

LUDGVAN PARISH COUNCIL

This is to notify you that the Monthly Meeting of Ludgvan Parish Council will be held on Wednesday 14th June, 2017 in the Oasis Childcare Centre, Lower Quarter, Ludgvan commencing at 7pm.

S. P. Hudson

S P Hudson
Parish Clerk
09/06/2017

AGENDA:

Page No.

Public Participation Period (if required)

1. **Apologies for absence**
2. **Minutes of the Annual Parish Council Meeting on Wednesday 17th May 2017 and the Extraordinary Council Meeting held on 7th June 2017.**
3. **Declarations of interest in Items on the Agenda**
4. **Dispensations**
5. **Councillor Reports**
 - (a) Cornwall Councillor Simon Elliot
 - (b) Chairman's report
 - (c) Other Councillors
6. **Cornwall Council – Planning Applications - For decision**
 - (a) [PA17/02285](#) - Barn Tolver Water House Tolver Long Rock - Use of building as ancillary annexe accommodation and farm office - Mr David Nicholls
 - (b) [PA17/03824](#) - Rosevidney Manor Road Between Lane To Tregilliowe Farm And Gitchell Lane Rosevidney Crowlas - Previously approved PA15/11343. Amendments to Closure of Existing Site Entrance to the South of Rosevidney Manor, Creation of New Garage Entrance & For Domestic Maintenance Purposes, Construction of a Granite Double Garage and Associated Works - Mr K Whittam
 - (c) [PA17/03481](#) - Land E Of Badgers Holt Nance Trink Cornwall - Proposed conversion of existing outbuilding to new residential dwelling at land to Badgers Holt - Mr And Mrs Morrison
 - (d) [PA17/03351](#) - The Range Long Rock Penzance Cornwall - Advert consent for 2No internally illuminated with LED flex face signs, 1No internally illuminated with LED built up Perspex logo, 15No non illuminated slim frame flex face signs and 1No double sided, non illuminated post sign. - CDS Superstores International Ltd
 - (e) [PA17/04926](#) - Unit 2B Main Access To Long Rock Industrial Estate Long Rock Industrial Estate Long Rock - Application for change of use of land and building for purposes within Classes B1, B2, B8 and Sui Generis (taxi operating centre and parking) - Mount Lidden Limited
 - (f) [PA17/05154](#) - 3 Tregender Road Crowlas Penzance Cornwall - Rear extension, garage extension and loft conversion with dormer and balcony roof window. - Mr Glyn Belt.

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LUDGVAN PARISH COUNCIL - 14TH JUNE 2017

FUTURE OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Background:

Following an initial consultation process (results attached as Appendix 1) in December 2014 that indicated a desire for the production of a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) a Steering Group was established and the parish was Designated as a Neighbourhood Area on 30th April 2015.

Theme Groups were established on the basis of the issues raised and these were considered in the light of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the existing (at that time) Penwith Local Plan, the emerging Cornwall Local Plan and NDP guidance issued by government.

This culminated in well attended consultation events in September 2016 which has produced useful information in respect of the potential policy direction of the NDP.

Unfortunately, following the resignation of numerous members of the Steering Group the Council resolved (Minute LPC 561(b)(i)-(iii) at its December 2016 meeting that:

- i) a Committee of Council is established to manage the delivery of the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Council;**
- (ii) the Clerk brings a report to the next Council meeting including draft Terms of Reference, suggested numbers of members including the split between councillors and non-councillors and the terms of office of those members in line with the requirements of s102 of the Local Government Act 1972;**
- (iii) a timetable and process for the co-option of non-councillor members is agreed at the next meeting but in the meantime the Clerk seeks expressions of interest from members of the public to ascertain the potential interest.**

In January 2017 the Terms of Reference and co-option process were duly adopted.

In February due to a lack of interest from Members of the public a decision on the Membership of the Committee was deferred until after the election. At the Annual Meeting in May Councillor Cartwright suggested that there was no longer a need to pursue a NDP, hence this report.

Outstanding Work:

There is still considerable work to be done.

The indicative policy directions mentioned above now need to be developed, robustly evidenced, discussed with stakeholders and statutory agencies and further tested in terms of public support.

This will result in a draft plan that when complete will need to demonstrate robust community engagement, meet a legal compliance check and pass an inspection by the Planning Inspectorate before going forward to referendum.

The amount of work involved and the associated cost should not be underestimated and in my report to Council in November 2016 I stated that not only was the management and co-ordination of the remaining process beyond my level and sphere of expertise but also that the time involved was beyond what I could or would wish to commit.

Therefore any decision on the population of the NDP Committee needs to be preceded by an assessment of the adequacy of the funds available to deliver the Plan and the availability of suitably qualified and experienced individual or firm able to take the Plan forward to its conclusion at a much faster pace than has been achievable thus far.

Funding:

The NDP budget for the 2017/18 financial year amounts to £17,936, broken down below, none of which has been spent to date. However £1,500 has been allocated to the Local

Landscape Character Assessment project which would form a major part of the evidence base referred to above.

Remaining Grant Available	£7,346
Earmarked Reserve	£4,793
Annual Budget	<u>£5,797</u>
	£17,936

In addition the reduction in hours agreed in March means that £5,200 is available if so decided.

Thus a total of £21,636 could be made available without impacting other budgets. This is not an inconsiderable sum and although careful management would be required given the restrictions on the use of any grant funding it must be hoped that it would be sufficient to get the Plan to referendum.

Conclusion:

The decision facing the Council is whether to abandon or indefinitely postpone the production of the NDP or to reinvigorate the process with a new Committee of Councillors and residents led by a suitably qualified and experienced person(s).

Clearly finding such a person will be crucial as will as re-assessment of the budget requirement and it is therefore **RECOMMENDED that the Council :**

- (a) re-affirms its intention to deliver a Neighbourhood Development Plan;**
- (b) seeks a suitably qualified and experienced person or firm to manage and lead the process and**
- (c) a further report is brought to Council detailing a revised project plan and associated costs prior to any final decision to proceed.**

Cornwall Beach and Dune Management plans

Prepared for

Cornwall Council

25 May 2017



CH2M HILL
Ash House
Falcon Road
Sowton
Exeter
Devon
EX2 7LB

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Introduction

1.1 Background

Many of the sand dunes and beaches around Cornwall's coast are currently experiencing net erosion and sediment loss due in part to lack of new sediment input to the shoreline system and rising sea levels. This is a pressing concern as these sand dunes and their associated sandy beaches are one of the most important resources in Cornwall due to:

1. Their role in providing protection against the risk of coastal flooding due to the dynamic nature of beach-dune interactions and their sheer size preventing the sea from impacting upon the hinterland behind the dune systems.
2. Their role in providing important biologically diverse habitats that cannot be easily recreated elsewhere if it were to be lost to coastal erosion or inappropriate development.
3. Their role in providing access to the sea for residents and visitors alike, which is vital to the holiday industry upon which a significant proportion of Cornwall's economy depends.

It is vital therefore that the sand dunes and beaches around Cornwall's coast, that represent some 15% of the total sand dune habitat in Britain, are managed in a holistic, sustainable way over the long-term that balances the needs of each of the three distinct functions of sand dunes and beaches that combined make up the beach-dune system.

The approach to managing the beaches and sand dunes in Cornwall (refer to Figure 1.1) was investigated in between 2006 and 2009 by Halcrow on behalf of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Coastal Group, and led to the production of the *Cornwall Sand Dune and Beach Management Strategy* (Halcrow, 2009). The main focus of the strategy is the management of flood and coastal erosion, although the habitat and tourism value of the dunes are also considered. This 2009 project delivered an Inventory of Beaches and Dunes; a Best Practice Management Guide and two pilot Beach and Dune Management Plans (BDMPs) for Harvey's Towans and Fistral Beach. It is this 2009 work that this current project is building upon to develop eight new BDMPs and review the two pilot BDMPs (see Section 1.2).

SECTION 1

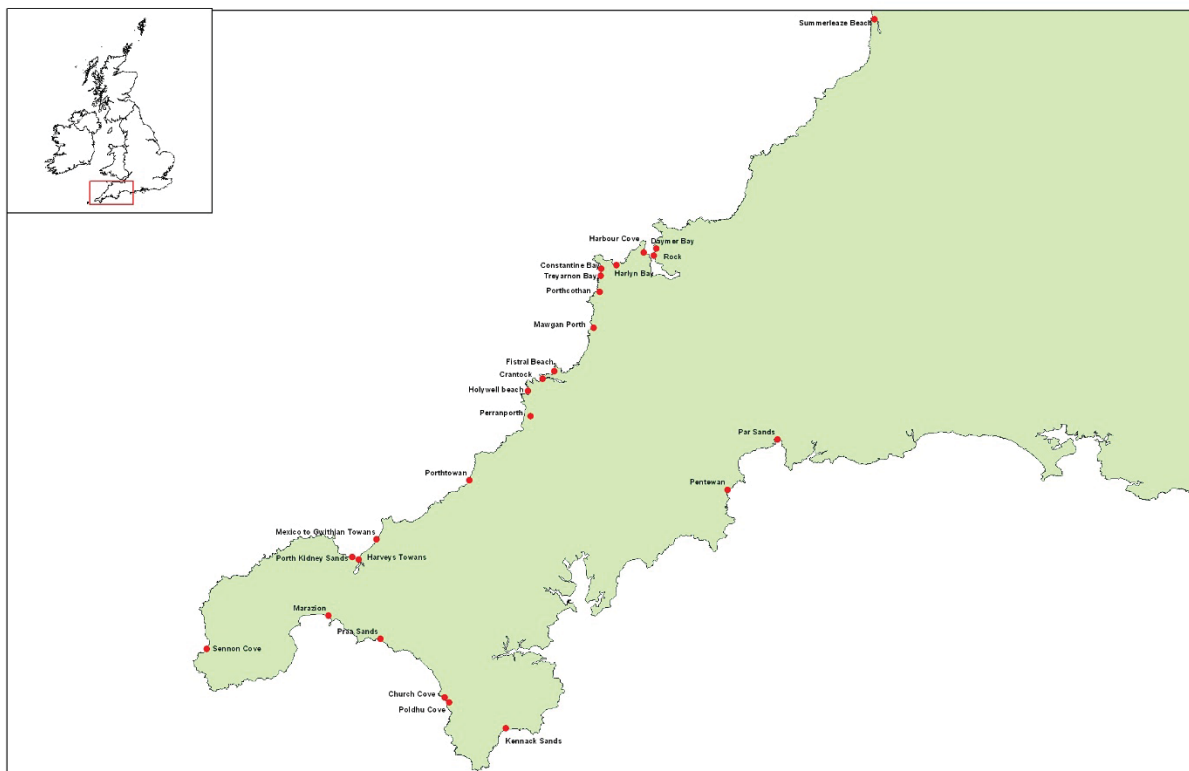


Figure 1.1 Map showing location of all dune locations in Cornwall assessed as part of the Cornwall Sand Dune and Beach Management Strategy (Halcrow, 2009).

1.2 Project aim, objectives and approach

The purpose of the project is to **develop eight new long-term strategic BDMPs for Constantine Bay, Marazion, Par Sands, Porthcothan, Porthtowan, Praa Sands, Summerleaze and Widemouth Bay; and review the need (or otherwise) to update the two pilot BDMPs produced in 2009 for Fistral Beach and Harvey's Towans** [NB: following Stage 1 of this project – see below – it was confirmed that the two 2009 pilot BDMPs will be updated through this project]. This will be achieved by:

1. Identifying the best management approach; in terms of monitoring and intervention (when trigger levels are reached) requirements for beach and dune systems at each individual site, based upon the best practice framework developed as part of the *Cornwall Sand Dune and Beach Management Strategy* produced by Halcrow in 2009.
2. Providing a long-term (50 year) approach to each site that is based upon an up-to-date understanding of the beach-dune system and coastal processes at each site, as well as predictions of future coastal evolution.

The locations of these ten sites is shown in Figure 1.2.

SECTION 1

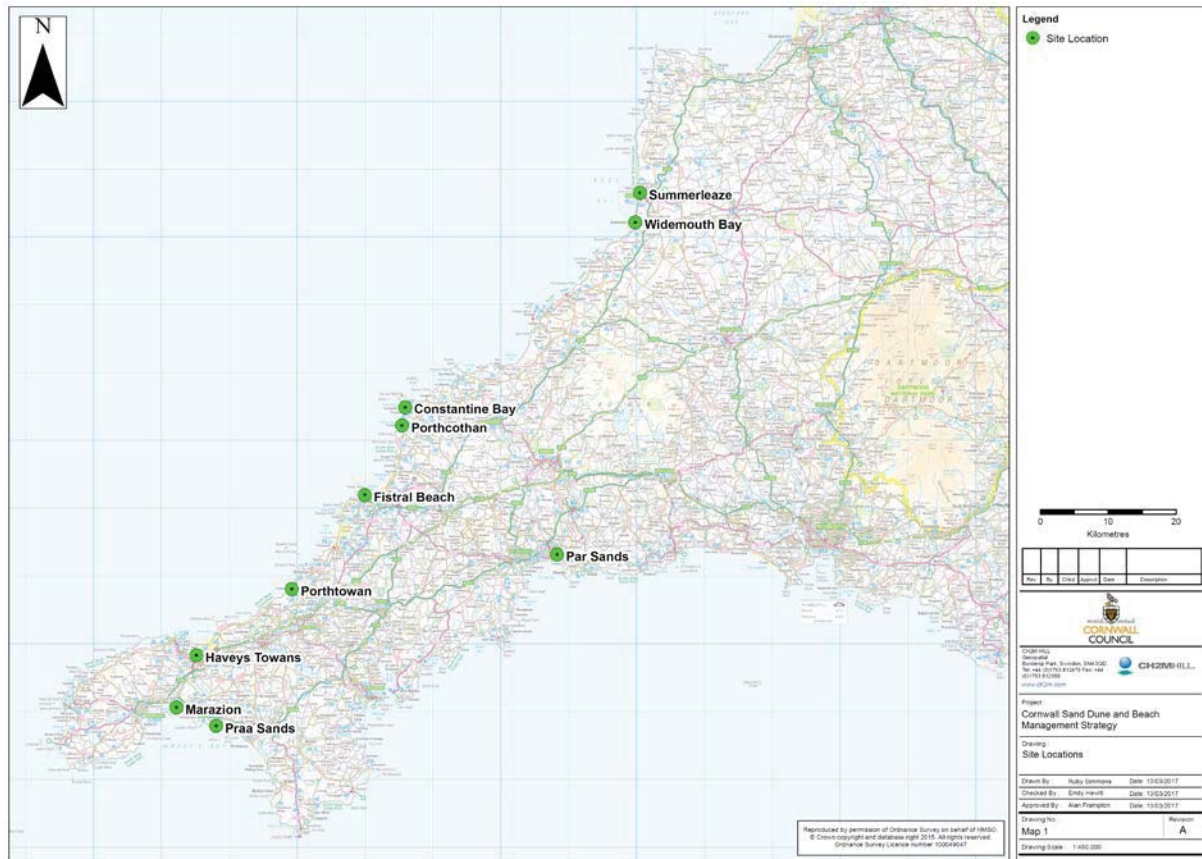


Figure 1.2 Map showing location of the ten BDMP locations.

Development of the BDMPs will involve four stages. Local community stakeholders and statutory stakeholders will be engaged to seek local knowledge and guide selection of preferred management options. These stages, and the times when engagement with local community representatives and other statutory consultees is planned, are shown in the flow diagram below (Figure 1.3). This report represents outputs from “Stage 2 – Define Issues and Objectives” for Marazion only.

SECTION 1

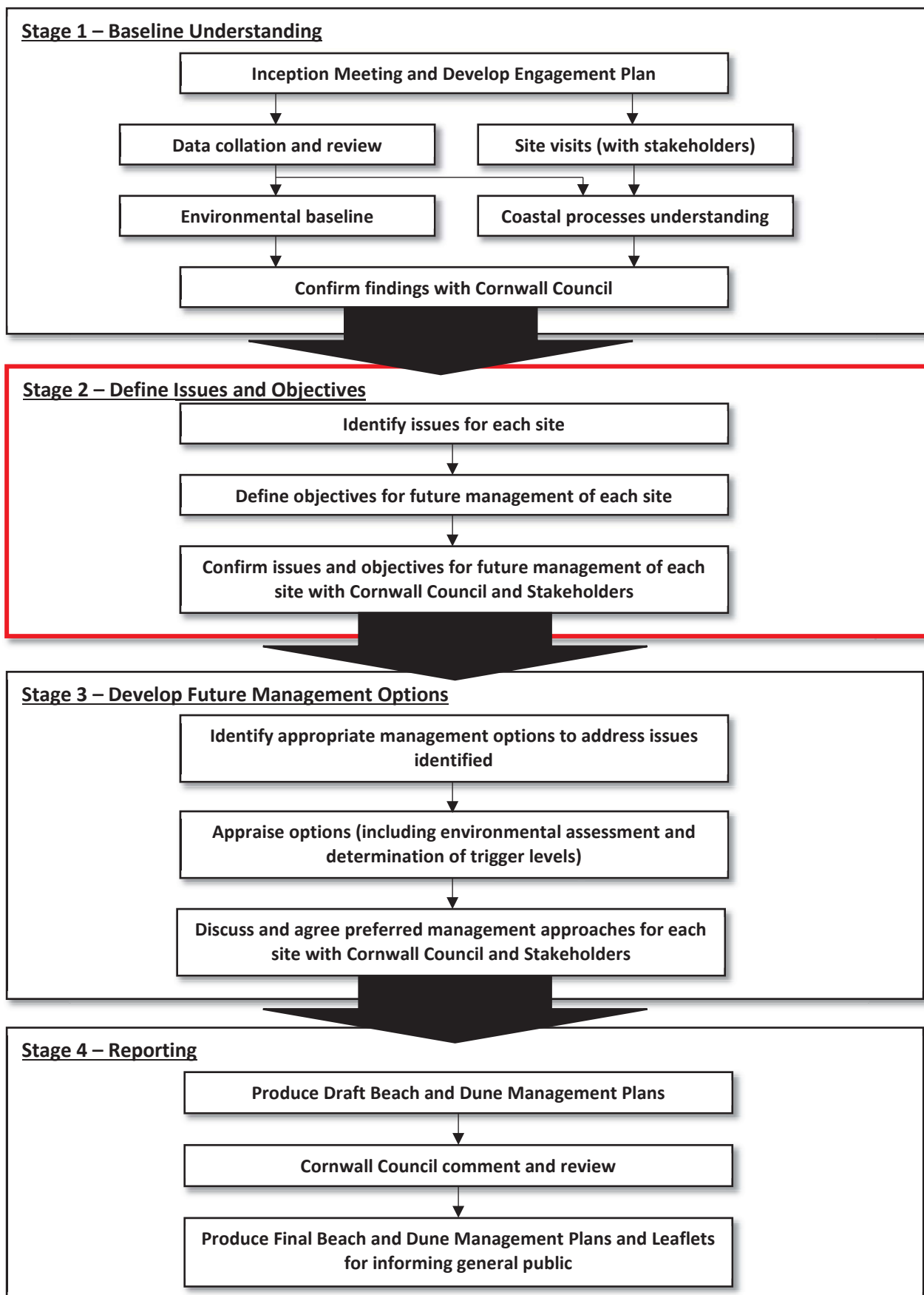


Figure 1.3 Overview of the staged approach to developing BDMPs for the ten locations around Cornwall; current stage highlighted by red box.

1.3 About this document

This report defines the issues that have been identified for the Marazion BDMP location that is the subject of this project. These issues have been identified from the baseline understanding developed for this location as part of Stage 1 (CH2M HILL, 2017). Where appropriate, current management practices that address (in full or in part) an identified issue are also noted; this will help inform Stage 3 of the project when future management options to address each issue are considered.

It then goes on to:

- a) determine if the issue is within the scope of the BDMP to be developed;
- b) identify the 'issue type' aligned to the Sand Dune Management Techniques Tool 'issue types' defined by Halcrow in 2009 (a copy is provided in Appendix A for reference) to guide efforts in Stage 3 to review and update this tool with latest research and information; and
- c) suggest objectives for future beach and dune management for this location in order to achieve the aims of the project defined in Section 1.2 above. *These suggested objectives are to be confirmed in consultation with stakeholders and Cornwall Council as part of this Stage 2 of the BDMP process. Once confirmed, they will be used in Stage 3 of the BDMP process to assess the appropriateness of different options identified to address each issue.*

SECTION 2

Marazion Issues and Objectives

Marazion is located on the south-west coast of Cornwall. The site is situated within the wider embayment of Mount's Bay which includes Penzance and Newlyn to the west and the Lizard Peninsula and Porthleven to the east (refer to Figure 2.1).

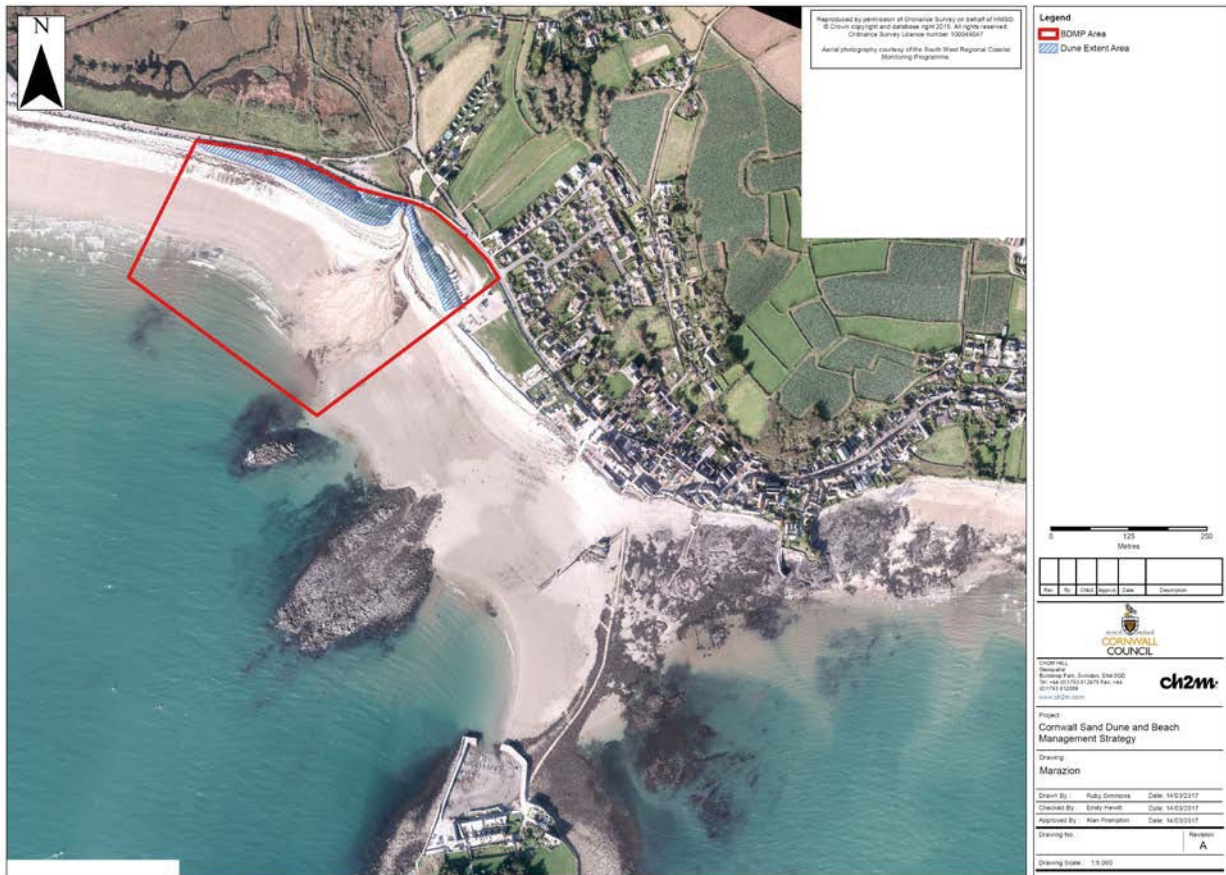


Figure 2.1 Map showing the Marazion BDMP location and extent (red outline).

The following Table 2.1 contains issues for beach and dune management that have been identified for Marazion from the baseline understanding work completed as part of Stage 1 of this project (CH2M HILL, 2017). Based upon the issues identified, and with consideration of the aims of this project defined in Section 1.2, consideration is given to whether or not each issue is within the scope of this project and, where it is within scope, goes on to suggest objectives for future management of the issue.

SECTION 2

Table 2.1 Issues and Objectives for Marazion

Issue Description	Assessed relevance to BDMP Aims (in scope?)	Sand Dune Management Techniques Tool Issue Type ID (Halcrow, 2009; see Appendix A)	Suggested BDMP Objective for Issue	Current Management Practice related to Issue
<p>1. The dunes at Marazion are eroding as a result of a combination of natural processes and human impacts. Large storm events (such as occurred in 2013/14) can cause significant loss of beach material which then impacts on the dune toe causing dune cliffing. This poses safety issues for those accessing the area (refer also to issue 4 regarding provision of safe access).</p> <p>The beach in front of the western and eastern sections of the dunes tends to erode during storms and then beach levels recover after this.</p> <p>In the longer term the beach areas in front of the dunes have been accreting. This could be due to new sediment and/or more likely as a result of drawdown of the dune toe. Without more profile data on the dunes it is hard to fully understand.</p>	<p>In scope as issue relates directly to managing coastal flood and erosion risk.</p>	<p>STABILISATION; MORPHOLOGICAL MODIFICATION</p>	<p>Work with natural processes to minimise risk in the future, through promotion of ongoing dune restoration using methods that encourage sediment entrapment and dune growth.</p>	<p>Occasional efforts to introduce dune stabilisation measures in the past including fencing.</p>
<p>2. Beach levels in front of the dunes and existing hard defences vary regularly over short periods of time. Monitoring as part of the South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme does not occur frequently enough to detect these rapid variations. Monitoring has also only been occurring consistently since 2007 so longer-term trends are not necessarily apparent in the available data. Continuation of monitoring is needed. The extent/coverage of monitoring and the frequency with which it occurs could both be increased to ensure it provides sufficient information covering both the beach and sand dunes to inform future management decisions. In particular more profiles need to be undertaken through the dunes to gain a better understanding of change.</p>	<p>In scope as issue relates directly to managing coastal flood and erosion issues as provides information on natural processes.</p>	<p>MONITORING</p>	<p>Ensure existing coastal monitoring is continued, modified as necessary to provide greater coverage and frequency of survey to provide greater levels of data to inform future management decisions.</p>	<p>Monitoring by the South West Coastal Monitoring Programme since 2007.</p>
<p>3. The eastern seawall and rock armour fronting Marazion itself requires regular, ongoing maintenance, including occasional significant repairs following large storms. Given the age of the revetment, it would be expected to reach the end of its serviceable life within the next 25-30 years and so need replacing (if funding available).</p>	<p>Not in scope as it is a hard defence asset. However, do need to ensure this existing structure is regularly monitored and maintenance works are carried out by asset owner as required, and that any works that are done are complimentary to the management of the beach and dunes.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>4. The revetment which runs along from the western dunes to The Long Rock also requires regular ongoing maintenance, including occasional repairs following storms. The main issue however is the connection/transition between the revetment and the dunes- visitors have accessed the beach and caused a blowout of dune material. This potentially causes a weak spot/potential breach risk in the line of flood defence along this section. There is already outflanking of the hard-defence by erosion of the adjacent dune evident.</p>	<p>The hard defence asset is not in the scope. However, do need to consider (in scope) the access for the beach at this location, i.e. the transition point between the revetment and the dune system. This needs to be considered also in context of cycleway proposals (refer to issue 9).</p>	<p>STABILISATION; MORPHOLOGICAL MODIFICATION; ACCESS MANAGEMENT; SEDIMENT MODIFICATION</p>	<p>Minimise dune erosion caused by human access. Work with natural processes to minimise risk in the future, through promotion of ongoing dune restoration using methods that encourage sediment entrapment and dune growth.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>
<p>5. Road behind dunes often becomes covered by sand and could hinder access for all visitors/provide a health and safety risk for road users. Regular clearing ideally required.</p>	<p>In scope as involves management of sediment that contributes to the beach and dunes.</p>	<p>ACCESS MANAGEMENT; SEDIMENT MODIFICATION</p>	<p>Ensure safe access to Marazion for all visitors and that sediment removed from the road is retained in the beach-dune system.</p>	<p>Road is cleared periodically but it's unknown where the sediment is deposited.</p>

Issue Description	Assessed relevance to BDMP Aims (in scope?)	Sand Dune Management Techniques Tool Issue Type ID (Halcrow, 2009, see Appendix A)	Suggested BDMP Objective for Issue	Current Management Practice related to issue
6. Access by visitors through the dunes using non-defined access routes (particularly from the car park on the eastern part of the dunes) to gain access to the beach causes trampling of dune vegetation and erosion of the dunes.	In scope as has direct impact on dune erosion processes.	ACCESS MANAGEMENT; PUBLIC AWARENESS	Minimise dune erosion caused by human access.	Some previous fencing but no longer present.
7. Litter of the beach and within the dunes is an issue, particularly in the summer months when there is a large increase in the number of visitors to the area. Manual beach cleaning and the number of bins provided at the site is unable to cope with the volumes of litter.	In scope as has direct impact on ecology of the dune system, and so natural dune processes.	ACCESS MANAGEMENT; PUBLIC AWARENESS	Reduce impact of human activity causing pollution of the natural environment.	Manual beach cleaning occurs. Litter bins provided. Currently no local beach/dune management community group that may be able to lead on this.
8. The backshore area includes the Marazion Marsh SPA designated site and road which provides key access from Marazion to Penzance. There is potential for future dune erosion or landwards migration to impact the site.	In scope as directly linked to managing risk of coastal flooding and erosion.	ADAPT BACKSHORE MANAGEMENT/USES	Reduce the risk of future coastal erosion to the SPA site through coastal adaptation measures.	Marazion Marsh is managed by RSPB. However there are proposals to undertake a desilting operation of the Longrock Pool within the boundary of Marazion Marsh Special Protection Area (SPA). Funding is yet to be granted to enable the works to occur, subject to further investigations and permitting (including Habitats Regulations Assessment). The solution could help mimic the natural long-term process of dune roll-back into the marsh without impacting the road.
9. There is an aspiration to provide a cycleway to connect with the cycle route between Marazion and The Long Rock already adopted as part of a national scheme. This route is currently proposed to run along the landward edge of the dune system. Current use of the dunes by cyclists causes significant damage.	In scope as directly linked to ability to deliver coastal flood and erosion risk management.	ACCESS MANAGEMENT; PUBLIC AWARENESS	Minimise dune erosion caused by human access. Ensure sustainability of cycleway route.	N/A – dunes are currently used by unrestricted by cycle users.
10. There is limited funding currently available to undertake beach and dune management activities.	In scope as directly linked to ability to deliver coastal flood and erosion risk management.	NONE PREVIOUSLY DEFINED	Identify potential funding streams to enable economically sustainable beach and dune management to occur.	Very minimal current spend on dune management related to previous installation of some fences. No active management undertaken since 2014. A Coastal Community Team for Marazion has recently (January 2017) been confirmed by the Department of Communities and Local Government. This will provide a mechanism for accessing funding opportunities for community development activities in the future (e.g. DCLG's Coastal Communities Fund).
11. The Shoreline Management Plan policy is for Hold the Line over 100 years. 'A hold the line approach is required within this area to provide a transition area between Marazion town frontage and Marazion Marsh which maintains the defensive line. In order to adhere to legislation and maintain the integrity of this internationally important freshwater wetland site, a hold the line policy is preferred through all three epochs. A more detailed strategy is required to consider the options for this area in more detail at the earliest opportunity.' The short term strategy for management of the area is limited – in the Mounts Bay Strategy it was recommended that 'Do minimum' was adopted for the next 20 years. The Strategy recommended shoring up the rock armour towards The Long Rock (this is currently at planning permission stage and is utilising funding from the 2014 storm recovery funding). Longer-term	In scope as directly linked to managing risk of coastal flooding and erosion.	STABILISATION; MORPHOLOGICAL MODIFICATION; ACCESS MANAGEMENT; SEDIMENT MODIFICATION; MONITORING; PUBLIC AWARENESS	Ensure future management of the area is in line with SMP policy and Strategy.	No active management undertaken since Strategy was published (2016). Some works carried out since 2014 using storm recovery funding but focussed more on the hard engineered structures in the area.

Issue Description	Assessed relevance to BDMP Aims (in scope?)	Sand Dune Management Techniques Tool Issue Type ID (Halcrow, 2009, see Appendix A)	Suggested BDMP Objective for Issue	Current Management Practice related to issue
<p>context for management of coastal flood and erosion risk as set-out in the Mounts Bay Strategy, which is currently leaning towards a “sandscaping” solution in about 20 years or so time (subject to further investigations).</p> <p>12. There are potential UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats (coastal sand dunes, dune grassland, vegetated shingle), in the BDMP area. Non-native invasive species are also present. No ecological survey map of the area has been completed to verify their exact range and position.</p> <p>13. Future beach and dune management needs to consider the environmental impacts on a variety of designated features, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mounts Bay Marine Conservation Zone o Marazion Marsh County Wildlife Site o Cornwall AONB o Marazion Marsh SPA/SSSI/RSPB reserve o Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape (UNESCO World Heritage Site o St Michael’s Mount SSSI. o Historic environment features, including scheduled and non-scheduled monuments. 	<p></p> <p>In scope as ecological health of the dunes is important in working with natural processes to provide coastal flood and erosion risk management with the aid of sand dunes.</p> <p>In scope as legal requirements to account for environmental designations.</p>	<p></p> <p><i>NONE PREVIOUSLY DEFINED</i></p> <p><i>NONE PREVIOUSLY DEFINED</i></p>	<p></p> <p>Confirm presence and condition of UK BAP priority habitats, look to improve condition and manage appropriately any invasive species that are present.</p> <p>Ensure the identified environmental features are considered in management decisions for future coastal flood and erosion risk management.</p>	

REFERENCES

References

- CH2M HILL (2017). *Stage 1 Report: Marazion*. Report produced as part of the Cornwall Beach & Dune Management Plans project for Cornwall Council, May 2017.
- Halcrow (2009). *Cornwall Sand Dune and Beach Management Strategy*. Report produced by Halcrow Group Limited for the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Coastal Advisory Group, September 2009.

Appendix A

Sand Dune Management Preliminary Decision Assistance Tool User Guide

**Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Coastal
Advisory Group
Cornwall Sand Dune and Beach
Management Strategy**

Sand Dune Management Preliminary Decision
Assistance Tool
User Guide

September 2009



Sand Dune Management Preliminary Decision Assistance Tool

Introduction

The Dune Management Preliminary Decision Assistance Tool has been developed as part of the Cornwall Sand Dune and Beach Management Strategy project. The aim of this tool is help the dune manager identify potential management techniques that could help resolve problems identified in the dune system.

This Tool will aid the decision making by providing a starting point for further work, however, more detailed scientific investigation is likely to be required to develop, design and implement the appropriate dune management technique.

Using the Tool

To use the Dune Management Preliminary Decision Assistance Tool follow the steps at the top of the screen. Further information on the dune management techniques are provided in the Management Techniques Report (Halcrow, 2009).

A number of attributes can be chosen within each field, this will shorten the list of techniques that could be used until a single, or smaller range of appropriate techniques is identified. Not filtering an attribute will allow all cases to be considered.

The range of attributes is outlined below:

Issues addressed allows the user to define one of a wide range of various issues that can affect a dune site:

- Beach Erosion – notable lowering of the beach levels in front of the dunes; this may occur for a number of reasons, including lack of sediment input to the system, or a storm event.
- Blow-out – areas of bare sand developed within the body of the dune system; while blow-outs are a natural occurrence, their frequency is greatly exacerbated by human activities that erode vegetation cover such excessive recreational use, driving vehicles over dunes, the removal of sand for building materials or agricultural use.
- Breaching – when seawater overtops the dunes, a channel may form; this usually happens during storm events or extreme high water conditions. Breaching may not always have a negative impact on a dune system – it is a natural process which, in unmanaged dunes, can occur occasionally and may not be detrimental to the health of the dune system.
- Frontal Dune Erosion – loss of material from the front face of the dune system; this may occur for a number of reasons including wave action during storm events, high tide levels or strong winds. This can be a temporary or long term trend.
- Hinterland Tidal Flooding – usually as a result of breaching or outflanking. As with breaching, this may not always be considered a negative event, for example it may be necessary to maintain important salt-water environments behind the dunes.
- High Visitor Numbers – the effect of large visitor numbers on the dunes; commonly results in trampling, blow-outs, vegetation loss and dune erosion.

Where on the dune denotes the location of the problem within the beach-dune system.

The possible options are:

- Beach- below mean high water

- Toe – at the seaward beach/dune interface
- Middle – within the main body of the dunes
- Back - on the backslope of or behind the active dunes

Visual impact refers to the effect the techniques will have on the aesthetics of the dune system. The options are:

- None – no change to the visual landscape
- Low – a small change to the visual landscape but limited impact on the amenity value.
- Medium – potential to impact on the visual landscape. Design needs to consider impact upon amenity value.
- High – significant change to the visual landscape. High risk of impacts on amenity value of beach.

Cost (Basedate 2008) categorised as:

- Low – £0 to £5k per 100m run
- Medium - £5k to £50k per 100m run
- High - £50k + per 100m run

Future maintenance refers to the frequency of maintenance required in the future, in order to sustain the technique:

- None – no maintenance will be required
- Low – maintenance will most likely not be required within a 10 year period
- Medium – the technique will probably need some maintenance every 1 to 10 years
- High – this technique will most likely require maintenance at least once a year

Life expectancy is the predicted life expectancy for each technique. This should be considered as a broad estimate; actual life will vary greatly due to differing environmental conditions:

- Short – 0 to 5 years
- Medium – 5 to 20 years
- Long– 20 + years

Category relates to the type of technique employed:

- Access Management - controlling beach user access to protect vulnerable areas of the dunes;
- Adapt Backshore Management/ Uses – adapting management and land use behind the dunes and allowing natural processes to continue;
- Hard Protection Methods – construction of hard defences to manage erosion and/or flood risk;
- Monitoring – regular surveys of the beach and dunes to assess short and long term trends;
- Morphological Modification – managing the form and structure of the dunes;
- Public Awareness – informing and educating the public;
- Removal of Defences – removal of management currently in place which is causing detrimental impacts on the beach and dune system;
- Sediment Modification – managing the sediment available and/or location of sediment in the beach and dune system;
- Stabilisation – stabilising unstable dune surfaces to reduce erosion and sand blow.

Technique A description of each technique, along with a summary of when it should be applied, and associated benefits and problems can be found in Table I of the Sand Dune Management Techniques (Draft) report. A brief summary of each technique is provided here:

Adapt Backshore Management/Uses

- Adapt Backshore Management/ Uses - allow natural dune processes to continue but manage the backshore by moving/ replacing assets at risk and controlling future developments.

Access Management

- Zoning – planning of the site to reduce or spread the impact of visitors. Encourage people to less sensitive zones and discourage people from sensitive areas.
- Boardwalks – construction of wooden walkways through the dunes to reduce trampling and manage access.
- Control Fencing – construction of fencing to prevent visitor access to vulnerable areas and contain traffic along designated access routes

Public Awareness

- Signs and Display Boards, Guided Walks, Public Talks, Interpretive Leaflets – Education of beach users to explain the importance of the dunes, why they require protection, the management in place and how the beach user can contribute.

Stabilisation

- Planting – Planting of dunes with species that help stabilise the dune surface to protect bare sand from erosion.
- Thatching – Covering of exposed sand areas with cuttings to reduce trampling and protect vegetation. Usually in combination with stabilisation planting.
- Mulching/ Matting/ Sand Binders – Methods to protect bare sand from wind erosion and reduce rain impact and splash erosion. Usually in combination with stabilisation planting.

Hard Protection Methods

- Sand Bag Structures – Sand bags of various size used to construct reefs, groynes, headlands or revetments. Short-term fixed defence.
- Gabion Revetments – Construction of revetment from wire mesh-filled baskets filled with cobbles or rock. Provides short term protection by absorbing wave energy along the dune face.
- Artificial Headland – Construction of rock structures along the dune toe to protect vulnerable eroding areas.
- Artificial Reefs – Construction of shore parallel rock mound structures part way down the beach face. Structure dissipates wave energy protecting from erosion and encouraging deposition.
- Near shore Breakwater - Shore parallel segmented structures along the upper beach at approximately high water. Reduces wave energy reaching the beach and dunes without affecting beach dune interaction.
- Timber Groynes – Cross shore structures made of timber which reduces longshore transport. Can be used to retain material in combination with beach nourishment.

- Rock Groynes - Cross shore structures made of rock that reduce longshore transport. Can be used to retain material in combination with beach nourishment.
- Rock Revetments – Rock used to armour the dune face. Dissipates storm waves and prevents further recession.
- Timber revetments – timber structures that can range from impermeable breastwork to temporary permeable upper beach wave barriers. Forms partial barrier to wave action when forming a permeable barrier along the upper beach or a wave protection wall when forming an impermeable vertical breastwork along the dune face.
- Clay Embankments – construction of clay defences to prevent hinterland flooding. Can be located behind the dune system to form a secondary defence.
- Impermeable Revetments and Sea Walls – construction of a fixed line of defence across the front of the dune system.

Morphological Modification

- Dune Fencing - Fencing designed to trap sand and encourage dune building. Can increase dune height and width, improving flood and coastal defence properties of the dunes.
- Planting – Planting of dunes with sand trapping species to encourage dune building. Can increase dune height and width, improving flood and coastal defence properties of the dunes.
- Bulldozing/Contouring – Bulldozing of existing sand to create new sand mounds or to infill blow outs. Reprofilng of existing dunes to a more stable aerodynamic shape.
- Beach Drainage – Burial of perforated land drain pipes below the upper beach which are connected to a pump and discharge. This lowers the water table in the swash zone, enhancing the porosity and wave absorption capacity of the beach and encouraging sand deposition.

Sediment Modification

- Beach recycling and reprofiling – Mechanically move sand from areas of accretion to an area of erosion e.g. accreting dune ridge to a blow out. Reprofile dune through movement of material from an accreting dune crest to an eroding dune toe.
- Beach Nourishment – Importation of sand or gravel to cover beach losses resulting from erosion. Can be used to raise beach levels or can be added to the dune system.

Cease Existing Management

- Remove Defence Structures – hard defence structures along the dune front are of limited benefit in locations with a negative sediment budget and high wave energy. Such structures require significant maintenance and it may be economically and environmentally beneficial to remove them.
- Cease Mechanical Litter Cleaning – Mechanical beach cleaning can remove natural material which would normally encourage embryo dune growth. These methods can prevent embryo dunes developing and destroy young embryo dunes which have started to form.

Monitoring

- Monitoring - Regular surveys of the beach and dunes to assess short and long term trends. Can include topographic surveys, LiDAR surveys and visual surveys. May be part of a regional monitoring programme.

References

Halcrow (2009) Cornwall Sand Dune and Beach Management Strategy. Sand Dune Management Techniques Report.

LUDGVAN PARISH COUNCIL - 14TH JUNE 2017

PLANNING POLICY & GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS CONSULTATION

Background:

Despite the adoption of the Cornwall Local Plan a number of policy and guidance documents remain to be finalised and approved.

These being:

- Allocations Development Plan Document (eight week consultation)
- Minerals Safeguarding Development Plan Document (eight week consultation)
- Community Infrastructure Draft Charging Schedule (eight week consultation)
- European Terrestrial Sites Mitigation Supplementary Planning Document (six week consultation)
- Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (six week consultation)

At the time of writing the documentation was not available as the consultation period commences on 12th June.

The Allocation DPD has particular relevance to Ludgvan as it includes proposed housing in Long Rock and employment sites in both Long Rock and opposite Wyevale Garden Centre.

It is suggested that Members study the documentation prior to the next meeting of the Council with a view to agreeing a response before the deadline.

Agenda Item 8(a) Payments for approval

Date	Ref	Payee Name	Cheque No.	Total	VAT
14/06/2017	22	David Gallie	3061	150.00	
14/06/2017	23	Steve Hudson	3062	1,145.50	
14/06/2017	24	HM Revenue & Customs	3063	139.39	
14/06/2017	25	SLCC Enterprises Ltd	3064	114.00	19.00
14/06/2017	26	Kirstian Gorvin	3065	300.00	
14/06/2017	27	Chris Fry Garden & Rural Services	3066	300.00	
Total Payments:				2,148.89	19.00

Cost Centre Analysis					
A/c	Centre	£ Amount	Transaction Details		
4110	100	150.00	Internal Audit	2016/17	
4000	100	1,073.42	June Net Pay		
4060	100	44.30	Mileage		
4070	100	18.00	Office Costs		
4070	100	9.78	Phone Re-imburement		
4000	100	74.78	June PAYE		
4010	100	64.61	June NI		
4070	100	95.00	VAT Training		
4430	140	300.00	Gold Paths		
4430	140	300.00	Gold Paths		
		2,129.89			

Treasurers Account

Cash Received between 18/05/2017 and 08/06/2017

<u>Date</u>	<u>Cash Received from</u>	<u>Receipt No</u>	<u>Receipt Description</u>	<u>Receipt Total</u>
02/06/2017	Cornwall Council	010	LMP Claim 2 2016/17	415.00
08/06/2017	H N Peake	12	Burial Fee - SPC/1/6A	250.00
02/06/2017	HM Revenue & Customs	009	VAT Reclaim 2016/17	1,312.72
02/06/2017	Smith	011	Allotment Rent CH44	17.00
02/06/2017	Wakfer Funeral Services	008	SPC/1/31A Interment & EROB	500.00
Total Receipts				<u>2,494.72</u>

**Bank Reconciliation Statement as at 31/05/2017
for Cashbook 1 - Treasurers Account**

<u>Bank Statement Account Name (s)</u>	<u>Statement Date</u>	<u>Page No</u>	<u>Balances</u>
Treasurers Account	31/05/2017	0	45,847.52
			<hr/> 45,847.52
<u>Unpresented Cheques (Minus)</u>		<u>Amount</u>	
17/05/2017 3052 Cornwall Assoc Local Councils		873.06	
17/05/2017 3053 Oasis Childcare Centre		240.00	
17/05/2017 3056 Simon Rhodes		853.00	
17/05/2017 3057 BT Payphones		1.00	
17/05/2017 3059 HM Revenue & Customs		139.39	
			<hr/> 2,106.45
			43,741.07
<u>Receipts not Banked/Cleared (Plus)</u>			
		0.00	
			<hr/> 0.00
			43,741.07
		Balance per Cash Book is :-	43,741.07
		Difference is :-	0.00

**Bank Reconciliation Statement as at 31/05/2017
for Cashbook 2 - Business Account**

<u>Bank Statement Account Name (s)</u>	<u>Statement Date</u>	<u>Page No</u>	<u>Balances</u>
Business Account	31/05/2017		7,520.12
			<hr/> 7,520.12
<u>Unpresented Cheques (Minus)</u>		<u>Amount</u>	
		0.00	
			<hr/> 0.00
			7,520.12
<u>Receipts not Banked/Cleared (Plus)</u>			
		0.00	
			<hr/> 0.00
			7,520.12
		Balance per Cash Book is :-	7,520.12
		Difference is :-	0.00

Detailed Receipts & Payments by Budget Heading 08/06/2017

Cost Centre Report

	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% Spent	Transfer to/from EMR
<u>100 Administration</u>							
1076 Precept	17,244	34,487	17,244			50.0%	
1080 Interest Received	1	4	3			15.8%	
1090 Council Tax Support Grant	952	1,904	952			50.0%	
1110 Other Grants	0	558	558			0.0%	
Administration :- Receipts	18,196	36,953	18,757			49.2%	0
4000 Clerk's Salary	3,445	18,372	14,927		14,927	18.7%	
4010 Employers NI	194	1,393	1,199		1,199	13.9%	
4060 Travel	154	750	596		596	20.6%	
4070 Office Expenses	424	1,250	826		826	33.9%	
4080 Advertising	0	600	600		600	0.0%	
4090 Subscriptions	806	950	144		144	84.9%	
4100 Insurance	0	751	751		751	0.0%	
4110 Audit Fees	150	350	200		200	42.9%	
4150 S137 and Other Grants	100	700	600		600	14.3%	
4160 Youth Club Grant	0	500	500		500	0.0%	
4170 Christmas Trees	0	250	250		250	0.0%	
4180 Deedstore	0	16	16		16	0.0%	
4190 Meeting Room Hire	360	360	0		0	100.0%	
4300 Website Development	0	100	100		100	0.0%	
4310 Website Maintenance	750	750	0		0	100.0%	
4320 Election Expenses	0	1,000	1,000		1,000	0.0%	
4350 Software - Annual Licence	0	232	232		232	0.0%	
Administration :- Indirect Payments	6,383	28,324	21,941	0	21,941	22.5%	0
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	11,813						
<u>120 Long Rock Allotments</u>							
1210 Allotment Rents	0	370	370			0.0%	
Long Rock Allotments :- Receipts	0	370	370			0.0%	0
4120 Maintenance	0	150	150		150	0.0%	
4130 Water	63	120	57		57	52.3%	
4140 Rents Payable	40	80	40		40	50.0%	
4350 Software - Annual Licence	0	24	24		24	0.0%	
Long Rock Allotments :- Indirect Payments	103	374	271	0	271	27.5%	0
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	(103)						
<u>130 Church Hill Allotments</u>							
1210 Allotment Rents	57	1,568	1,512			3.6%	
Church Hill Allotments :- Receipts	57	1,568	1,512			3.6%	0

Detailed Receipts & Payments by Budget Heading 08/06/2017

Cost Centre Report

	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% Spent	Transfer to/from EMR
4120 Maintenance	534	250	(284)		(284)	213.5%	
4130 Water	0	500	500		500	0.0%	
4140 Rents Payable	0	700	700		700	0.0%	
4350 Software - Annual Licence	0	92	92		92	0.0%	
Church Hill Allotments :- Indirect Payments	534	1,542	1,008	0	1,008	34.6%	0
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	(477)						
<u>140 Amenities</u>							
1100 Footpath Grant	415	3,474	3,059			11.9%	
1130 Aggregate Fund Income	0	4,500	4,500			0.0%	
Amenities :- Receipts	415	7,974	7,559			5.2%	0
4200 Repairs	173	1,245	1,072		1,072	13.9%	
4400 St Pauls Amenity Area	171	682	512		512	25.0%	
4410 Churchtown Garden	53	210	158		158	25.0%	
4420 Aggregate Fund Expenditure	0	4,500	4,500		4,500	0.0%	
4430 Footpath Maintenance	600	3,474	2,874		2,874	17.3%	
4460 Grass Cutting	90	290	200		200	31.0%	
4470 Green Initiatives	0	408	408		408	0.0%	
Amenities :- Indirect Payments	1,086	10,809	9,723	0	9,723	10.0%	0
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	(671)						
<u>150 St Pauls Cemetery</u>							
1200 Burial Fees	600	2,680	2,080			22.4%	
St Pauls Cemetery :- Receipts	600	2,680	2,080			22.4%	0
4120 Maintenance	0	255	255		255	0.0%	
4130 Water	13	50	37		37	25.1%	
4350 Software - Annual Licence	0	154	154		154	0.0%	
4460 Grass Cutting	263	1,120	858		858	23.4%	
4520 Sextons Duties	0	120	120		120	0.0%	
St Pauls Cemetery :- Indirect Payments	275	1,699	1,424	0	1,424	16.2%	0
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	325						
<u>160 Crowlas Cemetery</u>							
1200 Burial Fees	500	500	0			100.0%	
Crowlas Cemetery :- Receipts	500	500	0			100.0%	0
4350 Software - Annual Licence	0	30	30		30	0.0%	
4460 Grass Cutting	368	1,470	1,103		1,103	25.0%	
Crowlas Cemetery :- Indirect Payments	368	1,500	1,133	0	1,133	24.5%	0
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	132						

Detailed Receipts & Payments by Budget Heading 08/06/2017

Cost Centre Report

	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% Spent	Transfer to/from EMR
<u>200</u> <u>Neighbourhood Planning</u>							
1120 Neighbourhood Planning Grant	0	7,346	7,346			0.0%	
Neighbourhood Planning :- Receipts	<u>0</u>	<u>7,346</u>	<u>7,346</u>			<u>0.0%</u>	<u>0</u>
4020 Staff Cost	0	5,797	5,797		5,797	0.0%	
4260 Grant Funded	0	7,346	7,346		7,346	0.0%	
4270 Other	0	4,793	4,793		4,793	0.0%	
Neighbourhood Planning :- Indirect Payments	<u>0</u>	<u>17,936</u>	<u>17,936</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17,936</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>0</u>
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>0</u>						
<u>999</u> <u>VAT Data</u>							
115 VAT Refunds	1,313	0	(1,313)			0.0%	
VAT Data :- Receipts	<u>1,313</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,313)</u>				<u>0</u>
515 VAT on Payments	294	0	(294)		(294)	0.0%	
VAT Data :- Indirect Payments	<u>294</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(294)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(294)</u>		<u>0</u>
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>1,018</u>						
Grand Totals:- Receipts	<u>21,081</u>	<u>57,391</u>	<u>36,310</u>			<u>36.7%</u>	
Payments	<u>9,042</u>	<u>62,184</u>	<u>53,142</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>53,142</u>	<u>14.5%</u>	
Net Receipts over Payments	<u>12,038</u>	<u>(4,793)</u>	<u>(16,831)</u>				
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>12,038</u>						



Clerk to Ludgvan Parish Council,


Dear Steve,

Re Parc Sais, Tregarthen and (possibly Tregarthen Barn, Tregarthen)

Can you please convey to your Chairman and members our dismay at the fact that the Parc Sais planning application with its 6 metre wide and 4 metre high first floor windows and Juliet balcony has been given approval by delegated powers.

I understand that the case officer has to gain agreement from the County representative in order to do this and the officer report categorically states that this was carried out.

Yet both Roy Mann and Cllr Simon Elliott state in writing to me that they have not been in contact with the case officer or LPA

If this is true, once again we have been subjected to the most adverse overlooking from an unnecessary and utterly huge extension through maladministration, , of the system.

How can these 2 cases have possible happened to us, 

As you are probably aware, once signed off, there is no way planning permission can be reversed and retracted.

What is the point of a Parish Council?

Having been through the Ombudsman with Tregarthen Barn their system does not hold the Council accountable at all, only asking for apology when they carry out their 'maladministration' that has horrendous affects on the victims.

This is no deterrent to ensure correct procedures are carried out. The system is laughable and untouchable.

I fully expect the same process to happen with Tregarthen Barn.

Are you as a Parish Council able to voice an opinion to Kate Kennally CEO. CC over this. She is fully aware of Council misrepresentations made to the Ombudsman. I attach images to show the adverse impact of Juliet balconies already in place that Phil Mason, Head of Planning has described as a normal situation.

Yours sincerely,

Fiona and Courtney Lytton

**LUDEVAN PARISH COUNCIL MEETING 14TH JUNE
2017
ITEMS FOR INFORMATION**

Cornwall Council – Planning Decisions etc. Advised to Council - For information

- (a) PA17/00948 - The Range Long Rock Penzance Cornwall - Erection of lighting columns within the car park - Mr Mike Cotter CDS (Superstores International) Ltd - **Approved**
- (b) PA17/03101 - 3 Parc Shady Whitecross Penzance Cornwall - Ground floor alterations and first floor extension to existing bungalow, replacement garage and entrance porch - Mr Harry Price - **Approved**
- (c) PA17/02897 - Praise Cottage 4 Higher Eglos Cottages Eglos Road Ludgvan - Detached garage and self-contained family annexed accommodation ancillary to main house. - Miss I Bailey - **Withdrawn**
- (d) PA16/10462 - Land N Of Rainbow Meadow Back Lane Crowlas TR20 8EP - Construction of two dwellings and associated works - Mr Matt Richards And Miss Hannah Richards - **Withdrawn**
- (e) PA16/11581 - Parc Sais Tregarthen Long Rock TR20 8YH - Raising of the roof to create new 1st floor accommodation, replacement Sunroom, re-roofing and external insulation of existing walls, new carport. - Dr And Mrs Morrall - **Approved**
- (f) PA16/08997 - Wm Morrison Supermarkets Plc Filling Station Access To Morrisons Petrol Station Long Rock TR18 3RF - Proposed side extension to existing PFS Kiosk to provide additional retail space, jet wash relocated, 1no. parking bays relocated and 1no. parking bays removed - **Approved**
- (g) PA17/02335 - Moratan Blowing House Hill Ludgvan TR20 8AW -Erection of annexed accommodation - Mrs P Leppard - **Withdrawn**
- (h) PA17/03059 - Trenowin Farm Ludgvan Cornwall TR20 8BL - Change of use of single storey office/warehouse building to 1 no. 2 storey semidetached dwelling and 1 no. single storey annex with demolition of roof structure and construction of new first storey and roof. New amenity space and private drive created out of surroundings - Mr Chris Trehwella - **Approved**
- (i) PA17/02132 - 61 Godolphin Road Long Rock TR20 8JW - Proposed loft conversion with dormer window and velux roof windows. - Mr J Whiting - **Approved**
- (j) PA17/03202 - Glenspey A30 Between The Lamb And Flag And Griggs Hill Rose An Grouse Canonstown - Proposed boat store with room above in the roof for an annexe -Mr And Mrs Turner - **Approved**

Cornwall Council - Planning Enforcement, Appeals etc.

- (a) EN17/00864 - 2 Bowls Barn Castle Road Ludgvan Penzance Cornwall TR20 8HD - Alleged construction of decking to the front of the dwelling - **Pending Consideration**
- (b) EN17/00912 - Lower Bosulval Farm Newmill Penzance Cornwall TR20 8XA - Alleged breach of agricultural occupancy condition relating to W1/84/P/0619 (full application) and W1/88/P/0033 (reserved matters) for the construction of a farmhouse. - **Course of Action Agreed**
- (c) EN17/01015 - Land E Of The A30 North Of The A30 And Newtown Lane Junction Promenade Penzance Cornwall - Alleged unauthorised display of sign advertising Andy's Tyres - **Course of Action Agreed**

Other items for information

Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 S.14: Temporary Prohibition of Through Traffic

Location: Footpath 48, Ludgvan

Timing: 26th June 2017 to 7th July 2017 (24 hours weekends included)

Contact: South West Water Tel: 0344 3462020

The above closure has been approved.