



Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan Stakeholder Group

ENVIRONMENT AND OPEN SPACES WORKING GROUP

WORK PROGRAMME SUBMISSION REPORT

(Document FNP - EOS9.1 Iss. 08 - 15/07/2019)

1. FOREWORD

This report summarises the work and findings of the Environment and Open Spaces Working Group (EOS-WG) established by the Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan Stakeholders Group in July 2015. This group was formed by Falmouth Town Council in response to a vision, shared by all sections of the community, that Falmouth should shape its own future by producing a Neighbourhood Development Plan, as introduced and defined in the 2011 Localism Act.



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3. INTRODUCTION

3.1 Activity overview

Falmouth Town Council formally submitted its intention to draft a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) towards the end of 2014. The area covered by the plan was restricted to the urban boundaries of the town. The original intention was to develop a plan in conjunction with adjacent parishes; unfortunately this did not materialise and thus it was agreed to proceed with a NDP for the parish of Falmouth alone. A map of the Falmouth neighbourhood development plan area is shown in Appendix 1.

It was also decided that a plan to progress the implementation of an Article 4 direction to manage the siting and operation of houses in multiple occupation in Falmouth would run concurrently with the NDP. (Note: the work of the Environment and Open Spaces Working Group (EOS-WG) and this report is concerned only with matters relating to the neighbourhood development plan, not the Article 4 Direction).

A stakeholder group to progress the plan was established in 2014. This group, chaired at the time by Falmouth Town and Cornwall Councillor Candy Atherton, appointed a planning consultant, Steve Besford-Foster to guide the planning process. One of the first tasks undertaken was to gain feedback and opinions from all sectors of the Falmouth community on how the town was viewed and how it should develop. This was addressed by the distribution, collection and feedback of a comprehensive questionnaire, distributed to all residents and stakeholders during the spring of 2015. Over thirteen hundred responses were received. An analysis of the responses and comments is shown in a report which may be found via the following link:

<http://planforfalmouth.info/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/FNP-Survey-Presentation-1015.pdf>

One of the key responses to the questionnaire was the strong desire to protect Falmouth's open green spaces. When asked the question, "What do you think are the most important benefits the Neighbourhood Development Plan should bring to Falmouth" of the 24 possible answers the one receiving the highest rating was "Protection of local green spaces". Additionally, it was evident from the feedback that there was a desire in the community for more open areas and recreational facilities. These responses, in conjunction with a full review of all community feedback, prompted the establishment of a number of working groups to consider various aspects of the future development of Falmouth and to draft appropriate proposals and policies for inclusion in the final neighbourhood development plan report. The working group established to address the "local green space" issue, and other related matters, was named the Environment and Open Spaces Working Group, hereinafter referred to as the EOS-WG.

Note: The EOS-WG completed its initial work towards the end of 2016 and submitted an interim report which was included in the evidence base of the full NDP proposal document. This document was published and revised as part of the public consultation process required under Regulation 14 of the 2012 neighbourhood plan regulations. The public responses, generally very positive, were reviewed in conjunction with other emerging proposals to formulate an additional

work programme which has been fully addressed in this “submission” version of the EOS-WG report. Full details of the R14 consultation and additional work programme are contained in section 5.8.3 of this report.

It was intended to submit the NDP to Cornwall Council and hold the necessary referendum before the end of 2017. However, major policy changes by Cornwall Council in relation to the allocation of sites for student accommodation in its Site Allocations DPD resulted in a stalling of the progress of the Falmouth NDP. Subsequent amendments to the Allocations DPD and the impact of planning decision appeals on “student accommodation sites” added further delay to finalising the submission version of the document.

A further setback occurred towards the end of 2017 when the NDP stakeholder group lost its inspirational leader and champion, Cllr Candy Atherton,. All members of the group undertook to continue the work programme and to help ensure that the final plan would have a positive impact on the future successful growth of Falmouth and be a fitting tribute to Candy’s memory.

The Falmouth NDP was formally presented to Cornwall Council in March 2018. During the review process, prior to processing, Natural England and Historic England indicated that further information was required in relation to habitat and heritage assessments respectfully. Resolving these issues became a protracted process, requiring significant additional evidence gathering and report writing. Also during this period, additional input was required to revise or produce the Sustainability Checklist, Basic Conditions Statement, Consultation Statement, Equalities Statement, etc. The revised NDP was completed and re-submitted to Cornwall Council in July 2019

3.2 The Environment and Open Spaces Working Group (EOS-WG)

To help prepare the structure and brief of the EOS WG , considerable background work was undertaken . This included a review of relevant planning policies, studies of Neighbourhood Development Plans for other towns and parishes, consultations with various planning professionals, etc. This resulted in the compilation of a list of reference documents (Appendix 2), preparation of a draft initial work programme, subsequently endorsed by the stakeholder group, and the recruitment of a number of volunteers with relevant skills and expertise to serve on the EOS-WG. During the course of the work programme, certain WG members completed tasks early and other new members joined the group when further studies were initiated. Those serving on the EOS-WG for a limited period or throughout the programme were as follows:

Jon Bennie	Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Environment and Sustainability Institute, Exeter University
Brad Bodinar	Health, Leisure and Well-being Manager, Dracaena Centre
Jay Gidman	Falmouth Civic Society (Retired Architect)
Ruth Hills	Local resident
Richard May	Centre Manager. Dracaena Centre
Lynn Newsham	Local resident
Tony Hallam	Local resident

(Continued)

Jacqui Owen	Visitor and Education Officer, Falmouth town council
Simon Penna	Grounds and Facilities Manager, Falmouth Town Council
Sheila Rollinson	Lambs Lane and Ashfield Residents' Association
Katie Shanks	Ph.D Student, Exeter University
Kath Statham	Cornwall Council Natural Environment Service
David Yelland	Falmouth Bay Residents' Association (Chair)

In addition to the above appointed members, a number of other stakeholders and interested persons were engaged as corresponding members and included all members of the Neighbourhood Plan Stakeholder Group together with Jon Mitchell - Public Space Team Leader (Cornwall Council), Richard Gates - Falmouth Town Manager, Richard Wilcox – Falmouth BID Manager and Jolyon Sharpe - Countryside Officer (Cormac/CC). Various organisations were also consulted during the work programme, including Cornwall Wildlife Trust, Cornwall Sports Partnership and Natural England.

During the course of the work programme the EOS-WG met formally on six occasions. Minutes of these meetings were recorded and are on file for examination. Additionally, members of the group met together with other volunteers to organise and review the local landscape character assessment exercise described in section 5.5 of this report.

3.3 Guiding Principles

Falmouth is a special, multi-faceted town which has gained national recognition in recent years for its vibrancy, attractiveness, community spirit and overall quality of life. The neighbourhood development plan process provides a unique opportunity to ensure these attributes and qualities are understood, nurtured and imaginatively developed to ensure that Falmouth remains the UK's leading coastal town.

It is recognised that one of the main contributors to Falmouth's attractiveness is its visual setting which, in turn, is influenced by the open spaces and landscapes which frame the peninsula on which it stands. Also, the many inland open spaces provide important sites for sports, leisure and other open air activities to enable community wellbeing to flourish. It was not surprising, therefore, that feedback from the community engagement survey rated "protection of local green spaces" as the most important benefit that a neighbourhood development plan could bring to Falmouth.

It was established that the essential task of the (EOS-WG) was to gain a strategic understanding of the importance and value of Falmouth's open spaces, together with the environmental factors which define and influence them, and to then formulate policies and proposals to protect, enhance and utilise these valuable assets.

4. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Scope

The EOS-WG remit, defined in the previous section, focussed on the identification and utilisation of Falmouth's open spaces together with inherent and appropriate environmental factors. It was determined that these environmental factors would be limited to those which influence the character and utilisation of open spaces rather than broader "macro-environmental" factors. Consequently, it was decided that the studies would include such elements as bio-diversity, landscape character, community amenity value, improvement potential, etc. but would exclude more specific environment factors such as drainage, flooding, noise, pollution, climate change, recycling, etc. which, in general, are monitored and managed by the responsible local authority (Cornwall Council).

It was evident from community feedback that the provision of sport, recreation and amenity facilities should be a high priority when considering Falmouth's future development together with ensuring parks, gardens and open spaces were well maintained as attractive, welcoming amenity areas. Additionally, it was determined from conversations with Town and County officials that there was a need to address issues relating to municipal space provisions for such facilities as burial grounds and allotments.

This body of evidence determined that the scope of the work programme should encompass consideration of the allocation of open spaces together with improvements and enhancements of sport, leisure, horticultural and other facilities which would help improve general wellbeing throughout Falmouth.

In summary, the environment/open spaces section of the Falmouth NDP focusses on the identification, allocation, character, value, utilisation and management of the open spaces within the neighbourhood development plan area. This defined scope helped to guide and determine the objectives of the EOS-WG which are tabulated in the following section.

4.2 Objectives

In consideration of the initial remit of the EOS-WG, analysis of feedback from the community engagement exercise and the drafting of the Scope (4.1 above) it was determined that the work of the EOS-WG should fulfil a number of objectives in relation to its studies and activities as well as the formulation of proposals and policies for inclusion in the NDP report. A list of tasks and outline objectives was compiled as shown on the following page:

Outline objectives

- Identify and review relevant planning policies, guidelines and other literature relating to open spaces within urban/semi-urban environments.
- Identify and review existing and proposed policies and studies on the future growth and development of Falmouth in relation to the allocation/utilisation of open spaces and related matters.
- Determine and tabulate current and future needs for various uses and categories of open spaces in Falmouth.
- Define, identify, classify and record all open spaces within the Falmouth NDP area.
- Establish criteria for the assessment of open spaces. Assess and value strategically important sites. Determine principles for the protection of valued open spaces.
- Investigate and prepare improvement and enhancement plans for larger identifiable regions in the town, green corridors and key individual open spaces.
- Include strategies and policies to support green infrastructure and biodiversity
- Determine proposals and strategies for the development of sport, play and recreational facilities.
- Determine proposals and strategies for the development of parks, gardens and amenity areas.
- Review provision of municipal facilities (burial grounds, allotments) and consider options to meet future needs.
- Consider existing provisions and structures for the maintenance and management of open spaces and formulate proposals and policies to address future needs.
- Prepare draft policies for inclusion in the neighbourhood development plan to adopt proposals which emerge from the fulfilment of the foregoing objectives.

From the above list, a consolidated, focussed set of objectives for inclusion in the NDP was tabulated as follows:

Summary of Key Objectives:

- I. To establish policy for the protection and enhancement of open spaces
- II. To implement specific and general improvement plans for open spaces in the town.
- III. To establish a Falmouth Green Corridor and introduce a Falmouth Garden Walk
- IV. To support and enhance green infrastructure and biodiversity
- V. To establish a policy for sports, play and recreation
- VI. To identify additional space or sites for allotments and cemeteries
- VII. To set out responsibilities for the management and maintenance of open space, and to support or establish management groups for open spaces and beaches.

5. EVIDENCE STUDIES

5.1. Background and Setting

This section of the report outlines the research and investigations that were conducted to provide the necessary evidence to formulate proposals and policies for inclusion in the NDP. The identification of the evidence to be gathered was informed by a review of the scope and objectives, detailed above, together with an examination of the collected documentation (see Appendix 2).

The evidence gathering studies are summarised in the following sub-sections of the report. To provide a framework for these studies it is important to recognise and record the unique setting of Falmouth in relation to the significant number of designated sites of conservation and scenic/landscape character lying within and adjacent to the Falmouth NDP area. The conservation sites are shown in map FOS.M09 at the end of this report (see section 10). The one designated scenic site is the Falmouth AONB which forms part of the South Coast - Western element of the Cornwall AONB, as defined in Appendix 16 at the end of this report.

The principal designated sites are listed in the following table:

SITE NAME AND DESIGNATION	LOCATION	COMMENT
Fal and Helford Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	A coastal waters area bounded by the shoreline of the Fal/Helford rivers at mean low water to a line joining St Anthony Head and The Manacles	A Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is the land designated under Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.
Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay Special Protection Area (SPA)	A coastal waters area bounded by the mean high water shoreline from St Austell Bay to the The Manacles	Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Directives 79/409/EC and 2009/147/EC
Swanpool Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	The lake and surrounds inland of Swanpool Beach.	An SSSI is a site protected under law to conserve special areas of wildlife, habitat and geology
Swanpool Beach to Maenporth County Wildlife Site (CWS)	A strip of coastal land running from Swanpool Beach to Maenporth	County Wildlife Sites are designated areas of high conservation value. For more information go to: http://cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk/living-landscapes/county-wildlife-sites
Maenporth Valley County Wildlife Site (CWS)	An area of land straddling Maenporth Road and running from Pennance Mill to Maenporth Beach	
Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Falmouth portion of South Coast Western element)	The AONB extends into the southern region of Boslowick parish ending as it borders Swanpool Road	AONBs are areas of countryside which have been designated because of their significant landscape value, deemed to be of national importance

5.2. Legislation and guidelines

In reviewing the collected documentation it was concluded that there were a number of policy/guideline documents which were of particular relevance to the EOS-WG work programme; these are amongst those listed in Appendix 2 and considered in more detail as follows:

i) NPPF (National Policy Planning Framework) (Appendix 2 No. 1)

The National Planning Policy Framework was first published in March 2012 and revised in 2018. It sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

The clauses and paragraphs most relevant to the work of the EOS-WG and which guided the formulation of proposals and policies is shown in Appendix 3. Of particular note are the following:

96. Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new

provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.

97. *Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:*

a) an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or

b) the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or

c) the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.

99. *The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.*

ii) Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010-2030 (Appendix 2 No 2)

The Cornwall Local Plan was formally adopted in November 2016. The clauses and paragraphs most relevant to the work of the EOS-WG and which guided the formulation of proposals and policies are shown in Appendix 4. Of particular note are the following:

Policy 2 – Key targets and Spatial Strategy (Selected clauses)

New development should provide the most sustainable approach to accommodating growth; making the best use of infrastructure and services whilst respecting the natural and historic character of Cornwall. Overall, development should seek to:

d. Conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the AONB and undeveloped coast, and the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Site.

Policy 17 – Health and wellbeing (Selected clauses)

To improve the health and wellbeing of Cornwall's communities, residents, workers and visitors, development should:

2. Maximise the opportunity for physical activity through the use of open space indoor and outdoor sports and leisure facilities and travel networks supporting walking, riding and cycling.

4. Encourage provision for growing local food such as allotments or private gardens which are large enough to accommodate vegetable growing or greenhouses.

Policy 23 - Natural Environment (Selected clauses)

Development proposals will need to sustain local distinctiveness and character and protect and enhance Cornwall's natural environment and assets according to their international, national and local significance through the following measures;

2. The Cornwall and Tamar Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Ensuring that any proposals within the AONB or affecting its setting, conserves and enhances the natural beauty and special qualities of the AONB; is appropriately located to address the AONB's sensitivity and capacity and delivers the objectives of the Cornwall and Tamar Valley AONB Management Plans including the interests of those who live and/or work in them.

Policy 25 - Green Infrastructure (Selected clauses)

5. Provide good quality and accessible open and coastal space.

iii) Falmouth & Penryn Town Framework - April 2017 (Appendix 2 No. 6)

This document was developed in tandem with the Cornwall Local Plan and sets out the vision for the future sustainable growth and regeneration of the town. Clauses of particular relevance to the work of the EOS-WG were documented as follows:

2.2 Objectives 5 - Encourage the provision of appropriate sport and leisure facilities, and harness the full potential of the waterfront and its opportunities for employment, leisure and tourism.

2.3 Aims. 3 The natural Environment: Respect, enhance and protect the natural environment, including maintaining and enhancing areas of Green Infrastructure, which contribute toward and protect the local identity of the towns and rural settlements.

3 The Spatial Strategy. 3.1 Overarching Strategy and Concepts. – 3.1.19 (edited) The strategy will also seek to maintain and enhance the quantity, quality and access to a range of public open spaces.

4 Infrastructure. 4.6 Community Buildings and Facilities. 4.6.4. There is also a locally identified need within 2010-2030 for a new cemetery to serve Falmouth, as the current facilities will reach capacity within the period of the plan. Land has been identified at Bickland Water road to address this need.

*4.8 Green Infrastructure Strategy. This section of the Town Framework draws heavily on three documents discussed in more detail below; these being, section iv) - Open Spaces Strategy for Larger Towns in Cornwall, section v) - A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Cornwall and section ix)- Cornwall Council's Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document. Specifically, section 4.8 comments on Biodiversity in clauses 4.8.9 and 4.8.10; edited highlights include, *The protection and enhancement, where possible, of biodiversity opportunities is a key principle of good green infrastructure. Assets such as the Fal and Helford SAC and the wooded valleys of Swanvale/Swanpool (SSSI) provide high ecological value. Links out into the surrounding area should be enhanced where possible. These include links to Swanpool Beach, Swanpool and Maenporth Valley.**

The document also includes a Falmouth and Penryn Green Infrastructure Strategy Map which is reproduced in section 6.3 of this report.

iv) Open Spaces Strategy for Larger Towns in Cornwall July 2014 (+ 2017 update)
(Appendix 2 No. 10)

In July 2014 Cornwall Council adopted the Open Space Strategy for Larger Towns in Cornwall as interim planning guidance pending the adoption of the Local Plan, when it was taken forward as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This document is of paramount importance to the work of the EOS-WG as it provides classifications and provision standards for all strategic open spaces in Falmouth; consequently, this document was the subject of a separate analysis which forms the basis for the content of Section 5.3 of this report. A supplement to the 2014 document was issued in 2017 which updated certain information in response to the Cornwall Local Plan and the first draft of the Falmouth Neighbourhood Plan

The updated, consolidated open space strategy document contained key data on open space classifications and provision standards as well as listing a number of notable observations and statements, including:

- *Open spaces provision standards are necessary to inform neighbourhood plans*
- *In 2012 a study of Cornwall's residents recorded that 95% rated having good quality open spaces as important or very important.*
- *As part of the preparation of the Cornwall Local Plan, Cornwall Council must ensure appropriate protection of open spaces, as well as the creation of new provision where necessary.*
- *Consultations with the town Framework Steering Group indicated a consensus in favour of "new" strategic open space being created within the proposed urban extensions.*
- *There is a deficiency in the provision of children's equipped play areas, particularly in west Falmouth. Additional provision should be met with fewer, larger sites with the removal of lower value sites such as Oakfield and Ferndale Road.*
- *Additional cemetery space of 2.55Ha needed over Town Framework period*

v) A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Cornwall (Appendix 2 No. 13)

This Cornwall Council strategy document is intended to guide and shape the planning and delivery of Cornwall's green infrastructure up to 2030. It is a comprehensive policy document addressing strategic principles rather than detailed actions. Two of the more specific and relevant clauses contained within the document are:

2.1 (edited) A Green Infrastructure Vision for Cornwall. Everyone in Cornwall should have local access to good quality natural green spaces.

2.2 (edited) There are many benefits socially, economically and environmentally which can be reaped from investing in high quality green infrastructure, these include: Providing opportunities to adopt more healthy lifestyles through increasing and enhancing natural spaces to provide more opportunities for natural play, recreation and enjoyment

vi) Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. Planning Good Practice Guidance for Cornwall (Appendix 2 No. 15)

This document was prepared by a working group whose members included local authority planning officers, Cornwall Wildlife Trust, Natural England and the Environment Agency to provide a “good practice” policy for addressing biodiversity matters when determining planning and development proposals.

The document emphasises the importance of biodiversity planning and promotes the theme that it should be viewed as an opportunity not a constraint. It’s guidance for the protection of species and habitats is of particular relevance to the EOS-WG when considering potential improvements to, or reallocation of, biodiversity sensitive open spaces. Of particular relevance are two check list tables (i habitats, ii species) to address when making any change or intrusion on the biodiversity profile of green open spaces.

vii) Cornwall’s Environmental Growth Strategy 2015 – 2065 (Appendix 2 No.16)

The environmental growth strategy outlined in this study was a collaborative effort between Cornwall council, the Local Nature Partnership and other environmental and business partners. It declares that the strategy offers a ground breaking approach to the way in which Cornwall’s environment will be regarded and cared for in the future. It is intended that the strategy complements the Cornwall Local Plan to inform investment, infrastructure and business decisions.

The document defines environmental growth as the net gain of our natural systems and will be achieved by:

- (i) Securing our natural heritage and enhancing it through better management.
- (ii) Increasing our natural capital by increasing the size, number and connectivity of areas where nature thrives.
- (iii) Designing existing activities and new development to enhance and support our natural systems.

Item (ii) above is of particular relevance to the work of the EOS-WG and provides a clear guideline when considering the creation and utilisation of open spaces.

Other information and statements contained in the strategy document considered to be particularly noteworthy include:

- The South West Coast Path in Cornwall was worth £175 million to the local economy in 2011.
- Cornwall's woodland cover is well below the national average
- Quality of life in Cornwall that is sustainable is reliant upon a healthy environment.
- Environmental growth is targeted at the creation of a healthy environment. Accessible to all, that fundamentally supports the health and wellbeing of the whole population.

Finally, the strategy document lists a number of targets and indicators to monitor and gauge the success of environmental growth. Those of particular relevance to the work of the EOS-WG include:

- More people have more positive and frequent experiences of Cornwall's environment.
- Increase the number of accessible rights of way and open access spaces.
- Increased tree cover.
- Increase in overall length of hedgerows.
- Increase in the size and number of designated protected areas.

viii) Cornwall Countryside Access Strategy 2007 (Appendix 2 No.17)

This strategy document sets out actions for Cornwall Council to manage and enhance access opportunities for all to Cornwall's countryside. It examines the various aspects of public access, including coastal access (coast path and beaches), public rights of way, public trails, nature reserves, inland water and all open access land. The strategy also assesses the various user needs, including walking, horse riding, farming, cycling and users with limited mobility or visual impairment.

The document concludes with a comprehensive set of policies and actions to help ensure the greatest possible public access to all categories of open space. This message is the core principle to inform the work programme of the EOS – WG when deliberating on all categories and aspects of public open space.

ix) Cornwall Council - Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (July 2017 consultation draft) (Appendix 2 No. 18)

The Cornwall Council Biodiversity supplementary planning document (SPD) is one of a number of SPDs which support the Cornwall Local Plan. It is designed to assist those

submitting and determining planning applications to ensure that biodiversity is protected, conserved and enhanced as a consequence of development.

The Biodiversity SPD requires developers, where appropriate, to conduct species and habitat surveys to assess biodiversity value of the proposed development site. It recommends that qualified Ecological Consultants be engaged to determine the type of survey required and how it may be performed to provide the relevant biodiversity data.

Wherever possible, development proposals should show a biodiversity net gain. The SPD defines how this may be achieved by such measures as the protection of existing open spaces and habitats, introducing green corridors, providing bird/bat boxes in new homes, etc.

The Biodiversity SPD also addresses the special nature of Cornish hedges and hedgerows, and explains the features which make them a habitat in themselves.

Finally, the document specifies requirements for management plans to protect and enhance biodiversity and the broader environment both during construction and after the development has been completed.

With regards to the programme of the EOS - WG, the sections relating to the establishment, enhancement and protection of habitats and the special nature of hedges and hedgerows are of particular relevance and will be used as evidence to inform proposals and policies for the protection and utilisation of open spaces.

x) Cornwall Site Allocations Development Plan Document (Allocations DPD) - March 2017 (Appendix 2 No. 24)

The Allocations DPD sets out the strategy for the future growth and regeneration of ten towns/areas across Cornwall, one of which is Falmouth/Penryn. It allocates sites for housing, education, employment and retail activities together with supporting transport and green infrastructure.

The Allocations DPD forms part of the Cornwall Local Plan and draws on other supporting documentation, including the Falmouth and Penryn Town Framework, Open Spaces Strategy for Larger Towns in Cornwall and the Cornwall Council Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document. The Allocations DPD serves as an overarching document, summarising the growth plans for the area and acting as the principle guidance tool when reviewing and determining significant development proposals.

The evidence base subsection of the Allocations DPD relating to Falmouth and Penryn contains a number of clauses of particular relevance to the work of the EOS-WG; many of these having been noted from other supporting studies as outlined in the above paragraph. The most noteworthy clauses and elements are listed as follows:

2.18.2 The Green Infrastructure strategy focuses on four key elements:

- a) Public open space
- b) Green links
- c) Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)
- d) Biodiversity

7.6 Objective 3 – The Natural Environment:

Respect and enhance the natural environment, including maintaining and enhancing areas of green infrastructure, which contribute toward and protect the local identity of the town and surrounding rural settlements.

7.75 (edited) Links out into the surrounding area should be enhanced where possible. These include links to Swanpool Beach and Swanpool.

7.78 Public Open Space (comment) - Table FP4 lists space requirements for the various open space types. It is noted that these references are taken from the Open Spaces Strategy for Larger Towns in Cornwall.

The issue of cemetery capacity has been addressed through the identification of land at Bickland Water Road adjoining the existing cemetery and adjacent to the approved residential scheme.

7.80 (edited) It would be expected that appropriate arrangements, including financial, are put in place to ensure any newly created green infrastructure can be properly maintained.

Also included in the evidence base section of the Allocations DPD for Falmouth and Penryn are two very helpful maps; these being FP3: Falmouth & Penryn Green Infrastructure Strategy (reproduced and referenced in section 6.3 of this report) and Figure FP1: Falmouth & Penryn Strategy which shows all the strategic sites for housing, employment, etc. including key strategic open space. The map may be viewed at

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/26749184/falmouth-strategy-map-v5.pdf>

The key open spaces were identified more precisely in the Open Spaces Strategy study and allocated site numbers and typology codes. (see section (iv) above). A summary table of key open sites and how they relate to the site codes, typologies and other aspects of open space studies is included in Appendix 15 of this report.

xi) Helping Pollinators Locally (Appendix 2 No. 27)

This document, produced by Friends of the Earth, provides guidance in the development of a pollinator action plan aimed at reversing the decline in active pollinators such as bees, butterflies, hoverflies, etc. The document provides

information on the importance of pollinators, evidence of their decline and a detailed action plan to conserve and grow their numbers. It also highlights relevant policies in the National Policy Planning Framework which highlights the need to protect priority species and their habitats.

The Helping Pollinators Locally guidance also emphasises that Local Authorities have a duty to conserve biodiversity under the requirements of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006. This duty requires Local Authorities to make biodiversity an integral part of policy and decision making, which would include the enhancement of pollinator populations and habitats.

5.3. Provisions and standards

It was determined at an early stage of the EOS-WG work programme that one of the most significant documents to guide and shape its policies and procedures was Cornwall Council's Open Spaces Strategy for Larger Towns in Cornwall (Item 10 in Appendix 2). An analysis of the data contained in this document (2014 original + 2017 update supplement) provided evidence for determining the current and future provision of various categories of open spaces in Falmouth.

The open space strategy document identified various categories or "typologies" of open spaces in Cornish Towns and allocated descriptions and colour codes as follows:

Open Space Typology Codes:

Typology Code	Description
1	Parks and Gardens; Amenity Green Space; Civic Spaces
2	Natural and semi natural green spaces, green corridors, accessible countryside in urban fringe areas.
3	Public access sports facilities (outdoor), available for community games
4	Children's play areas – equipped
5	Provision for teenagers – equipped facilities
6	Allotments, community gardens, and city (urban) farms
7	Cemeteries and churchyards
8	School pitches and outdoor sports facilities (No or limited public access)

An analysis of the open spaces in Falmouth and Penryn resulted in the production, by Cornwall Council of an open space typology map. A copy of the map is included as Appendix 5 but can best be viewed and examined at:

<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/8030020/Falmouth-and-Penryn-Open-Spaces-Final-A3-v1.pdf>

The analysis then considered the currently available amount of open space, per person, for each of the various typologies. Finally, it proposed new space provision standards based on projected population increase and aspirations gained from partner discussions, consultations and other sources. The results of this analysis are shown in the following table:

Open space allocation M² per person Falmouth/Penryn population = 31540 (figure used by CC)

Typology	1 Parks/ Amenity	2 Natural space	3 Public sport	4 Children's play	5 Teenage areas	6 Allotments	7 Cemeteries	8 School/ Club
Falmouth/ Penryn (current)	9.51	19.33	1.18 ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.31	0.25	1.22	2.87	11.62 ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾
Cornwall Average (current)	8.72	17.01	2.58	0.50	0.13	1.23	2.77	16.26
Falmouth/ Penryn (Proposed Standard)	8.73	16.82	15.00 ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	0.67	0.23	1.26	3.09	15.00 ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

- (i) This figure excludes the pitch and putt site, which was included in the original 2014 analysis to give a resultant figure of 2.04 M² per person.
- (ii) This figure excludes Falmouth Golf Club, which was included in the original 2014 analysis to give a resultant figure of 17.31 M² per person.
- (iii) 15.00 M² per person is a combined total for typologies 3 and 8

The preceding table provides data for Falmouth and Penryn combined. To provide a meaningful analysis for this exercise it was necessary to obtain and record data for the defined neighbourhood development plan area of Falmouth alone. This was achieved using information, kindly supplied by Cornwall Council, of areas of open space for each typology in Falmouth only.

A spreadsheet of the Cornwall Council recognized open spaces in the Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan area, as defined in the Open Spaces Strategy document referred to previously (Appendix 2 No.10) is shown as spreadsheet No. FOS.S01a together with a map of the sites, numbered FOS.M01a. (See Section 10)

With reference to the data contained in this spreadsheet, when summing the open space areas for each typology and relating to a Falmouth population figure of 24000* (Falmouth Town Council data) the following data emerges:

*Figure of 24000 estimated from ratio of 2011 census populations of Falmouth and Penryn applied to the total figure of 31540 used by CC in their open space analysis

Falmouth Provision Standards: M² per person

Typology	1 Parks/ Amenity	2 Natural space	3 Public sport	4 Children's play	5 Teenage areas	6 Allotments	7 Cemeteries	8 School/ Club
Falmouth Current	10.29	25.88	0.96	0.32 ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.15	1.60	3.03	7.07
Falmouth proposed	8.73	16.82	15.00 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	0.67	0.23	1.26	3.09	15.00 ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

- i. The figure of 0.32 rises to 0.38 when including the recent increase in size of the children's play area at Kimberly Park.
- ii. 15.00 M² per person is a combined total for typologies 3 and 8

The foregoing figures provide a useful guide when considering creation or re-allocation of open space typologies. However, the analysis makes certain assumptions regarding the allocation of open spaces across the Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan border, population growth, utilisation of open spaces by various demographics, etc. Also, when engaging in such an exercise there are many other factors to consider, many of which may have greater importance than provision targets. Additionally, the majority of Falmouth's future housing needs is planned for the urban extensions. New housing developments impose higher targets than those contained in the above table. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that open space provision and facilities associated with these new developments will have a positive impact on the Falmouth urban area, reducing the pressure on open spaces.

Accepting the caveats on the above figures there are a number of meaningful observations that can be made. Firstly, the basic conclusions of the Cornwall Council Open Space Strategy study relating to the combined Falmouth/Penryn urban area is also applicable to the separately identified Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan area; these conclusions being:

- (i) There is an adequate provision of amenity an open space (Typologies 1 and 2)
- (ii) There is an undersupply of sports space (Typologies 3 and 8 combined)
- (iii) There is an undersupply of play areas (Typologies 4 and 5)

It is evident that the apparent shortage of activity space (typologies 3, 4, 5 and 8) could be remedied by taking/re-designating amenity/natural space (typologies 1 and 2) without

compromising the overall provision profile. The figures for typology 7, Cemeteries, has little meaning as it is known that burial space on these sites will be completely utilised during the term of the neighbourhood development plan. Again, it may be possible to allocate typology 1 and 2 space to satisfy this need without either category falling below the proposed provision standards.

The open space strategy document also contained guidelines and recommendations on accessibility and size of new open spaces for each typology. This information is of less significance in an established urban settlement than for a new “out of town” development. However, the relevant data contained in Table 3 of the strategy document was noted for reference if recommendations were to be made for the creation or re-allocation of open spaces within the Falmouth urban area.

5.4. Identification and classification of open spaces

One of the principle objectives of the EOS-WG work programme, as stated in clause 4.2 above, was to define, identify, classify and record all open spaces within the Falmouth Neighbourhood Plan area. This would then help identify open spaces for potential protection from development, enhancement or improvement, and possible re-allocation for specific community or municipal requirement.

The starting point for the identification of open spaces in Falmouth was the Cornwall Council open space strategy study discussed in detail in the preceding chapter. This study recorded over 100 open spaces in Falmouth and classified them into the eight typologies defined in 5.3 above. However, the definition of open spaces by Cornwall Council excluded car parks, smaller amenity areas, sites without public access and open spaces in private ownership. Also, a number of sites appeared to have been omitted, examples of which are shown in the following table :

Site	Location	Grid Reference	Area (m ²) approx.
Amenity area	Swans Reach	SW 79740 31388	1450
Arwenack Rose Garden	Corner of Grove Place car park	SW 81261 32341	600
Wooded area	Between Ponsharden Industrial Estate and A39	SW 79516 33787	900
Amenity area	Lambs Lane/Oakfield Road	SW 79391 33367	700

To fulfil the objective of identifying all open spaces in the Falmouth neighbourhood development plan area it was decided to conduct a full and comprehensive study using available online mapping services. For the purposes of the study, an open space was defined as any piece of open, undeveloped land upon which it was deemed possible to erect a single dwelling, with access. The Cornwall Council online mapping service together

with the website “gridreferencefinder.com” was used to examine the Falmouth urban area and to record sites by grid reference for each of the five Falmouth wards. Each site was assigned a reference number and categorised by typology using the previously described Cornwall Council methodology. In total, 492 sites were logged. This data is recorded in a separate spreadsheet, number FOS.S02a. (See Section 10)

It should be noted that the information collected from this exercise is not intended to replace or add to the list of official open spaces contained in the Cornwall Council open space strategy document, as referenced by the Town Framework. It will be used exclusively for the purposes of fulfilling the objectives of the neighbourhood development plan. However, Cornwall Council may wish to review the data collected if/when a further update of the open space records is undertaken.

5.5. Landscape character, value and biodiversity

A further key objective of the EOS-WG work programme was to address the issue of the protection of open spaces from inappropriate development. Much evidence has been included in the report to highlight the importance of open spaces and the value placed on them by the community. However, to inform decisions on the value of open spaces, and their contribution to future growth and prosperity of Falmouth, it was determined that a formal, scientific and transparent process was required to assess the character, importance and value of the key open spaces within the urban area of Falmouth. Advice from Cornwall Council’s Natural Environment department was instrumental in reaching this conclusion and a landscape architect was engaged to develop a methodology and process for assessing the landscape character of Falmouth’s open spaces. This resulted in the design of an assessment form based on methodologies and criteria outlined in the Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment study conducted in 2007 (Doc ref. 11 in Appendix 2).

The form was used to record the assessment of 147 open spaces comprising the 112 sites identified in the Cornwall Council open space strategy study (Doc ref. 10 in Appendix 2) and supplemented by 35 additional sites identified by the EOS-WG from the study defined in section 5.4 above. These additional sites were selected as being strategically important for a number of reasons, including the following:

- Important views to and/or from the site, including privately owned land
- New amenity space included in developments completed after the CC study.
- Car parks (not included in CC study)
- Constituent sites in neighbourhood plan proposals such as the Falmouth Green Corridor, Pendennis Point improvement plan, etc.
- Miscellaneous other sites, such as Arwenack St. rose gardens which were omitted from the CC analysis. (See table in section 5.4)

The field assessment forms were colour coded and titled in accordance with the eight landscape typologies defined in the Cornwall Council open space strategy study (Doc. Ref. 10 in Appendix 2). The first column of the field assessment form repeats the character attribute headings from the 40 Character Area descriptions contained in the 2007 study

referenced above; the second includes prompts and ideas to help volunteers understand the level of detail to write; and the third is left blank for the volunteers to record their findings. Towards the end of the form a section is included to highlight key characteristics of that open space and to illustrate these with photographs, as well as a section to note potential areas for improvement.

The final part of the form assesses the value of each open space using eight headings taken from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment contained in the Cornwall landscape character document (Doc. Ref. 11 in Appendix 2) which identifies them as factors which can help in the identification of valued landscapes.

Note on Biodiversity

One of the issues that the EOS-WG was tasked to address within the scope of its programme was biodiversity. The introduction of landscape assessments of all Falmouth's strategic open spaces provided an opportunity to consider, monitor and comment on biodiversity issues and to include a broad overview of green corridors, tree planting, parks & gardens strategies, etc. Biodiversity was included as a key element of the assessment process and was afforded a section in the reporting form.

To ensure continuity when completing the assessment, volunteers were initially provided with training from Cornwall Council's landscape architect: then regular meetings were held whilst the assessments were undertaken. A review of the completed assessment sheets was also undertaken by members of the EOS-WG.

An example of a completed assessment form is shown at the end of this report in Appendix 6, (this records the findings of an assessment on one of the key sites included in the programme.)

Details of the sites, report numbers, value ratings, etc. are contained in a separate spreadsheet, number FOS.S03a, and shown in a number of maps (See section 10).

The assessment reports for all 147 sites were reviewed, edited and placed on file. Each of the reports assigned a value to the subject site High, Moderate or Low. (ref. sample report in Appendix 6). This data was used to develop proposals and policies as detailed later in this report,

5.6. Utilisation of open spaces

Having identified and recorded Falmouth's open spaces, reviewed provision standards and conducted landscape character assessments, it was then deemed necessary to consider how valuable open space assets may best be utilised over the term of the neighbourhood development plan. To conduct this review, all the evidence gathered from the sources and studies described in previous sections of this report was re-examined and supplemented with a number of site visits and consultations with various local councillors, "Friends" groups, Falmouth Town/Cornwall Council staff and other interested parties.

Resulting from the review described above, the EOS-WG determined that, to maximise asset value and contribution to Falmouth's future, proposals for the utilisation of open spaces should address the following headings:

- i. Protection of key open spaces from inappropriate development
- ii. Specific improvement plans for key areas of the Town; including the seafront and Pendennis Point, together with an access improvement proposal for Maenporth Beach.
- iii. General improvement plans for amenity areas and woodland.
- iv. Green infrastructure
- v. Sport, play and recreational facilities
- vi. Parks and gardens
- vii. Municipal assets (allotments and cemeteries)

The above analysis was adjudged to align with the set of objectives contained in section 4.2 and provided a framework for the development of proposals and policies outlined in later sections of this report.

5.7. Open space management

The responsibility for care, maintenance and management of Falmouth's open spaces is vested with a variety of authorities, organisations and individuals depending on the ownership and use of the land. Cornwall Council is responsible for the majority of sites with others being managed and maintained by private owners, schools, sports clubs, "Friends" groups, etc. In compiling the list of 492 open spaces in Falmouth a note was made of who was responsible for the site, where known. This data was copied to spreadsheet, number FOS.S02a. (See section 10).

The quality and frequency of site maintenance also varies with ownership. Cornwall Council has recently published the results of an extensive study which defines in great detail the level of service (service standard) that will be applied to a hierarchy of environmental assets. This information is contained on a document ref. "Environment Service Standards Plan, Town/Parish Summary – Maintenance and Inspection Service Standards for Cornwall council's Environment Assets and Responsibilities - Feb. 2016"

This report together with a detailed plan for Falmouth and other support documentation is held on file and available for examination. An official copy is held by Falmouth Town Council.

Falmouth Town Council (FTC) also operates a formal management and maintenance regime for the sites for which it is responsible. By way of illustration of the level of maintenance management operated by FTC, a section of a sample maintenance work sheet for the Dracaena Centre site is shown below.

Falmouth Town Council Grounds Maintenance Work Sheet

Weeks: 9 to 12

Boxes to be ticked only when the operation has been completed for period end. If following inspection an operation isn't required insert a "0" instead of a tick. Comments to be placed on the reverse of this sheet, if unable to complete work.

			Week				
Site	Operation	Site Number	9	10	11	12	Tick
DA Pitches	Broad Leaf Weed Control	FTC03					
DA Changing facilities	Cleaning	FTC03	1				
DA Pitches	Match day pitch marking	FTC03	1				
DA Pitches	Match day erect nets	FTC03	1				
DA All areas	Jetting of Drains	FTC03					
DA Pitches	Grass cut & strim as req	FTC03	1	1			
DA Pitches	Roll pitches as req	FTC03	1	1			
DA Other grass areas	Grass cut & strim	FTC03	1		1		
DA Footpaths	Hard Surface Sweep	FTC03				1	
DA Roads/parking	Hard Surface Sweep	FTC03					
DA Basketball area	Hard Surface Sweep	FTC03				1	
DA Footpaths/roads	Hard Surface Chemical (weed)	FTC03			1		

Additionally, "Friends" groups are becoming increasingly prominent in the maintenance and management of various "cherished" areas. A number of these groups, such as Friends of Tregonigge Woodland and Boscawen Fields Action Group are developing management plans, raising funds and working closely with local authorities to conserve, enhance and improve these valuable community assets.

It is apparent that proposals to address the issue of ongoing maintenance and management of open spaces should be developed as an element of the neighbourhood development plan. This will be addressed in a later section of this report and will respond to one of the key objectives, as detailed in section 4.2 vi.

5.8. Community engagement

5.8.1 Community questionnaire feedback

The introduction to this report outlined a number of key responses to the community engagement exercise which helped define the remit and objectives of the EOS-WG. Item 23 in Appendix 2 gives a link to the full analysis of the community responses. Itemised below are a number of extracts from the report which are relevant to environment/open spaces:

Q1. How would you like Falmouth to be described in 15 years time?

A. Attractive (3rd out of 16 possible responses)

Q2. With sustainable development in mind, what do you think are the most important benefits the neighbourhood plan should bring to Falmouth?

A. Protection of local green spaces (1st out of 23 possible responses)

A. More green spaces and trees (3rd out of 23 possible responses)

Q8. Thinking about where you live what do you consider are the most important design features that should be considered in new development?

A. Existing trees and hedgerows (1st out of 14 possible responses)

A. Provision of open space and community facilities (2nd out of 14 possible responses)

Q16. If parts of the town centre were to be redeveloped what do you think it's most important to include?

A. Open space and community facilities (3rd out of 9 possible responses)

Q18. Are there any important public spaces or open areas you feel may be threatened in the future and should be protected?

A. Yes (65%) Most frequent areas mentioned were Swanpool, Boscawen Fields, Pendennis Point and Tregonigie Woods.

5.8.2 Press release, local media

During the evidence gathering period of the work programme an article was featured in the local press (The Falmouth Packet) describing the landscape character assessment process and seeking responses from the public. The article is included as Appendix 7 to this report:

A number of enquiries were received in response to the article, most of which asked if an assessment had been undertaken on a particular site; in all cases it was reported back that an assessment had been performed.

5.8.3 Consultation (Reg.14) response

In accordance with the 2012 neighbourhood planning regulations (Regulation 14) a public consultation on the draft plan was conducted over an eight week period (end December 2016 to mid. February 2017). The consultation was widely publicised to all stakeholders via official contacts, press releases and on the "Plan for Falmouth" website. Details were given of how and where the text could be viewed. Additionally, four public "drop - in" sessions were held at various locations throughout the town and at various times to ensure the widest possible participation.

The response to the public consultation was very positive, with respect to both the quantity and quality of the representations. A full summary of all the responses may be found on the NDP website www.planforfalmouth.info.

In relation to the environment and open space proposals the official report on the consultation responses commented that, “ *the strongest support is for the Environment and Open Space proposals.*”

In addition to the Regulation 14 consultation feedback, other representations and comments were received by the neighbourhood plan stakeholder group during the course of the work programme. Reviewing all these responses, it was determined that to effectively accommodate and incorporate the most significant issues raised during the consultation process it would be necessary to undertake additional work items as detailed below:

- a) Incorporate proposals by Natural England to reference and identify in the plan the various recognised sites of biodiversity/geodiversity, including Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Priority Habitats which are either in or adjacent to the defined neighbourhood plan area
- b) Respond to proposals and suggestions by the Maenporth Estate, Cornwall Council and others to include the whole of the Falmouth parish, including Maenporth and the whole of Boslowick Ward within the NDP designated area
- c) Expand the commentary on the importance of trees to the biodiversity, amenity and aesthetics of Falmouth. Highlight the proposals for the planting of new trees and the protection of urban trees which add special character to certain areas of the town.
- d) Review, reference and incorporate any relevant information from three documents highlighted during the course of the studies; these being:
 - i. Cornwall’s Environmental Growth Strategy 2015 – 2065
 - ii. Cornwall Countryside Access Strategy 2007
 - iii. Cornwall Council. Biodiversity. Supplementary Planning Document (July 2017 consultation draft)
- e) Update relevant sections of the EOS - WG report in respect of the revisions contained in the 2017 supplement to Cornwall Council’s Open Spaces Strategy for Larger Towns in Cornwall.

The above supplementary work items were actioned and the resultant revisions, new proposals and revised text included in this final submission version of the EOS -WG report

6. FORMULATION OF PROPOSALS AND POLICIES

6.1 Protection of open spaces

One of the key objectives of the EOS-WG, as detailed in section 4.2 of this report, was to gather evidence and establish criteria for the protection of key open spaces. The evidence to categorise the value of open spaces was principally determined by the fulfilment of the local landscape character assessment (LLCA) exercise outlined in section 5.5 above.

The LLCA assigned value ratings of High, Moderate and Low to the 147 Open spaces examined, and it was considered that those with a High or Moderate rating should be afforded appropriate protection by the drafting of a suitable policy in the NDP. The Cornwall Local Plan does not offer any detailed guidance on this matter but the NPPF is more specific and provides for a Local Green Space designation for valued open spaces. It states specifically in paragraph 99 : “The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them.” It then gives in paragraph 100 the criteria for designation of land as a Local Green space and states that that it should be:

- a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;*
- b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and*
- c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.*

The LLCA applied to the open spaces within the Falmouth NDP area incorporated the above criteria but also included assessments of biodiversity, views to and from the site, designated features, vegetation, and surrounding environment. It was considered, therefore, that any open space receiving a positive LLCA rating would exceed the requirements for classification as a Local Green Space, as defined in the NPPF. To recognise this superior rating it was determined that open spaces evaluated by the LLCA procedure would be classified in the NDP as Protected Green Spaces. Such spaces would be afforded protection by suitable policies in the NDP and by the NPPF as they have been assessed as meeting Local Green Space designation requirements.”

To support and embellish the Protected Green Space concept, an exercise was conducted to summarise the LLCA results for each open space onto a single report sheet and to assign it a Protected Green Space Assessment (PGSA) number. The reports summarise the main findings of the LLCA and confirms the value rating (High, Moderate or Low) assigned to the open space. An example of a PGSA report is shown in Appendix 6.2, which relates to the corresponding LLCA report shown in Appendix 6.1. The full set of PGSA reports are included in the NDP Environment/Open Spaces evidence base.

It was noted previously that only 147 of the 492 identified open spaces were subjected to assessments and assigned value ratings, these being a combination of Cornwall Council recognised sites plus others of similar character. The remaining sites also contribute to the character and amenity of Falmouth and should, if appropriate, be protected from development. It is proposed, therefore, that the value of these “secondary” sites should also be recorded through the local landscape character assessment process to inform any proposed development on these sites. The assessment may be conducted during future work programmes or triggered when a development application affecting any of the open space sites is submitted.

The policies formulated to protect open spaces, together with references to relevant objectives and evidence studies, are outlined in Section 7 of this report and numbered, Policy FOS 1 and Policy FOS 2.

Note: To clearly identify the open spaces protected by policy FOS 1, they are listed by Ward in spreadsheet FOS.SO5 contained at the end of this report. This dedicated spreadsheet also contains grid references of the key sites, location map reference and the number of the site’s Protected Green Space Assessment (PGSA) report.

6.2 Enhancement and improvement of open spaces

One of the objectives documented in section 4.2 was to formulate improvement and enhancement proposals for key open spaces in the town; furthermore, it was concluded and recorded in section 5.6 that improvement plans should be proposed for two key areas, the seafront and Pendennis Point, and a general improvement plan for other amenity sites. Additionally, it was determined that an access improvement plan should be considered for Maenporth Beach. These four plans are outlined below and policies/proposals related to the adoption of these plans are included in Section 7 of this report and numbered, Policy FOS 3, Policy FOS 5, Project Proposal FOS 1 and Project Proposal FOS 6.

(i) Pendennis Point improvement plan



Pendennis Point is a region of strategic importance to Falmouth’s physical setting, heritage, amenity and tourist offering and yet many of its features suffer from significant levels of neglect. A tour of the site was conducted by representatives of the EOS-WG and Falmouth Town Council in January 2016 to identify areas requiring repair and

enhancement. The information collected was analysed and used to construct a regeneration plan which is included as a self- contained proposal in Appendix 8 of this report.

(ii) Falmouth Seafront improvement plan



A further key element in Falmouth’s appeal as an attractive and vibrant coastal resort town is its seafront area which incorporates a mix of beaches, gardens, promenades, hotels, cafes and car parks linking Castle Beach at the east to Swanpool Beach at the west. A study in response to a potential funding opportunity in 2015 identified a number of enhancements and improvements which would maximise the potential of the seafront as a tourist attraction and community amenity. These proposals were collated as a self-contained document and included as Appendix 9 of this report

(iii) Falmouth open spaces general improvement plan

During the exercise to identify and record all the open spaces in Falmouth (See section 5.4), notes were taken of the condition of each site and whether it should be included in one of the specific improvement plans or, if not, if it should be included in a general improvement plan. The improvements considered for such sites were arranged under three headings: Landscaping/Horticultural, Tree Planting and Benches/Seating.

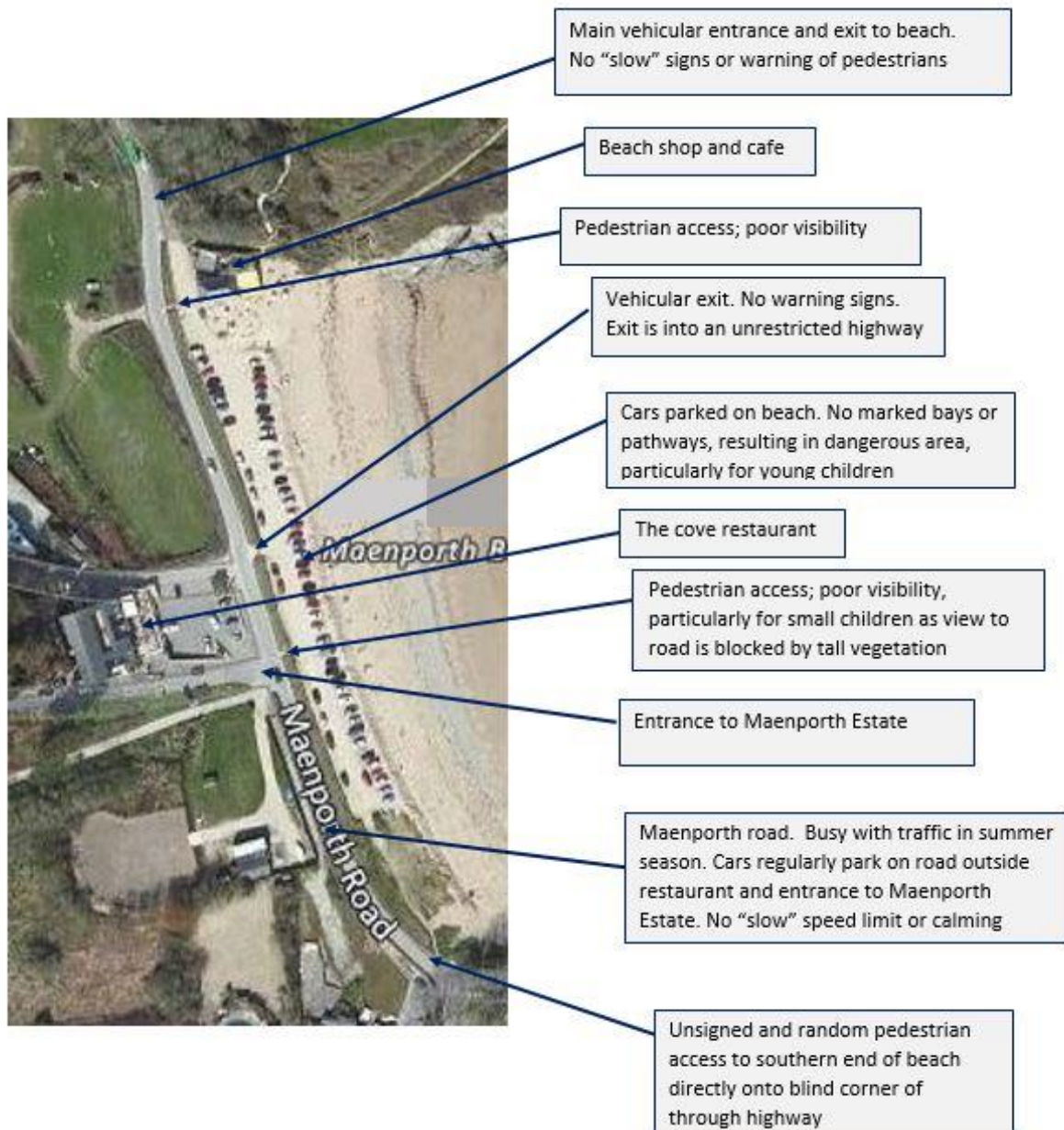
The sites included in the General Improvement plan were listed by Ward and contained in a spreadsheet, FOS.S04a (See Section 10).

iv) Maenporth Beach Access Improvement Plan

Maenporth beach is one of Falmouth’s principal tourist beaches. It is a popular, well used facility and, generally, well managed. However, in discussions with various organisations involved with the operation and management of the beach it is evident that there are a

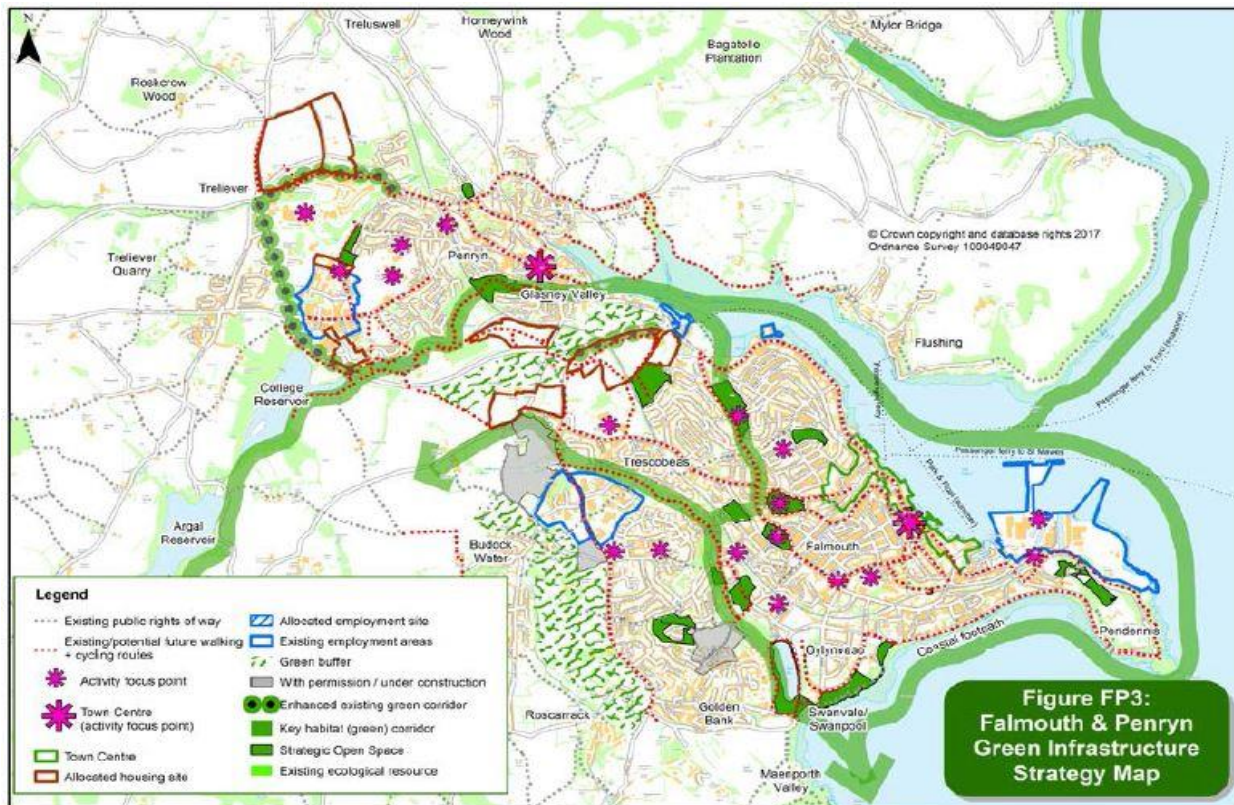
number of issues to be addressed relating to the safe enjoyment of the beach, visitor facilities, parking provision, commercial development, etc. The definition and resolution of these issues would involve a number of stakeholders, including Cornwall Council, Falmouth Town Council, the beach leaseholders (Maenporth Estate), beach operators and local private landowners. Potential conflicting interests between these organisations and individuals will require sensitive resolution to enable any comprehensive forward strategy to be developed. However, one issue which all parties appear to support is a need to improve the access to the beach as the current arrangements raise a number of safety issues.

To highlight the access issues raised above it is recommended that an access improvement plan be formulated and that the Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan should include an outline of the issues together with the inclusion of an appropriate proposal to instigate and promote the development of a suitable safe access plan. To this end, the access safety issues are outlined below in a captioned plan of the Maenporth Beach locality and referenced in Project Proposal FOS 1 in section 7 of this report.



6.3 Green infrastructure

(i) Introduction



Note: A more readable, expandable version of the above map may be found in the site allocations DPD document (Appendix 2 No. 24)

Falmouth is principally known as a coastal town and is set on a peninsula surrounded by the waters of the Carrick Roads and Falmouth Bay. The environmental sensitivity of the coastal surrounds are recognised by the Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area designations, as outlined in section 5.1. To complement its special coastal setting, Falmouth contains many important green areas which provide diverse vistas, recreational amenity and biodiversity. This section of the report reviews this infrastructure with particular reference to the Green Infrastructure Strategy contained within the Allocations DPD. (Appendix 2 Document 24). This document, in turn, is informed by policies in the Cornwall Local Plan (CLP)

A common theme of the strategies and policies is a recognition of the importance of natural green spaces in urban environments to support health and wellbeing opportunities, maintenance of Cornwall's ecological resource, protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the delivery of a range of other tangible benefits. The CLP also recognises that Cornwall's natural environment is a key driver for tourism, the County's most important economic sector.

Figure FP3 above, copied from the Allocations DPD, shows the rich pastiche of green infrastructure around and within the Falmouth NDP area. The EOS-WG considered that it should analyse these resources and determine how they may be protected and enhanced.

To a large extent, this remit was realised by formulating a robust procedure for the protection of key open spaces, as detailed in the foregoing section, 6.1. Additionally, a number of projects and improvement plans were identified for such key assets as Pendennis Point, the seafront area and Falmouth's array of parks and gardens. It was also determined that a positive contribution could be made to the green infrastructure offering by focussing on and developing green corridors and green links, with two specific projects identified as follows:

- i. Identify and promote a Falmouth Green Corridor running from Swanpool to the south to Bickland Water Road to the east. (i.e. the lower green corridor in Figure FP3. See Appendix 10 for precise location details)
- ii. Provide commentary and proposals to identify, protect and enhance trees, hedges and hedgerows within the Falmouth NDP area; including the "street trees" which populate the second upper spur of the green corridor in figure FP3, the principal portion of which runs along Dracaena Avenue, the main arterial road (A39) into Falmouth.

Finally, it was agreed that the Falmouth NDP should actively support a national programme to halt the serious decline of pollinators (bees, butterflies, etc.) and to inform a project scheduled to be implemented in Falmouth in 2019 as part of the Cornwall Pollinator Action Plan. This activity will support and enhance Falmouth's green infrastructure as the healthy growth of many plant species is dependent on the natural activity of pollinators.

The initiatives cited above are detailed more fully in the following sections:

(ii) The Falmouth Green corridor

The EOS-WG studies recorded and evaluated all Falmouth's green spaces. During this exercise it was noted that although there is a natural green corridor running through the geographic centre of the town, little effort had been made to formally recognise, adopt or develop the potential of this natural resource.

(Note: A green corridor or wildlife corridor may be defined as a strip of land in an urban setting which connects wildlife habitats which may be separated by human activities or structures).

The opportunity for the establishment of a green corridor is greatly enhanced by the passage of the Bickland Stream through the entire length of the corridor. In ecological terms, river catchments comprise the logical framework for managing green spaces, not least because what happens in one part of the catchment will often affect what happens elsewhere in the same catchment.

It was determined, therefore, that establishing this green corridor in a structured manner would demonstrate compliance with the Cornwall Local Plan, add value to the Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan and deliver a range of positive outcomes to support the

ecological and economic development of the town. The detailed proposals for the establishment of the Falmouth Green Corridor are contained in Appendix 10 of this report.

The policies formulated in support of these plans are detailed Section 7 below and numbered, Policy FOS 4 and Project Proposal FOS 2

(iii) Trees, hedges and hedgerows

Trees, hedges and hedgerows are common features of open spaces and may also be present individually in urban environments providing sites for biodiversity and adding distinctiveness and character to the built environment. The relevance and importance of these valuable assets are defined as follows:

(a) Trees

There are a number of wooded areas within the Falmouth parish boundaries, notably at such locations as East Rise, Maen Valley, Swanvale, Pendennis Point, Tregoniggle Woods, etc. Additionally, street trees within the urban area of Falmouth make a significant contribution to the character and amenity of the town; not only to the visual character (for example the avenue on Killigrew Street and the mature trees on The Moor) but also offer a number of other contributions to support the vision of the neighbourhood plan to make Falmouth a distinctive, vibrant, resilient, inclusive and well-balanced, attractive town.

There are a significant number of mature trees within Falmouth; their positive contribution to a distinctive town character was planned many decades ago and maintained by ongoing street tree management and replanting.

Appropriately planted and managed trees enhance open spaces and can be used to link pockets of greenspace within an urban setting. In the proposed green corridors and within the Falmouth 'street' scene, appropriate trees will:

- Lessen the impacts of climate change through moderating temperatures and risks of over-exposure to sunlight through shading, absorbing CO₂ and also mitigating the impact of heavy rainfall through reducing water flow etc.
- Increase biodiversity through the provision of wildlife habitats, increasing structural diversity in green spaces and providing habitat links in green corridors.
- Improve wellbeing by providing a pleasant backdrop to urban living, linking people with nature, providing shelter and shade, etc.
- Support economic growth by contributing to the attractiveness of Falmouth as a tourist destination.

Protection of woodlands and individual trees is provided by means of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)⁽¹⁾ which may apply to individual trees or specific areas. Additionally, trees have an elevated level of protection in Conservation Areas and other designated regions. This should ensure that development proposals which fail to recognise protected trees will

not be supported. Although it is not deemed necessary within the Falmouth NDP to afford additional protection to trees or woodlands it is proposed that existing orders be examined by the proposed FOSMG (see Section 6.7 (ii)) and a regular review procedure implemented.

The importance of maintaining a sustainable presence of trees in and around Falmouth is further reinforced by identifying a substantial tree planting programme, as listed in an open space general improvement plan. (See section 6.2 (iii))

⁽ⁱ⁾ Information on TPO's may be found on the Cornwall Council mapping portal at:

<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=8&xcoord=179200&ycoord=30708&wsName=ccmap&layerName=Tree%20preservation%20order%20points:Tree%20preservation%20order%20areas>

(b) Hedges and hedgerows

The Cornwall Council Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (BSPD) (See section 5,2 (ix)) defines a hedgerow as a boundary line of trees or shrubs, generally over 20m long and less than 5m wide. A hedge is defined as a built structure, frequently faced with stone and topped with trees, shrubs or other plants. The BSPD places great value on these Cornish hedges and elevates their importance and significance above that of a simple hedgerow. It further states that Cornish hedges have defined the local landscape for centuries and provide a distinct local identity, different from other parts of the country where hedgerows are more prominent.

The biodiversity attributes of Cornish hedges, and other benefits, include:

- Providing a distinctive local landscape character for Cornwall
- Providing a sanctuary and movement corridor for wildlife
- Offering a home for locally distinctive plants
- Supporting native trees
- Reducing surface water run-off
- Providing shade and shelter to numerous species
-

Further information on Cornish hedges may be accessed at: <http://www.cornishhedges.co.uk/>

The BSPD states: Due to the high biodiversity value of hedges and the key role they play in our landscape and sense of place in Cornwall there is a strong presumption in favour of the retaining of hedges within developments. The guidelines also include details on how hedges should be “buffered” within developments and presents a number of scenarios on the best means of achieving the desired level of protection.

As the protection afforded to Cornish hedges in the BSPD is both robust and comprehensive it is not considered necessary to include additional policies within the neighbourhood plan. However, to help ensure that these valuable assets are recognised and protected from inadvertent harm it is proposed that a survey be conducted to map and list all significant Cornish hedges within the Falmouth neighbourhood plan area. This

task will be assigned to a proposed Falmouth Open Spaces Management Group, as described in Section 6.7 (ii) of this report.

(iv) Pollinator Action Plan

The decline of the honeybee in the UK and elsewhere from a lethal combination of the Varroa mite and the deformed wing virus has resulted in the death of billions of bees, causing an issue that could have significant negative effects on food supply. Bees, and other flying insects such as butterflies and wasps, help propagate crops when feeding.

A concerted effort is being made to help support the remaining Bee population by increasing their food source through the provision of favourable habitats. Due to agricultural intensification to produce more home-grown food A massive 97% (over 3,000,000 hectares) of flower-rich grassland have been lost in the UK since the 1940's. This loss has contributed towards a serious decline in flower-rich areas that are vital habitats for wild bees, butterflies and other insects to nest and feed.

In the UK there are in excess of 250 species of Bee; Falmouth Old Cemetery supports several very rare species that cannot be found elsewhere in Cornwall and the maintenance regime for the Cemetery has been adjusted to help them prosper. In 2018, Falmouth Town Council was awarded a £30k grant which was used to change some of the more traditional amenity grass areas into wild flower areas. This pollinator action plan will support the recognition and enhancement of Falmouth's green infrastructure over the formative years of Falmouth's neighbourhood plan.

6.4 Sport, play and recreation

(i) Introduction

Provision of adequate and appropriate open spaces for recreational activities is considered to be a key objective of the EOS - WG work programme (ref. objective 4.2 v).

There is much evidence to suggest that the provision of accessible, high quality play, sport and recreation facilities has a positive impact on health and general well-being. The Cornwall Council Open Spaces Strategy (ref. 5.2 (iv)) reported that a study conducted in 2014 showed that 95% of Cornwall's residents rated having good quality open spaces as either important or very important. It also reported that open spaces are considered to be valued community assets, improving public health, well-being and quality of life, and bringing regeneration benefits to an area. This study informed relevant objectives and policies in both the Cornwall Local Plan and the Falmouth and Penryn Town Framework.

Section 5.3 of this report analysed the provision and standards for the various open space typologies as defined in the Cornwall Council strategy document. The analysis showed that there are four typology categories to address when considering sports, play and leisure facilities, as shown below:

Open Space Typology Codes:

Typology Code	Description
3	Public access sports facilities (outdoor), available for community games
4	Children's play areas – equipped
5	Provision for teenagers – equipped facilities
8	School pitches and outdoor sports facilities (No or limited public access)

The open spaces defined by the four typology categories have distinct characteristics, are subject to different provision targets, have various degrees of public access and are subject to different guidelines and regulations relating to their ownership, use and maintenance. For these reasons it was determined that each of the four categories should be analysed separately, and proposals for their future development reported under the four separate typology headings, as follows:

(ii) Public access sports facilities - Typology 3

The typology 3 sports facilities recognised by Cornwall Council and contained within the Falmouth neighbourhood plan area are listed below. (This table is a modified extract taken from spreadsheet FOS.S01a)

Public access sports facilities - Typology 3					
CC FID	FTC site No.	Name	Location	Local Name	Area (m ²)
943	127	Pitch	Rear of Trecarne	Trescobeas	6155
946	279	Playing field	Old Hill Crescent	Dracaena Ave.	4312
947	279	Playing field	Old Hill Crescent	Dracaena Ave.	5233
950	279	Playing field	Old Hill Crescent	Dracaena Ave.	2980
982	013	Swanvale	Brook Road	Swanvale	2211
1004	384	Gyllyngvase Tennis Courts	Spennen Wyn Road	Gyllyngvase Courts	2201
1028	1205	Pitch and Putt course	Swanpool Road	Pitch 'n Putt	27250

The provision standards analysis outlined in section 5.3 showed that space currently allocated to public access sports facilities (typology 3) within Penryn and Falmouth is 1.18 m²/person, which is below the Cornwall “large town” average of 2.58 m²/person.

The proposed future standards do not define a separate figure for typology 3, they propose a figure for a combined typology 3 plus typology 8 (schools/club facilities) of 15.0 m²/person. The current combined figure for Falmouth alone is 8.03 m²/person, well short of the target figure. However, these figures exclude a number of large facilities such as Falmouth Golf Club,

Falmouth Pitch and Putt site and the new acquisitions and developments at Falmouth School which should have a significant impact on community sports provision.

It is also proposed in the Cornwall Council strategy study that higher space provision targets be applied to new urban developments such as those proposed along the corridors adjacent to the Falmouth urban area. It should be ensured that any new development proposal in these corridors includes a provision for sports facilities to help remedy the identified shortfall.

Following the above analysis the typology 3 sites were reviewed and inspected to determine their current use, condition and future potential.

It is relevant to note at this juncture that during the period of the preparation of the neighbourhood development plan, responsibility for the management and maintenance of the Dracaena Avenue playing fields area was devolved from Cornwall Council to Falmouth Town Council. This initiative prompted an in depth review of all the facilities at the Dracaena complex, including the three playing pitches, a teenage facility and children's play area. (The latter two categories are addressed in subsequent sections of the report). Proposals for the development of the Dracaena Centre and its open space facilities are being progressed under the authority of Falmouth Town Council. Outline proposals include a new children's play area, observable from the Centre buildings, outdoor gym equipment and a new skateboard facility.

A summary of the investigations and resultant proposals for all the typology 3 sites within the Falmouth neighbourhood plan area is contained in the following table:

Public access sports facilities – Typology 3			
CC No.	FTC No.	Name/location	Comment/proposal
943	127	Trescobeas pitch	All weather pitch needs replacing/removing. Proposal being pursued for general purpose MUGA.
946 947 950	279	3 Dracaena Playing pitches	Manage, maintain and expand in accordance with proposals being developed by Falmouth Town Council. (Planning permission has been obtained to create a skatepark on site 950)
(948)	279	Amenity land surrounding Dracaena Centre and playing pitches	A significant portion of this land to be allocated to the construction of an outdoor gym./street fitness area
982	013	Swanvale/Brook Road Playing pitch	Retain as a football pitch. Well used. Improve maintenance regime. Amenity area surrounding pitch to be integrated with the Falmouth Green Corridor (see section 6.3
998	384	Gyllyngvase Tennis Courts	Courts managed by St Michael's Hotel under lease from Cornwall Council. Maintain courts to good standard Consider publicity campaign to improve use,
1028	1205	Falmouth Pitch 'n Putt	In private ownership. Ensure no encroaching inappropriate development

NOTE: It is recommended that the forgoing proposals be subjected to a further review as detailed in item (v) of this section which contains an outline proposal for a consultancy appraisal of typology 3, 5 and 8 open spaces

(iii) Children's play areas - equipped - Typology 4

The typology 4 children's play areas recognised by Cornwall Council and contained within the Falmouth neighbourhood plan area are listed in the following table. (This table is a modified extract taken from spreadsheet FOS.S01a)

Children's play areas – equipped - Typology 4					
CC FID	FTC site No.	Name	Location	Local Name	Area (m ²)
949	279	Playground	Old Hill Crescent	Dracaena Ave.	343
951	289	Playground	Jubilee Road	The Beacon	1392
959	413	Kimberley Park	Park Crescent	Kimberley Park	2000
973	455	Bowly Community area	Trelawney Road	Bowly	700
987	368	Playground	Rear Marlborough Avenue	Marlborough	304
989		Play area	Ferndale Road	Ferndale	278
1004	060	Play area	Trenoweth Road	Trenoweth	96
1007	086	Play area	Trenoweth Road	Swans Reach	383
1010	010	Boslowick Play area	Boslowick Road	Boslowick	1166
1023	214	Play area	Oakfield Road	Oakfield Road	476
1024	215	Play area	Oakfield Road	Oakfield Road	309
1025	216	Play area	Oakfield Road	Oakfield Road	274
1059	012	Play area	Messack Close	Messack	165
1082	127	Rear of Trecarne	Trecarne	Trescobeas	1132
1086	343	Gyllyngdune Gardens	Gyllyngvase Terrace	Gyllyngdune Gardens	92

The provision analysis (section 5.3) showed a current play area availability of 0.32 m²/person which increases to 0.38 m²/person when recent expanded facilities at Kimberley Park are included. This compares to a proposed future provision target of 0.67 m²/person. The total area of all play facilities in the above table is 9110 m². This figure will need to increase to 16000 m² to meet the provision target, based on a population figure of 24000, as used in the provision analysis.

The 14300 m² target is a guideline rather than a regulatory requirement. It should also be noted that proposed new housing developments adjacent to Falmouth's borders will have open space provision targets above those applicable to the existing urban settlement. Furthermore, these new developments will accommodate the majority of population growth over the term of the neighbourhood development plan, relieving any pressure for additional open space provision within the urban boundaries. All these considerations suggest that a

reasonable target figure to specify for children's play area would be in the region of 12500m² to 14000m².

The Cornwall Council open space analysis observes that children's playgrounds are expensive to maintain and require regular specialist inspections. They may also be prone to vandalism and other inappropriate activities. For these reasons, it is proposed that increased playground area provision should be achieved through fewer, larger sites. The Cornwall Council analysis specifically cited the Ferndale Road and Oakfield Road sites as being of low value and that they could be sacrificed as part of a strategy to increase overall provision. However, there is strong community support for maintaining and improving the Ferndale Road site and opportunity should be given for this initiative to succeed.

The play area sites listed in the preceding table were visited, examined and subjected to a formal local landscape character assessment (see section 5.5 and spreadsheet FOS.S03a). This process, together with further analysis of the community engagement feedback, resulted in a set of observations and proposals as detailed in the table shown on the following page:

Children's play areas – equipped - Typology 4					
CC FID	FTC site No.	Name	Area (m ²)	Comments/Proposal	Revised area (m ²)
949	279	Dracaena Ave.	343	Current area has no equipment and should be relocated to a new, equipped toddler's play area and seating in close proximity to the Centre buildings.	1000
951	289	The Beacon	1392	Existing equipment is in reasonable condition, missing equipment to be replaced.	1392
959	413	Kimberley Park	2000	Recently upgraded and expanded. Excellent, imaginative facility.	2000
973	455	Bowly	700	Upgrades have been progressed. Two new picnic tables have been installed.	700
987	368	Marlborough	304	Potential for significant expansion into adjacent amenity area.	1500
989		Ferndale	278	Recommended by CC for closure but proposals by community group for ongoing management will be encouraged	278
1004	060	Trenoweth	96	Install all-weather surfacing. (Children's area in good condition)	96
1007	086	Swans Reach	383	Maintain as is. (Toddler area in acceptable condition)	383
1010	010	Boslowick	1166	Equipment has been removed. Close this site and expand/equip the nearby Typology 5 Teenage site, CC ref. 1011 (Prislow Fields)	2000 (CC1017 New)
(1011)	(1001)	(Boslowick)	(77)	(New site added....see above)	(77)
1023	214	Oakfield Road	476	All 3 sites to be closed as poorly equipped and underused. Mitigate with expansion at nearby Dracaena Avenue and Trescobeas sites.	0
1024	215	Oakfield Road	309		0
1025	216	Oakfield Road	274		0
1059	012	Messack Close	165	Close in favour of new facilities at nearby Prislow Fields site	0
1082	127	Trescobeas	1132	Expand area. Add apparatus	2000
1086	343	Gyllyngdune Gardens	92	Recently upgraded. Excellent facility	300
	361	Swanpool Nature Reserve	0	New nature themed facility adjacent to SSSI	2000
		Total area	9110		13679

NOTE: The survey of playgrounds noted that almost all sites were deficient in two key areas, these being (a) the inclusion of adequate signage to note the name and location of the site together with adequate guidance and information on safety and safeguarding issues, and (b) the provision of adequate disability access within the sites by means of hard-standing pathways. All improvement proposals contained in the foregoing table should also include

provision for suitable signage and adequate disability access in accordance with relevant legislation and best practice guidelines.

The forgoing proposals may be summarised by allocating the play area sites into four categories, as shown in the following table:

Children's Play Areas -- Summary of proposals		
Category		Site Name/Location
No.	Description	
1	Excellent sites. Recently created/upgraded. No action required other than to maintain in good condition	Kimberley Park Gyllyngdune Gardens Bowly
2	Sites requiring some attention, including replacement of missing equipment and/or resurfacing/upgrading.	The Beacon Trenoweth Swans Reach
3	Sites to be expanded overhauled with new, imaginative, durable, low maintenance equipment.	Dracaena Marlborough Prislow Fields Trescobeas Swanpool Nature Reserve (New)
4	Sites to be closed in favour of investment in nearby category 3 sites listed above	Oakfield Road 1,2,3 Messack Boslowick
5	At the time of preparing the report a community group emerged, dedicated to the enhancement and upkeep of the Ferndale road site. This should be given encouragement to succeed	Ferndale Road

These proposals accord with the objectives of increasing provision by expanding existing, popular sites at the expense of low value facilities. Also, the proposed overall allocation of play area space of 13371 m² responds well to the target range of 12500 - 14000 m².

The proposals for site closures and expansions considered a number of factors, including location, usage, condition and safeguarding issues. Fewer, larger and more prominent sites will improve maintenance efficiency, allow for more regular monitoring and have a positive impact on safeguarding .

Irrespective of the rationale outlined above, it is understood that the recommendation to close a number of sites may be viewed negatively by sections of the community. Therefore, it is important to present these proposals for scrutiny and discussion throughout the neighbourhood plan determination and implementation process. If, for example, a community proposal is presented to regenerate and sustain a facility which may be under threat of closure then this should be given every opportunity to succeed.

If any play area should close then the site should remain as a community open space amenity, such as leisure/picnic area, formal gardens, “Urban Buzz”, site, etc.

When consulting on the playground strategy, particularly with respect to the proposed closure of a number of sites, it is important to present the positive aspects of the recommendations, which include:

- Open space area allocated to children’s playgrounds to increase by almost 50% over the term of the neighbourhood plan.
- Sites recommended for closure will be in close proximity to newly equipped and expanded sites.
- A reduced number of larger, more prominent sites will promote more effective monitoring, maintenance and safeguarding.
- Closed sites may become alternative community assets such as picnic areas, formal gardens, etc.
- Opportunities for “Friends” groups to become involved in the specification, monitoring and maintenance of the new and expanded facilities.

(iv) Provision for teenagers - Typology 5

The typology 5 teenage provision areas recognised by Cornwall Council and contained within the Falmouth neighbourhood plan area are listed in the following table. Also included are comments on the current status of the sites.

Provision for teenagers - Typology 5						
CC FID	FTC site No.	Name	Location	Local Name	Area (m ²)	Comments
944	279	Play ground	Old Hill Crescent	Dracaena	482	Was a skateboard, then a basketball pitch. Now allocated to the site for a state-of-the-art skateboard park. Baseball pitch (MUGA re-site to Trescobeas)
972	455	Bowly Community Area	Trelawney Road	Bowly	572	MUGA well used, reasonable condition
1011	1001	Boslowick Field	Boslowick Road	Prislow Fields	77	Part basketball shooting pitch. Reasonable condition. To be expanded to accommodate children’s play facilities relocated from Boslowick
1081	127	Rear of Trecarne	Trecarne, Falmouth	Trescobeas	2491	Excellent new BMX/Cycle facility. Proposed site for new MUGA

The provision analysis (section 5.3) showed a current Falmouth teenage area availability of 0.15 m²/person compared to a proposed future provision target of 0.23 m²/person. This translates to a current total area of 3622 m² and a future target area of 5520 m².

The additional area required to meet the provision target of 1796 m² could readily be found from general typology 1 amenity land which surrounds all four of the sites listed above. As mentioned earlier, planning for new facilities at the Dracaena complex are under development and these include proposals for a new skateboard park, and outdoor gymnasium. If, in addition, a new MUGA facility is introduced at the Trescobeas site then then the provision target for teenage facilities will be easily met.

Provision of any additional facilities should be informed by the proposed consultancy appraisal outlined in item (vi).

(v) School pitches and outdoor sports facilities - Typology 8

The typology 8 school pitches and outdoor sports facilities recognised by Cornwall Council and contained within the Falmouth neighbourhood development plan area are listed below: (This table is a modified extract taken from spreadsheet FOS.S01a (see Section 10)

School pitches and outdoor sports facilities – Typology 8				
CC FID	FTC site No.	Name	Location	Area (m ²)
940	230/1	Falmouth School	Trescobeas Road	20277
941	232	Falmouth School	Trescobeas Road	14625
942	237	Playing Field	Trescobeas Road	21562
953	287/8	Falmouth Primary School	Jubilee Road	13021
961	190	Falmouth School	Tregenver Road	14716
962	194	Falmouth Bowling Green	Tregenver Road	1436
963	195	Falmouth Recreation Ground	Tregenver Road	20587
975	229	Falmouth Football Club	Bickland Hill	14553
980	174	St Francis C of E Primary School	Longfield	8603
981	175/6	St Mary's Catholic Primary School	Mongleath Road	12625
1064	234/5/6	Cricket Ground	Trescobeas Road	24701
2099	432	Helston Tennis/ Falmouth Sports club	Western Terrace	3161

As reported in section (ii), the proposed provision target for typology 8 open spaces is a combined figure incorporating typology 3 sites. It was considered that the target would be exceeded if all sites at Falmouth School, Falmouth Golf Club and Falmouth Pitch and Putt were included in the analysis. However, the Cornwall Council analysis excluded such sites as they have limited or no free public access. The Cornwall Council open spaces strategy

document noted that the provision target could only be met if all Typology 8 sport pitches were available for community use.

The twelve typology 8 sites listed in the foregoing table comprise five membership based sports club facilities and seven school playing fields. The management, maintenance and development of these sites is vested with an established organisation other than the local authority; consequently it is beyond the remit of the neighbourhood development plan to specify any improvement or development plans for these sites. However, the facilities on these sites are conditionally available to various sections of the community, either as a school playing field or via club membership. It is recommended that the owners/management of these facilities be encouraged to expand the availability of these resources for the benefit of the general public.

Additionally, and as stated in section (ii), it is proposed in the Cornwall Council strategy study that higher space provision targets be applied to new urban developments such as those proposed along the corridors adjacent to the Falmouth urban area. It should be ensured that any new development proposal in these corridors includes adequate provision for public access sports facilities to help remedy the identified shortfall.

To provide the necessary evidence to support the requirement for increased public availability of sports club and school sports facilities, and for increased space provision in new developments along the Falmouth corridors, it is proposed to include the typology 8 facilities in the remit of a professional appraisal of Falmouth's future sports and recreational open space needs as outlined in section (vi) below.

(vi) Proposals for consultancy appraisal

Proposals for the development of sports facilities within the typology 3,5 and 8 sites, as presented in this section of the report, have been the subject of much research and respond to the objectives established at the outset of the EOS-WG work programme. However, it is understood that the provision of open spaces and facilities for sport and recreation over the term of the NDP is of key importance and should be the subject of a professional appraisal to review such factors as condition, availability, accessibility, community use, management, maintenance and conformity with national guidelines for the provision of sport/play facilities and the enhancement of health and wellbeing.

It was determined that the organisation best placed to provide the necessary professional support was Cornwall Sports Partnership (CSP), a formal affiliation of organisations, hosted by Cornwall Council and funded by Sports England. More information on CSP may be found at <http://www.cornwallsportpartnership.co.uk/>

Discussions were held with Mike Thomas, CSP Director, to determine the scope and objectives of the support and guidance that could be offered to arrive at a robust and purposeful sports strategy for Falmouth. A preliminary proposal was subsequently

presented to outline the content and structure of the consultancy support that could be provided. A copy of this proposal is contained as appendix 14 of this report.

(vii) Resources, maintenance and sustainability

The proposals for expansion and improvements of facilities outlined in the previous sections may only be implemented if resources are identified for both the capital cost of the facilities together with the ongoing maintenance expenditure.

Capital costs may result from Section 106 and/or CIL (community infrastructure levy) awards or from other miscellaneous allocations. Ongoing maintenance costs will need to be accommodated within the budgets of Cornwall Council, Falmouth Town Council or other responsible owner or organisation. It is imperative that appropriate management regimes, standards and funding arrangements are clearly identified prior to the upgrading or expansion of any particular facility.

The role of “Friends” groups in contributing to the care, maintenance and ongoing development of sports pitches, playgrounds and other such facilities can be crucial to the viability and sustainability of any proposed new development. The identification and coordination of Friends groups is considered to be a key function of the proposed Falmouth Open Spaces Management Group as outlined in section 6.7(ii) of this report.

Other than local authorities, site owners and Friends groups, responsibilities for the maintenance of sports/play area facilities may also be vested with site leaseholders and/or management groups. This arrangement will apply to the only completely new site proposed in this study; i.e. the nature themed play area at Swanpool Beach nature reserve which will be managed jointly by Swanpool Beach Ltd. and Swanpool Forum.

(viii) Summary of proposals

The key elements of the sport, play and recreation proposals outlined in the preceding sections may be summarised as follows:

- Improve/upgrade sports pitches at Trescobeas and Swanvale
- Support Falmouth Town Council’s ongoing development of facilities at the Dracaena complex.

- Expand and re-equip children's play areas at Marlborough Avenue, and Trescobeas. Relocate facilities from Boslowick Road children's play area to a newly equipped and expanded area at the teenage provision at the Prislow Fields teenage site.
- Create a new themed children's play/adventure area at Swanpool nature reserve.
- Close children's play areas at Oakfield Road, Boslowick Road and Messack Close
- Encourage and support the community group established to regenerate and manage the Ferndale Road children's play area.
- Encourage schools and sports clubs to provide greater community accessibility.
- Ensure that development proposals for major housing schemes in the corridors bordering the urban area of Falmouth include open space allocation for sport and recreational facilities to significantly reduce the identified shortfall in provision.
- Commission a study by Cornwall Sports Partnership to inform future strategies for the development of Falmouth's sports facilities.
- Ensure management and maintenance structures, together with the necessary financial resources, are established prior to development/expansion of new and established sport and play facilities.

The policies and proposals formulated in support of the above study are detailed in Section 7 below and numbered, Policy FOS 5 and Project Proposal FOS 7.

6.5. Parks and gardens

A further conclusion drawn from the evidence studies outlined in the previous section was that Falmouth's parks and gardens should be identified and evaluated to help formulate proposals for their preservation, utilisation and enhancement (Section 5.6 (vi)). Additionally, it was noted that in recent years, Falmouth had featured strongly in the Britain in Bloom campaign initiative, winning both regional and national awards. Participation in this initiative brings recognition to the town, provides a focus for continuous improvement of horticultural amenities and helps to promote community cohesion. It is evident that involvement with the Britain in Bloom campaign brings many advantages and should be continued.

It was concluded that the inclusion in the NDP of a parks and gardens strategy would respond to the identified requirement to optimise the utilisation of Falmouth's open spaces and would also act as a development plan for future involvement with the Britain in Bloom campaign.

In preparing a parks & gardens enhancement proposal it was first necessary to identify and record all the open spaces in Falmouth which could be considered as a formal public

park or garden. This was achieved with reference to the master list of sites recorded during the evidence gathering programme defined in section 5.4 above. Additionally, a number of sites were identified across the Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan area as having potential to be developed/upgraded as formal parks or gardens.

In total, 31 parks/gardens sites were identified, ranging from such prominent sites as Kimberly Park and Queen Mary Gardens to smaller, undeveloped sites such as Messack Close garden. All 31 sites were subjected to the landscape assessment procedure defined in section 5.5, with recommendations recorded for enhancement and improvements.

The names and locations of the 31 sites are shown in the table below. To effectively manage available resources for future improvements and enhancements, the sites were prioritised into two groups. The first group contains all the prominent parks/gardens in Falmouth and have been arranged along a route through the town to form a proposed “Falmouth Garden Walk”. Such a feature would represent a valuable new asset for the town bringing many benefits. Appendix 11 at the end of this report provides more details of the Falmouth Garden Walk proposal. Appendix 12 contains details of the enhancement proposals for the remaining parks/gardens sites in Falmouth.

Appendix 11 identifies the Falmouth Garden Walk as a linked group of successive parks and garden sites, commencing at Gyllyngdune Gardens and ending at Kimberly Park; including on the way, Queen Mary Gardens, Fox-Rosehill Gardens and 9 other sites. The proposal also includes recommendations that the garden walk be supported with such items as information boards, signage, promotional leaflets, etc.

In summary, it is proposed that the NDP includes policies/proposals in support of the following initiatives:

- Development of a Falmouth Garden Walk, incorporating the most significant parks and gardens in the town as detailed in Appendix 11.
- Enhancement and improvement of a secondary group of parks and garden sites as detailed in Appendix 12.

The policies and proposals are summarised in Section 7 below and numbered, Policy FOS 4 and Project Proposals FOS 2 and FOS 6.

Table of Falmouth’s parks and gardens sites (see following page)

FALMOUTH GARDEN WALK SITES (See Appendix 11 for further details)		
FTC Site no.	Site Name	Grid Reference
343	Gyllyndune gdns and Princess pavilions	SW 81186 31914
339 to 342	Cliff Road	SW 81217 31795 to SW 81087 31764
348	Queen Mary gdns	SW 80796 31660
331	Fox Rosehill gdn	SW 80759 32092
360	The Dell POS Foxes lane	SW 81031 32069
358 and 359	Rope walk verges Arwenack Avenue	SW 81147 32270 & SW 81151 32273
416	POS The old mortuary Gyllyng st	SW 80899 32566
418	Lawnsteps	SW 80826 32672
276	Prince street gdn	SW 80545 33204
274	Basset street gdn	SW 80447 33262
273	Greenbank gdns	SW 80528 33436
280	Public highway The Moor	SW 80637 32884
413	Kimberley pk(FTC)	SW 80137 32711
OTHER PARKS/GARDENS SITES FOR ENHANCEMENT (See Appendix 12 for further details)		
FTC Site no.	Site Name	Grid Reference
011	The Gluyas gdn	SW 79448 31439
012	Messack close gdn	SW 79160 31658
275	Winchester gdn	SW 80588 33214
407	Pendennis headland Ships & Castles , car pk & POS surrounding	SW 82071 32222
414	POS Swanpool st/New st	SW 81024 32469
415	Pikes hill POS	SW 81006 32429
129	Island POS Mongleath rd	SW 79297 32315
336	POS In front of old Coastguard cottages	SW 82028 32093
346	POS next to tennis courts.Boscawen rd	SW 80698 31691
401	Events sq	SW 81318 32408
417	POS Gyllyng st/New st	SW 80931 32586
464	POW Pier	SW 80798 33008
1002	POS Gyllyng st	SW 80850 32654
337	Border junction Cliff rd/Castle drive	SW 81900 32101
338	Cliff rd POS A.	SW 81217 31795
422	POS below Smithick hill	SW 80840 32784
423	POS Old school site Smithick hill/Vernon plc	SW 80845 32755
428/429	King Charles the Martyr Church POS at rear	SW 80962 32600

6.6 Municipal (cemeteries, allotments)

A further objective of the EOS - WG was to review the provision of municipal facilities, principally cemeteries and allotments, and to establish proposals to meet Falmouth's needs over the term of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. The outcomes of this exercise are detailed as follows:

(i) Cemeteries

The open space provisions and standards analysis detailed in section 5.3 showed that space occupied by Falmouth's principal cemeteries should be adequate for the short and medium term. However, the figures are misleading as there is little available burial space remaining. If the analysis specified the figure for available, unused space then it would be shown that Falmouth has a pressing need for additional burial space provision. This conclusion is reinforced by an analysis contained in the Cornwall Council open space strategy document (Appendix 2, item 10) which states that an additional cemetery area of 2.55 hectares (25,500 m²) is needed to meet requirements over the c25 years of the Town Framework/NDP.

The cemetery sites contained within the Falmouth NDP are listed below:

Cemetery sites - current					
CC Ref No	FTC Ref. No.	Site name	Grid reference	Area (m ²)	LLCA value rating
971	428/9	King Charles Church, New Street	SW 80962 32600	309	High
990	353/4/5	Falmouth cemetery	SW 80285 31768	72459	High
n/a	170/1	Closed burial grounds ,Mongleath Road	SW 79026 32329	750	High
n/a	239/240	Dissenters and Jewish, Falmouth Road	SW 79463 33839	2500	High

All sites identified in the exercise detailed in section 5.4 were reviewed to identify those which could possibly be considered to fulfil the additional cemetery space requirement. The selection criteria ruled out any site which is currently used as a formal park/garden, sports pitch, school field, sports club, land in private ownership or any site within the proposed green corridor. The very few sites remaining were all classified as "high" or "moderate" value in the landscape character assessment exercise. A proposal in the Neighbourhood Plan will protect such sites from development. Consequently, it was deemed inappropriate to recommend that any land within the Falmouth NDP area be recommended for consideration to meet additional cemetery space needs.

The conclusion drawn from the above analysis is that the additional cemetery space required to fulfil Falmouth's needs over the term of the Neighbourhood Development Plan should be provided from land outside the border of the NDP area. This analysis and resulting proposal is fully endorsed by the latest version of the Cornwall Council Allocations DPD (see section 5,2 (x)) which specifically allocates land along Bickland Water Road, outside and adjacent to the NDP boundary, for the necessary expansion in cemetery capacity. However, whether or not this will be sufficient to meet all needs over the full

term of the NDP is questionable and additional provision should be considered before all available land along Falmouth's borders is allocated for development

A policy proposal in support of the conclusion to the foregoing analysis is detailed in Section 7 of this report and numbered, Guidance Note FOS.7.

(ii) Allotments

The provision analysis detailed in section 5.3 indicated that there is an adequate supply of allotment space in Falmouth. However, this would not be the case if the allotments at Bickland Water Road, which are only partially within the Falmouth parish area, were excluded from the analysis. Also, anecdotal reports from Falmouth Town Council indicates that there is a demand for allotment space which outstrips current supply.

The above, brief analysis suggests that identifying additional allotment space in Falmouth would be a welcome and positive outcome, but allocation of any "spare" open space to allotments should not be prioritised over any more pressing needs.

A review of Falmouth's open spaces, listed in spreadsheet FOS.S02a, identified a number of candidate sites which are tabulated below together with Falmouth's existing allotments. The selection criteria was similar to that described in the previous section which excluded for consideration parks, gardens, sports facilities and other high value amenity sites. (see following table))

Allotment sites - current and potential					
CC Ref No	FTC Ref. No.	Site name	Grid reference	Area (m ²)	LLCA value rating
Current sites					
968	452/3/4	Allotments, Lighthouse Terrace	SW 80896 32527	1437	High
985	102/3	Allotments, East Rise	SW 79874 32098	20454	High
1029	1206	Bickland Water Road	SW 79193 31275	16540	High
Potential sites					
986	366	Amenity area, Marlborough Ave.	SW 79890 31988	3769	High
n/a	367	Adjacent Little Insight	SW 79914 32016	950	n/a
n/a	371	Wooded area rear Marlborough Rd.	SW 79961 32109	4250	n/a
n/a	443	Overgrown area Penmere	SW 79995 32304	350	n/a
n/a	444	Overgrown area Penmere	SW 80017 32305	350	n/a

The forgoing table lists five sites for possible allotment use; however, CC site 986, amenity area at Marlborough Avenue, is leased to Marlborough School and used as a playing field. As such it was recorded as having a high value rating from the LLCA assessment. There is no immediate prospect of the site being available for allotment use but this should be reconsidered if circumstances change.

FTC sites 367 and 371 are adjacent to the existing East Rise allotments and together could provide meaningful additional allotment space. Both sites are currently low value woodland.

FTC sites 443 and 444 together would provide very little additional space but could be used to supplement other provision. Also, the two sites are not providing any significant amenity at present and could be better utilised.

The above analysis has shown that there are four sites which could be considered further to provide additional allotment space in Falmouth. However, issues surrounding ownership, amenity value, landscape character assessment, biodiversity, planning and maintenance will need to be addressed. If additional allotment space cannot be identified then it would be reasonable to seek additional provision from developments in the corridors on Falmouth's borders. A suitable policy proposal to reflect this analysis is included in the following Section 7 and numbered, Guidance Note FOS 7.

6.7 Management and maintenance

The following proposals respond to objective 4.2 vii to consider provisions and structures for the maintenance and management of Falmouth's open spaces.

(i) Responsibilities and standards

Responsibilities for management and maintenance of Falmouth's open spaces were reviewed in section 5.7. It was identified that, apart from school's premises and private grounds, the majority of the key amenity sites in the town came under the authority of Cornwall Council with the remainder managed by Falmouth Town Council.

In recent years the "Localism" political initiative, together with pressure on Cornwall Council's resources, has resulted in Falmouth Town Council progressively taking responsibility for a growing portfolio of services and assets, including open spaces. This policy is considered to bring many benefits to the town as it is recognised that local issues, priorities and future direction are all best determined within the community rather than from a remote organisation. The adoption of the Neighbourhood Development Plan initiative reinforces these principles and provides an opportunity to endorse the policy of

transferring responsibility for the management and maintenance of open spaces from Cornwall Council to Falmouth Town Council.

Major caveats must be attached to the policy of transfer of responsibilities described above to ensure that any open space or amenity site transferred to Falmouth Town Council is maintained and managed in a manner which is at least as effective as the regime formerly operated by Cornwall Council. This requires that (a) effective service standards are introduced and (b) the necessary resources to maintain these standards are identified.

Falmouth Town Council has demonstrated that it has the capabilities to formulate and operate professional and appropriate maintenance standards (section 5.7). Resources to support these responsibilities should be negotiated with Cornwall Council as part of the transfer arrangement. Additional resources may be raised from the Town Council precept or other funding streams but such opportunities will be limited. Input from volunteer groups may also contribute valuable resource but it would be imprudent to factor this in to any financial resource calculation.

The issues described above will form a proposals contained in Section 7 of this report and numbered, Project Proposal FOS 3

(ii) Strategic management

The localisation of responsibilities for the management of open spaces together with proposals for open space infrastructure development, such as the Falmouth Green Corridor and Falmouth Garden Walk, suggests that some form of strategic overview structure is required to direct and monitor these activities. Fortunately, a successful model already exists in Falmouth to perform a similar function for Falmouth's beaches, i.e the Falmouth Beaches Management Committee.(FBMG)

The FBMG was established in 2012, principally in response to issues surrounding standards and responsibilities for beach cleanliness. This group originally operated under the authority of Cornwall Council with its members drawn from Town Councillors, local community groups and businesses with commercial interests at the various beach venues. The original terms of reference of the FBMG are contained in Appendix 13.

The principal remit of the FBMG is to provide context and direction to the management of Falmouth's beaches. This advice is directed, principally, to Cornwall Council, the ultimate owners of the beaches, but also to Falmouth Town Council which responds to local issues relating to all aspects of the use and management of the beaches.

Issues on which the FBMG have advised since its inception include, beach cleanliness standards, signage, beach events policy, by-laws and dog control measures. Also, the FBMG coordinates Falmouth's application for the prestigious Blue Flag award together with other beach standard awards. These awards are very important to Falmouth's tourist and visitor offering. The FBMG stepped in to ensure continuation of this initiative at a time when the previous County-wide application process became dysfunctional.

It is considered that the formulation of a Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan provides an opportunity to reinforce the purpose and authority of the FBMG. This, in turn, will help ensure that the principles of localism apply to the management and development

of Falmouth's beaches and supporting infrastructure. A proposal reflecting these recommendations is contained Section 7 and numbered, Project Proposal FOS 4.

It became evident when reviewing the remit and responsibilities of the FBMG that consideration should be given to formulating a similar group to overview and advise on the management, maintenance and development of Falmouth's open spaces, including parks, gardens, woodland, amenity areas and the proposed Green Corridor and Garden Walk.

The proposed working name for the group is Falmouth Open Spaces Management Group (FOSMG).

Specific responsibilities of the FOSMG to would be discussed and agreed once the group had been established; the following suggested list of activities would be considered:

- Promote and oversee policies and proposals contained in the Neighbourhood Development Plan under the direction of Falmouth Town Council.
- Assist with the maintenance of a register of Falmouth's open spaces (as generated during the Neighbourhood Plan initiative) and conduct regular audits.
- Help facilitate improvement plans and rolling five year management plans for maintenance and enhancement of open spaces.
- Support Falmouth Town Council Planning Committee on the response to development proposals which may impact on Falmouth's open spaces
- Support Falmouth Town Council in initiatives to transfer responsibility for open spaces from Cornwall Council.
- Prepare and maintain a log of all significant Cornish hedges within the Falmouth NDP area.
- Support and monitor the Pollinator Action Plan initiative.
- Monitor and review TPOs and make recommendations for additional orders.
- Oversee applications for Britain in Bloom, Green Flag and other applicable awards.
- Co-ordinate "Friends" groups and other relevant community organisations to share resources and expertise, agree common goals, arrange joint initiatives, establish new groups, etc. Maintain a register of groups and contacts.
- Facilitate strategies and procedures for effective control of litter, graffiti, general neglect, etc.

- Identify funding opportunities and facilitate applications.
- Make representations for applicable Section 106 and CIL funding.
- Develop and maintain a community engagement strategy.
- Establish a communications and awareness strategy. (Website, liaisons, PR, literature, identity, logo, branding, etc.)

It is not expected that all or even most of the above responsibilities will be assumed from the outset and that the group would select its priorities and set its own objectives. It would also set its own schedule for the pace and manner in which it develops.

The proposed initial membership of the FOSMG would be the members of the EOS-WG, representatives from relevant Friends and volunteer groups, Falmouth Town Council Staff (Grounds and Facilities Manager and Visitor and Education Officer), Town Clerk, Falmouth Town Councillor(s) and a Cornwall Council/Cormac representative. Other individuals and organisations would be identified as corresponding members and would receive copies of minutes and other communications. The list of corresponding members would be determined by the FOSMG and would include Town management personnel, relevant Cornwall Council personnel, etc.

A proposal reflecting these recommendations is contained in Section 7 and numbered, Project Proposal FOS 5.

7. SUMMARY OF POLICIES and PROPOSALS

The policies and proposals formulated and recorded in the preceding section are summarised in the table below. Columns one, two and three in the table contain the policy/proposal reference number, title and text respectively. Column 4 contains the reference number of the relevant objective listed in section 4.2 Finally, column five gives reference numbers of the principal documented evidence in support of the stated policy/proposal; the following references apply:

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework (Appendix 2 No.1)
 CLP Draft Cornwall Local Plan (Appendix 2. No. 2)
 FPTF Falmouth & Penryn Town Framework (Appendix 2. No. 6)
 COSS Cornwall Council Open Spaces Strategy (Appendix 2. No.10)
 ADPD Cornwall Site Allocations Development Plan Document (Appendix 2 No. 24)
 CEQ Community Engagement Questionnaire feedback (See section 5.8.1 of this report)

Policy/ Proposal	Title	Text	Objective ref.	Evidence ref.
Policy FOS 1 (Ref. spread- sheet FOS. SO5 at end of report)	Protection of key open spaces	1. Development of any open spaces recorded as having a High Value from the Falmouth Local Landscape Character Assessment will not be supported. 2. Development which would result in any loss of or harm to the character, setting, accessibility and general quality and appearance of any open spaces recorded as having a moderate value from the Falmouth Local Landscape Assessment will not be supported unless adequate mitigation of impact or equal or improved provision is to be provided	4.2 (i)	NPPF 96,97,99,170, 180 CLP P2, P23 FPTF 3.1.19,4.8.3, 4.8.4 CCOSS ADPD 7.6(3) CEQ 5.8.1 Q2/8/18
Policy FOS 2	Assessment of secondary open spaces	Development proposals which may impact on any of the unassessed open spaces shall include a Local Landscape Character Assessment report. If the assessment assigns a moderate or high value to the open space, then policy FOS.1 shall apply.	4.2 (i)	NPPF 96,97,99,170, 180 CLP P2, P23 FPTF 3.1.19,4.8.3, 4.8.4 CCOSS ADPD 7.6(3) CEQ 5.8.1 Q2/8/18
Policy FOS 3	Specific improvement projects for Pendennis Point and Falmouth Seafront	Development within or close to the improvement plan areas specified for Pendennis Point and Falmouth Seafront which would harm or lead to the loss of built environment, public realm, green space, biodiversity and heritage assets, and links between them, will not be supported	4.2 (ii)	NPPF 170, 184 CLP P2, P23 FPTF 4.8.3, 4.8.4 CCOSS
Policy FOS 4	Green Corridor and Gardens Walk	Development within or close to the proposed Green Corridor and Gardens Walk which would harm or lead to the loss of built environment, public realm, green space, biodiversity and heritage assets, and links between them, will be resisted unless adequate mitigation of impact or equal or improved provision is to be provided.	4.2 (iii) & (iv)	NPPF 170,174 CLP P2, P23, P25 FPTF 2.3.1(3), 4.8.3, 4.8.4, 4.8.10 CCOSS ADPD 7.75
Policy FOS 5	General open spaces and sports, play and recreational facilities	Development which would harm the integrity and role of general open spaces, amenity areas, sports facilities, children's play areas and teenage facilities or lead to their loss, will be resisted unless adequate mitigation of impact or equal or improved provision is to be provided	4.2 (ii) & (v)	NPPF 96,170 CLP P2,P16, P23 FPTF 2.2.1(5), 4.8.3, 4.8.4 CCOSS

Policy FOS 6	Funding	The Town Council will identify key environmental and open space projects for the expenditure of Section 106 or CIL monies accruing from developments in the Town to help build a sustainable and balanced community and deliver the protection, promotion, and development of community well-being	General	General FPTF 4.8.5 ADPD 7.80
Guidance Note FOS 7	Provision of municipal facilities – Cemeteries and Allotments	If additional cemetery and allotment space required to meet Falmouth's needs over the term of the Neighbourhood Plan cannot be provided within the Plan boundaries the Local Planning Authority is asked to ensure that it shall be provided from land allocated for development which borders the Falmouth Neighbourhood Plan area,. (See *Note at foot of table)	4.2 (vi)	FPTF 2.2.1(4), 4.6.4, 4.6.5 CCOSS CLP P17 (4) ADPD 7.78
Project FOS 1	Specific Improvement Projects	Specific improvement projects for Pendennis Point ,Falmouth Seafront and access to Maenporth Beach shall be introduced as/when resources become available and in accordance with agreed infrastructure and expenditure priorities.	4.2 (ii)	NPPF 170, 184 CLP P2, P23 FPTF 4.8.3, 4.8.4 CCOSS CEQ 5.8.3 (b)
Project Proposal FOS 2	The Falmouth Green Corridor and Garden Walk	The Falmouth Green Corridor and Garden Walk projects will be introduced as/when resources become available and in accordance with agreed infrastructure and expenditure priorities.	4.2 (iii) & (iv)	NPPF 170 CLP P2,P23, P25 FPTF 2.3.1(3),4.8.3, 4.8.4, 4.8.10 CCOSS ADPD 7.75
Project Proposal FOS 3	Responsibility for the management and maintenance of open spaces	Responsibility for the management and maintenance of open spaces shall be devolved from Cornwall Council to Falmouth Town Council when adequate resources and suitable service standards have been identified	4.2 (vii)	FPTF 4.8.5 Sections 5,7 and 6.7 of this report. Falmouth Town Council policies
Project Proposal FOS 4	The Falmouth Beaches Management Group	The Falmouth Beaches Management Group (FBMG) shall be responsible for recommending policy on beach related matters including cleanliness, events and activities, dog control measures, signage and beach awards	4.2 (vii)	Sections 5,7 and 6.7 of this report. FBMG Terms of Ref. (Appendix 13)
Project Proposal FOS 5	A Falmouth Open Spaces Management Group	A Falmouth Open Spaces Management Group shall be established, similar in concept to the FBMG	4.2 (vii)	Sections 5,7 and 6.7 of this report.
Project Proposal FOS 6	Improvements and enhancements	Improvements and enhancements to secondary parks, gardens sites and amenity areas, and non-specific open spaces shall be implemented in accordance with agreed schedules	4.2 (ii)	NPPF 170 CLP P2, P23 FPTF 4.8.3, 4.8.4 CCOSS CEQ 5.8.3 (c)
Project Proposal FOS 7	Development of a sports, play and recreational strategy	A strategic approach to the improvement and enhancement of sports facilities, children's play areas and teenage facilities, together with the provision of additional facilities shall be introduced in accordance with agreed infrastructure and expenditure priorities	4.2 (v)	NPPF 96, CLP P16 FPTF 2.2.1(5), 4.8.3, 4.8.4 CCOSS

***Note:** The allocated new cemetery adjoining Budock Churchyard is outside the Neighbourhood Plan area but will provide for local burial provision and be operated by the Falmouth Burial Authority. It will meet the local need for the life of the Neighbourhood Plan. Additional cemetery provision will be required for Falmouth beyond that period. The Burial Authority will continue to manage capacity to ensure future needs are met and to incentivise additional provision as required

8. FUNDING PROPOSALS AND PRIORITIES

The implementation of the policies, proposals and projects tabulated in the previous section will be dependent on the sourcing and allocation of various levels of funding, which may be provided from Section 106 agreements, Community Infrastructure Levies (CIL) and/or other sources of external funding. To assist with the allocation of funding, as it becomes available, the following table has been prepared to identify the various projects which arise from the policy proposals, the estimated cost and a proposed order of priority. This table was formulated in early 2019, it should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis, under the authority of Falmouth Town Council, to ensure that priorities, project details and cost estimates remain current.

KEY:

Cost Estimate	0 - 10k	10k - 50k	50k+
Priority (1 to 20)	where assigned, determined by consideration of value to community, tourism/economy impact and compliance with advised open space provision standards		

SCHEME TITLE: PENDENNIS POINT IMPROVEMENT PLAN			
Environment/Open Space WG report reference 6.2(i) & Appendix 8			
NDP Policy FOS 3 , Project FOS 1			
Item No	Item Name/Description	Cost Estimate	Priority
FNDP - PP01	Replace railings/fencing around the whole headland with new wooden posts and rails.		
FNDP - PP02	Upgrade Melvill Gardens with formal planting and seating/picnic benches. + Bespoke BBQ facilities		
FNDP - PP03	Thin trees in wooded section in front of Coastguard Cottages retaining healthiest trees. Base area has been wild flower turfed.		
FNDP - PP04	Additional benches to grass amenity areas surrounding and adjacent to the motorcycle memorial.		
FNDP - PP05	Install drainage pipe at top car park to prevent erosion.		
FNDP - PP06	Tarmac outermost section of top car park		11
FNDP - PP07	Replace galvanised railings around top car park with stainless steel.		19
FNDP - PP08	Repair footpaths from top car park to Crab Quay and other vantage points. Fill potholes, fill missing sections, provide walkways, etc.		
FNDP - PP09	Repair Crab Quay heritage area, clear troop bunkers, erect information boards.		
FNDP - PP10	Provide easy access to Crab Quay beach with the provision of steps at both ends of the beach.		4

SCHEME TITLE: FALMOUTH SEAFRONT IMPROVEMENT PLAN			
Environment/Open Space WG report reference 6.2(ii) & Appendix 9			
NDP Policy FOS 3 , Project FOS 1			
Item No	Item Name/Description	Cost Estimate	Priority
FNDP - SF01	Renovate seafront shelters, benches and railings. Ongoing annual maintenance works.		
FNDP - SF02	Tarmac and landscape Gyllyngvase & Swanpool car parks		6
FNDP - SF03	Clear overgrown vegetation and plant borders		
FNDP - SF04	Boscawen Fields enhancements		
FNDP - SF05	Upgrade coast path/disability access		5
FNDP - SF06	Children's play area (Swanpool SSSI)		

SCHEME TITLE: FALMOUTH GREEN CORRIDOR			
Environment/Open Space WG report reference 6.3(ii) & Appendix 10			
NDP Policy FOS 4 , Project FOS 2			
Item No	Item Name/Description	Cost Estimate	Priority
FNDP - GC01	Tregoniggle Woodland – Create further ponds to provide wetland habitats		
FNDP - GC02	Tregoniggle Woodland - Restoration and repair of Cornish hedging		
FNDP - GC03	Tregoniggle Woodland - Provide new/refurbished seating benches		7
FNDP - GC04	Swanvale amenity area - Fencing off green corridor area on eastern border together with tree planting and general landscaping		
FNDP - GC05	Swanpool SSSI - Provision of a viewing platform/education area at the north end of the lake together with terracing, lectern and interpretation boards.		
FNDP - GC06	Swanpool SSSI – Conduct a programme of willow coppicing to maintain current coverage and quality of reedbeds.		
FNDP - GC07	Commission the study proposed by Cornwall Environmental Consultants (commercial arm of Cornwall Wildlife Trust)		3

SCHEME TITLE: FALMOUTH GARDENS WALK			
Environment/Open Space WG report reference 6.5 & Appendix 11			
NDP Policy FOS 4 , Project FOS 2			
Item No	Item Name/Description	Cost Estimate	Priority
FNDP - GW01	Gyllyndune Gardens and Princess Pavilion Quarry fencing repairs. Both the bandstand & Pergola lack maintenance and are falling back into disrepair. Convert old stable block into proper store & training room. Awning for outdoor classroom facility.		
FNDP - GW02	Queen Mary Gardens. Revamp of compost area to make a usable facility, block up beach side entrance and create 2 bays. Increase herbacious perennial varieties. New drain covers . Replant Puya area with alternative plants as H/S concern.		
FNDP - GW03	Fox Rosehill Gardens. Re-build dry stone walling using mortar.		
FNDP - GW04	Greenbank gdns. Add seating, planting and other improvements		
FNDP - GW05	Ongoing tree planting plan.		
FNDP - GW06	Miscellaneous sites in the Falmouth Gardens Walk - Various planting regimes, landscaping, tree planting, benches and tables. (ref. EOS WG open space report appendix 11) (Part complete through Urban Buzz)		
FNDP - GW07	Resurface pathways in Kimberley Park		8
FNDP - GW08	Resurface pathways in Fox - Rosehill gardens		9
FNDP - GW09	Resurface pathways in Queen Mary gardens		10
FNDP - GW10	Signs, interpretation boards, leaflets and other materials to establish the Falmouth Gardens Walk		4

SCHEME TITLE: MUNICIPAL - ALLOTMENTS			
Environment/Open Space WG report reference 6.6 (ii)			
NDP Guidance Note FOS 7			
Item No	Item Name/Description	Cost Estimate	Priority
FNDP – MU01	Extension and improved capacity of East Rise allotments		

SCHEME TITLE: GENERAL ENHANCEMENT PLANS			
Environment/Open Space WG report reference 6.2 (iii), 6.5 & Appendix 12 and spreadsheet FOS.S04			
NDP Policy FOS 5 , Project FOS 6			
Item No	Item Name/Description	Cost Estimate	Priority
FNDP - EP01	New Street/Gyllyng Street regeneration plan. Including planting, pathways, benches, etc. on FTC sites 417,419, 424, and 1002 ref. Open Space WG report Appendix 12 and spreadsheet FOS.S04) Part complete through Urban Buzz project		
FNDP - EP02	Upgrade and enhancement of secondary parks and gardens as detailed in Open Space WG report Appendix 12		
FNDP - EP03	BOSLOWICK WARD -Upgrade and enhancement of various open spaces as detailed in Open Space WG report , spreadsheet FOS.S04		
FNDP - EP04	TRESCOBEAS WARD -Upgrade and enhancement of various open spaces as detailed in Open Space WG report , spreadsheet FOS.S04		
FNDP - EP05	PENWERRIS WARD -Upgrade and enhancement of various open spaces as detailed in Open Space WG report , spreadsheet FOS.S04		
FNDP - EP06	ARWENACK WARD -Upgrade and enhancement of various open spaces as detailed in Open Space WG report , spreadsheet FOS.S04		
FNDP - EP07	SMITHICK WARD -Upgrade and enhancement of various open spaces as detailed in Open Space WG report , spreadsheet FOS.S04		
	---Continued ---		

SCHEME TITLE: SPORT, PLAY AND RECREATION			
Environment/Open Space WG report reference 6.4			
NDP Policy FOS 5 , Project FOS 7			
Item No	Item Name/Description	Cost Estimate	Priority
FNDP - SP01	Upgrade Dracaena Avenue facilities - New skate park		2
FNDP - SP02	Upgrade Dracaena Avenue facilities - New toddler play area		1
FNDP - SP03	The Beacon children's play area. Refurbishment, replace missing equipment		
FNDP - SP04	Swanvale/Brook Road playing pitch. Renovate/upgrade		
FNDP - SP05	Marlborough Road children's play area - Expand area and add new facilities		
FNDP - SP06	Trenoweth Road children's play area - Install all weather surface		
FNDP - SP07	Trescobeas multi-use facility - Expand children's play area. Add equipment		

9. APPENDICES

- 1 Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan area
- 2 Document list
- 3 Relevant Clauses from the National Planning Policy Framework ([NPPF](#))
- 4 Relevant Clauses from the emerging Cornwall Local Plan
- 5 Falmouth & Penryn Open Space Typology Map
- 6 (i) Local Landscape Character Assessment (LLCA) form
(ii) Protected Green Space Assessment (PGSA) form
- 7 Falmouth Packet article 04/05/2016
- 8 Improvement Plan - Pendennis Point
- 9 Improvement Plan - Falmouth Seafront
- 10 The Falmouth Green corridor
- 11 The Falmouth Garden Walk
- 12 Parks & Gardens – Site locations and enhancement proposals
- 13 Falmouth Beaches Management Group – Terms of Reference
- 14 Cornwall Sports Partnership Consultancy Proposal
- 15 Identification and correlation of Allocations DPD Key Open Spaces
- 16 Falmouth AONB location

Appendix 1. Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan Area



Appendix 2. Documentation List

No.	Document/Reference	Location
1	NPPF (National Policy Planning Framework)	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/740441/National_Planning_Policy_Framework_web_accessible_version.pdf
2	Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010 - 2030	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/22936789/adopted-local-plan-strategic-policies-2016.pdf
3	Cornwall Local Plan Place - Based Topic Paper: Falmouth and Penryn Community Network Area March 2013	Library Folder
4	Revisions to Cornwall Local Plan 2015 plus supporting documents	Library Folder
5	Town Frameworks Background Papers – Falmouth and Penryn. Appendix A - Environmental assessment Appendix B – Landscape assessment	Library Folder
6	Falmouth & Penryn Town Framework April 2017	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/26749160/falmouth-tf-apr17-pages.pdf
7	The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/637/regulation/14/made
8	Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Service – Falmouth Character Study 2005	http://www.historic-cornwall.org.uk/csus/towns/falmouth/falmouth.htm
9	Falmouth and Penryn Community Plan 2009	Library Folder
10	Open Spaces Strategy for Larger Towns in Cornwall July 2014. AND 2017 supplement	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/8104587/open-space-strategy-cornwall-towns-2014.pdf
11	Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment 2007	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/cornwalls-landscape/landscape-character-assessment-2007/
12	What is Local Landscape Character Assessment (LLCA) Neighbourhood Planning Cornwall Council	Library Folder
13	A green infrastructure strategy for Cornwall	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/3623031/Designed-Green-Infrastructure-Strat.pdf
14	Falmouth and Penryn Green Infrastructure : Strategy Map	Library Folder
15	Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. Planning Good Practice Guidance for Cornwall.	http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/3622896/Biodiversity-BPG-FINAL-JAN-08.pdf
16	Cornwall's Environmental Growth Strategy 2015 – 2065	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/24212257/environmental-growth-strategy_jan17_proof.pdf
17	Cornwall Countryside Access Strategy 2007	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/3620237/Cornwall-Countryside-Access-Strategy-small-doc-.pdf

18	Cornwall Council. Biodiversity. Supplementary Planning Document (July 2017 consultation draft)	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/26847714/biodiversity-spd-v4-sm.pdf
19	Falmouth Neighbourhood Development Plan – Regulation 14 Consultation Responses Analysis Report April 2017	Library Folder
20	Cornwall's Biodiversity Action Plan. Progress Review 2004-2008	No longer available via link
21	Falmouth and Penryn Town Framework Open Spaces Map	http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/8030020/Falmouth-and-Penryn-Open-Spaces-Final-A3-v1.pdf
2	Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play – Beyond the Six Acre Standard – England – Fields in Trust	http://www.fieldsintrust.org/Upload/file/PAD/FINAL%20ONLINE%20Planning%20Guidance%20for%20Outdoor%20Sport%20and%20Play%20Provision%20Oct%202015.pdf No longer available via link
23	Analysis of responses to community engagement questionnaire	http://planforfalmouth.info/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/FNP-Survey-Presentation-1015.pdf
24	Cornwall Site Allocations Development Plan Document(Allocations DPD)March17	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/26749192/allocations-dpd-falmouth-section.pdf
25	Allocations DPD Figure 1: Falmouth and Penryn Strategy Map	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/26749184/falmouth-strategy-map-v5.pdf
26	Future Planning for a Better Falmouth and Penryn. M Jenks presentation. July 2014	Library Folder
27	Helping Pollinators Locally	https://cdn.friendsoftheearth.uk/sites/default/files/downloads/Helping%20pollinators%20locally.pdf
28	Truro and Kenwyn Neighbourhood Plan	https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/14815193/app2-truro-and-kenwyn-submission-draft-ndp-copy.pdf
29	East Grinstead Neighbourhood Plan	http://www.eastgrinstead.gov.uk/i/uploads/2015/07/East-Grinstead-Neighbourhood-Plan.Consultation-Draft-July-2015-Low-Resolution.pdf
30	A Neighbourhood Plan for Frome 2008-2028	http://www.frometowncouncil.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Neighbourhood-Plan-Final-Submission-03.09.14.pdf
31	St Ives Area Neighbourhood Development Plan	https://stivesnplan.wordpress.com/
32	Thame Neighbourhood Plan	http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Final%20Thame%20Neighbourhood%20Plan%20-%20March%202013.pdf
33	Roseland Neighbourhood Development Plan. Dec. 2014	Library Folder

Appendix 3. Relevant Clauses from National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2. Achieving sustainable development

8.

c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

3. Plan-making

Strategic policies

20

d) conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address

Non-strategic policies

29. Neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan. Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area, or undermine those strategic policies.

30. Once a neighbourhood plan has been brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in a local plan covering the neighbourhood area, where they are in conflict; unless they are superseded by strategic or non-strategic policies that are adopted subsequently.

8. Promoting healthy and safe communities

91. Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:

a) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;

b) are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and

c) enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.

Open space and recreation

96. Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.

97. Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- a) an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- b) the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- c) the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.

98. Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails

99. The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.

100. The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:

- a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and
- c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

101. Policies for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with those for Green Belts.

15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

170. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
- e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

171. Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

172. Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. The scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited. Planning permission should be refused for major development other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:

- a) the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;
- b) the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and
- c) any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.

173. Within areas defined as Heritage Coast (and that do not already fall within one of the designated areas mentioned in paragraph 172), planning policies and decisions should be consistent with the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation. Major development within a Heritage Coast is unlikely to be appropriate, unless it is compatible with its special character.

Habitats and biodiversity

174. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

- a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and
- b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

175. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts) adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.

176. The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

- a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
- b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
- c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

180. Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:

- a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life.
- b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and
- c) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.

16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

184. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

Appendix 4. Relevant Clauses from the Cornwall Local Plan

CLP relevant policies

Policy 2 – Key targets and Spatial Strategy (Selected clauses)

New development should provide the most sustainable approach to accommodating growth; making the best use of infrastructure and services whilst respecting the natural and historic character of Cornwall.

Overall, development should seek to:

6. Maintain the special character of Cornwall, recognising all urban and rural landscapes both designated and undesignated are important, in order to;

- a. Promote and enhance the special qualities that make up the diverse and locally distinctive landscapes of Cornwall;
- b. Identify the value and sensitivity of all landscapes, understanding what is important to the character to allow them to be protected, enhanced and conserved;
- c. Create resilient landscapes and sensitively accommodate investment and growth within Cornwall's unique landscape qualities, ensuring people continue to be drawn to Cornwall to visit and for a thriving healthy population to live and work;
- d. Conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the AONB and undeveloped coast, and the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Site.

Policy 13 - Design (Selected clauses)

3. For larger developments a balance needs to be achieved between private, semi-private and public open space which includes allotments, sports facilities, children's play area provision and natural open space provision. The Council will seek the provision of larger areas of multifunctional green space rather than multiple smaller areas as appropriate in larger developments.

Policy 17 – Health and wellbeing (Selected clauses)

To improve the health and wellbeing of Cornwall's communities, residents, workers and visitors, development should :

2. Maximise the opportunity for physical activity through the use of open space indoor and outdoor sports and leisure facilities and travel networks supporting walking, riding and cycling.
4. Encourage provision for growing local food such as allotments or private gardens which are large enough to accommodate vegetable growing or greenhouses.
5. Provide flexible community spaces that can be adapted to the health needs of the community and encourage social interaction.

Policy 23 - Natural Environment (Selected clauses)

Development proposals will need to sustain local distinctiveness and character and protect and enhance Cornwall's natural environment and assets according to their international, national and local significance through the following measures;

1. Cornish Landscapes

Development should be of an appropriate scale, mass and design which recognises and respects landscape character of both designated and undesignated landscapes. Development must take into account and respect the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape asset, considering cumulative impact and the wish to maintain dark skies and tranquillity in areas that are relatively undisturbed, using guidance from as set out in the Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment and supported by the descriptions of Areas of Great Landscape Value.

In areas of undeveloped coast, outside main towns, only development requiring a coastal location, and that cannot be achieved elsewhere, will be acceptable.

2. The Cornwall and Tamar Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Ensuring that any proposals within the AONB or affecting its setting, conserves and enhances the natural beauty and special qualities of the AONB; is appropriately located to address the AONB's sensitivity and capacity and delivers the objectives of the Cornwall and Tamar Valley AONB Management Plans including the interests of those who live and/or work in them.

3. Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Specifically ensuring that with direct and cumulative impact;

- a. international, national and locally designated sites for nature conservation are safeguarded from inappropriate development including appropriate buffer areas and provision made for their management based on up-to-date evidence and management plans.
- b. features of biological or geological interest (including Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species, and soils), are conserved, protected and enhanced and there is provision for their appropriate management.
- c. there is no net loss of existing biodiversity and enable a net gain in biodiversity by designing in biodiversity, and ensuring any unavoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated and/or compensated for.
- d. the importance of habitats identified in the South West Regional Nature Map and the creation of a local and regional biodiversity network of wildlife corridors and local wildlife sites, helping to deliver the actions set out in the Cornwall Biodiversity Action Plan are recognised.

Policy 25 - Green Infrastructure (Selected clauses)

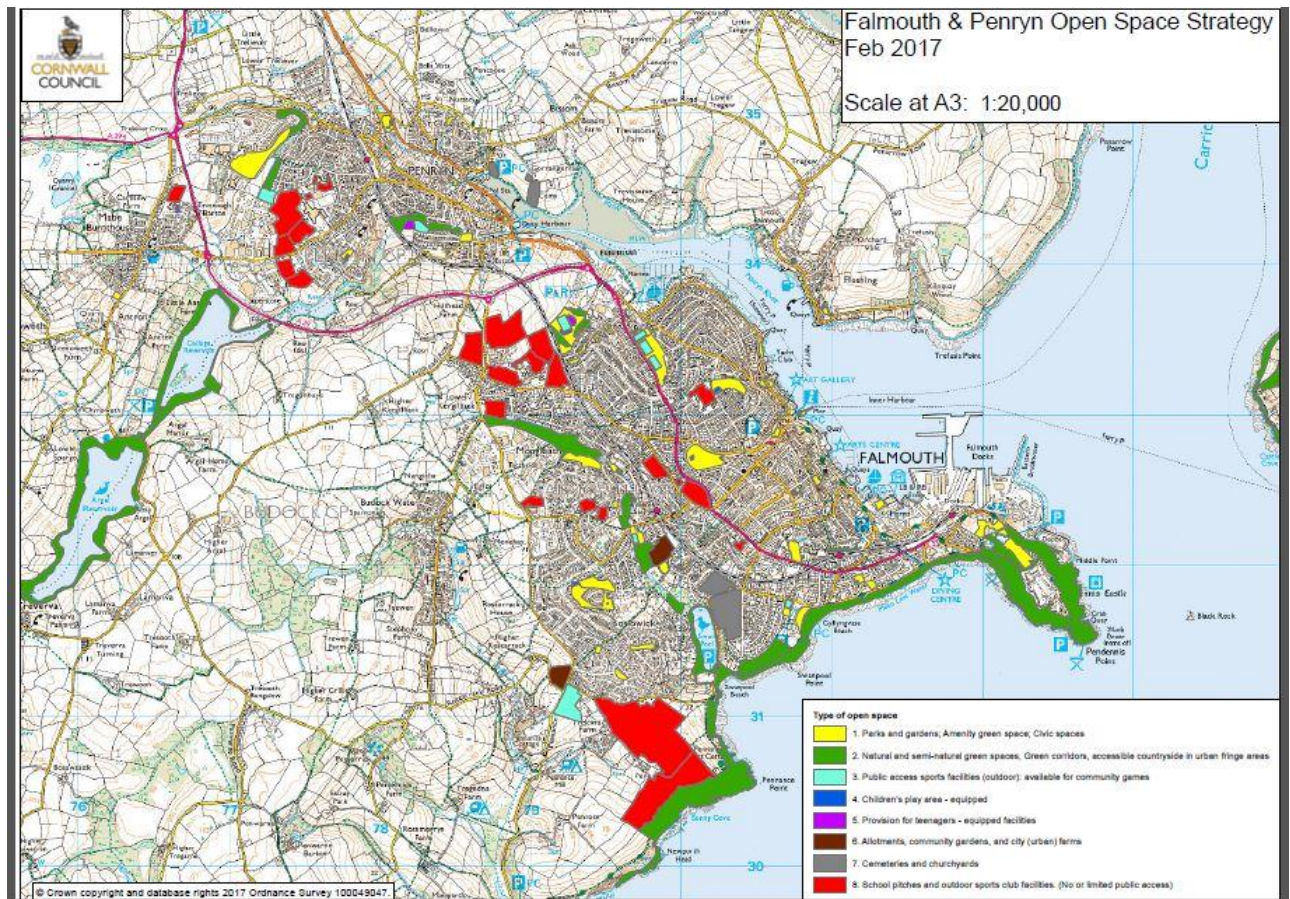
To protect and enhance a diverse, connected and functional network of open spaces and waterscapes development proposals should:

1. Demonstrate that all the functional environmental infrastructure and connections have been taken into account including; ecosystem services; biodiversity; coastal processes; and recreation within and near to the application site and show how this understanding has positively influenced the proposal.
2. Retain and enhance the most important environmental infrastructure assets and connections which contribute to our Strategic Environmental Infrastructure network in their existing location.
3. Provide appropriate buffers to high value natural spaces.
4. Restore or enhance connectivity for nature and people through the site and linking to adjacent sites.
5. Provide good quality and accessible open and coastal space.

Appendix 5. Falmouth & Penryn Open Space Typology Map

For clearer expandable definition go to:

<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/8030020/Falmouth-and-Penryn-Open-Spaces-Final-A3-v1.pdf>



Appendix 6. Open Space Assessments

6.1 Local Landscape Character Assessment Form

TPOLOGY : 1 - Parks and Gardens; Amenity Green Space; Civic Spaces Site name Amenity Area, The Gluyas CC ref: 1009 FT ref: 011 Grid reference – SW 79448 31439 Site area in m² : 1671		DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 15/02/2016 ASSESSOR : (Sample entry)				
Attribute	Reference guide	Your description <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>				
Designation	Is the land covered by a designation(s)? Refer to mapping provided	SAC	SP A	SSSI	Conservation Area	TPO
		Registered Park or Garden		Schedule Monument	Listed Building	
Topography	What is the shape of the land? - flat, shallow sloping, steeply sloping, undulating across site (it may be a combination). Which direction does the site face? (North, South East, West)	The site is situated at the north end of the Gluyas housing development. It is generally rectangular in shape with its longer axis running north to south. It has no slopes or undulations of any significance.				
Drainage	Is there any water present? – pond, lake, river, fast flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, marsh area	No water present				
Land cover	How is the area surfaced? – Soft - grass, planted beds; Hard - tarmac, paving, gravel/unsealed Does the site have lighting, if yes what type (ie bollard, column)	The area is grass covered with a tarmac pedestrian path linking the two entrances to the site. There is no lighting on the site.				
Vegetation	What is the vegetation cover? Woodland, scrub, grass Hedges – Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation? Trees – size, as specimens, in groups Is the site screened from the surrounding land by vegetation?	The site is covered in grass with a number of random, mature deciduous trees and shrubs along its borders. On the western border there is a fenced-off strip of land where younger trees have been planted (see photos) The site is situated on a pedestrian path link between the Gluyas residential development and the Trefusis Road area. There are no through or adjacent traffic routes.				

Bio-diversity	<p>Does the site form part of the town's green infrastructure links? Is it classed as a key 'strategy open space', is it part of a habitat corridor? (Refer to map supplied)</p> <p>Does the area contain areas of 'semi natural habitat? (land which is not highly modified – guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust)</p> <p>What elements of the character could support protected species</p> <p>Are there any invasive species? Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam etc</p>	<p>The site is listed in Cornwall Falmouth and Penryn Town Framework Open Spaces Map and listed in the Cornwall Council Open Spaces Strategy for Larger Towns in Cornwall. It does not form part of a formal green infrastructure link.</p> <p>The area is maintained as grassed amenity land and does not contain areas of semi natural habitat.</p> <p>The peripheral trees and shrubbery would support bird life, small mammals and insect life.</p> <p>There are no invasive species evident.</p>
<i>Supporting info</i>	<i>Mapping – CWT and CC</i>	
Historic Features	<p>Are there designated features present ? monuments, burial sites. Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	The site has no special historic features and no structures or other fixtures of note.
<i>Supporting info</i>	<i>Mapping - Historic Environment, local history/guide books</i>	
Buildings	<p>Are there any buildings or structures.</p> <p>How old are they? What are they built of? Do they have any distinctive features?</p>	There is a Cornish dry stone wall at the north west entry but no other buildings or structures
Boundaries	<p>How is the site contained? Has its own fencing which is ornamental, metal, wood?</p> <p>Is the site completely enclosed by development? If yes what is the nature of the development. If no describe the land use of the adjacent land.</p>	The site is contained by wood and steel mesh fence along south west boundaries and by natural hedges, supporting trees and shrubs along western and northern boundaries. Most boundaries border gardens of properties which surround and enclose the site.
Access	<p>What is the character of the site entrance(s) ?</p> <p>What is the character of the access within the site? Narrow informal routes, surfaced narrow paths, wide defined paths</p> <p>How does the access within the site link to the surrounding land outside the site? Does it link to a public right of way, a pavement within a housing development, a road with no pavement</p> <p>Is the site accessible to those with a disability?</p> <p>Is there signage at the entrance or within the site? Is the signage appropriate in size and level of information, does it clutter the entrance?</p>	<p>The access on the south east boundary from The Gluyas is via a tarmac road leading to a steel entrance barrier with pedestrian access to the side. A tarmac path leads to a north west access point where the path narrows and exits between low stone hedges. The path is well maintained and wide enough for pushchairs and wheelchairs.</p> <p>The site is accessible to those with a disability and suitable for wheelchair mobility along the pathway linking the access points</p> <p>There is no signage at entrance or exit</p>

Distinctive features	<p>Are there any features which are not designated, but are distinct locally? These may also be distinct for adverse reasons</p> <p>These can be natural or historic built features and could include mature/distinctive trees, ornamental trees planted as specimens, stiles, gate posts, communication mast, pylons.</p>	The site offers a pleasant natural open area in an urban setting but otherwise has no special features or attributes.
Aesthetic and sensory	<p>Describe the personal perception of the site. Is it quiet, tranquil, has bird song. What is the level of artificial noise from roads, industry, residential areas, schools</p> <p>How is the site experienced? open and exposed, enclosed and intimate</p> <p>Will the experience of the site change through the seasons?</p>	<p>The site provides a tranquil, natural green space in the heart of an important residential suburb. There is no traffic flow to disturb the tranquillity. There area is used for ball games and other recreational activities.</p> <p>The trees on the borders are mainly mature deciduous and will change the light, shade and appearance of the site as the seasons change.</p>
Condition, Management & Maintenance	<p>Describe the condition of the sites as a whole and the features which you have described above in the table</p> <p>How is the site managed? The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife</p> <p>Are volunteers or 'Friends' groups involved in the upkeep of the site?</p> <p>Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the site?</p>	<p>The site is in average condition and is maintained by Cornwall Council as a public open space</p> <p>The site could be upgraded either with the introduction of sports/play facilities and/or seating and more formal planting in consultation with the local community.</p> <p>There is not known to be any formal volunteer group or "Friends" group associated with the site but it does receive attention from vo</p>
Views Describe views to the site and within the site	<p>Are there any important vantage points within the site where you stand to appreciate the site or views out to the wider landscape/townscape?</p> <p>Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important</p> <p>Consider where a view may be important as it frames a view of the sea for instance.</p> <p>Are there important views of the site from the surrounding area and/or does the site form part of an important wider vista?</p>	Views from the site are principally of closely surrounding residential properties. Views to the site are limited to surrounding properties and pedestrians using the access path through the site. Consequently there are no significant or important views to or from the site.

Key characteristics	<p>What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet</p> <p>Create a set of bullet points to highlight what are the key characteristics of this site</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unremarkable but pleasant green area in urban surround • Centre of a pedestrian access route • Potential for greater usage as a play field or a more formal park area • Surrounded by residential development with no important views
Photo-graphs	<p>Take representative photos of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall character of this site • any key characteristic features which are important to the site • notable views and vistas. <p>Record the photo's position by grid reference or description of where you were standing Make a note of what element of character is the photograph illustrating.</p>	<p>Photos taken as below and shown at end of report:</p> <p>DY9.01 from grid ref. SW 79459 31436 looking north west</p> <p>DY9.02 from grid ref. SW 79452 31426 looking west</p>
Value rating	Rate the overall value of this site in the context of the town, and the other sites within this typology	Low value Moderate value High value
Site potential	<p>Does the site have potential for improvement?</p> <p>If so what are the key elements which could be improved? List as set of bullet points Formalise footpath, specimen tree planting and clearance over bramble etc</p>	<p>The site has potential for improvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced sports/play facilities • Specimen tree planting/formal borders • Introduce seating • More frequent maintenance

DY9.01





DY9.02



6.2 Protected Green Space Assessment Form

Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) Green Space Assessment Report PGSA 1009 Feb, 2016

Protected Green Space Reference	Protected Green Space name and address
CC 1009, FTC 011	The Gluyas Amenity Area. Boslowick Ward. Grid Ref SW 79448 31439
Owner:	Cornwall Council
Management Status	Maintained by Cornwall Council. No known "Friends" or local volunteer group input
General description and background	The site provides a grassed, recreational amenity area for residents in surrounding new housing developments, constructed over the past 10 - 15 years. It has many trees and shrubs around the periphery together with a tarmac path. There are no benches or other facilities on site
Approximate area:	1700 m ² (.17 ha)
Map:	Site No. 1009 on map ref. FOS.M08.15a contained in Neighbourhood Development Plan environment and open space evidence base
Basic Requirements Assessment	
Criteria and reason for protection	Yes/No/Comment
Within an area with an extant planning permission within which the Green Space could not be accommodated?	NO
Allocated for development in Local or Neighbourhood Development Plans?	NO
Is the Open Space in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves?	YES
Is the Open Space demonstrably special and hold a particular local significance for one or more of the following reasons?	
Beauty?	NO
Historic significance?	NO
Recreational value (inc as a playing field)?	YES
Tranquillity?	YES
Richness of wildlife?	NO
Any other reason??	See Summary below
Is it an extensive tract of land as defined by Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) i.e greater than 20ha	NO
SUMMARY The site was allocated a HIGH VALUE rating in the NDP Local Landscape Character Assessment study, principally owing to its value as a green recreational/leisure amenity serving substantial new residential developments. The site is included in the NDP as a park/garden site for improvement.	
Photo 1 	Photo 2 

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Falmouth's open spaces being evaluated for protection©



A band of volunteers have been busy visiting over 130 of Falmouth's open spaces and compiling a list of the most valued which will be protected from "inappropriate" development under the town's neighbourhood plan.

The aim of the exercise has been to identify, assess and record Falmouth's important parks, gardens, play areas, sports facilities and open green spaces so that the precious sites may be protected.

Falmouth Town Council launched the neighbourhood plan process early last year and, once approved, the plan, will be give the town much greater influence over the manner in which it will be developed. Without a neighbourhood plan, regional and national policies set the agenda, and developers have greater freedom to pursue planning proposals which may not be in the best interest of the local community.

The Falmouth neighbourhood plan process is being guided by a steering group and one of its first tasks was to seek input and opinions from residents and those who visit or work in the town. This was achieved by analysing over 1,300 responses to a community engagement questionnaire.

One of the key responses to the questionnaire was the strong desire to protect Falmouth's open green spaces. Consequently, when a working group was established to address this issue, it began a process of identifying, assessing and valuing all the key open spaces in the town. To ensure the

evidence recorded was consistent and meaningful, guidance was sought from Cornwall Council to provide a suitable assessment methodology.

The next step was to recruit the volunteers to visit the sites in question and to record such information as the current use of the site, views to and from it, special features, tree and plant cover, biodiversity, etc, and to then make a judgement on the overall value of the site. The sites evaluated included prominent, well known areas such as Kimberley Park and Pendennis Point, together with lesser known children's play areas, grassed amenity areas in residential developments, playing fields, etc.

On completion of the work a policy will be included in the neighbourhood plan to protect from development all open spaces which have achieved a high value rating from the assessment process.

While the volunteers believe they have covered all important sites, they are keen to hear from residents who know of an area they think may have been overlooked. To check whether a site has been included in the assessment programme or make a suggestion, call the town council on 315559.

It is hoped that the neighbourhood plan will be completed later this year and approved and adopted in a referendum. Once this is achieved, development and growth will proceed in a manner which does no further harm to the treasured open green spaces, amenity sites and leisure areas which define Falmouth's unique, enduring character," said David Yelland, one of the volunteers.

Appendix 8. Improvement Plan - Pendennis Point



1. BACKGROUND

Pendennis Point, also known as Pendennis Headland, occupies the eastern extremity of the Falmouth peninsula, as shown in the location maps in Fig. 1 at the end of this report. The topography of Pendennis Point, is officially classified by Cornwall Council as natural/semi-natural green space. A variety of woodland trees with walks, shrubs and an array of vegetation occupy the broad perimeter of the site which is bordered by the waters of Falmouth Bay and the Carrick Roads. A one-way road, Castle Drive, encircles the Point and provides access to a public car park at the apex of the peninsula. The central and upper regions of the site are dominated by Pendennis Castle which incorporates the iconic Henry VIII gun tower and numerous military buildings and facilities within its grounds.

In addition to the castle, Pendennis Point also features a number of other notable structures, amenities and facilities. Also, the site is recognized with a number of official designations, outlined in Table 1 below together with a list of features and attributes. The locations of a number of features are shown in Fig.2. A map of the improvement plan sites is included as map ref. MOS.M03a at the end of the full report.

Table 1. Pendennis Point Features

Feature	Map Ref. Fig 2/ Location	Description/Comment
Pendennis Castle fortifications	A	Grade I listed building
Royal Garrison Artillery Barracks	B	Grade II listed building
Pendennis Castle	C	Built 1539 - 1545
Cycle Path	D	Inside lane around most of Castle Drive
South West Coast Path	E	East side of peninsula
Coastguard station	F	
Half Moon Battery	G	WWII guns
Crab Quay Battery	H	Artillery emplacements, late 17 th /early 18 th century
Little Dennis Blockhouse	I	Tudor gun tower c1540. Grade I listed
Coastguard Cottages	J	
Ships & Castles leisure centre	K	
Melvill Gardens	L	
Car Parks	M	
Diving beach car park	N	
Hornworks	O	17 th Century Civil War defence system. (mostly buried)
Water Tower	P	Scheduled monument
Upton's Mount Redoubt	Q	Scheduled monument. Civil War historic site + WW2 features
Conservation Area (CA)	Whole site	
Area of Great Scientific Value	Eastern shoreline.	
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA)	Shoreline	
Scheduled Monument	Whole site	

One of most enduring and valuable assets of Pendennis Point are the the spectacular views it affords to the Cornish coastline. There are many vantage points which command spectacular 360° views of St Anthony's Head, the Lizard; St. Mawes, the Helford River and the sailing waters of the Carrick Roads and Falmouth Bay. The view towards the site from the surrounding coastline and urban areas is one of the most iconic in Cornwall. (Fig 3). As a result of the views, heritage and amenity facilities at Pendennis Point it attracts a very large number of residents and visitors, including ramblers, cyclists, bird-watchers, scuba-divers, amateur historians, dog-walkers, etc.

The preceding paragraphs describe the importance of Pendennis Point to Falmouth, and the broader community, as a heritage site, leisure area, visual amenity and visitor attraction and yet there are many aspects of this special site which are either neglected, under- utilised or in need of improvement. A significant portion of the safety fence around the headland is in a

very poor, unsafe condition, sections of pathway are missing, the car park at the head of the point requires surfacing, etc. This regeneration plan outlines the key areas to be addressed to restore and elevate Pendennis Point to the standard of presentation and quality it richly deserves.

NOTE: There are four substantial sites on Pendennis headland which are in some form of private ownership. In recent years these have been the subject of various development initiatives, including pre-application development enquiries, full scale planning permissions and offers for sale as development opportunities.

The four sites are listed below and also shown in map FOS.M03a at the end of this report. They have all been allocated a “high value” rating in the Falmouth Local Landscape Assessment of Open spaces, principally as a result of their setting on Pendennis Point. Site 410, at the time of drafting, is the subject of a planning appeal. Site 411 has gained support for a sympathetic replacement of an existing dwelling. Sites 405 and 406 are of additional significance in respect of their proximity to the Upton Mount Scheduled Monument and WW” trenches; these two sites should be protected from any development.

Pendennis Headland – Strategic sites in private ownership				
FTC Ref. No.	Site name	Grid reference	Area (m ²)	LLCA value rating
410	Site of underground oil storage tanks	SW 82451 32178	c8000	High
411	Middle Point LPO	SW 82451 32050	c2500	High
405	Land to front of Ships & Castles 1	SW 81919 32274	c9000	High
406	Land to front of Ships & Castles 2	SW 81998 32330	c8000	High

2. WORK PROGRAMME

The plan to regenerate Pendennis Point does not include any major construction works; it comprises a number of separate work items related to enhancements and refurbishments of existing amenities and facilities. The following table (2) lists the work items in no particular order with reference No.s for illustrative photographs included at the end of the report.

Table 2. Work item description

Item No.	Description	Fig Ref.
1	Replace railings/fencing around the whole headland with new wooden posts and rails.	Fig 4
2	Upgrade Melvill Gardens with formal planting and seating/picnic benches.	Fig 5
3	Thin trees in wooded section in front of Coastguard Cottages retaining largest/healthiest trees and under-plant with bulbs and woodland planting.	Fig 6
4	Additional benches to grass amenity areas surrounding and adjacent to the motorcycle memorial.	Fig 7
5	Install drainage pipe at top car park to prevent erosion.	Fig 8
6	Tarmac outermost section of top car park	Fig 9
7	Replace galvanised railings around top car park with stainless steel.	Fig 10
8	Repair footpaths from top car park to Crab Quay and other vantage points. Fill potholes, fill missing sections, provide walkways, etc.	Fig 11
9	Repair Crab Quay heritage area, clear troop bunkers, erect information boards.	Fig 12
10	Provide easy access to Crab Quay beach with the provision of steps at both ends of the beach.	Fig 13
	TOTAL	

3. JUSTIFICATION/CONCLUSION

The many special and significant features of Pendennis Point emphasizes its importance to Falmouth's beauty, heritage, community focus and tourist offering. Its regeneration will improve safety, accessibility, attractiveness and usability to significantly boost its appeal as a visitor/leisure destination, thus contributing to the future successful growth of the town.

FIG 1. PENDENNIS POINT LOCATION MAPS

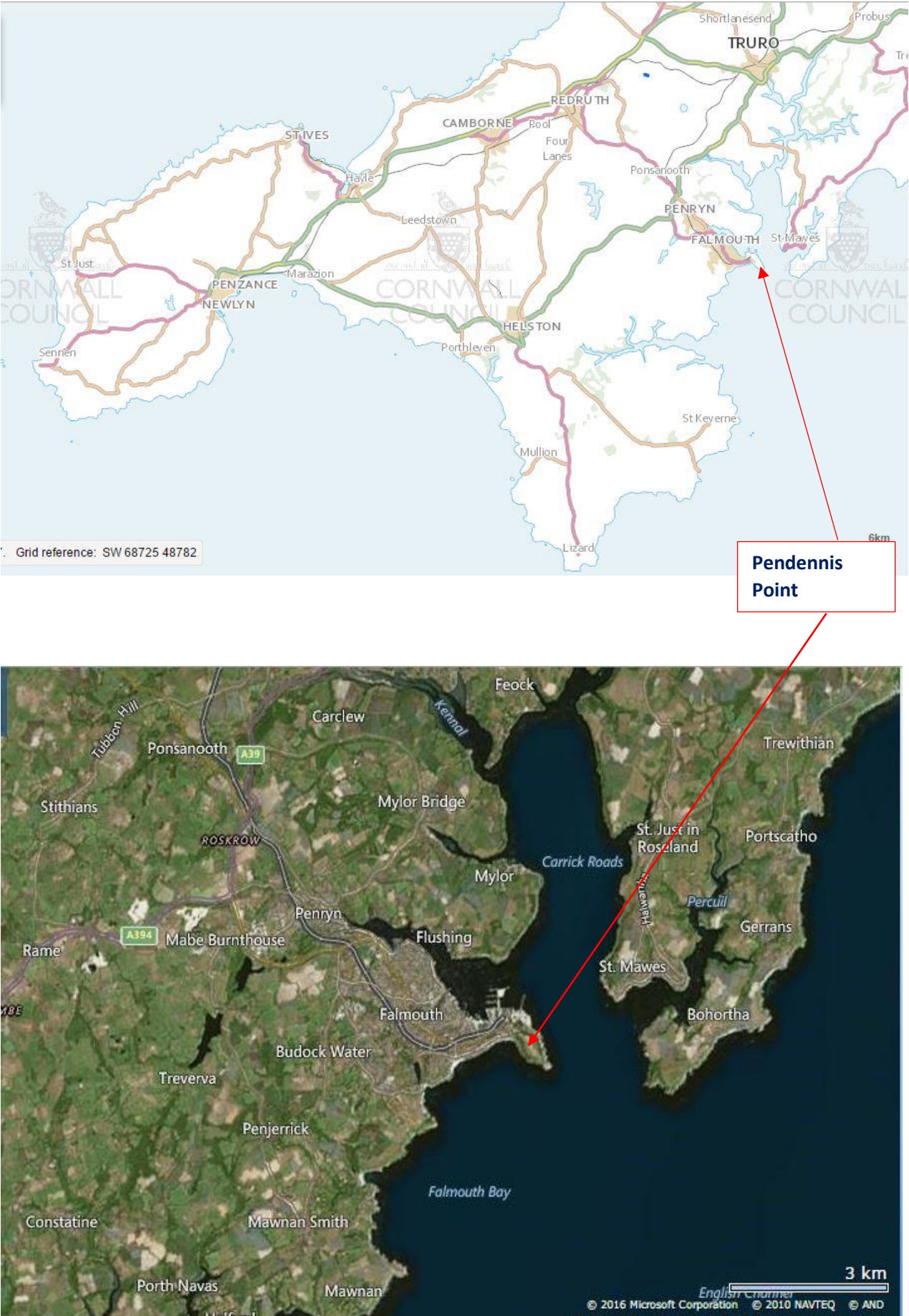


Fig 2. PENDENNIS POINT FEATURES

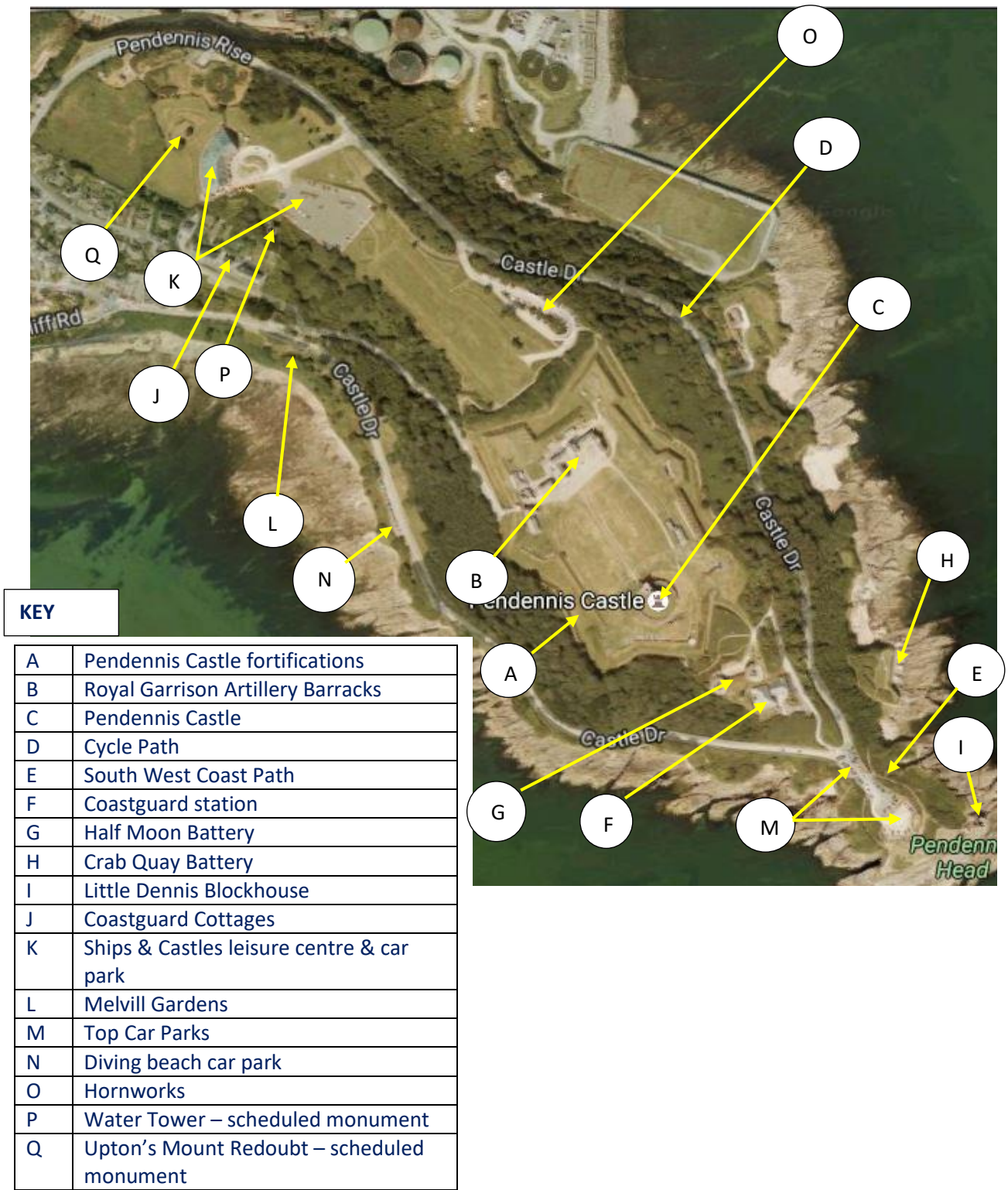


Fig 3. ICONIC VIEWS OF PENDENNIS POINT

From Gyllyngvase Beach



From Carrick Roads



Fig 4. FENCING AROUND THE ENTIRE HEADLAND REQUIRES REPAIR/REPLACEMENT



Fig 5 MELVILL GARDENS – FORMAL PLANTING, SEATING, PICNIC BENCHES



Fig 6. THIN TREES IN FRONT OF COASTGUARD COTTAGES, WOODLAND PLANTING



Fig 7 AMENITY AREA ADDITIONAL SEATING, PICNIC BENCHES



Fig 8 DRAINAGE PIPE AT TOP CAR PARK TO PREVENT EROSION



Fig 9 OUTER SECTION OF TOP CAR PARK – TARMAC



Fig 10 CAR PARK GALVANIZED RAILINGS - TO BE REPLACED



Fig 11 FOOTPATH TO CRAB QUAY – REPLACE MISSING SECTIONS



Fig 12 REFURBISH CRAB QUAY HERITAGE AREA



Fig 13 CRAB QUAY BEACH ACCESS – STEPS REQUIRED AT BOTH ENDS OF BEACH



Appendix 9. Improvement Plan - Falmouth Seafront



1. BACKGROUND

(For the purposes of this proposal, Falmouth seafront is defined as the coastal strip between the junction of Castle Drive and Cliff Road to the east and Swanpool Beach to the west. Fig. 1 at the end of this report shows the extremities of the seafront and indicates the location of a number of the main features, some of which are shown in the montage in Fig 2.)

Falmouth's seafront is a key element in Falmouth's appeal as an attractive and vibrant coastal resort town. It incorporates a mix of beaches, gardens, promenades, hotels, cafes and car parks, all sited around a section of the acclaimed South West Coast Path and offering, at every point, spectacular views of Falmouth Bay, Pendennis Castle and St Anthony Lighthouse. It is a facility very well used by residents and visitors alike for a range of leisure and social activities.

Unfortunately, many elements of the seafront are neglected and/or under-utilised. Seafront shelters and benches are in need of repair, borders and verges are overgrown, the coast path has restricted access, etc. This improvement plan outlines the key areas to be addressed together to refurbish and elevate the seafront to the standard of presentation and quality expected of any UK coastal town.

2. OUTLINE PROPOSALS

2.1 Seafront shelters, benches and railings

There are three prominent shelters along the seafront, one of which was renovated in 2012 and remains in good condition. The remaining two shelters also require renovation as they are structurally unsound. They have received attention from volunteer group, Friends of Falmouth Bay but available resources limit the work to painting and minor repairs. Full structural renovation of both shelters is necessary to meet an acceptable presentation standard. (See Fig 3)

Friends of Falmouth Bay have been active in renovating benches and painting railings. However, additional resources are required to complete the task. (See Fig 4)

2.2 Car/Coach parks

The overspill car park/coach park at Gyllyngvase Beach has a rough, gravel surface which is both unsightly and inefficient. It also hosts unscreened recycling bins and is prone to litter abuse and occasional fly-tipping. The whole overspill car park area is neglected, unkempt and offers an unacceptable first impression to day trip and hotel visitors arriving by car or coach. The same issues apply at Swanpool Beach car park which would also benefit from surfacing and landscaping. (See Figs. 5 & 6)

2.3 Seafront borders

Overgrowing vegetation along Cliff Road and the coast path detracts significantly from the visual appeal of the area and gives an impression of neglect to locals and visitors alike.

Seafront borders are unkempt and uninteresting. A small area was cleared during 2015 and renovated with shingle ground cover and the planting of coastal succulents. This exercise was repeated on a further land strip in 2017. It is proposed that this regime be reproduced along the length of Cliff Road . (See Fig 7).

2.4 Boscawen Fields

Boscawen Fields is a cherished public amenity area affording spectacular views to Falmouth Bay, Pendennis Castle, St Anthony Lighthouse and a vista towards the shipping lanes of the English Channel. The site comprises three fields, one of which is designated as a dog-free picnic area.

This valued amenity has suffered neglect in recent years and is under-utilised. Boscawen Field Action Group (BFAG), a volunteer group formed in 2014, is addressing these issues and has made significant improvements as a result of hundreds of hours of volunteer

effort. Also, funding has been obtained to improve pathways, install new picnic benches and provide disability access.

To complete the regeneration programme, BFAG has identified a number of improvement works, including the restoration of a section of Cornish hedging, additional benches, fit hand rail to access steps, provision of interpretation boards, further bulb/tree planting, install bird/bat boxes and “bug hotels” together with other miscellaneous maintenance and improvement tasks.

2.5 Coast path

The portion of the South West Coast Path joining Gyllyngvase and Swanpool Beaches is very well used and affords stunning views of the bay area. This pathway falls well below the standard of similar walkways in other coastal towns. It floods at various points, has an uneven surface and is bordered by neglected fencing. Also, vegetation and shrubbery along the route hides the views at many points. Finally, pushchair access along the route is difficult; wheelchair access is impossible.

An upgrade of the path with a paved surface, new railings/fencing, appropriate landscaping, new seating areas, information boards, etc. would transform this path into an attractive and valuable amenity. It is also proposed to make the pathway wheelchair friendly and to extend the path across the eastern edge of Swanpool Beach to provide access to the Swanpool Nature Reserve (SSSI). (See Figs. 8 & 9)

2.6 Childrens’ play area

The seafront area is lacking in designated children’s play areas with. One facility exists at Gyllyngdune Gardens and it is recommend that an additional nature-themed play park be installed on a section of land annexed from Swanpool car park, outline plans for which have been developed.

3 WORK PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Item	Description
3.1	Renovate seafront shelters, benches and railings
3.2	Tarmac and landscape Gyllyngvase & Swanpool car parks
3.3	Clear overgrown vegetation and plant borders
3.4	Boscawen Fields enhancements
3.5	Upgrade coast path/disability access
3.6	Children's play area

4 JUSTIFICATION/CONCLUSION

The future prosperity of Falmouth is significantly dependant on a thriving tourist industry. As a major seaside town it is imperative that Falmouth's seafront is safe, attractive, appealing, accessible and engaging to the broadest and most inclusive mix of residents and visitors. This project will help ensure that those aspirations are realised.

APPENDICES

FIG 1 FALMOUTH SEAFRONT IMPROVEMENT AREA, LOCATION OF KEY SITES
(Note: an additional map of the sites , ref. FOS.M04, is included at the end of the full report)

FIG 2 FALMOUTH SEAFRONT KEY SITES MONTAGE

FIGS. 3 to 9 WORK PROGRAMME SITES

FIG 1 FALMOUTH SEAFRONT IMPROVEMENT AREA, LOCATION OF KEY SITES

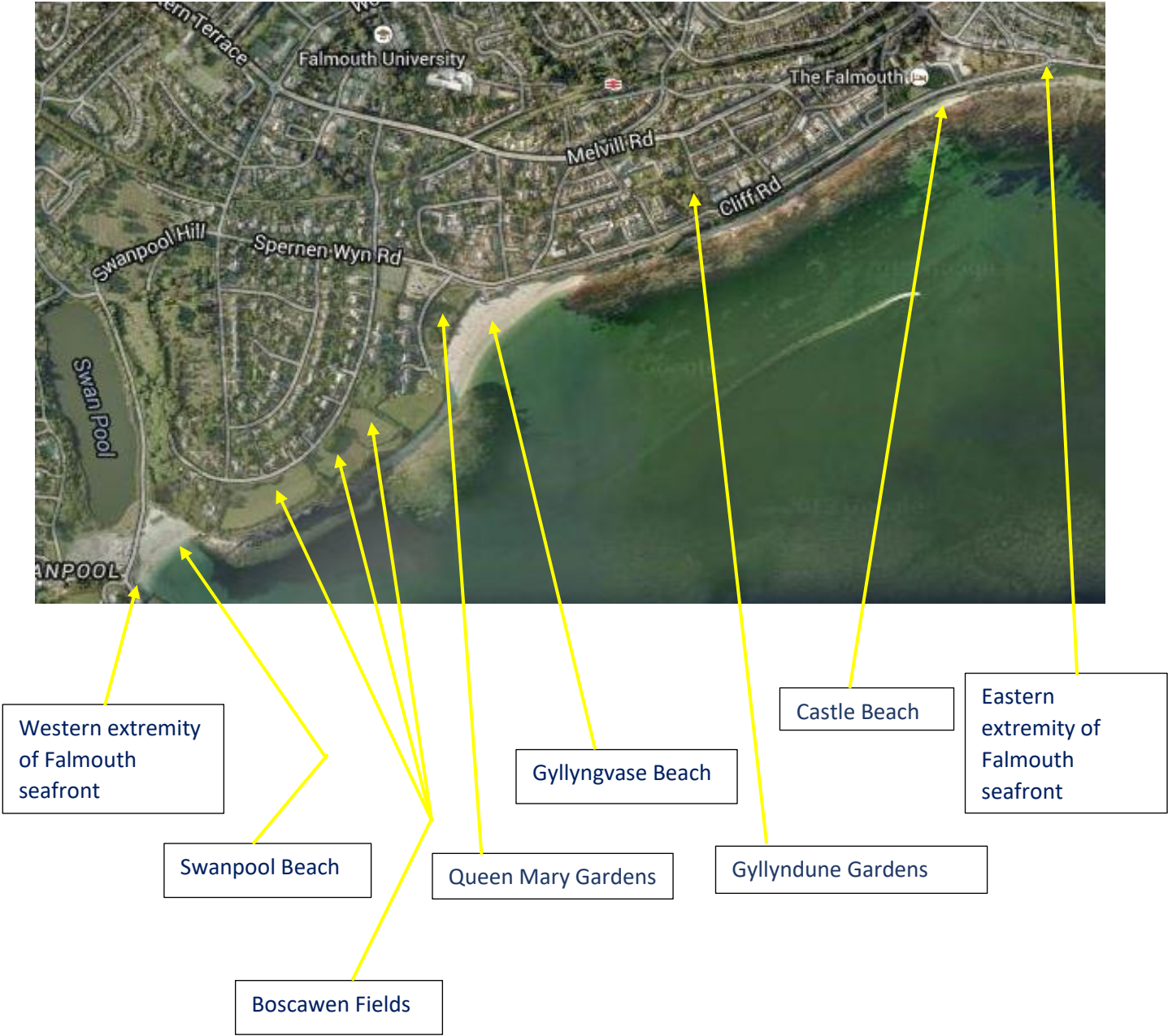


FIG 2 FALMOUTH SEAFRONT KEY SITES



CASTLE BEACH



GYLLYNGDUNE GARDENS



GYLLYNGVASE BEACH



BOSCAWEN FIELDS



QUEEN MARY GARDENS



SWANPOOL BEACH

FIG 3 SEAFRONT SHELTER IN NEED OF RENOVATION



FIG 4 SEAFRONT BENCH IN NEED OF RENOVATION



FIG 5 GYLLYNGVASE COACH PARK – RESURFACING AND LANDSCAPING REQUIRED



FIG 6 SWANPOOL COACH PARK – RESURFACING AND LANDSCAPING REQUIRED



FIG 7 VEGETAION TO BE CLEARED ALONG SEA-FRONT AND FORMAL BORDERS ESTABLISHED

BORDER AREA REQUIRING ATTENTION



BORDER AREA AFTER UPGRADING



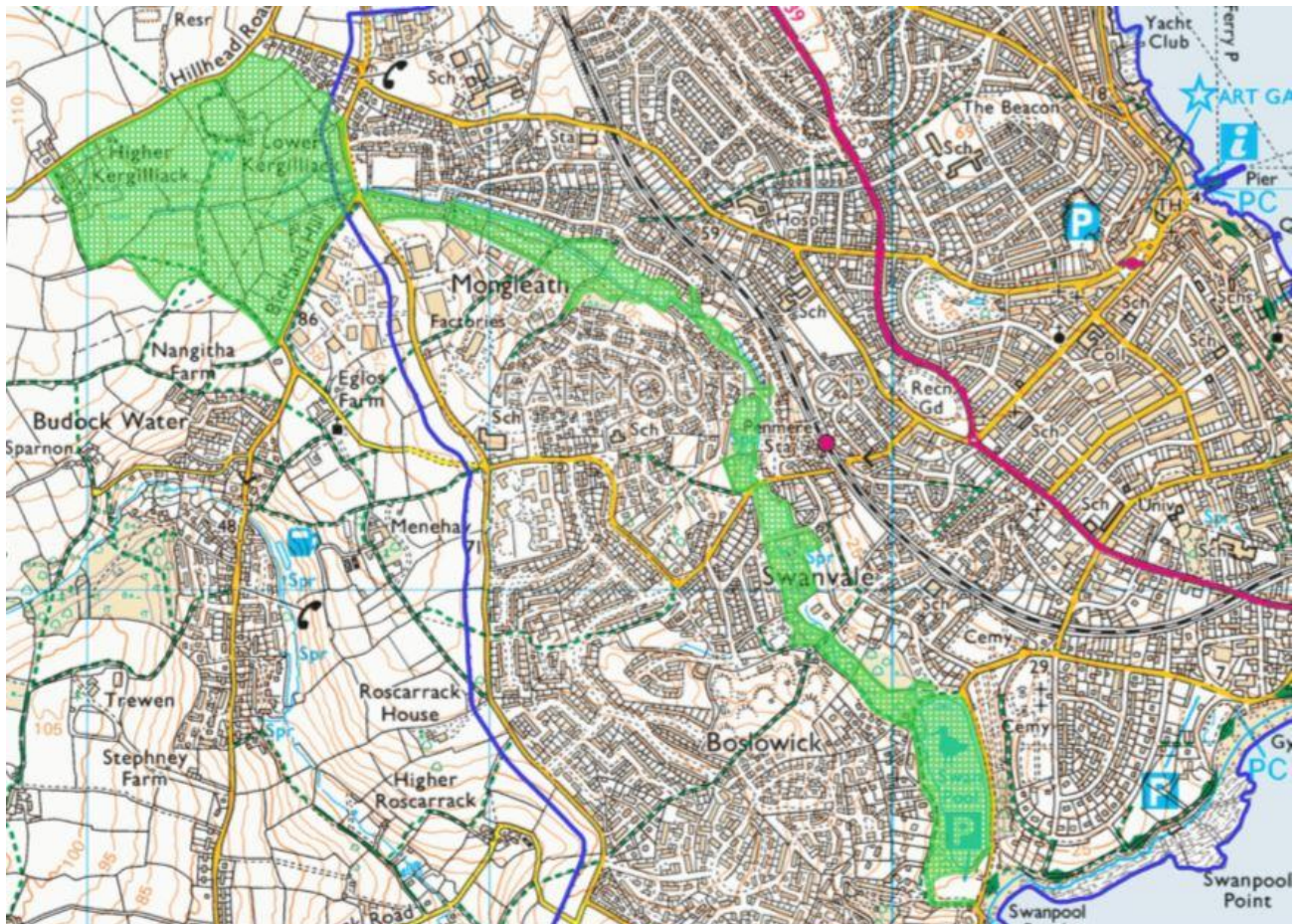
FIG 8 SOUTH WEST COAST PATH - REFURBISHMENT TO PATHWAY AND FENCING REQUIRED



FIG 9 ROUTE FOR MOBILITY/PUSHCHAIR ACCESS – BEACH TO HIGHWAY/NATURE RESERVE



Appendix 10. The Falmouth Green Corridor



1. BACKGROUND

The background to the proposal for the establishment of a green corridor is outlined in section 6.3 of this report

The location of the green corridor is shown in Fig. 1 and is described in fuller detail in the following section of this appendix.

The principal benefits of establishing the Falmouth Green corridor are as follows:

The principal benefits of establishing the Falmouth Green corridor are as follows:

Falmouth Green Corridor benefits summary:

- Establishes a single, high profile, nature area within Falmouth's urban heartland, containing both terrestrial and aquatic habitats.
- Enhances biodiversity, enabling numerous species of wildlife to benefit from habitat mobility.
- Provides a focus for ecological and environmental education and learning.
(Three junior schools and a senior school all within 300m of the corridor)
- Increases opportunities for exercise and relaxation to a number of adjacent residential areas.
- Enhances Falmouth's natural environment to strengthen its appeal as a tourist destination.
- Brings together volunteer groups for the various component sites to share ideas, pool resources and generate common management plans. Promotes community cohesion.
- Whole site monitoring and awareness of invasive species, water pollution and other potential hazards and threats.

2. DESCRIPTION of the GREEN CORRIDOR

The proposed green corridor comprises a number of separate sites, some well- defined, others less so. In total there are nine distinct sites, the locations of which are shown in Fig.2.

Outline details of the sites are summarised in the table below, followed by fuller descriptions:

Site Ref. (Fig. 3)	Name	Area (m ²) (approx.)	Grid reference location (mid points)
A	Bickland Stream upper catchment	320000	SW 78320 33007
B	Tregonigie Woodland	65000	SW 78681 32994 to SW 79465 32656
C	Shelburne Road	4100	SW 79596 32616
D	Queen Anne Gardens	11600	SW 79638 32376
E	Swanvale amenity area	7700	SW 79691 32173
F	Prislow Woods	21100	SW 79744 32061
G	Link woodland	8500	SW 79824 31873
H	Swanvale Nature Reserve	7900	SW 79958 31797
I	Swanpool SSSI	21300	SW 80158 31549

A. Bickland Stream upper catchment

The Bickland Stream arises around 200 metres SE of Higher Kergilliack. The stream flows in an almost due east direction for around 500 metres where it passes under Bickland Water Road and enters the western end of Tregonigge Woodland.

The area of the upper catchment is around 32 hectares, as shown in Fig 3. The true geographic area of the catchment is actually a little larger than that, but for ease of management, the boundary has been adjusted to fit with certain delineating features (roads, field boundaries, housing/industrial areas).

Until early 2018, over 80% of the area was traditional farmland, comprising small to medium-sized fields bounded by Cornish hedges; most of it is grassland and was predominantly grazed by cattle. The underlying geology (Mylor slates) and clay soil make for acid soils of poor quality. The fields appear to have been under the plough at some time and possibly subject to artificial fertiliser application, thus have a relatively low floristic diversity. That said, by virtue of their connection with the open countryside to the north, west and south, this area of agricultural land represents a key natural bridge between the essentially urban environment of Falmouth and the wildlife-rich habitats beyond.

However, since 2018, a significant amount of development has commenced on much of the catchment, leaving around 14 hectares of the original area still in agricultural use. the connectivity of the rest of the Green Corridor (from Swanpool through Prislow Woods and Tregonigge Woodland) is becoming compromised by this development.

It is hoped that the housing development adjacent to the Bickland Stream will be conducted in such a way as to maintain a suitable margin of semi-natural vegetation alongside the watercourse, to help ensure that wildlife migration can continue along the stream edge .

Another element of semi-natural habitat which provides a key link to open countryside is the narrow strip of woodland to the east of Bickland Hill (from Bickland Water Road to Eglos Farm).

One other area which has some natural interest and is unlikely to be developed in the short-term is the former quarry to the north-west of Lower Kergilliack. The quarry has since been used as a landfill site, supposedly of inert material, although a number of steel pipes are visible, presumably to vent any gases generated from the spoil. The quarry comprises secondary woodland, with an adjoining area of rough grass.

Fig 3 shows the proposed boundary to the Bickland Stream Upper Catchment. The letters indicate which fields are currently being developed and those which are still in agricultural use:

Agricultural Use: A, B, C, D, F

Under Development: E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R

B. Tregoniggie Woodland

Tregoniggie Woodland is a popular woodland amenity area in Falmouth, much used by local residents and visitors for woodland walks, picnics, dog-walking and other recreational activities. The Bickland Stream runs through the woodland, flowing into the local nature reserve at Swanpool.

The woodland contains a variety of trees including Alder, Oak, Willow and Hazel some of which are quite ancient, with a very old Ash, known locally as the

Tregoniggie Titan. Lots of wildlife have made their home here, including foxes, squirrels, voles, woodpeckers, grey wagtails and many other species.

In Spring there are drifts of daffodils, a mixture of wild and cultivated, as well as other native flowers, like the lesser Celandine and the beautiful snake's head Fritillary, which is rarely seen growing in the wild, but happily survives here.

A volunteer group. The Friends of Tregoniggie Woodland was formed in 2013 and has been working to improve the site by arranging a whole range of events to encourage community involvement. Additionally, the group has prepared a detailed management plan for the woodland in conjunction with Cornwall Council and Cormac. The annual Tregoniggie Woodland Fair is held in May, when people in the local community (and from further afield) can enjoy a guided walk around the woods, see woodland crafts in action , purchase plants and have a cup of tea!

C. Shelburne Road,

D. Queen Anne Gardens,

G. Link woodland

These sites are less well defined and monitored than the more prominent sites highlighted in this section of the proposal. However, each of these sites comprise woodland habitats and natural green areas and play a vital role in linking the other sites in the green corridor. Each of these sites also host the Bickland Stream together with a number of pathways, dog-walking areas and green verges.

E Swanvale amenity area

This grassed, open amenity area is mainly occupied by an informal football pitch which is well used by the local community. A drainage ditch on the eastern border feeds into the Bickland Stream which runs underneath the site. This eastern strip could provide adequate habitat for species moving through the corridor.

F. Prislow Woods

Prislow woods is a substantial (2.11 hectares) tract of wetland and woodland habitat bordering the stream, about halfway down the Bickland water catchment (between Swanvale amenity area and Swanvale nature reserve).

This area supports a multitude of flora and fauna and is a crucial link in the Falmouth Green Corridor.

Until recently this area had been neglected for many years with fly tipping and a considerable amount of invasive species gaining a foothold.

Since October 2018 the Prislow Woods Community Project has been constituted and with volunteers from the locality held regular work days in the woods; clearing them of waste, tackling invasive species, and reinstating the historic pathway to link up the areas above and below to allow a pathway along the entirety of the FGC.

H. Swanvale nature reserve

This reserve, less than one hectare in area, comprises mostly willow carr, which provides shelter for many small birds and mammals. Mosses and ferns thrive in the humid atmosphere of this wet woodland. The facility is managed by Cornwall Wildlife Trust, an organisation which has also been involved with other sites in the proposed green corridor.

I. Swanpool SSSI

This site is designated as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and a site of special scientific interest (SSSI). The area was cut off by a shingle bar which formed after the last Ice Age, and a freshwater lake was created. At high spring tides, sea water rises above the culvert and flows back into Swanpool. As a result the pool is now brackish - a mixture of salty and fresh water.

Over a hundred types of bird have been seen at Swanpool; the familiar moorhen and coot are present throughout the year, together with water rail and kingfisher. A resident pair of mute swans (cob and pen) and their cygnets are a feature of the pool from which it takes its name. The surrounding wood is home to a host of plants, in particular the brightly coloured yellow iris and the huge clumps of greater tussock sedge.

Swanpool LNR is the only location in Britain of the trembling sea-mat, a small and very primitive creature, resembling a thin layer of jelly, which looks more like a plant than an animal.

The reserve is managed by Swanpool Forum whose members include local residents, councillors, representatives of Natural England, and other community groups. The costs of maintaining the LNR are provided solely by public donations and other fundraising activities. Recently, the Forum has been registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation.

3. PROPOSALS

The three principal sites in the green corridor, Tregoniggie Woods, Prislow Woods and Swanpool SSSI have management organisations which have identified certain improvements and enhancements which are independent of each other, and other sites in the corridor. They are “stand alone” proposals which will bring benefits to the community irrespective of the establishment of the green corridor. Additionally, the central site in the corridor, the Swanvale amenity area, may also be upgraded as a community facility in a manner which would not prejudice any future development of the green corridor.

Proposals for other sites are dependent on the feasibility of developing the green corridor and the manner in which this may be executed. Movement of species through a green corridor, character of habitats and management of water courses are complex issues requiring expert analysis and input. Consequently, Cornwall Wildlife Trust (CWT) was engaged to prepare a study on the Falmouth Green Corridor and to provide opinion on its feasibility and implementation. A copy of their proposal is included as Annex 1 of this report. Costs for implementation of the proposals may only be assessed on completion of the survey. It should also be noted that the scope of the survey will need to be expanded to include the Bickland Stream upper catchment.

Once the feasibility and guidelines have been determined for establishing the green corridor then, in addition to the site specific proposals, a programme will be proposed for the recognition, establishment and promotion of the green corridor. This programme will include such items as the preparation of a descriptive pictorial map of the corridor, a promotional leaflet, interpretation boards at various strategic points along the corridor, some form of website presence, press articles, etc.

A summary of the proposals is shown in the following table:

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	<p>Tregoniggle Woodland</p> <p>Upgrade pathways and improve disability access Create ponds to provide wetland habitats Restoration and repair of Cornish hedging Provide new/refurbished seating benches Signage and interpretation boards. (Full, detailed proposals are contained in the official woodland management plan which may be accessed by making an enquiry to: clethrionomys@btinternet.com)</p>
2	<p>Prislow Woods</p> <p>Re-instate pathway from entrance of woods (East Rise) to top of Swanvale Nature Reserve, as a substantial link towards the completion of the Falmouth Green Corridor.</p> <p>Promote community engagement, education and awareness raising to encourage appreciation, protection and participation in the local green infrastructure.</p> <p>Undertake reduction and management of invasive species.</p>
3	<p>Swanvale amenity area</p> <p>Relaying of playing pitch. New goalposts. General landscaping Fencing off green corridor area on eastern border together with tree planting and general landscaping</p>
4	<p>Swanpool SSSI</p> <p>Provision of a viewing platform/education area at the north end of the pool together with terracing, lectern and interpretation boards. Conduct a programme of willow coppicing to maintain current coverage and quality of reedbeds,</p>
5	<p>Falmouth Green Corridor study</p> <p>Commission the study proposed by Cornwall Environmental Consultants (commercial arm of Cornwall Wildlife Trust)</p>
6	<p>Falmouth Green Corridor Establishment and Promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a descriptive pictorial map of the corridor • Publication of a promotional leaflet • Design and siting of interpretation boards at various strategic locations • Website presence • Press articles

4. JUSTIFICATION/CONCLUSION

There are a multitude of benefits for consolidating a protected Green Corridor following the route of the Bickland Stream including social and health related aspects as well as wildlife and the economy.

First and foremost the Green Corridor would provide a protected habitat for a range of common and rarer species, as well as the nearby habitats of residential gardens, etc.

In addition to the wildlife benefits, the green corridor would provide a feature that can be used by local people and visitors for recreation. This in itself would have benefits in the areas of community and health, encouraging people to get involved in activities in the green corridor, and thereby developing more of a sense of community and helping to reduce pressure on local health care providers.

Yet wider benefits will come from the 'ecosystem services' that a green corridor would provide, for example, helping to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, potentially helping to alleviate flooding problems and also resulting in cleaner water reaching the lagoon at Swanpool and the sea beyond.

FIGURES AND ANNEX

Fig. 1 Location of Falmouth Green Corridor

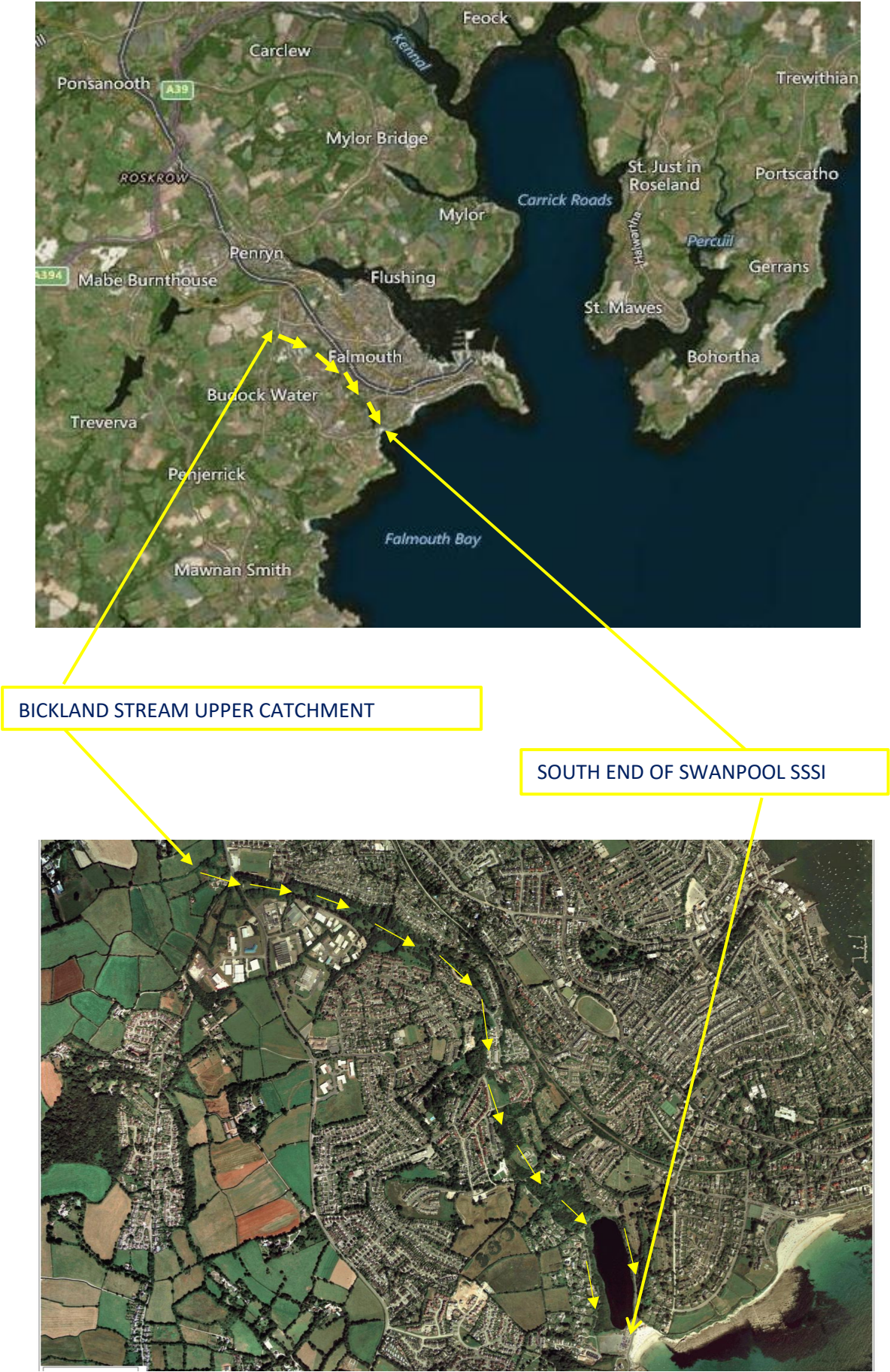
Fig. 2 Green Corridor component locations

Fig. 3 Bickland Stream Upper Catchment

Fig. 4 Green Corridor images

Annex 1 Cornwall Environmental Consultants quotation

FIG. 1 LOCATION OF FALMOUTH GREEN CORRIDOR



Site Ref.	Site Name
A	Bickland Stream upper catchment
B	Tregoniggie Woodland
C	Shelburne Road
D	Queen Anne Gardens
E	Swanvale amenity area
F	Prislow Woods
G	Link woodland
H	Swanvale Nature Reserve
I	Swanpool SSSI



FIG 3 BICKLAND STREAM UPPER CATCHMENT

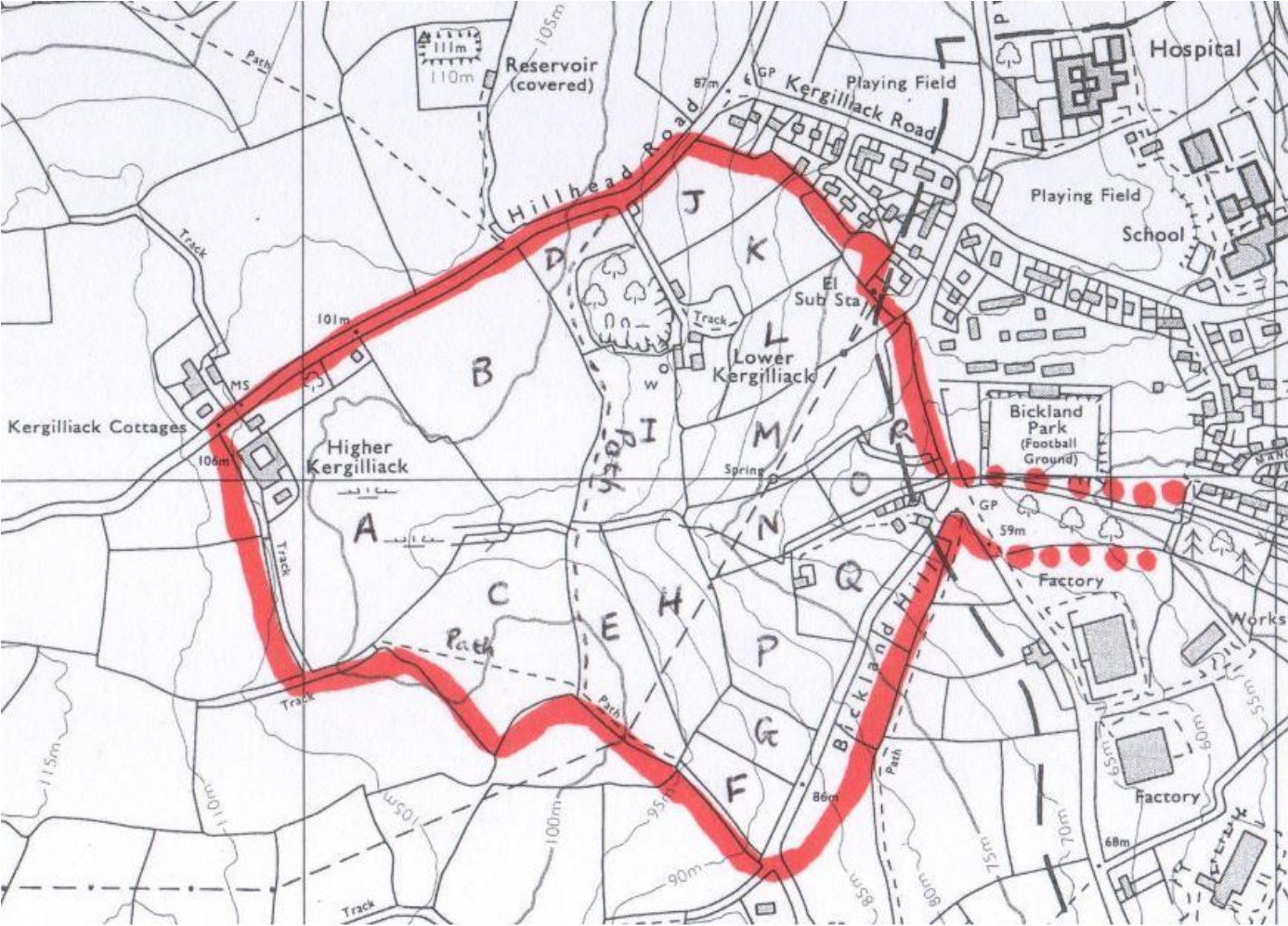


FIG 4 GREEN CORRIDOR SITE IMAGES



BICKLAND STREAM UPPER CATCHMENT



TREGONIGGIE WOODLAND



SWANVALE AMENITY AREA



PRISLOW WOODS



SWANVALE NATURE RESERVE



SWANPOOL SSSI

Annex 1 Cornwall Environmental consultants Quotation

Quote Ref:T6507

17 June 2016

Ref	Work	Units	Cost
Fees			
1 Survey			
1.1	Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey Undertake extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	15 hours	£675.00
Sub Total		15.00	£675.00
2 Reporting and Project Management			
2.1	Desk Study Review of desk study information from ERCCIS	2 hours	£90.00
2.2	Preparation of draft report Preparation of report to set out: ~ Survey methodology and results ~ Evaluation of results ~ Recommendations for maximising the benefits of the proposed Green Corridor	30 hours	£1,350.00
2.3	Mapping Preparation of maps to show distribution of phase 1 habitats and ecological constraints and opportunities	22.5 hours	£1,012.50
2.4	Final report Amendments to report following client feedback and issue of final report	4 hours	£180.00
2.5	Project Management Liaison with client, administration, risk assessments, etc	4 hours	£180.00
Sub Total		62.50	£2,812.50
Expenses			
3 Expenses			
3.1	Desk study requisition If not already obtained from ERCCIS, the 'Wildlife Resources Map' should be purchased.	1 item	£80.00
3.2	Mileage expenses		
	Mileage expenses for 2 site visits, 40 miles/visit @ 50p per mile Note mileage is estimated and will be charged as incurred	80 miles	£40.00
3.3	Purchase of mapping Purchase of OS mastermap to allow production of maps (estimate)	1 item	£150.00
Sub Total			£270.00
Sub-Total Expenses (exc. VAT)			£270.00
Total (exc.VAT)			£3,757.50

Appendix 11. The Falmouth Garden Walk

11.1 Introduction

Section 6.2 of this report outlined the background to the proposal to establish a Falmouth Garden Walk which would provide a themed route linking the principal parks and gardens in the town. This appendix contains details of the proposal, including a listing and map of the sites included in the garden walk proposal which links the four principal sites depicted below:

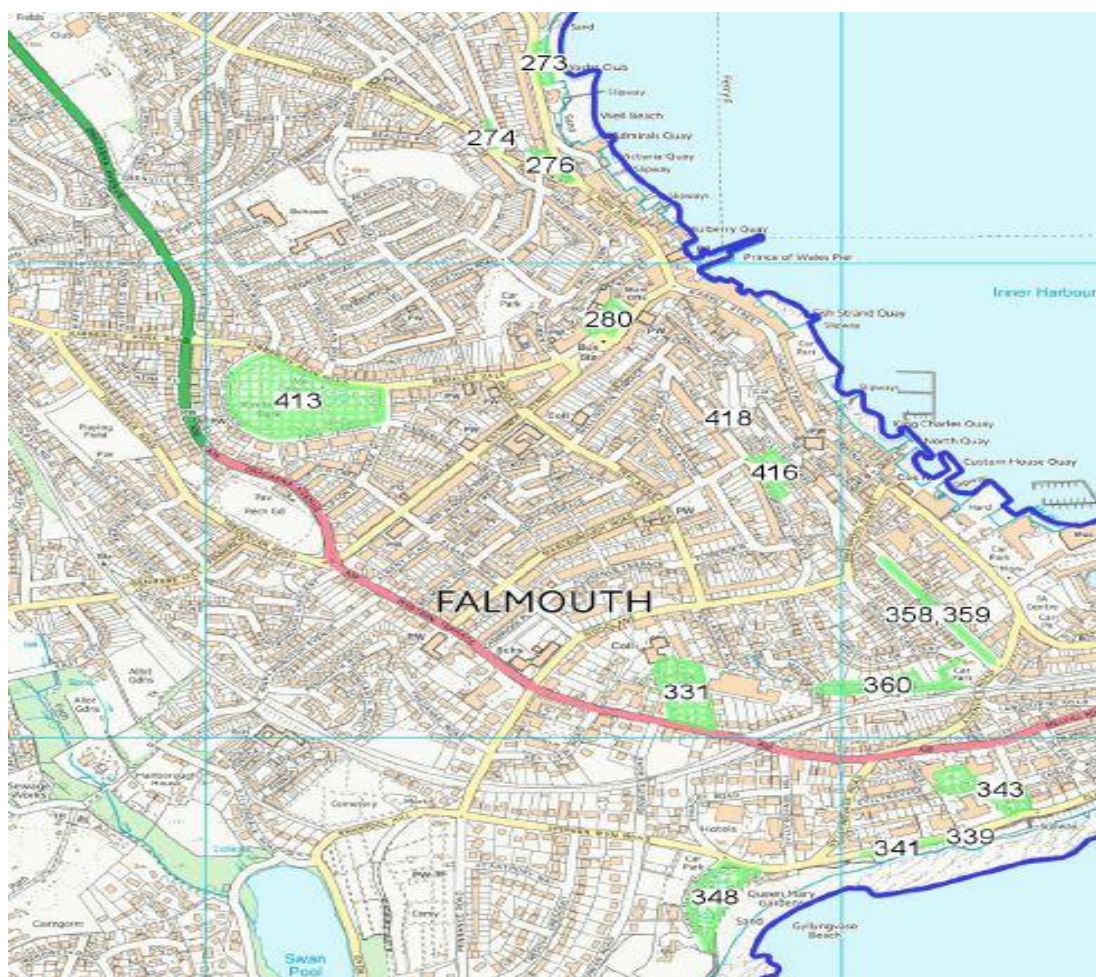


11.2 Description – Site locations

The sites included in the Falmouth Garden walk are shown in the following table which specifies the location of the sites and the proposed improvements and enhancements.

This is followed by a map of the locations which is also reproduced at the end of the full report as map ref. FOS.M06a.

FTC Site no.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Upgrade/enhancement proposal
343	Gyllyndune gdns and Princess pavilions	SW 81186 31914	Quarry fencing needs call back as not fixed sufficiently. Both the bandstand & Pergola lack maintenance and are falling back into disrepair. Convert old stable block into proper store & training room. Awning for outdoor classroom facility.
339 to 341	Cliff Road	SW 81217 31795 to SW 81087 31764	Selective palm planting and formation of seafront borders with succulents and mulched with New Milton shingle
348	Queen Mary gdns	SW 80796 31660	Revamp of compost area to make a usable facility, block up beach side entrance and create 2 bays. Increase herbacious perennial varieties. New drain covers required. Replant Puya area with alternative plants as H/S concern. Re-set edgers and surface paths.
331	Fox Rosehill gdn	SW 80759 32092	Ongoing maintenance
360	The Dell POS Foxes lane	SW 81031 32069	Enhance planting. Improved tree management
358 and 359	Rope walk verges Arwenack Avenue	SW 81147 32270 & SW 81151 32273	Selective bulb planting, increase maintenance.
416	POS The old mortuary Gyllyng st	SW 80899 32566	Upgrade seating, include picnic benches and increase maintenance regime. Consider new railings to protect the drop.
418	Lawnsteps	SW 80826 32672	Upgrade seating, include picnic table. Tidy boundaries
276	Prince street gdns.	SW 80545 33204	Further clearance of areas of Buddleia leycesteria install picnic bench on the concrete plynth. Remove rampant Bamboo
273	Greenbank gdns.	SW 80532 33411	Add seating, planting and other improvements (A proposal document is being prepared by a newly formed "Friends" group)
274	Basset street gdns.	SW 80447 33262	Incorporate the CHLOS with the main CC site and plant in accordance with the rest of the site, enhance the planting throughout. New bin required
280	Public highway The Moor	SW 80637 32884	Moveable containerised planting
413	Kimberley pk(FTC)	SW 80137 32711	New surfacing throughout. Ongoing project to provide proper community stage facility (work started Spring 2019). Ongoing tree planting plan. Lodge to be developed into an income generating outlet (This will be a community cafe and a new venue for Source FM.) Re-build the existing sheds etc into a 2 storey, more aesthetically pleasing building with a classroom facility.



11.3 Support items

The Falmouth Garden Walk will be a valuable new asset for Falmouth, providing additional amenity areas for residents and a further dimension to the town's tourist and visitor offering. To maximise the potential of this asset it is proposed that a number of support and promotional items be considered, including the following:

- Information/Interpretation boards at each site with a map of the garden walk, details of the history and features of the host site and directions to the next site.
- A Falmouth Garden Walk leaflet, available at Gyllyngdune Gardens, visitor centres, council premises and other outlets.
- A website page, linked to Falmouth.co.uk
- Establishment of a volunteer or "friends" group to support the conservation and continuing development of the Falmouth Garden Walk.
- Arrange guided walks along the Falmouth Garden Walk in conjunction with the Falmouth Spring Festival and other events.

Appendix 12. Parks & Gardens- Site locations and enhancement proposals

FTC Site no.	Site Name	Grid Reference	Upgrade/enhancement proposal
011	The Gluyas gdn	SW 79448 31439	Used by teenagers as a informal mugger
012	Messack close gdn	SW 79160 31658	Could be developed into a higher grade gdn, with the provision of further planted borders.
275	Winchester gdn	SW 80588 33214	Climbing plants for walls; replacement seating; new bin & dog bin. Renew capping on walls
407	Pendennis headland Ships & Castles , car pk & POS surrounding	SW 82071 32222	Areas around could be better utilised. Raised planters in S&C car park. Information signage for WW2 assets. Replace wooden fencing.
414	POS Swanpool st/New st	SW 81024 32469	Remove the few tired shrubs behind parking spaces and return to grass. Consider naturalised bulb planting.
415	Pikes hill POS	SW 81006 32429	Enhance planting, include Phoenix canariensis & Trachycarpos fortuneii. New railings & Seating
129	Island POS Mongleath rd	SW 79297 32315	This bit of open space would benefit from more formal horticultural planting to create colour, increased amenity & horticultural interest £6k
336	POS In front of old Coastguard cottages	SW 82028 32093	Consider thinning out trees leaving biggest healthiest specimens and underplant with bulbs and woodland planting.
346	POS next to tennis courts.Boscawen rd	SW 80698 31691	Consider landscaping as a garden + seating/picnic bench facilities
401	Events sq	SW 81318 32408	Provide containerised hedging and large planters for trees
417	POS Gyllyng st/New st	SW 80931 32586	Cut & treat Ivy growing in retaining wall. Upgrade seating, include picnic benches .Consider new railings to protect the drops.
464	POW Pier	SW 80798 33008	Could benefit from containerised planting
1002	POS Gyllyng st	SW 80850 32654	Ongoing maintenance
337	Border junction Cliff rd/Castle drive	SW 81900 32101	Consider replanting in same style as other seafront borders with succulents and mulched with New Milton shingle
338	Cliff rd POS A.	SW 81217 31795	Plant palm
422	POS below Smithick hill	SW 80840 32784	Overgrown area, needs clearance and landscaping as garden
423	POS Old school site Smithick Hill/Vernon plc	SW 80845 32755	Under review by CC
428/429	King Charles the Martyr Church POS at rear	SW 80962 32600	Enhance the herbaceous bed with further planting, plant Trachycarpos fortuneii. Clear bramble etc, naturalise bulbs and herbaceous planting, increase maintenance.(The maintenance has been taken on and improved by volunteers from the church)

Falmouth Beaches Management Group (FBMG)

Terms of Reference

Issue 1 June 2014

Issue 2 November 2017

1. Introduction and Definitions

The Falmouth Beaches Management Group (FBMG) is an organisation established and operated under the authority of Falmouth Town Council with a remit to advise on matters related to the safe and effective management of Falmouth's beaches.

Its membership comprises representatives of Cornwall Council (CC), Falmouth Town Council (FTC), beach licensees, community organisations and other interested Parties.

For the purposes of the FBMG Terms of Reference, Falmouth's beaches are defined as any publically accessible beach, cove or coastal inlet on the shoreline bordering the municipal area of Falmouth. The four principal beaches in this area are Castle Beach, Gyllyngvase Beach, Swanpool Beach and Maenporth Beach.

2. Role and Objectives

- i. To operate under the authority of FTC and engage with all stakeholders to consider and advise on beach related matters.
- ii. Provide context and direction to Cornwall Council in managing and developing Falmouth's beaches in a safe and efficient manner for the economical and social benefit of the Town.
- iii. Facilitate applications for beach awards; including Blue Flag and others as deemed appropriate.
- iv. Develop and maintain policies for: (i) Beach cleanliness and seaweed removal, (ii) Beach events, (iii) Dog control measures, and any other activity which is considered by the FBMG to require a policy to be formulated.

3. Membership

The FBMG will comprise representatives of the following organisations:

Cornwall Council
Falmouth Town Council
Castle Beach leaseholders
Gyllyngvase Beach leaseholders
Swanpool Beach leaseholders
Maenporth Beach leaseholders
RNLI Lifeguards
Cormac Solutions
Devon and Cornwall Police
Friends of Falmouth Bay
Falmouth & District Hotels Association
Falmouth Bay Residents Association
Gyllyngvase Beach Surf Life Saving Club

Additionally, representatives of other organisations and/or individuals wishing to contribute on particular matters may be invited to attend at the discretion of the FBMG.

4. Organisation

- i. Falmouth Town Council will nominate a person, usually a Town/County Councillor, to Chair the FBMG. A proposal to endorse the nomination will be tabled at the first appropriate meeting of the FBMG. The Chair will serve for a term of four years but may be nominated for a further term at the discretion of FTC and subsequent endorsement by the FBMG.
- ii. Falmouth Town Council shall provide/arrange appropriate secretariat support to the FBMG. The principal duty of the secretariat will be to organise meetings and issue meeting agendas and minutes in a timely manner.
- iii. Representatives of each of the organisations listed in section 3 may attend FBMG meetings. Other interested parties may be invited to attend at the discretion of the FBMG.
- iv. The time and date of meetings will be set by the FBMG. Normally, there will be two meetings each year; one in Spring to review plans for the coming Summer season and one in the Autumn to consider feedback on activities during the summer and to plan any beach award submissions and other activities for the following year.
- v. The FBMG may form sub-groups to address particular issues. The constitution, remit and authorities of any sub-group will be determined by the FBMG and recorded in the minutes of its proceedings.

- vi. All policies, proposals and decisions determined by the FBMG shall be reached by consensus. If this should not be possible then the particular matter shall be referred to Falmouth Town Council for determination under any procedure or process it deems appropriate.

5. Adoption and Review

The FBMG Terms of Reference and any subsequent revision shall be reviewed and adopted at the first meeting following its circulation to FBMG members.

Review and update of the Terms of Reference shall be conducted as/when material changes are recommended by the FBMG. In the absence of any such changes a formal review shall be conducted at intervals not exceeding four years.

Appendix 14. Cornwall Sports Partnership Consultancy Proposal



MAKING SPORT AND PHYSICAL
ACTIVITY A PART OF EVERYDAY LIFE

Dear David,

7th September 2016

Proposal for Falmouth Town Council

Further to our meeting I have pleasure in providing a proposal for the development of a playing pitch strategy for the Falmouth Neighbourhood Plan Area, based on my understanding of our conversation and the information supplied.

Scope

The development of a playing pitch strategy as part of the Falmouth Neighbourhood Plan to identify current pitches and ancillary facilities, condition, current usage and future demand.

To identify a strategic approach to secure and protect sufficient pitches of the correct quality to support current and future demand for the development of pitch sports in the Falmouth Neighbourhood plan area.

The work will primarily cover the pitch sports of football, rugby, cricket and hockey. These being referred to as Public Access Sports Facilities and School/Club facilities in the typology.

The work could be extended to include a strategic overview of Children's Equipped Play Areas, and Provision for Teenagers if required.

Work breakdown

Step	Task	Note
1	Agree scope and timescale Sports to be included	To be agreed at the start
2	Gather supply information Identification of Sites and ownership Number of pitches Usage of pitches Condition and maintenance Level of protection	A good level of work already carried out. Check and verify using standard classifications (allow 1 day, may be less due to work already carried out – need to check)
3	Gather demand information Number and nature of clubs and teams Unmet and latent demand assessment Any trends in demand	Meetings with key club representatives Liaison with governing bodies (2 days)
4	Understand the situation for individual sites Type of usage formal/informal Carrying capacity of pitch Potential for development	(0.5 day)

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www.cornwallsportspartnership.co.uk



5	Overview of current and future provision Spare capacity and overplay Secured and unsecured sites Impact of population growth Changes for specific sports	(1 day)
6	Identify key findings and issues Characteristics of current play Characteristics of future demand Security of sites	(1 day)
7	Develop recommendations and action plan Site by site and overall assessment Prioritise recommendations	(0.5 day)
8	Write and adopt the strategy Provide 3 hardcopies of strategy plus electronic copy Available to present and discuss findings as required	(1 day)
9	Apply and deliver the strategy	Falmouth Town Council
10	Keep the strategy robust and up to date	Falmouth Town Council – annual review.

Standard

It is proposed to use the methodology advocated by Sport England in their Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance and as set out in the table above. This will provide a robust evidence base and recommendations based on firm foundations, which will allow Falmouth Town Council to have confidence that its future actions with regard to playing pitches.

Price

The work would be charged at £350 plus VAT per day which would include all travel and materials required to fulfil the above.

The estimate for the work above is based on my understanding of the work competed to date and is estimated to take 7 working days for a total cost of £2,450 plus VAT.

If you have any questions please let me know.

Yours sincerely, _____



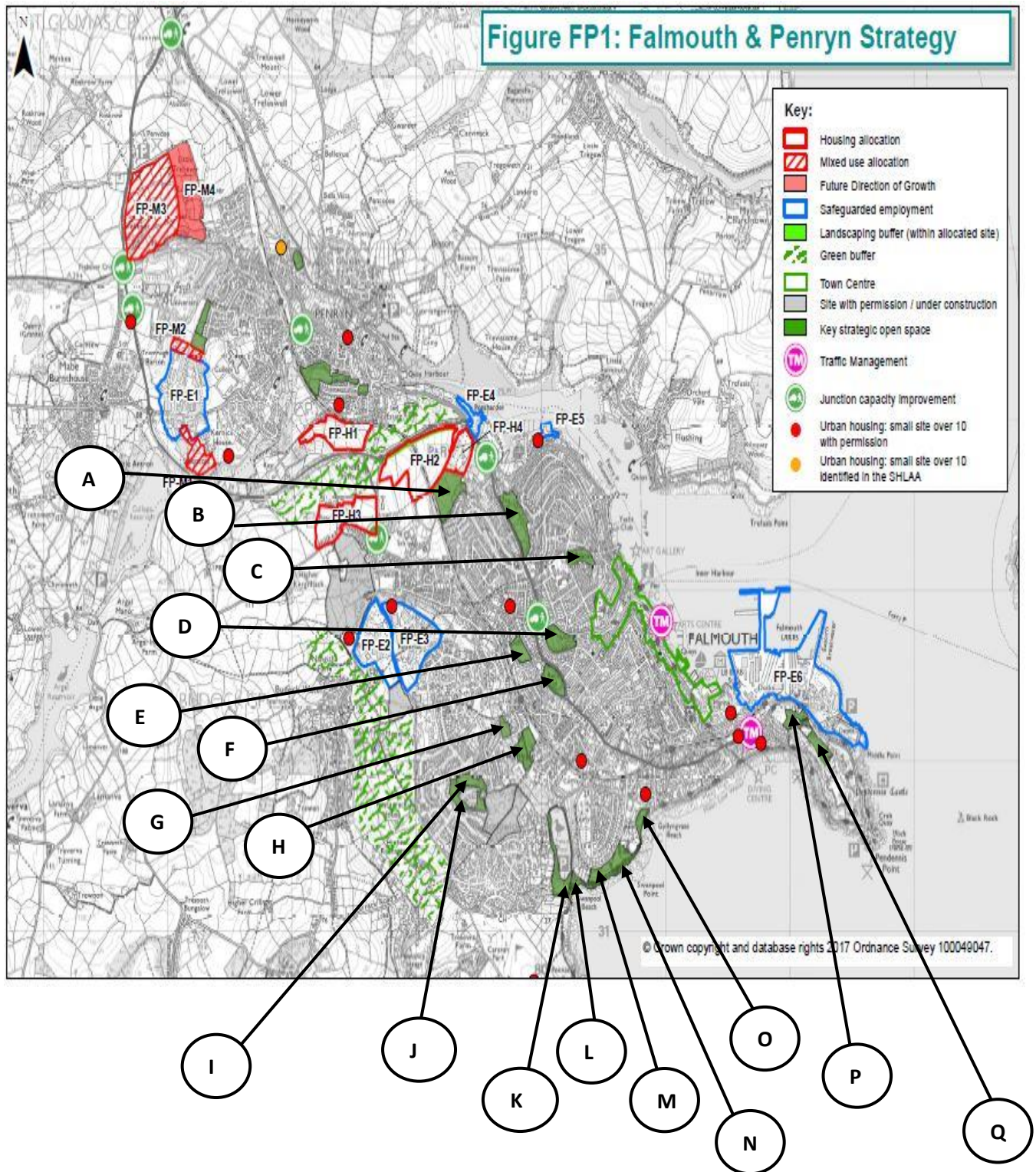
Mike Thomas
Director
Cornwall Sports Partnership

Appendix15. Identification and correlation of Allocations DPD

Key Strategic Open spaces

For a detailed and expandable version of the base map below, go to:

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/34284913/falmouth-strategy-map-v5.pdf>



The following table correlates the key spaces “A” to “Q” in the above “Allocations” map with the Cornwall Council sites identified in the Open Spaces Strategy for Larger Towns in Cornwall. The Allocations DPD key sites are listed in column 1; the CC sites contained within each DPD key site are listed in column 2; column 3 briefly describes the site and column 4 gives a reference to a map contained at the end of the report which shows the physical location of the site. (Section 10)

To further identify the correlation between DPD key strategic open spaces and those contained in the Open Spaces Strategy, a spreadsheet of all CC recognised sites is included in spreadsheet FOS.S01.2 at the end of this report. (Section 10)

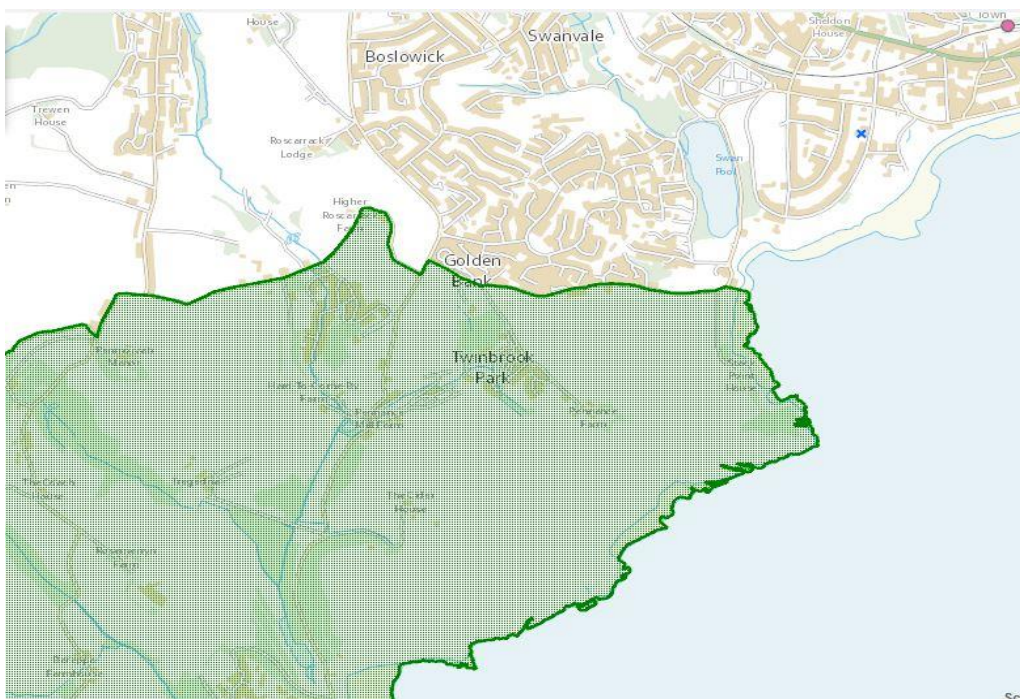
Allocations DPD key strategic open space ref. and name (see map above)	CC Open Spaces Strategy site ref.	Description	Map reference. (See section 10)
A Trescobeas	943,1076,1077,1078,1079,1080,1081,1082	Eight sites, including amenity areas, sports pitches and play areas	MOS.M08.1a
B Dracaena Centre	944,945,946,947,948,949,950	Seven sites, including amenity areas, sports pitches and play areas	MOS.M08.2a MOS.M08.5a
C The Beacon	951,952	Amenity & play area	MOS.M08.5a
D Kimberley Park	959,960	Amenity & play area	MOS.M08.5a
E Tregenver Road	961	Sports field	MOS.M08.8a
F Recreation Ground	963	Rugby pitch/amenity	MOS.M08.8a
G Swanvale	982,983	Sports pitch/amenity	MOS.M08.7a
H East Rise	985/986	Allotments/amenity	MOS.M08.11a
I Bosvale/Prislow	1010,1022	Amenity & play area	MOS.M08.11a
J Boslowick/Prislow	1011.1012,1018	Amenity & play area	MOS.M08.11a
K Swanpool	991	Nature Reserve/lake	MOS.M08.12a MOS.M08.16a
L Swanpool Beach	992	Public beach	MOS.M08.16a
M Boscawen Fields	1000	Natural green space	MOS.M08.16a
N Swanpool Point	993	Natural coastal edge	MOS.M08.16a
O Queen Mary Grdns	1002	Amenity park/gardens	MOS.M08.13a
P Ships and Castles	999	Amenity area	MOS.M08.10a
Q Pendennis Castle	997	Amenity area	MOS.M08.10a

Appendix16. Falmouth AONB location

The map immediately below shows the extent of the South Coast - Western element of the Cornwall AONB, the north east tip of which extends into the Boslowick Ward of Falmouth. A clearer, expandable version can be viewed at: <http://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/southcoastwestern/>



The map below shows the north east corner of the AONB which extends into the Boslowick Ward of Falmouth. For a clearer, interactive version of this map go to the Cornwall Council mapping service at: <http://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=1&xcoord=187430&ycoord=64380&maptype=basemap&wsName=ccmap&layerName=>



10. SPREADSHEETS and MAPS

NOTE: The spreadsheets and maps generated during the working group studies are listed below and, depending on the presentation format, may be contained in following sections of this report and/or in separate accompanying folders.

Spreadsheets

FOS.S01a - Cornwall Council listed open spaces in the Falmouth neighbourhood plan area.

FOS.S02a - Comprehensive listing of open spaces by Ward in the Falmouth neighbourhood development plan area.

FOS.S03a - Falmouth Local Landscape Character Assessment of Open Spaces

FOS.S04a - Falmouth open spaces general improvement plan by Ward

FOS.S05 - Policy FOS.1 Identification of protected key open spaces

Maps

FOS.M01a - Principal open space sites. (Open spaces recorded for Falmouth in the Cornwall Council Open Spaces Strategy for Larger Towns in Cornwall, some of which have now been devolved to Falmouth Town Council)

FOS.M02a - Secondary open space sites (Open spaces not recorded by Cornwall Council, included in the Local Landscape Character Assessment programme.)

FOS.M03a - Pendennis Point improvement plan

FOS.M04a - Seafront improvement plan.

FOS.M05a - Falmouth Green Corridor

FOS.M06a - Falmouth Gardens Walk

FOS.M07.1a - Falmouth Gardens General 1

FOS.M07.2a - Falmouth Gardens General 2

FOS.M08 – Site Location Grid Map

FOS.M08.1a to FOS.M08.17a (17 maps) - (Larger scale representation of sites shown in Maps FOS.M01a and FOS.M02a and as referenced by policy FOS.1 Identification of Protected Key Open Spaces) The general location of each map is shown in grid map FOS.M08

FOS.M09 - Designated Conservation Sites