

Place-Based Funding at the Coast

Principles and Practice



15 January 2020

Bruce Horton

Environmental Policy Consulting / Stantec

Financing place-based schemes with multiple benefits

1. Start with the benefits
2. Identify beneficiaries
3. Who can/should fund?
4. What are funding options?



1. Start with the benefits



Press release

Nearly 30 million walks demonstrates huge popularity of England's coastal paths.

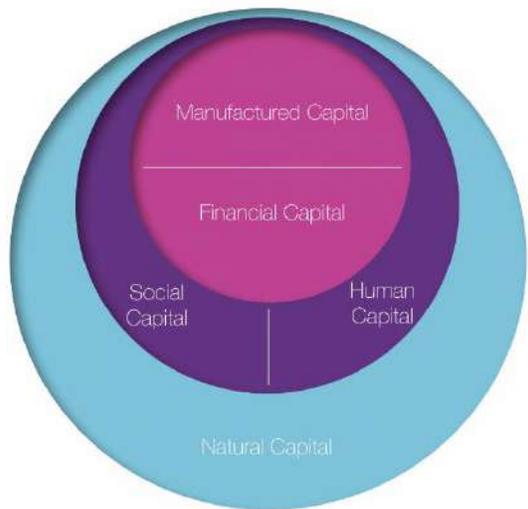
New figures showcase the health and economic benefits of walking on England's coastal paths



Most benefits are under-valued!

\$2.5 TRILLION
Economic benefits generated by the ocean per year

- Air quality
- Amenity
- Biodiversity and ecology
- Building temperature
- Carbon reduction & sequestration
- Legal/regulatory compliance
- Economic production
- Education
- Regeneration
- Flooding
- Groundwater protection
- Health
- Reduced pumping
- Soil health
- Recreation
- Tourism
- Transport/access
- Reduced treatment
- Water quality

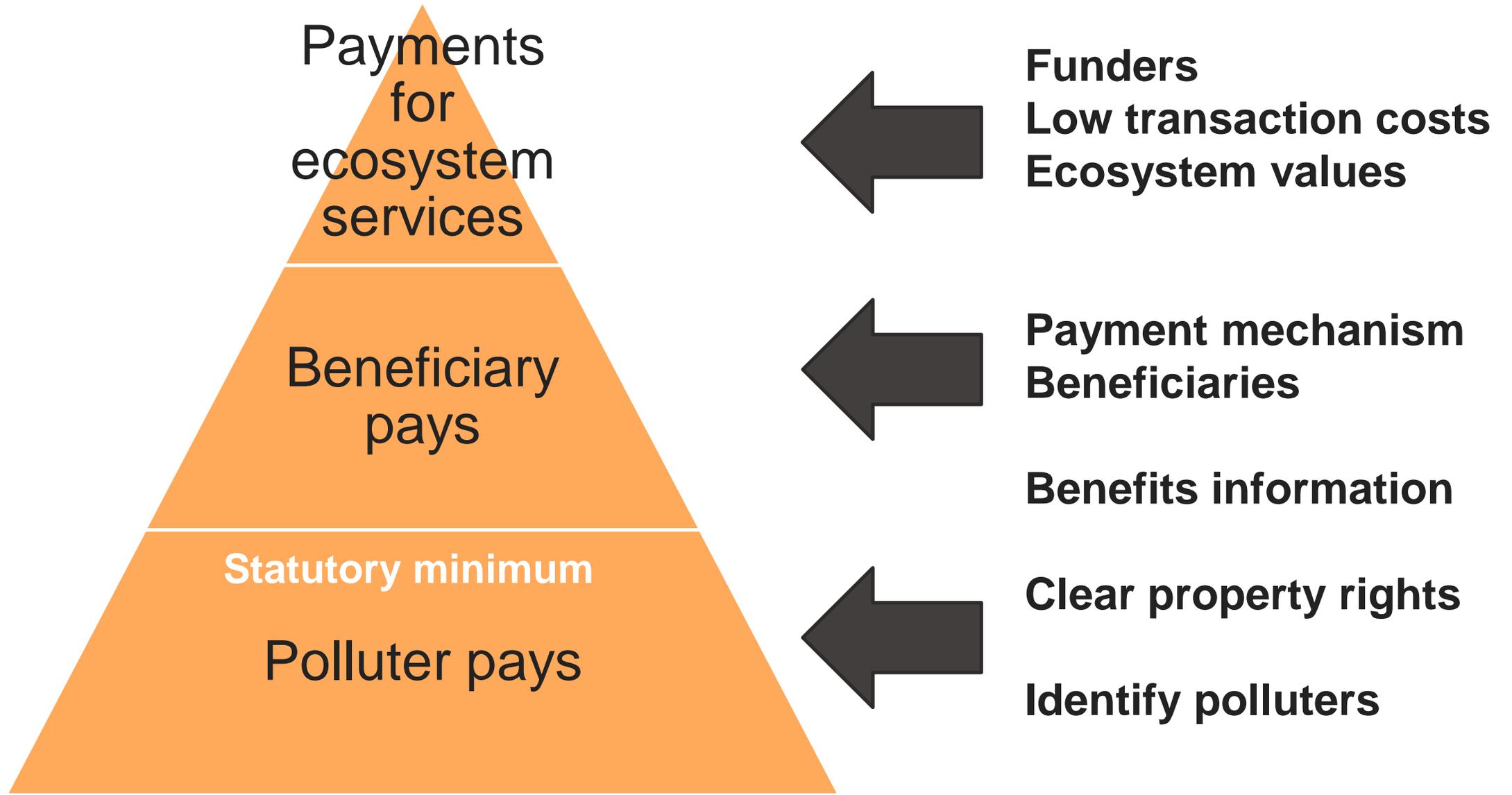


2. Identify beneficiaries

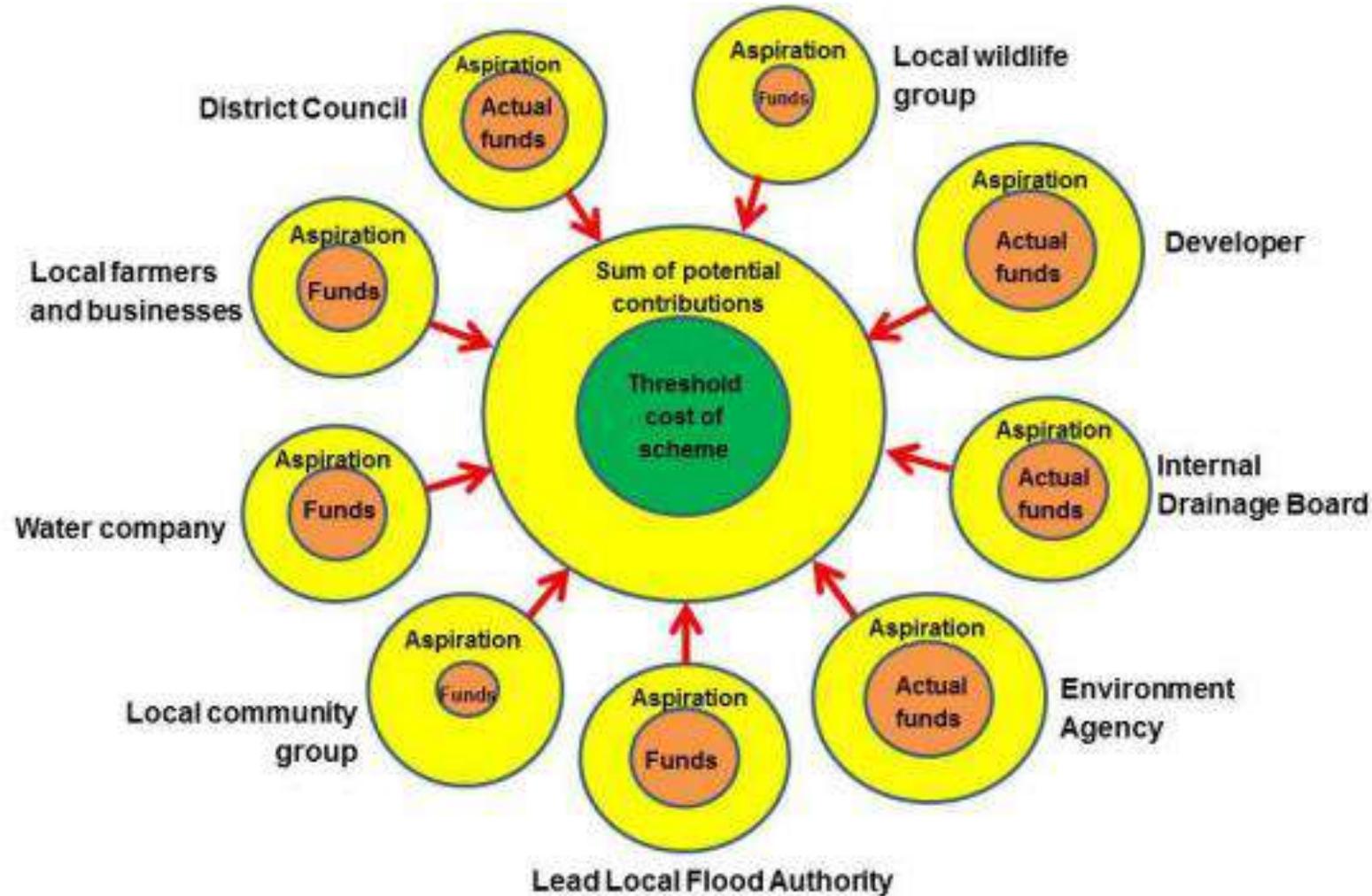
Benefits	Beneficiaries
Water quality	Water companies (reduced treatment costs)
Carbon sequestration	Offsetting schemes
Shellfish	Industry
Biodiversity	Developers (net gain), NGOs
Recreation	Clubs & societies
Flood risk	Insurance companies, EA
Air quality	Transport providers, local authorities
Amenity	Householders
Economic development	Ports
Tourism	Local Economic Partnerships
Non-use	Future generations



3. Who can/should fund?



3. Who can/should fund?



Working in partnership and pooling resources means getting 'more for less'

4. What are funding options?

- Tax-based (e.g. levies, credits, exemptions)
- Grant-based (e.g. EU funds, subsidies, endowments)
- Market-based (e.g. loans, green bonds)
- Community-based (e.g. crowdfunding, sponsorship)
- Charge-based (e.g. water bills, site fees, contributions, betterment levies)
- Incentive-based (e.g. auctions, cooperation payments, permits, offsetting)
- Non-financial (time, skills, resources)



Need

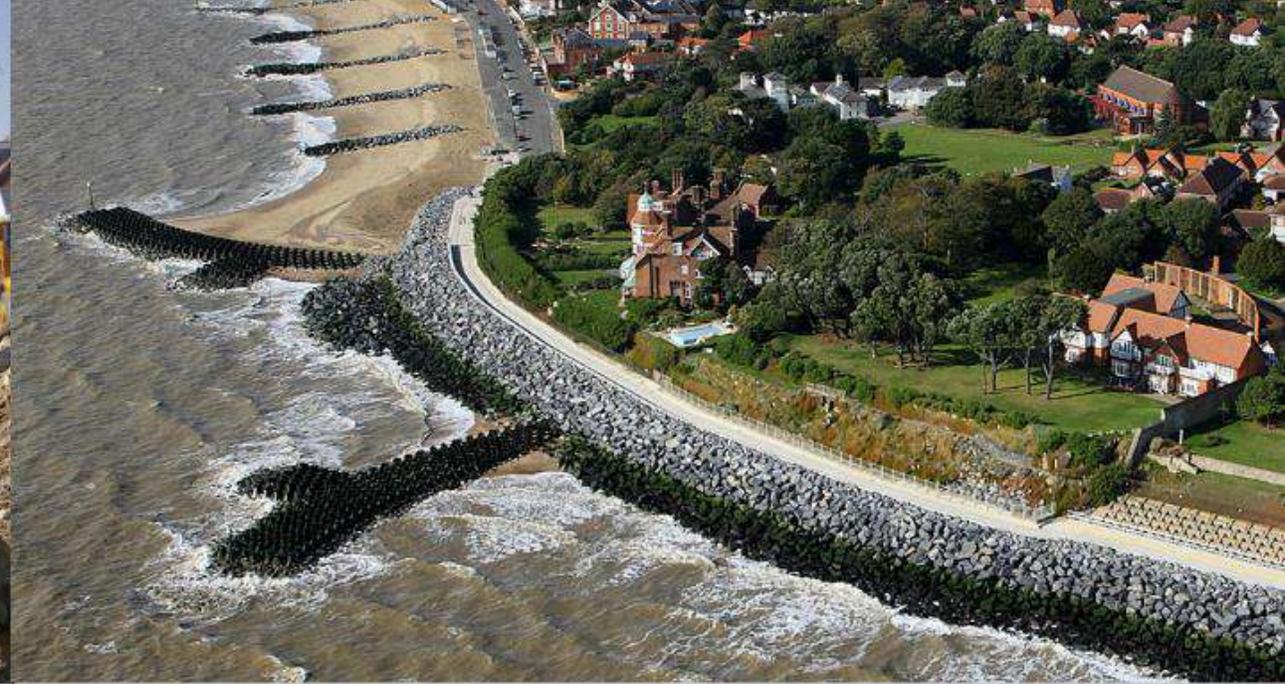
1. Private/Public benefits
2. An asset
3. Future revenue stream

Credit: John Fielding Aerial Images

Felixstowe

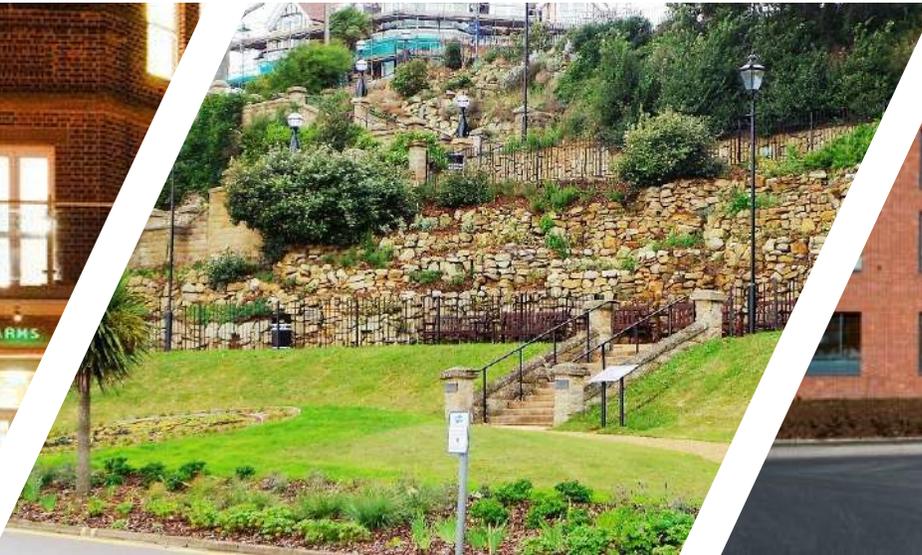
An aerial photograph of Felixstowe, a coastal town in Suffolk, England. The image shows a large port area with numerous cranes along the waterfront, residential areas, and green spaces. The town is built on a peninsula, with the sea to the west and south. The port area is dominated by a large number of cranes, indicating a busy shipping hub. The residential area is densely packed with houses, and there are several green spaces and parks scattered throughout. The overall scene is a mix of industrial and residential development.







- £195mn economic value unlocked, from £20mn scheme
- 3,500 new or additional jobs



"Public investment draws-in private investment. Funding for the beach has given me the confidence to invest in my business"





Clacton



Cost to AW to replace sewer if erosion took place as predicted	£27,400,000
Cost to AW of working in partnership	£3,000,000

Waldringfield Flood Defence Scheme



Flood wall construction

Category: **Team Achievement**
Award: **Merit**

Waldringfield is a picturesque village on the banks of the Deben Estuary in Suffolk, which is threatened by a high risk of flooding. The risk at Waldringfield was around 1 in 5 years. Low lying land, containing residential properties and businesses in a zone between the Maybush public house and Manor House to the north of Waldringfield are vulnerable to flooding on a regular basis.

Statistical projections are that this area and the whole of the estuary will become increasingly vulnerable to flooding.



Partner team visit, December 14

The Waldringfield Flood Defence Group (WFDG) was formed by a group of concerned businesses and residents. Their aim: to rectify the poor Standard of Protection (SoP) that had left an inadequate level of flood defence.



Photo: South



Flood wall construction

This project addresses issues of managing flooding and erosion risks which threaten the development of the Waldringfield coastal economy. Carrying out defence works will both safeguard and support the jobs in local tourist related and marine businesses.

Phase 1

Phase 1 involved the construction of a number of flood gates; a demountable defence surrounding the boatyard, Art Gallery and Shop. The north flank would be protected by a defence of both a day bank and bank construction.

The EA regards this partnership project as being able to challenge some of the constraints that usually surround the delivery of relatively small-scale engineering projects. This has been achieved by the EA and JacksonHyder working closely with the WFDG. This scheme has shown best practice in developing an innovative partnership and team approach to funding. The team has worked well in challenging circumstances with the EA and the contractor JacksonHyder.

The scheme was funded, designed and constructed within 12 months. Working in partnership with a local group allowed for good local engagement, attracting alternative funding streams which could produce significant reduction in costs.

The team demonstrated a passion, commitment, drive & dedication in partnership to make it a success. Lessons have been learnt to identify how other small projects could benefit from similar approach.



Waldringfield boatyard construction



Car park
revenue
uplift

Increased
per visitor
spend

Increased
number of
customers

Beach huts,
chalet
income

Council Tax
income
uplift

**Quantifiable
benefits**
(public, private,
infrastructure)

Business
rate income
uplift

Capital gains
& asset
values

Development
levies
unlocked

Land
values

Lower
insurance
costs

Conclusions

1. Work in partnership to identify common objectives and multiple benefits (economic, social and environmental)
2. Identify beneficiaries (monetise these for public funding, develop markets for private funding)
3. Identify who can/should fund
4. Assess the funding options

