

LUDGVAN PARISH COUNCIL

This is to notify you that the Monthly Meeting of Ludgvan Parish Council will be held on Wednesday 10th January, 2018 in the Oasis Childcare Centre, Lower Quarter, Ludgvan commencing at 7pm.

S. P. Hudson

S P Hudson
Parish Clerk
05/01/2018

AGENDA:

	Page No.
Public Participation Period (if required)	
1. <u>Apologies for absence</u>	
2. <u>Minutes of the Parish Council Meeting on Wednesday 13th December 2017</u>	2 - 5
3. <u>Declarations of interest in Items on the Agenda</u>	
4. <u>Dispensations</u>	
5. <u>Councillor Reports</u>	
(a) Cornwall Councillor Simon Elliott	
(b) Chairman's report	
(c) Other Councillors	
<u>REPORTS FOR DECISION</u>	
6. <u>Cornwall Council – Planning Applications - For decision</u>	
(a) PA17/11632 - The Cottage Gilly Lane Whitecross TR20 8BZ - Proposed porch and general alterations to provide a self-contained Annexe - Mr Round And Mrs Hughes	
(b) PA17/11523 - La Mouette Castle Road Ludgvan Penzance - Replacement Low-Energy Dwelling. (revision in relation to Approval PA16/10365: additional built element on West Elevation to form Dining Room area. - Mr And Mrs Jim And Dani Battle	
(c) PA17/10394 - Treas Lew Gilly Lane Whitecross Cornwall TR20 8BZ - Seasonal roundhouse, self contained, with septic tank for holiday use - Mr Nick Clift	
7. <u>Clerk's Report</u>	
(a) Budget & Precept 2018/19	6 - 12
(b) Boundary Review	
(c) Marazion Dune Management - Final Report	13 - 25
(d) Defibrillator training - grant award	
(e) Neighbourhood Plan update	
8. <u>Finance Report</u>	
(a) Payment Schedule for approval	26
(b) Receipts	27 -28
(c) Bank Reconciliations	29 - 30
(d) Budget Monitoring Report	31 - 33
<u>REPORTS FOR INFORMATION</u>	
11. <u>Planning & Highways</u>	34

LUDGVAN PARISH COUNCIL

Chairman:

Councillor Richard Sargeant

Clerk to the Council:

Steve Hudson

Brynmor,

St Ives Road,

Carbis Bay,

St Ives,

Cornwall TR26 2SF

(01736) 799637

clerk@ludgvan.org.uk

www.ludgvan.org.uk

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE PARISH COUNCIL HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 13th DECEMBER 2017, IN THE LUDGVAN OASIS CHILD CARE CENTRE, LOWER QUARTER, LUDGVAN.

PRESENT: Councillors; R Sargeant (Chair); R Mann (Vice-Chair); D Badcock; C Cartwright; M Hollow; S Miucci; M Squire; L Trudgeon.

IN ATTENDANCE: Steve Hudson (Clerk); Simon Elliott (Cornwall Councillor)

Public Participation Period

A number of members of the public spoke in respect of the planning applications numbered 7(a),(b),(c) & (g)

LPC 692 Apologies for absence

Apologies were received from Councillors A Branchett; D Osmand; J Hewett; N Honess

LPC 693 Minutes of the Parish Council Meeting on Wednesday 8th November 2017

Having been previously circulated the minutes were **approved as a true and correct record of the meetings and duly signed by the Chairman.**

LPC 694 Declarations of interest in Items on the Agenda

None

LPC 695 Dispensations

None

LPC 696 Cornwall Council – Planning Applications - For decision;

The Council's resolutions are shown in **BOLD** below:

- (a) PA17/10885 - The Croft Access Track To Georgia Farm Borea Farm And Upper Croft Todden Nancledra TR20 8LX - Single storey extension including rooflights - Mr & Mrs John Parkin - **No objection**
- (b) PA17/09294 - Gonew View Access Track From Carntiscoe Road To Gonew Viscoe Lelant Downs TR27 6NH - Change of use of residential land to allow the siting of a caravan for holiday letting purposes - Mr Uwe Gerecke - **Objection the proposal is**
 - i. **out of keeping within the AONB;**
 - ii. **lacks suitable amenities and**
 - iii. **has poor access.**
- (c) PA17/10583 - 2 Bowls Barn Castle Road Ludgvan Penzance - Retention and alteration of garden decking. - Drs P And R Sampson - **The parish council is happy to defer to the planning officer to try and reach an acceptable solution**
- (d) PA17/10093 - The Lodge Nancledra TR20 8LQ - Application for a Certificate of Lawfulness (existing use) for the occupation of dwelling in breach of holiday occupancy

- condition - Mr And Mrs Booker - **No objection**
- (e) PA17/10559 - 1 Chy-An-Gweal Estate Ludgvan TR20 8ET - Removal of approximately 6 metres of hedge and dropping of kerb in order to create two parking spaces. - Mr Tim Dumbleton - **Objection, the proposal requires the relocation and restriction of access to a public footpath.**
 - (f) PA17/09595 - Howlsedhas Long Lane Ludgvan TR20 8AH - To construct a timber veranda at first floor level to the back of the house. It would have four posts set on anchors through to hand rail level. The anchors to be set in concrete pads 400mmx400mm A wooden hand rail with balusters at 1.2metres high To replace the bedroom window with a sliding patio door (to match the sliding patio door immediately underneath at ground floor level which is the lounge) - Mrs J Barber - **No objection**
 - (g) PA17/10394 - Treas Lew Gilly Lane Whitecross Cornwall - Seasonal roundhouse, self contained, with septic tank for holiday use - Mr Nick Clift - **No objection**
 - (h) PA17/00033/NDP - Plan proposal and Strategic Environmental Assessment submitted for Hayle Neighbourhood Development Plan - Hayle Town Council - **No objection**

LPC 697 Councillor Reports

(a) ***Cornwall Councillor Simon Elliott:***

Councillor Elliott updated on number of items:

- i. Access to Adult Education was a problem and better promotion of opportunities was required;
- ii. The budget for Children & Families at Cornwall Council was at a critical point and the provision of a safe environment could be compromised if spending priorities were not revisited;
- iii. He is a member of the Cornwall Harbours Board and welcomed any feedback from councillors or members of the public;
- iv. He had joined the Ludgvan 'Next Door' website and as a result had received considerable feedback on a number of issues;
- v. Concern was expressed about a lack of action in respect of Crowlas Crossroads particularly as his understanding is that both the Secretary of State for Transport and the Roads Minister had indicated that the funding was available;
- vi. He noted with interest Councillor Cartwright's Motion in respect of noise associated with the proposed Penzance Heliport and set out his understanding of the work undertaken by Cornwall Council Environmental Officers in that respect.
- vii. In response to a question regarding the 'privatisation' of Adult Social Care he responded that an Accountable Care body was to be established and that a major concern was the number of important policy decisions being taken by Cabinet rather than the Council as a whole.

(b) ***Chair:***

He and the vice-Chair had attended two meetings in respect of the St Erth Multi Modal Transport Hub and the main area of concern remained the lack of toilet facilities. In addition concerns had been expressed regarding the safety of pedestrians arriving at the site from St Erth. a solution for the latter was being drawn up.

He went on to mention the use of a property at Castle Gate as a 'lorry park' that required planning enforcement and asked if anyone was able to attend the Street Trading Sub-Committee on 20th December.

(c) ***Other Councillors:***

- (i) Councillor Squire stated that the washing facilities at the toilets in Jordan's Cafe have been out of order since 24th October.

LPC 698 Notice of Motion

Councillor Cartwright raised the following Motion and having been duly seconded it was **RESOLVED that:**

Due to concerns over the impact on local residents, particularly those at Chy-an-Mor, the Council instruct the Clerk to write to the Civil Aviation Authority and the

relevant aircraft manufacturer to obtain information regarding the noise footprint of the helicopters to be used at the proposed Penzance Heliport.

LPC 699 Clerks Report

(a) Boundary Commission Review

Following the workshop held on the 5th December and further discussion it was

RESOLVED that:

The current view of Ludgvan Parish Council is that in respect of any proposals that affect the parish:

- (i) Long Rock is a distinct community that has more in common with its neighbours to the east, Ludgvan, Crowlas and Marazion, than it does with the town of Penzance and therefore should be included in a more rural electoral division that sits outside of Penzance;**
- (ii) suggestions that polling district ILN1 should be split are arbitrary, take no account of the intrinsic community relationship between Ludgvan & Crowlas and are merely a convenience to make the numbers for other proposals stack up. More generally it is the Council's view that every endeavour should be made to**
- (iii) maintain existing parish boundaries within one electoral division and**
- (iv) avoid electoral divisions that are part urban and part rural.**

(b) LCCA Maps

The Clerk updated the Council on progress in developing a Local Landscape Character Assessment for the parish and the requirement for printed maps and fieldwork charts and it was **RESOLVED that:**

The Clerk be authorised to spend up to £200 from the existing budget to arrange the necessary printing.

(c) Royal British Legion Remembrance Garden

The Clerk provided details of the quote received to maintain the RBL garden and it was **RESOLVED that: a budget of £200 be included in next year's budget.**

(d) Initial budget proposals

The Clerk outlined the proposals and requested any feedback prior to the January meeting where the budget and precept would be set.

(e) Fees & Charges 2018/19

Members considered the Clerk's report in respect of fees & charges for the 2018/19 financial year and **RESOLVED that:**

- (i) Rental fees for allotments from January 1st 2018 be £30 for a full plot.**
- (ii) A deposit repayable at the end of a tenancy, subject to leaving the plot in a reasonable state, of £50 be introduced**
- (iii) There be no change to burial fees.**

LPC 700 Finance Report

It was **RESOLVED that:**

- (a) the Payment Schedule totalling £8,879.41 (appended) be approved for payment and be duly signed by the Chairman;**
- (b) receipts totalling £2,250.72 be noted;**
- (c) the bank reconciliations be noted;**
- (d) the budget monitoring report be noted.**

LPC 701 Correspondence

(a) Cornwall Council - Cornwall Statement of Community Involvement for Planning Consultation.

The information was noted.

(b) Long Rock Road Safety - Cornwall Councillor Elliott

It was RESOLVED to write in support of the proposals.

Ludgvan Parish Council
Payments for Approval
Treasurers Account

Payments made between 01/12/2017 and 13/12/2017 Nominal Ledger Analysis

Date	Payee Name	Reference	£ Total Amnt	£ VAT	A/c	Centre	£ Amount	Transaction Details
01/12/2017	South West Water	DD09	65.65		4130	120	65.65	Long Rock Water
05/12/2017	Cornwall Council	3107	23.00		4020	200	23.00	Parish Address Data
13/12/2017	Cornwall Council	3103	5,720.59		4320	100	3,000.00	330
					4320	100	2,720.59	Election Recharge
13/12/2017	Society of Local Council Clerk	3104	177.00		4090	100	177.00	SLCC Membership
13/12/2017	Chris Fry Garden & Rural Servi	3105	500.00		4430	140	500.00	LMP Footpaths
13/12/2017	Simon Rhodes	3106	873.00		4460	150	262.50	Grass Cutting/Maintenance
					4400	140	170.50	Grass Cutting/Maintenance
					4460	160	367.50	Grass Cutting/Maintenance
					4410	140	52.50	Grass Cutting/Maintenance
					4120	140	20.00	Grass Cutting/Maintenance
13/12/2017	Cornwall Council	3108	240.00	40.00	4020	200	200.00	LLCA Stage 1 Training
13/12/2017	Steve Hudson	3109	1,140.78		4000	100	1,073.42	December Net Pay
					4060	100	39.60	December Travel
					4070	100	9.76	December Phone Reimbursement
					4070	100	18.00	December Office Costs
13/12/2017	HM Reveunue & Customs	3110	139.39		4000	100	74.78	December PAYE
					4010	100	64.61	December Employers NI
Total Payments			8,879.41	40.00			8,839.41	

RICHARD SARGEANT
CHAIR

13/12/2017

BUDGET & PRECEPT 2018/19 & FORECASTS FOR 2019/20 & 2020/21

1 Background

1.1 The preparation of an annual budget is one of the key statutory tasks undertaken by the council. The budget has three main purposes:

- it results in the council setting the precept for the year;
- subject to the council's Financial Regulations, it gives the clerk overall authority to make spending commitments in accordance with the plans approved by members; and
- it provides a basis for monitoring progress during the year by comparing actual spending against planned spending.

2 Process

2.1 *The form that the budget takes:*

2.1.1 Members need to be comfortable that the level of detail provided enables them to make an informed decision on the budget that is set. The budget has been prepared at a detailed level.

2.2 *Review of the current year's budget:*

2.2.1 A review of the current year is required for three main purposes:

- to identify activities that are being carried out this year that will also be carried out next year and need to be budgeted for;
- to identify things that are happening in the current year that will not happen next year and do not need to be budgeted for again and
- to identify items that are not in the current year budget, and need to be added for next year's budget.

Appendix 1 shows actual spend against the budget to date and provides a projection of the year end position. Overall a surplus of £10,104 is predicted.

2.3 *Determine spending plans:*

2.3.1 Having determined what the council wants to spend its money on, the next stage is to work out the costs of its plans. For existing activities, this will require an assessment of likely changes in the level of the activity and the possible impact of wage and price inflation. The prices of new activities will have to be estimated using the best information currently available.

2.3.2 The majority of budget heads have remained at current levels or have been amended to reflect the current year's projected outturn.

The major changes are outlined below:

- Clerks salary and employers national insurance have been amended to reflect reduced hours;
- The contribution to election expenses has been increased by £500 to £1,500 to reflect the costs of the 2017 election;
- Costs of maintaining the cemeteries and amenity areas have been increased by 10% , the first increase for a number of years, in addition £200 has been provided for the Royal British Legion Memorial on Church Hill;
- £1,200 has been included should there be a requirement to open Long Rock toilets in the summer;
- LMP expenditure has been increased to reflect increased grant levels;
- Resources to finish the Neighbourhood Plan have been provided.

2.4 *Assess levels of income:*

2.4.1 Careful consideration should be given to budgeted levels of income for the forthcoming year.

The major changes are outlined below:

- A further reduction in Council Tax Support Grant in line with recent experience;
- Allotment rents have been adjusted to reflect the agreed increase in fees.

2.5 *Bring together spending and income plans:*

- 2.5.1 For many activities, spending and income decisions will be linked directly – e.g. a council decided to extend the opening hours of a community hall, then it will spend more on heat and light but also generate more income from charges.

However, it is an important stage of the budget process when spending plans are brought together with assessments of income to see how affordable the plans are. When doing this it is usual practice to be more optimistic about spending plans (i.e. to expect that the council will be able to carry out all its plans and spend as intended) and more pessimistic about income levels (i.e. to assume that the council might not be able to generate all the income it hopes to). Affordability will usually be judged by the impact the overall plans will have on the precept. If there is an increase in the council's budgeted net spending for next year over the current year, would this result in an increase in the precept that would be acceptable to the local population as an addition to their council tax?

Appendix 1 shows the proposed budget for the 2018/19 financial year.

- 2.5.2 The overall impact of the budget as proposed is to increase the precept by £6,927 which on a Band D property equates to £4.77 or 16% per annum. Initial estimates for the 2019/20 and 2020/21 years suggest that at current service levels and with 2% increases in the Council Tax there will be headroom for the provision of either new or improved services. There is a deficit at the end of the 2018/19 of £7,090 which equates to the proposed use of the accumulated Neighbourhood Planning Earmarked Reserve during the year.

2.6 *Provide for contingencies and consider the need for balances:*

- 2.6.1 Some councils may have absolute certainty in their spending plans for the forthcoming year. However, most councils will have some uncertainty in their plans, perhaps because of general factors such as inflation or changes in interest rates on cash deposits or specific things such as not knowing exactly how much firms will tender for planned work. Before committing itself to its spending plans, the council should review the need for amounts to cover contingencies, in case inflation is higher than expected or works are more costly than was first thought. The amounts added to the budget should not be excessive. Councils might work to the principle that it is better to raise cash from a higher precept and not use it than to set the precept too low, and so run out of cash and run the risk of incurring an unlawful overdraft.

A well-managed council will also look forward beyond the end of the year for which the budget is being set and think about whether there are any substantial commitments that it would be prudent to set aside funds for. For example, if a village hall needed re-roofing in three years time, but the council could not afford the cost from that year's budget. Instead, a balance could be built up by raising the precept for a proportion of the cost in each of the next three years. A forecast for the two following years has also been provided.

Most councils will therefore budget to carry forward a balance, to cover contingencies or specific spending plans. This means that in setting the budget the council will have to estimate what balance will be brought into the new year, decide what balance it wants to carry forward and charge the difference against the new year's precept.

Un-earmarked reserves should be maintained at a level that ranges from 25% to 100% of gross expenditure dependent upon the risks facing the council.

- 2.6.2 The Council has an effective contingency in that it receives an 'Aggregate Levy' grant of £4,500 each year which it only uses for one-off or emergency expenditures. In addition most of the budget heads are relatively low risk in terms of unexpected expenditure. In addition it is estimated that 'free' balances will represent 45% of expenditure at the end of the 2017/18 financial year which is acceptable.

- 2.6.3 The exposure to financial risk can also be mitigated to some extent by providing a fund for the renewal of assets in the future, for example, the IT equipment and cemetery gates. To this end it is suggested that any unspent Aggregate Fund Grant be set aside on an annual basis to fund asset renewals. Contributions to election and green initiative reserves also continue.

7 *Approve the budget:*

7.1 Having determined the planned levels of spending, anticipated income and the balances needed to be carried forward for contingencies and future spending plans, the budget needs to be approved. Much of the work preceding this stage has been delegated to the responsible financial officer and the Accounts & Audit Committee members, but the council must approve the finalised budget. Sufficient information has been provided with the budget papers so that members can make a reasonable and informed assessment about the desirability and affordability of the plans for the coming year.

7.2 Council Tax Referenda Levels:

Details of the level, if any, at which an increase in council tax at parish level would trigger a referendum has been confirmed to not apply to parish councils in 2018/19.

8 *Confirm the precept:*

8.1 The important statutory stage of the budget process is confirming the precept that is to be raised on the unitary authority for the area. The law requires that precepts be issued a month before the new financial year starts, i.e. by 1 March. The unitary authority may ask for precepts to be issued by an earlier date to assist their setting and administration of the council tax and will normally provide assistance to local councils to ensure that everything goes smoothly.

9 *Review progress against the budget in the coming year:*

Once the budget has been approved, it should be an active tool for managing the council's finances. The well-run council will have the following arrangements in place.

- Progress reports prepared periodically through the year, showing spending and income to date against budgeted amounts. Care should be taken to profile the budget across the year and not necessarily assume, say, that half the budget would have been spent after six months. For instance, a significant element of spending may be grants to local organisations paid at the start of each financial year. There would then be a peak of spending in April that would not be characteristic of the other months of the year. An effective report would therefore contain projections for the full year based on the spend to date and future plans.
- The report is presented at each council meeting in line with Standing Orders. This would provide members either with comfort that the spending plans were proceeding as hoped or with information about areas where spending was higher or lower than anticipated. In the latter case, members will be able to consider the need to amend their expenditure plans (perhaps by switching amounts from one budget heading to another that is overspent – known as ‘virement’), to take steps to increase income, or to make decisions about using the funds that have been saved for contingencies.
- It is good practice to change a budget that is shown by experience to be ineffective. However, changes should only be made with the authorisation of those who approved the original budget.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT:-

- a the budget for 2018/19 as shown in appendix 1 be approved;**
- b the precept for 2018/18 be set at £41,414**

				Actual 2017/18 to date	Budget 2017/18	Projection 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	Projections	
								2019/20	2020/21
100 Administration									
1076 Precept			34,487	34,487	34,487	41,414	42,242	43,087	
1080 Interest Received			2	4	4	4	4	4	
1090 Council Tax Support Grant			1,905	1,904	1,905	1,506	1,280	1,088	
1110 Other Grants			650	558	800	800	800	800	
			37,044	36,953	37,196	43,724	44,326	44,979	
			Administration :- Receipts						
4000 Clerk's Salary			11,482	18,372	13,800	15,576	15,732	15,889	
4010 Employers NI			646	1,393	776	957	967	977	
4060 Travel			476	750	750	750	750	750	
4070 Office Expenses			970	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	
4080 Advertising			-	600	600	600	600	600	
4090 Subscriptions			983	950	983	1,000	1,000	1,000	
4100 Insurance			708	751	708	725	725	725	
4110 Audit Fees			350	350	350	350	350	350	
4150 S137 and Other Grants			435	700	700	700	700	700	
4160 Youth Club Grant			-	500	-	-	-	-	
4170 Christmas Trees			-	250	250	250	250	250	
4180 Deedstore			8	16	16	16	16	16	
4190 Meeting Room Hire			360	360	360	360	360	360	
4300 Website Development			60	100	60	100	100	100	
4310 Website Maintenance			856	750	856	900	900	900	
4320 Election Expenses			5,721	1,000	5,721	1,500	1,500	1,500	
4350 Software - Annual Licence			229	232	229	232	232	232	
			23,284	28,324	27,409	25,266	25,432	25,599	
			Administration :- Payments						

		Actual 2017/18 to date	Budget 2017/18	Projection 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
120 Long Rock Allotments							
1210 Allotment Rents		30	370	450	450	450	450
	Long Rock Allotments :- Receipts	30	370	450	450	450	450
4120 Maintenance		-	150	150	150	150	150
4130 Water		149	149	150	150	150	150
4140 Rents Payable		80	80	80	80	80	80
4350 Software - Annual Licence		-	24	24	24	24	24
	Long Rock Allotments :- Payments	229	374	403	404	404	404
130 Church Hill Allotments							
1210 Allotment Rents		390	1,568	1,530	1,620	1,568	1,568
	Church Hill Allotments :- Receipts	390	1,568	1,530	1,620	1,568	1,568
4120 Maintenance		739	250	1,000	400	400	400
4130 Water		286	500	350	400	500	500
4140 Rents Payable		350	700	700	700	700	700
4350 Software - Annual Licence		-	92	92	92	92	92
	Church Hill Allotments :- Payments	1,375	1,542	2,142	1,592	1,692	1,692
140 Amenities							
1100 Footpath Grant		415	3,474	3,474	4,000	3,474	3,474
1130 Aggregate Fund Income		4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
	Amenities :- Receipts	4,915	7,974	7,974	8,500	7,974	7,974
4120 Maintenance		20	-	20	-	-	-
4200 Repairs		567	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245
4400 St Pauls Amenity Area		512	682	682	750	750	750
4410 Churchtown Garden		158	210	210	430	430	430
4420 Aggregate Fund Expenditure		-	4,500	-	4,500	4,500	4,500
4430 Footpath Maintenance		2,210	3,474	3,474	4,000	3,474	3,474
4450 Long Rock Toilets		-	-	-	1,200	-	-
4460 Grass Cutting		240	290	290	290	290	290
4470 Green Initiatives		-	408	-	650	650	650
	Amenities :- Payments	3,707	10,809	5,921	13,065	11,339	11,339

		Actual 2017/18 to date	Budget 2017/18	Projection 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
150	St Pauls Cemetery						
1200	Burial Fees	2,912	2,680	3,012	2,680	2,680	2,680
	St Pauls Cemetery :- Receipts	2,912	2,680	3,012	2,680	2,680	2,680
4120	Maintenance	-	255	-	255	255	255
4130	Water	39	50	50	50	50	50
4460	Grass Cutting	788	1,120	1,120	1,230	1,230	1,230
4520	Sextons Duties	-	120	120	132	132	132
4350	Software - Annual Licence	150	154	150	154	154	154
	St Pauls Cemetery :- Payments	977	1,699	1,440	1,821	1,821	1,821
160	Crowlas Cemetery						
1200	Burial Fees	2,100	500	2,600	500	500	500
	Crowlas Cemetery :- Receipts	2,100	500	2,600	500	500	500
4120	Maintenance		-	255	-		
4460	Grass Cutting	1,103	1,470	1,470	1,620	1,620	1,620
4350	Software - Annual Licence	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Crowlas Cemetery :- Payments	1,133	1,500	1,755	1,650	1,650	1,650
200	Neighbourhood Planning						
1120	Neighbourhood Planning Grant	7,346	7,346	7,346	-	-	-
	Neighbourhood Planning :- Receipts	7,346	7,346	7,346	-	-	-
4020	Staff/General Costs	2,023	5,797	4,000	13,676	2,500	2,500
4260	Grant Funded	3,713	7,346	7,346	-	-	-
4270	Other (Reserve Funded)	201	4,793	201	7,090	-	-
	Neighbourhood Planning :- Payments	5,937	17,936	11,547	20,766	2,500	2,500

		Actual 2017/18 to date	Budget 2017/18	Projection 2017/18	Budget 2018/19	2019/20	2020/21						
999	VAT Data												
115	VAT Refunds	1,313	-	1,313	-	-	-						
	VAT Data :- Receipts	1,313	-	1,313	-	-	-						
515	VAT on Payments	487	-	700	-	-	-						
	VAT Data :- Payments	487	-	700	-	-	-						
	Grand Totals:- Receipts	56,050	57,391	61,421	57,474	57,498	58,151						
	Payments	37,129	62,184	51,317	64,564	44,838	45,005						
	Net Receipts over Payments	18,921	(4,793)	10,104	(7,090)	12,660	13,146						
	Use of Neighbourhood Plan Reserve		4,793		7,090								
	Amended Net Receipts over Payments		-		-								
	General Reserve	16,814		22,971				1,199.08					
	Repairs & Renewals	10,941		15,441					29.77	34.54	35.23	35.93	2%
	Elections	3,000		-						16%	2%	2%	
	Neighbourhood Planning	5,293		7,090									
	Green Initiatives	408		1,058									
	IT Equipment Reserve	700		700									
		37,156		47,260									

Beach & Dune Management Plan

This section covers the development of the Beach & Dune Management Plan and is divided into three sections:

1. Key Issues.
2. Management techniques to apply at Marazion.
3. Plan of Action.

4.1 Key Issues

The key issues to be addressed by beach and dune management activities include:

- Erosion of the dunes due to natural processes, including limited sediment in the system, increasing erosion risk to paths and backshore assets including highway.
- Uncontrolled public access within the dunes resulting in dune further erosion and littering.
- Outflanking of hard defence adjacent western end of sand dunes due to erosion by human and natural processes.
- Wind-blown sand on highway.
- Constraints posed on dune system by backshore assets including highway and SPA prevent natural rollback.
- Potentially unfavourable BAP habitats and control of non-native invasive species within dune vegetation.
- Consideration of environmental impacts on designated features.
- Lack of information / data relating to beach and dune levels to inform management.
- Limited funding to undertake management activities.

4.2 Management Techniques to Apply at Marazion

This section discusses the management techniques to be applied at Marazion to manage the beach and sand dune system in a sustainable way for the next 50 years. These techniques have been identified from the *Sand Dune Management Techniques Preliminary Decision Support Tool* (see Appendix A) and determined to be appropriate for this location following detailed appraisal (see Appendix D).

A key issue at Marazion is dune erosion as a result of a combination of natural processes (storm events) and human impacts (trampling). This is a particularly significant concern at the western end of the dunes where dune erosion is already outflanking the adjacent hard defences, posing a possible risk of breaching of the defence line during storm events. Key recommendations in this BDMP therefore focus on managing these erosion pressures in the immediate future (next 20-40 years) by a combination of dune stabilisation and access management measures, whilst longer term solutions for the whole of Mount's Bay, such as: "landscaping" (refer to Section 2.8.5); beach recharge with shoreline control structures; beneficial re-use of sediment dredged from Mount and Penzance Harbours; localised adaptation; and possible changes to the layout of Penzance Harbour (refer to Section 2.8.4); are investigated and implemented.

4.2.1 Dune Stabilisation

Management of the dunes has been attempted in the past by Cornwall Council and Natural England using dune fencing – though this appears to have been more for access management rather than dune stabilisation and not implemented in an ongoing, consistent way.

The intent of the BDMP is therefore to implement dune stabilisation measures in the form of fencing, combined with natural forms of stabilisation, such as planting, thatching, mulching, matting or sand binders and supported by appropriate signage. This would allow natural processes to continue, help retain what sand there is available in the system on the sand dunes (refer also to Section 4.2.3) and, assuming native plants are used, could have long term positive effects on BAP habitats. Over stabilisation of the dunes would, however, not be desirable for habitats and risk of the dunes becoming un-dynamic and unable to react to pressures.

If stabilisation measures are required, access management and signage will be needed to prevent beach visitors trampling any establishing vegetation and hindering stabilisation of the dunes. Although these are relatively low cost measures, they would require ongoing commitment to management and maintenance, with the expectation being that storms will periodically erode stabilised areas and thus re-stabilisation will be needed to encourage post-storm recovery.

Any planned stabilisation measures should be discussed with Natural England prior to implementation, unless it is an emergency situation such as:

- There is a clear and immediate risk of hard defences being outflanked and the overall defence line being compromised by erosion of the adjacent dunes.
- The Red River channel shifts and cuts into the toe of the dunes, causing erosion that threatens the defence function of the dunes.

In such an emergency situation, it is likely to be necessary to implement either:

- (a) dune stabilisation measures supported by sediment recycling (if there is sufficient sediment available – see Section 4.2.3); and/or
- (b) placement of rock armour to provide a temporary protection that secures the defence line against risk of breach whilst longer-term measures are investigated and/or implemented (such as those described in Section 4.2).

NB: (b) above is required in the near future at the western end of the dunes where there is already an outflanking risk.

BOX 1 and BOX 2 provide specific guidance on dune planting and dune thatching respectively.

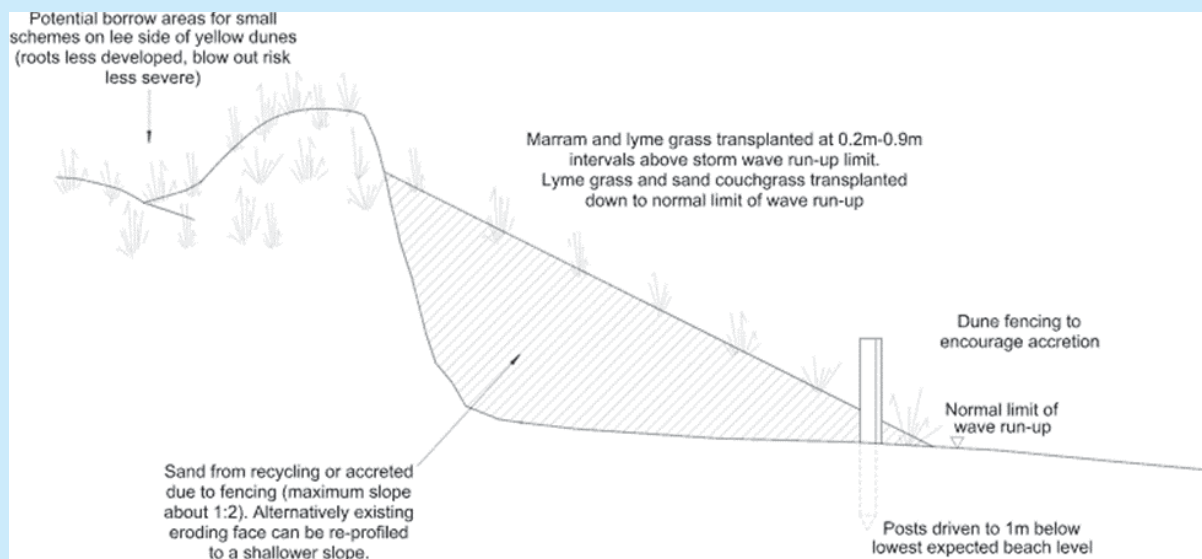
BOX 1: Dune planting guidance

- Planting should only include those species that are indigenous to the site to maintain the natural ecosystem.
- Plant marram grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) on the face of eroding dunes above the limit of direct wave attack.
- Plant sand couchgrass (*Elymus farctus*) or lyme grass (*Leymus arenarius*) along the toe of existing dunes to encourage the growth of new foredunes, as these species are tolerant to occasional inundation by seawater.
- Planting grasses from seed is not recommended in the very active foredune environment.
- Planting should be undertaken in the spring to maximise potential growth and minimise the risk of storm erosion.
- Dune planting schemes must be continuously managed to establish a vigorous growth and to repair natural or human damage.
- Re-profiling, thatching or fencing are normally required in association with planting to enhance dune recovery and to restrict public access or damage.

Example of dune planting



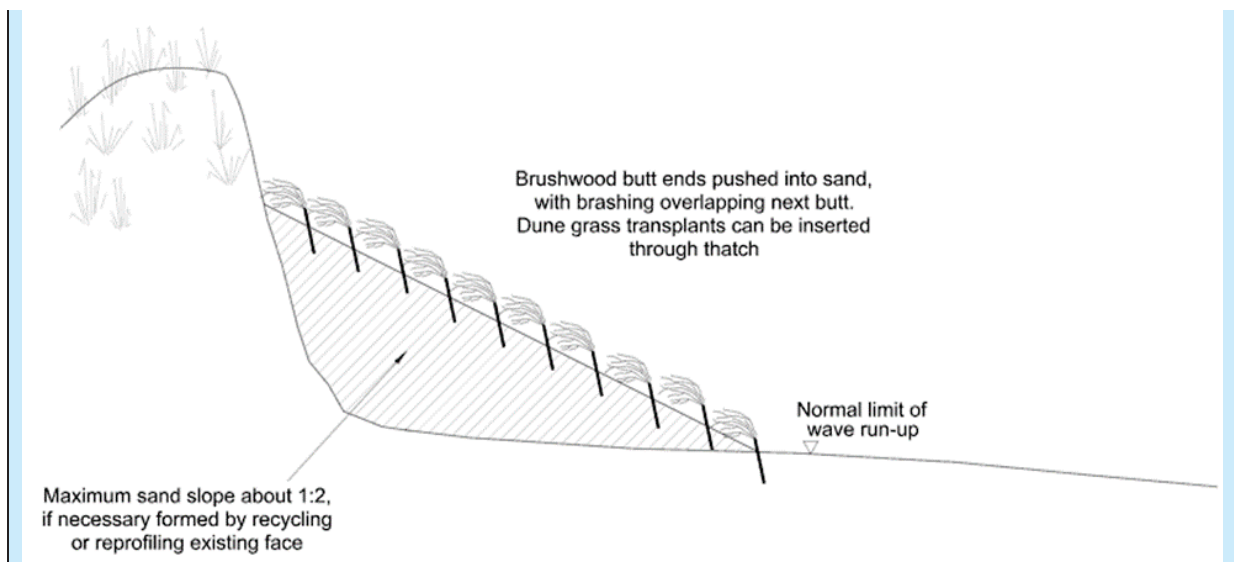
- Educational signage at backshore car parking areas or along footpaths should be used to explain management schemes and encourage public interest and support for the management objectives.



For further information, refer to http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/online/heritagemanagement/erosion/appendix_1.2.shtml (link correct when accessed on 27th September 2017).

BOX 2: Dune thatching guidance

- Well laid thatch will encourage dune recovery and will resist some erosion, but cannot prevent erosion where wave attack is frequent and damaging. Thatching should therefore not extend seaward of the line of normal wave run-up.
- Materials can include timber or brushwood cuttings, must be degradable and should not introduce foreign seeds, live cuttings or pollutants that may damage the dune ecology. Conifer brushings (lower branches) from spruce or fir are preferred for their flat, fan shapes.
- A similar effect can be achieved by mulching the dune face with coarse vegetative matter such as straw, seaweed or reeds.
- Thatch should be laid to cover 20% - 30% of the exposed sand surface.
- Dune grasses should be transplanted through the thatch to promote sand retention and restoration of natural habitats.
- Thatching should not be undertaken on steep, freshly eroded slopes. The dune face should be regraded or built out with recycled sand prior to further works. A maximum slope of 1:2 is recommended.
- Thatch must be regularly maintained to maximise effectiveness and to minimise impact on public use and visual amenity.



For further information, refer to http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/online/heritagemanagement/erosion/appendix_1.3.shtml (link correct when accessed on 27th September 2017).

4.2.2 Morphological Modification

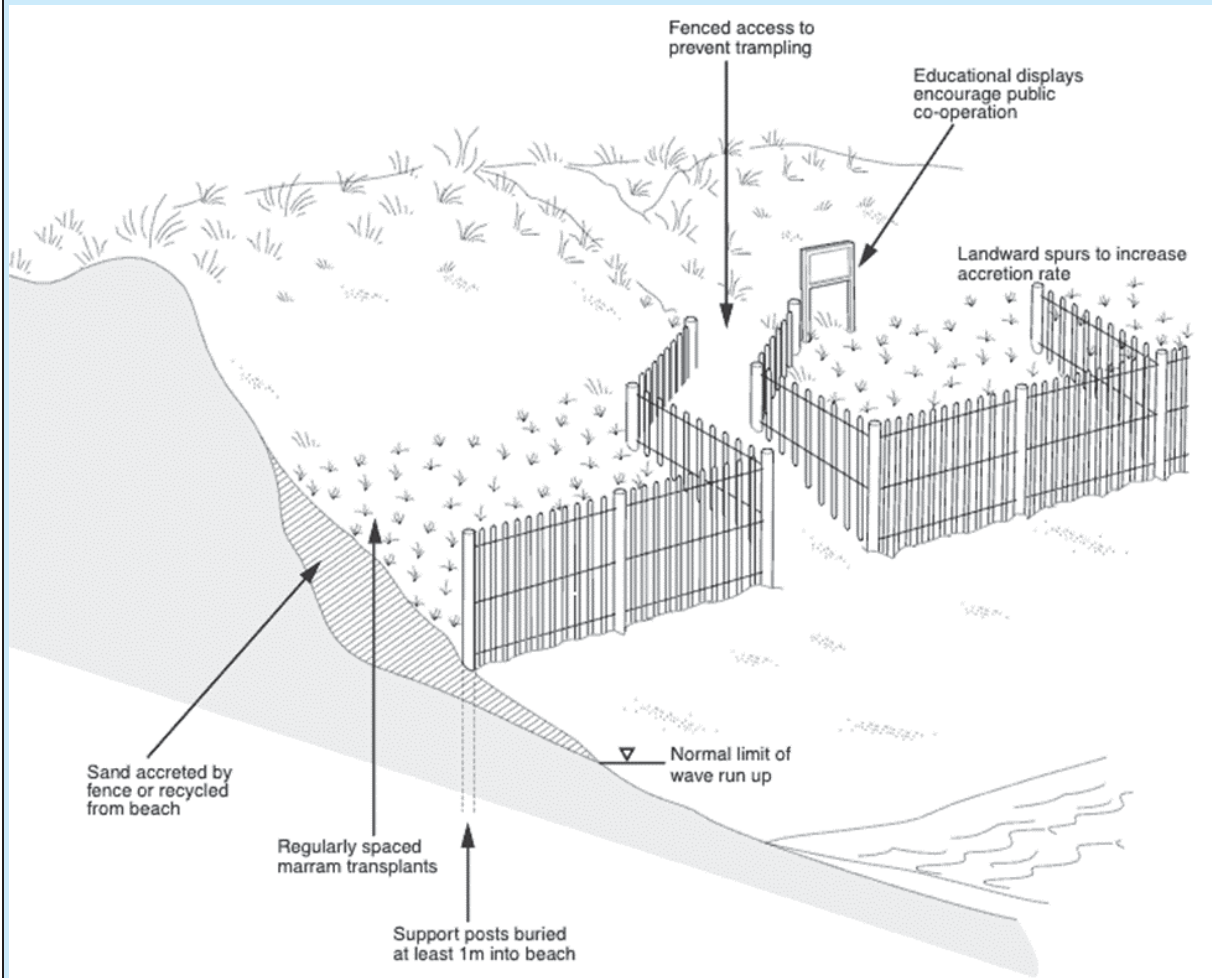
Repair and maintenance of current fencing to prevent access to vulnerable dune areas help minimise dune erosion by trampling. Dune management has taken place in the past with the installation of access control fencing, although this has not occurred consistently and none is currently present.

BOX 3 provides specific guidance on dune fencing.

BOX 3: Dune fencing guidance

- Fencing materials can include chestnut palings, brushwood, wooden slats or synthetic fabrics, dependent on required life, length of frontage, commitment to maintenance and vandalism potential.
- Brushwood is normally the cheapest material but has a life expectancy of less than one year.
- Synthetics can be low cost (strawberry netting), or expensive (polypropylene, nylon or composite wire/synthetic webs) and life expectancies vary from one year to decades. Maintenance is minimal, however synthetics should be avoided in areas likely to be heavily affected by storms to reduce hazards to swimmers, navigation and sea life if it becomes damaged.
- Chestnut paling fencing is commonly used and is widely available, easy to erect and has a life expectancy of 2-5 years.
- Fencing can be installed forward of the toe of the dunes where it will be subject to occasional wave attack during storms.
- Fencing posts should be buried to about 1m below the lowest expected beach level. Substantial timbers may be required at locations exposed to regular wave attack.
- Fencing should be constructed parallel to the dune face. Short spurs running landward up the dune face can also be beneficial to recovery in areas subject to dominant winds blowing at an acute angle to the shoreline.
- The void to solid ratio for any fence material should be between 30% and 50% to achieve effective sand accumulation.
- Fencing can be undertaken at any time of year and should be complemented with dune grass planting after the fencing is in place.

- Access routes through the dunes should be defined by the fencing at regular intervals along the dune face.



For further information, refer to http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/online/heritagemanagement/erosion/appendix_1.4.shtml (link correct when accessed on 27th September 2017).

4.2.3 Sediment Modification

There is an overall lack of sediment in the system at the present time to support dune building. As such it is important to retain as much of the current sediment supply in the dunes as possible. This will involve recycling of sediment from a number of areas within the system:

1. Recycling of windblown sand from areas of accumulation in the car parks and along the road behind the dunes is likely to continue even with dune stabilisation measures. The current practice is to remove this sand from the area as it is considered "contaminated waste"; it is not placed back on the beach. The overall effect of removing sand from the road and car parks to landfill in this way is significant, as it denudes the natural system of sediment that is not being replaced by new, incoming sediment. Over time this will reduce the volume of sediment in the system, making it more vulnerable to storm impacts and increased risk of erosion leading to breaching and so flooding.

It would therefore be preferable to retain the sand from the road/car parks in the system, ideally by placing it on the dunes/in front of (seaward side) of the dunes (or in any new area of dunes created in the SPA landwards of the road, should the planned project to create dunes here proceed).

However, due to pollution issues, it is likely to be more appropriate to place it on the back of the dunes, thus retaining the volume of sediment in the system but not placing potentially contaminated/hazardous material directly in the marine environment. However, there are

environmental and waste licensing issues that would need to be overcome to enable this to occur. BOX 4 sets out a suggested trial study that could be undertaken at Marazion in this regards.

2. Recycling of sediment from lower down the beach profile following storm events should occur if there is clear evidence of sediment accumulation towards the mean low water level (as would be likely to occur due to draw down of sediment to this area (and beyond) as a result of storm action). Such recycling will aid a more rapid return of sediment to the upper beach and dunes that would be expected to occur naturally over a longer time-frame.
3. Recycling of sediment from the Red River channel as and when this channel is dredged (currently 1-2 times per year – refer to Section 3.3.1) to the dunes would provide a beneficial use of the dredged sediment.

Longer-term solutions to the current lack of sediment are to be investigated as part of planned further studies (refer to Section 4.2).

BOX 4: Trial study to enable recycling of sand from car parks / roads to be placed on the back of the dune system rather than being removed from the system altogether.

In order to be able to recycle sand from roads/car parks rather than removing it from the system altogether, it will first be necessary to undertake a period of sampling and testing of the sand found on the roads/car parks to develop a picture of the level of hazard (biological/chemical) posed by the sediment. Once this data is gathered, it will then be necessary to discuss the issue with the waste regulator (EA) and Natural England to first confirm that the level of hazard is sufficiently low enough to allow material to be placed on the back of the dunes, and then to confirm/agree the regulatory route to go down to agree this activity. It is likely this will require a site by site agreement, and so a pilot project testing this approach on just one site – potentially here at Marazion or at Porthtowan, Summerleaze or Widemouth Bay – could be undertaken to test the approach.

4.2.4 Ecological Modification

Within the dunes, invasive, non-native species, such as Japanese knotweed, montbretia, and sea buckthorn, can threaten the native dune wildlife. Removal of non-native invasive species will improve the condition of designated features. However, best practice methods should be used to minimise both impacts to protected species and risk of destabilising dunes. Removal of these non-native species by pulling up by hand or mechanically and treating with a biodegradable herbicide is required to have a positive long term impact on the improvement of designated features and BAP habitat.

In addition, it is suggested that these efforts to control invasive species should form part of a new dune habitat management plan for Marazion that sets out wider habitat management to maximise ecological gains in the area (including the SPA located landwards of the road behind the dunes). Such a habitat management plan should be developed in partnership with Natural England and other key stakeholders.

4.2.5 Access Management

Dune management has taken place in the past with the installation of access control fencing, although none is currently present.

Restricting access to certain areas, for example with the use of posts and rope or removable structures which have the benefit of easy removal, and signage / information boards, could help allow natural processes to continue, help minimise dune erosion and aid recovery of trampled areas. Redirection of existing routes would need to be considered carefully so as to not impact designated features. The implementation of specific route ways can however lead to a concentration of foot traffic in these areas, and focus trampling. Therefore, careful design of post and rope walkways would be required at appropriate locations and monitoring of erosion along pathways should be carried out regularly.

Safety issues may arise at the base (seaward end) of access tracks and steps/cliffing caused by dune toe erosion/beach lowering could be addressed by rerouting paths/tracks down to the beach.

BOX 5 provides further specific guidance on access walkways.

BOX 5: Access walkway guidelines

- Access routes should be clearly visible and defined.
- In general, construction of excessively wide access routes on coastal dunes limits the amount of vegetation that can grow. In general, they should be no wider than 4 feet (and preferably narrower) and extend no longer than necessary to provide access to the beach.
- Paths should follow the natural contours of the dunes rather than cutting straight lines susceptible to wind erosion.
- Rollout structures used on a seasonal basis are a good option. These temporary structures are not fixed to the ground and can be removed during the off-season to reduce the potential for storm debris and to allow the dune to function unimpeded when wind-driven sediment transport is generally higher and the demand for beach access is reduced.
- Construction activities should be timed to minimise or avoid impacts if they are in or adjacent to endangered or threatened species habitat.
- Construction that will remove plant cover and expose areas to erosion during the storm season (winter) is not recommended.
- For removable options non-wood materials such as bark chips or matting are low cost and have low impact on the environment.



Example of a removable access structure (Source: <http://lizardandpenrose.blogspot.co.uk/2012/03/under-boardwalk.html>; link correct when accessed on 27th September 2017).

4.2.5.1 Proposed Cycle Way / Footpath Over the Sand Dunes

As described in Section 2.83, there are plans to make upgrades to the walking and cycling links around Mount's Bay in the near future; the existing provisions already being part of both National Cycle Network Route 3 (NCN3) and the South West Coast Path.

One of the possible options being considered is for this path run along the landward edge of the dune system. Such an option would require considerable path construction to enable cyclists and people with mobility impairment to access and navigate the dunes. Should this option be considered further by Cornwall Council and its partners, the following considerations should be given in relation to the implications for the dune system at Marazion:

- The erosion risk assessment data for the dunes (refer to Figure 3.11) suggests a route along the landward side of the dunes could be at risk of erosion within 20 years, especially at the western end where it is narrowest. However, there is a risk of breaching of the dunes during an extreme storm event even sooner.
- The western end of the dunes where it transitions to the hard-defences towards Long Rock will likely need additional armouring or dune building to protect any new path in this area for any length of time, else it runs the risk of being undermined/ eroded/ breached during storm events, as the dunes here are very narrow (See also Section 4.2.1).
- Construction of the path in the dunes, depending on how it is built, will impinge natural behaviour of the dunes and hinder development of vegetation. However, it may also yield sand material to support dune stabilisation efforts on the seaward face or western/eastern ends of the dunes (refer also to Section 4.2.3). At the eastern end, any management of dunes will also need to have no impact on the car park in this area, which forms part of the overall traffic management strategy for Marazion. Further development of these plans needs to consider the impact on the overall integrity of the dunes as more detail is provided from the designers.
- If constructed as a boardwalk, and undertaken in combination with other access management measures, this option could improve access for those with mobility impairment to enjoy and learn about the dune habitat without adversely impacting the dunes.
- Path construction in the dunes would likely involve removal of non-native species but also reduce the amount of dune area available to achieve ecological improvement of the dune system as a feature of the Marazion Marsh CWS and a BAP priority habitat (if confirmed to be present) (refer also to Section 4.2.4).

Appendix D provides additional information.

4.2.6 Manual Maintenance

Increased provision of bins for both litter and dog waste during the summer months (beyond those in place all year round), strategically placed on the beach, along dune access routes, around the car parks and catering facilities should be considered to address seasonal litter issues. The provision of additional bins should match demand, and so the number could be reduced during the low season to current levels. Accompanying signage is also important as education has a big role to play with beach visitors encouraged not to litter but to take their waste home or put it in a bin.

Barbecue safe bins could be installed during the peak season close to designated barbeque areas, and beach recycling facilities should be made available alongside general refuse bins.

Local volunteer beach cleans could also be organized one or two times per year.

4.2.7 Public Awareness

Education of beach users in the importance of dune management could encourage people to respect the management techniques put in place. Information signs should be developed and situated at key locations, such as at beach/dune access points, and next to the car park pay and display machine, to explain the importance of the dunes and the management techniques being employed. Signage needs to be eye catching and should include information such as:

- The importance of the dunes at Marazion.

- The pressures on the dunes, including high visitor numbers and wave erosion.
- The impact of the actions of beach users on the dune system.
- Dune Management techniques in place and how they can help the dune system.
- How the beach users can contribute in protecting and enhancing the dune system.

Smaller repeater signs should be placed at strategic locations within the dunes. Educational leaflets could also be produced and placed at strategic locations. Signs indicating access routes should be clear and easily visible to make following the designated routes the ‘easy option’ for visitors.

Liaison with regular beach users could also be carried out through the development of a local beach user / ‘friends’ group, bringing together local residents, businesses, landowners and beach users. Cornwall Council could liaise with the user group, providing information on the site and management activities carried out and consulting local users on proposed techniques. Public awareness campaigns may also help to promote conservation of the dunes and promote dune recovery. All signage and associated management measures will require regular maintenance to be effective. This can be carried out by a dune warden if such a position were to be established.

Alongside educational information, a beach/dune warden could reinforce messages while also provide an authoritative figure to ensure management measures implemented are not damaged by the public. A warden could patrol the site conversing with the public and providing a contact between the beach/dune users and the beach/dune managers as an effective way of providing information to visitors during the summer months.

Figures 4.1 to 4.4 provide examples of different types of signage.

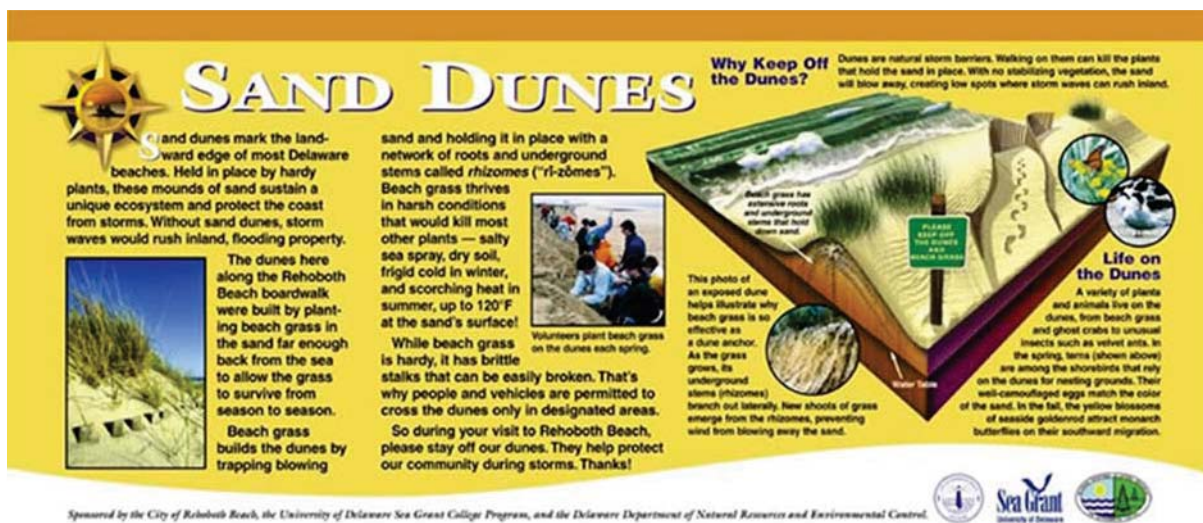


Figure 4.1 Sand dune educational signage example (from <https://www.deseagrant.org/sites/default/files/attachments/SandDune.jpg>; link correct when accessed on 27th September 2017).



Figure 4.2 Beach signage examples (from <http://www.screenmakers.com.au/services/parks-and-places/bondi-to-bronte-coastal-walk>; link correct when accessed on 27th September 2017).

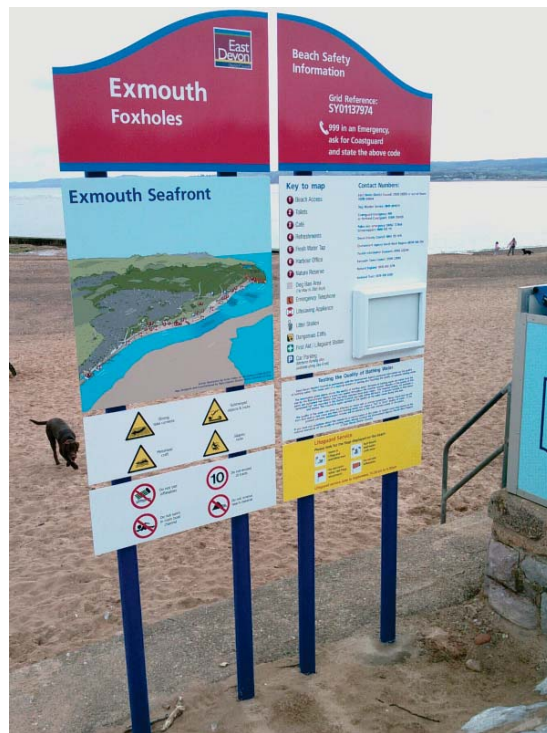


Figure 4.3 Post and panel beach signage example, Exmouth (from <http://www.signsexpress.co.uk/branch/25/exeter/portfolio/28/post-and-panel/>; link correct when accessed on 27th September 2017).



Figure 4.4 Dune signage example, Studland Bay (from <http://www.earthstudies.co.uk/Geography/Coasts%20G3/Studland/Studland%20management.html>; link correct when accessed on 27th September 2017).

4.2.8 Monitoring

Beach surveys are currently undertaken by the South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme on a twice yearly basis, with additional post storm surveys following major storm events, if called out by Cornwall Council or the Environment Agency. The frequency of ongoing monitoring by the regional coastal monitoring programme could be increased or supplemented by local inspection to include post-storm events/post-winter surveys, and provide greater coverage of the beach, cliffs and dunes. This will provide information for later management decisions to inform of any patterns in the worsening of erosion within the dunes or lowering of beach levels fronting the dunes. Further detail is provided in Section 4.4.1.

Monitoring of dune vegetation by visual inspection should be undertaken regularly to assess the abundance and extent of vegetation, to inform revised assessment of the BAP habitat condition and determine if it is necessary to take action to further remove non-native, invasive species; giving consideration to whether or not doing so will adversely impact the stability of the dunes in the areas where vegetation clearance is proposed. Refer also to Section 4.4.1.2.

4.2.9 Funding

The availability of funding to deliver this management regime is a key challenge. Funding for monitoring by the South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme is only presently confirmed until 2021/22, and every effort should be made to support a funding bid to extend this programme beyond this date (refer to Section 4.2.8).

In order to implement the physical dune management measures themselves described in this BDMP, some funding is likely to be available from Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant-in-Aid (FCERM-GiA) but a significant proportion of funding will need to come from other third-party sources. The Mount's Bay Strategic Assessment of Adaptive Frontages (Royal Haskoning, 2015) determined that FCERM-GiA could amount to about £3.69m over 40 years, leaving a requirement for £6.43m to be derived from other sources. One such possible source is the St Aubyn Estates, who have advised that they are willing to consider contributing towards the future management costs of the dunes. In the immediate future, the establishment of a local volunteer group (e.g. "Friends of Marazion Dunes") could also support delivery for dune management activities at a relatively low cost and should be considered as a contribution to the overall funding requirements. Such a group could

assist in dune management measures described above, as well as undertaking monitoring activities (refer to Section 4.4.1.2) and organising beach clean-ups etc. (refer to Section 4.2.6).

This funding issue will be a key consideration for the Mount's Bay Strategy to investigate in the coming years as it develops (refer to Section 2.8.5 and Section 4.2). To support that work, the Coastal Change Adaptation Planning Guide for England (Halcrow, 2015) includes a matrix to aid and guide consideration of funding efforts when developing locally-specific adaptation approaches, and this is provided here for ease of reference as Figure 4.5. Cornwall Council and the Environment Agency should actively seek partnerships with developers/businesses/communities to raise funds to enable delivery of future FCERM activities.

Funders	Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGA)	Local Levy funding	Revenue funding for new LLFA	Council tax (including Leves and Precepts)	Local authority Formula Grant	New Homes Bonus	Business Rate Supplement	Business Improvement Districts	Wellbeing funding	Developer based contributions (S106)	Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)	Tax Increment Funding	Asset backed financing	Regional Growth Fund	Private beneficiary fundings	Private Sector Finance (PPP/PFI)	NGOs & charitable trusts	European Union funding	Delta one-off grants and pilot projects	Water Framework Directive (WFD) funding	Catchment restoration fund	Lottery funding (various)	Landfill Tax	
Reduced risk of flooding	Existing private homes	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Existing social housing	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Existing businesses	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Highways infrastructure	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Railway infrastructure	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Water / wastewater infrastructure	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Gas utility infrastructure	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Electricity utility infrastructure	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	Public infrastructure & assets (e.g. hospitals, schools)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	Development land	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Creates, promotes or enhances	Community education	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Urban regeneration	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Economic growth	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	New development	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Water quality	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Biodiversity	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Public amenity	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Cultural heritage	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Mental health	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	Physical health	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	Community cohesion	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	Community resilience ⁽¹⁾	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green



Note: This matrix is intended as an initial guide to help direct fundraising efforts. If project- or area- specific knowledge suggests a funding source may have greater or lesser potential than is suggested by this matrix then such evidence should take precedence.
 (1) Funders to 'soft' measures which improve a community's ability to respond and recover effectively, for example community flood plans, flood wardens, etc. Structural resilience measures such as individual property protection are included in reduced flood risk to existing homes

Figure 4.5 Example of a matrix of potential funding sources (from Halcrow, 2015).

Ludgvan Parish Council

Payments for Approval

Nominal Ledger Analysis

Date	Payee Name	Reference	£ Total Amnt	£ VAT	A/c	Centre	£ Amount	Transaction Details
10/01/2018	Headland Printers	3111	222.00	21.00	4270	200	201.00	LLCA Map printing
10/01/2018	Steve Hudson	3112	1,127.68		4000	100	1,073.42	January Net Pay
					4060	100	26.10	January Mileage
					4070	100	10.16	January Phone expenses
					4070	100	18.00	January Office Costs
10/01/2018	HM Reveunue & Customs	3113	139.39		4000	100	74.78	January PAYE
					4010	100	64.61	January NI
10/01/2018	Paul Weston	3114	1,800.00		4020	200	1,800.00	NDP Consultancy Evidence Base
		Total Payments:	3,289.07	21.00			3,268.07	

Richard Sargeant Chair

10 January 2018

Treasurers Account

Receipts received between 01/12/2017 and 31/12/2017

Nominal Ledger Analysis

Receipt Ref	Name of Payer	£ Amnt Received	£ Debtors	£ VAT	A/c	Centre	£ Amount	Transaction Detail
DC22	Banked: 20/12/2017	60.00						
35	Stevens/Capper	60.00			1210	120	30.00	Allotment Rent LR03
					1210	130	30.00	Allotment Rent CH25
DC23	Banked: 21/12/2017	120.00						
36	Putterill/Wynter	120.00			1210	130	90.00	Allotment Rent CH 47,48 &
					1210	130	30.00	Allotment Rent CH01A &
DC24	Banked: 22/12/2017	30.00						
37	Sominka	30.00			1210	130	30.00	Allotment CH17
DC25	Banked: 27/12/2017	30.00						
38	Drinkwater	30.00			1210	130	30.00	Allotment CH11
DC26	Banked: 28/12/2017	60.00						
39	Western/Coonan	60.00			1210	130	30.00	Allotment CH12
					1210	130	30.00	Allotment CH44
DC27	Banked: 29/12/2017	4,500.00						
40	Cormac	4,500.00			1130	140	4,500.00	Aggregate Levy
					320		4,500.00	Aggregate Levy
					6001	140	-4,500.00	Aggregate Levy
DC28	Banked: 29/12/2017	30.00						
41	Lewis	30.00			1210	130	30.00	Allotment CH15
Total Receipts:		4,830.00	0.00	0.00			4,830.00	

Business Account

Receipts received between 01/12/2017 and 31/12/2017

Nominal Ledger Analysis

<u>Receipt Ref</u>	<u>Name of Payer</u>	<u>£ Amnt Received</u>	<u>£ Debtors</u>	<u>£ VAT</u>	<u>A/c</u>	<u>Centre</u>	<u>£ Amount</u>	<u>Transaction Detail</u>
DC21	Banked: 09/12/2017	0.33						
34	Lloyds Bank	0.33			1080	100	0.33	Interest
Total Receipts:		0.33	0.00	0.00			0.33	

**Bank Reconciliation Statement as at 31/12/2017
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	31/12/2017	11	52,380.44
			<u>52,380.44</u>
<u>Unpresented Cheques (Minus)</u>			<u>Amount</u>
13/12/2017 3104	Society of Local Council Clerk	177.00	
			<u>177.00</u>
			52,203.44
<u>Receipts not Banked/Cleared (Plus)</u>			
		0.00	
			<u>0.00</u>
			52,203.44
		Balance per Cash Book is :-	52,203.44
		Difference is :-	0.00

**Bank Reconciliation Statement as at 31/12/2017
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	31/12/2017		7,522.35
			<u>7,522.35</u>
<u>Unpresented Cheques (Minus)</u>		<u>Amount</u>	
		0.00	
			<u>0.00</u>
			7,522.35
<u>Receipts not Banked/Cleared (Plus)</u>			
		0.00	
			<u>0.00</u>
			7,522.35
		Balance per Cash Book is :-	7,522.35
		Difference is :-	0.00

Detailed Receipts & Payments by Budget Heading 04/01/2018

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	34,487	34,487	0			100.0%	
1080 Interest Received	3	4	1			71.5%	
1090 Council Tax Support Grant	1,905	1,904	(1)			100.0%	
1110 Other Grants	650	558	(92)			116.6%	
Administration :- Receipts	37,045	36,953	(92)			100.2%	0
4000 Clerk's Salary	11,482	18,372	6,890		6,890	62.5%	
4010 Employers NI	646	1,393	747		747	46.4%	
4060 Travel	476	750	274		274	63.5%	
4070 Office Expenses	970	1,250	280		280	77.6%	
4080 Advertising	0	600	600		600	0.0%	
4090 Subscriptions	983	950	(33)		(33)	103.5%	
4100 Insurance	708	751	43		43	94.3%	
4110 Audit Fees	350	350	0		0	100.0%	
4150 S137 and Other Grants	435	700	265		265	62.1%	
4160 Youth Club Grant	0	500	500		500	0.0%	
4170 Christmas Trees	0	250	250		250	0.0%	
4180 Deedstore	8	16	9		9	46.9%	
4190 Meeting Room Hire	360	360	0		0	100.0%	
4300 Website Development	60	100	40		40	60.0%	
4310 Website Maintenance	856	750	(106)		(106)	114.1%	
4320 Election Expenses	5,721	1,000	(4,721)		(4,721)	572.1%	3,000
4350 Software - Annual Licence	229	232	3		3	98.7%	
Administration :- Indirect Payments	23,284	28,324	5,040	0	5,040	82.2%	3,000
Net Receipts over Payments	13,761	8,629	(5,132)				
6000 plus Transfer From EMR	3,000						
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	16,761						
<u>120 Long Rock Allotments</u>							
1210 Allotment Rents	30	370	340			8.1%	
Long Rock Allotments :- Receipts	30	370	340			8.1%	0
4120 Maintenance	0	150	150		150	0.0%	
4130 Water	149	120	(29)		(29)	124.2%	
4140 Rents Payable	80	80	0		0	100.0%	
4350 Software - Annual Licence	0	24	24		24	0.0%	
Long Rock Allotments :- Indirect Payments	229	374	145	0	145	61.2%	0
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	(199)						

Detailed Receipts & Payments by Budget Heading 04/01/2018

Cost Centre Report

	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% Spent	Transfer to/from EMR
<u>130 Church Hill Allotments</u>							
1210 Allotment Rents	390	1,568	1,178			24.9%	
Church Hill Allotments :- Receipts	390	1,568	1,178			24.9%	0
4120 Maintenance	739	250	(489)		(489)	295.5%	
4130 Water	286	500	214		214	57.3%	
4140 Rents Payable	350	700	350		350	50.0%	
4350 Software - Annual Licence	0	92	92		92	0.0%	
Church Hill Allotments :- Indirect Payments	1,375	1,542	167	0	167	89.2%	0
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	(985)						
<u>140 Amenities</u>							
1100 Footpath Grant	415	3,474	3,059			11.9%	
1130 Aggregate Fund Income	4,500	4,500	0			100.0%	4,500
Amenities :- Receipts	4,915	7,974	3,059			61.6%	4,500
4120 Maintenance	20	0	(20)		(20)	0.0%	
4200 Repairs	567	1,245	678		678	45.5%	
4400 St Pauls Amenity Area	512	682	171		171	75.0%	
4410 Churchtown Garden	158	210	53		53	75.0%	
4420 Aggregate Fund Expenditure	0	4,500	4,500		4,500	0.0%	
4430 Footpath Maintenance	2,210	3,474	1,264		1,264	63.6%	
4460 Grass Cutting	240	290	50		50	82.8%	
4470 Green Initiatives	0	408	408		408	0.0%	
Amenities :- Indirect Payments	3,706	10,809	7,103	0	7,103	34.3%	0
Net Receipts over Payments	1,209	(2,835)	(4,044)				
6001 less Transfer To EMR	4,500						
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	(3,291)						
<u>150 St Pauls Cemetery</u>							
1200 Burial Fees	2,912	2,680	(232)			108.7%	
St Pauls Cemetery :- Receipts	2,912	2,680	(232)			108.7%	0
4120 Maintenance	0	255	255		255	0.0%	
4130 Water	39	50	11		11	78.1%	
4350 Software - Annual Licence	150	154	4		4	97.4%	
4460 Grass Cutting	788	1,120	333		333	70.3%	
4520 Sextons Duties	0	120	120		120	0.0%	
St Pauls Cemetery :- Indirect Payments	977	1,699	722	0	722	57.5%	0
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	1,935						

Detailed Receipts & Payments by Budget Heading 04/01/2018

Cost Centre Report

	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% Spent	Transfer to/from EMR
<u>160 Crowlas Cemetery</u>							
1200 Burial Fees	2,100	500	(1,600)			420.0%	
Crowlas Cemetery :- Receipts	<u>2,100</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>(1,600)</u>			<u>420.0%</u>	<u>0</u>
4350 Software - Annual Licence	30	30	0		0	100.0%	
4460 Grass Cutting	1,103	1,470	368		368	75.0%	
Crowlas Cemetery :- Indirect Payments	<u>1,133</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>75.5%</u>	<u>0</u>
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>968</u>						
<u>200 Neighbourhood Planning</u>							
1120 Neighbourhood Planning Grant	7,346	7,346	0			100.0%	
Neighbourhood Planning :- Receipts	<u>7,346</u>	<u>7,346</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>0</u>
4020 Staff Cost/Other	2,023	5,797	3,774		3,774	34.9%	
4260 Grant Funded	3,713	7,346	3,634		3,634	50.5%	
4270 Reserve Funded	201	4,793	4,592		4,592	4.2%	201
Neighbourhood Planning :- Indirect Payments	<u>5,937</u>	<u>17,936</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>33.1%</u>	<u>201</u>
Net Receipts over Payments	<u>1,410</u>	<u>(10,590)</u>	<u>(12,000)</u>				
6000 plus Transfer From EMR	201						
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>1,610</u>						
<u>999 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	548	0	(548)		(548)	0.0%	
VAT Data :- Indirect Payments	<u>548</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(548)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(548)</u>		<u>0</u>
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>764</u>						
Grand Totals:- Receipts	56,051	57,391	1,340			97.7%	
Payments	37,188	62,184	24,996	0	24,996	59.8%	
Net Receipts over Payments	<u>18,863</u>	<u>(4,793)</u>	<u>(23,656)</u>				
plus Transfer From EMR	3,201						
less Transfer To EMR	4,500						
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>17,564</u>						

PLANNING & HIGHWAYS ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

Cornwall Council – Planning Decisions

- (a) Land ESE of Ludgvan House, Lower Quarter, Ludgvan, Penzance TR20 8EG - Appeal against refusal of PA16/09935 & PA17/00164 - conversion and extension of outbuilding to form a residential unit - **Appeal dismissed**
- (b) PA17/08703 - Bowls Barn Castle Road Ludgvan Penzance - Retrospective application for the change of use of agricultural land and building to part use of the building as a commercial timber workshop and part use of the building as a domestic stable/store, part use of the land as a car parking area for use in conjunction with the commercial timber workshop and part use of the land for the keeping of horses, and the consolidation and extension of the hardstanding area around the building. - Mr Phil Osborne - **Withdrawn**
- (c) PA17/10093 - The Lodge Nancledra TR20 8LQ - Application for a Certificate of Lawfulness (existing use) for the occupation of dwelling in breach of holiday occupancy condition - Mr And Mrs Booker - **Granted**
- (d) PA17/09181 - Tregarthen Barn Tregarthen Farm Long Rock Cornwall - Alterations to fenestration, Juliet balcony and timber balcony and small rear single storey extension - Mr Jason Pearce - **Approved**
- (e) PA17/10885 - The Croft Access Track To Georgia Farm Borea Farm And Upper Croft Todden Nancledra TR20 8LX - Single storey extension including rooflights - Mr & Mrs John Parkin - **Approved**
- (f) PA17/09294 - Gonew View Access Track From Carniscoe Road To Gonew Viscoe Lelant Downs TR27 6NH - Change of use of residential land to allow the siting of a caravan for holiday letting purposes - Mr Uwe Gerecke - **Refused**