



Bude Area Community Jury on Climate Change

September to November 2023

Acknowledgments

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A particular thanks to Charlotte Veale and everyone at Wooda Farm Holiday Park for very generously providing its sports hall as a venue for the Community Jury. Thanks also to Butter Bun, Stratton Stores, Bude Methodist Church and Bude-Stratton Town Council for their patience and assistance. Thanks also to Budehaven School, its teachers and governors for their support of the Youth Mini-Jury.

Finally, we would like to thank all the commentators, and all the members of Bude Area Community Jury and the Budehaven School Mini-Jury, without whom this project would not have been possible.

About Shared Future

We are a community interest company working across the UK. Our aim is to provide an excellent service that makes a difference to communities and individuals and works towards a fairer, more equal society. Our mission is to move those we engage with towards greater individual and collective authority and autonomy, by supporting their ability to act wisely, confidently and in community with others. Since setting up Shared Future in 2009, we've built a team of experienced practitioners with a diverse range of skills. We work together on worthwhile and stimulating projects that reflect our personal values.

About Bude Climate Partnership

Bude Climate Partnership is an alliance of environmental, community and democratic organisations working together to develop positive community-led climate change responses throughout the wider Bude area in north Cornwall. It is funded by the National Lottery Community Fund for a five-year programme from January 2023 to build climate resilience by reducing climate impacts and carbon emissions across the Bude area. BCP's Resilient Bude programme comprises six projects: Sustainable Tourism; Energy Efficiency; Library of Things; Community Growing; Community Storytelling; and the Shoreline project of which this report on the Bude Area Community Jury is a part.

About the authors

The recommendations of the Bude Area Community Jury are reproduced here in their own words. The remaining content was written by Rowan Harris and Peter Bryant of Shared Future. No legal responsibility can be accepted for any loss or damage resulting from the contents of this document. It does not necessarily represent the view of Shared Future in relation to any policy or projects.

www.sharedfuturecic.org.uk

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Contents

Introduction	1
Jury Statement	3
Robert Uhlig, Bude Climate Partnership	4
Background	5
The Bude Area Community Jury	7
How was the Bude Area Community Jury selected?	8
Oversight Panel	11
Who was on the Oversight Panel?	11
Observers	12
Jury Sessions	13
Day 1: Introduction and What is Climate Change?	13
Day 2: Emissions, Sea Level Rise, and How Change Happens	18
What should we focus on next?	24
Day 3: Sea Level Rise – Solutions and Mechanisms	27
Day 4: Raising Awareness	30
Day 5: Recommendation Writing	33
Budehaven School Mini-Jury	38
What was the Budehaven School Mini-Jury?	39
Key Stage 2: Messages for the Jury	40
How did we engage Key Stage 2?	41
Principles	43
Sea Level Rise	43
Recommendations	46
Sea Level Rise	46
Raising Awareness	52
Other	56
Appendix A: Comments on the principles and recommendations	58
Principles	58
Recommendations	68
Appendix B: Questions for commentators	95
Day 1: Introduction and What is Climate Change?	95
Day 2: Emissions, Sea Level Rise, and How Change Happens	96
Day 3: Sea Level Rise – Solutions and Mechanisms	99
Day 4: Raising Awareness	101
Appendix C: Impact on Jury Members	103

Introduction

This report is a summary and explanation of the work of the Bude Area Community Jury on Climate Change. It was part of the work of the Bude Climate Partnership, with the funding and support of The National Lottery Community Fund's Climate Action Fund. Facilitated by Shared Future, the Jury took place from September to November 2023.

Climate change is a complex, global, and increasingly urgent issue. No one is immune to its impacts, but some will suffer more than others. This must be considered in any attempt to find and implement solutions. The challenge is how to adopt long-term thinking and meaningfully include and empower those who will be most affected by climate change.

The Bude Area Community Jury on Climate Change attempted to do this by convening a group that reflected the diversity of the local population to answer the question: ***'How can we respond to a changing climate, including sea level rise, to support our community to thrive?'***

The Community Jury is an example of a deliberative engagement process, more commonly referred to as a Citizens' Jury. This report explains the process followed to deliver the Jury as well as the conclusions of the Jury in their own words through: a) a statement; and b) recommendations.

In early summer 2023, more than 8,000 letters were sent to every household in the Bude Community Network Area, inviting residents to join the Jury. More than 170 people responded, registering their interest, from which 40 participants were randomly selected to reflect the diversity and replicate the demographics of the population and their views on climate change.



Banner inviting residents to join the Jury

To ensure a robust, fair, and unbiased process, an independent Oversight Panel was also recruited, bringing together representatives from local government, the private sector, voluntary sector, environmental groups and other key community groups.

Of the 40 people selected for the Jury, 34 members attended all the sessions and agreed to the recommendations in this report. They came from across the Bude Community Network Area, which comprises the town of Bude-Stratton and 10 surrounding rural parishes. Aged 16 to 86 and from many different walks of life, they met for 30 hours across five full days beginning on Saturday 24th of September. During this time, Jury members heard from 21 'expert' commentators, and shared their own opinions and lived experience.

The Community Jury was accompanied and informed by a standalone Youth Mini-Jury, which took place at Budehaven Community School. You can read more about the Budehaven School Mini-Jury in the companion report.

After 30 hours of deliberation, the Community Jury has produced 11 principles for future decision making on sea level rise, and 29 recommendations covering sea level rise, awareness raising, and other climate change-related topics.



The Bude Community Jury on Climate Change

Jury Statement

“As a jury we have met for some 30 hours for a total of over a thousand individual hours. With us we’ve brought a huge range of life and professional experience. We have thought deeply and considered a range of opinions. At times it was possible to feel overwhelmed by the magnitude of the situation.

Through our combined knowledge and by adopting a collaborative approach, we’ve worked through this complex issue together. We’ve identified a need for urgent action to achieve positive outcomes and hope for our community.

We see a long term problem that can’t be solved with short term solutions - we must alert people to the gravity of the situation.

We as a jury want to make an ongoing commitment to continue to push for change - and believe that if we all work together we can achieve this. People power is central to addressing this but likewise so is political action at all levels.

We have glimmers of hope for the future.

We see opportunities not only threats.

We know you are listening and that change can happen”

This statement was drafted by a small group within the Jury, of which 97% voted in its support. A threshold of 80% support is required for inclusion in the report.

Robert Uhlig, Bude Climate Partnership

Rob is the Programme Director of Bude Climate Partnership

In early 2021, the Environment Agency invited Bude Climate Partnership and other local stakeholders to the launch of a pilot project focused on Bude. Our coastline had been identified as the most sensitive in the UK to sea level rise and the Environment Agency wanted to help our community make decisions about its future.

Almost a year later, when the photo-quality visualisations of our changing coastline through the next decades were unveiled, gasps went round the meeting. Although based on publicly available data, the stark visualisations made clear for the first time the alarming scale of the threat posed by climate change on our remote and beautiful corner of Cornwall.

In this existential threat to our area's status as a favourite holiday resort and an idyllic place to live, Bude Climate Partnership saw an opportunity to bring our community together to decide for itself how to respond to the changes it faces. We decided to organise a citizens' jury to empower our fellow residents to make crucial decisions on all our behalf through a well-informed, representative and democratically legitimate process.

This report is the main outcome of the jury's deliberations. It's a testament to the extraordinary depth and breadth of expertise, knowledge, dedication and wisdom to be found within our community when 34 people come together to investigate a complex and sometimes contentious subject in detail, guided by skilled facilitators and expert commentators. I'd like to thank everyone involved with the Community Jury, but especially the Jury members, all of whom gave themselves enthusiastically and amicably to the task.

Everyone involved with the Jury hopes its 29 recommendations will empower our community, and engage our representatives on councils and in parliament, into taking crucial decisions and vital actions to respond to a rapidly changing climate. This isn't only about preserving our towns, villages, coastline, countryside, economy and way of life for future generations; it's about ensuring that we play our part in ensuring a healthy and sustainable future for every lifeform with which we share our planet.

Bude's situation means every inch or centimetre of sea level rise here is more likely to turn what are currently rare flood events into annual occurrences in average years. However, our vulnerable coastline is far from alone in facing this challenge. With all of Cornwall's coast designated a Coastal Vulnerability Zone, our neighbours in dozens of other similar communities are only fractionally less affected.

We hope that this report and the work of the Bude Area Community Jury will serve as a template and inspiration for other communities to come together and to join with us in developing positive ways of mitigating and adapting to the climate crisis across Cornwall and beyond.

Time is limited. It's never too early to start. Don't let it be too late.

Background

Located on the north coast of Cornwall, Bude has a population of around 10,000 people and is part of the Bude Community Network Area, which comprises a further 10 rural parishes with a population of another 8,000 people across around 95 square miles. It has a mixed economy, based heavily on tourism, agriculture, and services.

Bude has a long history of flooding from a number of sources, including storm surges and overflow from the Bude canal, the River Neet, and other small watercourses. In 2021, it was highlighted in an Environment Agency project called Bude Adaptive Pathways as the most sensitive location in the UK to sea level rise.

Climate change-induced sea level rise threatens the way of life of those who live or work in coastal communities. It is also a challenge for decision makers, who need to respond in a manner that is both economically feasible and takes into account the experiences, hopes, and concerns of those affected when deciding appropriate trade-offs.

The Bude Area Community Jury was commissioned by Bude Climate Partnership with National Lottery funding. It recognises that, in addition to preventing or limiting climate change (*mitigation*), we must now pay greater attention to how we *adapt* to climate change.



The view over Summerleaze Beach and the Bude Canal, Mark James

What is a Community Jury?

The Bude Area Community Jury is one of an increasing number of ‘deliberative’ or participatory processes (more commonly known as citizens’ juries or citizens’ assemblies) aiming to meaningfully engage with citizens on how to address the climate emergency.

The Community Jury was selected via a process called sortition, with the support of the Sortition Foundation. This is essentially a ‘lottery’ that reflects the diversity of the local

population. This brings several advantages, particularly when dealing with an issue such as climate change and sea level rise.

First, it means the process is adept at addressing ‘wicked problems’: complex, interconnected issues that are not easily solved, often due to the implications for certain demographics. Climate change has been termed a ‘super wicked problem’, in that it also has a time limit for resolution.

Second, it ensures that those who are not normally part of the decision making process are able to voice their concerns, ideas, and lived experiences, to ensure co-ownership of policy. This is key to ensuring effective policy for the long term.

Citizens Assemblies (which tend to be larger than citizens’ juries) have been used across the UK, at both a national and regional level to understand how we should respond to climate change. [Climate Assembly UK](#) was commissioned by six select committees of the House of Commons. In 2021 the [Scottish Climate](#) Assembly completed its work and similar processes have been held [throughout Europe](#), including in Spain, Austria, Germany, Denmark and Finland.

At the local level, citizens’ juries have become a cornerstone of inclusive climate policymaking. As examples across [Leeds](#), [Kendal](#), [Warwick](#), [Copeland](#), [Furness](#), [Southwark](#), [Lancaster](#), [North of Tyne](#), (organised by Shared Future) [Oxford](#), [Camden](#), [Newham](#) have shown, such juries can create a mandate for politicians to take action on climate change, creating legitimacy through in-depth deliberations and impartial facilitation. The guide ‘[Climate assemblies and juries: a people powered response to the climate emergency](#)’ looks at these issues in more depth (Shared Future, 2020) and a [set of standards](#) aimed at developing good practice have been established.

The Bude Area Community Jury is one of the first in the UK with an explicit focus on adaptation to climate change and sea level rise. It is likely that the number of such juries will increase, as the focus shifts from mitigation (preventing climate change) to adaptation (living with climate change). We hope this groundbreaking process will provide further insights and learnings for future juries of a similar nature.



THE BUDE AREA COMMUNITY JURY

The Bude Area Community Jury comprised 34 people, aged 16 to 86.

The Jury was randomly selected via a process called sortition, helped by the Sortition Foundation.

The members of the Jury reflected the demographic diversity of the wider population of the Bude Area, across age, gender, race, religion, deprivation, and attitudes to climate change.



How was the Bude Area Community Jury selected?

A defining characteristic of citizens' juries and assemblies is the selection process. A Jury's legitimacy can be partially attributed to the fact that every citizen has an equal opportunity to take part. This is called sortition, or a 'civic lottery'.

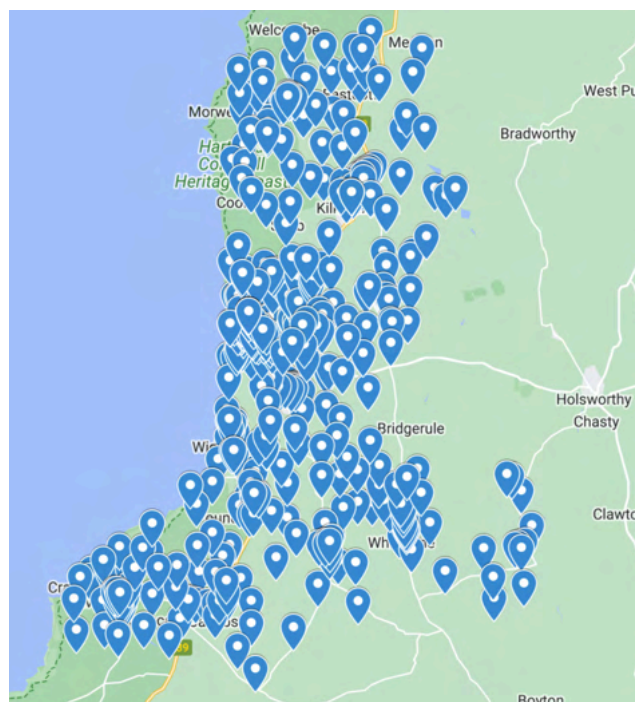
A process of 'random stratified sampling' was used. The [Sortition Foundation](#) (a not-for-profit organisation that is expert in the use of stratified, random selection in decision-making) determined all potential addresses in the wider Bude area using the Royal Mail address database. Each household received an invitation letter with some frequently asked questions.

The letter highlighted the value of lived experience over specialist skills and offered payment of £330 in vouchers plus expenses for taking part in the process. Such payments are key to ensuring that those who are not normally engaged, particularly when there is a significant time commitment involved, are heard.

Interested residents were invited to respond via telephone or register their details online. 170 people responded and 40 people were invited to take part in the process.

The Jury was designed to reflect, as much as possible, the demographics of the population of Bude. Participants were selected based on the following characteristics: Gender, Age, Ethnicity, Disability, Religion, Geography, Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Length of time living in Bude, Housing Tenure, and levels of climate change concern.

As part of the recruitment process, all potential Jury members were invited to a one-to-one phone call with a member of Shared Future to address any concerns and make any necessary adjustments.



You are invited to register your interest in the
Bude Area Community Jury on Climate Change

How can we respond to a changing climate, including
sea level rise, to support our community to thrive?

Taking place in person in September and November

Closing date for registering your interest in this event
is **Monday 28 August**.
Register at www.sortitionfoundation.org/bude
or by phone on Freephone **0800 009 6486** (8am-10pm Monday to Friday,
9am-6pm Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays)

**TAKE PART
AND RECEIVE
£330**

Recruitment targets and actual recruitment

	Recruitment target based on available statistics	Actual Jury members
Gender	Male: 50.3% Female: 49.5% Non-binary: 0.2%	Male: 51.2% Female: 48.8% Non-binary: 0%
Age	16-24: 12% 25-34: 12.4% 35-49: 20% 50-65: 25.7% 65+: 29.8%	16-24: 9.3% 25-34: 9.3% 35-49: 27.9% 50-65: 23.3% 65+: 30.2%
Ethnicity	White British: 85.8% Ethnic Minority*: 12.3% White Other: 2%	White British: 86% Ethnic Minority*: 9.3% White Other: 4.7%
Disability	Yes: 23.4% No: 76.6%	Yes: 20.9% No: 79.1%
Climate Concern	Very concerned: 39% Fairly concerned: 43% Not very concerned: 12% Not at all concerned: 6%	Very concerned: 44.2% Fairly concerned: 44.2% Not very concerned: 7% Not at all concerned: 4.7%
Geography	Bude: 36.6% Stratton: 35.3% Poundstock: 28.1%	Bude: 27.9% Stratton: 46.5% Poundstock: 25.6%
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	3: 19.7% 4: 39.2% 5: 41.1%	3: 16.3% 4: 39.5% 5: 44.2%
Length of time living in Bude	5 years or less: 33.3% 5 - 15 years: 33.3% Over 15 years: 33.3%	5 years or less: 32.6% 5 - 15 years: 32.6% Over 15 years: 34.9%
Religion	Other religion: 5.0% Christian: 47.5% No religion: 47.5%	Other religion: 7.0% Christian: 37.2% No religion: 55.8%
Tenure	Owner occupied: 68.7% Social rented: 12.0% Private rented: 16.8%	Owner occupied: 67.4% Social rented: 7.0% Private rented: 11.6%

A typical jury member...

lives in Week St Mary and is retired. They are aged 61-75 and don't have any children. They enjoy boating, cycling and walking.

is 86! They are retired with two children and live in Bude-Stratton. They enjoy travelling, socialising, knitting and sewing, theatre and driving.

lives in Marhamchurch and is aged 16-25. They don't have any children and are currently seeking opportunities for work. They enjoy surfing, cycling, swimming, reading, debating and researching activism goes on. They also enjoy going out with their friends and spending time with their family.

is over 75 and retired. They live in Bude-Stratton and have 3+ children. They enjoy walking, gardening and trips out, and they are looking forward to a trip to Switzerland early next year.

is aged 26-40 and works full-time. They live in Bude-Stratton and enjoy the guitar, chess, reading, walking, folk club and Church.

is 26-40 and lives in Morwenstow. They have three children and work part-time. They enjoy family days out, walks and the theatre.

is aged 41-60 and lives in Bude-Stratton. They have one child and are currently seeking opportunities for work. They enjoy walking the dogs, DIY, gardening and making things for their fur babies! They volunteer for Adsurf and enjoy helping out in the community.

is aged 41-60 and lives in Bude-Stratton. They are unable to work. They don't have any children and enjoy walking their dog a lot and bike riding.

is 41-60 years old and lives in Bude-Stratton. They have no children and are part retired and part unable to work. In their spare time they enjoy theatre, history and wildlife documentaries. They are also a self-proclaimed news freak!

Jury attendance

Of the 40 people selected to take part, 34 Jury members attended all the sessions. A number of participants had to withdraw due to health reasons and personal issues. It was agreed that a further Jury member should not return after missing two consecutive sessions. Only one other participant missed a session, which was approved beforehand.

Oversight Panel

In line with best practice, an Oversight Panel was recruited to ensure that the process was fair and stood up to scrutiny. The Oversight Panel met seven times and consisted of a range of local organisations. The panel met to:

1. Ensure that the project design was fair and rigorous
2. Agree upon and monitor the process of citizen recruitment
3. Suggest topics to be considered by citizens in the Jury
4. Identify 'commentators'/'witnesses' best able to present on these topics
5. Push for implementation of the Jury's recommendations

Who was on the Oversight Panel?

The Oversight Panel comprised the following people who attended meetings:

Peter La Broy – Cornwall Councillor for Bude

Siân Dearing & Jackie Diffey – Bude-Stratton Town Council, Councillors

Kris Inch – Environment Agency, Flood & Coastal Risk Management Advisor

Liz Taylor – Environment Agency, Senior Advisor, Communications & Engagement

Jolyon Sharpe – Cornwall Council, Programme Lead, Making Space for Sand

Peter Lefort – University of Exeter, Impact & Partnership Development Officer

Carolyn Cadman – South West Water, Director of Natural Resources

Barclay Millar & Mary Welford – Budehaven Community School, Governors

Brian Dixon & Heather Smith – Neetside Community Centre, Trustees

Miranda Clarke – Neetside Community Centre, Manager

Deb Rosser – Bude Sea Pool, Manager

Josie Dean – Bude Sea Pool, Charity Manager

Jane Adams – Blanchminster Trust, Trustee

Jeff Cherrington – National Trust, Lead Ranger

Jonathan – GCHQ, Outreach Team

Linda Winstanley – Bude Area Tourist Board, Chair

Tony Gibbs – Bude Town Team, Chair

Alex Bluett – Electric Bakery, Farmer & Food Producer

Julian Morris – Bude Rugby Club, Chair

Mark Ward – Bude Surf Lifesaving Club, Chair

Orsi Fulop & Tom Pennick – The Pearl Exchange

Rose Choules – Bude Creatives

Samanthan Hiron – Chamber of Commerce

Other individuals and organisations were invited to join the Oversight Panel and most sent their apologies due to other time commitments, including Scott Mann MP, Cllr Martyn Alvey, Laurence Couldrick, Cllr Nicky Chopak and Nick Smith.

Observers

As part of our commitment to transparency, we ensured that several spaces were made available for people wishing to observe the process. These spaces were limited to ensure that jury members did not feel overwhelmed.

In addition to commentator presentations (available on the website) and Q&A sessions, observers were able to watch any deliberative exercises or activities.

All observers were briefed to remain silent. They were not allowed to participate in any of the small group discussions or speak with members of the jury.

Who attended as an observer?

The following people attended at least one session as observers:

Peter La Broy - Cornwall Councillor for Bude

Siân Dearing - Bude-Stratton Town Councillor

Jackie Diffey - Bude-Stratton Town Councillor

Liz Taylor - Environment Agency, Senior Advisor, Communications & Engagement

Ben Rowswell - Volunteer Cornwall (Making Space for Sand), Community Engagement Project Lead

Amy Richardson - Volunteer Cornwall (Cornwall Community Flood Forum), Community Engagement Officer

Barclay Millar - Budehaven Community School Governor

Judith Cook - Bude Friends of the Earth, Co-chair

Jury Sessions

Strong relationships of trust are essential for the success of a deliberative process. All Jury members were invited to a 1-to-1 phone call in advance of the first session. This helped to establish a relationship with members of the Shared Future team, to summarise the purpose and workings of the Jury, and to reassure Jury members, answer any questions, and identify any further support or travel needs.

Day 1: Introduction and What is Climate Change?

The first session was held on Saturday, 24th September, 2023. After a brief introduction from Shared Future and Bude Climate Partnership, Jury members heard from members of the Oversight Panel, who explained the importance of the process in shaping local and national policy. Jury members were then invited to get to know each other through an energising ice-breaker: “people bingo”.



People Bingo ice breaker

In the first session, we aimed to create a relaxed atmosphere where people felt able to share and recognise that their voices, experiences, and opinions would be valued. To enable this, Jury members were split into 6 “home groups”. These were groups that Jury members would return to throughout the process, to check in with each other and their assigned facilitator.

Group guidelines

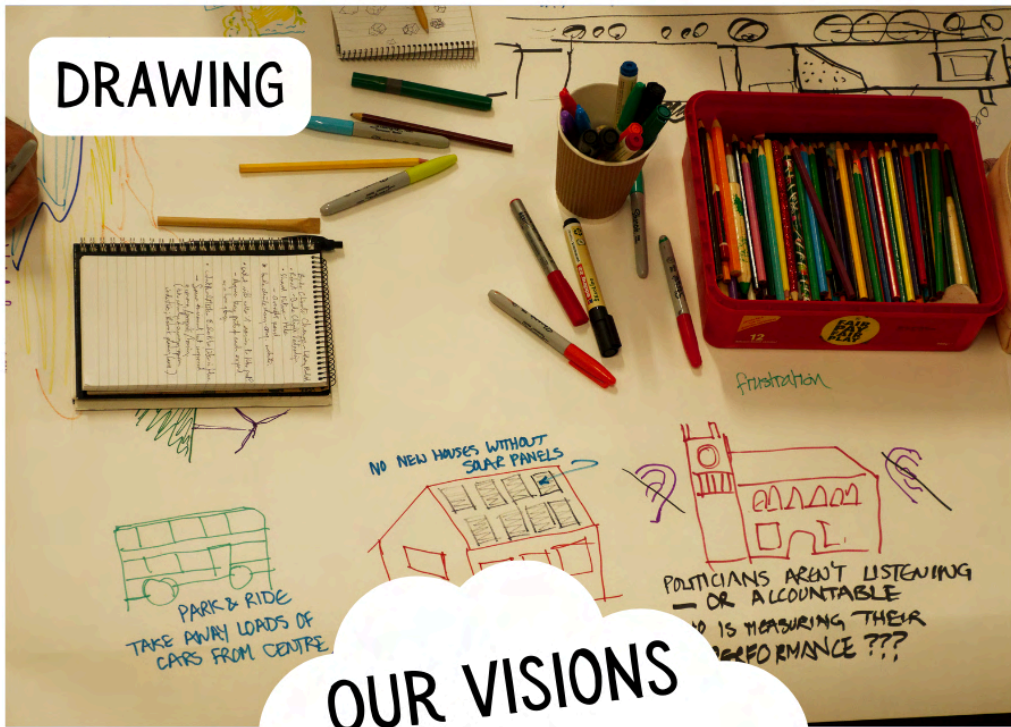
Initially, each home group was asked to draft some ‘guidelines’ which they felt should shape the dynamics of any conversations, and the Jury more widely. Each member of the group was asked to share *“one thing that you want us all to do to make it easier for you to be able to take part in the sessions”*. Where there was agreement, a statement was written up to be shared with the wider Jury. At the end of the day, the guidelines from each home group were combined and shared with the Jury members. This ensured that all Jury members felt ownership of the guidelines and would be more likely to work to them. These were:

What we need to do	Some ideas of how we can do it
Try and connect with each other	Mix the groups up so we meet new people and hear new things.
Recognise that some people need time to process the information	We must regularly have time to sit on our own to think and reflect. Allow time for people who are more introverted to come up with questions and ideas. Have a flip chart where people can add thoughts throughout the day.
Create a supportive environment.	Show that there is no such thing as a wrong or stupid question and that everyone’s input is valued.
Hear other people’s perspectives and respect those even if you disagree or have reservations. We should be supportive and sometimes agree to differ	
Learn from each other – be curious	Don’t let your own position stop you from exploring someone else’s points. Ask questions
Recognise that some of us value seeing things (visual aids) and need information presented in different ways	Facilitators should write down activity instructions so we are all reminded of our task. Don’t write in red pens
Support quieter voices and make sure everyone has a fair opportunity to speak if they want to. Try not to dominate the conversation.	Allow one person to speak at a time
Understand that we all have busy lives and that occasionally some of us may need to leave early or arrive late for a session because of important personal reasons	
Value confidentiality	Outside of the room it's ok to talk about what has been said but not who said it.
It’s as much about listening to each other as talking	
Try to be honest and share our beliefs (which can be difficult if it’s different to what others are saying)	
We need regular breaks and teas and coffees	
Remember why we are here	Keep reminding ourselves of the question

Visions for the future

Before lunch, Jury members were asked: *“What are our visions for our communities and neighbourhoods in twenty years time?”* Jury members were invited to choose between one of four different visioning activities: 1) drawing, 2) junk modelling, 3) freeze frames, and 4) sharing ideas in a small group. After 20 minutes, each group was invited to share their vision with other members of the Jury.

DRAWING



FREEZE FRAME

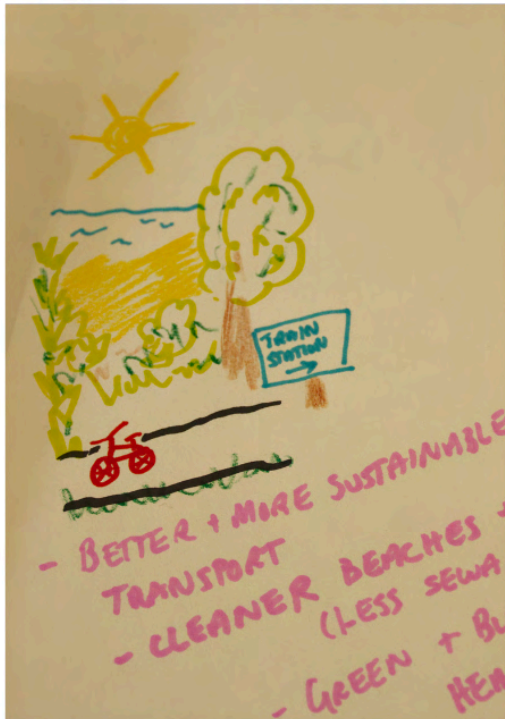
OUR VISIONS
FOR THE
FUTURE...



CONVERSATION



JUNK MODELLING



lack of accountability of large corporates
no clear way to organise + hold them to account

Politicians don't take action
Politicians ~~don't~~ appear not to listen
= Frustration = protest + direct action
Protestors seen as problem
Economic system - not prioritiser
Laws discourage protest + action

apathy - ?
people don't care or don't know what to do or have the time/space to act.
Cost of action falls more on poor people
people are afraid of change

GETTING TO THE ROOTS OF THE PROBLEM...

Too much talking
Turning a blind eye
What do we value as a culture
Political system encourages short termism
Preservation of lifestyle
Economic / money is priority
"It's not"

Planning laws
e.g. difficult for wind turbines

strand of oil companies
they want to be No 1

over population
lack of investment finance in cc issues
international education
politicians / democracy has let us down
Decisions about how £ is spent
food production
over reliance on meat
carbon capture -

Day 1, Commentator Slot 1: What is Climate Change?

After the group had got to know each other and had been given time to think through the issues together, they heard from the first commentator, who was selected by the Oversight Panel to give an overview of the causes and impacts of climate change:

Mark Baldwin, Professor and Chair in Climate Science, University of Exeter: What is climate change and what are its impacts? ([Presentation](#))

After the presentation, Jury members broke off into small groups to discuss what they had heard and, where necessary, develop questions for the commentator. All Jury members were encouraged to ask their own questions, which can be found in Appendix B. Facilitators offered to ask questions on behalf of Jury members if they were uncomfortable doing so themselves. Any questions that were not asked due to time constraints were later emailed to the commentator to provide a written response. This was then shared with the Jury members via email, ahead of the next session.

At the end of the day, Jury members were asked to write one thing that they would like to remember. These were collected at the end of day.

Day 2: Emissions, Sea Level Rise, and How Change Happens

On the second day, Sunday 25th September 2023, Jury members heard from a range of commentators across three different themes:

1. Where do the emissions come from?
2. Sea level rise and local impacts
3. How does change happen?

At the end of the day, the Jury members decided between themselves which topics they would like to investigate and discuss at the next Jury sessions.

Before hearing from commentators, Jury members went to their home groups to reflect on the weekend, and their hopes for the remainder of the process. Each participant was handed a “blobby tree” and asked to choose a number that they felt represented their feelings at that point and share why. In the remaining time, the home groups revisited their guidelines from the previous day, and compared them with those proposed by the broader Jury.

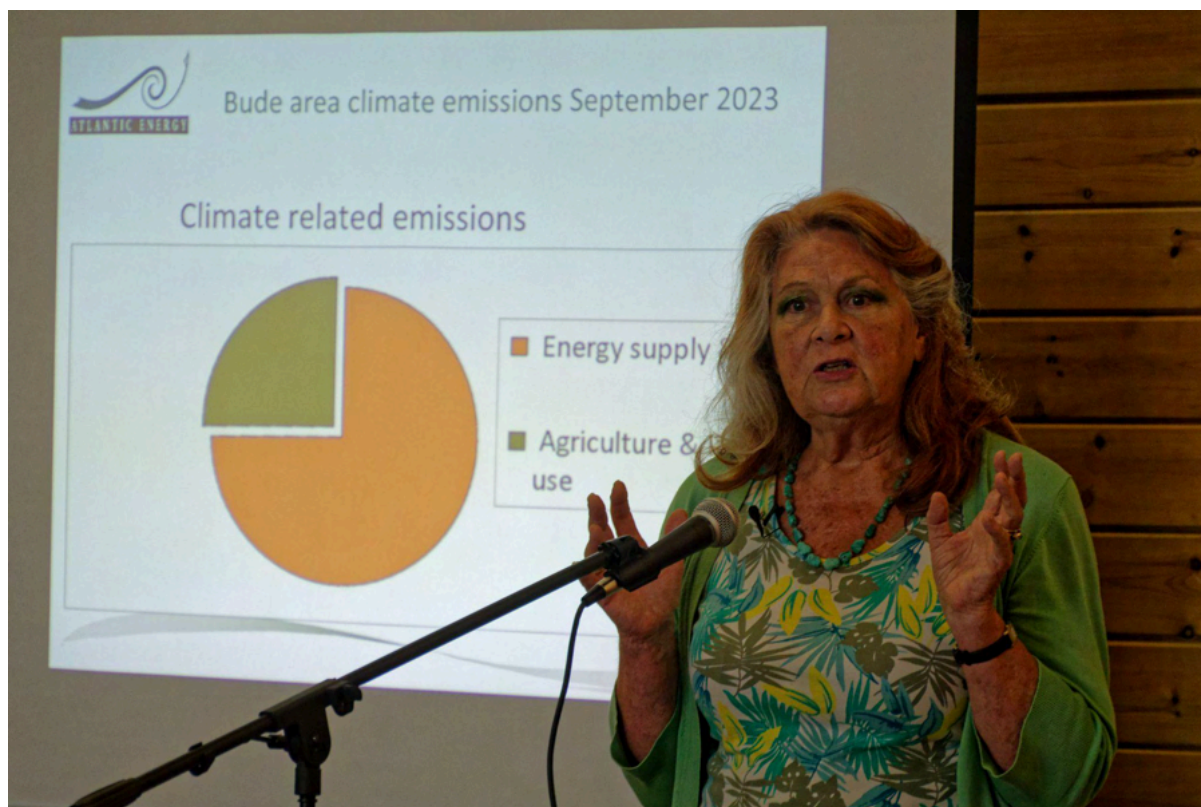
Day 2, Commentator Slot 1: Where are local emissions coming from?

The Jury heard from two commentators on local emissions:

Charmian Larke, Managing Director, Atlantic Energy (produced the Community Carbon Audit for Bude Climate Partnership): *Local Emissions* ([Presentation](#))

Nick Hayden, Programme Manager, Carbon Neutral Team, Cornwall Council: *Local Emissions and Council Responses*. ([Presentation](#))

After hearing from both commentators, the Jury broke into small groups to reflect on what they had heard and develop any questions that they felt were important. Questions were then put to each commentator by the Jury, or a facilitator when Jury members did not want to ask questions themselves.



Charmian Larke, Managing Director of Atlantic Energy, presenting on Local Emissions

Before lunch, we took part in a short reflection activity in the style of musical chairs. When the music was paused, Jury members were asked to share with the person closest to them anything that had struck them, or they felt was particularly important, in the discussions so far. All Jury members were then asked to take five minutes to sit and write anything down that they felt they needed to remember.

Day 2, Commentator Slot 2: Sea level rise and local impacts

After lunch, the Jury heard from three commentators on sea level rise, local impacts, and local initiatives.

Dr. Matt Palmer, Met Office Lead Scientist on Sea Level Rise. Associate Professor of Climate Change at the University of Bristol, *Sea Level Rise Overview* ([Presentation](#)).

Dr. Kris Inch, Flood and Coastal Risk Management Advisor, Environment Agency, *Visualising Coastal Change at Bude* ([Presentation](#))

Jolyon Sharpe, Programme Manager: Making Space for Sand (*Ow kul spas rag tewes*), Cornwall Council, *Making Space for Sand* ([Presentation](#))

After the presentations, Jury members reflected in small groups on what they had heard and developed questions for each commentator. After a short break, the questions were put to the commentators.

Visualisations of sea level rises were shared with the Jury.



Above: Matt Palmer, Lead Scientist at the Met Office, presenting an overview of sea level rise, Below: Manda Brookman on “how does change happen?”

Environment Agency reasonable worst-case projections

2023

2040s

Crooklets

Flat spring tide

2050s

2120s



Environment Agency reasonable worst-case projections

2023

2040s

Summerleaze

Flat spring tide

2050s

2120s



Day 2, Commentator Slot 3: How does change happen?

Before hearing from the final round of commentators, Jury members formed into random groups to talk about changes that they had seen in their own life, whether that was their personal life, worklife, neighbourhood, or their wider area. Jury members were asked to reflect on what made the changes happen, what started them, and what encouraged them. After five minutes of individual reflection, Jury members were asked to share their thoughts within their groups.

Councillor Martyn Alvey, Cornwall Councillor and Portfolio Holder for Environment & Climate Change at Cornwall Council ([Presentation](#))

Manda Brookman, Climate & Ecological Emergency Lead, Volunteer Cornwall; Director, Permanently Brilliant & Cornwall Action for Sustainable Tourism ([Presentation](#))

Tony Gibbs, Chair of Bude's Town Team and former Bude-Stratton Town Councillor ([Presentation](#))



After hearing from each of the commentators, Jury members were invited to ask questions of each commentator in an 'open space' format, with commentators seated around the room and Jury members free to move between discussions as they pleased.

All Jury members were then invited to write down at least one thing they felt they needed to remember for the next session at the beginning of November.



Above: Close up of decision making, funding, and community engagement post-it notes



Above: Close up of sea level rise post-it notes

When it met after the first weekend of Jury sessions, the Oversight Panel decided that no more than **two themes** should be discussed in greater depth, to allow sufficient time for deliberation. However, the Panel decided to also allow time and space for additional recommendations to be discussed towards the end of the process (see “other”).

Directed by responses from the Jury and with the unanimous backing of the Oversight Panel, it was agreed that **sea level rise** would be the first topic to be discussed in greater depth at the next Jury session.

Guided by the Jury’s own words, the remaining suggestions were then , grouped into five additional themes:

1. **Energy:** what are the opportunities and challenges for different forms of renewable energy in the area?
2. **Raising awareness:** how can we best engage our communities, communicate effectively and raise awareness?
3. **Transport:** what are our options for local transport and what would their impact be? (e.g. public transport, electric vehicles, 20 mile an hour speed limits etc)
4. **Change:** how can we achieve change? Who has the power to affect change and what could that change look like?
5. **Agriculture and land use:** what role does use of our land (and sea) have?

After the Oversight Panel meeting, Jury members were contacted to vote on which of the five topics they would prefer to investigate and discuss at the next Jury meeting. They scored their favourite topic with 5 points and their least favourite topic received 1 point.

Of the 34 Jury members, all but one cast their votes by the deadline, resulting in **raising awareness** being chosen as the second theme for in-depth discussion at the next Jury session. The results of the voting are shown below.

	Energy	Raising Awareness	Transport	Change	Agriculture
1st	8 (40)	12 (60)	5 (25)	6 (30)	2 (10)
2nd	7 (28)	5 (20)	5 (20)	11 (44)	5 (20)
3rd	7 (21)	6 (18)	8 (24)	4 (12)	8 (24)
4th	7 (14)	5 (10)	8 (16)	6 (12)	7 (14)
5th	4 (4)	5 (5)	7 (7)	6 (6)	11 (11)
	33 (107)	33 (113)	33 (92)	33 (104)	33 (79)

Day 3: Sea Level Rise – Solutions and Mechanisms

As agreed by the Jury and Oversight Panel, the third session on Saturday 4 November focused exclusively on sea level rise. The Oversight Panel suggested discussions should be framed as ‘solutions’ or ‘mechanisms’ to help Jury members and facilitators focus their the topic in greater depth. This was understood as follows:

Solutions: What are our options for dealing with sea level rise?

Mechanisms: How can we use existing policy or financial tools to help us respond to sea level rise?

Day 3, Introduction: What decisions have been made so far and will be made in the future?

The session began with a brief recap and overview of the different solutions or responses to sea level rise, and existing policy and financial mechanisms that could be of relevance to the Jury. This was provided by Rob Uhlig of Bude Climate Partnership and fact-checked by members of the Oversight Panel ([Presentation](#)).



The Jury then broke off into small groups with a facilitator to discuss what they had heard, explore potential opportunities, and formulate any clarifying questions.

Day 3, Commentator Slot 1: Sea Level Rise Solutions

The Jury heard from two commentators on solutions related to sea level rise.

[Professor Gerd Masselink](#), Professor in Coastal Geomorphology at the University of Plymouth: *Sea Level Rise Solutions* ([Presentation](#))

[Dr Alex Arnall](#), Associate Professor, Department of International Development, University of Reading: *Community-led responses to sea level rise* ([Presentation](#))

After hearing from both commentators, the Jury broke into small groups to reflect on what they had heard and develop any questions that they felt were important. After a short break, questions were then put to each commentator by the Jury, or a facilitator when necessary.

Before breaking off for lunch, Jury members captured some early 'ideas for recommendations' on post-it notes. Jury members worked in threes, to help get the ideas flowing. The post-it notes would be used later to form some draft recommendations that would be refined on the final day.



Professor Gerd Masselink presenting an overview of sea level rise 'solutions'

Day 3, Commentator Slot 2: Sea Level Rise Policy and Financial Mechanisms

In the afternoon, the Jury heard from two commentators on policy and finance mechanisms for responding to sea level rise.

Rhys Hobbs, Environmental Resilience and Adaptation Manager, Cornwall Council: *Sea Level Rise Solutions and Mechanisms* ([Presentation](#))

Justin Ridgewell, Flood and Coastal Risk Management Advisor, Environment Agency: *Responding to sea level rise – Strategy, Policy and Shoreline Management Plans* ([Presentation](#))

A third commentator was invited to showcase her MSc dissertation, which focused on climate psychology in Bude:

Jodie Hession, Graduate, Anglia Ruskin University: *An exploratory study into climate emotions, place attachment and psychological adaptation to climate change: A case study of Bude, a Cornish coastal town.* ([Presentation](#))

The Jury was given some time to reflect on each presentation in small groups and write down any questions that they felt were important. These were then put to the commentators by members of the Jury or facilitators, where necessary.



Left: Jodie Hession on climate psychology, Right: Justin Ridgewell on policy and shoreline management plans

Principles for decision making

Towards the end of the day, Jury members worked on developing a set of draft principles to apply to any future decisions in response to sea level rise in the Bude area. Unlike recommendations, these were designed to be high-level, so that they might be applied in a variety of situations (for example, if new government funding was announced). Jury members were asked to draw upon ideas from their ‘visions for the future’ in the first day’s session.

After drawing up their draft principles, Jury members were asked to ‘test and refine the principles’. In four small groups, they were given a question for consideration and some pictures to help stimulate discussion. The questions put to each group were as follows:

- Looking at the photographs of the visualisation of sea level rise on Summerlease beach, what decisions need to be made about what happens to the buildings/infrastructure that will be affected by the predicted sea level rise?
- Looking at the photographs of the visualisation of sea level rise on Crooklets beach, what decisions need to be made about what happens to the buildings/infrastructure that will be affected by the predicted sea level rise?
- Looking at the photographs of the visualisation of sea level rise on the coastline of all parishes in the wider Bude district, what decisions need to be made about what happens to the area that will be affected by the predicted sea level rise?
- What decisions on how the £3m of government funding from the Coastal Transition Accelerator Programme (CTAP) is spent on ‘moving infrastructure’ need to be made?

Groups were then asked to assess if their principles helped make good decisions, and if there were any additions or changes that they would like to make. When uncertainties arose around the task, Jury members were able to call upon floating commentators for additional information.

The principles from each of the four groups were collected at the end of the day to create a longlist. Any similarities or duplications were merged together, using the Jury’s own words, to be refined by the Jury on the final day.

Day 4: Raising Awareness

On Sunday 5th November, the fourth session focused on awareness raising around climate change and sea level rise, which the Jury had voted as the second most popular theme for further exploration.

Power mapping

After a brief welcome and an update on the Youth Mini-Jury process, which was finishing the next day, the Jury started its fourth day of deliberation with a power mapping exercise. This was intended to help the Jury discuss where the power to influence was located in order to inform where to target their recommendations and with whom they should be seeking to raise awareness.

Working in four small groups, Jury members listed individuals, groups, and organisations that they felt had the power to influence the Jury’s question of ‘*how in the Bude district we respond to a changing climate, including sea level rise, to support our community to thrive*’. When identified, the names of influencers were written on cards and ranked on the floor in order of ‘power to influence’. Those closest to the ‘power pot’ at the centre of the card layout had the most power to influence.

At the end of the activity, each small group was invited to place their individuals, groups, and organisations within a larger circle of concentric rings of influence. Jury members shared their reasoning and challenged other groups on their rankings, where there were differences of opinion. In pairs, Jury members then reflected on what they had learnt from the activity, and how this might inform their recommendations.



Each small group of Jury members compared its power map against those of other groups

Which influencing methods work?

Jury members were divided into four groups, this time by age. This was to ensure that people felt comfortable to speak among their peers, and to draw out some age group-specific insights. Each group considered messaging and communications that they found effective, including the message tone and tools, accompanied by some examples. These were noted to provide ideas and stimulus for recommendations.

Day 4, Commentator Slot 1: Awareness raising overview

To gain a deeper understanding of awareness raising techniques, the Jury heard from two commentators:

Chris Shaw, Research Associate, School of Global Studies, Sussex University (formerly, Climate Outreach):



Awareness raising through people's values ([Presentation](#)).

Professor Irene Lorenzoni, Professor of Society and Environmental Change, University of East Anglia: *Raising awareness and behaviour change ([Presentation](#)).*

Jo Banks, Carbon Neutral Cornwall, Cornwall Council: *Cornwall Council's climate communications.*

The Jury was given some time to reflect, first in pairs and then in small groups, before developing questions for each commentator.

After the first commentator slot and Q&A, Jury members held a series of short 'speed dating' conversations with their counterparts, using the prompt: *'We are wanting to write recommendations on what needs to happen locally about awareness raising on our topic. From the conversations we have had so far, has anything struck you?'*



Speed dating: each pair holds a two-minute conversation

At the end of the exercise, Jury members wrote on slips of paper anything they felt they needed to remember before the recommendation writing stage in the final session. Facilitators compiled the Jury members' memory aids to assist in the drafting of recommendations in the Jury's own words, ready for the final session three weeks later.

Day 4, Commentator Slot 2: Awareness raising models

In the afternoon, the Jury heard from commentators with four approaches to raising awareness in local climate-related issues

Martin Dorey, Founder, 2 Minute Foundation ([Presentation](#))

Avril Greenaway, Owner, Cleaner Seas Project ([Presentation](#))

Rob Harrison-Plastow, Climate Majority Project ([Presentation](#))

Lesley Bradley and Councillor Jonathan How, Transition Penwith and Zero Hour ([Presentation](#))

After the presentations, the Jury members were given time to write questions individually before taking part in an 'open space' format Q&A with each of the commentators.



Jury members in an 'open space' Q&A over tea with Rob Harrison-Plastow of the Climate Majority Project

Finally, towards the end of the session, each Jury member was asked to write down an idea for a recommendation to be compiled and shared with the Jury before the final session.

Day 5: Recommendation Writing

The final day on Saturday 25th November began with a reminder of the question that was guiding the recommendations:

'How can we respond to a changing climate, including sea level rise, to support our community to thrive?'

Before the session, Shared Future had circulated a set of draft principles and recommendations compiled from Jury members' individual suggestions and their inputs at various stages of the process. This set of draft recommendations and principles had been

shared with Oversight Panel members for their comments, limited to a strict word limit, as background guidance for the Jury.

In the final session, Jury members were reminded that the draft recommendations were no more than an attempt to summarise their thinking using their own words, and that they would spend the day refining, adding to, or removing principles and recommendations wherever they felt appropriate. It was also stressed that Jury members were free to take on board any of the comments by Oversight Panel members or completely ignore them.



Draft principles and recommendations and the Jury comments which had informed them

Statement Writing

Working in their home groups, Jury members were invited to capture their thoughts and feelings about the process and the journey they had been on by writing descriptive words or phrases on cards.

The aim of this exercise was to provide a supportive framework for a small group of Jury members to write a statement for the final report that summed up the mood of the Jury, capturing the process's emotive aspects that are often missing from policy recommendations. The statement is on page 3.

Budehaven Youth Mini-Jury

The [Budehaven Youth Mini-Jury](#) met for three half days in November 2023. In the final morning of the Community Jury, the Mini-Jury members were invited to present their recommendations and share their impressions of the process with the adult Jury members.

After a short presentation, the five Budehaven students from the Youth Mini-Jury were invited to join facilitated small groups to discuss and take questions from the adult Jury members.

Revising the Principles

To start the process of recommendation writing, Jury members revisited their principles from the third day by testing them against the four case study questions devised on the third day. Where they disagreed or felt different wording would be more appropriate, Jury members worked together to propose alternatives.

Revising the Recommendations

After half an hour, Jury members divided into four small groups, according to their own preferences. Each group focused on draft recommendations around a specific topic related to sea level rise, as follows:

- Nature-based solutions / build a wall
- Buy-in, consultation and co-design, and raising awareness
- Getting the best from our politicians and political system
- The NDP (Neighbourhood Development Plan), CCMA (Coastal Change Management Area), and other policies

Each group was asked if they were happy with the recommendations or if there was anything they felt that would make them stronger. Jury members were then invited to swap groups, if they had additional recommendations that they wanted to further shape.

Each Jury member was reminded that after Day 5 they would each receive a voting booklet to vote on each of the recommendations and principles on a scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree. At the same time, each Jury member would have the opportunity to provide comments on each recommendation, all of which would be included in the final report.

In the afternoon, the Jury worked on amending or proposing the recommendations concerned with the topic of 'raising awareness' (of both climate change and sea level rise), as well as any 'other' recommendations that did not fit into the themes discussed on days 3 and 4 but which were important in answering the Jury's overarching question. A third group worked with a facilitator to compile the statement, using the words and phrases captured during the icebreaker activity. Jury members could then swap groups if they wanted to contribute to amending or shaping other recommendations.



A small group begins writing the statement: no facilitators allowed!

‘Other’ Recommendations

Whereas some Jury members felt that proposing additional recommendations unrelated to sea level rise or raising awareness might dilute the impact of the overall report, particularly as they hadn’t been the focus of deliberation, other Jury members wanted to address wider climate change issues in greater depth. By providing a space for ‘other’ recommendations, we were able to capture any important discussions that happened outside of the two prioritised themes. All Jury members would then vote on these in the voting booklet.



Making sense of it all: small groups refine the recommendations



BUDEHAVEN SCHOOL MINI-JURY

In November 2023, 18 members of Budehaven Community School (11 to 16):

- Heard from and challenged 7 expert commentators
- Developed 18 recommendations
- Presented their recommendations to the Bude Area Community Jury and responded to their questions

The Budehaven School Mini-Jury

Young people are often excluded from decision-making, yet they will bear most of the consequences of climate change. To ensure inclusion of this important demographic we ran a Mini-Jury with Budehaven Community School, the area's only secondary school, and engaged with local primary schools.

The Bude Youth Mini-Jury ran parallel to the Community Jury. It was designed to empower young people to take action against climate change. Eighteen young people aged 11–16 met for 12 hours, over three days in November 2023. Full details of the Mini-Jury process can be found in the companion report.

How was the Mini-Jury selected?

A process of 'random stratified sampling' was used. Members of the Mini-Jury organising team attended an assembly for each year group (7-11). All students were given a raffle ticket at the beginning of their assembly and tickets were drawn to randomly select eight students from each of the five year groups.

From the 40 young people selected during the assemblies, 24 were randomly chosen to take part, using a sortition process to ensure a representative diversity of age, gender, disability/SEN, disadvantage and ethnicity. The selection of 24 students allowed for some drop-off in order to achieve the target of 18 Mini-Jury members.

Commentators

The Mini-Jury heard from 7 commentators on the causes and consequences of climate change, and the responses of individuals, schools, and communities.

Recommendations

Over three half-day sessions, the Mini-Jury developed eighteen recommendations. Each young person ranked their five favourite recommendations from the list. The scores were tallied, and the recommendations ranked accordingly. The full list of Youth Mini-Jury recommendations can be found in the companion report.

Working with the Community Jury

The Community Jury and Mini-Jury were designed to be complementary. At several stages, the Mini-Jury fed into the Community Jury.

Mini-Jury members shared 'one thing they would like the community jury to know' in the first session. These messages were later shared with the jury. During the final session of the community jury, six Mini-Jury members attended to share their own recommendations and take part in small group discussions and Q&A.

In recognition of the efforts of the Mini-Jury, members of the Community Jury developed a recommendation to further support their work (page 55).

KEY STAGE 2: MESSAGES FOR THE JURY

Young people will be the most impacted by climate change, yet they lack representation in traditional decision making processes.

Bude Climate Partnership worked with Storylines CIC to develop a programme of activities for children in Key Stage 2 (age 7 to 11). Outputs from the activity were shared with the Bude Area Community Jury in the final session.

In Bude, we need to pro...

I'm worried about..

I feel..... When I see/hear.....

When I think of
climate
change I
feel...



Key Stage 2: Messages for the Jury

How did we engage Key Stage 2?

To give the youngest people in our community (ages 7–11) a voice in the discussions, we provided an age-appropriate resource to two local primary schools to capture their thoughts, feelings and opinions about climate change and sea level rise.

The resources were developed by [Storylines CIC](#) and formed part of a larger body of work developed by Bude-Stratton Town Council for local primary schools on the Bude Storm Tower. The project was delivered by teachers in their normal classroom setting. No Shared Future, Storylines, or Bude Climate Partnership staff were present.

What was the process for Key Stage 2?

The children were asked to respond to the following questions:

- How do you feel about climate change?
- What would you say to adults about climate change?
- What are your hopes for the future of Bude?

The children were asked to describe how they felt about climate change in three words. They were then asked to write a single sentence to share with the Bude Area Community Jury, to help its members make decisions about the children's future. The children were given prompts to help their thinking, such as:

- *I'm worried about...*
- *I think we should...*
- *I feel... when I see/hear...*
- *In Bude, we need to protect...*

Finally, children were given a blank postcard and asked to draw or paint a picture of how they hoped Bude would be in the future. On the back of the postcard, they wrote some of their hopes for the future of Bude.

The words, sentences, and postcards were combined to create large posters expressing the children's thoughts, feelings, and visions for the future of Bude.

The outputs of the project were shared with the Community Jury on the final day.

OUR DRAFT SEA LEVEL RISE PRINCIPLES

What principles should be applied to any future draft a response to sea level rise in the Bude district

PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Bude Area Community Jury met for 30 hours of discussion, debate, reflection, and deliberation:

During that time, they:

- Shared their own experiences
- Listened to and questioned 24 commentators
- Met with the Budehaven School Mini-Jury
- Received messages and postcards from primary school children

Drawing on all of this, the community jury developed and voted on **11 principles** and **29 recommendations**.

There must be meaningful involvement of local residents in decision-making (stakeholders) a shift from consultation to co-design.

Any decisions on how we respond to sea level rise in the Bude area must.....

include the meaningful **direct involvement of local residents**. There must be a shift from consultation (where people have limited power) to codesign (where power is shared) and strong efforts to go to people through a variety of approaches. We must value **local knowledge** to build community buy-in.

Decisions must be based on a **robust** sound evidence. This evidence should be available for anyone to access easily.

Decisions must include the community

The effects of climate change and sea level rise, as well as the changes that we make to prepare for that, should be **equitable** and not displace people from their homes and communities.

Any decisions on how we respond to sea level rise in the Bude area must.....

that those affected must be involved so there is an **equitable** response. No-one must be displaced from their home and community.

* how do we decide which buildings should be moved + which not - property value? equitable fair? not relevant

Any decisions on how we respond to sea level rise in the Bude area must.....

take into account the impact on **future generations**. All decisions must be guided by long term impact and what is sustainable so we don't have to undo things later.

The decisions that are made should be **robust equitable** - economically (including community) - spatially (non coastal areas)

When options are considered there must be a focus on those that will be affected

TAKE INTO ACCOUNT A LONG TERM VIEW IN ANY/EVERY DECISION

Future proofing + strategic thinking to avoid inhibiting future generations

LOOK BEFORE OTHER FACTORS

Any decisions on how we respond to sea level rise in the Bude area must.....

put the **local community's needs first** and protect existing community initiatives.

Any decisions on how we respond to sea level rise in the Bude area must.....

ensure that any relocations and new work must be to **proper standards** and that spending decisions should consider the benefits of both large-scale single projects versus many small-scale projects.

The decisions about allocating money should consider the benefits of both large-scale single projects vs many small scale projects

Invest in successful existing community initiatives

PROTECT THE COMMUNITY + CARE FOR COMMUNITIES NEEDS IN ANY TRANSITION

any relocations + new work must take place to proper standards

Principles

Sea Level Rise

Many decisions will need to be made in the future on suitable responses to sea level rise in the Bude area. To help those decisions, Jury members formulated a set of principles that should be applied to future decision making in the Bude area. They can be used as a checklist against future decisions by adding the following words in front of each principle to turn it into a question; 'Does the decision...?' For instance, '*Does the decision take into account the impact on future generations?*'

Jury members were asked to vote on a scale of "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree" for each principle. Votes are scored as follows:

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
+2	+1	0	-1	-2

The scores were tallied and converted to a percentage. They are listed below in descending order. Thirty-three jury members voted by the deadline.

Rank	Score	Principle and scoring breakdown										
1	89.4%	Take into account the impact on future generations . All decisions must be guided by long term impact and what is sustainable so we don't have to undo things later.										
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>S. Agree</td> <td>Agree</td> <td>Neither</td> <td>Disagree</td> <td>S. Disagree</td> </tr> <tr> <td>26</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree	26	7	0	0	0
S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree								
26	7	0	0	0								
2	86.4%	Include the meaningful direct involvement of local residents . There must be a shift from <i>consultation</i> (where people have limited power) to <i>codesign</i> (where power is shared) and strong efforts to go to people through a variety of approaches. We must value local knowledge to build community buy-in.										
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>S. Agree</td> <td>Agree</td> <td>Neither</td> <td>Disagree</td> <td>S. Disagree</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25</td> <td>7</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree	25	7	1	0	0
S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree								
25	7	1	0	0								

- 3** 84.8% Contribute to the building of a more **resilient local economy** that caters for the needs of all. It should not lead to a reduction in local employment. If money is spent/resources are paid for, local organisations and workforces should be given preference.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
23	10	0	0	0

- 4** 81.8% Be fully **transparent** and shared widely. Information on the decision to be made, why, who will make the decision and how; must be widely available (not just online) at all stages of the decision making process in a way that is inclusive and accessible to all.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
21	12	0	0	0

- 5** 75.8% Ensure that any relocation or new work is carried out to a **high standard, is sustainable, and the decision-making process behind it is transparent**. Spending decisions should consider the benefits of both large-scale single projects versus many small-scale projects.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
19	12	2	0	0

- 6** 74.2% Be clearly communicated to the wider community so that everyone is clear who is **accountable** and how. There must be regular, accessible updates on progress.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
18	13	2	0	0

- 6** 74.2% Find ways to present **change as an opportunity** and a positive, not just a threat

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree

19 11 3 0 0

8 71.2% Embrace and encourage **our local community's willingness to help**. Any volunteering roles that arise should provide recognition and opportunities to upskill, to encourage more volunteers to sign up and improve retention.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
17	13	3	0	0

9 66.6% Not negatively impact the **character of the area**, as determined through an appropriate mechanism by the community of Bude.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
16	12	5	0	0

9 66.6% Put the local **community's needs first** and protect existing community initiatives

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
14	16	3	0	0

11 63.6% That those affected must be involved so there is an **equitable** response. We must minimise the displacement of people and the impact on homes and businesses.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
16	12	3	2	0

Recommendations

The recommendations are listed in rank order under three thematic headings: 1) Sea level rise; 2) Raising awareness; and 3) Other. Jury members were asked to vote on a scale of “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree” for each recommendation:

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
+2	+1	0	-1	-2

The scores for each recommendation were tallied to produce a percentage, a rank within each theme, and shown in brackets, the recommendation’s overall rank across all the themes. Thirty-three jury members voted by the deadline.

Sea Level Rise

Rank	Score	Recommendation and Scoring Breakdown
------	-------	--------------------------------------

1 (1) 83.3% Prioritise the role of **natural processes** in responding to local sea level rise and in particular dunes. A dune management plan should: a) research and identify strategies for maintaining and improving dune structures and size at Summerleaze; b) consider whether dunes would be advantageous in other parts of the coastal parishes of the Bude Community Network Area; and c) measure and monitor progress.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
23	9	1	0	0

2 (2) 81.8% Our **political system** means that it is difficult to move beyond a short term response to climate change and related sea level rise (e.g. five year government ruling period).

We must separate the climate change response from the political short-term viewpoint. We need continuity. This could be achieved by: a) appointing an independent Climate Change Commissioner working closely with Local and County Councils, Bude Climate Partnership, the Environment Agency and other relevant stakeholders, across all parishes; b) creating a long term future for Bude Climate Partnership to voice local knowledge, consider ideas and monitor progress

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
24	7	1	1	0

3 (3) 80.3% **Local knowledge** must influence our response to sea level rise. It should add to the evidence base to make sure unintended consequences are avoided.

The idea of a local knowledge research project should be explored drawing on expertise in mixed methods from Exeter and Plymouth universities. This is the most cost-effective approach to understanding how we should adapt to sea level rise.

We need to establish an open dialogue with universities such as Exeter, UEA, Reading, Falmouth, Plymouth, and Bangor, which may be interested in conducting research in our local area.

We should also work with schools to draw upon the time and expertise of local students, perhaps those studying A-Level geography or an Extended Project Qualification.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
21	11	1	0	0

4 (5)* 75.8% Difficult decisions will need to be taken about high priority buildings, facilities, and natural features that are at high risk from sea level rise.

CTAP funding should be used to conduct a **comprehensive community engagement** exercise to help identify what action must be taken.

- Those whose livelihoods are going to be affected must be included in discussions.
- The Jury should meet again to support and influence the decision making process through giving input and making recommendations.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
20	11	1	1	0

5 (6) 74.2% The local MP must engage with the issues of **climate change** and sea level rise. They must listen to ideas and push for the production of plans.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
23	4	5	1	0

5 (6) 74.2% Promote the creation of **Neighbourhood Development Plans** in all parishes in the Bude Community Network Area.

Raise awareness in the community of their key role in shaping and deciding the Neighbourhood Development Plan.

The process must be inclusive and accessible to all members of the community. It must also proactively draw in wider relevant stakeholders, technical experts and those impacted.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
20	10	2	1	0

5 (6) 74.2% All coastal parishes in the Bude Community Network Area should create a **Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA)** as part of their Neighbourhood Development Plan. The process for developing the content of the CCMA must include meaningful engagement with wider stakeholder groups and also impact assessments.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
18	14	0	1	0

8 (11) 71.2% Spread awareness of the development of actions and plans to address sea level rise through a **communication and media campaign** which keeps everyone up to date. This should be through a range of channels, to reach different demographics, such as:

- Newspapers (Bude and Stratton Post, Cornish Guardian, etc.)
- Social media (Facebook groups such as Bude noticeboard)
- Local radio

Communication must be positive and constructive so motivating

people to get onside. Volunteer recruitment should leverage this, by contrasting the Environment Agency sea level rise projections for a “reasonable worst case scenario” with a positive vision for Bude e.g. ‘If you volunteer, this is what Bude could look like...’

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
15	17	1	0	0

- 9 (14)** 68.2% Organise **progress report meetings on the Jury recommendations** with the Climate Jury, Bude Climate Partnership, Cornwall Council and Bude-Stratton Town Council, Environment Agency etc., after six and twelve months. Local government should provide funding for these meetings.

Any progress reports should be forwarded to the Jury with sufficient notice for proper scrutiny.

Bude-Stratton Town Council or Cornwall Council should appoint an officer to communicate progress.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
17	12	3	1	0

10 (17) 65.2% Empower and engage local people by maximising the use of **volunteers** in our response to sea level rise. For example, volunteers to physically build projects or undertake citizen's science projects.

Volunteers should be adequately recognised for the work that they do (not just treated as free labour) and we should provide opportunities to upskill.

We must do more to communicate the many benefits of volunteering locally. This could be linked to our vision for and visualisations of Bude (e.g. if you volunteer, we can achieve our vision for Bude).

We must do more to effectively communicate volunteering opportunities, while at the same time drawing upon and collaborating with existing volunteer groups and initiatives in the area.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
17	10	5	1	0

11 (19) 57.8% Get **buy-in** from everyone (including young people) and avoid widening social inequalities (disadvantaging the most disadvantaged the most) through a comprehensive **co-design process** at all stages (from the start not just at the end) which must be with a representative sample of Bude, ideally more than 3% of the population. This process should also be transparent.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
11	17	4	1	0

12 (20) 51.5% Look into alternative **future travel solutions** for Crooklets and Summerlease **whilst maintaining current car parking capacity**.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
8	19	5	1	0

13 (24) 48.5% We need research into how sea level rise could be addressed by building **sea defences** that protect the beach, dunes, and seafront

infrastructure at Summerleaze and Crooklets and create new local opportunities e.g. a reef break/diving reef/oysters/harbour.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
15	9	5	1	3

Raising Awareness

Rank	Score	Recommendation and Scoring Breakdown
------	-------	--------------------------------------

1 (11) 71.2% A **change network of local organisations** should be established to speak with one voice on climate change and build pressure on those with power to take the action needed. Together, organisations such as sports clubs, schools, RNLI, Lifesavers, Canal Association, local wildlife charities and others can at the same time build power to influence and increase their awareness of the reality of what is happening now.

We recognise the role that Bude Climate Partnership is playing, but more resources are needed to raise awareness of the network. We, the Jury, would like to help.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
19	10	3	1	0

2 (13) 69.7% Organise an extensive **awareness raising campaign** throughout the wider Bude area to share the sea level rise projections. This highly visual campaign (photographs from the Environment Agency visualisations, videos etc) should include:

- A permanent exhibition at the Castle.
- Physical markers where predicted sea level rise will be each year i.e. milestones.
- Notice boards at risk areas e.g. boards at Crooklets and Summerleaze
- Displays (large signs, posters etc) at places where information is commonly passed between people, (school gates, pubs, dog litter bins, bus stops etc.)

Awareness-raising efforts should: a) include an explanation of the impact on our communities; b) explain what action is being taken including through stories; c) be regularly updated to show progress.

We should also develop a self-sustaining commercial campaign, with a logo and mascot. This would be run in tandem with local businesses.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
18	11	3	1	0

- 3 (14)** 68.2% Bude should build a **reputation with tourists** for being an environmentally friendly UK holiday destination. We must share a clear and positive message for tourists coming to Bude that we are acting on climate issues and that they can help us be part of the solution. Residents can be proud of our proactive approach and feel even more pride in our town. This drive for ecotourism should promote our clean air and locally sourced businesses, but also strive for more e.g. 'we have the most electric vehicle charging points of any coastal town' etc.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
18	11	3	0	1

- 4 (20)** 51.5% There must be **targeted messaging**. There is more likely to be a positive response to addressing climate change if the audience is split into target groups so we are better able to understand their preferences and what messages/approaches will work best with them. Such messaging should not teach or preach, should draw on the population segments identified in the [Britain Talks Climate](#) report and the study commissioned by Bude Climate Partnership. We should use a variety of approaches, including social media, radio, and newspapers, to target different groups.

Awareness raising for older and digitally-excluded people should be through: a) leafleting all households in the same way that this Jury was recruited; b) through a local free newsletter available to everyone; and c) newspaper columns and radio slots.

Awareness raising on climate change should include efforts targeted at our future problem solvers: young people. For example the creation of social media content with relevant, attention grabbing information, short eye-catching images or videos (e.g. tik-tok).

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
11	14	6	2	0

- 4 (20)** 51.5% Bude-Stratton Town Council and Cornwall Council should put more money and resources towards climate communications.

There is a need to focus and adapt messaging at the hyperlocal level, as it is not reaching these communities.

While we appreciate Cornwall Council's HIVE initiative, there must be a greater focus on communications as a strategy for achieving change, as opposed to just providing information.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
13	12	5	2	1

- 6 (23)** 50% Messaging should always be linked to **measurable action**. Those producing messaging should show, measure, and evaluate impact.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
11	13	7	2	0

- 7 (25)** 47% Local people must be supported to have **conversations about climate change** with each other. Such one-to-one, two-way conversations are much more likely to be authentic and open and help address anxiety and fatalism etc.

One way to do this would be to utilise an empty building or shop to hold a climate café to discuss solutions to the climate crisis. The council should help to find a space.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
12	10	9	1	1

- 8 (27)** 43.9% Local climate change awareness raising should prioritise the use of local personal human **stories** (using creative approaches) and **visual images** (graphics and photographs).

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
11	8	13	1	0

- 9 (29)** 25.8% Organise creative opportunities for members of the public to share their thoughts on climate change and for these **community ideas to be gathered** e.g. a big cardboard tree with 'the' question displayed and lots of post-it notes, is displayed at pharmacies, supermarkets, businesses etc. inviting people to share their thoughts.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
5	11	14	2	1

Other

Rank	Score	Recommendation and Scoring Breakdown										
1 (4)	78.8%	<p>We must collectively reduce CO2 emissions. Decision makers need to support action in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficient housing and buildings • Explore ways to support more environmentally friendly transport options e.g. shuttle buses from holiday parks to beaches, improvements to condition and signage of footpaths, investigate possibility of park and ride scheme, better cycling infrastructure, better or more coherent bus services <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. Agree</th> <th>Agree</th> <th>Neither</th> <th>Disagree</th> <th>S. Disagree</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>24</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree	24	6	2	0	1
S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree								
24	6	2	0	1								
2 (5)	74.2%	<p>We must collectively encourage and support the work of Budehaven School Mini-Jury and local primary schools. This can be done by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing to work together • Including the Budehaven School Mini-Jury in progress meetings of the Community Jury • Navigating safeguarding and other practical issues to enable members of the local community to support school activities relating to the young people's recommendations • Exploring options for funding to help achieve the young people's recommendations e.g. elements of CTAP funding or other sources such as National Lottery or local businesses (corporate social responsibility) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. Agree</th> <th>Agree</th> <th>Neither</th> <th>Disagree</th> <th>S. Disagree</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>10</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree	20	10	2	1	0
S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree								
20	10	2	1	0								
3 (9)	72.8%	<p>Create a network of coastal towns facing similar issues to share learnings and experiences. Cornwall initially, but no reason this can't be national.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. Agree</th> <th>Agree</th> <th>Neither</th> <th>Disagree</th> <th>S. Disagree</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree					
S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree								

19 11 2 1 0

4 (14) 68.2% Consider the impacts of people moving (perhaps due to sea level rise in other parts of the country) to the area and plan carefully in advance to protect the environment and consider the infrastructure needs.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
17	11	5	0	0

5 (18) 63.6% Engage with the local farming community around multiple relevant issues: climate, land management, tourism, local knowledge, food production etc.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
13	16	4	0	0

6 (25) 47% Ensure community buy-in to the action we take to address climate change by creating **employment opportunities** for local people i.e. working from home, construction, renewable energy, electric vehicles etc. Develop a training centre to support skills needed for new technologies e.g. renewable energy, electric vehicles, new style boilers, heat pumps

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
11	13	7	0	2

7 (27) 43.9% Develop a **local energy production and supply** company so that money spent on energy locally stays local. Include energy storage options.

S. Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	S. Disagree
14	10	4	1	4

Appendix A: Comments on the principles and recommendations

During voting, each jury member had the option to provide a comment next to each principle and recommendation explaining their reasoning.

The following is a compilation of all comments on the principles and recommendations, which are listed in rank order. Comments have been further divided into the five voting options. For instance, a comment will be listed under 'strongly agree' if the jury member voted 'strongly agree'.

Principles

Sea Level Rise

Take into account the impact on **future generations**. All decisions must be guided by long term impact and what is sustainable so we don't have to undo things later.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	89.4%	26	7	0	0	0

Strongly Agree

- I feel quite strongly in relation to this as I hope my now teenaged children will remain in Bude for the future.

Agree

- I agree we need to consider the future and input sustainable measures, however we need to consider that there may be opportunities in future where new technologies or solutions come to the forefront which are better than what we have today so may supersede what has been put in place, therefore I wouldn't limit it to say we don't or can't undo things later, as there may be the need using a better solution.

Neither

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Include the meaningful **direct involvement of local residents**. There must be a shift from *consultation* (where people have limited power) to *codesign* (where power is shared) and strong efforts to go to people through a variety of approaches. We must value **local knowledge** to build community buy-in.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
2	86.4%	25	7	1	0	0

Strongly Agree

- I think it would be useful to readers of the final report to explain the concept of codesign more clearly. It can be incredibly useful especially in the context of this enterprise.
- Need to make clear the definition (& limitations) of "codesign" which is a key element here
- Strongly agree provided that the "codesign" process does not unduly restrict proposals and performance by professionals. I feel this would be better led by local climate change stakeholder organisations rather than early public events.
- Residents should include business owners, home owners, beach hut owners / tenants etc and their input should be actively sought and encouraged.
- The local residents must be consulted and given the opportunity to work with the council on important decisions that impact the local community. They should not be dictated to when it relates to the place they live. Again not putting profit over ethical practices.
- This is likely to be organisationally time consuming - but because we are talking about addressing a long term problem taking the time to explore thoroughly seems to be important.

Agree

Neither

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Contribute to the building of a more **resilient local economy** that caters for the needs of all. It should not lead to a reduction in local employment. If money is spent/resources are paid for, local organisations and workforces should be given preference.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
3	84.8%	23	10	0	0	0

Strongly Agree

- Need to research and identify sources of funding more clearly.
- Thought should be given to tender processes to ensure local contractors and people are engaged.
- Must ensure the economy of Bude continues to flourish with any change that is implemented, and decisions made about development should consider this as part of the planning process. It shouldn't immediately be about profit, but what's good for the town and its residents.
- This has ecological implications as well as ethical, insourcing brings its own benefits.
<https://www.preston.gov.uk/article/1339/What-is-Preston-Model>

Agree

- "Caters for the needs of all" is probably too wide to be meaningful
- How? Define 'local'

Neither

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Be fully **transparent** and shared widely. Information on the decision to be made, why, who will make the decision and how; must be widely available (not just online) at all stages of the decision making process in a way that is inclusive and accessible to all.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4	81.8%	21	12	0	0	0

Strongly Agree

- The evidence used and the process for decision making must be fully transparent and shared widely.
- Full transparency of the decision making process and documented reasoning for outcomes to be made publicly available at all times. There should be clear reasons as to why decisions were made and priorities given to certain recommendations over others.
- Lots of different demographics require a range of amenable information sources.
- Making every effort to ensure those affected by the decisions (the Bude & surrounding parishes) know the information is out there and where to access it.

Agree

- As B above early stages should be guided by stakeholder organisations with clear proposals and choices presented at public events to avoid confusion and consultation fatigue. It's important that there is a broad "buy in" to any plans, but also need to be careful not to establish too burdensome a process.

Neither

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Ensure that any relocation or new work is carried out to a **high standard, is sustainable, and the decision-making process behind it is transparent**. Spending decisions should consider the benefits of both large-scale single projects versus many small-scale projects.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
5	75.8%	19	12	2	0	0

Strongly Agree

- All development in the area should be sustainable and meet certain standards, this should be applicable to all size and scale of development. The local community should be the ones to decide what the sustainable standards are that all future development/ building are subject to.
- E.g. green energy, grey water systems for new houses. Use of innovative technologies to ensure the new buildings/houses will be resilient and sustainable.
- We must learn the lessons of the crises of RAAC and the Grenfell tower cladding scandal. Current regulations ensure a basic level of safety but do not guarantee long-term security.

Agree

- I feel like some of these, especially this one, are quite similar to others and could be merged to give a more comprehensive single recommendation. I think we need to avoid having too many recommendations.

Neither

- This is very poorly worded. Neither sentence makes sense.

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Be clearly communicated to the wider community so that everyone is clear who is **accountable** and how. There must be regular, accessible updates on progress.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
=6	74.2%	18	13	2	0	0

Strongly Agree

- especially from (local and wider) authorities at all levels
- Aligns with item C, there must be full transparency but also ownership and accountability. Too often plans get put in place with no follow up or communication on what is happening and in some cases nothing gets done, therefore clear owners, actions and timeline need putting in place with regular updates made available publicly to the local community.
- This should be merged with item C above. It does not need to be a stand-alone category. Let's use fewer words people!
- Regular updates to Bude & wider community on progress with a time scale of plans and changes. If real change and resilience is going to happen then action needs to be taken.

Agree

Neither

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Find ways to present **change as an opportunity** and a positive, not just a threat

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
=6	74.2%	19	11	3	0	0

Strongly Agree

- Lobby central government to stop supporting carbon industries but rather to support green industries and technologies that the local community can embrace to improve the economy.
- It can really deter people if it's all talk of doom and gloom, to get participation and people wanting to maintain the character of Bude the messaging needs to be about what is being done and the positive impact the community can have. I also believe messaging should be kept simple, not over-complicated with too much stats and numbers, visual images of how the future could look will have direct, instant impact.
- This may be incompatible with item D above. Seizing opportunities often involves change
- Possibly one of the best ways of spurring the community into action.

Agree

- This relates to the earlier proposals about community engagement, volunteering and using local workforce. The “loss” of aspects of our coastline could offset by “gains” in community engagement and potential physical enhancement to the area (eg dune development or artificial reefs etc)

Neither

- There will be opportunities, but also there will be a lot of loss and therefore I’m not sure this one is entirely possible. We can face loss more effectively through community outreach though.

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Embrace and encourage **our local community's willingness to help**. Any volunteering roles that arise should provide recognition and opportunities to upskill, to encourage more volunteers to sign up and improve retention.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
------	-------	----------------	-------	---------	----------	-------------------

8 71.2% 17 13 3 0 0

Strongly Agree

- One of the things that became clear through the jury process was the lack of trust in our political representatives. The reason for this is perhaps a question the council and government should be asking themselves, but it is clear that 'buy-in' from the local community will aid acceptance of ongoing developments.
- I think this will be a powerful force.

Agree

- The community needs to be involved and active in the process, we do however need to be mindful that not everyone in the community will have the same level of enthusiasm so we need to be careful in the messaging as to not be overbearing or insensitive to others priorities and personal situations.

Neither

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

not negatively impact the **character of the area**, as determined through an appropriate mechanism by the community of Bude.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
=9	66.6%	16	12	5	0	0

Strongly Agree

- Bude's 'character' is obviously subjective, but some of the things that make us stand out as a Cornish coastal town includes the amount of green-space along the cliffs (which is heavily in use by Bude locals for exercise) as well as the community--we're not a ghost town, and have many thriving businesses open year round. Bude has adapted to many changes in the past and, with the right support, can do so again.
- The intention is to keep the character of Bude at the heart of any restorative action, Bude must remain a seaside, tourist destination to sustain business and the economy within the town.

Agree

- The character or the area is going to change as a result of sea level rise and climate change. The key aim of this principle is to ensure anything we do from now on, does not make things worse and if possible, make things better.
- I would have prefixed with "as far as possible". The character of the area can be defined by the drafting of a short "Bude Design Guide" similar to those produced by council planning departments.
- The character of an area is a very subjective topic and wouldn't want to waste resources and time that might be better focussed on other areas.
- A tricky issue - there will inevitably be a physical impact on the town. Identifying key structures/spaces may be a way forward
- There must be an attempt to define a character and what that means to achieve this.
- Character of Bude must be defined by people of Bude first and then every effort to ensure the changes are as sympathetic to the character as possible.

Neither

- Every town has to evolve, but not every resident always agrees with proposed changes
- This is entirely subjective, and has the potential to create friction where the development of the local economy is concerned. It is also part of the wider planning process so cannot be ignored
- 'Negatively impact' is somewhat subjective. What's an 'appropriate mechanism'?

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Put the local **community's needs first** and protect existing community initiatives

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
=9	66.6%	14	16	3	0	0

Strongly Agree

- While Bude depends on tourism as much as any other Cornish town, there is a tendency to adopt a one-size-fits-all approach when considering the tourist perspective--and to forget the problems that hyper-tourism is creating. It is essential to refer to the community's needs (which will include tourism) as the framework for any changes.

Agree

- may be conflicts of interest here, that must be dealt with in accordance with these principles
- I do agree, but I'm also mindful that the local community (not all) rely on the tourists and

therefore that needs to be considered when making decisions, as we don't want to isolate the area from the seasonal trade that it is so reliant on for so many.

- We have to be careful with the definition of local as we would not want adjacent local communities to compete with each other but rather they co-operated with each other.
- Only protect existing community interests if they are compatible with steps that **MUST** be taken to put the community's needs first

Neither

- Very broad community with conflicting needs? Or contracting budgets?

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

That those affected must be involved so there is an **equitable** response. We must minimise the displacement of people and the impact on homes and businesses.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
11	63.6%	15	12	3	2	0

Strongly Agree

- Ensure that those most affected by any decision are involved in the process, so that the impacts can be minimised as much as possible and that displacement of people is a last resort.
- Anyone that is impacted by changes being implemented should be consulted way ahead of time, with discussions around resolutions to the change. Support must also be provided whether financial or physical to limit impacts to individuals, their homes or businesses.
- Ultimately decisions have to rest with the relevant commissioning body, but there needs to be a process whereby affected individuals/businesses/groups can contribute to those decisions and understand/accept the outcome

Agree

- Involvement is key and minimising displacement as much as possible.

Neither

Disagree

- "Equitable" suggests equalised *outcomes*, which is impossibly difficult and likely creates

more unfairness than it solves. "Just" would be a more suitable alternative

Strongly Disagree

Recommendations

Sea Level Rise

Prioritise the role of **natural processes** in responding to local sea level rise and in particular dunes. A dune management plan should: a) research and identify strategies for maintaining and improving dune structures and size at Summerleaze; b) consider whether dunes would be advantageous in other parts of the coastal parishes of the Bude Community Network Area; and c) measure and monitor progress.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1 (1)	83.3%	23	9	1	0	0

Strongly Agree

- All avenues of utilising natural resources should be exhausted before any other measure is considered. There should not be a sea wall built when there are plenty of other natural solutions that could be used, a sea wall should be a last resort in years to come when there is no other option. We need to preserve what we have (beach, surf, sea pool, etc) to allow business to benefit from the tourist seasons which we would no longer have should a wall defence be put in place.
- Working with nature has to be the best way and it feels achievable with budget constraints.
- First there should be a study (if not already done) to ascertain what protection the dunes can offer the coast around Bude and what the current state of them is. I am all for protecting the dunes, but also think money should be spent where it will have the most beneficial impact.
- Dunes are cheap to 'feed' with extra sand, protect inland areas, are a lovely wildlife habitat are a nice place to be and a nice thing to look at

Agree

- Agree providing it is not more economic, long term or sustainable to use alternative human-made solutions. Lets not prioritise natural processes because they are natural processes. Lets prioritise the right solutions for the problem

Neither

- Natural processes have a clear and important contribution to the issue, but not at the expense of other innovative options.

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Our **political system** means that it is difficult to move beyond a short term response to climate change and related sea level rise (e.g. five year government ruling period).

We must separate the climate change response from the political short-term viewpoint. We need continuity. This could be achieved by: a) appointing an independent Climate Change Commissioner working closely with Local and County Councils, Bude Climate Partnership, the Environment Agency and other relevant stakeholders, across all parishes; b) creating a long term future for Bude Climate Partnership to voice local knowledge, consider ideas and monitor progress

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
2 (2)	81.8%	24	7	1	1	0

Strongly Agree

- I cannot see any reason that an existing member of an associated body, such as BCP or Environment Agency could not fulfil this role.
- Highly desirable - the only way to get real action
- This is critical to the success of any planning...
- This aligns with the above, if the local MP isn't in support of the initiative, then there needs to be another body (appointed by the community) to stand up and work with the expert organisations to help preserve the town.
- This is one of my top recommendations. An independent commissioner who is not biased to a political party and therefore not swayed by ulterior motifs.

Agree

- To a certain degree I think this already happens.

Neither

Disagree

- An unelectable and un-rejectable commissar under (a) is a terrible idea in any project, especially one that has to balance so many competing interests. BCP are well placed to advocate and organise under (b), though, and that's much more sensible.

Strongly Disagree

Local knowledge must influence our response to sea level rise. It should add to the evidence base to make sure unintended consequences are avoided.

The idea of a local knowledge research project should be explored drawing on expertise in mixed methods from Exeter and Plymouth universities. This is the most cost-effective approach to understanding how we should adapt to sea level rise.

We need to establish an open dialogue with universities such as Exeter, UEA, Reading, Falmouth, Plymouth, and Bangor, which may be interested in conducting research in our local area.

We should also work with schools to draw upon the time and expertise of local students, perhaps those studying A-Level geography or an Extended Project Qualification.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
3 (3)	80.3%	21	11	1	0	0

Strongly Agree

- It became very clear through talking to the speakers who visited the jury that there's a sizeable gap between general scientific knowledge and the specifics of our area. Predictions of sea-level rise and its effects are also based on a wide range of possible outcomes. Therefore, *ongoing* scientific research in our local area is essential to know that we are making the most effective response to sea-level rise.
- Collaboration is very much needed, with the right involvement. Using use cases of experts experience in similar areas will help decisions to be made, understanding what works, what doesn't and how things can be put in place, drawing on the expertise of those who have already done it, in conjunction with people who have local knowledge to understand if it will work in our town.
- Absolutely agree with this one. A scientific model has been conducted on Bude's coast, but a study utilising local knowledge would add to the depth of this study. Working with local university's and even creating citizen science opportunities for locals would be a great and cheaper way to monitor changes (albeit maybe not entirely accurate).

Agree

- I think local knowledge is important and we should also be drawing on expertise at local universities to help conduct research about and for Bude. I'm not so sure about this A level student thing - that would need further clarification. Also not sure about the point about cost effectiveness (ie that this would be the MOST cost effective response). I think my point here was that research isn't as expensive as the commentators seemed to suggest - by partnering with universities we could draw on government and charity funding (and these sorts of co-produced community engagement projects are favoured by research funders atm) and any research projects would be very well aligned with eg the university of Exeter's strategy (for a greener, healthier, fairer, more sustainable future) so quite an easy sell.

Neither

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Difficult decisions will need to be taken about high priority buildings, facilities, and natural features that are at high risk from sea level rise.

CTAP funding should be used to conduct a **comprehensive community engagement** exercise to help identify what action must be taken.

- Those whose livelihoods are going to be affected must be included in discussions.
- The Jury should meet again to support and influence the decision making process through giving input and making recommendations.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4 (5)	75.8%	20	11	1	1	0

Strongly Agree

Agree

Neither

- I agree with the first part of the recommendation but I do not see a further role for the jury in this

Disagree

- I'm not sure that the Jury should have a say in this situation

Strongly Disagree

The local MP must engage with the issues of **climate change** and sea level rise. They must listen to ideas and push for the production of plans.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
=5 (6)	74.2%	23	4	5	1	0

Strongly Agree

- We have been given little reason to have faith in our local MP to act on our behalf. This must change.
- Desirable but unlikely in this case
- Involve other Paris Councils such as Week St Mary and Poundstock
- There is unfortunately a negative understanding in the community that the current MP is not interested in preserving Bude as it is, they are only interested in profiting from development that may not be beneficial to the area. There needs to be a stand against this, as ultimately if the MP isn't on board to support measures in tackling the climate change/ sea level rise issue then there unlikely to be a positive outcome for the town and this will impact the future of Bude.
- The local MP is our voice in government. This is the biggest challenge Bude and its residence will have to face in any lifetime. The local MP must be present in this conversation otherwise efforts will be futile.
- Cornwall Council needs to answer questions and "step up"

Agree

- I agree but am not confident this will occur.

Neither

- The current local MP couldn't/hasn't engaged in almost a decade. If any energy were to be spent I'd rather it were on getting a decent MP with competency, and perhaps even a history of achievement.
- An advocate in Parliament is a useful beast indeed, but Parliamentary meddling in existing project ought to be avoided

Disagree

- I have little faith in the power or motivations of MPs to do anything to help. Too many other interests to satisfy. This will be powered by local councils politically

Strongly Disagree

Promote the creation of **Neighbourhood Development Plans** in all parishes in the Bude Community Network Area.

Raise awareness in the community of their key role in shaping and deciding the

Neighbourhood Development Plan.

The process must be inclusive and accessible to all members of the community. It must also proactively draw in wider relevant stakeholders, technical experts and those impacted.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
=5 (6)	74.2%	20	10	2	1	0

Strongly Agree

- Same as per #7
- As with previous responses, there is little in the way of communication outside of the main town centre in Bude, unfortunately many people are unaware of messaging as it doesn't reach the individual village parishes. More needs to be done to spread the communication wider than just the main town centre. I expect many people aren't aware of the NDP and that they can be involved in shaping it, again not much communication is available.
- Local government can provide a continuity often lost at a national level. The ownership of the issue by local elected representatives seems vital to achieve the project aims. The Neighbourhood Development Plan should be a central support structure for this issue. The process of consultation and publication of the NDP will also assist in raising awareness of climate change issues.
- I think this is one of the most influential opportunities the public and community have.
- This should be widely advertised using a range of media to ensure residence of Bude know they can get involved in the NDP. It is currently not widely known.

Agree

Neither

Disagree

- We're talking about sea level changes of a few metres over the next 200 years which will not directly impact all parishes

Strongly Disagree

All coastal parishes in the Bude Community Network Area should create a **Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA)** as part of their Neighbourhood Development Plan. The process for developing the content of the CCMA must include meaningful engagement

with wider stakeholder groups and also impact assessments.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
=5 (6)	74.2%	18	14	0	1	0

Strongly Agree

- Same as per#7
- There should be a CCMA in place for Bude, this will support to limit the development of building and also where it is permitted it is done in a sustainable way and to a pre-agreed standard that meets environmental requirements.
- This would locate the challenge of coping with rising sea levels at an appropriate level.
- Top recommendation.

Agree

- Not sure whether this would be easy

Neither

Disagree

- CCMA's are a terrible burden to development and can stop even the most sympathetic and sensible development in an area, even including householder extensions. Homeowners and buyers should be able to make their own assessments as to coastal erosion risk and not restricted by planning.

Strongly Disagree

Spread awareness of the development of actions and plans to address sea level rise through a **communication and media campaign** which keeps everyone up to date. This should be through a range of channels, to reach different demographics, such as:

- Newspapers (Bude and Stratton Post, Cornish Guardian, etc.)
- Social media (Facebook groups such as Bude noticeboard)
- Local radio

Communication must be positive and constructive so motivating people to get outside. Volunteer recruitment should leverage this, by contrasting the Environment Agency sea level rise projections for a "reasonable worst case scenario" with a positive vision for Bude e.g. 'If you volunteer, this is what Bude could look like...'

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
8 (11)	71.2%	15	17	1	0	0

Strongly Agree

- Get as many people as possible "on-side" to support the necessary actions
- It should be remembered that most social media operates on a closed portal model you need to be a member of the group before you can access the information. Would recommend information is shared via community not-for-profit web-sites.
- We will definitely need different modes of information dissemination.

Agree

- As much as this would be great, I'm not sure how viable it is. We would need to draw on the connections within the community to gain traction for engaging with people in the media. I completely agree with the messaging being positive to reassure residents that with their help we can make a difference. Messaging should also be kept simple, without confusing people with too many statistics, visuals of impacts and solutions would be a quick, simple way of getting the message across with impact.
- The broadest range possible to reach the all demographics
- Needs to address personal family CO2 emissions
- I agree that there should be a positive campaign to encourage the Bude community to get involved with smaller projects to connect to their local surroundings and build community connection (e.g. a friends of group Summerleaze dunes). But I do think some of the changes that will inevitably come are unlikely to change due to volunteering and I wouldn't want to falsely advertise this.

Neither

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Organise **progress report meetings on the Jury recommendations** with the Climate Jury, Bude Climate Partnership, Cornwall Council and Bude-Stratton Town Council, Environment Agency etc., after six and twelve months. Local government should provide funding for these meetings.

Any progress reports should be forwarded to the Jury with sufficient notice for proper scrutiny.

Bude-Stratton Town Council or Cornwall Council should appoint an officer to communicate

progress.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
9 (14)	68.2%	17	12	3	1	0

Strongly Agree

- Same as per #7 - vital to get meaningful/effective support
- Is it possible for the appointed officer to be from the Jury group?
- I think the

Agree

- This could be one key method of keeping engagement with the community.
- This should be discussed more

Neither

Disagree

- Progress meetings yes, but they need to be open to the whole community.

Strongly Disagree

Empower and engage local people by maximising the use of **volunteers** in our response to sea level rise. For example, volunteers to physically build projects or undertake citizen's science projects.

Volunteers should be adequately recognised for the work that they do (not just treated as free labour) and we should provide opportunities to upskill.

We must do more to communicate the many benefits of volunteering locally. This could be linked to our vision for and visualisations of Bude (e.g. if you volunteer, we can achieve our vision for Bude).

We must do more to effectively communicate volunteering opportunities, while at the same time drawing upon and collaborating with existing volunteer groups and initiatives in the area.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
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10 (17) 65.2% 17 10 5 1 0

Strongly Agree

- Bude has a disproportionately high retirement population, many of whom are already volunteering or wanting to volunteer their free time. This is a resource which we should draw on. At the other end of the spectrum, there are few opportunities available for Bude's young people; finding ways to engage these and build on their skill-set is beneficial to everyone.
- Local residents who want to be involved, should be allowed to be hands on and take part in the work that is carried out, whatever form that takes. This could be part of the engagement strategy, marketing, or physical work, depending on people's skills, background and abilities. Communication needs to not be centred to the main town of Bude only, and should be spread throughout each of the village parishes to ensure everyone gets to hear about what's going on. At the moment messaging seems to be limited to the town centre!
- Count me in.

Agree

- Should not (appear to) be solely dependent on volunteers
- If we have an engineering solution, it is unlikely to require volunteers. I agree with the principle but lets be pragmatic.

Neither

- Although I think there's a place for volunteering, and this would maybe help people feel they had more agency, I think we should use skilled people where we can
- Use of volunteers to build things may result in inconsistencies and might be quite hard labour - when you look at the demographic of those who can volunteer it might not be widely taken up.

Disagree

- Employment>Volunteering. It's not Dave Cameron's big Society anymore ;)

Strongly Disagree

Get **buy-in** from everyone (including young people) and avoid widening social inequalities (disadvantaging the most disadvantaged the most) through a comprehensive **co-design process** at all stages (from the start not just at the end) which must be with a representative sample of Bude, ideally more than 3% of the population. This process should also be transparent.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
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11 (19) 57.6% 11 17 4 1 0

Strongly Agree

-

Agree

- I like the underlying principle but think that buy in from everybody will be difficult to achieve practically
- As Principles B and C above I feel early stages should be guided by stakeholder organisations that will allow professionals to formulate clear proposals and choices that can be presented at public events to avoid confusion and consultation fatigue.
- I'm not sure I understand what this is stating, maybe it should be made clearer in the messaging. If my understanding is correct, I believe this is a duplication of one of the principals and therefore should it also be in here?
- Is this possible/achievable??
- Getting opinions from the community of how to design any changes could be difficult to manage, but getting people involved will empower them with knowledge to face these changes.

Neither

- This is nice in theory, but practically it runs the risks both of stagnation for want of interest and of capture by pressure groups

Disagree

- The right solution is the right solution. Sure, involve the local community but provide them with alternatives so that the right solution is achieved that meets long term objectives. Keep it objective

Strongly Disagree

Look into alternative **future travel solutions** for Crooklets and Summerleaze **whilst maintaining current car parking capacity**.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
12 (20)	51.5%	8	19	5	1	0

Strongly Agree

- Including e.g. investment in public transport and park and ride systems.

Agree

- I would widen this to include a potential restructuring of the main road into Bude if the Strand is threatened although some way off I know. Also to consider a park and ride scheme.
- A reduction in the amount of cars that travel into Bude is required, whether this is done via a Park and Ride, Tram system, no car zones within the town or a combination of different solutions. I believe that the larger holiday parks in the area should provide shuttles to and from the beaches to reduce the amount of tourists driving such short distances in their cars.
- Park and ride with only disabled parking by the coast.

Neither

- 100% for alternative future travel solutions. However there's too much tarmac and space driven up to cars, & vans, and not enough Park and Ride schemes, Ride Shares, Walking, Cycling... currently in Bude.

Disagree

- Yes... we need transport into beaches but perhaps not for cars... we can have park nd ride

Strongly Disagree

We need research into how sea level rise could be addressed by building **sea defences** that protect the beach, dunes, and seafront infrastructure at Summerleaze and Crooklets and create new local opportunities e.g. a reef break/diving reef/oysters/harbour.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
13 (24)	48.5%	15	9	5	1	3

Strongly Agree

- It is unlikely that any one solution will be enough to protect Bude from sea level rise. We should be keeping abreast of new technologies and ideas constantly being developed around the world, with an eye to how they may be used within Bude. It should go without saying that any new construction should be thoroughly researched in advance by an expert who has familiarised themselves with Bude's geography and needs. We must not waste money on mistakes from poor planning.
- All avenues of utilising natural resources should be exhausted before any other measure is considered. There should not be a sea wall built when there are plenty of other natural solutions that could be used, a sea wall should be a last resort in years to come when there is no other option. We need to preserve what we have (beach, surf, sea pool, etc) to allow business to benefit from the tourist seasons which we would no longer have should a wall defence be put in place.
- Emphasis on 'Research'
- If your house were in danger of flooding, you'd build flood defences. You wouldn't change

the political system or the local plan or have a social media campaign about the risks. You'd build something to protect you. It shouldn't be any different here - physical barriers can ameliorate the storm surge damage and building up the dunes can help protect the town centre.

Agree

- And some research also into how sea defences might adversely affect surf conditions.
- There may already be examples of this from both attempts to combat sea level rise and also to create leisure infrastructure (eg surfing reefs), and such developments impact on the broader coastline.

Neither

- The information we have seen seem to indicate a wall is not appropriate. Maintain dunes.
- The Environment Agency I think have abandoned this approach due to unsustainability issues.

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

- Our money is better spent elsewhere until that research is actually needed when we start to see impacts
- I think we have concluded that working with the force of nature, not against, will provide the best outcomes, and that we will be storing up problems for later generations with this approach.

Raising Awareness

A **change network of local organisations** should be established to speak with one voice on climate change and build pressure on those with power to take the action needed. Together, organisations such as sports clubs, schools, RNLI, Lifesavers, Canal Association, local wildlife charities and others can at the same time build power to influence and increase their awareness of the reality of what is happening now.

We recognise the role that Bude Climate Partnership is playing, but more resources are needed to raise awareness of the network. We, the Jury, would like to help.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1 (11)	71.2%	19	10	3	1	0

Strongly Agree

- This should also include those large business that are pivotal to the local community, such as supermarkets, construction organisations, etc as they are potentially a big contributor to the CO2 emissions, they should be engaged to be part of the discussion and clarify what they are doing to reduce their emissions/ what support (including financial) they will give.

Agree

Neither

- I think BCP has this covered
- A lot of these organisations are likely to have different views and interest on what ought to be done, and trying to push them all into one basket may well lead to unnecessary friction.

Disagree

- Whilst I agree that a united front is a very good thing, the variety of groups indicated here is so wide as not to be practical. The Jury's principles and recommendations must be pragmatic

Strongly Disagree

Organise an extensive **awareness raising campaign** throughout the wider Bude area to share the sea level rise projections. This highly visual campaign (photographs from the Environment Agency visualisations, videos etc) should include:

- A permanent exhibition at the Castle.
- Physical markers where predicted sea level rise will be each year i.e. milestones.
- Notice boards at risk areas e.g. boards at Crooklets and Summerleaze
- Displays (large signs, posters etc) at places where information is commonly passed between people, (school gates, pubs, dog litter bins, bus stops etc.)

Awareness-raising efforts should: a) include an explanation of the impact on our communities; b) explain what action is being taken including through stories; c) be regularly updated to show progress.

We should also develop a self-sustaining commercial campaign, with a logo and mascot. This would be run in tandem with local businesses.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
2 (13)	69.7%	18	11	3	1	0

Strongly Agree

- But all content must be in a positive frame so as not to leave anyone with the opinion "all is doom and gloom and that we must accept without fight or action the current projections" rather than the outlook being LOOK WHAT CAN BE DONE TO IMPROVE THINGS.
- Well worth doing but must NOT take the form of preaching or threats
- I would add a d) Include information on how to get involved. Must be a positive message.
- This is something that the Jury members could organise with input from the local authority. Utilise the group that's been created through this.

Agree

- Whilst I agree with this in principle, I think there may be other more effective methods of engagement than the ones suggested here. A better understanding of the stakeholder make-up of the community should first be undertaken to better ascertain what engagement strategies would have the greatest impact.
- I would suggest using the resources of the beaches themselves to raise the awareness, visualising it might help the community understand the challenges. I also agree there should either be a pop up shop or space that regularly advertises/ demonstrates the work being done and sharing information and knowledge with people in a face to face environment.
- I agree with the principle of an awareness raising campaign, but there is no need for all the detail.
- Agreed most points - but if it was on local tv or radio! If there are more so blind that can see.

Neither

- I do believe in raising awareness, but think we need to be sensitive to the fact it could prove overwhelming for some, and account for this in our methods.
- Great care should be taken to avoid this being cringe.

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Bude should build a **reputation with tourists** for being an environmentally friendly UK holiday destination. We must share a clear and positive message for tourists coming to Bude that we are acting on climate issues and that they can help us be part of the solution. Residents can be proud of our proactive approach and feel even more pride in our town. This drive for ecotourism should promote our clean air and locally sourced businesses, but also strive for more e.g. *'we have the most electric vehicle charging points of any coastal town'* etc.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
3 (14)	68.2%	18	11	3	0	1

Strongly Agree

- This can only work if local residents are on board and practice what they preach! We can't have locals undoing the image if they don't follow the approach this will send a negative message to tourists when they are here. The local community need to be seen as being behind the message and supporting it in their individual actions, by leading by example!
- Working with tourists is VITAL to ensuring sustainable use of Bude. People will not protect what are they not connected to and so even info boards around Summerlease Dunes explaining what an important habitat it is will encourage more careful considering of them.
- The problem with encouraging more tourists is that they may eventually want to live here. We haven't got the capacity to support more people moving into the area (doctors, dentists, shoe shops, etc.)

Agree

Neither

Disagree

- An earlier principle suggests the character of Bude should remain unchanged. Difficult to

achieve that but to change Bude into some woke, virtue signalling holiday resort is a MASSIVE mistake. A quick review of the profiles of a typical tourist to this area will highlight whats needed - we live in a seaside town, not a left wing, metropolitan gated community

Strongly Disagree

There must be **targeted messaging**. There is more likely to be a positive response to addressing climate change if the audience is split into target groups so we are better able to understand their preferences and what messages/approaches will work best with them. Such messaging should not teach or preach, should draw on the population segments identified in the [Britain Talks Climate](#) report and the study commissioned by Bude Climate Partnership. We should use a variety of approaches, including social media, radio, and newspapers, to target different groups.

Awareness raising for older and digitally-excluded people should be through: a) leafletting all households in the same way that this Jury was recruited; b) through a local free newsletter available to everyone; and c) newspaper columns and radio slots.

Awareness raising on climate change should include efforts targeted at our future problem solvers: young people. For example the creation of social media content with relevant, attention grabbing information, short eye-catching images or videos (e.g. tik-tok).

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4 (20)	51.5%	11	14	6	2	0

Strongly Agree

-

Agree

- Again the jury could take this on as long as messaging was agreed by local authorities.
- May have some difficulty with the younger people. We may be using a lot of resources for little return.

Neither

Disagree

- Too prescriptive in its wording
- This sounds expensive, preachy and unnecessary. There is no shortage of existing messaging on the subject.

Strongly Disagree

Bude-Stratton Town Council and Cornwall Council should put more money and resources towards climate communications.

There is a need to focus and adapt messaging at the hyperlocal level, as it is not reaching these communities.

While we appreciate Cornwall Council's HIVE initiative, there must be a greater focus on communications as a strategy for achieving change, as opposed to just providing information.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4 (20)	51.5%	13	12	5	2	1

Strongly Agree

- Communication is very limited and isn't always outwardly shared, it is more of a you can find it on the website if you want to, but is usually not easy to find or is out of date. Also, taking into consideration people that don't have access to internet/ social media and rely on other forms of communication. Spreading the message wider than just the central area and reaching all of Bude village parishes.

Agree

- I do think funding for councils is a wider and more complicated issue that goes beyond the council itself. But reinforces the need to have the local MP on side.

Neither

- Can we expect funding from Councils when earlier we stated perhaps we should be non-political? Perhaps funding should be sought from other interested and benefiting groups, i.e Duchy of Cornwall, UK tourist board, Hotel and Hospital Association, Chambers of Trade and Commerce for example.

Disagree

- I agree with the principle but again, the language is terrible. Why are we using a made up word (hyperlocal) and talking about 'achieving change' rather than just 'providing information'?

Strongly Disagree

- There is no shortage of climate communication and there is a shortage of taxpayers' money

Messaging should always be linked to **measurable action**. Those producing messaging should show, measure, and evaluate impact.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
6 (23)	50%	11	13	7	2	0

Strongly Agree

Agree

Neither

- It's not clear to me what this one means and I would favor dropping it if we can't clarify

Disagree

- The subject is so vast with many things that can and will have impact I worry that a system which is currently measured against any criteria set prior to knowledge of, or experience in, whatever the changes are could be dangerous. It does not mean hiding the truth or misleading just not volunteering a method of unfair measurement.
- A lot of this is about parenting. How do parents support children to look after the climate and environment? Everything we've been talking about comes from the 'home'. If kids aren't taught about these things, they won't care.

Strongly Disagree

Local people must be supported to have **conversations about climate change** with each other. Such one-to-one, two-way conversations are much more likely to be authentic and open and help address anxiety and fatalism etc.

One way to do this would be to utilise an empty building or shop to hold a climate café to discuss solutions to the climate crisis. The council should help to find a space.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
7 (25)	47%	12	10	9	1	1

Strongly Agree

- Yes I think this will be preferable to (alarming images etc) to enable people to discuss concerns and feel optimistic and enabled at the end of the conversation rather than feeling overwhelmed and powerless.
- Climate anxiety is rife particularly in young people. The Pearl Exchange held climate conversations to have a space to discuss climate worries. Community spaces such as the Pearl Exchange and Neetside community centre must be protected at all costs as these spaces will become more and more important to face the changes to come.

Agree

- This would be a good potential role for volunteers.
- One-to-one conversations would be authentic. A climate cafe would not.

Neither

- Risk of this being a "turn-off" or preaching to the converted
- I'm not sure this would take off. People have their own lives outside of work and they're not interested in going out of their way for this kind of thing.

Disagree

- People will talk about the subject when something affects them. Steering dialogue in this manner is akin to Big Brother.

Strongly Disagree

Local climate change awareness raising should prioritise the use of local personal human **stories** (using creative approaches) and **visual images** (graphics and photographs).

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
8 (27)	43.9%	11	8	13	1	0

Strongly Agree

Agree

- I like this recommendation but feel like it could be covered by the one about raising awareness and communication.

Neither

- I feel this may be divisive we have to quantify what local means in this context.

Disagree

- What is a personal human story? Any awareness raising must include graphics. I am unsure why it is necessary to state this.

Strongly Disagree

Organise creative opportunities for members of the public to share their thoughts on climate change and for these **community ideas to be gathered** e.g. a big cardboard tree with 'the' question displayed and lots of post-it notes, is displayed at pharmacies, supermarkets, businesses etc. inviting people to share their thoughts.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
9 (29)	25.8%	5	11	14	2	1

Strongly Agree

Agree

Neither

- I feel this is largely covered in 13 displays at the castle and 16 the creation of a climate cafe.
- This is a good idea but need to bring through....

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

- The English is unclear = 'organise creative opportunities'??? A big cardboard tree???

Other

We must **collectively reduce CO2 emissions. Decision makers need to support action** in the following areas:

- Energy efficient housing and buildings
- Explore ways to support more environmentally friendly transport options e.g. shuttle buses from holiday parks to beaches, improvements to condition and signage of footpaths, investigate possibility of park and ride scheme, better cycling infrastructure, better or more coherent bus services.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1 (4)	78.8%	24	6	2	0	1

Strongly Agree

- Reducing the CO2 will support the work around sea level rise, they go hand in hand so it's not just about defences for sea level, it is a wider issue. There definitely needs to be focus on reducing the traffic into the town, especially around tourist seasons. Encouragement to not drive such short distances, but need the facilities to achieve it.
- Collective focus, but with no other industrial sector engagement other than with agriculture mentioned? Eg Tourism, transport, retail, hospitality.
- A critical issue to keep inevitable sea level rise to as low a level as possible. The area should aspire to exemplar status in proposals to reduce CO2 emissions for other areas to follow.
- Perhaps the best way to do this is raise more awareness in the first instance and let the community action follow! Plus we can all do our bit as individuals and I think this message needs to be communicated too.
- Bude needs to re-think the current transport system. Cars are a problem in Bude. Even quick wins such as more places to safely park bikes will be invaluable.

Agree

- "Engage with local farming community around multiple relevant issues: climate, land management, tourism, local knowledge, food production etc." is a copy of 26

Neither

- Again not sure this was included in our brief. I would hope any efforts agreed from our recommendations which impinged in this area would be picked up by the relevant body if not then certainly they can be encouraged.

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

- This should not be a recommendation in relation to the issues of rising sea level in Bude. It is another national topic

We must collectively **encourage and support the work of Budehaven School Mini-Jury** and local primary schools. This can be done by:

- Continuing to work together
- Including the Budehaven School Mini-Jury in progress meetings of the Community Jury
- Navigating safeguarding and other practical issues to enable members of the local community to support school activities relating to the young people's recommendations
- Exploring options for funding to help achieve the young people's recommendations e.g. elements of CTAP funding or other sources such as National Lottery or local businesses (corporate social responsibility)

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
2 (6)	74.2%	20	10	2	1	0

Strongly Agree

- Climate change is a common source of anxiety for today's young people. Older generations have a responsibility to let them know we are taking this seriously and to give them the tools they need to feel they have some control over their own future.
- Schools, particularly in areas where there is a high risk, such as Bude have an obligation to teach children about the impacts, this shouldn't be an excuse if it's not on the curriculum, it should be something the school itself are doing, as it impacts them also as I imagine most of the teachers are local residents!
- It is very important to hear the voices of the next generation.

Agree

- Feel we must be careful though to not put too much emphasis on young heads at this stage. Encourage by all means and keep informed but no pressure.
- The language that the majority of statements made by the pupils was so similar as to have almost been scripted. One wonders at the influence of the teacher promoting these ideas?

Neither

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Create a network of coastal towns facing similar issues to share learnings and experiences. Cornwall initially, but no reason this can't be national.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
3 (9)	72.7%	19	11	2	1	0

Strongly Agree

- Perhaps no reason why it would have to start with Cornwall? We could link up with Fairborn (?) or places in South Devon
- The jury could research into this. Volunteering opportunity.

Agree

Neither

Disagree

- This is likely to duplicate the work of the EA and other existing bodies.

Strongly Disagree

Consider the impacts of people moving (perhaps due to sea level rise in other parts of the country) to the area and plan carefully in advance to protect the environment and consider the infrastructure needs.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4 (14)	68.2	17	11	5	0	0

Strongly Agree

- Climate refugees are going to be a global problem, and this needs to be recognised at every level of government. We cannot assume they can live 'somewhere else'; instead we should find the opportunities an influx of residents might bring.
- Buying holiday homes should stop. It's bad for the economy (people only in the area for a

few weeks in a year) and forces people out of the area.

Agree

- I think that maybe increased summer temperatures and heat waves might be a bigger driver of people moving to Bude than sea level rise
- Agree that a solid plan to ensure houses are not built where erosion will happen is vital.
- International migration from low carbon intensity countries has an enormous carbon footprint. It is this, rather than people moving here from Holsworthy, that ought to be the worry.

Neither

- This is the responsibility of the local councils and hopefully they will take notice of recommendations made by the jury involving these subjects. I feel they have been lacking before in infrastructure needs.
- I'm not sure what this means
- I'm not sure I understand this?

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Engage with the local farming community around multiple relevant issues: climate, land management, tourism, local knowledge, food production etc.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
5 (18)	63.6%	13	16	4	0	0

Strongly Agree

- We need to find ways to enable farmers to thrive while using environmentally friendly practices.
- Care needed; farmers are naturally conservative (small 'c').

Agree

- Should not be limited to farming, but include fishing and other industries also.

Neither

- I would love to see the local farming community and residents of Bude come together to learn from each other and connect more to local food, but I think there are plenty of organisations currently working with farmers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Ensure community buy-in to the action we take to address climate change by creating **employment opportunities** for local people i.e. working from home, construction, renewable energy, electric vehicles etc. Develop a training centre to support skills needed for new technologies e.g. renewable energy, electric vehicles, new style boilers, heat pumps

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
6 (25)	47%	11	13	7	0	2

Strongly Agree

- Taking many conservation models as an example, people will engage with climate change issues if they see there is an economic benefit. The government should be proactively supporting new green industries and technologies. They should remove the effective planning embargo on land based turbines and improve the grid infrastructure. Cornwall should take advantage of its resources of sun light, wind and an underemployed under skilled workforce.

Agree

Neither

- This sounds like a good idea but I have no idea how practical it is, whether it would take resources away from other important activities, etc. I don't feel equipped with the information I'd need to make a recommendation around this.

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

- I feel not given in our brief.
- This is social engineering, which has nothing to do with rising sea levels

Develop a **local energy production and supply** company so that money spent on energy

locally stays local. Include energy storage options.

Rank	Score	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
7 (27)	44%	14	10	4	1	4

Strongly Agree

- Exploring solutions for storing solar power could have a huge positive impact. We generate so much from panels in the summer; being able to save that energy for winter-use will not only help people currently struggling with energy bills, but it will be an incentive for more people/businesses to switch to solar power.
- We have the space for emerging large scale battery farms.

Agree

- An aspirational proposal. Although the basic principle is create a local sustainable and affordable energy supply, it also recognises that the area generates renewable energy which is exported. As cost effective methods of storing energy continue to be developed it may be possible to develop local sustainable solutions.
- Green energy and renewable energy opportunities.

Neither

- Same as above - I don't feel informed enough on this idea
- I'm not sure this would be feasible.

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

- As before not our brief
- Pointless. Energy generation is a national government level consideration
- Bristol Council did this and the company went bust. Nottingham City Council did this and the council went bust. If you personally think this is a good idea, kindly start the company yourself (you will go bust)

Appendix B: Questions for commentators

This appendix lists the questions asked by jury members to commentators during the Q&A sessions.

Please note that during 'open space' format Q&A sessions the questions were not recorded.

Day 1: Introduction and What is Climate Change?

Commentator Slot 1: What is Climate Change?

- What would your recommendations be to address this problem?
- Given the delays and things that are hard to reverse, what are timescales for stopping and is it too late?
- Total carbon ever extracted - can we put some of it back?
- How does the CO₂ go away (after 1000s of years)
- What is the global rate of natural reabsorption of CO₂ e.g. fossils?
- What 'blue sky' ideas can help us to reduce CO₂?
- Why aren't people listening to science?
- Why do we still talk about 'greenhouse gases' not CO₂ blankets?
- Isn't it more than just fossil fuels (e.g. methane) and how important are these?
- Have you been challenged about the data you've presented? What were those challenges?
- If we stopped extraction now would climate change level out? If so, why don't we?
- Blanket analogy: What is the time lag for warming to occur after emissions have happened?
- Why are there delays in effects - both in warming and cooling - and how long are the delays?
- What is the impact of methane?
- Is it enough to become net zero or must we also remove carbon dioxide?
- Does the ozone layer impact the climate?
- What is carbon capture and can it be effective?
- Is this what could have happened on venus? Venus has heated up in recent times - could people have been on venus in the past?
- Your graph started at year zero? How is historical average temperature data recorded?

Day 2: Emissions, Sea Level Rise, and How Change Happens

Commentator Slot 1: Where are local emissions coming from?

- How do we visualise 1 tonne of carbon?
- A wind turbine requires large quantities of fossil fuel to manufacture e.g. 500 tonnes of concrete. How long does a wind turbine take to repay this?
- How much does tourism affect local emissions?
- Are you marking your own homework on the Co2 figures?
- Is the 6 tonne figure net of any exported (beyond Cornwall) carbon?
- Do your statistics include the emissions from people who are visiting?
- What would be a per person per year amount of Co2 that would get us to net zero?
- How do you plan to change our current trajectory?
- What is Cornwall Council's overall strategy (individual or industry focus)?
- How can we reduce transport emissions given we are so remote?
- Your figure of 40% domestic energy - we have lots of new homes, shouldn't we make sure that they are as green as possible?
- Is carbon capture a viable technology?
- Is the technology for net zero available or does lack of tech explain our current trajectory?
- How have we achieved current reductions?
- Where do the figures of outputs of Co2 come from? How are they calculated? What is the margin of error?
- How can individuals get the information they need (on impacts) so they can choose?
- If you could wave a magic wand what is the one thing you would do to hit targets quicker?
- Imported food = ½ tonne per person - is there more of a breakdown of this?
- Are there models of low emission agriculture?
- Clarification on: Cornwall is sending electricity up country - electricity is the biggest use of CO2 locally - how do these two things go together?
- At what point does electricity become a positive vs negative - based on figures you have, it is better to drive a petrol car than a Tesla for CO2 emissions.
- Our grasslands and woodlands will decay naturally anyway. Is this included in your calculations?
- What are the main activities in terms of agricultural emissions and what can they be replaced with?
- Given that agriculture is producing a lot of CO2, is it better to have more local food or imported or change the way food is produced?

- What would the emissions be for the lifetime and annual emissions of an SUV and a small car? (not manufacturing)
- Do we, as local people, have any power to influence where our energy is sourced from? I.e. renewable/gas? Highest CO2 comes from electricity.
- What is the largest type of alternative energy being developed in Cornwall or Bude
- What is the global rate of natural reabsorption of CO2 e.g fossils?
- How do we best monitor our impact?

Commentator Slot 2: Sea level rise and local impacts

- The drainage from our homes and elsewhere - where will it go?
- What role could sand dunes play
- The pictures don't seem to show what is happening to the cliffs - what are the predictions on this?
- Which one agency is responsible for creating a practical plan to protect homes and businesses at beach sites?
- Have there been any successful interventions so far?
- The images of change are powerful - can you superimpose it onto one image per area?
- There is a lot of talking about the problem of climate change but little action. Why is there little action?
- How do we get the message across?
- What do you think of the fact that the local MP hasn't attended any oversight panel meetings? Jolyon - are you having the same problem with your project?
- How do you go about getting Landowners / Homeowners to agree with MS4S - Just how cooperative are owners and what if anything has been achieved to date?
- Does the barrel at summerleaze help reduce coastal erosion - should we develop it further?
- Tell us more about the canal / sand / dunes interaction - does this inform any HTL or MR solutions?
- Can you show us projections or illustrations for managed realignment?
- What does 'hold the line' look like for Budehaven canal?
- What specific actions are being taken in Bude - what's the plan?
- The sea level rise that you talked about, is it because of natural cause or human climate change?
- £6mn set aside - how will it be spent?
- Are storm surges factored into the visualisations - if not, what would it look like?
- I understand they are planning to insert 400 tonnes of magnesium hydroxide into the sea off St Ives in order to trap 400 tonnes of CO2. How will this affect wildlife and vegetation, and is it a good idea?

- We focused on beaches, we would like to know some more of the effects of meteorological changes on all of our coastline e.g. cliffs, coastal paths, from prolonged drought, heavy rain, etc.
- Where are we going to see the costs for management (council tax, etc.)?
- How are insurance costs being impacted
- How are we going to stop such a powerful sea? Is it worth spending money on stopping it or is it better to compensate those who are affected?
- How many residential properties will be affected?
- Newlyn sea level variability. Is it a measurable constant? Does it apply to predicted rise?
- In early 19th century (1840s) sea level rise was already occurring and recorded - why didn't you include that info?
- The photos are engaging -what plans do you have for showing them to others - like at the sea pool etc.?
- What type of interventions are there to 'hold the line'
- Target on graph - what is stopping the council hitting the target more quickly?
- What does managed realignment actually look like?
- Do projections include the impact of increased tourism?
- Is it better to stabilise the dune or let nature take its course?
- What would the cost be for these management interventions?
- What is the value of extrapolating to 2300 given the uncertainties?
- How do you decide on the management approach ('hold the line' etc.)?
- With your estimates on sea level in the future are they based on mean tide level or on specific tides e.g. spring tides?
- Why is the delay between temperature rise and sea level rise so much greater than the delay between carbon emissions and temperature rise? Is there a feedback loop?
- Who has decided on the shoreline management approach?
- Your observations were of 2mm/year rise in sea level since 1900. Your projections were for 5-10mm/year in future. Why the difference?
- What are the confidence intervals for the 5m and 15m rise scenarios?
- Why do scientists focus on the worst case scenario and make throw away comments like "we'll get lucky" to hit the blue projection?
- Do you take account of storms / typhoons on top of the mean tide levels e.g. with planning?

Commentator Slot 3: How does change happen?

Questions from this session were not recorded due to the more informal nature of the 'open space' Q&A format.

Day 3: Sea Level Rise – Solutions and Mechanisms

Commentator Slot 1: Sea Level Rise Solutions

- We have a shallow beach so the sand dunes will move back. So we need to move the car park to allow this for summerleaze - but doesn't this mean the sea will continue eventually into the town wall?
- What other considerations need to be made for rivers/canal etc. - will coastal defence also address this?
- Can decisions like hold the line still be influenced? Or have they already been decided by the shoreline plan?
- If we lose the dunes at Summerleaze, what is the risk of impact from storm waves on the town centre? Can we manage the risk? Other alternatives?
- Could you tell us more about how the communities you have studied got official support for their plight?
- Can you tell us more about the impact of sea level rise combined with severe weather events?
- Have you factored in tidal flow + currents to the projections?
- How much is local knowledge taken into account for the shoreline management plan? Should it be more?
- How did Newquay achieve the CCMA area being restricted from being built on?
- You talked about nature based solutions like planting sea grass - would you say that restoring habitats on a large scale would be beneficial e.g. oyster farms, saltmarshes. If not, what solutions or preventatives would be most efficient in reducing the effects of sea level rise?
- How did the study in Fairbourne get started in the first place? Was it an outside group, spontaneous, etc.?
- How much money do we definitely have to spend on our proposals other than the £million? Is it largely theoretical or to be 'unlocked'? Will we have to hedge our bets on getting grants for most things?
- What are some effective ways of getting central government and agencies to hand powers to local communities? How did Fairbourne do it?
- How can we tie in measures to protect from SLR with giving benefit to our (deprived) community ie. employment to get buy in from all?
- What good will the protection of the beach do when the water will go up the river and flood the town?

Commentator Slot 2: Sea Level Rise Policy and Financial Mechanisms

- How can we get to net zero 2030?
- How do we get the community buy-in to Cornwall Council proposals?
- Communities to trial innovative ways to combat coastal erosion – how and when?
Low cost!
- What future legislation does the environment agency have in the pipeline or propose?
- How do parish councils feed into local development plans?
- Which policy document is the jury most likely to feed into and influence?
- When the government is under pressure to build houses how much influence (if any) will the coastal vulnerabilities zone have on planning? Examples??
- Can you tell us more about the restrictions on development in certain areas?
- Council - how do you manage to meaningfully consult?
- How does Bude collect the views of its residents? How do we ensure it is properly representative?
- We know agencies are aligned in plans? How can communities be aligned? Does something like this exist? E.g. Bude, Newquay, Fairfield
- What current projects for relocation are already in place via CTAP?
- Are there examples of different taxes locally (or nationally) to fund sea level rise responses?
- Is Bude not already a CCMA? If not, how do we make it one?
- Can CTAP money be spent on HTL-style defences, or just on MR-style relocations?
- You mention we need a long term view/plan for flood and coastal risk. Is there political continuity when it comes to funding to ensure these action plans can be implemented long term?
- How is CTAP planning to consult the local community on relocation? Is the community aware of this?
- How much notice and input do you take of community representatives in planning and policy development? Can you give examples?
- What specific projects are the 8 million for 'adaptation pathways' meant for?
- How limited in scope is the 3 million awarded to Bude for coastal management? Are tangential projects such as salt marsh/wetland restoration along the river eligible?
- Is there definitely £3 million of CTAP in the town council for Bude to decide how to spend, or just the promise of it?
- What makes an area suitable for a CCMA? - high risk area, - high impact area, - remediation opportunity?
- Do we have examples of community projects based on hope + pride? (not fear)

Day 4: Raising Awareness

Commentator Slot 1: Awareness raising overview

- How can Cornwall Council motivate people to do the desirable thing (not just messaging)
- How do we communicate with people who are not permanent residents?
- Has the segment more in common research been applied yet?
- What are the characteristics behind these segments?
- From your work is there one message that works with most people?
- What is the Hive?
- Do we have data/information on engagement with Cornwall Council's 'talk climate' events/displays?
- What engagement have you done specific to Bude? What was the outcome? How has that information informed the future plan for engagement?
- We have not heard about a lot of the things that you do. I am an active person in our community but have heard nothing. How do you promote these activities?
- Are the activities of Cornwall Council having an impact/what difference is it making? How is the impact being measured?
- Could you tell us more about your electric vehicle charging strategy?
- When do you anticipate moving the electric vehicle charging points at Crooklets due to sea level rise?
- How was the data for the seven segments collected? Sample size etc.
- We all got letters to join the jury. It worked for us - is this the way to target messaging?
- Interesting theory but, how do we achieve simple practical messaging?
- Types of motivation (carrot, stick, appealing to better nature) - which one is most effective?
- Do you think those segments are true for Bude? If not, how could we find out?
- If we don't meet our targets (agreed through international agreement) will we be fined as a country?
- There are lots of different groups who interact differently with Bude. E.g. tourists, locals. What tools would you use to engage these different groups?
- The "progressive activists" list of "major climate worries" was pretty much the inverse of everyone else's: global problems rather than local ones. Does this explain progressive climate activist's failure to win support for favoured policies, and should they start concentrating on local problems and solutions rather than global ones?
- Do we have examples of successful arguments that cut across 'segments'?
- Do we need simple pragmatic messaging?
- Visuals of what the sea level rise will look - is this useful?

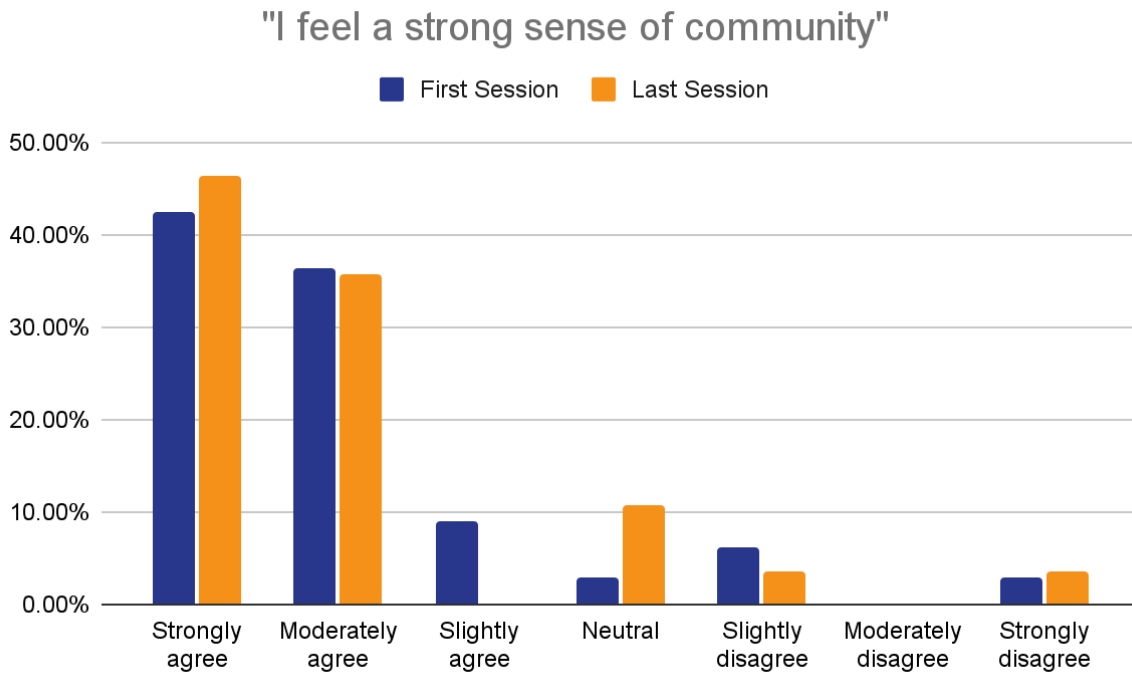
- We saw your segmentation based on political views. What about gender, age, ethnicity?

Commentator Slot 2: Awareness raising models

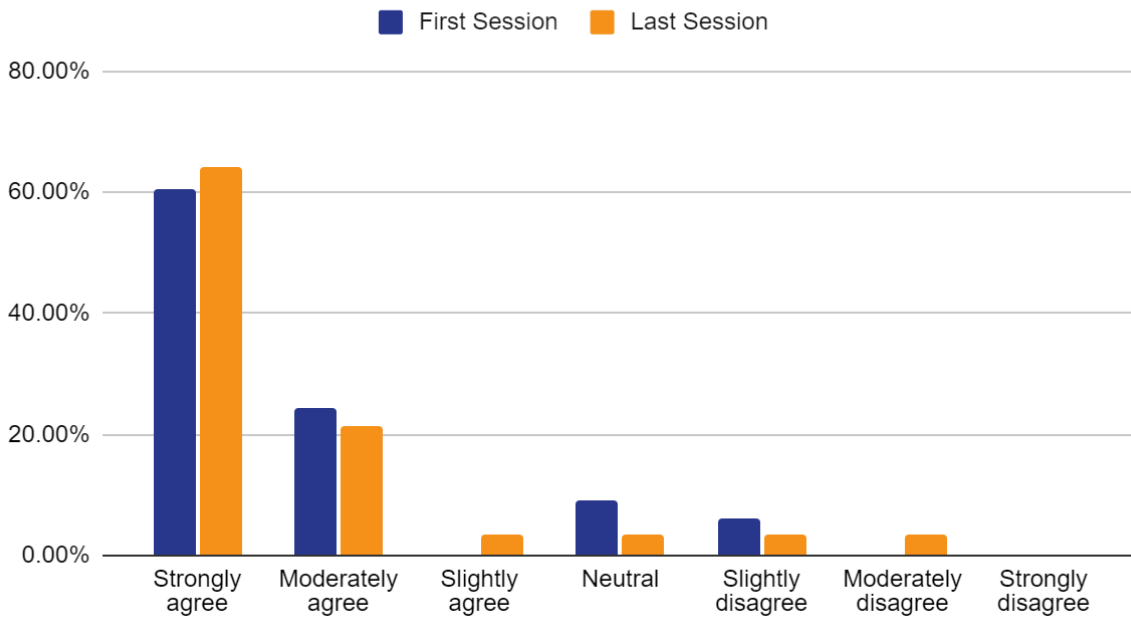
Questions from this session were not recorded due to the more informal nature of the 'open space' Q&A format.

Appendix C: Impact on Jury Members

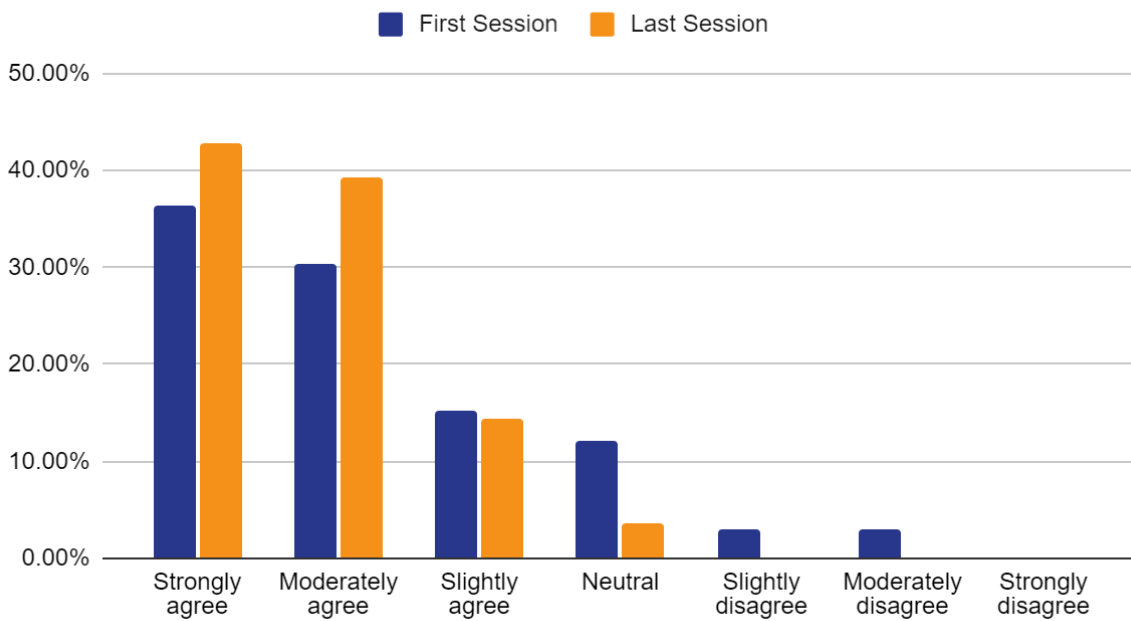
To understand the impact of the Jury process, all Jury members were asked to complete a short, five-question survey before and after the series of meetings. We received 33 responses in the first session, and 28 responses in the final session.



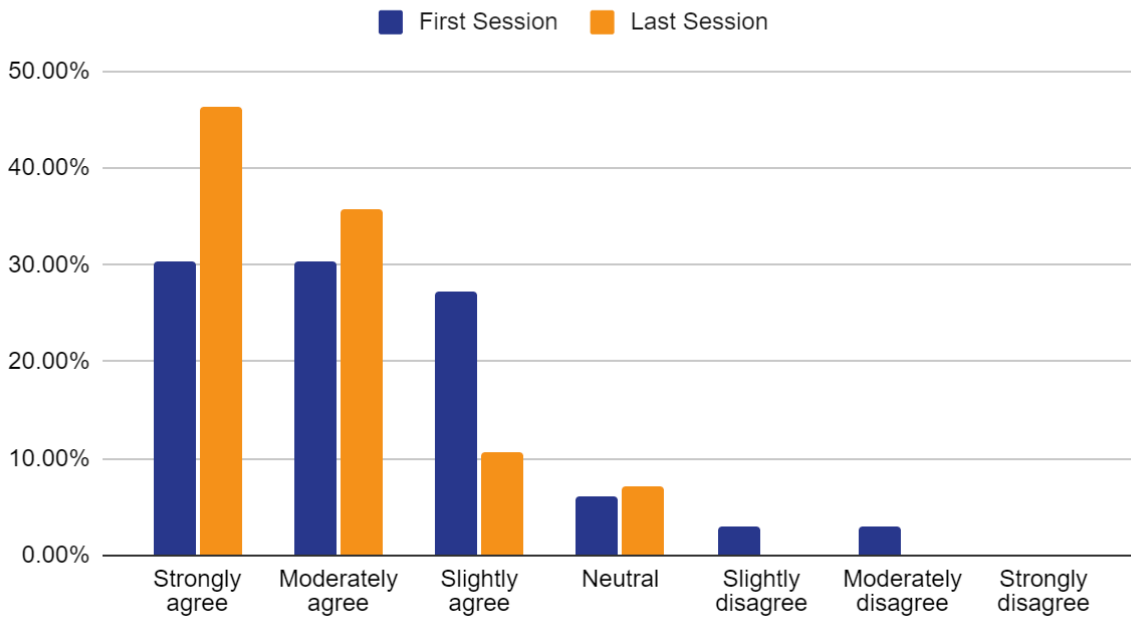
"I feel comfortable talking with others about climate change"



"I feel confident in my understanding of climate change"



"I understand how climate change affects my community"



"I understand the impacts that climate change may have on future generations"

