Change made - Time updated 4:25pm, 19 August 2019
- [Exmouth tidal defence scheme](#) Page summary - What the Environment Agency, working in partnership with East Devon District Council, is doing to reduce flood risk in Exmouth, East Devon. Change made - Construction schedule added. Promotion of

public drop-in event removed as date has passed. Time updated 11:39am, 28 August 2019

- Community engagement on climate adaptation to flood risk Page summary - This evidence review is part of a larger project looking at community engagement for long-term adaptation to flood and coastal erosion risk. Change made Time updated 6:00am, 29 August 2019

Coastal Group Links:

- North East Coastal Group (NECG) - <https://northeastcoastalgroup.wordpress.com/>
- North West England and North Wales Coastal Group (NWENWCG)- <http://www.mycoastline.org.uk/>
- East Anglian Coastal Group (EACG) - <http://www.eacg.org.uk/>
- South East Coastal Group (SeCG) - <https://se-coastalgroup.org.uk/>
- Southern Coastal Group (SCG) - <https://southerncoastalgroup.org.uk/>
- South West Coastal Group (SWCG) - <http://onlineartandcrafts.org/>
- Severn Estuary Coastal Group (SECG) - <https://www.severnestuarycoastalgroup.org.uk/>

Partner liaison feedback/links/updates/actions:

- Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE) Maritime Expert Panel – ICE Coastal Conference 2019 24th to 26th September 2019 La Rochelle.
 - All papers and posters now completed and being formatted for the proceedings.
- CIWEM Rivers and Coastal Group – No meeting in August
- FCERM Technical Advisers Group Flooding and Resilience – No meeting in August
- Coastal Research Steering Group (MJ Covering this)
- Appraisal Technical Group – No meeting in August but the format of the group has recently changed so to the chair. Details when I have them.
- LGA SIG – SIGSOG meeting planned for 8th August 2019 was cancelled. Field trip dates to Allerdale 17th to 19th September 2019. **Call for Chairs attending to possibly update the SIG on the value of the CGN and our continue partnership working and the SMP R whilst I await consent to attend.**
- Coastal Representatives – We need to consider when we next have a face to face meeting with the RFCC Coastal Representatives.
- Stakeholder Forum – No dates for the next forum have been issued yet for the spring/summer or Autumn/Winter meetings. July updated circulated.
- CIRIA – Water Panel No meetings during August.
- MMO – No meeting in August.

Events: Schedule of past and future coastal workshops and events which the CGN may have been represented or be interested in (this is not a definitive list):

Past (August 2019)

- SMP Refresh: Adaptation Focus Group Meeting, London 1st August 2019 (BC and Andy Smith as a RFCC Coastal Representative)
- ~~LGA SIG SOG London 8th August 2019 – Cancelled~~
- SMP Refresh: Protect Sites Focus Group, London 7th August 2019 (MJ)
- SMP Refresh: Funding Focus Group Meeting, London 12th August 2019 (BC)

Future (September to December 2019) in brackets after event who is representing the CGN

- FCERM Strategy Ambition 1 Climate resilient places 3rd September 2019 Birmingham (BC)
- FCERM Strategy Ambition 2 Today's growth and infrastructure – resilient to tomorrow's climate 4th September 2019 Birmingham (CG)
- FCERM Strategy Ambition 3 A nation of climate champions, able to adapt to flooding and coastal change through innovation 5th September 2019 Birmingham
- National NCPMS Appraiser Technical Group, TBC 10th September 2019 (BC)
- Anglian Eastern RFCC (Local Choices) 16th September 2019
- CIWEM RCG London, 17th September 2019 (BC)
- ICE Coastal Management Conference, LA Rochelle 24th to 26th September 2019 (BC)
- Anglian Central RFCC Meeting 26th September 2019 (Local Choices)
- RFCC Chairs, TBC 27th September 2019
- Modernising Appraisal Workshops dates and venue TBC LA input desired (TBC)
- SMP Review meeting for all the SMPs dates venues TBC (Refer questionnaires request for dates)
- Coastal Challenge Summit and the CPN Annual Forum 8-9th October 2019 Southampton [Click here](#) for more information.
- NNRCMP Strategic Board, Southampton 9th October 2019 (BC, SR, JC, JB)
- Southeast Annual Partners Meeting, Southampton 10th October 2019 (BC)
- South West Regional Monitoring Programme Annual Partners Meeting 16th October 2019 Taunton- [Click here](#) for more information.
- Climate adaption in the UK: latest on developing resilient infrastructure, channeling investment and environmental protection 19th November 2019 Central London [Click here](#) for more information.
- Biodiversity and species protection – net gain, governance and local approaches 21st November 2019 Central London [Click here](#) for more information
- Managing our climates in a climate emergency 26th November 2019 Further information to follow
- RFCC Chairs, TBC 5th December 2019

Useful Contacts:

RFCC Chairs and Coastal Representatives-

Brian Stewart OBE (Appointed 180102) RFCC Chair – Anglian Central
brianw19@btopenworld.com

Ian Devereux RFCC Coastal Member – Anglian Central i.devereux@btinternet.com

Paul Hayden (Appointed 09/01/2018) RFCC Chair – Anglian Eastern
phayden38@hotmail.com

Andy Smith RFCC Coastal Member – Anglian Eastern andy@the-porch.org.uk

Eddy Poll (1 July 2018 until 30 June 2021) RFCC Chair Anglian Northern
pollshouse@btinternet.com

Dick Thomas RFCC Coastal Member - East Anglia North Richard@rthomas.force9.co.uk

Adrian Lythgo RFCC Chair North West AdrianLRFCC@gmail.com

Carl Green (North-West Coastal Group Chair temporarily covering this role)
cgreen@wyrebc.gov.uk

Phil Rothwell RFCC Chair – Northumbria pkrothwell@outlook.com

John Riby RFCC Coastal Member – Northumbria jriby@outlook.com

Shirel Stedman (Appointed 09/01/2018) RFCC Chair – Severn and Wye
Shirel.Stedman@rhdhv.com

Peter Jones RFCC Coastal Representative pjones147118@gmail.com

Anne Fraser RFCC Coastal Representative anne_secretary@hotmail.com

Philip Rees Chair – South West RFCC su4534@eclipse.co.uk

John Cocker RFCC Coastal Processes Member – South West
john.cocker@teignbridge.gov.uk

Vij Randeniya (2018 until 30 June 2021) RFCC Chair – Severn and Trent
vij.randeniya1919@gmail.com

Jim Hutchinson RFCC Coastal Member jim.hutchison@balfourbeatty.com

David Jenkins (1 July 2018 until 30 June 2021) RFCC Chair - Wessex
Jenkins@bucklersbid.co.uk

Helen Mann Coastal Processes (1 April 2019 to 31/03/2022) helljmann@gmail.com

Colin Mellors RFCC Chair - Yorkshire and Humber colin.mellors@york.ac.uk

John Riby RFCC Coastal Member – Yorkshire and Humber jriby@outlook.com

Coastal Group Chairmen-

Stewart Rowe (SR) North-East Coastal Group Chair Stewart.rowe@scarborough.gov.uk

Mark Johnson (MJ) East Anglia Coastal Group Chair mark.johnson@environment-agency.gov.uk

Bryan Curtis (BC) South East Coastal Group Chair Bryan.Curtis@hotmail.co.uk

Lyall Cairns (LC) Southern Coastal Group Chair Lyall.Cairns@havant.gov.uk

John Cocker (JC) South-West Coastal Group Chair john.cocker@teignbridge.gov.uk

John Buttivant (JB) Severn Estuary Coastal Group Chair john.buttivant@environment-agency.gov.uk

Clive Moon (CM) Swansea Carmarthen Bay Coastal Group Chair
crmoon@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

Emlyn Jones (EJ) Chair of Cardigan Bay Coastal Group emlynjones@gwynedd.llyw.cymru

Carl Green (CG) North-West and North Wales Coastal Group Chair cgreen@wyrebc.gov.uk

Addendums:

Written evidence on behalf of the Coastal Group Network for the call for evidence on flooding and coastal erosion policy response:

Background

The Coastal Group Network (CGN) was formed late in 2008 as part of the Environment Agency's (EA) Strategic Overview at the request of Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) with a broad remit, part of which is to influence national level policy and implementation. We have no statutory or executive function but represent a broad stakeholder/partner base around the coastline of England and Wales.

This response should be read in conjunction with other partner responses that have been prepared across the Industry especially those from:

- Local Government Association (LGA) and the LGA Special Interest Group – Coastal Issues;
- Individual Coastal Groups, Coastal Partnerships/Forums and individual Councils;
- Professional Institutions such as the ICE (Maritime Panel) and CIWEM (Rivers and Coastal Group);
- Technical Advisors Group;
- Regional Flood and Coastal Committees and
- Environment Agency

We welcome the call for evidence and the chance to be able to influence this issue however as a Network, as already noted, we have no executive or statutory function so will not be able to help with specific examples but our various partners and members will. The call was shared as widely as we could with a request for responses directly to you. We will respond and challenge where we can but in the main the substantive examples will come from those listed above.

General Comments

Before we start to respond to the questions there are some queries and feedback we would like to draw your attention to. In the introduction, population growth is cited as being something that will increase flooding and erosion when in fact it won't. Climate change represents by far the biggest risk. Allowing homes to be built in areas that are at risk of flooding and/or erosion is a

more likely outcome but population growth alone is not a material cause of any increase in flooding or erosion. A joined up approach by government around housing targets/requirements, planning and flood and erosion risk management with extended timescales (as set out in the SMPs) is required.

We have worked very closely with the Environment Agency (EA) on its new Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (FCERMS) and are concerned that the timing of your delayed Policy Statement seem out of phase for one to inform the other. A considerable amount of effort by many organisations and individuals have helped in guiding the draft strategy and we are concerned that it appears that it may now be delayed. Can any assurance be given that the FCERMS will not be delayed?

We are pleased to see the emphasis on the 25 year Environment Plan but we are concerned that the mechanisms by which it will be delivered have not yet been forthcoming so if the policy statement, new FCERMS and improved spending review will do this we fully support it but we must ask why haven't we been given more time to respond and provide the evidence to support this call for evidence? A call for evidence in the peak holiday period and such a short time scale precludes the quantity and quality of outcomes needed for this important call.

Whilst we don't dispute it we do not recognise the £1 billion being spent on the maintenance of flood assets. It is our understanding that the significant investment by Local Authorities and other third parties in maintaining flood and erosion risk management assets is excluded from this estimate. The figure used is assumed to be the EA spending on flood assets so the true figure of spend on all flood and coastal assets remains unknown.

We have tried over many years to get all this information on a common platform so that we could better understand this, but to date we have failed. However the challenge still remains a guiding hand from Defra would enable it to be done much easier should it be deemed to be part of the future spending review and longer term work.

Whilst we recognise your definition and the consequences of erosion it could have better been described as the loss of land to the sea that cannot be recovered from. It is finite. There is also an assumption that erosion affects only higher ground. The impacts on land close to mean high water spring tide level which could not only erode but also be inundated by the sea as well are not well articulated.

We are pleased that new research and development is being commissioned for understanding flood resilience. In particular will it be sufficient to influence the government's actions? Please would you advise on the scope of the research, who is doing it, how and by when?

In many similar reports and consultations like this there is always a marked demarcation between erosion and flooding because, we suppose, they are dealt with by different public bodies and statutes. If we can achieve anything by this work now please can we be more transparent and start to look at them together as part of the same problem "climate change and sea level rise"? In most cases flooding can be recovered from as the property assets (although usually damaged) remain in place but erosion is more catastrophic and in most cases the land and assets are totally lost making recovery impossible. Flooding can also be insured against, whereas erosion, as far as we know, cannot. The comments made about the resilience of

homes, businesses and infrastructure both in this call and in the 25 Year Environment Plan will be impossible to deliver with respect to erosion. If natural processes are causing erosion of coast/land those homes, businesses and infrastructure cannot be made resilient to it. Unless we protect it or somehow change the natural forces or processes it is a certainty and thus the only resilience is acceptance which we don't believe is the intention. We do not believe the authors of the call have understood the forces, processes and consequences of resilience and erosion. Whilst resilience to some flooding is possible it is not the same for erosion and we should be clear on this. The text does not deal with both erosion and flooding in equal measure in most instances erosion is not mentioned and we believe this is because it so difficult to deal with however the omission of it will not help us all understand it and thus deal with it.

The definitions of land at risk of flooding and land at risk of erosion are well defined in the appropriate statutes but with sea levels rising and some land sinking we introduce further confusion and acceleration of the inevitable. Areas that are close to Mean High Water Spring Tides levels now (which are treated as erosion risk and therefore the responsibility of the Maritime District Councils (MDCs)) will soon, (as sea levels rise and land sinks) become flood risk areas, currently the responsibility of the Environment Agency. The problem is therefore common to both MDCs and the EA and should be jointly resolved?

There appears to be only three options; protect, move from harm or accept the risk of total loss. Unless we protect or somehow change the natural forces or processes or move the receptors from harm the only resilience is acceptance which we don't believe is the intent of this. We do not believe the authors of the call have understood the forces, processes and consequences of resilience and erosion. Whilst resilience to some flooding is possible it is not the same for erosion and we should be clear on this. The text does not deal with both erosion and flooding in equal measure in most instances erosion is not mentioned and we believe this is because it is so difficult to deal with, however the omission of it does not assist in the resolution of this issue.

Although we don't want to see delays to the FCERMS this will be the ideal time to set out what the Government is prepared to spend to protect the coast of the realm from either flooding or erosion so that we can look at possible options be they defence or adaptation. We, the representative for the "Coastal Practitioners", will need some clear guidance on what can and what can't be done and what will and won't be funded before we can be transparent and be able to discuss this with our wider coastal stakeholders. There is a need for honest and transparent conversations with our wider coastal stakeholders and this guidance is needed before this can happen.

Responses to the set questions are set out below but we must point out that the CGN nor Coastal Groups are required to maintain records and for the majority of questions either the Environment Agency or Defra itself should have been able to respond. Depending upon the time scales, if records have been kept, you should collectively be able to retrieve at least 25 years of data. Should you need data prior to this archives from the Department of the Environment will need to be interrogated.

The original question is stated first then the response in *italics* after:

Questions about us:

1. Would you like your response to be confidential? *No*
2. What is your name? *Bryan Curtis*
3. What is your email address? *Bryan.Curtis@hotmail.co.uk*

4. What is your organisation? *Coastal Group Network*

Questions on what we understand by the term “resilience”

5. How can the different aspects of resilience be brought together into one “overall resilience” concept?

We don't readily identify with the term resilience as you and the Environment Agency have set it out in both the FCERMS and in this call for evidence. As we have no statutory or executive function but represent a broad stakeholder/partner base around the coastline of England and Wales we have no remit to deliver the concept of resilience but we do have remit to influence the definition of what it should be. As we represent our partners with both coastal flooding and erosion powers we are ideally suited to help.

At present in Local Government the term resilience is most used more in emergency planning and not in coastal management which is really what this call for evidence will ultimately be informing within the policy statement.

As you have previously pointed out the Environment Agency have used the phrase “resilience” in their recent draft FCERMS consultation. Whilst it may have been used elsewhere before this was something that we as a network didn't readily recognise as a concept on the coast. Our response extracted from our feedback to the FCERMS was as follows: “We acknowledge the desire to promote climate resilient places but we are concerned how and what resilience means at the coast. Regrettably the glossary highlights what resilient places will look like for fluvial or surface water solutions where it implies maintaining defences, new defences, catchment solutions and natural flood management but no solutions that are recognisable as something that we could use at the coast. It is clear that the focus of the authors were not on the coast”

We have had no further involvement with the strategy and await the final draft but caution that as it stands the CGN believes that the resilient places phrase does not reflect the coast and we remain unsure as to how we can help deliver this aspiration. This call for evidence is a timely intervention to define what resilience on the coast means so that we better assist in delivering it, if it is indeed adopted as part of your future policy.

In the para entitled - What we understand by the term “resilience” (page 5) which features a table the last paragraph of which highlights “Relevant flood and coastal erosion approaches” yet it would seem very few erosion approaches are considered. The Flood Resilience Community Pathfinder outputs, from inspection, have no remit to consider erosion which leaves us in a difficult position when trying to advise you on how we use it for erosion.

The five aspects of community resilience cited on (page 6) appear to have no relevance to erosion risks at all. Only flooding is mentioned. Is this an omission or was it an error? All but 1 mention flooding or associated flooding groups and only Community Resilience is non-specific but we do recognise the “Coastal Concern Action Group” which campaigned for proper governance and social justice for which it

gained considerable success and recognition both here and overseas. Coastal flooding is not well represented in the 5 aspects of community resilience. Coastal flooding is most likely to be as a result of overtopping or erosion of a defence or where a breach or outflanking of existing defence takes place which means inevitably sudden and dynamic flooding over potentially large areas which will mostly likely be urban. Clear examples of this were seen in the 1953 floods which are well documented. Whilst the defences on the east coast have now been vastly improved the consequences of failure of the coastal defences have increased with higher inundation levels (due to higher sea levels) and greater numbers of vulnerable people within the flood area. Should a breach occur now the consequences are likely to be disastrous? Due to the nature of this type of event it would be unlikely that individual property resilience measures would be in place. Whilst these 5 criteria might work well for normal fluvial, ground or surface water events a completely different approach for the coast will be needed.

Resilience is widely accepted to be the process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats or significant sources of stress — such as family and relationship problems, serious health problems or workplace and financial stressors. It is widely thought/accepted to mean "bouncing back" from a difficult experience. This being said we do not believe that you would ever be resilient to erosion for either the partial or total loss of your main home? We say main home as the primary family residence. The sudden total loss of your home without warning would, for most, be a life changing event bearing in mind you would most likely not have any insurance cover to assist in any recovery.

We would welcome the extension of greater resilience to cover improved appropriate monitoring, assessment and subsequent warnings where evacuation and removal from harm (of the home owners themselves and subsequently the property) can be executed in a timely manner? Examples of this can be found in the Defra Adapting to Coastal Erosion - Evaluation of rollback and leaseback schemes in Coastal Change Pathfinder Projects, July 2015 together with the associated outputs. Practical examples are routinely exercised by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council where erosion risk is high. Other areas have similar methods yet we are aware that some areas around the country have development on former landslip where no long term monitoring is in place where erosion of the protection at the toe could trigger dormant slides to possibly restart.

It is widely accepted that if communities understand the risks that they face they are far better able to engage and deal collectively with those risks. The government must be applauded for raising the awareness for those at risk of flooding with the National Flood Resilience Review and the good work undertaken by the EA with flood mapping and warning and informing of these risks yet it still does not promote the National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping (NCERM) undertaken to highlight the risk of erosion to the nation. This valuable work is not readily available to the public so the original intention of the project completed in 2016 has been lost. Acknowledging that this work exists, yet is hidden from the public eye, is concerning and we have no doubt there are good reasons for it but being open and transparent with it may help communities to start to better understand the risks they face. Whilst much of the information contained in this system may be available via other sources this was seen as

the only place where all erosion risk was brought together and illustrated to the public for them to assess, determine and act upon that risk (whether already living in an area at risk or looking to purchase property). Across the flood and erosion risk management sector we have moved on considerably in the last 20 years to developing better understanding of risks and providing plans, strategies and resources for us to monitor, mitigate or deal with them. Improved risk transparency through the NCERM outputs and dare we say stronger planning legislation (to prevent development in inappropriate areas such as those at risk of erosion or coastal flooding) will certainly improve the situation. We realise that this will involve more than one government department but following the recent revision of the National Planning Policy Framework all reference to considering the outputs of the Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) and their outputs seems to have been removed. The 20 English SMPs are currently being refreshed and are widely accepted as the best example of the highest level future direction of how a section of coastline should be managed in the next 100 years. It is therefore a little concerning that they no longer form part of the NPPF guidance as this leaves the risk of future inappropriate development a high probability.

6. How can the different aspects of resilience be brought together into one “overall resilience” concept?

We do not believe that we have collectively understood or agreed to the concept of resilience so it is difficult for us to bring all the aspects of it together and roll it up as an overall concept. At present the coastal flooding element of it seems too complex to try and summarise. In the main where defences are provided at the coast flooding would most likely occur from either overtopping or a breach in the defence meaning that large amounts of water would be liberated into an area that had hitherto enjoyed being dry and safe. If communities were effected by such events because they weren't aware in the main that they were at risk they would be not be resilient they would not “bounce back” easily. No matter how much information we provided in advance of the risks by nature of the trust within these communities they believe that the government and other Risk Management Authorities (RMA's) would protect them. We do not believe that they could ever achieve “overall resilience”.

The level of risk varies around the country and whilst we used the idea of just coastal flooding as an example above what about coastal flooding coinciding with heavy rain, high ground water and probably surface water flooding? Could communities be that resilient? Could the governance both local and national be that resilient? With climate change predictions rising, population numbers rising and infrastructure not being well maintained it is only a matter of time before we find out.

So far property level protection measures have been limited to communities with relatively small scale ground water, surface water or fluvial problems which would mean that they could be possibly described as being resilient. Regrettably as far we know there are relatively few property level solutions for coastal flooding areas in place due to the larger areas that are likely to be affected and the potentially dynamic nature of the flood waters. Where protection has been installed it is as a result of

frequent reoccurrence in an area known to be at risk with a pragmatic owner or where there is little wave action.

In the main most areas that enjoy either flood or erosion risk management measures do not usually understand the risk that they face. The problem is deflected to those that provide and maintain the risk management measures. If the risk management measures be they beach, sea wall or similar are seen to be being maintained the communities that they protect will not take one iota of interest in what is done or how much it costs until erosion or flooding occurs.

Questions on describing outcomes, driving action and monitoring progress

7. Please provide examples from other contexts of the effective use of metrics to achieve an overarching outcome (e.g. sustainability or wellbeing) and of frameworks which are successful in supporting this.

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities or EA may be able to help.

8. What would be the advantages and disadvantages of using composite metrics to describe, drive and monitor flood and coastal erosion outcomes (nationally and locally)?
 - a. If you identified disadvantages in question 8, how may these be overcome?

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities or EA may be able to help.

Questions on enabling action in coastal communities

9. Please provide evidence about approaches which coastal protection authorities and coastal groups can use to make a robust assessment of the long-term affordability and ongoing sustainability of coastal management policies, including any barriers to implementation.

The best example of an approach is the Shoreline Management Plans which are currently being refreshed in the light of the many changes in natural processes, climate change predictions, policy, guidance and legislation since they were completed

The refresh will provide the basis and framework for making those assessments and implementing coastal erosion risk management policy changes where identified in the SMPs, enabling them to move from the current state to the targeted, more sustainable, position. The principles to move towards more sustainable coastal management are relatively clear, but barriers include the lack of wider coastal management policy, e.g. compensation for those affected by property loss, broader planning to recreate communities that will be displaced, addressing the costs of abandonment both in terms of people and removal of coastal defence assets where required.

Long-term affordability is a more challenging issue, primarily due to the absence of any long-term policies or commitments from central government with respect to coastal defence. We are currently only able to make long-term decisions based upon present day expenditure rules, which we know historically alter from decade to decade and there is no national policy to what will or won't be funded in the longer term, nor the basis for such decisions, e.g. a commitment to protect communities over a certain size for example. Third-party (partnership) funding is equally problematic as 'long-term' is often considered to be e.g. 20 years by many of those contributors, which is 'short-term' in coastal management terms. Consequently, it is difficult for third-party (i.e. partnership) funding sources to make long-term (i.e. decadal) decisions on committing funds beyond the immediate term.

10. Please provide information about how coast authorities have successfully combined decisions about managing the coastline (Shoreline Management Plans) with wider plans and decisions for the area (including land use, economic development, social and environmental objectives) and the challenges of achieving this.

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities could. Despite this one good example of a strategy which has recently been evolved based upon such objectives is that covering the Gorleston to Lowestoft shoreline (contact Coastal Partnership East). That strategy has moved away from the original SMP policies to develop an alternative sustainable plan, taking account of contemporary evidence and information on physical shoreline change coupled with local business interests and their significance to the wider local economy (employment, spending), and an appetite for partnership funding to contribute to delivering a holistic strategy for all concerned.

The SMP refresh is also introducing the concept of using triggers for evaluation and change, which will present approaches to incorporate such decisions in the future. Integral to this is also monitoring of physical change at the coast, without which the ability to confidently accommodate matters in a robust fashion will be compromised. The outputs from the regional monitoring programmes as part of the National Network of Regional Coastal Monitoring Programmes are an essential and critical element of achieving this, without which we will see inappropriate (and ultimately costly) decisions being taken.

11. Please provide examples where an authority has sought, successfully or unsuccessfully, to use its Coast Protection Act 1949 powers to a) make a coast protection scheme to carry out coast protection works and b) levy coast protection charges in respect of such a scheme.

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities could although either Defra or the Environment Agency would be in a better position to provide a list of all those schemes and authorities that have carried out coast protection schemes that secured grants for these works and as far the CGN are aware no authorities have sought to raise levy's for coast protect schemes.

12. Please provide examples of cases where a coast protection authority has sought to create a Coastal Change Management Area including any barriers the authority faced, and how the area is helping local communities to adapt

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but there are many examples of this and individual authorities will no doubt respond.

Question on corporation tax relief for business contributions

13. Please provide evidence on how and where businesses have used the provision for them to receive corporation tax relief on their contributions to government funded flood and coast projects.

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities could.

Questions on local funding initiatives that harness community and private contributions

14. Please provide examples of initiatives delivering flood and coastal erosion outcomes which have been funded from sources other than the public sector, and explain how they were funded.

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities or EA could. There are a number of large schemes around the country where this has been successful.

15. What determines the success of flood and coastal erosion initiatives which have private and community contributions?

We are not aware of many large scale coastal erosion initiatives where private and community contributions have been successful.

16. What could be done to encourage private and community funded initiatives and help them succeed?

This is a question that we have yet to answer. There may be clues in responses from Local Authorities and the EA

Questions on developer contributions

17. Please provide evidence on the extent to which contributions being made by developers (through section 106, Community Infrastructure Levy and other means) are being used to fund works to manage the flood risks.

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities or EA could.

18. What are the barriers to securing and using developer contributions to ensure that new developments are safe for their lifetime, taking account of climate change? How can these barriers be overcome

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities or EA could.

19. Please provide examples of cases where authorities have sought (successfully or unsuccessfully) to pool contributions to build larger pieces of flood or coast infrastructure that benefit more than one local authority area.

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities or EA could.

20. Where flood alleviation measures have been put in place as part of a new development, have the ongoing maintenance costs been provided for under these arrangements?

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities or EA could.

Questions on managing financial risks from flooding

21. Please provide examples of public and private organisations which are already disclosing their financial exposure to flood or other climate risks and how they go about it.

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities or EA could.

22. What are the barriers to identifying and disclosing financial exposure to flood risks and how could they be overcome?

In this instance for reasons already stated the CGN cannot assist with this but individual Local Authorities or EA could.

We trust this has been of assistance and should we be able to assist in any way please do not hesitate to contact us.

Bryan Curtis

On behalf of the Coastal Group Network of England and Wales

FCERM Strategy

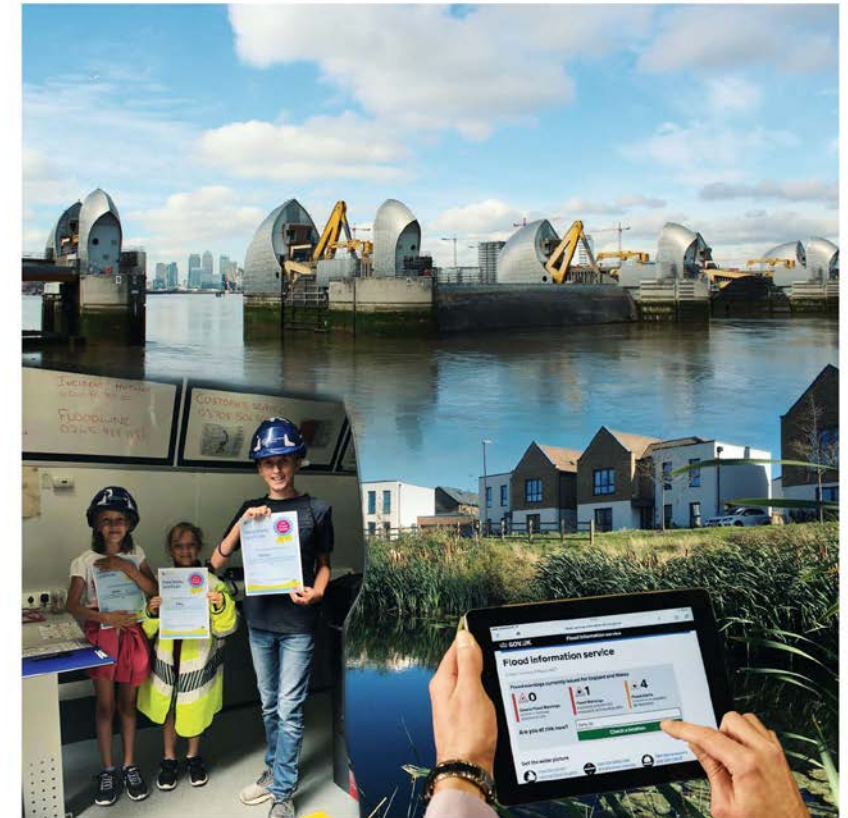
Post consultation working group

September 2019

Paper D



Draft National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England



Vision: a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change – today, tomorrow and to the year 2100.

Working together to manage flooding and coastal change

Learning about collaboration:

- Involvement of stakeholders and investment of time in framing and planning the work is crucial.
- Significant value in collaboration to develop a strategy with broad implications for a sector:
 - Important to hear and enable the influence of different perspectives
 - Allows those responsible for implementation to contribute
 - Shares ownership and buy-in
 - Develops and strengthens relationships
- Process so far has delivered meaningful engagement.
 - Stakeholders feel listened to, and able to raise issues about the Environment and /or current governance arrangements

What we hope to achieve:

Support in addressing consultation feedback where guidance is needed.

By the end of the workshop you will:

- Be able to explain the remaining stages and timeline to publishing the final strategy.
- Have reviewed public consultation comments and the draft recommendations on strategic objectives and cross cutting themes where the Environment Agency needs further guidance.
- Be able to describe the need for and function of the Action Plan that will support the implementation of the strategy.
- Have reviewed selected measures under each strategic objective.

Programme of the day

10:30	Welcome & introductions
	Update on the consultation and strategy process
	Guidance on consultation comments
	Break
	Review of cross cutting themes
13.10	Lunch
	Guidance - feedback
	Action planning
	Next steps, workshop evaluation
15:30	Workshop close

Working well.....



- Keeping on track and to time
- Maximise participation
- No need for agreement
- Respect different views
- Mobiles etc. outside the workshop room

Update and briefing on:

- Timeline for strategy completion
- Consultation period
- Analysis
- Remaining stages

FCERM Strategy – timescales

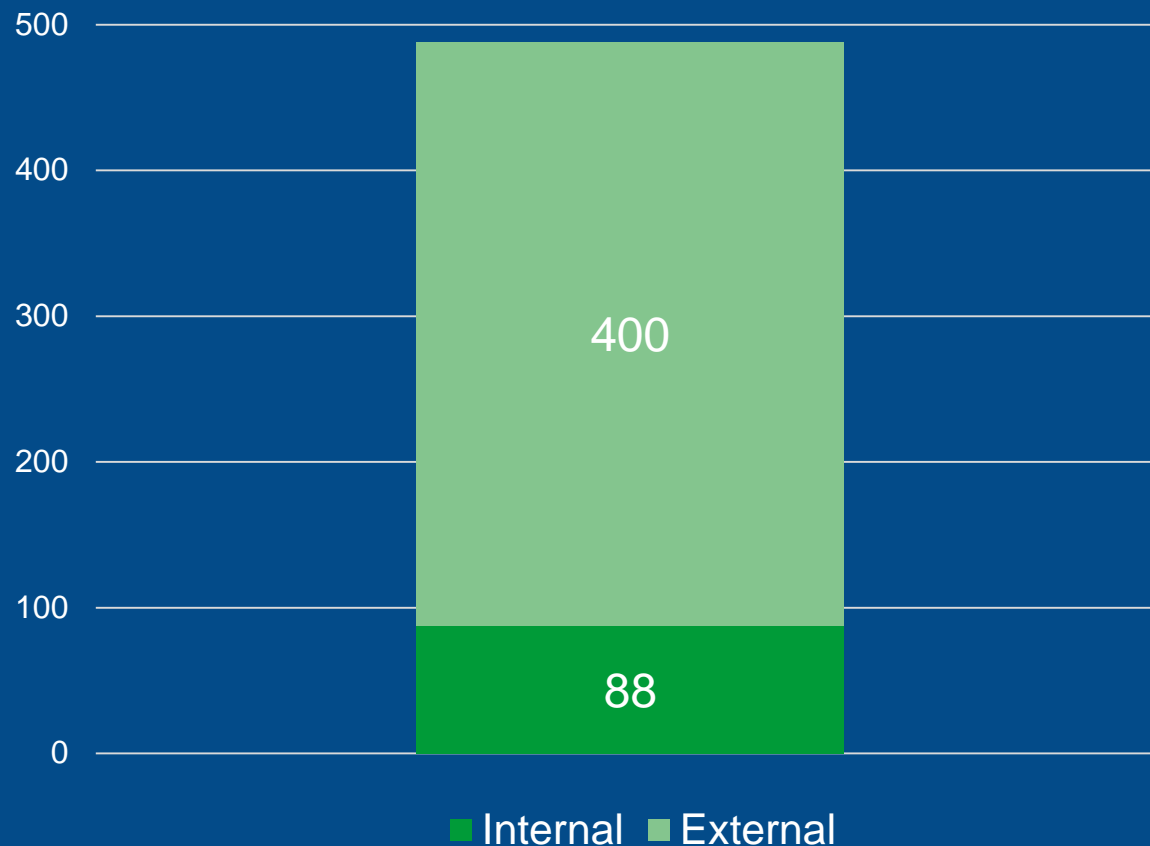


Ambitions	 Climate resilient places	 Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate	 A nation of climate champions
	Working with partners to explore and develop standards for flood and coastal resilience as well as a suite of tools that can be used to deliver resilience in places	Getting the right kind of development in the right places to deliver sustainable growth and infrastructure resilient to flooding and coastal change	Better preparing society through education and accessible digital information as well as being a world leader in flood and coastal resilience
Cross cutting themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Putting people and places at the heart of decision making• Moving from the narrow concept of protection to the broader one of resilience• Everyone has a role to play – widening the ownership of flooding and coastal change management• Helping places plan and adapt to flooding and coastal change for a range of climate futures• Ensuring flood and coastal erosion risk management protects and enhances the environment• Better aligning strategic planning – improving resilience to both floods and droughts• Ensuring we build back better and in better places		

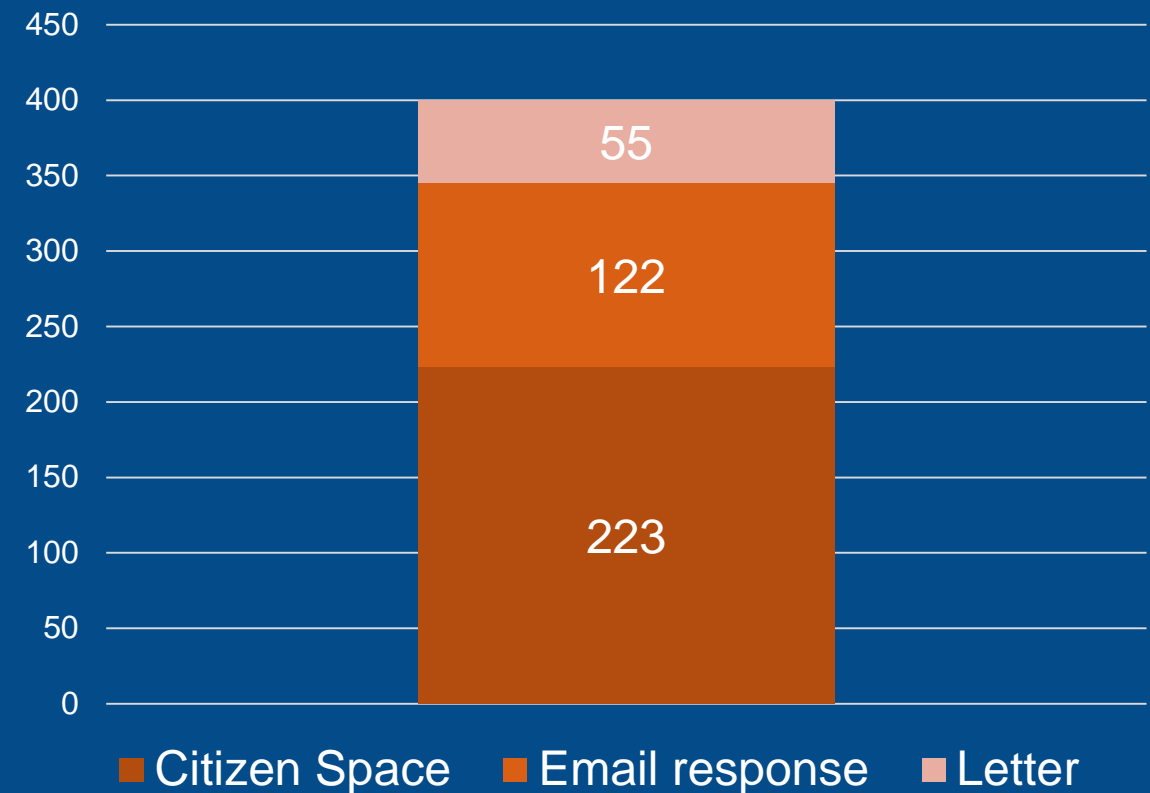
Consultation Response figures – 17 July 2019

Total Responses: 400 External, 88 Internal

Total consultation responses – internal & external



Total consultation responses - external



Consultation – stakeholder engagement

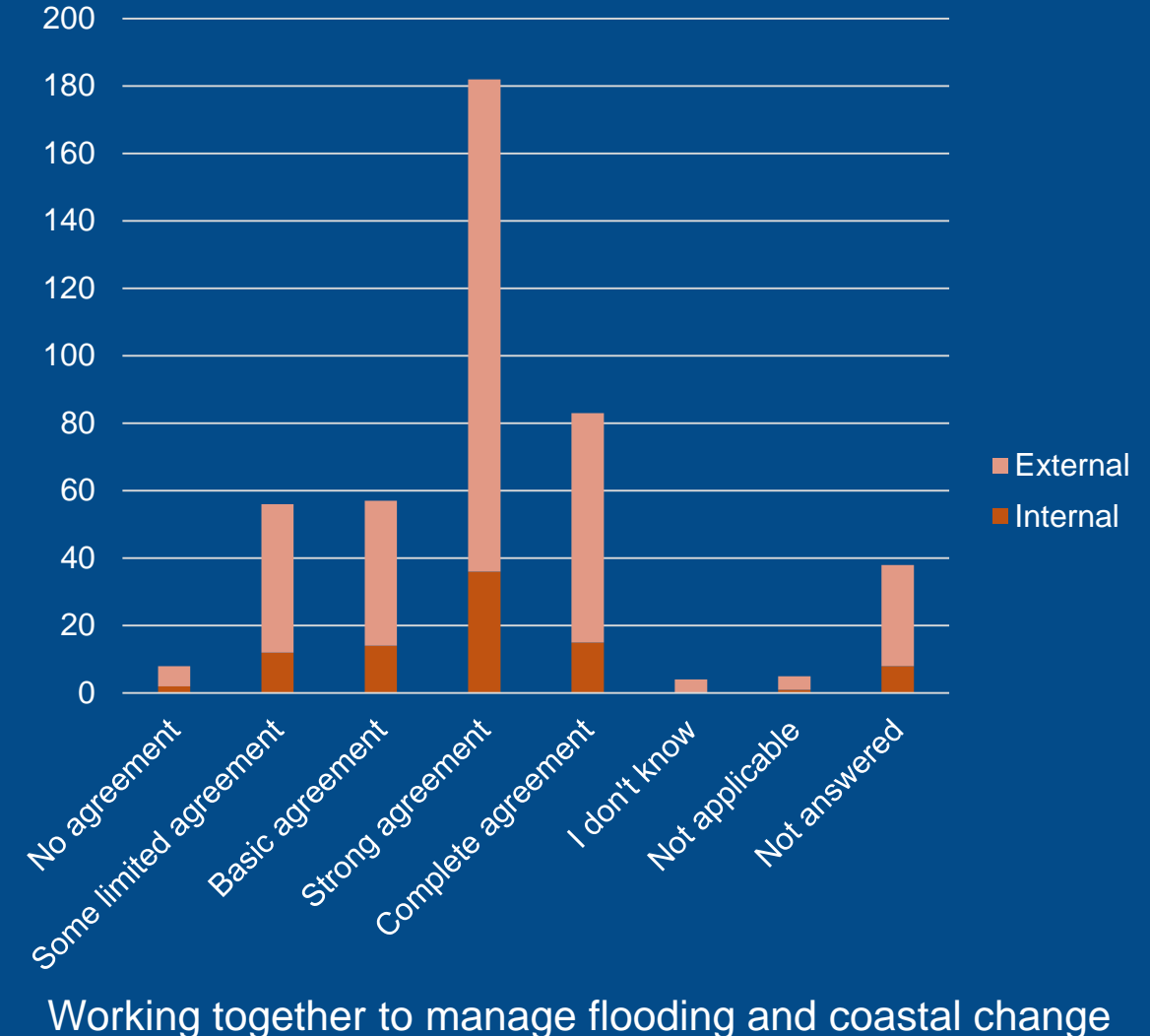
- Workshops held in London, Birmingham, Leeds & Bristol
- Strategy sessions at ‘Flood and Coast’ in Telford – 3,000 participants
- Stakeholder meetings led by Environment Agency senior leaderships teams
- Stakeholder engagement and responses including:

Association of British Insurers (ABI) Association of Drainage Authorities (ADA) Association of Directors of Environment, Planning & Transport (ADEPT) Anglian Water Aviva CIWEM Country Land & Business Association (CLA) Committee on Climate Change Defra Department for Transport EFRA committee	Flood Re Forestry Commission HM Treasury Homes England Infrastructure Project Authority (IPA) Local Government Association (LGA) LGA Coastal SIG Major Projects Association Prestige 2019 lecture Marine Management Organisation (MMO) National Flood Forum (NFF) Natural England (NE) National Farmers Union (NFU) National Infrastructure Commission (NIC) North West RFCC RFCC Chairs	RFCC Conservation members Rickwaterstaat Royal Met Society RSPB South West RFCC UK Green Buildings Council (UKGBC) Infrastructure Forum Workshop – Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Services Wessex RFCC Westminster sustainable business forum World Economic Forum WWT #iwillcampaign
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Strategy vision and analysis

- We have read and reviewed every consultation response and logged all comments
- Summary briefings for each strategic objective produced
- Checking with Environment Agency technical experts
- Development of recommendations to strengthen the final strategy

To what extent do you agree with the vision: a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change – today, tomorrow and to the year 2100?



Consultation feedback – summary 1/2

- Strong support for **Strategy Vision and Ambitions**
- Stakeholders keen to understand how the Strategy will be implemented – **action planning**
- **Zero carbon commitment** needs to be included
- What is meant by '**resilience**' and '**adaptive approaches**' needs to be explained in more detail
- **Food and farming** needs to come through more strongly
- Need to consider how we better align long term **planning with water companies**

Consultation feedback – summary 2/2

- Need to be clearer about the EA's role in **spatial planning** and enabling supporting **sustainable growth**
- FCERM funding needs to better value the **wider benefits** – e.g. infrastructure
- Greater recognition that flooding is a natural process that can positively support **environmental protection**
- **Coastal erosion and adaptation** needs to feature more prominently
- Needs to be stronger on **all sources** of flood risk
- Ensuring **people are at the heart** of everything we do – needs to be a key thread throughout

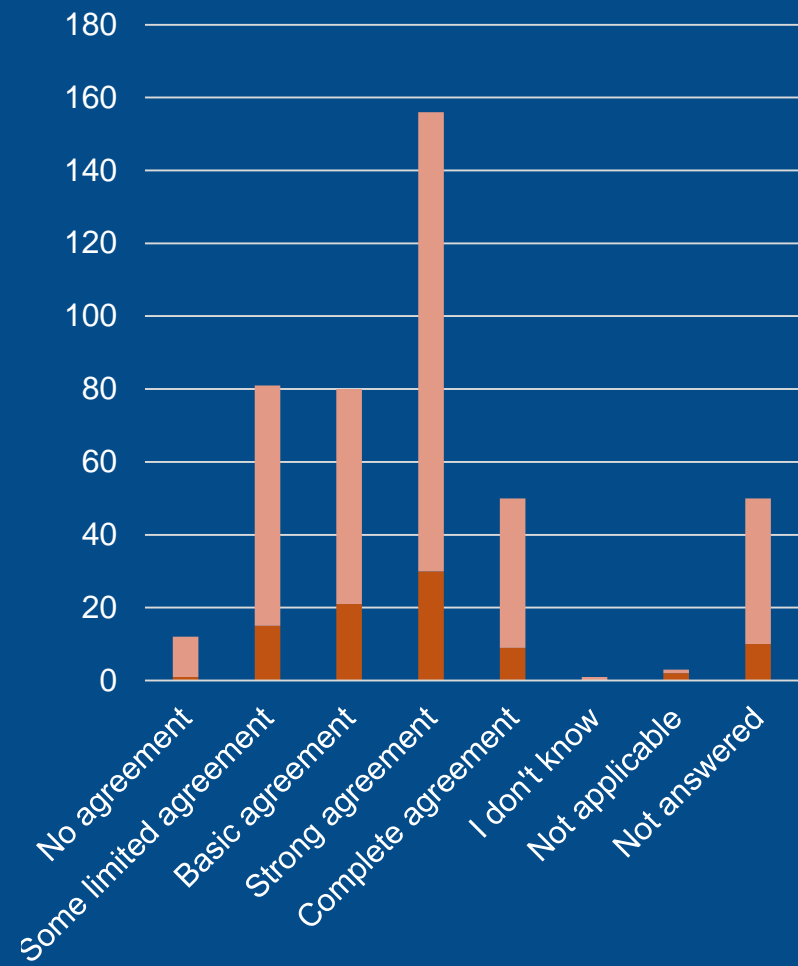
Questions?

Ambition 1 : Climate resilient places

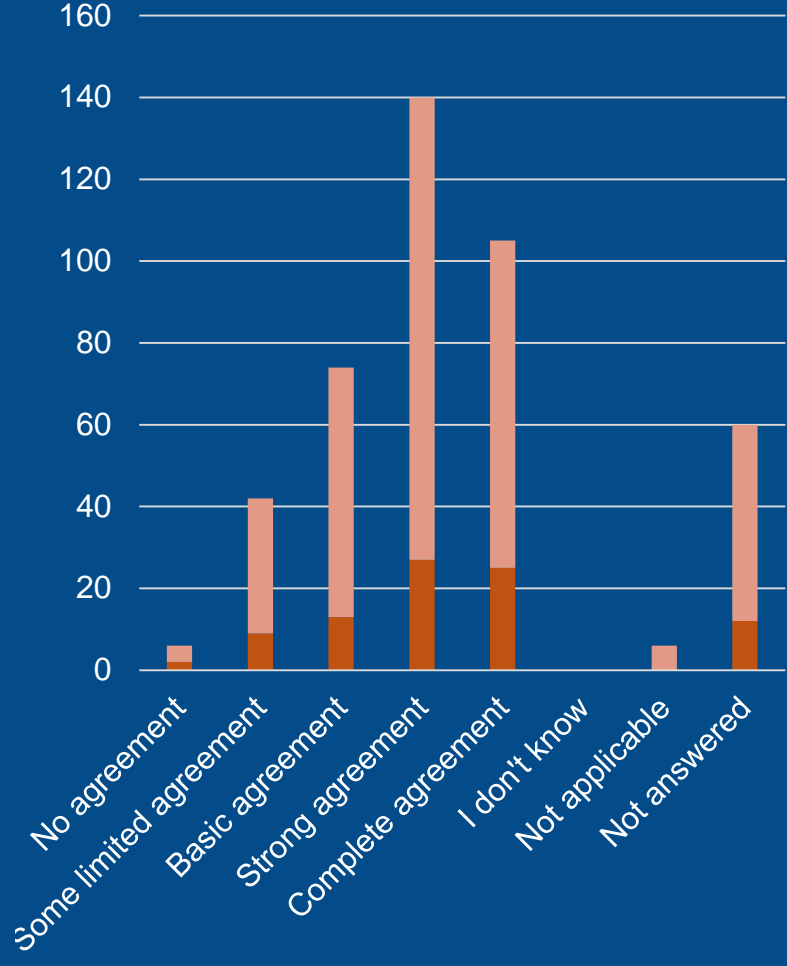
- **Strategic objective 1.1:** Between now and 2050 the nation will be resilient to future flood and coastal risks. Over the next year the Environment Agency will work with partners to explore and develop the concept of standards for flood and coastal resilience.
- **Strategic objective 1.4:** Between now and 2030 risk management authorities will enhance the natural, built and historic environments so we leave it in a better state for the next generation.
- **Strategic objective 1.5:** Between now and 2030 risk management authorities will use funding and financing from new sources to invest in making the nation resilient to flooding and coastal change.

Ambition 1

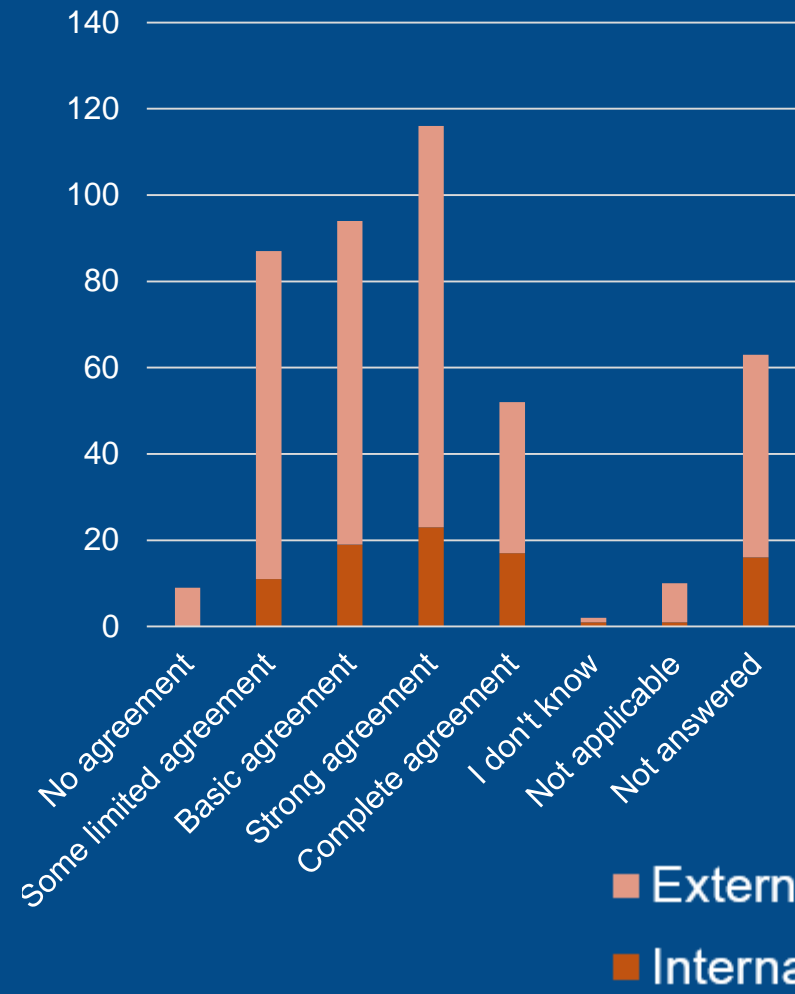
Strategic objective 1.1



Strategic objective 1.4



Strategic objective 1.5



External
Internal

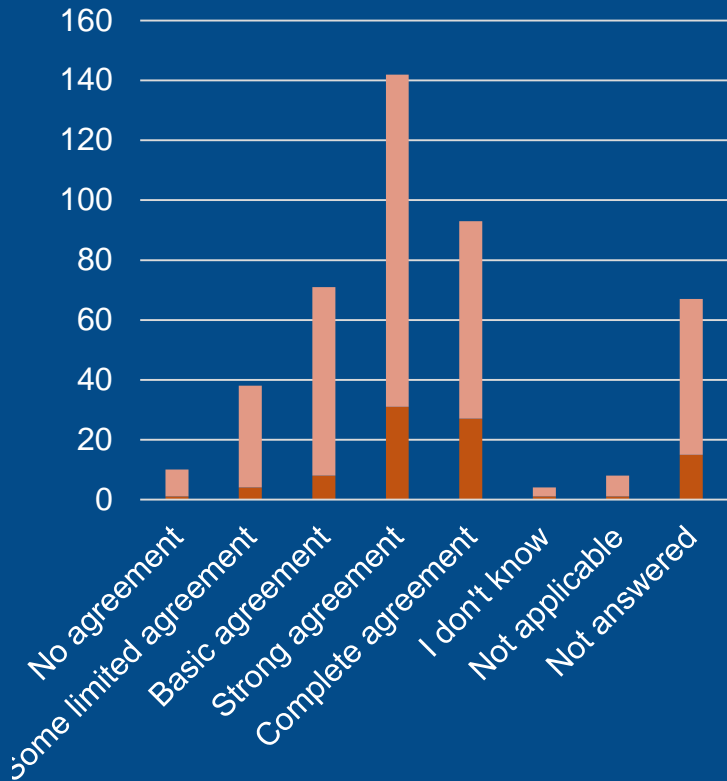
Working together to manage flooding and coastal change

Ambition 2 : Today's growth and infrastructure – resilient to tomorrow's climate

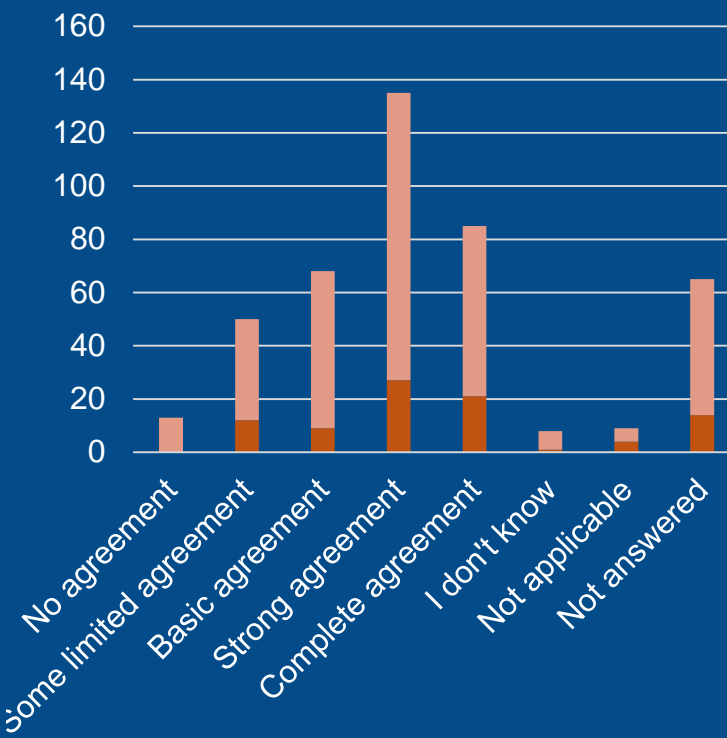
- **Strategic objective 2.2:** Between now and 2030 all new development will seek to support environmental net gain in local places.
- **Strategic objective 2.3:** Between now and 2030 all risk management authorities will contribute positively to local economic regeneration and sustainable growth through their investments in flooding and coastal change projects.
- **Strategic objective 2.4:** Between now and 2050 places affected by flooding and coastal change will be 'built back better' and in better places.

Ambition 2

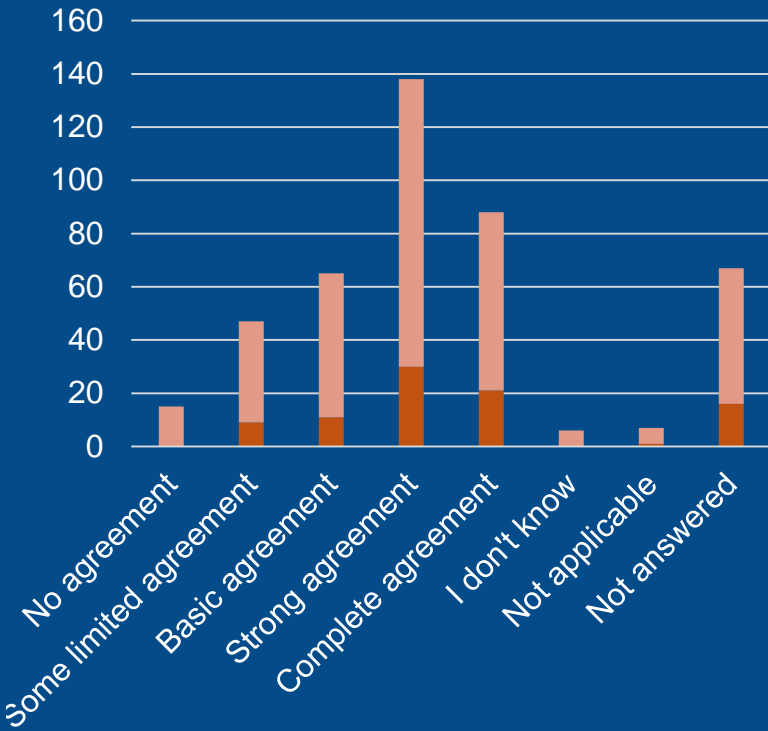
Strategic objective 2.2



Strategic objective 2.3



Strategic objective 2.4



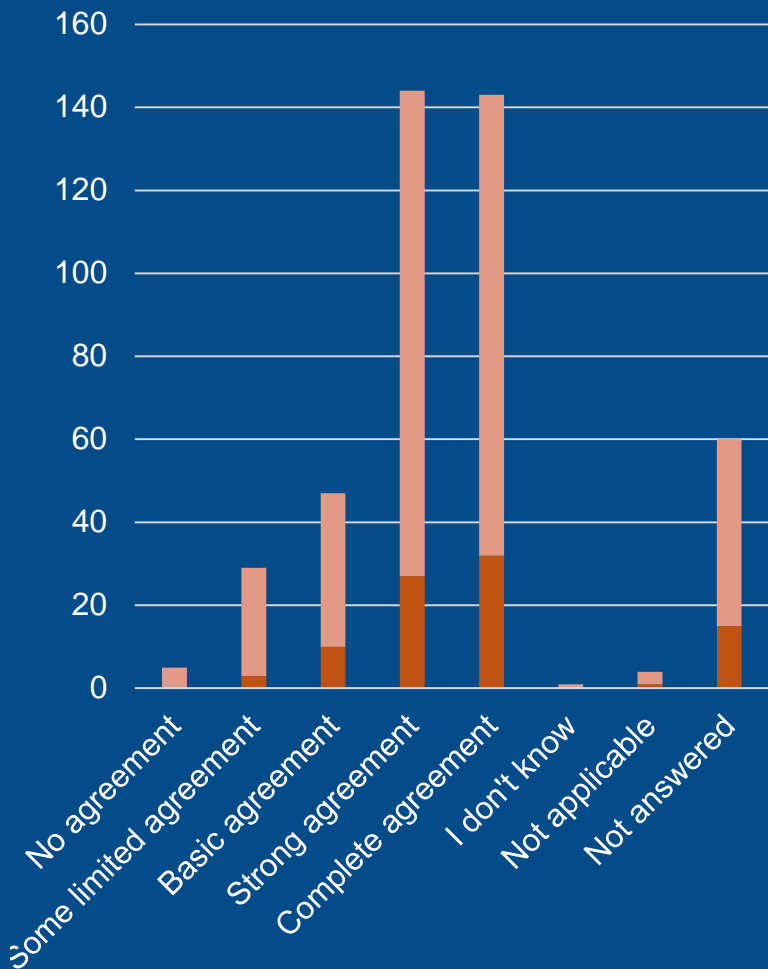
External
Internal

Ambition 3 : A nation of climate champions, able to adapt to flooding and coastal change through innovation.

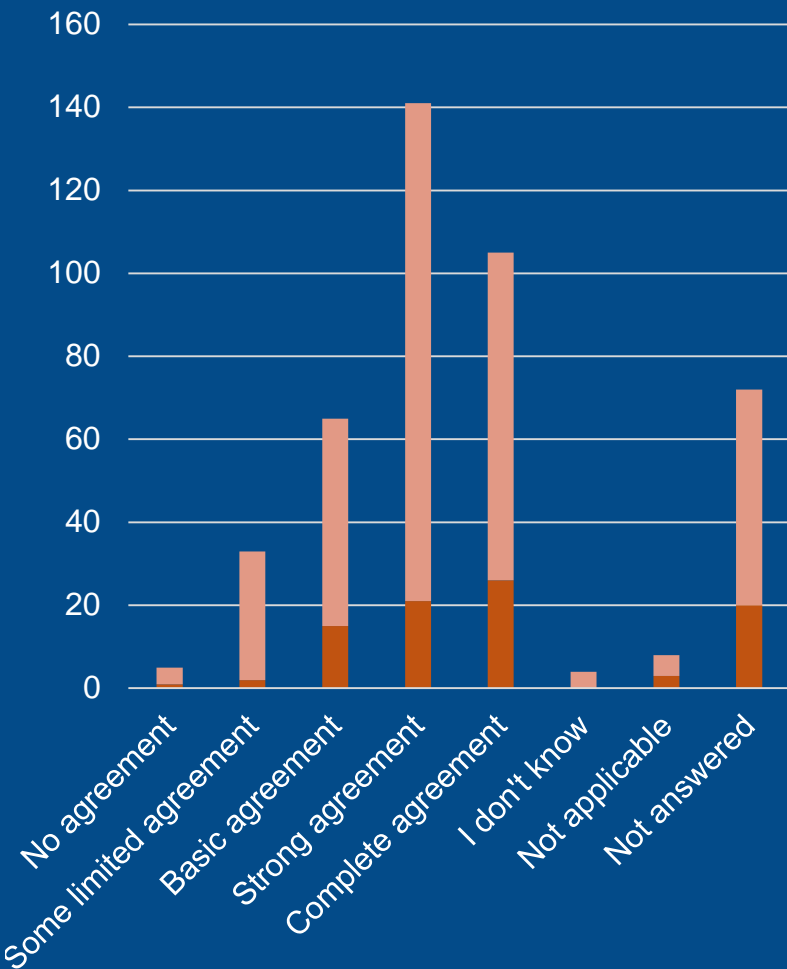
- **Strategic objective 3.1:** Between now and 2030 young people at 16 should understand the impact of flooding and coastal change, but also recognise the potential solutions for their place, and opportunities for career development.
- **Strategic objective 3.3:** Between now and 2030 people will receive a consistent and coordinated level of support from all those involved in recovery from flooding and coastal change.
- **Strategic objective 3.4:** Between now and 2030 the nation will be recognised as world leader in managing flooding and coastal change, as well as developing and attracting talent to create resilient places.

Ambition 3

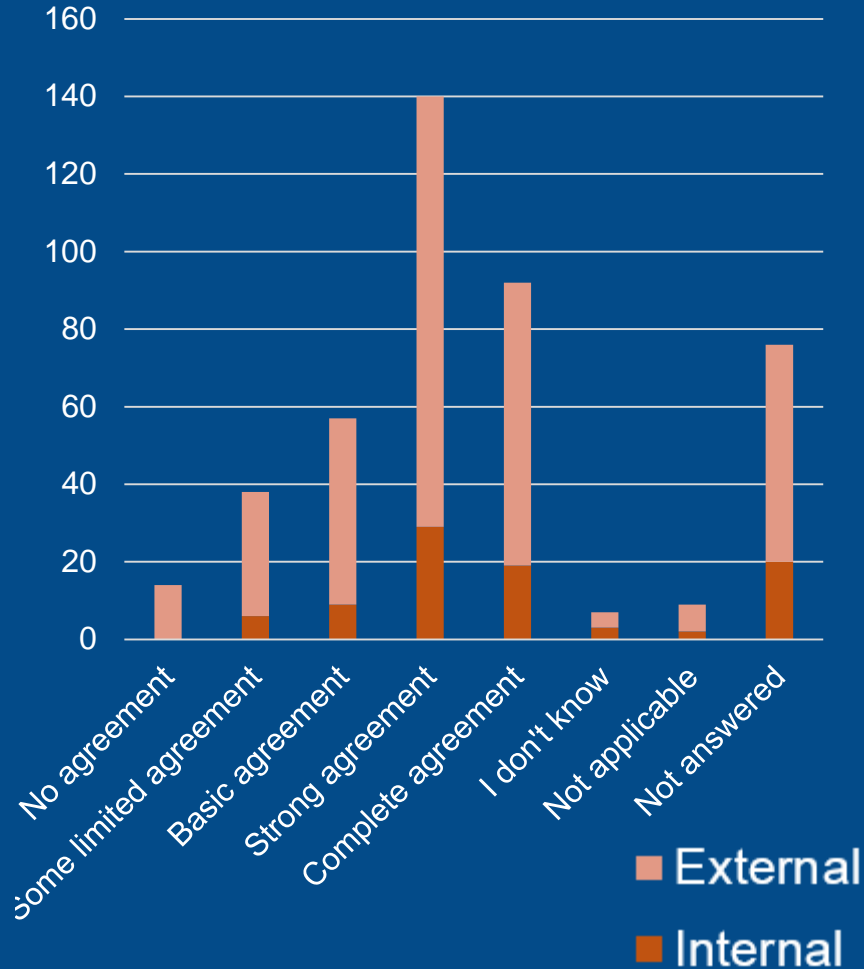
Strategic objective 3.1



Strategic objective 3.3



Strategic objective 3.4



Working together to manage flooding and coastal change

The discussion questions:

Are any changes needed to the existing recommendations to further strengthen the strategic objective?

Are any new recommendations needed?

Allocate roles – facilitator, timekeeper, note taker.

Read the strategic objective briefing sheet.

Use the questions to manage the group's discussion.

Complete the recording template - as clear and succinct as possible.

Check that group participants are listed on recording template.

Cross cutting themes:

The Environment Agency's strategic overview role

People at the heart of the strategy



Working together to manage flooding and coastal change

The Environment Agency's strategic overview role

- How can the Environment Agency make its strategic overview role distinctive and different from its operations role?
- How is this best communicated?
- Is there a need to vary or change the Environment Agency's strategic overview role?
- Is there any lack of clarity between the EA's strategic overview role and that of RMAs roles both nationally and locally? If so what changes are needed to provide clarity?

People at the heart of the strategy

What is the role of sectors and stakeholders in delivering the strategy?

Is there anyone missing? Please insert and outline their role in delivering the strategy.

Allocate roles – facilitator, timekeeper, note taker.

Read the cross cutting theme briefing note.

Use the questions to manage the group's discussion.

Complete the recording template - as clear and succinct as possible.

Check that group participants are listed on recording template.

Action Planning

An accessible 'live' Strategy Action Plan produced by early 2020

The Action Plan will:

- Identify a shared set of actions that ultimately delivers the strategy's longer term ambitions
- Establish partner agreed reporting metrics and process
- Create a national framework to inspire and drive national/local delivery
- Ensure partners and key stakeholders willingly own common objectives and actions to meet the vision
- Embed change within the Environment Agency into business as usual

Allocate roles – facilitator, timekeeper, note taker.

Read the exercise briefing note.

Use the columns on the recording template to manage the group's discussion.

Complete the recording template - as clear and succinct as possible.

Check that group participants are listed on recording template.

Evaluation of the workshop

Next steps

- The collaboration in developing the strategy has been exceptional – we need to maintain this in implementation. Your thoughts on how we achieve this would be really welcome.
- Continue to use and develop existing channels to refine key areas within the strategy
- Engagement on the action plan
- Thank you!

Paper E

Response ID ANON-AF24-42UR-T

Submitted to **Call for Evidence on Flooding and Coastal Erosion**

Submitted on 2019-08-19 16:51:32

Introduction

1 Would you like your response to be confidential?

No

If you answered Yes to this question, please give your reasons.:

2 What is your name?

Name:

Neil Watson Vice Chair Southern Coastal Group

3 What is your email address?

Email:

neil.watson@environment-agency.gov.uk

4 What is your organisation?

Organisation:

Southern Coastal Group

What we understand by the term "resilience"

5 How is the concept of resilience applied in relation to flooding and/or coastal erosion? For example, how do you use it in your own work? How is it used internationally?

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

For the Southern Coastal Group area which stretches from Portland Bill in the West to Selsey Bill in the East, having a coast which is resilient to erosion and flooding by the sea is very important. Many locations require improved levels of resilience to address increased wave energy and tidal levels predicted for climate change which can be costly. Large scale investments are required for coastal urban areas such as Southsea, Poole Old Town involving various aspects of infrastructure and public domain as well as businesses and homes. These areas need to be improved strategically and systematically to safeguard their economic viability potential for regeneration and 'place-making'.

- The higher proportionate cost of achieving coastal outcome measures should be recognised in comparison to inland flooding, as linear Sea Level Rise predictions have to be accommodated. Many benefitting properties of the future do not contribute to the business case now.
- The timing and funding of strategic resilience works can be challenging in the present day to secure systems of defence which must be secured to deal with climate change impacts of the future.
- The costs of public domain and utilities involved with a business case contribution from commercial and infrastructure elements linked to coastal activities.

Coastal Change Adaptation is perceived to be a one-off intervention, not an on-going process. The need to adapt continues as natural processes prevail.

- For the coast we would want an aspect of the definition of resilience to reflect the need to take an adaptive approach at some point in the future.
- Coastal Erosion is permanent, it is not possible to stick cliffs back together. We need to plan a response or intervention based on avoiding an irreversible physical change or tipping point to safeguard an outcome.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

6 How can the different aspects of resilience be brought together into one "overall resilience" concept?

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

Defra Policy drivers (Taxpayer pays)

1. Shoreline Management Plans

2. FCERM Strategies
3. Partnership Funding Calculator
4. FDGIA Schemes
5. OM2/3 300,000 homes target
6. Property flood resilience

MHCLG Planning System drivers (Developer pays)

1. NPPF Paras 166-169 (Coastal Change)
2. CCMA (Coastal Change Management Area)
3. Local Plan (e.g. Purbeck)
4. SFRA (Flood Risks)
5. NCERM (Erosion Risks)

Other options:

Coastal
Communities Fund
Business Rates
Community
Infrastructure Levy
Local Enterprise
Partnership Civil
Contingencies Act &
LRF
S78 Building Act (Dangerous Buildings)

We support measures which enable action to be taken to achieve resilient places. Overall Resilience can only be achieved if all aspects of assets and infrastructure investment can be judged in the same time-frame and with an awareness of the challenges ahead with climate change.

There is an opportunity within the spatial planning system to ensure overall resilience through mechanisms such as CCMA's. The SMP has a part to play, in determining what is sustainable as a long term management plan approach for each coastal location. Resilient coastal defences need to be augmented by resilient properties and infrastructure, so the two systems need to work in a complimentary manner.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

Describing outcomes, driving action and monitoring progress

7 Please provide examples from other contexts of the effective use of metrics to achieve an overarching outcome (e.g. sustainability or wellbeing) and of frameworks which are successful in supporting this.

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

Our experience of the storms in 2014 as they affected the coast was that they would better be assessed in terms of a factor of resistance rather than standard of protection. Setting defence standards based on a single level or the width and height of a shingle ridge, misses the factor of resilience to multiple events and the compound effects of beach draw-down or repeated wave pressure. Land instability is assessed in terms of a factor of safety in relation to potential failure of a slope. This approach would translate to defences involving shingle and other beach sediments.

We are aware of the National Flood Risk Analysis for the Netherlands (Copy attached). This strategic national assessment has much to commend. It looks at systems of defence and the intensity of flood receptors. The scale of probability of failure is set against the scale of consequence in a visual/GIS and tabulated format. The report takes into consideration both flood risks and societal risks. Flood protection standards have been set and a programme of improvement and reinforcement is to be prioritised on this basis. This is a composite metric with a clear focus on a factor of safety (risk to life) for the public which allows investment decisions to be supported proportionately and consistently.

Recent work published by Bournemouth University set out proposals for valuing natural capital in Dorset. A copy of the report is appended. The approach to comparing historic to current values for the natural environment and identifying tipping points in the future would translate to flood and erosion risks and climate change. We need to consider the value of habitat and agriculture lost to coastal change and this report may offer a method and metric to record such change.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

National Flood Risk for Netherlands 2.pdf was uploaded

8 What would be the advantages and disadvantages of using composite metrics to describe, drive and monitor flood and coastal erosion outcomes (nationally and locally)?

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

Flood risk and erosion risk at the coast are very different to inland flooding, with the energy from the sea having far more capacity to destroy homes and

infrastructure and put people's lives at risk. For this reason we favour a composite metric to support coastal outcomes along the lines adopted in the Netherlands National Flood Risk Analysis (referenced in Q.7).

An index for risk to life at the coast would include a strong influence for wave energy leading to risk of death, overtopping of defences, erosion of beaches, destruction of seawalls and property. Disruption potential to roads and railways would also be prominent. High index scores would support appropriate investment in open-coast defences which need to have greater resilience than say tidal embankments, but the high costs involved would be supported by the need to avoid risk to life. Erosion losses are permanent and effectively irreversible so once the economic loss has been incurred it is a real loss, the property is gone, whilst a flooded property can be repaired.

This Coastal Group supports development of an appraisal mechanism which would join up a business case to better manage the risks from flooding and erosion to the full range of receptors (homes, businesses, transport, communications, utilities, agriculture, etc.). This would involve different sectors of Government recognising the need to provide financial support to represent their departmental interests.

The main disadvantage of using national datasets on flood and erosion risks are their accuracy and relevance to individual communications and locations. We

believe that the receptors are underestimated and therefore the outcomes from the national programme perspective are undersold and undervalued. Extreme coastal events like the 1953 East Coast Flood have not been consistently modelled for the South Coast. Similarly bi-modal waves lead to challenging design for coastal defences but the flood risk modelling and hazard mapping do not reflect this regional phenomena.

A significant proportion of the cliff in our area is recorded as 'Complex' from the perspective of erosion risk due to mixed geology and a high likelihood of land instability. This complexity means high costs and challenging technical solutions, but no leeway on the economic case.

If you identified disadvantages, how may these be overcome?:

Invest more money in modelling for complex cliffs within NCERM.

Invest more money in modelling extreme coastal wave overtopping and bi-modal wave impacts.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

Enabling action in coastal communities

9 Please provide evidence about approaches which coastal protection authorities and coastal groups can use to make a robust assessment of the long-term affordability and ongoing sustainability of coastal management policies, including any barriers to implementation.

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

The Shoreline Management Plans remain the best forward prediction of a sustainable solution for the various frontages in our area. The policies adopted go some way to manage society's expectations about greater challenges ahead in the face of climate change. In some cases the blow to a community of no new defences in the long term is softened by 'Managed Realignment' in the medium term with no clear idea of what that entails. Offering 'Hold the Line' in all three epochs to 2110 is based on sustainability in terms of technical, environmental and economic judgements which precede Partnership Funding being introduced and 10 years of real terms cuts to local authority spending. The affordability of the technical solutions and the timing of investment is now more a matter of putting the most appropriate partnership funding deal together.

If after scrutiny, policies are found to be appropriate by Coastal Groups, then future funding mechanisms need to be supported by Government policies and full funded. The SMP Refresh will not answer whether sustainable and affordable policies are in place.

The biggest barrier to implementation sustainable long term solutions is that the foundation investment required is marginal under current guidance but with climate change will require ever-increasing defence systems, and ironically will become for affordable in future.

The solution to uncertainty over policies is to invest in strategy studies and support coastal hubs where technical expertise is pooled into one geographical area to maximise the resource. The Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership is an excellent example of four authorities pooling their resource.

There is also the possibility of cross boundary management works such as the Poole & Christchurch Bays SMP-Wide Beach Management Plan. The Southern Coastal Group has capacity to share frameworks for consulting and contracting and reviews the Coastal Programme for opportunities for procurement and joint-working efficiencies.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

10 Please provide information about how coast authorities have successfully combined decisions about managing the coastline (Shoreline Management Plans) with wider plans and decisions for the area (including land use, economic development, social and environmental objectives) and the challenges of achieving this.

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

We have the example of Central Poole where the ongoing regeneration of the Twin Sails area [see www.pooleprogress.com] was expected to include delivery of required flood defences to protect both new developments and the wider flood-risk area within Poole Town Centre and the Old Town. To support delivery of regeneration the council adopted a new Poole Local Plan in November 2018. To date, however, the envisaged regeneration has not

materialised and recent developments have only included flood defences along discrete lengths within the frontage, leaving gaps in the defence line.

The existing defences are generally lower than the required level and in poor condition. This means that a significant risk of flooding exists both now and with the impacts of climate change. The quayside is in a mixture of different private ownerships, various defence levels and in varying condition. The only alternative form of defence is limited to the deployment of temporary defences for protection to the adjacent properties and businesses. The local authority BCP Council, has investigated a 'do minimum' option to benefit existing properties and commenced a dialogue with landowners and developers to see if progress can be made through pooling of resources.

In West Dorset an integrated suite of projects was developed for Lyme Regis where SW Water, highways and coast protection funding was pooled to secure the most sustainable outcome.

The biggest challenge in seeking to work collaboratively is getting the timing aligned with other organisations programmes and funding streams.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

11 Please provide examples where an authority has sought, successfully or unsuccessfully, to use its Coast Protection Act 1949 powers to a) make a coast protection scheme to carry out coast protection works and b) levy coast protection charges in respect of such a scheme.

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

We are aware of a few examples where schemes have been approved under the Coast Protection act:

Bournemouth Beach Management 2015-2021

Poole Frontage Beach Management Works (Plus 2014 Emergency Works)
Christchurch Beach Replenishment (2015)

Within the last 5 years or so the majority of coast protection schemes have been approved under the Floods & Water Management Act 2010. The CPA is mainly reserved for Emergency and Urgent Works.

We are not aware of any local authorities using CPA to levy charges.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

12 Please provide examples of cases where a coast protection authority has sought to create a Coastal Change Management Area including any barriers the authority faced, and how the area is helping local communities to adapt.

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

Within Southern Coastal Group we are aware of creation of CCMA's in the former Purbeck, West Dorset and Weymouth & Portland councils.

The CCMA's are typically associated with areas of coastal land instability (Complex Cliffs) where development and infrastructure need to be resilient to erosion and landsliding.

West Dorset and Weymouth & Portland jointly developed Coastal Risk Planning Guidance to screen development applications in areas subject to land instability or erosion. (See 3 attached documents)

For Purbeck (now part of Dorset Council) a consultation was included recently in the Local Plan, the consultation draft is attached.

We are aware of the comprehensive approach being taken by Cornwall Council and await with interest its adoption as a Chief Planning Officer advice note.

There is more to managing coastal change than stopping or influencing development. Local authorities need step-in powers to allow them to act in certain circumstances, at present the only powers relate to unsafe buildings.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

council-response-matter-f-final-web.pdf was uploaded

Corporation tax relief for business contributions

13 Please provide evidence on how and where businesses have used the provision for them to receive corporation tax relief on their contributions to government funded flood and coast projects.

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

None known

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

Local funding initiatives that harness community and private contributions

14 Please provide examples of initiatives delivering flood and coastal erosion outcomes which have been funded from sources other than the public sector, and explain how they were funded.

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

At Old Castle Road Weymouth, planning was granted for 3 residential properties on an unstable cliff on condition that deep-piled foundations with an indicative value of £200,000 were put in place first. In addition to making the development sustainable for its lifetime, this would have the beneficial effect of supporting the adjacent road which forms access for up to 70 homes which would be impracticable to sustain other than utilising this development site. Estate Agent's brochure attached. SMP policy is to hold the line in all three epochs. The land has changed hands a number of times but no works have yet been completed.

In Swanage planning has been granted for 3 tiers of concrete beach huts at the base of a cliff owned by the Pines Hotel. The income from these 40 units will offset some of the costs of engineering works incurred by the hotel to prevent its property being lost to erosion.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

23_old_castle_road.pdf was uploaded

15 What determines the success of flood and coastal erosion initiatives which have private and community contributions?

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

A successful project requires matched timescales for planning and fundraising good leadership and common goals. Partnerships rely on good relationships and the ability to find mutually beneficial outcomes.

The Poole Nearshore Nourishment Trials 2015 are a good example which offer beneficial use of local harbour dredging material, a research opportunity and sustainable long term option evaluation, as well as a test of the consenting system.

The project involved placing 30,000 tonnes of dredged harbour sand on the seabed just off a beach requiring renourishment offering cost savings to the harbour authority for material which would otherwise be taken further to sea to be dumped. The monitoring trial used the Channel Coast Observatory to evaluate success of on-shore migration and any environmental impacts. Regulator authorities learn about the best ways to implement similar schemes elsewhere and guidance was available for practitioners considering a similar 'sand engine' approach. (See report attached)

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

Main_Report.pdf was uploaded

16 What could be done to encourage private and community funded initiatives and help them succeed?

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

Having projects scoped, appraised and ready to go is beneficial should new funds or development led opportunities come along. The SMPs are a good source of information on the projects required in the future programme. Environment Agency has also supported the role of Partnership Funding Manager to seek out contributions and alternative sources of funding for projects.

It is important to have an engagement campaign to highlight community funded opportunities.

In Swanage we are aware of the Swanage Coastal Change Forum since it was founded after the Defra Coastal Pathfinder initiative. The forum has engaged all sectors of the community and highlighted both current flood and erosion risks and the likely impacts of climate change. The Swanage Coastal Change Forum has also acted as a catalyst for a general improvement scheme to the historic environment which will also reduce flood risk if successful in completing its funding ambition.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

Developer contributions

17 Please provide evidence on the extent to which contributions being made by developers (through section 106, Community Infrastructure Levy and other means) are being used to fund works to manage the flood risks.

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

Weymouth has since 2010 adopted policies which set aside S106 for future infrastructure requirements to address sea level rise (accumulating circa £220k). More recently the Borough has signed up to 40% of its CIL going to flood risk needs. A phased programme of investment is being prepared to ensure development and regeneration are sustainable for at least 100 years. Despite this commitment through the planning system there remains a partnership funding gap for elements of the required strategy.

In Poole variously planning guidance documents set out the ambition for regeneration of certain areas of the town to be paid for entirely by developers. (See response to Q10). In addition Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Flood Risk Management Strategy made provision for future needs and a commitment to CIL to support those needs.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

18 What are the barriers to securing and using developer contributions to ensure that new developments are safe for their lifetime, taking account of climate change? How can these barriers be overcome?

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

There is a discrepancy between what RMAs do and what developers are expected to do. Climate change figures for planners (MPPF Guidance) are more pessimistic than for FCERM design. In addition the investment life of an RMA scheme is typically 50-60 years, yet developers have to meet at least 100 years of climate change impact despite the fact that walls or piling will have to be replaced within that timescale.

Developers need to be offered an adaptive approach where funds are committed to secure future investment needs.

We need to be able to include properties which will become affected during the life of a scheme rather than those which meet the appraisal criteria now. This would increase the OM2/3 count.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

19 Please provide examples of cases where authorities have sought (successfully or unsuccessfully) to pool contributions to build larger pieces of flood or coast infrastructure that benefit more than one local authority area?

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

There is the example of cross boundary management works such as the Poole & Christchurch Bays SMP-Wide Beach Management Plan. Originally 5 local

authorities signed up as partners to this strategic study into future beach replenishment needs and efficiencies, following local authority mergers, now 3 authorities are involved. <https://poolebay.net/project/bmp-study/>

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

20 Where flood alleviation measures have been put in place as part of a new development, have the ongoing maintenance costs been provided for under these arrangements?

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

Sometimes as a commuted sum or the local authority might adopt the infrastructure as public highway, footpath or open space. We are exploring making provision under future management company to raise a charge to pay for future sea level rise adaptation.

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

Managing financial risks

21 Please provide examples of public and private organisations which are already disclosing their financial exposure to flood or other climate risks and how they go about it.

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

None known

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

22 What are the barriers to identifying and disclosing financial exposure to flood risks and how could they be overcome?

Please provide any evidence and any comments.:

Not known

Please upload any relevant documents or provide hyperlinks in the text box above.:

No file was uploaded

Briefing



REFRESHING THE ENGLISH SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLANS

UPDATE NOTE 3: Q2 FY2019/20

What are we doing?

The Environment Agency is managing a 'refresh' of the entire suite of Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) covering the English¹ coast. We will be working closely with the Coastal Groups to deliver this work.

The current SMPs were developed between 2006 and 2012. **The Refresh is not a third cycle of SMPs**, but an update to ensure SMPs are fit for current purposes. It's also an opportunity to ensure that through SMPs we are doing all we can to steer coastal management on a sustainable course, and that coastal authorities have a properly resourced route-map to achieve this. The approach of the second SMP planning 'epoch' in 2025 – during which management policies will change in about 260 Policy Units – sets recognised delivery challenges, but improved evidence and new initiatives may provide ways to meet the challenges with greater confidence.

We will also investigate how we can make SMPs more accessible to users, in part, through improved online presentation.

This update note supplements Update Notes 1 and 2, distributed in Q1 and Q4 of FY2018/19, which illustrated the broad objectives of the refresh and progress.

The project specification has been made available to all Coastal Groups and RFCC Coastal Leads, following consultation on its contents with them in Autumn 2018. It contains more detail on the aims, objectives, and specifics of each work package.

The document has not been written for public use and is not published. Please do not circulate the document widely or publish it online.

What has happened since Spring 2019?

Contract award for Work Packages 1-3: In summary, these work packages will produce:

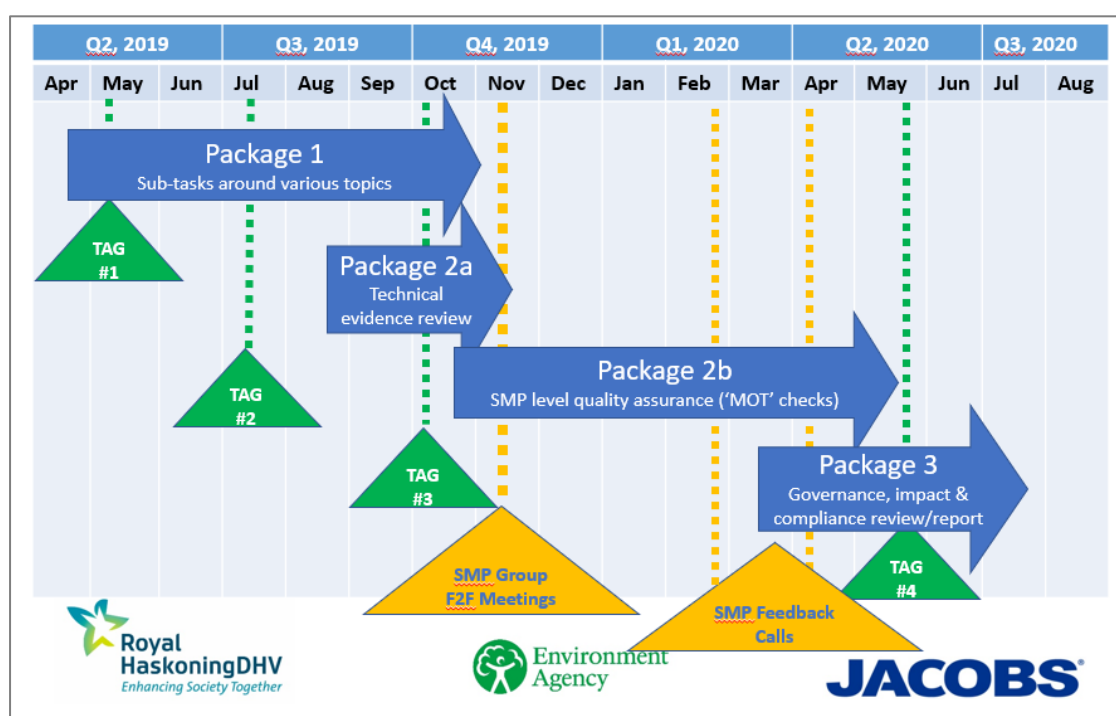
WP1: Technical briefings that build on existing Defra guidance on SMPs (published 2005) that help Coastal Groups understand the implications of new approaches and evidence arising since SMP publication – such as UKCP18, Partnership Funding, Marine Planning and Coastal Change Management Areas;

¹ Although Natural Resources Wales does not intend to undertake a similar exercise concurrently, we will work closely with them on cross-border SMPs as part of this review.

WP2: Analysis of each SMP to understand the implications of these changes, and of new evidence and experience of delivery, to consider potential areas where changes might be required to the SMP and/or delivery approach;

WP3: An appraisal of good practice among SMPs more broadly – for example on Plan governance and action plan review, effective engagement with local planning, communication of objectives etc – to improve their use and wider understanding.

The contract has been awarded to a joint Royal Haskoning-Jacobs delivery team, which includes a range of expertise to reflect the broad-based nature of the project. Many of those on the project team were closely involved in developing the current SMPs, whilst others bring a fresh perspective. This partnership is designed to bring together the best of the different interpretations and styles the two parties brought to shoreline management planning between 2006 and 2012. Work commenced in early April 2019, and ends July 2020. A timetable for delivery of WP1-3 is provided below.



The project delivery team is using a dedicated email address SMPR@jacobs.com for project communications.

Technical Advisory Group (TAG):

To complement the Project Board, which will oversee strategic delivery and project management issues, a national TAG has been formed comprising Coastal Group Chairs (representing the various SMP leads), Natural England, Defra and MHCLG representatives. The TAG will maintain an 'agile' approach to engagement, bringing other representatives to meetings and communications where appropriate.

Following an initial webex presentation to various interested parties on 30th April, the TAG initially met in May 2019 to discuss timetabling and recap on project objectives and approach, and met again on 10th July to discuss delivery of WP1 in detail. The next TAG is scheduled for 23rd October 2019 and will focus on delivery of WP2 prior

to a series of more local meetings (see below). TAG members are requested to make every effort to attend: expenses are being covered for these meetings.

Commencement of WP1 delivery: WP1 involves a high level consideration of the implications various new approaches and evidence might have for SMPs as we look at their contents more closely, and as they are maintained into the future. As well as climate projections, funding and the interface with other types of planning, this package is also considering areas where greater clarity and consistency might be achieved – such as how policy options are described and defined – and how management triggers can be better accommodated into the current SMP ‘epoch’ framework.

To complement discussions on this at the TAG, the project delivery team arranged focussed meetings in July and August to draw on the expertise of a range of consultees to consider four areas identified as needing special focus: local planning, funding and affordability, natural environment, and adaptation.

The outcomes of these consultations are now being processed along with various data supplied to the project delivery team in April and May. The TAG has agreed that the outputs from WP1 will be finalised towards the end of the project, to reflect further relevant discussions during WP2 and 3.

Preparation for WP2 delivery: WP2 involves looking closely at each SMP to discuss priority areas for attention and potential change, after an initial screening exercise that identifies any issues that might be less relevant or that could be dealt with nationally once.

This is a critical and intensive part of the SMP Refresh and involves direct engagement with local authorities and other identified stakeholders at the SMP, rather than Coastal Group, level. The project delivery team has circulated a [questionnaire](#) to Coastal Groups to brief these SMP groups well in advance of bespoke meetings in each SMP area between late October and mid-December. The questionnaire also asks for information to inform these discussions on local SMP change, engagement, planning, governance and barriers to implementation. Responses have been requested by 3rd September 2019.

Progressing WP4 – SMPs online:

The Environment Agency SMP-R team has discussed with Swirl (the contractor currently delivering the ‘Flood Plan Explorer’ tool that complements [Catchment Data Explorer](#)) the potential to deliver a new online platform for SMPs. We are providing an initial specification based upon the consultation meeting in January 2019. Further ‘digital discovery’ meetings will ensure what is developed meets the needs and expectations of all coastal Risk Management Authorities as well as possible. We will provide further updates as WP4 develops this year.

Beyond SMP Refresh: The rationale for the SMP Refresh is to move to a position where SMPs are easier to maintain, access and understand on a ‘live’ basis,

reducing the need for resource-intensive review events. Locally, the outcomes of the Refresh exercise may lead to re-prioritised or additional further work which needs extra resource. The Environment Agency has included bids for such resource to support local delivery in our Spending Review 2019 (SR19) submission.

How can Coastal Groups prepare for the Refresh work?

The Environment Agency will work in conjunction with the Coastal Groups throughout the course of the project. Coastal Groups are asked to:

- Identify SMP groups that will engage at the SMP level in WP2 at the earliest opportunity, so they can respond to the questionnaire by 3rd September 2019;
- Ensure RFCC Coastal Members keep RFCCs informed about the SMP Refresh, its scope, work packages, and sequencing, using these updates and associated documents. The Environment Agency will also update RFCC Chairs on the SMP Refresh at their September meeting.

Thank you to all those providing their time to help ensure the SMP Refresh is a successful exercise that makes a real difference to how we manage the coast.

For further queries on subject matter please contact me (nick.hardiman@environment-agency.gov.uk) or the SMP Refresh inbox SMPR@jacobs.com;

For project management queries please contact Michelle Brockley, SMP Refresh Project Manager (michelle.brockley@environment-agency.gov.uk) or the SMP Refresh inbox SMPR@jacobs.com.

Nick Hardiman, Senior Coastal Adviser and SMP-R Technical Lead
FCRM Directorate
Environment Agency

Paper G

Purpose : For Information

Committee: **SOUTHERN COASTAL GROUP**

Date: **SEPTEMBER 2019**

Title : **RESEARCH PROGRAMME**

REPORT OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE SCOPAC RESEARCH SUB-GROUP

1 CURRENT RESEARCH

1.1 RESEARCH PROGRAMME

The 5 year SCOPAC Research Programme was prioritised by the Southern Coastal Group at the meeting on the 4th September 2015 and approved by SCOPAC at the meeting on the 18th September 2015. It was amended to reflect changing priorities and was endorsed by SCOPAC on the 27th January 2017. The live programme is presented below with actual annual expenditure up to 2018/19 and forecast annual expenditure for 2019/20 and 2020/21 (Figure 1).

Annual expenditure	Carried over	£24,200	£8,100	£32,700	£33,200	£17,000	TOTAL project allocation
Research/project	Financial Yr						
	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
Dismantling Timber Groynes							£10,000
Scour project (minor fund 2015-2017)							£4,000
Pagham tracer minor project (minor fund 2015-2017)							£2,000
Historical photography scanning							£13,000
Vegetated shingle project							£5,000
Preston tracer study							£7,000
CIRIA Groynes in Coastal Management							£5,000
SURGEWATCH							£2,500
Tracer study co-ordination						TBC	£2,700
Storm analysis							£25,000
Minor fund projects (2018 - 2020)						TBC	£17,000
Bradbury's bursary							£2,000
Improved utilisation of data							£5,000
Ebb deltas							£15,000

Figure 1: SCOPAC 5 year research programme

Recommendation: For information

1.2 RESEARCH UPDATE

Figure 2 presents an overview of progress for each live project for 2019/20.

	Ref.	Priority	Progress	Action	Why is this needed?	What will success look like?	Lead Officer	Critical Support	Start Date	Target Completion Date	2019/20 Resource £	2020/21 Resource £	Update
Coastal Research & Monitoring											£41,680	£25,500	
Research Chair		High	On Target	To oversee and co-ordinate SCOPAC research	To co-ordinate the SCOPAC 5 year research programme and ensure SCOPAC have the ability to assess and investigate research issues of relevance to the region	Research delivered to time and cost. Best value for money realised (i.e. contributions to national research).	Sam Cope	RSG	Ongoing	Ongoing	£8,500	£8,500	RSG held 5th April 2019. There was an update on existing projects, with the direction of the future research programme discussed. A RSG meeting is planned for the 18 th October 2019 to review research proposals for the new 5 year SCOPAC research programme.
		Low	On Target	Grants and bursaries	To award a Bradbury bursary every year to support a master's student	Good research findings of benefit to SCOPAC	Sam Cope	Ivan Haigh	Ongoing	Ongoing	£500	£500	2019/20 bursary awarded to Xue Ting, Ong (Gladys). ECE Master's thesis title: 'Hydrodynamics controls on nearshore sediment sizes in Poole Bay'. Gladys has submitted her thesis and a presentation of results will be given at a future meeting.
		Low	On Target	Improved utilisation of data	To make best use of regional monitoring data and other data available to SCOPAC officers	Increased understanding of coastal processes demonstrating importance of data	Dave Picksley Dom Henley	RSG	Ongoing	Mar-20	£2,000	£1,000	Two projects awarded for 2018/19 and 2019/20 funds: 1. Swanage Pier Wave Rex analysis (Dave Picksley, Charlie Thompson) - ECE Masters student, Toby Miller, is making progress analysing hydrodynamic impacts on Swanage beach. In particular, what combination of factors causes rapid loss of material during storm events. 2. Kirk Arrow Spit, Selsey evolution (Dom Henley, Andy Pearce) - A UAV survey of the nearshore feature is being investigated.
Major Projects		Medium	On Target	CIRIA Groynes in Coastal Management Manual	To share best practice on Groyne Design, Construction and Management	A comprehensive update incorporating Andy Bradbury's SCOPAC work	Peter Ferguson	Sam Cope	Ongoing	Mar-20	£3,031	£0	A second draft of the report has been reviewed by Peter Ferguson on behalf of SCG/SCOPAC.
		Medium	On Target	Historical aerial photography scanning	To retrieve as many historical aerial photographs from LA offices within SCOPAC budget	Images scanned and uploaded onto CCO website	Alex Hillawi	Uwe Dornbusch	2015	Mar-20	£831	£0	Second order of aerial photography received back from NCAP. Flight lines to be created and scans uploaded onto the map viewer and data catalogue page of the CCO website pending copyright (www.channelcoast.org). 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1978 Poole and Christchurch Bays scans uploaded to date.

		High	On Target	SCOPAC Storm Analysis	To investigate the recent stormy winters and put into context with longer datasets - analyse tide gauge and wave buoy data	Analysis, report and infographics to be delivered	Matt Wadey	Sam Cope	Aug-18	Mar-20	£18,568	£0	This project has moved with Matt Wadey to BCP and will continue to be delivered by the original consortium of University of Southampton with support from ESCP.
		Low	On Target	Tracer study co-ordination	A co-ordinated approach to tracer studies across the region	A page on the SCOPAC website collating findings across the region. A prioritised and consistent approach to tracer studies.	Sam Cope	Sacha Neill	Ongoing	Mar-20	£1,000	TBC	The text and figures have been drafted and a new page is being created on the SCOPAC website, signposting readers to completed and ongoing tracer studies across the region (Hayling, Portsmouth, Gosport, Fareham, Hurst Spit, Weymouth).
		Medium	On Target	Ebb delta study	One of the biggest unknowns resulting from the Update of the SCOPAC STS is the sediment budget at harbour and estuary mouths given the diverse wave approach across ebb deltas and possible sediment drift divides on the adjacent beaches.	Quantify sediment budgets for the harbour and estuary mouths across the SCOPAC region.	Sam Cope	TBC	Apr-20	Mar-21	£0	£15,000	Deferred until 2020/21 to avoid overspend in 2018/19
		Low	On Target	SURGEWATCH contribution	To ensure website is maintained and members and officers are updated annually	Fully functional, up to date website with an update to the group from Dr Ivan Haigh	Sam Cope	Ivan Haigh	Ongoing	Ongoing	£500	£500	Dr Ivan Haigh provided a presentation to SCOPAC in January 2019 which has been uploaded onto the SCOPAC website https://scopac.org.uk/research/surgewatch/ .
	Minor projects	Low	On Target	EA Preston tracer study	To establish sediment transport pathways for Preston Beach	A comprehensive tracer study to inform future beach management practices	Dave Picksley	Sam Cope	Oct-17	Mar-20	£1,550	£0	Tracer pebbles were deployed January 2019. Follow up surveys still have a 20% retrieval rate for larger pebbles. The tracers are following the SCOPAC STS suggested direction of transport apart from at the north of Preston Beach where material is moving south. Extra tracer pebbles are being re-made to be deployed in September following signal issues with the smaller tracers.

			Low	On Target	2018 - 2020 Minor Projects - x3	A contribution towards three wider research projects	Three individual projects delivered by March 2020, meeting project scope	Sam Cope to report	Alex Hillawi, Ivan Haigh, Jo Brooksbank	Apr-18	Mar-20	£5,200	TBC	<p>Three projects are ongoing:</p> <p>1. Poole Harbour tide gauge digitising (Ivan Haigh) - Good progress made. Assessing outputs for any recording error. Draft report being finalised.</p> <p>2. Langstone Harbour tracer study (Alex Hillawi) - Tracers pebbles were deployed in April 2019 and still have a 37% retrieval rate for larger pebbles. The tracers are generally following the SCOPAC STS suggested direction of transport, although the location of the drift divide at Eastney looks to have moved to the east. There is currently no evidence of material moving from Eastney Beach around Fort Cumberland towards the Spit. Surveys will continue until April 2020.</p> <p>3. Healthy Estuaries 2020 (Jo Brooksbank) – Data collation and survey collection is currently being undertaken for Chichester Harbour.</p>
	Communications											£3,000	£3,000	
	Communications		High	On Target	Website Management, hosting and support	Up to date info available for SCG and SCOPAC members and the public to give access to FCERM information and coastal research in the region	Well maintained and modern website	Sam Cope	Vivid websites (Supplier)	Ongoing	Ongoing	£3,000	£3,000	The SCOPAC and SCG websites have had a revamp and are up to date. The field visit invite and call for research have been posted.

Figure 2: SCOPAC research update 2019/20

1.3 CALL FOR RESEARCH

It's almost 5 years since we set the current SCOPAC Research Programme which has grown and evolved to deliver some fantastic and insightful projects for SCOPAC members, disseminated through the SCOPAC website here: <https://scopac.org.uk/research>. SCOPAC have funded approximately £100,000 of coastal research since 2015 which has seen a return of over £300,000 in contributions and alternative funding sources. The group have been successful in attracting local levy funds, steering best practice guidance and influencing national policy, as well as supporting NERC funded research.

Previously SCOPAC funded a major project per year (~£20,000) and a minor fund project (~£4,000), however the budget available is currently under review. We would still like to gauge interest and draw-up a wish-list of project proposals to allow the potential funding requirements to be estimated. We are therefore requesting coastal research proposals for a 5 year SCOPAC Research Programme (April 2020 to 2025) to identify common themes affecting our coastlines. Further details of the application process are provided below.

Proposal application process:

A research proposal should be no longer than 500 words and will clearly set out the aims, objectives and deliverables of the study, as well as the benefits to SCOPAC. Please indicate timescales for delivery, an approximate cost, potential contribution sources and whether the proposal forms part of a wider research initiative. If funding were to be obtained, successful proposals would be expected to provide quarterly updates to the SCOPAC Research Chair, produce a written report and provide a presentation to SCOPAC once the research is complete. Outputs are made available on the SCOPAC website.

The application does not have to meet all of the following criteria, although these aspects are considered important. Does the project:

- Have a wider benefit to SCOPAC?
- Advance the understanding of coastal processes or environmental issues?
- Help our sector build resilience and adapt to climate change?
- Develop new or alternative engineering design/construction techniques?
- Improve coastal management/policy decision making?
- Assist in developing best practice?
- Develop a scientific tool?
- Educate elected members and officers?
- Raise the profile of flood and coastal erosion risk challenges?
- Would the study commence if SCOPAC did not contribute?

Applications should be emailed to the SCOPAC Research Chair (sam.cope@havant.gov.uk) by the 11th October 2019.

The proposals will be collated by the Research Chair and shared with the Research sub-group to consider their priority, the funding required and how this could be taken forwards.

Contact: **Dr Samantha Cope** (Chairperson of the Research Sub-Group)
sam.cope@havant.gov.uk, tel: 02392 446381



Report to Southern Coastal Group

September 2019

1. SURVEYS

1.1 Topographic Surveys

Autumn surveys are now underway and should be completed by mid October.

1.2 Bathymetric Surveys

Nothing to report

1.3 Lidar

The 2018/19 Lidar has been captured and is now undergoing QC.

1.4 Aerial

One of the contractors had problems with cameras which led to April tidal windows being missed, east of region. These surveys were rescheduled for July. Poole harbour to Calshot has however been flown successfully.

1.5 Structure Laser Scan Surveys

75 units between Selsey Bill and Portland Bill contain coastal defence assets suitable for laser scanning. 32 units have been completed, covering >28km to date. Current surveys are focussed on the Isle of Wight (currently Ventnor and Cowes) and the eastern shore of the Solent (Hamble and Netley).

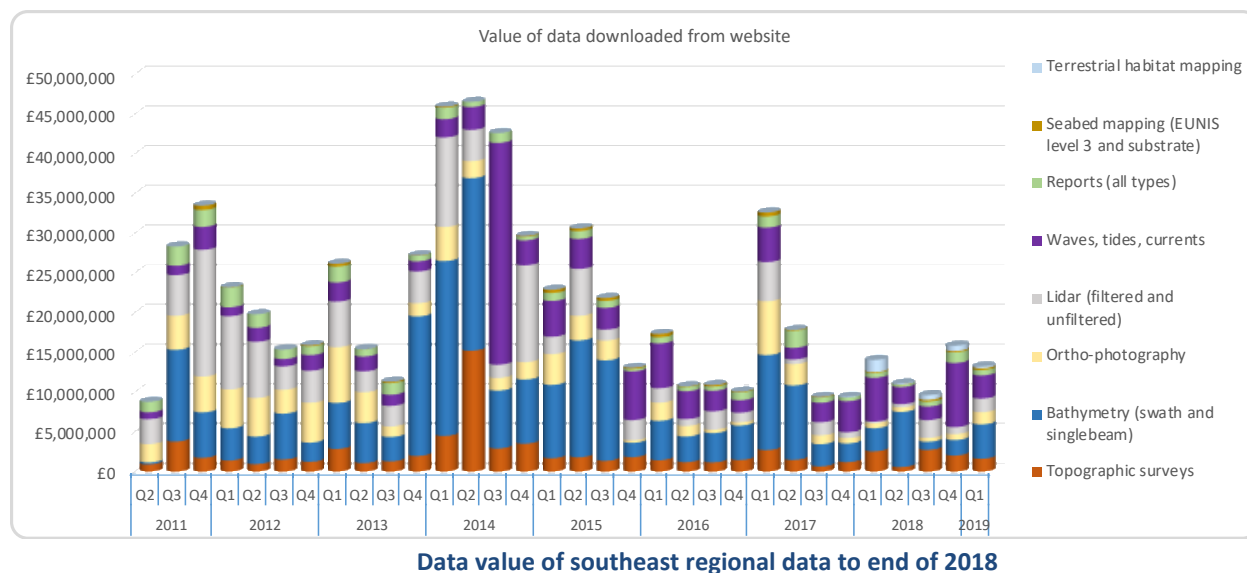
2. Hydrodynamics

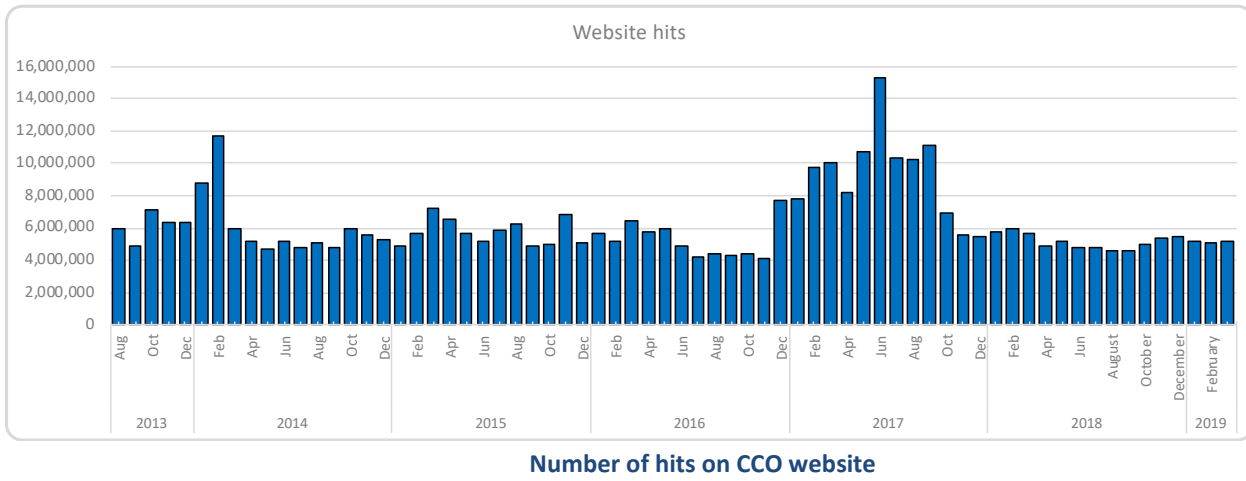
At the time of writing all wave buoys are operational.

There were problems with the Worthing Pier Met station transmitter. A new one was installed on 20th August.

A review of levelling techniques for tide gauges will be undertaken. Guidance will also be prepared on the standard of levelling for a national monitoring tide gauge.

3. Website (www.channelcoast.org)





Coastal Modelling and Forecasting (South and West Coasts)

Update for Southern Coastal Group September 2019

Our role

IM&R Evidence & Risk - Coastal

- Provide technical assurance of all coastal flood modelling for local and national projects including capital delivery, land use planning and NaFRa2
- Provide the technical capabilities of the community coastal flood forecasting and warning service including local models, thresholds, training, exercising, incident reports, technical guidance, procedures and tools
- Provides operational technical support to deliver FIM plan investment
- Engage with the coastal community groups such as the Coastal Groups and coastal Risk Management Authorities
- Champions coastal and estuarine flood risk evidence working with internal groups such as CBUGs, the wider industry and the university sector
- Data custodian of key coastal data set such as Coastal Flood Boundary data and NaFRA State of the Nation coastal data set.
- Leads as an intelligent client for the operational needs of coastal data
- Provides the operational intelligent client role for UKCFF
- Sets, maintains and continuously improves the standards for coastal modelling and assesses and reports the condition of coastal models
- Embeds improvements to coastal modelling from science and national projects

Our coastline has:

7 x Environment Agency Areas

5 x Coastal Groups

11 x Shoreline management plans

3 x Regional Coastal Monitoring Programmes

Our team has:

8 x FTE in total based at 5 locations. We work closely with and share resource with our East coast team.



Following re-organisation

The Coastal Modelling and Forecasting team now sits in the Evidence and Risk team which is part of the Environment Agency's National Operations, Incident Management and Resilience department.

Latest News

Coastal Flood Boundary data set

We are the data custodian of key coastal data sets such as the Coastal Flood Boundary (CFB) data and the NaFRA State of the Nation coastal data set. The **Coastal Flood Boundary update 2018 has now been published** and is available for download from environment.data.gov.uk.

The CFB dataset provides the industry standard for coastal water level extremes across the UK and is used universally in flood risk assessments and modelling both within the Environment Agency and externally. There are a huge number of users of the data across the UK including public bodies, engineering consultants, coastal analysts, hydrologists, climatologists and academics. The CFB is used to inform coastal defence strategy, flood mapping and forecasting, and to support policy, implementation and operational decision-making.

***** See end of this report for dial in details for an October webinar which will explain all *****



- New location added
- New estuary location added

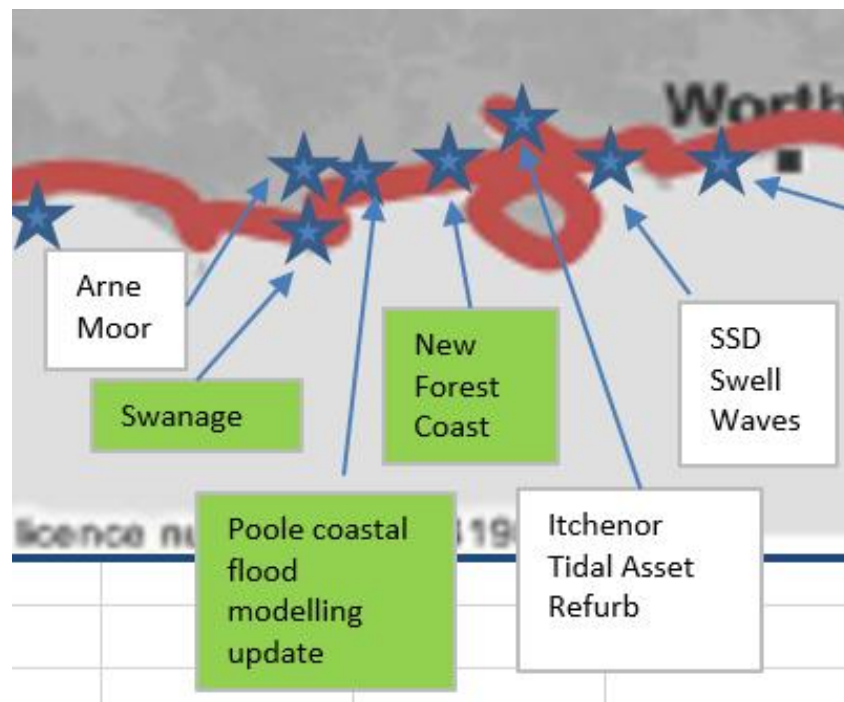
Absolute change in level, 1 in 200yr

- Less than 0.1m
- 0.1m - 0.25m
- More than 0.25m

Support offer from Coastal Modelling and Forecasting to Risk Management Authorities

A reminder that we are offering support to Risk Management Authorities on model scoping and quality assurance. See paper distributed to Southern Coastal Group members (**12 July 2019**)

Coastal Modelling and Forecasting are currently supporting the following Environment Agency projects



Baselining of Coastal Flood Models

DRAFT FINAL REPORT

Baselining of coastal flood models:
Solent and South Downs



Flood modelling underpins Flood and Coastal Risk Management (FCRM) decisions, whether it is investing and maintaining assets, providing the evidence to prevent inappropriate development in the flood plain or providing flood information for emergency response. It is critical for decision makers to know which models are adequate to produce robust and efficient evidence

The Coastal Hazard Mapping – Phase 2 project is a business critical component of the Environment Agency’s modelling and mapping strategies. Through this project, a national baseline understanding of the ***standard of models*** used for coastal hazard mapping was

established. Across Solent and South Downs Area, 14 coastal models were examined and for Wessex Area, 19 coastal models were examined.

The Coastal Modelling and Forecasting team are now starting to sit down with Area teams to explain the findings and look at next steps. For example, is a coastal project in the pipeline, requiring modelling, potentially going to use a model not fit for purpose?

***** To understand the wider picture of models available across the Southern Coastal Group area, we would like to understand the models that all Risk Management Authorities hold *****

Contacts for Coastal Modelling and Forecasting team

keith.nursesey@environment-agency.gov.uk

Tel: 07768987818

Coastal Modelling and Forecasting (South and West)

anna.field@environment-agency.gov.uk

Tel: 07850868056

For further information about the **update of Coastal Flood Boundaries** project please contact Tim Hunt (tim.hunt@environment-agency.gov.uk) or Jenny Hornsby (jenny.hornsby@environment-agency.gov.uk) of the Coastal Modelling and Forecasting team.

Access details to Coastal Flood Boundary Dataset Webinars

.....
Wednesday, October 2, 2019

12:00 pm (UTC+00:00) Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London 1 hr

Meeting number (access code): 700 038 402

Meeting password: Dpdihm9u

[Join](#)



Last Update: SEPTEMBER 2019

Key: Priority
High
Medium
Low
Progress
Green - On Target.
Amber - Early Warning needs of Partnership may not be met.
Red - Action Required, needs of Partnership will NOT be met.

Paper J

	Ref.	Priority	Progress	Action	Why is this needed?	What will success look like?	Lead Officer	Critical Support	Start Date	Target Completion Date	2019/20 Resource £	2020/21 Resource £	Notes	
	Shoreline Management Plans										£3,000	£2,500		
	SMP		High	On Target	Update SMP Action Plans	Out of date action plans and lack of clarity over progress of implementation. Recent update in 2017 so important to keep momentum	Up to date and accurate SMP actions plans to guide the delivery of FCERM for SCG.	Sam Box	Sub Group Mark Stratton Alan Frampton	Oct-19	Apr-20	£2,000	£1,500	Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20. 28/08/2019 - Action plan update to tie in with SMP-R process. Work on this is in planning stage and will utilise most recent action plan update template completed in 2017/18.
	SMP		High	Early Warning	SMP Light touch review - Keep abreast of any national updates on process and attend national meetings / workshops. Feedback to SCG.	Required by National guidance.	Robust evidence base for coastal policy and FCERM implementation Co-ordination role only to funnel information from the SMP R team to the SCG and back. Or to take part in strategic working groups on key subject matter areas. Not for officer work on individual SMP related meetings with the SMPR team. It is expected this is covered but LA.	Mark Stratton	Sub Group Neil Watson Jenny Jakeways Sam Box Alan Frampton	Ongoing	Ongoing	£1,000	£1,000	Separate to the actual update itselfFunded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20 Early Warning - Recognised this budget is light and may require further funding for working groups. Budget from efficiency work could be used here. 28/08/2019 - Planning and funding workshops attended by Mark, Sam, Nick Grey, Hillary. Liased with Jenny Jakeways over IOW Planning issues. Sam Box completing SMP questionnaire for North Solent - Alan Frampton completing for 2 bays SMP? Have other SMP lead officers been contacted in SCG? Workshops per SMP being planned by SMP-R team
Coastal Research & Monitoring											£41,680	£25,500		
Research Chair		High	On Target	To oversee and co-ordinate SCOPAC research	To co-ordinate the SCOPAC 5 year research programme and ensure SCOPAC have the ability to assess and investigate research issues of relevance to the region	Research delivered to time and cost. Best value for money realised (i.e. contributions to national research).	Sam Cope	RSG	Ongoing	Ongoing	£8,500	£8,500		
		Low	On Target	Grants and bursaries	To award a Bradbury bursary every year to support a masters student	Good research findings of benefit to SCOPAC	Sam Cope	Ivan haigh	Ongoing	Ongoing	£500	£500		
		Low	On Target	Improved utilisation of data	To make best use of regional monitoring data and other data available to SCOPAC officers	Increased understanding of coastal processes demonstrating importance of data	Sam Cope	RSG	Ongoing	Ongoing	£2,000	£1,000		
Major Projects		Medium	On Target	CIRIA Groynes in Coastal Management Manual	To share best practice on Groyne Design, Construction and Management	A comprehensive update incorporating Andy Bradbury's SCOPAC work	Peter Ferguson	Sam Cope	Ongoing	Mar-20	£3,031	£0		
		Medium	On Target	Historical aerial photography scanning	To retrieve as many historical aerial photographs from LA offices within SCOPAC budget	Images scanned and uploaded onto CCO website	Alex Hillawi	Uwe Dornbusch	2015	Mar-20	£831	£0		
		High	On Target	SCOPAC Storm Analysis	To investigate the recent stormy winters and put into context with longer datasets - analyse tide gauge and wave buoy data.	Analysis, report and infographics to be delivered.	Matt Wadey	Sam Cope	Aug-18	Mar-20	£18,568	£0	03/07/2019 - Update from MW - Funded via SCOPAC with ongoing updates provided via the Research Sub Group. University of Southampton have already provided input worth £5k. Slight delay due to PM moving from ESCP to BCP, although project expected to be delivered on Target Completion Date with report, data and infographic.	
		Low	On Target	Tracer study co-ordination	A co-ordinated approach to tracer studies across the region	A page on the SCOPAC website collating findings across the region. A prioritised and consistent approach to tracer studies.	Sam Cope	Sacha Neill	Ongoing	Mar-20	£1,000	£0		
		Medium	On Target	Ebb delta study	One of the biggest unknowns resulting from the Update of the SCOPAC STS is the sediment budget at harbour and estuary mouths. There are often difficulties quantifying the sediment budget at these locations given the diverse wave approach across ebb deltas and possible sediment drift divides on the adjacent beaches.	Quantify sediment budgets for the harbour and estuary mouths across the SCOPAC region.	Sam Cope		Apr-20	Mar-21	£0	£15,000	Deffered until 2020/21 to avoid overspend in 2018/19	
		Low	On Target	SURGEWATCH contribution	To ensure website is maintained and members and officers are updated annually	Fully functional, up to date website with an update to the group from Dr Ivan Haigh	Sam Cope	Ivan Haigh	Ongoing	Ongoing	£500	£500		
Minor projects		Low	On Target	EA Preston tracer study	To establish sediment transport pathways for Preston Beach	A comprehensive tracer study to inform future beach management practices	Dave Picksley	Sam Cope	Oct-17	Mar-20	£1,550	£0		
		Low	On Target	2018 - 2020 Minor Projects - x3	A contribution towards three wider research projects.	Three individual projects delivered by March 2020, meeting project scope.	Sam Cope to report	Alex Hillawi, Ivan haigh, Jo Brooksbank	Apr-18	Mar-20	£5,200	£0		

Supporting Delivery, Influencing Policy and Sharing Good Practice												£32,000	£25,500	
Capital Investment Programme		Medium	On Target	Implementation of SCG Programme Management Mapping Tool	Coordinate SCG MTP Programme to look for project efficiencies and identify collaboration opportunities. In funding this item the RFCCs will support the SCG in its quest for efficiency's across the region. The SCG mapping will identify projects at the same stage of development and which utilise the same materials for construction to identify procurement and delivery efficiency's. A co-ordinated SCG programme of projects will then be fed into the regional programme in the most efficient manner and ensure a strong pipeline of future projects.	Project savings and efficiencies and improved oversight of programme in SCG region.	Matt Wadey	Amy Stevens Sam Box	Bi annual updates - 1st to follow mtp refresh process. I.e June/ July time	Ongoing		£2,000	£2,000	Agreed with Vice chairs to see if the tool is used effectively before continuing next year. Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20
Maintenance Programme - Sharing Experience		Medium	On Target	Sharing Asset Management best practice across the SCG Region through	Ensure consistent approach to asset management, inspection and maintenance Ensuring that maintenance activity across the region is achieved to a high and consistent standard whereby LA RMA's have access to knowledge and information pertaining to coastal Asset Management best practice through the SCG.	Co-ordinated programme across SCG with implementation of best practice and knowledge sharing	Andrew Pearce	Steve Woolard Domic Henley	Apr-19	Apr-21		£2,000	£2,000	Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20. Progress (13/09/2019) - Engagement with Southwest and East Coast Authorities to understand their AM approaches. Raised AM at meeting with Catherine Wright (EA Director), confirming strategic interest. Invite circulated for SCG Workshop 21.22.27 or 28 November with LA Engineers, to develop vision for a consistent approach to AM / & Data collection.
Efficiencies		Medium	On Target	National Efficiency target delivery. SCG workshop/seminar and training session.	To keep abreast of latest guidance to ensure efficiency targets are met across SCG Encourages all delivery bodies to have access to the appropriate skills and will support building skills through training and encourage resolving skill gaps through shared service delivery. In funding this item the RFCC's will help the SCG to keep abreast of efficiency guidance and latest best practice to ensure regional targets are met. This will be achieved through a SCG workshop/seminar and training session.	SCG Officer Workshop run by EA. Co-ordinating and collating lessons learnt across RMA's in the SCG and Disseminating examples of best practice to the group. Knowledge sharing and strong efficiency returns	Nick Grey	Neil Watson Ian Walker	Apr-19	Apr-20		£5,000	£1,500	Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20 Recognised this is a big budget and if EA led might not be needed. Some could be used for SMP R workshop attendance and the like. 28/08/2019 - Catriona Vines, Nick Gray, Mark Stratton organising the event planned for the 30th October at HBC offices. ESCP arranging room and catering. Invites have gone out.
Partnership Funding		High	On Target	Keep Abreast of National guidance and input into PF review process where required on behalf of coastal group. SCG workshop/seminar and training session.	To understand the latest guidance and its practical implementation for all SCG officers. In funding this item the RFCCs will support the SCG and its constituent RMA's in their understanding of PF rules and their implementation and ensure all the RMA's involved are equipped to maximise partnership funding contributions. This will be achieved through a SCG workshop/seminar and training session. The SCG will also feed into consultations and best practice on funding and partnerships as part of this activity.	1/2 - 1 day workshop for all coastal group officers. 1st half focus on background to PF and intricacies, half to focus on best practice across the coastal group and examples of it working and not working. Clear understanding of PF rules by coastal group officers and contributions secured for FCRM projects. Fairer funding system for multi benefit coastal schemes.	Mark Stratton	EA Consultant Training AECOM?	Apr-19	Apr-20		£5,000	£2,000	Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20 28/08/2019 - Likely to take place in spring 2020. AECOM have run half day workshops for EA, NPAs and LPRG so have approached for info. However EA and RFCC planning a PF workshop so will monitor exactly what that is likely to be before arranging further training for coastal group officers. Could be a saving here.
Procurement		Medium	On Target	Maintain professional services and minor works framework on behalf of SCG. Hold potential workshop with LA's and suppliers. Delivery of capital and maintenance programmes of work. Maintain professional services and minor works framework on behalf of SCG. Hold workshops with LA's and suppliers. This will be achieved through a SCG workshops/seminars and training sessions alongside SCG officer access to guidance and support from the coastal group.	Ensure good use of frameworks and keep suppliers engaged to ensure cost effective delivery of FCRM. In supporting this item the RFCC's will support the SCG in its capital and maintenance programmes of work by ensuring the existing minor works and professional services frameworks are understood, used effectively and maintained. This will be achieved through a SCG workshops/seminars and training sessions alongside SCG officer access to guidance and support from the coastal group.	Well used and well understood framework. Framework templates. Decision on how frameworks evolve.	Andrew Pearce	Marc Bryan	Apr-19	Apr-20		£6,000	£12,000	MWF expires 26/09/21. £10k funding request for 2020/21 to start to procure new MWF/PSC. £10k in 2021/22 finalise + new PSC. Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20 13/09/2019: MWF/PSC Framework advice provided to Local Authorities on request (NFDC, FBC, DC). MWF webpage developed. Soft market testing with suppliers for a Minor Works event in 2020/21 (self funded) to share experience between Suppliers & Clients. Year 2 feedback questionnaire to be issued Sep 2019.
Environment & RHCP		High	On Target	Regional Habitat Compensation Programme progress monitoring, implementation and communication. In funding this item the RFCC's will help the SCG understand its role in the delivery of natural flood management and the regional habitat creation programme and take account of wider environmental considerations in the region. This will be achieved through a SCG seminar and training session alongside SCG officer access to guidance and support from the coastal group.	To ensure SCG understand the programme priorities and deliverables and keep the group regularly updated. This is a priority for the SCG region in light of the Regional Habitat Creation targets which need to be met to ensure legal compliance of the Shoreline Management Plans	Update the group twice a year. Effective planning for and creation of habitat across the region. Potential half day workshop for all coastal group officers.	Gavin Holder Nick Grey	Hillary Crane Jenny Jakeways Wessex Region	Apr-19	Apr-20		£4,000	£2,000	Priority for region for compensation for HTL schemes identified in SMP. Legal requirement. Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20
		Medium	On Target	Update the group on latest environmental enhancement guidance with examples of use and how it should be integrated into coastal projects.	National policy and guidance needs to feed through to tactical and operational management	Well informed coastal group. Environmental Enhancement embedded into schemes across coastal group. Feed into RHCP workshop? Act as a strategic lead to co-ordinate across SCG, collate best practice examples and advise projects in the SCG region on how they integrate into schemes.	Gavin Holder	Lucy Sheffield Jenny Jakeways Wessex Region	Apr-19	Apr-20		£2,000	£1,000	Defra agenda to push for more Environmental Enhancements in FCRM schemes. Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20
Influencing Policies		High	On Target	Represent the SCG on National FCRM Strategy Update process Partake in working group activities ongoing since 2019 Provide coastal group feedback on consultation	To ensure strategy takes account of the coastal groups tactical and operational needs.	Strong FCRM strategy with good focus on the coast. Feedback to consultation process and attend working group meetings as required	Neil Watson	Mark Stratton / Andrew Pearce / Alun Frampton	Apr-19	Apr-20		£4,000	£1,000	RMA owned strategy and request from EA for coastal groups and all RMA's to be actively involved. Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20 28/08/2019 - Launch events and working groups attended. Consultation workshops planned for working groups in september.
		High	On Target	Feed in to national consultations on behalf of SCG	To ensure draft policies take account of coastal groups needs and views In funding this item the RFCC will support the SCG in its ability to feed into national strategy and policy consultations in relation to FCRM and the Natural Environment. This will ensure the collective voice of RMA's is fed in to represent tactical views.	SCG Represented in national consultations	Varied	SCG	Ongoing	Ongoing		£2,000	£2,000	Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20 28/08/2019 - Mark S lead on response to national FCRM strategy. Neil Watson lead on Defra call for evidence.
Leadership & Management												£8,500	£8,500	
Leadership		High	On Target	Attend Coastal Chairs / National Flood Forums	To feed into national oversight and policy	SCG views represented and shared nationally with feedback to the group.	Lyall Cairns	Matt Hosey / Neil Watson	as required	as required		£500	£500	Reduced budget from 2000 per year due to budget constraints. Risk that this impacts of delivery of item. Does it need to be increased. Last year we reclaimed 3900 for this item from National EA. Can this time be recovered from EA?
		High	On Target	Tactical Leadership In funding this item the RFCC will support the ability of the SCG chairs or deputies to attend RFCC meetings and feedback and report on the progress of the SCG and SCOPAC action plan, outcomes and any FCRM related matters of relevance, thereby strengthening the links of the Coastal Groups with the RFCCs.	Oversight, Challenge, action plan oversight and development, implementation	Leadership of SCG	Lyall Cairns	Neil Watson Matt Hosey	as required	as required		£5,000	£5,000	Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20
		High	On Target	Attend Officer working group on behalf of SCG and feedback to SCG 3 OWG meetings per year + potential for further RFCC sub and main meetings.	To keep coastal group informed of RFCC business and support Levy bids across the group. Then feedback to the coastal group on the levy and GIA programme and feedback on efficiency reporting and actions required.	Successful implementation of the capital programme and local levy programme.	Mark Stratton	Jenny Jakeways Various	as required	as required		£3,000	£3,000	Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20 28/09/2019 - OWG meetings attended and updates circulated to the SCG following meetings. Need to consider levy bids across SCG for submission in January.

Communications												£6,000	£4,500	
Communications		High	On Target	Website Management, hosting and support.	Up to date info available for SCG members and the public to give access to FCERM information and coastal research in the region. By funding this item the RFCs will support the valuable dissemination of SCG and SCOPAC outputs, reporting and FCERM information.	Well maintained and modern website	Sam Cope	Supplier	as required	as required	£3,000	£3,000	Funded through local levy. Budget protected for 19/20	
		High	On Target	Marketing and Promotion	To ensure the profile of the SCG remains visible and to keep members and officers abreast of the benefits	Well know coastal group with ongoing subscriptions. Value of SCOPAC and SCG communicated to members. SCG annual report and general marketing and promotion	Jane Ryan	Various -	as required	as required	£1,500	£1,500	28/08/2019 - No plans to undertake promotional activity until spring next year once the future shape of the SCG and SCOPAC is more certain	
Education		Medium	Early Warning	Review / update members induction pack	Brief new members to the group	Informed political members, bought in to SCG and its objectives.	Lyall Cairns	TBC	TBC	TBC	£0	£0	No budget.	
		High	On Target	Annual Site Visit	Knowledge sharing and member engagement to communicate the benefit of SCG and SCOPAC.	Well attended and well run informative site visit	Matt Penney Neil Watson	TBC	Sep-19	Sep-19	£1,500	£0	28/08/2019 - visit being planned by Neil and Matt. Invites have gone out.	
		High	Early Warning	Annual Workshops or seminars for officers	Knowledge sharing and building resilience across SCG officers	Storm Research Economics & Funding Beach Management and Coastal Process Environment Workshop	Dependant on theme lead	Dependant on topic theme lead	TBC	TBC	£0	£0	Wrapped up in above items so not required this year.	
Administration												£13,233	£13,233	
Administration		High	On Target	Secretariat	Hosting of SCG	Hosting of SCG	HBC	HBC	Ongoing	Ongoing	£9,700	£9,700		
		High	On Target	Accountancy	Hosting of finances and accountancy	Hosting of finances and accountancy	Lorraine Horsted	HBC	Ongoing	Ongoing	£2,100	£2,100		
		High	On Target	Insurance	Adequately insured coastal group	Adequately insured coastal group	Zurich	N/A	as required	as required	£1,433	£1,433		
TOTAL												£104,413	£79,733	
High Priority												£74,801	£46,233	
Medium Priority												£18,862	£31,500	
Low Priority												£10,750	£2,000	

Paper K



Report Title: SCG and SCOPAC Interim Financial Report August 2019

Authors Job Title: Coastal Finance Business Partner

Purpose of Report

Provision of Financial information to provide a financial update as at August 2019.

Executive Summary

Mid-year forecasts predicted over/underspends

No significant variances to report at this stage of the year.

The budget for 2019/20 will show a surplus of £6,254.95 however, expenditure will have to be tightly controlled to achieve this.

2019/20	SCOPAC	SCG	SUMMARY
Income	£53,988.81	£56,471.21	£110,460.08
Expenditure	£52,082.25	£52,122.88	£104,205.13
Net Surplus/Deficit	£1,906.56	£4,348.39	£6,254.95

The above includes a local levy of £46,000 towards SCG.

Reshaping and refreshing the group

At the SCOPAC meeting on 21st June it was agreed that the chair of SCG circulated various options to be considered to fund the Research activities of the group going forward into 20/21. (Support costs are defined as: Insurance, Finance support and Secretariat support @ £4000 for each group.)

SCG

SCOPAC

Group	Option	Income	Expenditure		Income	Expenditure
SCG & SCOPAC	1.SC & SCOPAC - Continue existing arrangements across both SCG & SCOPAC with supplementary windfall grants where possible e.g. Local Levy Assumption that further local levy secured from RFCC's at same rate as 19/20 and current subscription levels remain unchanged. The expenditure reflects the 20/21 business plan including at present a surplus which will be used against new agreed projects, and the expectation that Dorset and BCP devolved authorities will meet the same expenditure as their predecessors. It is acknowledged that Dorset and BCP are looking to make savings. Assumption that SCOPAC will contribute £4K to SCG for support costs.	£50,000	£50,000		£49,600	£49,600
SCG	2.SC evidence outcomes for 2019/20 business plan delivery utilising Local Levy funds and make a further 5-year Local Levy bid to fund SCG Business; leaving research activity to SCOPAC. Assumption made that no support costs are included in the budget.	£46,000	£50,000		N/A	
SCG	3.SC evidence outcomes for 2019/20 business plan delivery utilising Local Levy funds and make a further 5-year Local Levy bid to fund SCG Business but include a sum (circa £10k/yr) for the Research Chair to coordinate and pitch for research opportunities that benefit SCG/SCOPAC area. Assumption made that no support costs are included in the budget.	£56,000	£60,000		N/A	
SCOPAC	4.SCOPAC continue with subscriptions at various levels to fund the administrative SCOPAC (not SCG) and research activities of the group; the level of activity will be limited by the number of members and value of subscriptions; these subscriptions will not be shared with the SCG. Assuming the same number of members but acknowledged that Dorset and BCP are looking to make savings.	N/A			£49,600	£49,600
SCOPAC	5.SCOPAC reduce subscriptions (to fund research only) to become a more inclusive political lobbying group. Small research pot of £25k split between SCOPAC members which acts as seed funding for larger research initiatives. Research outputs to be shared alongside SCG policy updates. SCOPAC to be	N/A			£40,000	£40,000

	reduced to single annual conference £3k and £8k for Research Chair £4K support costs.					
SCOPAC	6.SCOPAC remove subscriptions to become more of an inclusive political lobbying group and any research would need to be self-financing from either windfall grants or contributions from the beneficiary members promoting the activity. SCOPAC to be reduced to single annual conference and funded by the authority holding the event.	N/A			0	0
SCOPAC	7.SCOPAC remove subscriptions to become more of an inclusive political lobbying group and research not funded. SCOPAC to be reduced to single annual conference and funded by the authority holding the event.	N/A			0	0
SCOPAC	8.SCOPAC dissolve the group once funds exhausted.	N/A			0	0
SCOPAC	9. SCOPAC spatially based regional subscriptions. To include one conference, one site visit per year and research. Assumptions Dorset/BCP £12K, Hampshire districts/PCC £12k, Isle of Wight £2k, West Sussex £4k and EA £6K. Assumption made that no support costs are included in the budget.	N/A			£36,000	£40,000
SCG and SCOPAC						
SCG and SCOPAC	10. Merged SCG and SCOPAC spatially based regional subscriptions. To include one conference, one site visit per year, research, research chair and support costs. Assumptions Dorset/BCP £12K, Hampshire districts/PCC £12k, Isle of Wight £2k, West Sussex £4k and EA £6K. Assumption that Local Levy is secured £46k				£82,000	£82,000

Recommendations

Option 10 Merge SCG and SCOPAC to have a single identity with spatially based regional subscriptions; to deliver the initiatives and research to enable the broader outcomes.

There will be a 10% surplus of the combined budget maintained to mitigate any overspend.

Risks

In line with the recommendation of option 10 the risks associated to this are as follows:

- Loss of Membership and subsequent subscriptions in 2020/21 as per option 10 will impact on the ability to deliver the SCG and SCOPAC Business Plans.
- Future Local levy funding is not always approved

Contact Officer: Lorraine Horsted

Job Title: Coastal Business Partner

Telephone: 02392 446356

E-Mail: lorraine.horsted@havant.gov.uk

Description	Proposed Budget 2019/20 (Income) Expenditure	Actuals 2019/20 (Income) Expenditure	Variances (Surplus) Deficit	Forecast expenditure	Comments
Contribution to SCG from SCOPAC	30,656.14	30,656.14	0.00	30,656.14	
Income b/f 2018/19	-35,079.83	-35,079.83	0.00	-35,079.83	
Conference Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Membership fees	-49,565.12	-44,767.31	-4,797.81	-49,565.12	Assumption made that subscriptions remain the same. HCC no longer members. Dorset have yet to pay 19/20 membership fees
Total Income	-53,988.81	-49,191.00	-4,797.81	-53,988.81	
Shoreline Management Plans					
Update SMP Action Plans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
SMP Review	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Coastal Research & Monitoring Research Chair					
Oversee and co-ordinate SCOPAC Research	8,500.00	4,129.47	4,370.53	8,500.00	
Grants and Bursaries	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	
Improved Utilisation of Data	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	£1000 carried forward from 18/19
Major Projects					
CIRIA Groynes in Coastal Management Manual	0.00	0.00	3,030.84	3,030.84	£3030.84 carried forward from 18/19
Historical Aerial Photography Scanning	0.00	127.61	703.33	830.94	£830.94 carried forward from 18/19
SCOPAC Storm Analysis	10,000.00	0.00	18,568.09	18,568.09	£8568.09 carried forward from 18/19
Tracer Study Co-ordination	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Vegetated Shingle Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ebb Data Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Due to start 20/21
SURGEWATCH Contribution	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	
Minor Projects					
Minor Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
EA Preston Tracer Study	0.00	625.58	924.23	1,549.81	£1549.81 carried forward from 18/19
2018 - 2020 Minor Projects x 3	4,000.00	464.05	4,736.16	5,200.21	£1200.21 carried forward from 18/19
Sharing Good Practice					
Workshops/including Induction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Need to identify needs of the group
Site visits	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Supporting Delivery					
Implementation of SCG Programme Management Tool	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sharing best practice across the SCG Region	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Attend National efficiency Workshop	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Keep abreast of Guidance and input into PF review process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Maintain professional services and minor works framework on behalf of SCG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
RHCP progress monitoring and communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Update the group on latest environmental enhancement guidance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Influencing Coastal Policies					
Represent the SCG on National fcm strategy Update process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Feed into National consultations on behalf of SCG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Communications					
Website Management	1,500.00	412.27	1,087.73	1,500.00	Funded through local levy.
Marketing and Promotions	750.00	640.08	109.92	750.00	Funded through local levy.
Leadership/Management					
Attend Coastal Chairs/ National flood forums	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Tactical Leadership	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Attend Officer Working Group on behalf of SCG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Administration					
Secretariat	4,850.00	1,125.00	3,725.00	4850.00	
Accountancy	1,050.00	1,050.00	0.00	1050.00	
Insurance	716.55	752.36	0.00	752.36	
Total Expenditure	35,866.55	10,826.42	41,255.83	52,082.25	
Net Income/Deficit	-18,122.26	-38,364.58	36,458.02	-1,906.56	



Description	Proposed Budget 2019/20 (Income) Expenditure	Actuals 2019/20 (Income) Expenditure	Variances (Surplus) Deficit	Forecast expenditure	Comments
Contribution to SCG/from SCOPAC	-30,656.14	-30,656.14	0.00	-30,656.14	
Income/Deficit b/f 2018/19	20,184.87	20,184.87	0.00	20,184.87	
Conference Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Local Levy Bid	0.00	-46,000.00	0.00	-46,000.00	Local Levy Bid (-£46K) approved but not yet received
Membership fees	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total Income	-10,471.27	-56,471.27	0.00	-56,471.27	
Shoreline Management Plans					
Update SMP Action Plans	1,500.00	656.60	1,343.40	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
SMP Review	500.00	1,220.51	0.00	1220.51	Funded through local levy. Slight overspend
Coastal Research & Monitoring Research Chair					
Research Chair	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sharing Good Practice					
Workshops	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Site visits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Supporting Delivery					
Implementation of SCG Programme Management Tool	500.00	140.70	1,859.3	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Sharing Asset Management best practice across the SCG Region	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Attend National efficiency Workshop	500.00	0.00	5,000.00	5000.00	Funded through local levy.
Keep abreast of Guidance and input into PF review process	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5000.00	Funded through local levy.
Maintain professional services and minor works framework on behalf of SCG. Procurement	1,000.00	284.49	5,715.51	6000.00	Funded through local levy.
RHCP progress monitoring and communication	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	4000.00	Funded through local levy.
Update the group on latest environmental enhancement guidance	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Influencing Coastal Policies					
Represent the SCG on National fcrn strategy Update process	1,000.00	1,009.42	2,990.58	4000.00	Funded through local levy.
Feed into National consultations on behalf of SCG	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Communications					
Website Management	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	Funded through local levy.
Marketing and Promotions	750.00	0.00	750.00	750.00	Funded through local levy.
Leadership/Management					
Attend Coastal Chairs/ National flood forums Strategic	500.00	3,600.00	-3,600.00	0.00	Able to reclaim money from the EA
Tactical Leadership	500.00	2,167.37	2,832.63	5000.00	Funded through local levy.
Attend Officer Working Group on behalf of	1,500.00	608.86	2,391.14	3000.00	Funded through local levy.
Administration					
Secretariat	4,850.00	1,125.00	3,725.00	4,850.00	
Accountancy	1,050.00	1,050.00	0.00	1,050.00	
Insurance	716.55	752.37	-35.82	752.37	
Total Expenditure	16,366.55	12,615.32	39,471.74	52,122.88	
Net Income/Deficit	5,895.28	-43,855.95	39,471.74	-4,348.39	



Description	Proposed Budget 2019/20 (Income) Expenditure	Actuals 2019/20 (Income) Expenditure	Variances (Surplus) Deficit	Forecast expenditure	Comments
Income b/f	-14,894.96	-14,894.96	0.00	-14,894.96	
Conference Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Local Levy Bid		-46,000.00	0.00	-46,000.00	Local Levy Bid approved but not yet received
Membership fees	-49,565.12	-44,767.31	-4,797.81	-49,565.12	Assumption made that subscriptions remain the same. HCC no longer members. Dorset have yet to pay 19/20 membership fees
Total Income	-64,460.08	-105,662.27	-4,797.81	-110,460.08	
Shoreline Management Plans					
Update SMP Action Plans	1,500.00	656.60	1,343.40	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
SMP Review	500.00	1,220.51	0.00	1220.51	Funded through local levy.
Coastal Research & Monitoring Research Chair					
Oversee and co-ordinate SCOPAC Research	8,500.00	4,129.47	4,370.53	8,500.00	
Grants and Bursaries	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	
Best use of Regional Monitoring Data	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	£1000 carried forward from 18/19
Major Projects					
CIRIA Groynes in Coastal Management Manua	0.00	0.00	3,030.84	3,030.84	£3030.84 carried forward from 18/19
Historical Aerial Photography Scanning	0.00	127.61	703.33	830.94	£830.94 carried forward from 18/19
SCOPAC Storm Analysis	10,000.00	0.00	18,568.09	18,568.09	£8568.09 carried forward from 18/19
Tracer Study Co-ordination	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Vegetated Shingle Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ebb Data Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Due to start 20/21
SURGEWATCH Contribution	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	
Minor Projects					
Minor Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
EA Preston Tracer Study	0.00	625.58	924.23	1,549.81	£1549.81 carried forward from 18/19
2018 - 2020 Minor Projects x 3	4,000.00	464.05	4,736.16	5,200.21	£1200.21 carried forward from 18/19
Sharing Good Practice					
Workshops/including Induction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Site visits	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Supporting Delivery					
Implementation of SCG Programme Management Tool	500.00	140.70	1,859.3	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Sharing Asset Management best practice across the SCG Region	0.00	0.00	2,000.0	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Attend National efficiency Workshop	500.00	0.00	5,000.0	5000.00	Funded through local levy.
Keep abreast of Guidance and input into PF review process	0.00	0.00	5,000.0	5000.00	Funded through local levy.
Maintain professional services and minor works framework on behalf of SCG	1,000.00	284.49	5,715.5	6000.00	Funded through local levy.
RHCP progress monitoring and communication	0.00	0.00	4,000.0	4000.00	Funded through local levy.
Update the group on latest environmental enhancement guidance	0.00	0.00	2,000.0	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Influencing Coastal Policies					
Represent the SCG on National fermi strategy Update process	1,000.00	1,009.42	2,990.58	4000.00	Funded through local levy.
Feed into National consultations on behalf of SCG	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Communications					
Website Management	3,000.00	412.27	2,587.73	3,000.00	Funded through local levy.
Marketing and Promotions	1,500.00	640.08	859.92	1,500.00	Funded through local levy.
Leadership/Management					
Attend Coastal Chairs/ National flood forums	500.00	3,600.00	-3,600.00	0.00	Able to reclaim money from the EA
Tactical Leadership	500.00	2,167.37	2,832.63	5000.00	Funded through local levy.
Attend Officer Working Group on behalf of SCG	1,500.00	608.86	2,391.14	3000.00	Funded through local levy.
Administration					
Secretariat	9,700.00	2,250.00	7,450.00	9,700.00	
Accountancy	2,100.00	2,100.00	0.00	2,100.00	
Insurance	1,433.10	1,504.73	-71.63	1,504.73	
Total Expenditure	52,233.10	23,441.74	80,691.76	104,205.13	
Net Income/remaining balance	-12,226.98	-82,220.53	75,893.95	-6,254.95	



Accounts Based on Option 1 Proposed

Description	Budget 2020/21 (Income) Expenditure	Actuals 2020/21 (Income) Expenditure	Variances (Surplus) Deficit	Forecast expenditure	Comments
Income b/f	-1,906.56		-1,906.56	-1,906.56	
Subscriptions	-49,565.00	0.00	-49,565.00	-49,565.00	
Total Income	-51,471.56	0.00	-51,471.56	-51,471.56	

Shoreline Management Plans

Update SMP Action Plans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
SMP Review	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Coastal Research & Monitoring Research Chair

Oversee and co-ordinate SCOPAC Research	8,500.00	0.00	8,500.00	8,500.00	
Grants and Bursaries	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	
Improved Utilisation of Data	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	

Major Projects

CIRIA Groynes in Coastal Management Manual	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Historical Aerial Photography Scanning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
SCOPAC Storm Analysis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Tracer Study Co-ordination	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Vegetated Shingle Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ebb Data Study	15,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	Due to start 20/21
SURGEWATCH Contribution	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	

Minor Projects

Minor Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
EA Preston Tracer Study	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2018 - 2020 Minor Projects x 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Sharing Good Practice

Workshops/including Induction/Conference	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Site visits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Supporting Delivery

Implementation of SCG Programme Management Tool	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sharing best practice across the SCG Region	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Attend National efficiency Workshop	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Keep abreast of Guidance and input into PF review process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Maintain professional services and minor works framework on behalf of SCG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
RHCP progress monitoring and communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Update the group on latest environmental enhancement guidance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Influencing Coastal Policies

Represent the SCG on National fcrn strategy Update process	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Feed into National consultations on behalf of SCG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Communications

Website Management	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	Split across SCG and SCOPAC
Marketing and Promotions	750.00	0.00	750.00	750.00	Split across SCG and SCOPAC

Leadership/Management

Attend Coastal Chairs/ National flood forums	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Tactical Leadership	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Attend Officer Working Group on behalf of SCG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Administration

Secretariat	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	2000.00	
Accountancy	1,250.00	0.00	1,250.00	1250.00	
Insurance	800.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	

Total Expenditure 31,800.00 0.00 31,800.00 31,800.00

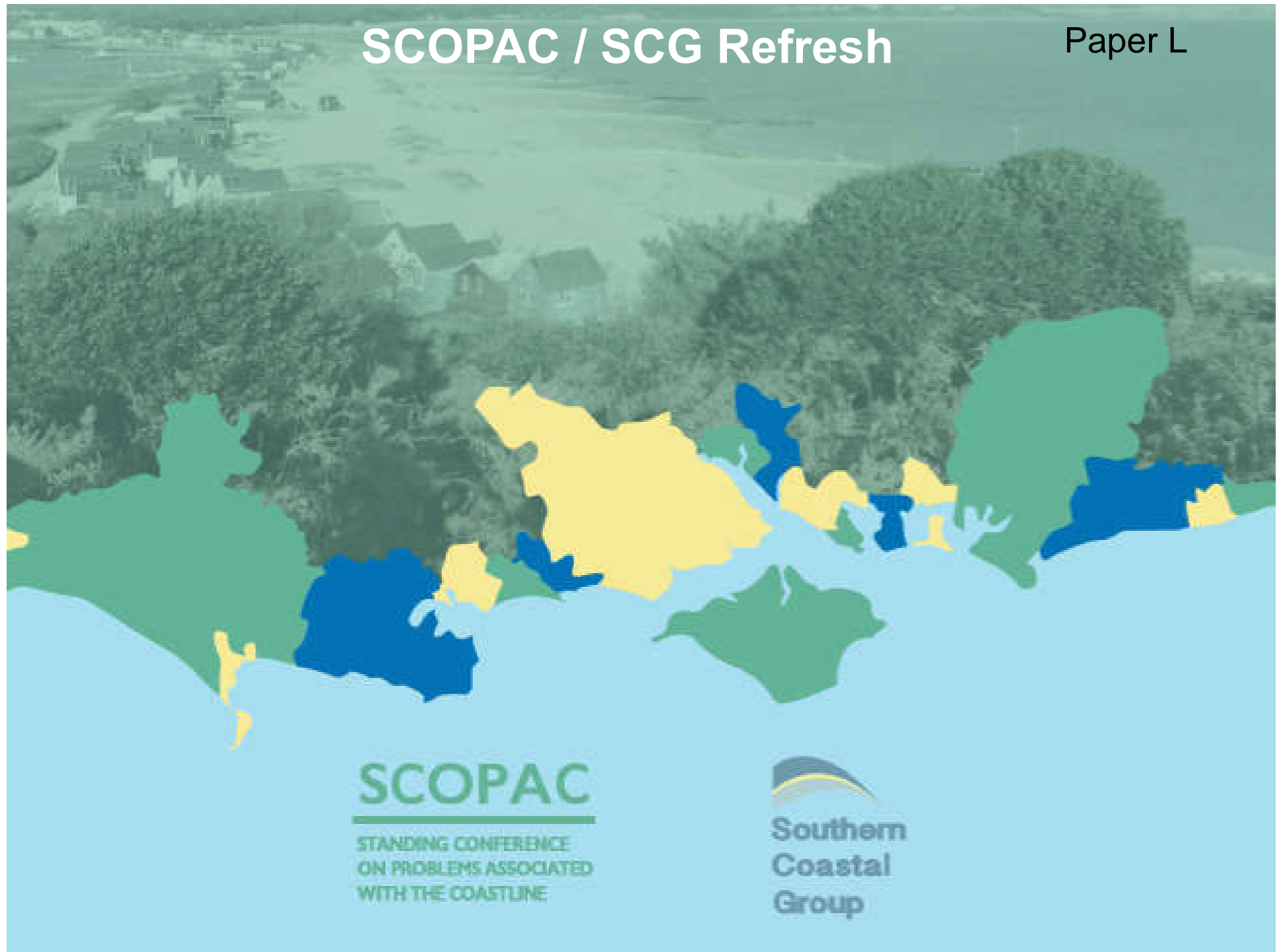
Net Income/Deficit -19,671.56 0.00 -19,671.56 -19,671.56



Accounts Based on Option 1					
Description	Proposed Budget 2020/21	Actuals 2020/21	Variances		Comments
	(Income) Expenditure	(Income) Expenditure	(Surplus) Deficit	Forecast expenditure	
Income b/f	-4,348.39		-4,348.39	-4,348.39	
Local Levy Bid	-46,000.00		-46,000.00	-46,000.00	
Total Income	-50,348.39	0.00	-50,348.39	-50,348.39	
Shoreline Management Plans					
Update SMP Action Plans	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00	1500.00	
SMP Review	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	1000.00	
Coastal Research & Monitoring Research Chair					
Research Chair	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sharing Good Practice					
Workshops	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Site visits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Supporting Delivery					
Implementation of SCG Programme Management Tool	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Sharing Asset Management best practice across the SCG Region	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Attend National efficiency Workshop	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00	1500.00	Funded through local levy.
Keep abreast of Guidance and input into PF review process	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Maintain professional services and minor works framework on behalf of SCG	12,000.00	0.00	12,000.00	12000.00	Funded through local levy.
RHCP progress monitoring and communication	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Update the group on latest environmental enhancement guidance	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	1000.00	Funded through local levy.
Influencing Coastal Policies					
Represent the SCG on National fcerm strategy Update process	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	1000.00	Funded through local levy.
Feed into National consultations on behalf of SCG	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	2000.00	Funded through local levy.
Communications					
Website Management	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	Split across SCG and SCOPAC
Marketing and Promotions	750.00	0.00	750.00	750.00	Split across SCG and SCOPAC
Leadership/Management					
Attend Coastal Chairs/ National flood forums	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	Reduced budget from £2k per year due to budget constraints reclaimed from the EA
Tactical Leadership	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	5000.00	Funded through local levy.
Attend Officer Working Group on behalf of	3,000.00	0.00	3,000.00	3000.00	Funded through local levy.
Administration					
Secretariat	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Accountancy	1,250.00	0.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Insurance	800.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	
Total Expenditure	42,800.00	0.00	42,800.00	42,300.00	
Net Income/Deficit	-7,548.39	0.00	-7,548.39	-8,048.39	

SCOPAC / SCG Refresh

Paper L



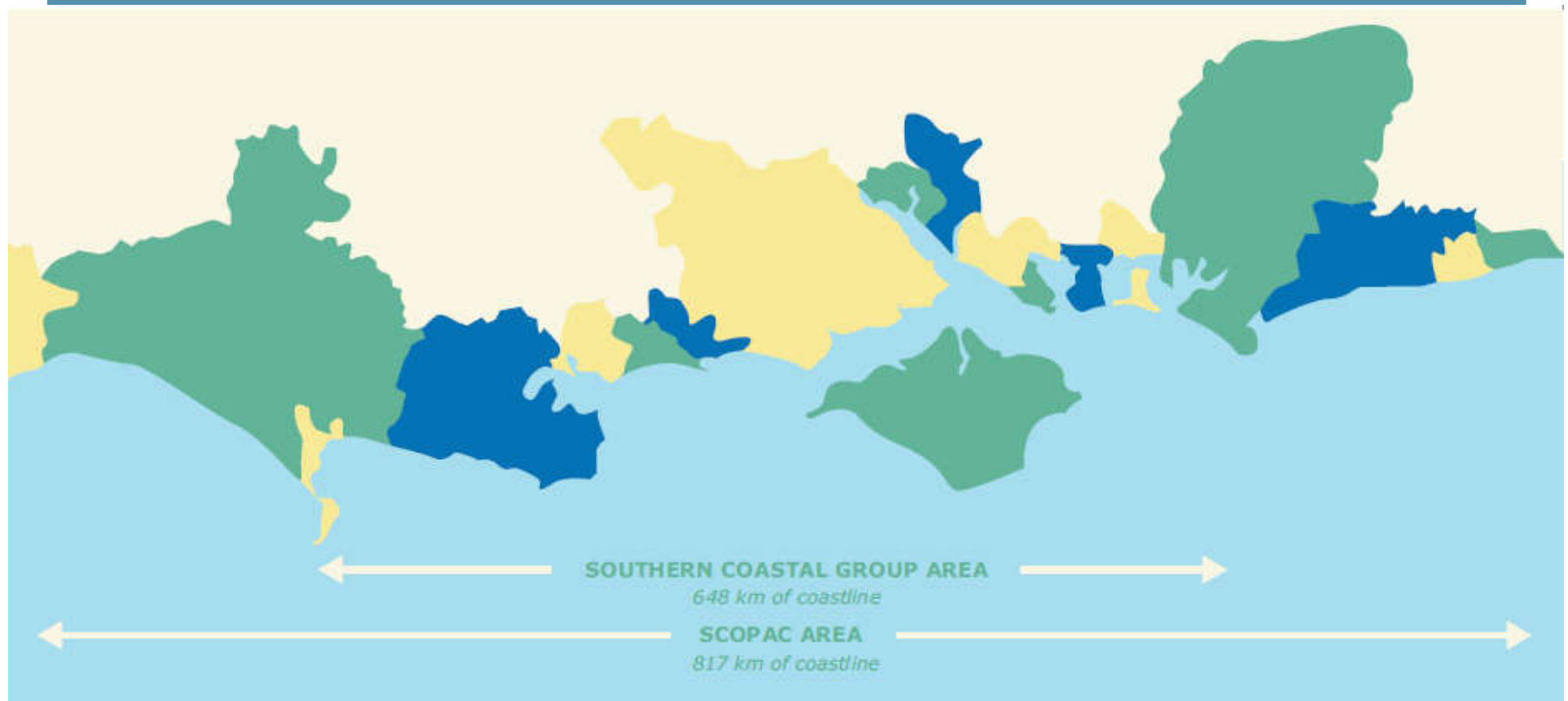
SCOPAC

STANDING CONFERENCE
ON PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED
WITH THE COASTLINE



The Southern Coastal Group and SCOPAC

Southern Coastal Group – Portland Bill to Selsey Bill
SCOPAC – Lyme Regis to Shoreham-by-Sea



SCOPAC Membership

Full Membership £3488.13 unless stated

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole
Council £10,464.39

Chichester District Council

Dorset Council £4797.51 **TO PAY**

Environment Agency

Fareham Borough Council

Gosport Borough Council

Havant Borough Council

Isle of Wight Council

New Forest District Council

Portsmouth City Council

Worthing Borough Council

Associate Members £436.46

Beaulieu Manor Estate

Chichester Harbour Conservancy

The Crown Estate

Eastleigh Borough Council

Southampton City Council

Yarmouth Harbour Commissioners

Mailing list Members £72.75

Balfour Beatty

University of Portsmouth

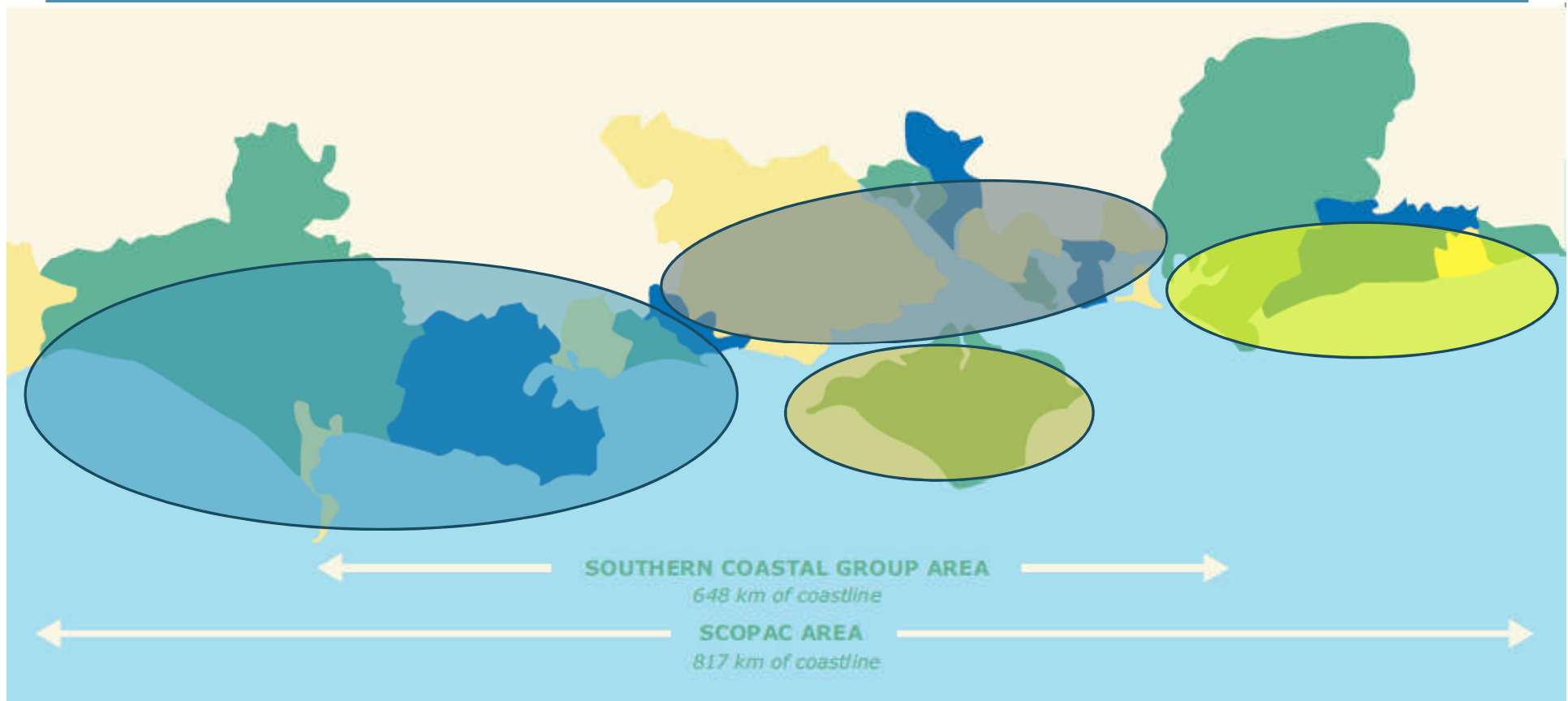
Solent Forum

Westminster Dredging

Options to refresh the groups

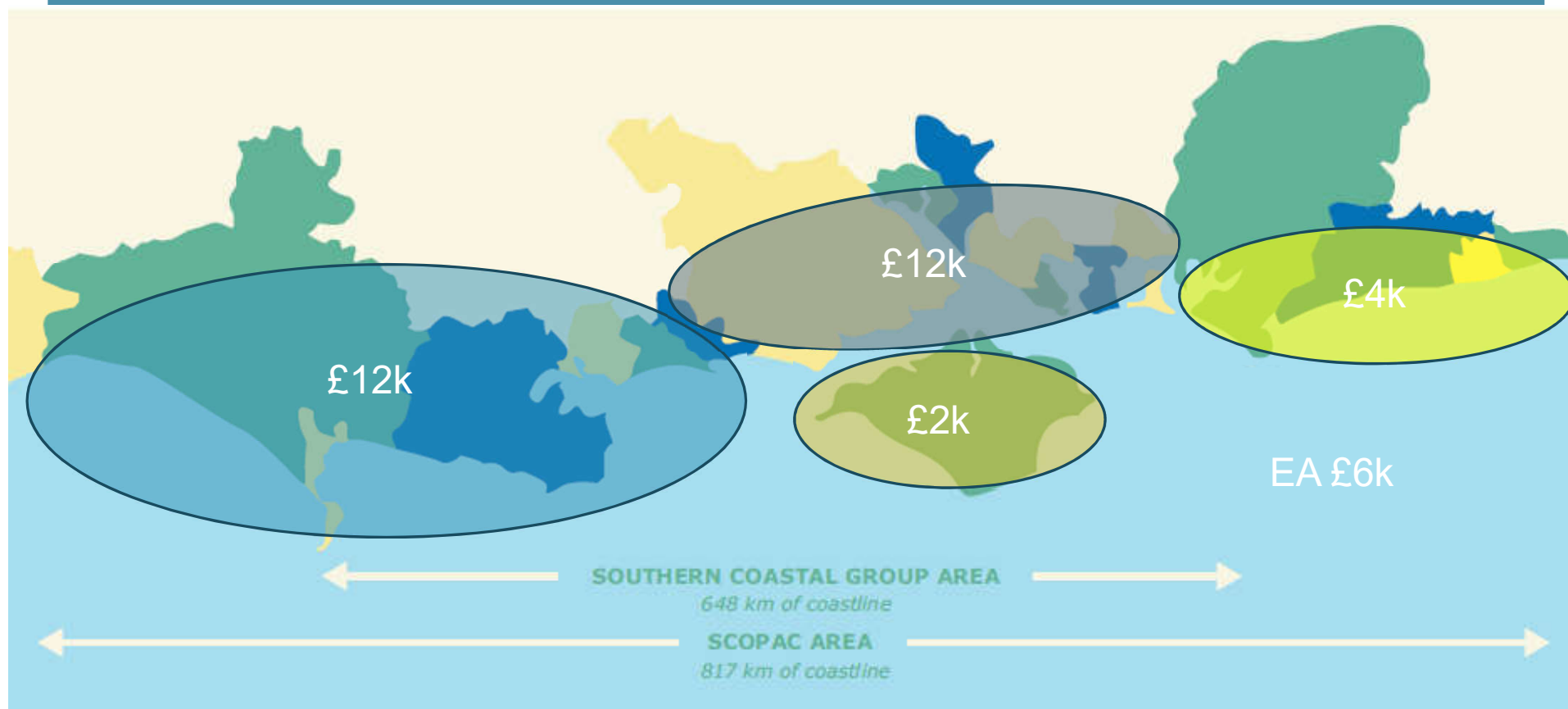
1. **SCG & SCOPAC - Continue existing arrangements** across both SCG & SCOPAC with supplementary windfall grants where possible e.g. Local Levy but acknowledge that this will result in a reduced available budget, reduced service and reduced research activity.
2. **SCG** evidence outcomes for 2019/20 business plan delivery utilising Local Levy funds and make a further **5 year Local Levy bid to fund SCG Business; leaving research activity to SCOPAC**,
3. **SCG** evidence outcomes for 2019/20 business plan delivery utilising Local Levy funds and make a further 5 year Local Levy bid to fund SCG Business but **include a sum (circa £10k/yr) for the Research Chair** to coordinate and pitch for research opportunities that benefit SCG/SCOPAC area,
4. **SCOPAC continue with subscriptions** at various levels to fund the administrative SCOPAC (*not SCG*) and research activities of the group; the **level of activity will be limited by the number of members and value of subscriptions**; these subscriptions will not be shared with the SCG.
5. **SCOPAC reduce subscriptions (to fund research only)** to become a more inclusive political lobbying group. Small research pot of £25k split between SCOPAC members which acts as seed funding for larger research initiatives. Research outputs to be shared alongside SCG policy updates. **SCOPAC to be reduced to single annual conference.**
6. **SCOPAC remove subscriptions to become more of an inclusive political lobbying group** and any **research would need to be self-financing** from either windfall grants or contributions from the beneficiary members promoting the activity. SCOPAC to be reduced to single annual conference.
7. **SCOPAC** remove subscriptions to become more of an inclusive political lobbying group and **research not funded**. SCOPAC to be reduced to single annual conference.
8. **SCOPAC dissolve the group once funds exhausted.**
9. **SCOPAC spatially based regional subscriptions.**
10. **Merged Group SCG & SCOPAC spatially based regional subscriptions.**

SCOPAC 2019/20 Local Authority subscriptions



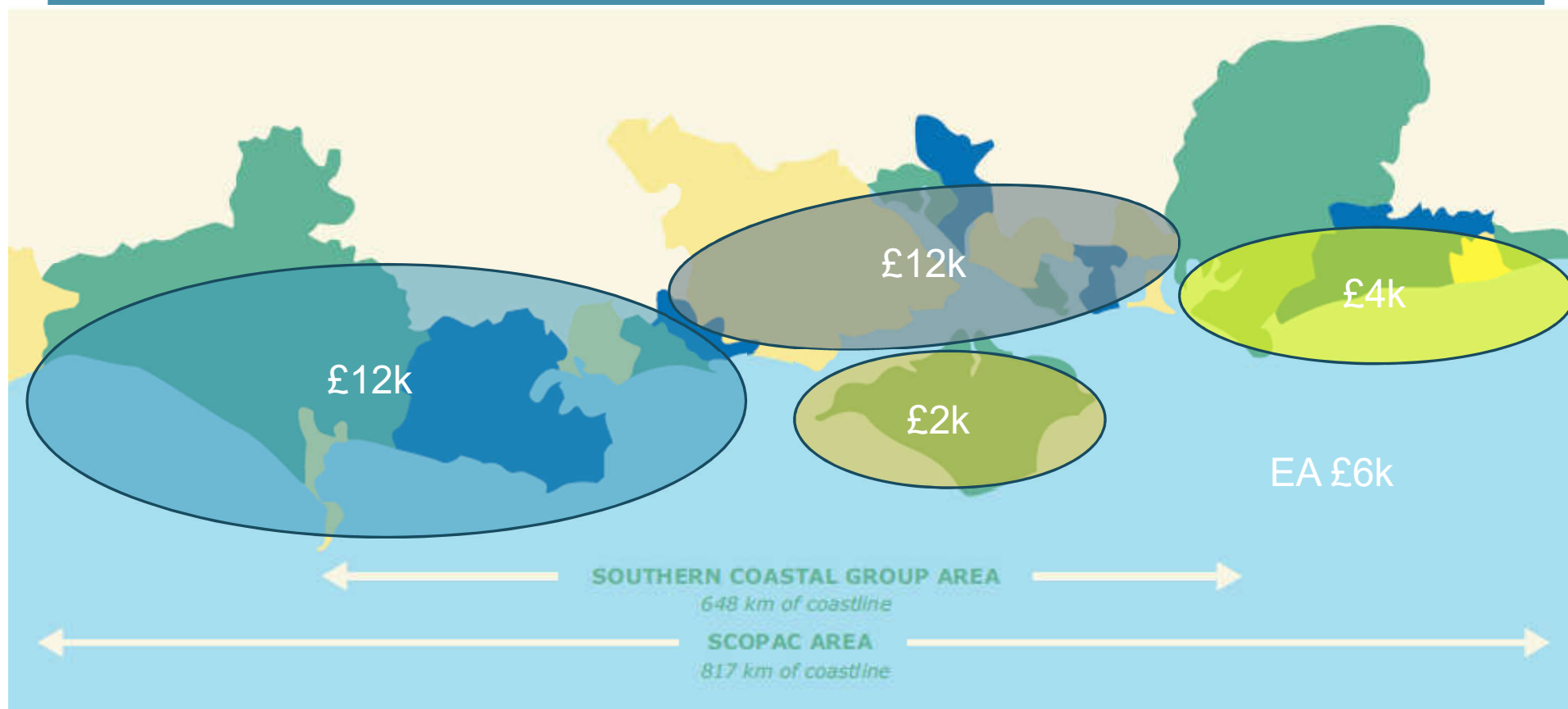
- Dorset Authorities (*pre devolution*) £15,261.90
- PCC and Districts in Hampshire (*excluding Hampshire*) £18,313.57
- Isle of Wight £3,488.13
- West Sussex Authorities £6,976.26

Option 9. - SCOPAC spatially based regional subscriptions.



- Research Chair £8,000
- Research £25,000
- Administration £3,000
- **Total £36,000**

Option 10. –Merged Group SCG & SCOPAC spatially based regional subscriptions and assumption RFCC Levy successful



- **Income £82k**
 - RFCC Levy £46k
 - Subscriptions £36k

- **Expenditure £82k**
 - Business Plan/Supporting delivery £46k
 - Research Chair £5k
 - Research £20k
 - Admin/Finance/Insurance £8k
 - Site Visit and conference £3k