



## SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS

Output 1.1 of the Cornwall 3Cs Project

Version	Date	Author	Comment
V1 FINAL	April 2023	KC	Final Project Output

This project was funded by the Environment Agency's Water Environment Improvement Fund

APRIL 2023



Kaja Curry  
CONSULTING & SERVICES

**This report is one of several outputs for the project entitled “Coordinating Cornwall’s Coastal Recovery: coast and marine nature recovery action plans to achieve 30 by 30” project which ran from January – April 2023.**

This is the second phase of the project exploring the feasibility and options for establishing a Coastal Partnership in Cornwall.

The partnership taking this phase of the work forward is hosted by Cornwall Wildlife Trust and includes Cornwall Council, Cornwall Catchment Partnership, Environment Agency and Natural England. The project is funded through the Environment Agency’s Water Environment Improvement Fund under the banner of ‘Championing Coastal Collaboration’ (3Cs).

The work has been carried out through Kaja Curry Consulting and Services for Cornwall Wildlife Trust.



**Kaja Curry**  
CONSULTING & SERVICES  
kajacurry@gmail.com



All reports are available at:

<https://www.cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk/what-we-do/our-conservation-work/at-sea/coastal-partnerships>

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## **SEPARATE ACCOMPANYING REPORTS**

Appendix 1: Core Workshop: Agenda and slides.

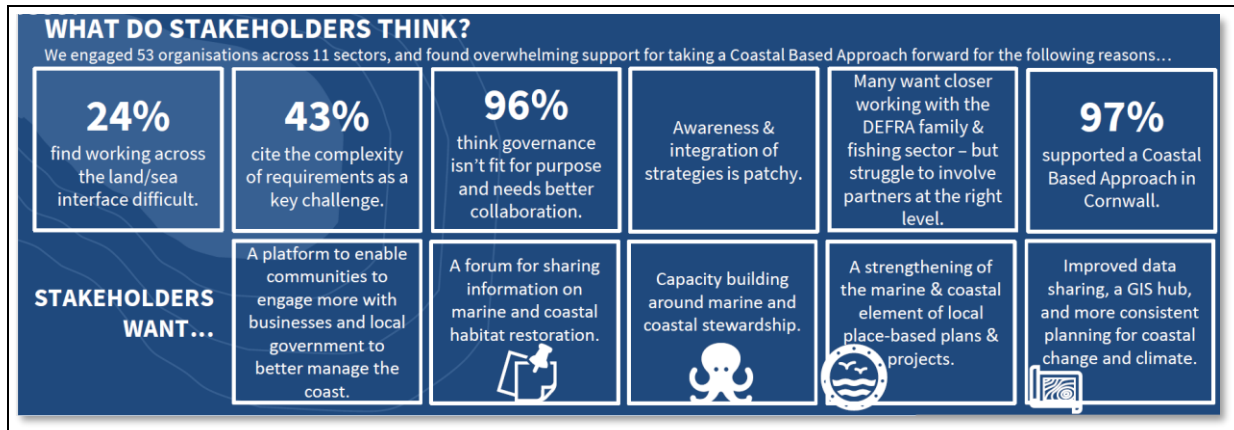
Appendix 2: Core Workshop: Miro Board Outputs

Appendix 3: Online Workshop Outputs

# 1 INTRODUCTION

The stakeholder engagement undertaken during Cornwall's 3Cs work in 2022 (Kaja Curry Consulting & Services & Cornwall 3Cs Project, 2022) provided valuable insights into the difficulties and challenges that the various respondents faced when working on coastal issues. It sought views on the gaps in the current partnership network and went on to seek how a coastal partnership could benefit their work, and the key components that they would find most useful. Figure 1 shows the key findings from these engagement activities.

Figure 1: Key results from 2022 engagement



For 2023, the aim was to take this further in order to shape and agree the approach to identifying the framework for the coastal partnership and possible structure. For this, two events were planned:

1. A half-day, **face-to-face workshop** involving the key 'core' organisations which had previously been identified as having high impact and influence in the subject matter of coastal partnerships in Cornwall. Emails were sent to named, identified individuals and the email included a suggestion that it be passed onto an alternative member of the organisation if the named individual was unavailable.

2. An **online workshop** involving wider stakeholders with an interest in the subject which again had been identified as part of the stakeholder mapping exercise carried out in the previous year.

Figure 2: Promotional postcard produced to raise awareness



Ahead of these events, emails were sent, and presentations were given to raise awareness of the forthcoming events. In particular, a presentation was given to the Cornwall Marine Liaison Group Meeting which highlighted this second phase of the project. To support this a postcard was produced and distributed at various opportunities (see Figure 2).

The following sections describe the methodology and results separately for the two events.

# A. FACE TO FACE WORKSHOP

## 2 AIM OF FACE-TO-FACE WORKSHOP

The aim of the workshop was to explore and get further clarity on the findings from the previous year's project, and in particular:

1. Identify how the draft objectives identified previously might help them.
2. Explore the key projects of the partners coming forward in the next five years, identify gaps and uncertainties with their delivery and explore how they might benefit from collaborative working through a coastal partnership.
3. Sense-check the critical success factors identified in the previous year.
4. Get feedback and further refine the proposed structure which was also identified in the previous year.
5. Review the suggested membership and identify any other key stakeholders.
6. Seek input on the draft Terms of Reference for the Coastal Partnership.
7. Explore the best mechanisms for further and wider stakeholder engagement.
8. Sense-check the proposed level of resourcing, and explore and identify possible sources for funding.

## 3 METHOD AND DELIVERY

An outline for the event was delivered through the project steering group and invites were sent out to 33 named individuals across 13 different organisations. Through the stakeholder mapping process carried out last year, these people had been identified as having high impact and high influence for Cornwall with regards to coastal management.

The afternoon workshop took place in Truro on 7 March 2023. It was scheduled for 2 hours as feedback had already established that it would be difficult to get participants to attend for a full day (see Appendix 1 for the workshop agenda and presentation).

The workshop, was led by Kaja Curry of Kaja Curry Consulting and Services, and commenced with a welcome by Ruth Williams of the Cornwall Wildlife Trust followed by introductory slides to the work carried out last year. Additional input was provided by Jade Neville, the Project Manager and Cornwall Catchment Officer and Justin Ridgewell of the Environment Agency. Delegates were spread over five working tables, with a mix of presentations and workshop activities. Each table had a facilitator, who was a steering group member and all proceedings were captured on post-it notes and flip chart paper.

## 4 ATTENDEES AND AFFILIATIONS

A total of 23 individuals attended from 16 different organisations as shown in Table 1 below. It should be noted that some individuals had affiliations with more than one body.

Table 1: Attendees and affiliations at face-to-face workshop

Type	No.	Affiliations
Local Authorities	8	Cornwall Council
Non-Government Organisations	4	Environment Agency Marine Management Organisation Natural England
Academic	2	Plymouth University University of Exeter
Conservation organisations	1	Cornwall Wildlife Trust
Partnerships & Networks	10	Celtic Sea Power Cornwall AONB Cornwall & Isle of Scilly Local Nature Partnership Cornwall & Isle of Scilly Local Enterprise Partnership Cornwall Catchment Partnership Cornwall Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Authority Cornwall Marine Network Fal & Helford SAC Advisory Group
Private Sector	1	Falmouth Harbour
<b>TOTALS</b>	23 individuals 16 organisations	

There are still some gaps in terms of engaging with the key stakeholders, particularly with regards to the water industry, fishers and fundus owners such as The Crown Estate.

## 5 OUTPUTS - CORE WORKSHOP

The results were transcribed and a 'Miro' board was used for easy presentation and analysis and to see linkages. Miro boards are online whiteboards that are used to visualize ideas and to work on projects and it proved very useful during online steering group meetings enabling some collaborative working. This output is provided in Appendix 2: Outputs from Core Workshop.



## 6 KEY FINDINGS

### 6.1 Objectives

Seven objectives had been proposed following the work carried out in the previous year and they are described in Table 2: Comments against the draft objectives given below, along with the key points arising from the workshop.

Table 2: Comments against the draft objectives

Objective	Responses from Workshop
General points	There was general agreement that these were not smart enough to be objectives, but rather that they described the way in which the partnership could work, with a suggestion to change them to 'principles'.
i. Work without boundaries across the land/sea divide.	Participants expressed broad support for this, and pointed out that whilst it was getting better, it was still <i>“difficult due to legislation and staff expertise”</i> and that <i>“the Government was still siloed.”</i> Mention was made of the 'Coastal Concordat' <sup>1</sup> , which sets out how licensing bodies should work together for developments in the coastal zone, although it was also recognised that implementation was patchy and training was needed to ensure collaboration. There was a suggestion that Cornwall Council take on the licensing of developments in the intertidal zone from the MMO.
ii. Gather key stakeholders for place-based, community-supported coordination.	Respondents agreed that a two-tiered approach with one at a county level and a second at a more locally place-based level for complex hotspots which include strong community representation.
iii. Share data to support effective decision-making and monitoring.	There was general agreement that this was crucial and that included not just survey data but also consistent consultation lists and contacts and if done well, could avoid duplication of work. Others highlighted that regarding survey data, issues about intellectual property and business interests means that it is not always possible to share.
iv. Utilise all available funding streams to ensure maximum benefit for sustainable outcomes	Respondents agreed that funding was important but that funding sources were still hard to identify, and that care was needed to ensure that any new partnership did not act in competition for funds against other existing partnerships.
v. Be a conduit for engagement with marine and coastal stakeholders.	The points raised in item (iii) above about shared consultation list is also valid here, whilst others mentioned the importance of linking to key groups such as fisheries. Others highlighted the need to stay focused and for any new partnership to stay focused with a clear purpose and targeted outcomes.

<sup>1</sup> A Coastal Concordat for England (Revised: December 2019) - GOV.UK

vi. Use a natural capital approach to support decision-making and wider understanding.	There was agreement that a natural capital support was important but that it was still not fully understood by many, with further education needed along with accurate data on which it is based. Sussex IFCA was identified as a good example where new byelaws were based on a natural capital approach.
vii. Ensure all of Cornwall benefits from a place-based approach, with 'nested' plans for complex areas.	There was insufficient time to discuss this.

### 6.2 Priorities, gaps, and challenges

Respondents identified 71 projects, many of them are large and multifaceted, involving multiple partners and focusing on tackling complex issues across often large areas, such as the Cornwall (flood) adaptation strategy, and the Local Investment in Natural Capital project.

The full list of projects has been summarised in Table 3: Partners' projects, and the gaps and challenges, which were identified for each project, have been categorised and the frequencies recorded, with the table colour-coded so that the darker colours match the most cited challenges.

Table 3: Partners' projects and their gaps and challenge

Project Category	Total	Gaps & Challenges (frequency)						
		Understand Impacts (data, surveys)	Changes to management	Stakeholder engagement	Awareness & understanding	Funding	Working in partnership	Other
Awareness & Stakeholder Engagement	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Energy & Renewables	8	4	0	4	3	1	5	0
Environment & Biodiversity	11	4	2	5	4	1	7	2
Fisheries & Aquaculture	5	4	0	4	1	3	3	0
Flood Management	11	2	1	4	1	2	5	0
Integrated Planning	15	7	5	6	5	3	8	0
Other	12	0	0	1	1	1	3	2
Ports & Harbours	4	4	2	4	2	1	4	1
Tourism & Recreation	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Water Quality	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>

Caution is needed looking at Table 3, as the data is not complete due to there being insufficient time to systematically explore the gaps and challenges, and so not all respondents answered this question. Also, there were some key stakeholders absent from the workshop including South West Water and the Duchy of Cornwall. However, a picture about the key challenges faced does start to emerge; for many it is the ability to work in partnership, carry out meaningful stakeholder engagement and to access/share the necessary data and skills to understand the impacts and to raise awareness amongst partners, users, stakeholders and the communities. What then becomes clear is that as projects become larger and more complex, stakeholder engagement becomes more of a critical challenge, particularly with so many projects needing to engage with the same stakeholders, and the same groups being identified as difficult to engage with (for example the fisheries sector).

## 6.3 Critical success factors

Table 4: Critical success factors

i.	Supports delivery of 25 YEP and builds on the natural capital approach.
ii.	Needs to have an independent chair.
iii.	Delivers efficiencies through stronger collaborative working and by bringing all stakeholders along together through shared understanding.
iv.	Delivers joined up and integrated decision-making through collaborative discussion.
v.	Collaboration through increased understanding. So, needs to have evidence base in the form of an ecosystem assessment through the natural capital approach.
vi.	Subject to funding, employs Coastal Champions to make the links; these are staff embedded within host organisations working as facilitators.
vii.	Delivers stacked multiple benefits including net gain and marine recovery.
viii.	Garners broad support and understanding across all levels of the community with increased community empowerment.
ix.	Finds ways of moving towards the centre of the Governance Composition Diagram by ensuring representation from the public, private, civic / academic sectors.
x.	Includes shared, integrated monitoring from the outset.
xi.	Uses nested, placed based approach to plans ensuring a county-wide coverage.
xii.	Recognises the role of existing partnerships but also that they need financial assistance to do anything more.
xiii.	Recognises that due to the increased complexity, a higher level of support will be necessary compared to terrestrial systems.
xiv.	Increases the visibility, awareness, and value of the coast.
xv.	Delivers a joined-up approach.

15 critical success factors (CSF) had been identified as part of the work carried out in the previous year and these are listed in the table.

Comments were collected on these as part of a group exercise carried out in their tables.

The CSF that resonated most strongly with the respondents were:

- i. Needs to be independent with a neutral chair;
- ii. Delivers efficiencies through stronger collaborative working;
- iii. Delivers joined up and integrated decision-making through collaborative discussion;
- iv. Involves ecosystem assessment through the natural capital approach;
- v. Subject to funding employs Coastal Champions;
- vi. Delivers stacked multiple benefits including net gain and marine recovery;

- vii. includes shared integrated monitoring from the outset;
- viii. Recognises the role of existing partnerships;
- ix. Increases the visibility, awareness and value of the coast;
- x. Delivers a joined-up approach;

Overall, there was sense that there were **too many critical success factors** and that they could be simplified by combining some of them. In particular i, v, and vii could be combined, as could iii, iv and xv as these latter were all about collaborative governance and the need for a joined-up approach.

Some of the participants made the link to being able to **monitor delivery** and the importance of having **measurable indicators** as a means of gauging the success of the project which are clearly reported against through a **Delivery Plan** and an **Annual Report**. Others were strongly supportive of the need for an **independent and neutral chair**, whose appointment is **time-limited** through the terms of reference. Concerns were also raised **not to unduly raise expectations** given financial pressures.

A strong message that came though often was a need to support existing under-resourced partnerships and build on the knowledge and experience that already exists within them and to also make better use of the Coastal Concordat framework for coordinating licensing and permitting consents.

Gaps were identified, particularly relating to **education and community engagement** as well as potentially **seascape and the historic environment**, so further work is needed to confirm whether they are needed and if so, how best to represent them.

#### 6.4 Structure and membership

A model was proposed that involved three tiers:

1. **Core Group:** a group of the key partners to manage the day-to-day elements of the partnership. Although the membership was not specified it would consist of the key DEFRA-family representatives, Cornwall Council, Cornwall Wildlife Trust, and other key organisations.
2. **Broader Forum:** consisting of all the organisations active in coastal management consisting of representatives from all the sectors previously identified in the stakeholder mapping process.
3. **Wider Stakeholder ‘Conference’:** consisting of all wider stakeholders and the broader communities.

The participants identified many organisations, although most had already been identified through the stakeholder mapping exercise carried out in the previous year. There were however a few gaps including charities and landowners.

A key question that arose was whether to include the Isles of Scilly or whether the emerging partnership should focus on Cornwall and its surrounding waters. It was agreed that discussions should take place with the Isles of Scilly on how best to involve them in the next phase.

There was broad discussion, particularly around the tensions between full representation and involvement and the need to stay focused and to not become unwieldy. There was also much talk about the use of task and finish groups to help stay focused and on-point. One solution that was discussed was to ensure that representatives from each key sector are nominated and then to identify the existing channel through which info should be disseminated.

Gaps in dissemination channels were highlighted including known gaps relating to non-Council run ports in Cornwall, South West Water and, the fishing sector and the Marine Management Organisation, the latter due to their internal structure.

## 6.5 Terms of Reference

### 6.5.1 Purpose and high level aims

Key points that came out were as follows:

- The need to optimise cross boundary working, to maximise economic development, to understand, minimise and enhance net gain and to accelerate the transition to net zero and renewable energy whilst making best use of disaggregated resources through collaboration and facilitating marine nature recovery and considering marine and coastal ecosystems as a whole and not stopping at an arbitrary border.
- The need for high level objectives to feed down to Focus groups which should evidence how the partnership is delivering against themed areas.

### 6.5.2 Geographic coverage

**Seaward limits** were discussed and there was broad agreement that it should be at least 12 nm but could go be 'fuzzy' and could extend as far as 200nm to match MMO's remit in order to ensure that there was visibility of broader offshore matters that could impact Cornwall.

**Landward limits** were also discussed and again there was broad agreement that whilst there was clear focus on the coastal strip, again there should be 'fuzzy' undefined inland boundaries since there would need to be close working with the Catchment Partnerships.

**Sub-county areas:** one table focused on the size of the county, and the difficulties for stakeholders in the north and east of the county to attend meetings in Truro. .

**Isles of Scilly:** There was general agreement that the partnership should include the Isles of Scilly but that as no discussions had yet taken place, these should take place as part of the next phase.

### 6.5.3 Objectives and outputs

General points included the need to spend Year 1 establishing the partnership and further defining boundaries, to focus on supporting the delivery of 30 by 30 and to ensure that the partnership delivers added benefit with tangible outcomes and impact including for communities.

More specific objectives were:

- Optimise cross boundary working:
  - Agree stakeholder maps
  - Assess influence/interest
  - Agreed shared strategy
- Maximise economic development in the county:
  - Review economic development and coastal jobs and opportunities;
  - Agree coastal economic development plan
- Understand, minimise and enhance net gain;
  - Understand collective coastal impacts of all coastal activities;
  - Resource as enhancement initiative.
- Accelerate net zero and energy transition;
  - Assess CO2 energy transition status
  - Restore Local Area Energy Plan for Coastal
- Make best use of disaggregated resources;
  - Construct a resources opportunities map (Shared Prosperity Fund)
  - Agree bid strategy to resource the shared strategy
  - Facilitate marine nature recovery

### 6.5.4 Structure and governance

There was a wide range of views relating to structure and governance with some tables saying that it needed to be acting at a strategic level similar to the Local Nature Partnership, whilst others thought that it should be focused more on *“delivering engagement rather than creating another structure or forum”* and that there should be nominated representatives from the constituent organisations.

### 6.5.5 Host authority

Suggestions for the host authority were split between the Council and Cornwall Wildlife Trust, however limitations on the funding from the 3Cs grant pot has so far stipulated that it cannot be a public body. Again, mention was made of making use of the existing Cornwall Marine Liaison Group.

### 6.5.6 Membership and frequency of meetings

Membership was covered in the previous item.

Regarding frequency of meetings, three times a year seemed sensible with an annual event, although task and finish groups could meet as required. It was also acknowledged that more frequent meetings could be needed in the first year as the partnership becomes established.

#### **6.5.7 Chair**

There was broad agreement that the chair needed to be independent / neutral and that it did not necessarily need to be connected to the host organisation. Time limited was also seen as important with a maximum tenure of 2 / 3 years. It was also suggested that the chair should be paid, as per other high level partnership chairs such as the LNP.

#### **6.5.8 Relationship to Cornwall Marine Liaison Group**

Key points raised here were about using the Cornwall Marine Liaison Group (CMLG) and even extending it to form the basis of the new partnership, provided that there are no commercially sensitive discussions. Many of the representatives that attend the CMLG could form the basis of the Coastal Champions as they already have understanding of the complexities of coastal and marine management.

#### **6.5.9 Working groups / task and finish groups**

Generally, there was broad support for topic specific groups such as regarding seal management. Further work would be needed in year one to identify what they should be but it would be important that they link directly back to project delivery.

#### **6.5.10 General**

Various issues were picked up under this including the need for adequate resourcing and supporting secretariat along with annual reporting, clear key performance indicators and strong links to the Environmental growth Strategy and the Environmental Improvement Plan.

### **6.6 Conference and wider engagement**

#### **6.6.1 Conference: do we need one?**

Generally most of the respondents thought that an annual conference could be valuable provided that it was clear in its aims and purpose and that the audience was defined. It was also pointed out that conferences can be very valuable as a means of engaging with wider communities and to raise awareness but that this could also be done through other means.

#### **6.6.2 Conference: potential topics?**

Some suggested that the conference could give a summary of what was going on in marine/coastal Cornwall and scan issues coming up as well. One topic suggested was marine protected area enforcement.

#### **6.6.3 Engagement plan**

Other means of engagement were discussed including more lower key, local dynamic community events, schools and using existing events. The need for a proper engagement plan was also highlighted.



#### **6.6.4 Social media**

Social media was also discussed, particularly making use of the partners' social media accounts in order for messages to cascade out and also making use of the full range of social media platforms to capture a wider audience with LinkedIn becoming more popular amongst the marine industry.

### **6.7 Resourcing**

#### **6.7.1 Sources of funding**

Broadly speaking, funding was recognised as being extremely tight at the current time, although some potential sources were identified which included:

- Lottery funding
- Links to the Community Infrastructure Levey funding
- Linking to offshore renewables and providing a mechanism for delivering strategic compensation relating to the landfall and grid connections;
- Linking the private sectors' Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles, particularly for offshore wind.
- Become a provider of biodiversity net gain unit funding for impacts in intertidal areas.
- Shared Prosperity Funding.
- 3C's pot of funding for years 2 and 3.
- Cornwall Marine Network identified potential funds through their facilitated schemes.

#### **6.7.2 Resourcing levels**

There was a lot of discussion about the resourcing levels to pitch for, and whether it would be better to be more ambitious in order to secure staff of the right calibre and that perhaps the suggested budget of £70k / year was insufficient.

Also, the need to pay for a chair was discussed and some thought that there should be sufficient budget to pay for chair at 2-4 days per month. However, all agreed that a paid coordinator was critical.

Matters were also raised as to whether there should be additional funding for the data portal support and for a social media officer and whether again, sufficient had been allocated.

Models were also discussed and whether a more inventive paid membership model was appropriate, although others thought that was too risky. Care was also needed to avoid being in competition for scant resources with other partnerships.

One option suggested was to secure support in kind from support within partner organisations with one option raised being to create a skills matrix to identify what could be delivered by partners.

# B. ONLINE WORKSHOP

## 7 AIM OF ONLINE WORKSHOP

In the previous year, 68 individuals from 11 different organisations responded to an online survey seeking their views on coastal partnerships. Overall, as stated earlier, there was broad support from the respondents and as a result of their input, a first draft of potential objectives, critical success factors and options were drafted.

The funding provided this year therefore enabled the project to go back to the stakeholders and to sense-check the partnership proposal against this first draft. The project steering group agreed that the best, most time-efficient method was through an online workshop. The aims of this event were identified as:

1. Disseminate the key findings from the previous year;
2. Increase awareness of the next stages of the project;
3. Demonstrate the new Cornwall Coastal Data Hub;
4. Seek input on shaping the emerging Partnership in terms of its objectives, priorities and governance.

## 8 METHOD & DELIVERY FOR ONLINE WORKSHOP

Invites were sent out to a total of 180 named individuals who had been identified as part of the stakeholder mapping exercise.

The online workshop took place on 15 March 2023 from 0930 – 1100. The workshop was led by Kaja Curry of Kaja Curry Consulting and Services with additional input from Jade Neville, the Project Manager and Cornwall Catchment Officer. The workshop was split into sections, with each section preceded by PowerPoint slides, followed by an interactive session whereby participants input their answers to questions using 'Mentimeter'<sup>2</sup>, a presentation tool that works digitally and live. It enables audiences to engage and interact in real-time through polls, ranking exercises, and other features.

## 9 ATTENDEES AND AFFILIATIONS

A total of 42 individuals from 24 organisations took part in the online workshop as shown in Table 5: Attendees and affiliations at online workshop.

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<sup>2</sup> Mentimeter: see [www.mentimeter.com](http://www.mentimeter.com)

Table 5: Attendees and affiliations at online workshop

Type	No.	Affiliations
Local Authorities	12	Cornwall Council Newquay Town Council Penzance Town Council
National Government Organisations	5	DEFRA (Marine and Fisheries) Environment Agency Natural England
Academic/Research	1	South West Coastal Monitoring Programme
Conservation organisations	9	Cornwall Wildlife Trust Helford Marine Conservation Group RSPB Seal Research Trust Wildlife Groundswell on the Lizard
Landowners	3	Duchy of Cornwall National Trust
Partnerships & Networks	8	Cornwall Catchment Partnership Cornwall Marine Network Group Fowey Estuary Partnership Making Space for Sand Plymouth Sound National Marine Park Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum Tamar Valley AONB Service Visit Cornwall
Private Sector	2	Falmouth Harbour Fowey Harbour Commissioners
<b>TOTALS</b>		42 individuals 24 organisations

## 10 KEY FINDINGS

'Mentimeter' summarises the results into a document and this is to be found in OP1.1 Appendix 3: Online Workshop outputs. The data has gone through a process of de-identification so that no personal details are included.

### 10.1 Objectives

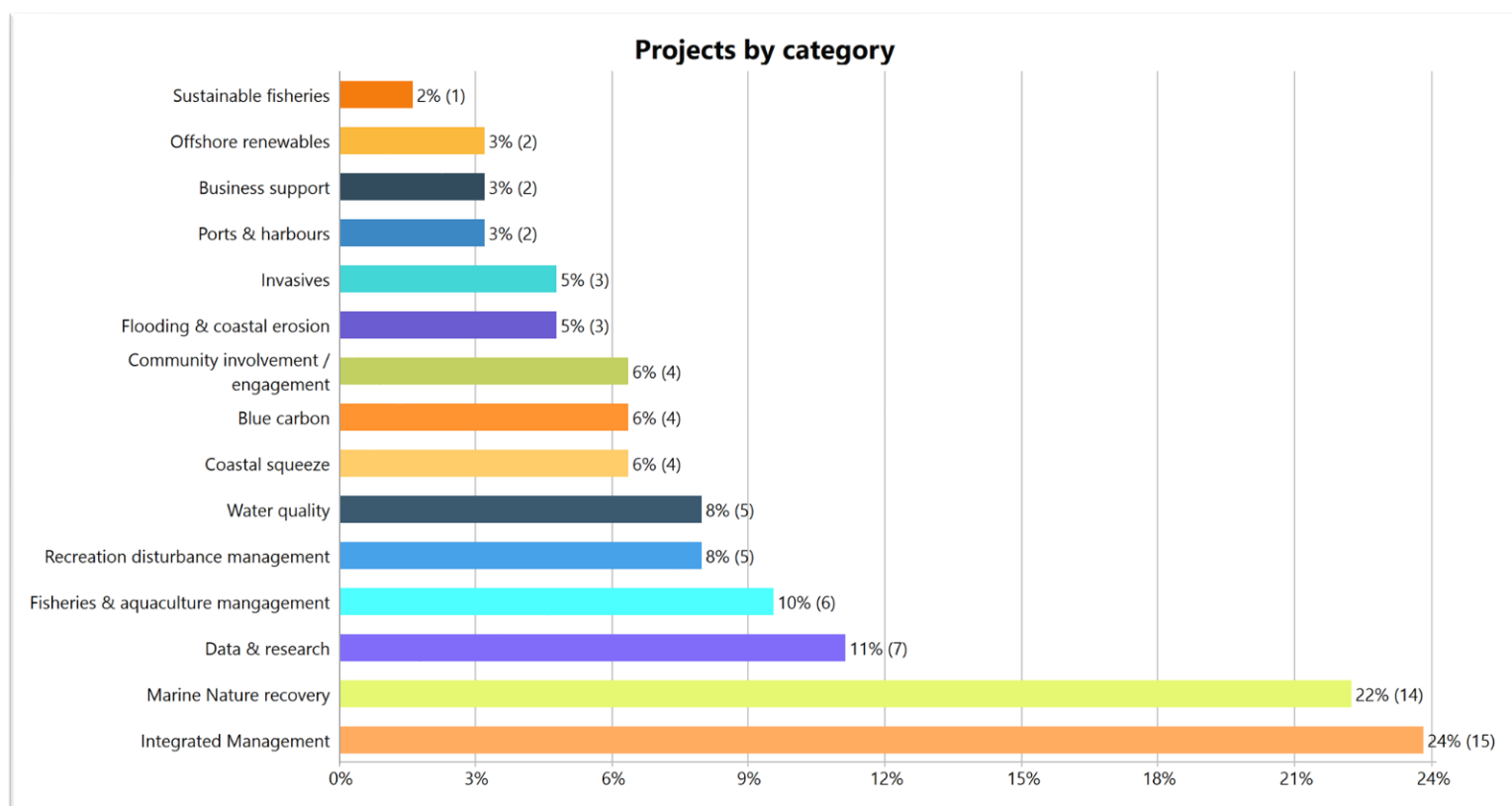
Participants were asked to rank the objectives, and the results show that there is actually very little in it, with many respondents saying how difficult it was to rank them as they were all important. They then went onto put forward a long list of other projects that they would also like to see included, many of which are picked up in the following question.

### 10.2 Coastal / marine projects & collaborative working

Participants were asked to list the coastal / marine projects that they had coming forward that might benefit from collaborative working.



Table 6: Projects by category (online workshop)



### 10.3 Proposed structure

Participants were asked whether they would like to be part of:

1. The Core group;
2. The Partnership group;
3. The wider stakeholder group.

The results are shown in Table 7: Organisations and their preferred involvement in the structure which shows the names of the organisations that expressed a strong preference to being part of each type of group:

Table 7: Organisations and their preferred involvement in the structure

<b>Core Group</b>	<b>Partnership Group</b>	<b>Wider Stakeholder Group</b>
Cornwall Catchment Partnership	Cornwall Catchment Partnership	Cornwall Catchment Partnership
Cornwall Council (Flooding lead)	Cornwall Council (Flooding lead)	Cornwall Council (Community Link officers)
Cornwall Council (Nature Recovery Team)	Cornwall Council (Nature Recovery Team)	Cornwall Council (Nature Recovery Team)
Cornwall Marine Network	Cornwall Council (Planning)	Cornwall Council (Planning)
Cornwall Wildlife Trust	Cornwall Marine Network	Cornwall Marine Network
Environment Agency (FCRM)	Cornwall Wildlife Trust	Cornwall Wildlife Trust
Falmouth Harbour Commission	Environment Agency (Catchment Coordination)	DEFRA (Fisheries Social Research)
Making Space for Sand	Environment Agency (FCRM)	Duchy of Cornwall
National Trust	Falmouth Harbour	Fowey Harbour & Fowey Estuary Partnership
Seal Research Trust	Fowey Harbour & Fowey Estuary Partnership	Helford Marine Conservation Group
	Making Space for Sand	Making Space for Sand
	National Trust	Newquay Town Council
	Natural England	Newquay Town Council
	Newquay Town Council	Penzance Town Council
	Penzance Town Council	Seal Research Trust
	Plymouth Sound National Marine Park	South West Coastal Monitoring Programme
	RSPB	Visit Cornwall
	Seal Research Trust	
	South West Coastal Monitoring Programme	
	Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum	
	Tamar Valley AONB	
	Visit Cornwall	
	Wildlife Groundswell on the Lizard	
	Your Shore coordinator	

Comments were also received and these included names of organisations which had been potentially omitted as well as comments that some organisations would wish to have representation at more than one level.

Questions were also raised about ‘nested’ groups where there was a strong interest for a geographical area and how this might work as well as support for themed Task and Finish groups.

**10.4 Coastal partnership conference and stakeholder engagement**

Participants were asked to rank different engagement methods and the results are shown in Figure 4: Stakeholder engagement methods: popularity.

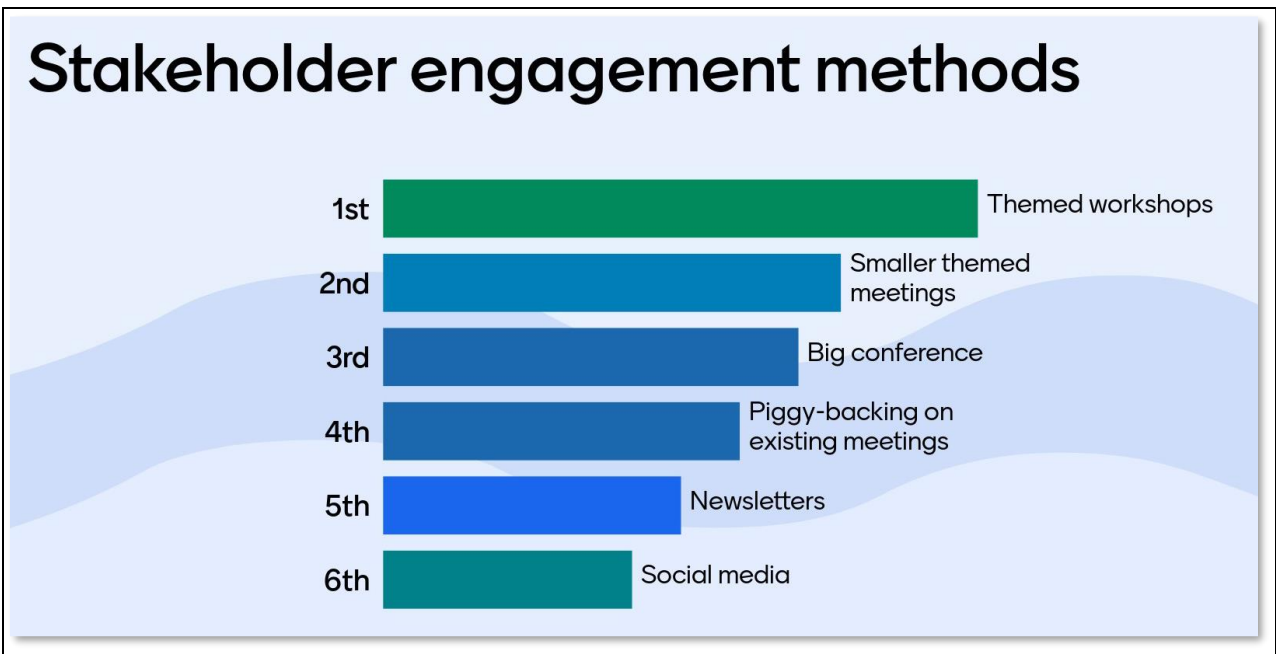


Figure 4: Stakeholder engagement methods: popularity

A key role for a coastal partnership is the sharing of knowledge and the exchange of information. With such a broad subject matter, it was perhaps not surprising that meetings were still the most popular engagement method, with fewer respondents favouring newsletters or social media.

**Frequency:** Most responses suggested an annual conference plus smaller themed events taking place between 2 and four times a year.

**Suggestions for subjects:** A number of topics were put forward including community engagement, climate change and how it affects the coastline and coastal squeeze. Also water quality, marine nature recovery and fisheries, horizon-scanning, links to other Celtic / Atlantic fringe communities and the extent of current data collection. Links to projects were mentioned, for example how work can link to the Charter for the Sea and reflect communities’ aspirations and have aligned delivery.

**Other engagement methods:** The importance of a wide range of engagement methods was highlighted, including using the events of others, newsletters, social media and even WhatsApp groups.

**10.5 Supporting the 30 by 30 target: what can you do?**

Respondents were asked to score which of eight activity themes, they could contribute to and the results are shown in Figure 5: Levels of future involvement against 30 by 30 themes.

# Supporting 30 by 30 - what can you do?



Figure 5: Levels of future involvement against 30 by 30 themes

Community engagement, championing the coast and habitat restoration came out with the strongest involvement whilst down at the other end of the spectrum, fisheries and aquaculture, local economy and marine renewables and marine recreation management along with water quality improvements came out the lowest.

Whilst it is heartening to see the level of support for the former, it is also clear that more needs to be done to ensure that there is broader buy-in and support for those with lower level of support.

The comments provide valuable insight into the further work needed and the role of collaboration, awareness and community engagement in order to deliver the 30 by 30 target for example: *“100 % agree with bigger, better and more joined-up, we have to work together to achieve this – collaboration and engagement with the wider community are essential.”*

## 10.6 Resourcing

**How important is a paid co-ordinator?** Participants all agreed that this was essential

**Potential funding/ resources:** Potential sources included:

- Match funding for local eco projects from Crowdfunder;
- Other potential funding via Cornwall Marine Network;
- Duchy of Cornwall;
- National Trust
- Shared Prosperity Funding potential;
- Seek funding from developers / projects looking for mitigation;



- Potential in-kind support (Fowey Harbour & Cornwall Community Foundation)
- Potential links to TECF

## 11 NEXT STEPS

The two workshops resulted in a wealth of feedback, insights and recommendations from a broad range of stakeholders and we are extremely grateful to everyone who took part in them.

The proceedings have been reviewed by the project steering group, and used to help deliver the a draft workplan for the coastal partnership along with draft terms of reference which are given in the separate documents **OP1.2: Workplan for Coastal Partnership** and **OP1.3: Draft Terms of Reference for Coastal Partnership**.

*It's really good that people are talking to each other – more coordination and sharing of knowledge is needed.*

Online workshop participant

*“What would this mean in reality for Cornish Waters? Would the partnership help define what we would like to achieve so that we can define a plan to get there?”*

Online workshop participant

*“Going through development phase of a Cornwall Coastal Partnership has made me realise how many competing and complimentary interests there are in our coastal waters - I thought I knew but didn't. It's been fascinating and life affirming to see how much people really value the coast and marine environment in Cornwall. I'd really like a partnership that supports this.”*

Project Steering Group member

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## REFERENCES

*A coastal concordat for England (revised: December 2019)* - GOV.UK. (n.d.). Retrieved April 5, 2023, from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-coastal-concordat-for-england/a-coastal-concordat-for-england-revised-december-2019>

Kaja Curry Consulting & Services, & Cornwall 3Cs Project. (2022). *Championing Coastal Coordination in Cornwall*. <https://www.cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk/what-we-do/our-conservation-work/at-sea/coastal-partnerships>

## **APPENDICES (SEE SEPARATE DOCUMENTS)**

**OP1.1 Appendix 1: Core Workshop: slides from Truro workshop.**

**OP1.1 Appendix 2: Outputs from Core Workshop Miro boards.**

**OP1.1 Appendix 3: Online Workshop outputs.**

Due to their size, all three of these are provided as separate documents.

End.