

# Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan

## 2018 - 2031

**1<sup>st</sup> Consultation Version**

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**All policies in this Version of the Plan are subject to change**

# Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan

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## Foreword

Message from Chair of SG and/or TC

# 1. Introduction

## The Plan Area

- 1.1 The Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan applies to the parished area that is under the jurisdiction of Padstow Town Council. The plan area, designated as a neighbourhood area by Cornwall Council on the 11<sup>th</sup> January 2013, is shown on Map 1 below (delineated by the orange boundary).

*Padstow Parish NP Map 1 Designated Neighbourhood Area*



## 2. Padstow Today

### Our Parish Area

- 2.1 The parish area of Padstow includes some of the finest areas of natural beauty in Cornwall; beautiful countryside, framed by the Camel estuary and the Atlantic coastline. Set comfortably within this landscape is the historic fishing port of Padstow and the village of Trevone. Padstow's renaissance over the past 40 years, mainly because of the reputation and appeal of the local food and catering industry, is well recorded. It is no wonder that the area appeals to so many that wish to move to Cornwall and attracts so many visitors.
- 2.2 Despite accommodating many visitors throughout the year, the settlements provide residence to many people that have long-regarded the area as home and rely on the local economy for their livelihood and wellbeing.
- 2.3 A large proportion of the parish area is part of the designated Cornwall AONB<sup>1</sup>. Both the AONB Management Plan and the Cornwall Council Landscape Character Study recognise that there are two distinct areas of countryside i.e. one influenced by its Estuary location, the other affected by its exposure to the Coast (see Map 2). Both areas are predominated by productive farming land, which still retains, to a large part, the historic field pattern with traditional boundary treatments. Both areas have important ecological and geological areas within. Both areas have been subject to tourism pressures. Thanks to sensitive planning control and the influence of a management plan for the AONB, the countryside remains one of the parish's greatest assets that can be enjoyed but must be protected.
- 2.4 Just as worthy of conservation is much of the town of Padstow. The old town is a dense conglomeration of old buildings and narrow streets, wrapped around three sides of the harbour. The quayside is a bustling commercial area that makes good use of the old warehouses and marine buildings to serve a variety of tourist-related functions. Behind it, is a 'town centre' predominated by retail and service businesses prospering by focussing on the tourism/visitor market, rather than the day to day needs of the local population. For a large proportion of the year the town centre is busy, noisy and congested. But this, along with the character of the built environment and the reputation of local businesses, seems to attract rather than deter visitors, and encourages investors. The old town is a Conservation Area, a designation which has protected many notable buildings from undue harm; but has placed limitations on what further can be done to accommodate visitors and their demands.
- 2.5 The housing market in the area is very buoyant but tends to operate to the detriment of many of those that would qualify to be described as 'local'. The area continues to be a magnet to second-home owners and retirement home-seekers. Many owners of property in the old town have also taken advantage of the holiday-let market, thereby reducing the number of dwellings available for purchase. All this has had the effect of making Padstow the fifth least affordable seaside place for properties in England<sup>2</sup>, with an average house price of £423,000. It has also resulted in the parish having a population with a relatively high proportion of persons aged over 65.
- 2.6 The issue of affordable homes for local households has been addressed in part by recent developments at Trevone Farm in Trevone, a development consisting of 15 affordable dwellings (13 discounted open market dwellings and 2 social rented dwellings); and Treceus Farm on the outskirts of Padstow that will provide, thanks to the intervention of Homes England, around 70 affordable dwellings for local people. This will go some way to provide accommodation for the 154 households, with a connection with the area, that were identified in the 2017 Housing

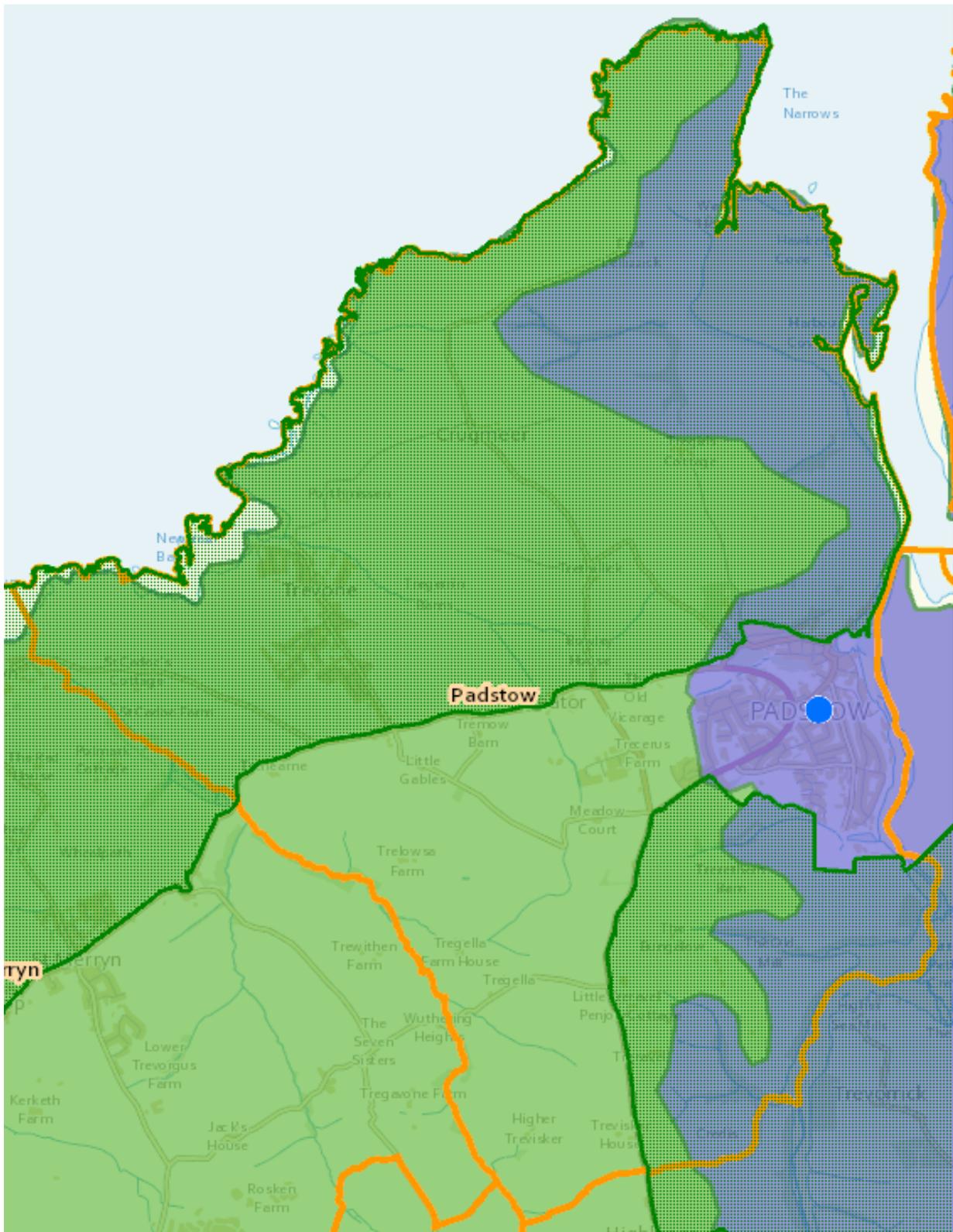
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<sup>1</sup> AONB = Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

<sup>2</sup> According to the Halifax Building Society in 2017

Needs Survey as seeking some form of social housing because they were not able to purchase their own home.

- 2.7 Unemployment is not a significant issue, the local economy has plenty of jobs on offer. However, it is the nature of the tourism and service trade that jobs are often seasonal, or part-time and not highly paid. Many jobs are attractive to people who are prepared to work in the area on a temporary basis. The local economy is buoyant and the 'Padstow brand' is popular. We need to ensure that this continues to be the case, and the benefits that accrue are shared widely and to the advantage of local people.
- 2.8 There are concerns that the physical and social infrastructure needed to ensure the area remains a sustainable place to live, is under strain and vulnerable to a growth in population and visitor levels and changing lifestyles. The capacity of health facilities to cope with future demands is a matter of concern. The area is well-provided with community buildings, but several still require improvement and modernisation. The area is under-provided with public open space and recreation areas, which seems to disadvantage young people. The Town Council has been looking to address this with the recent development of a skate park and considering other recreation facilities, such as a Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA).
- 2.9 Perhaps the matter of most concern to the community is the road network and the several traffic issues. The whole area is regularly subject to traffic congestion during peak holiday periods. During busy periods it can be very difficult to find a parking space in Padstow, primarily due to the high volume of visitors/tourists in the town. Street parking is at a premium, especially as the roads are very narrow in both Padstow and Trevone. The car is seen as a necessity by many parishioners because of the limited public transport service. Unfortunately, for the same reason, most visitors to the area arrive by car – despite the attractive alternative offered by the Camel Trail. In Padstow there are four main car parks and two seasonal car parks, one of which is a 'park and ride' facility. Whether they will cope in future is questionable. Trevone has one car park just a short distance from the beach by the local shop, with seasonal parking offered in fields nearest to the beach.



### 3. The Strategic Context

- 3.1 In preparing our Neighbourhood Plan we are obliged, by law, to:
- have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State
  - ensure the Plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Local Plan

#### National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.2 In preparing the Neighbourhood Plan we have been mindful of the current national planning framework. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government’s planning policy to which all plans and proposals for development should comply. The NPPF includes, at its heart, a *“presumption in favour of sustainable development”* (NPPF para. 11). It states that *“neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans or spatial development strategies; and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies”*. The NPPF goes on to say that *“strategic policies [in the Local Plan] should not extend to detailed matters that are more appropriately dealt with through neighbourhood plans.”* Outside of strategic policies therefore, we are encouraged to shape and direct sustainable development in our area through our Neighbourhood Plan. *“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”* (NPPF para. 29).

#### Cornwall Local Plan

- 3.3 The Cornwall Local Plan was formally adopted on the 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2016. It includes a set of strategic policies that provide the planning policy framework for Cornwall for the period up to 2030. The Neighbourhood Plan is required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan for the area i.e. the Cornwall Local Plan. In preparing the Neighbourhood Plan we have been mindful of the strategic policies and their implications for the Padstow area. The Local Plan, it is stated *“takes an approach to growth that encourages jobs and homes, where they best deliver our strategic priorities and allows for more organic development where it supports or enables the provision of appropriate services and facilities locally.”*
- 3.4 The Local Plan Strategic Policies document confirms that Cornwall Council *“is committed to supporting the development of Neighbourhood Plans to ensure delivery of the spatial strategy and key targets”*. However, it does make the point that *“should these plans not reach submission stage within two years of the adoption of this Plan [the Local Plan], the Council will undertake the necessary site allocations documents to support the delivery of the targets set out in the Local Plan”*.
- 3.5 The area specific strategy in the Local Plan for the Wadebridge and Padstow Community Network Area recognises that Padstow is one of two key settlements in the area that act as local service centres to the many smaller settlements surrounding them. Padstow Parish’s popularity with second-homers is recognised. *“Particular challenges for these towns and for the CNA in general include ensuring that a supply of affordable housing is available, reducing the impact of second home ownership and increasing access to local services and facilities”*<sup>3</sup>. The specific objectives for the Wadebridge and Padstow CNA are:
- Objective 1, for Housing: *identify the level and location of new growth. Provide suitable types of housing to meet a variety of needs enable the delivery of affordable housing particularly when considering the impact of a high percentage of second homes.*

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<sup>3</sup> Cornwall Local Plan Planning for Cornwall’s future Strategic Policies 2010 – 2030 Community Network Area Sections, Cornwall Council, 2016 <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/28188310/local-plan-cna-sections-pr2.pdf>

Objective 2 – for Employment: *promote better quality jobs to create a more balanced economy.*  
Objective 3, for Shops and Services: *protect and support enhancements to local shops, facilities and services.*

Objective 4, for the Environment: *protect the various national and international designations; ensuring development does not have a negative impact on these areas. Consider coastal, tidal and fluvial flooding issues.*

Objective 5, for Infrastructure: *improve access to healthcare provision particularly in the rural areas and promote public transport links to rural villages. Support and develop ICT infrastructure.*

## Padstow Town Council - Position Statement

- 3.6 The community agenda for the ‘parish’ of Padstow was established with the production of a Parish Plan between 2005 and 2007. The Parish Plan<sup>4</sup> was put together, with the help of Cornwall Rural Community Council, to reflect the views and aspirations of the community as they had emerged from a programme of local consultation, which included planning events and prioritisation events. The Parish Plan set out objectives and priorities under several themes including the local economy, traffic and transport, housing and affordable housing, healthy active lifestyle, leisure and recreation, retail outlets, environment, youth and community safety. *“The overall goal of this plan is to help facilitate a future where quality of life is preserved and enhanced for everyone in the Parish. This entails enabling everyone in the community to have a voice about how their parish should develop and involving them in the development of the Parish as much as possible”.*
- 3.7 More recent community consultation has up-dated the community context and established that many of the objectives and priorities remain relevant. Preparing a neighbourhood plan has provided the Town Council with the opportunity to embed locally relevant policies into the planning system, which should ensure that community priorities are recognised and have a significant influence on the strategies and decisions of the local planning authority.
- 3.8 These priorities can be summarised as follows:
- Recognise that the area is principally home to a community of people that want to live sustainably
  - There must be opportunities within the area for local people to continue to live in good quality homes and work in worthwhile and rewarding occupations
  - Travelling within the area must become less stressful and safer
  - Local community services and facilities should be commensurate with local needs and demands
  - The environment and natural setting of the area should be taken very good care of
- 3.9 The community agenda is unapologetically biased towards those that come from the Padstow Parish area and those that make it their permanent home. We do recognise that we must share our neighbourhood with visitors. We appreciate that the interest and investment of visitors can help in realising our priorities. However, it is our responsibility as hosts to ensure, as best we can, that during peak holiday periods community priorities are not negated, and the visitors’ experience is thoroughly enjoyable.
- 3.10 The Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan has been crafted with all this mind.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://padstow-tc.gov.uk/parish-plan/>

## 4. Purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan

- 4.1 Neighbourhood planning is intended to give communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of the local area. The PPG<sup>5</sup> says that, in accordance with the Localism Act 2011, the Town Council, as a qualifying body can “choose where it wants new homes, shops and offices to be built, have our say on what those new buildings should look like and what infrastructure should be provided, and grant planning permission for the new buildings it wants to see go ahead”.

### The Neighbourhood Planning Process

- 4.2 We approached the task with an open-mind as to what the Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan would cover and what its themes and purposes would be. We understood from the outset that it would have to meet the basic conditions:
- have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State
  - contribute to the achievement of sustainable development
  - be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area – the Cornwall Local Plan
  - not breach, and be otherwise compatible with, EU obligations
- 4.3 With these conditions in mind, we have consulted widely and engaged with our local community to understand what is needed and what it is possible to influence and effect via a set of neighbourhood planning policies. We have considered the policies of the Local Plan and assessed, on the basis of our agreed objectives, whether a more localised or detailed neighbourhood plan policy is necessary. In several instances, we have concluded that the Local Plan policy is sufficient. We have only introduced a neighbourhood plan policy where it will help ensure the area develops in the way we wish it to.
- 4.4 The resultant Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan sets out how we would like to see the area developed over the next 15 years and, through its policies, shape and direct sustainable development that will benefit those that live, work or visit in our area.
- 4.5 The development and preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan has been overseen by a Steering Group of Town Councillors with the initial support of a working group moving to task groups as the work progressed, comprised of local volunteers, all operating under the auspices of the Town Council.
- 4.6 It was understood from the outset that for the Plan to be truly representative of the planning issues of relevance in the area and to be *the community’s plan*, we needed to carry out a thorough and on-going consultation process with those who live and work in the area and those that visit here on a regular basis. We also recognised that the Plan could not be properly developed without the input of organisations and agencies with a county, sub-regional or national remit and an interest in the area.
- 4.7 The process and the types of consultation exercise and discussion that we have gone through is documented in detail in our **Consultation Statement** which accompanies the Submission Version of the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 4.8 Throughout the development of the Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan our intent has been to encourage and foster discussion and debate within the community about the issues and opportunities that face us and strive to achieve a community consensus. This Plan represents the product of this process.

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<sup>5</sup> PPG = Planning Practice Guidance <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

## The Plan's Status

- 4.9 This Neighbourhood Plan, once made, will be a statutory development plan. That means that its policies will have significant influence when it comes to being used by the local planning authority to help determine proposals for development submitted through planning applications. It will form the local tier of planning policy in our Parish. It sits with the county-wide Local Plan, produced by Cornwall Council (also a statutory development plan) and underneath the umbrella of national planning policy in the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), as the main planning policy documents relevant to the Padstow neighbourhood area. Other important planning documents which govern specific issues are the Minerals and Waste Plans produced at the county-wide level.
- 4.10 The Neighbourhood Plan's policies cannot guarantee that a development proposal will be refused nor be granted permission, but the policies will carry significant weight, alongside policies of the NPPF and the Cornwall Local Plan when weighing up the appropriateness of the development proposal in question.

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## 5. The Structure of Our Plan

- 5.1 Our Plan includes the neighbourhood planning aims and objectives for the neighbourhood area, which have been developed following a dialogue with the community and shaped by existing planning policies, plans and contributions of key organisations and agencies.
- 5.2 Having explained our rationale for these, the Plan sets out our local planning policies on a topic by topic basis. The brief introduction to each topic is based on the findings of the research, surveys and consultations that have taken place as part of the neighbourhood planning process. More detail can be found in various documents on the Neighbourhood Plan website<sup>6</sup>, which include the Local Evidence Report (December 2017) and the Aims and Objectives Workshop Report (January 2018).
- 5.3 Under each topic heading we summarise the characteristics of that topic and the key issues which have been identified and set out the agreed objectives the neighbourhood planning policies are seeking to achieve.
- 5.4 It should be noted that we have given due consideration to the policies of the adopted Cornwall Local Plan. We have introduced a neighbourhood plan policy only where we feel it strengthens or brings local specificity to the Local Plan.
- 5.5 For each neighbourhood plan policy that follows we set out:
- the policy statement; and
  - our explanation of and justification for the policy, including reference to the other planning policies in national and district planning documents which relate to that policy.
- 5.6 It is important to note that, while we have set out policies under topic headings, when development proposals are being assessed, the whole plan (i.e. all policies) should be considered, as policies in one topic may apply to proposals which naturally fit under another.
- 5.7 Our Plan finishes with an explanation of how we will monitor and review the Plan, a glossary which seeks to demystify some of the planning terminology used in our Plan.

### Companion Documents

- 5.8 Several documents will accompany the Neighbourhood Plan. We are obliged to produce a:
- **Consultation Statement**
  - **Basic Conditions Statement**
- 5.9 The Neighbourhood Plan will be subject to testing as it develops to help determine its positive or negative impact on the social, environmental and economic character of the neighbourhood area. If significant environmental effects are identified an environmental report must be prepared in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of regulation 12 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 5.10 A 'screening opinion' on the environmental effects of the Plan and its policies will be sought from the local planning authority, Cornwall Council.

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<sup>6</sup> See various reports at: <https://padstow-tc.gov.uk/neighbourhood-development-planning/the-plan/>  
Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan – 1st Consultation Version

## 6. Aims and Objectives

### Establishing a Neighbourhood Plan Framework

- 6.1 The framework for the Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan comprises:
- the **aims** - it is hoped that the Plan can help achieve; and
  - the **objectives** - that we expect the Plan to attain by the application of appropriate neighbourhood planning policies

### The Aims and Objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan



- 6.3 The process of arriving at an agreed set of aims and objectives started with a workshop event at which members of the Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group, working group members and other invited stakeholders examined the evidence and the response we had received to surveys and other consultation activities. Much of the community-based evidence came from the results of community consultation undertaken during 2015 and subsequent evidence gathering.
- 6.4 The workshop process and outcomes can be found described fully in a Workshop Report, January 2018<sup>7</sup>. A draft set of aims and objectives was the focus of a community consultation event in the neighbourhood area during February 2018. The response we received was generally positive and encouraging. As a result of the reaction and comments, several revisions were made to the draft aims and objectives. The aims and objectives that follow reflect the community's neighbourhood planning and development agenda. It is this agenda that underpins the policies in this Neighbourhood Plan.

<sup>7</sup> See Workshop Report at <https://padstow-tc.gov.uk/neighbourhood-development-planning/the-plan/>  
Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan – 1st Consultation Version

<b>Natural Environment</b>
Aim 1. Protect the sensitive areas of natural environment
<i>Obj.1A Ensure coastlines, riverbanks &amp; AONB are adequately protected</i>
<i>Obj.1B Protect and enhance biodiversity</i>
Aim 2. Safeguard the character of the local countryside
<i>Obj.2A Protect habitats and the key landscape characteristics</i>
<i>Obj.2B Facilitate responsible public access and tourism use of the countryside</i>
<i>Obj.2C Support local farming</i>
<b>Built Environment and Heritage</b>
Aim 3. Safeguard and enhance the historic built environment
<i>Obj.3A Protect historic building and structures from harm</i>
<i>Obj.3B Protect and enhance local green spaces and green infrastructure</i>
Aim 4. Establish the limits and preferred locations for development
<i>Obj.4A Set preferred development strategy</i>
<i>Obj.4B Define and describe the limits</i>
Aim 5. Establish high standards of design and layout for new development
<i>Obj.5A Establish sustainable design and layout standards</i>
<i>Obj.5B Ensure new development is well connected</i>
<b>Housing</b>
Aim 6. Maintain an appropriate mix of housing types and tenures
<i>Obj.6A Establish appropriate mix of dwellings on new developments</i>
<i>Obj.6B Encourage sustainable housing design and development</i>
<i>Obj.6C Restrict second-home development</i>
Aim 7. Understand and Prioritise Local Housing Need
<i>Obj.7A Ensure development contribute towards meeting local housing needs</i>
<i>Obj.7B Prioritise access to affordable housing</i>
<b>Transport, Traffic and Parking</b>
Aim 8. Reduce the impact of motor traffic in Padstow
<i>Obj.8A Support measures to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety</i>
Aim 9. Support the increased use of sustainable transport modes
<i>Obj.9A Improve and extend the footpath network</i>
<i>Obj.9B Facilitate electric vehicle charging facilities</i>
<i>Obj.9C Support public and community transport initiatives</i>
Aim 10. Ensure parking provision serves the best interests of the area
<i>Obj.10A Support the provision of new car parking areas when and where appropriate</i>
<i>Obj.10B Ensure parking in residential areas is sufficient to meet residents' needs</i>
<b>Local Economy and Tourism</b>
Aim 11. Encourage a wider range of local employment opportunities
<i>Obj.11A Support business development that is appropriate in scale, type and location</i>
Aim 12. Improve business areas and support sustainable business practices
<i>Obj.12A Safeguard and enhance employment spaces at Treceus Industrial Estate</i>
<i>Obj.12B Support measures that reduce waste and minimise harm to the environment</i>
Aim 13. Ensure the Town Centre remains vibrant all-year round
<i>Obj.13A Control town centre uses</i>
<b>Community Wellbeing</b>
Aim 14. Ensure infrastructure is more than adequate to meet changing requirements
<i>Obj.14A Promote the timely provision of physical and community infrastructure</i>
<i>Obj.14B Encourage recycling and renewable energy use</i>
Aim 15. Maintain high-quality local facilities for the benefit of the community and visitors
<i>Obj.15A Support improvements and enhancements to existing community facilities</i>
<i>Obj.15B Support measures that make tourism more sustainable and beneficial to the local community</i>
Aim 16. Ensure we have a sufficient number and variety of recreational spaces
<i>Obj.16A Ensure recreational spaces are sufficient to meet local demands</i>
<i>Obj.16B Support initiatives that provide opportunities for young people</i>

## 7. Natural Environment

### Overview

- 7.1 The qualities that parishioners value most about the area are its scenic beauty, countryside, location, wildlife, peacefulness and pace of life. Padstow's economy relies heavily on the environment attracting tourists and businesses alike. It is fundamental therefore that the environment is protected.
- 7.2 Much of the countryside around the two main settlement areas of Padstow and Trevone together with the coastline and river estuary is part of the Cornwall AONB<sup>8</sup>. Being a part of the AONB means being protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000<sup>9</sup> "to conserve and enhance its natural beauty". Also pertinent to neighbourhood planning is appreciation of the two distinct landscape character areas (LCA) in the neighbourhood area as defined by Cornwall Council, based on their Landscape Character Assessment<sup>10</sup>:
- LCA 34 Camel Estuary  
LCA 19 Trevoze Head and Coastal Plateau
- Both LCAs (see Map 2) are considered vulnerable to pressures from tourism, built development and expansion of settlements and wind power development. The Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment advises us to develop a tourism and nature conservation strategy, with due regard to protecting sensitive ecological and geological areas from harmful development, and to offer design guidance for new development.
- 7.3 The neighbourhood area contains several sensitive ecological and geological areas, which include three sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) at Harbour Cove, Stepper Point and along the coast to the north east from Trevone almost up to Longcarrow Cove. All three SSSIs are designated as special largely because of their geological value. The neighbourhood area also has three (non-statutory) county wildlife sites:
- Camel Estuary
  - Polmark Valley
  - Trevone Bay to Stepper Point
- which, along with other semi-natural habitats, the Cornwall Wildlife Trust advise we should "avoid" affecting by development.
- 7.4 Most of the area's agricultural land is grade 3 (i.e. of good to moderate quality). Agriculture continues to play an important role in the neighbourhood area, in providing food and sustaining an attractive environment for local people and holiday makers. There is however only one dairy farm remaining; it is the only farm not to have invested in tourism. All the farms in the area are family-run. Farmers play a major role in maintaining public footpaths and creating permissive ones which are a vital part of circular walks.
- 7.5 The network of public rights of way is relatively extensive, although there are some notable gaps and the condition and accessibility is an issue in some locations. The local footpath network is connected to the wider area by Camel Trail, which provides access to the Cornish countryside along a disused railway line via Wadebridge to Bodmin. The Camel Trail is 18 miles in length. It is a largely traffic free, surfaced and virtually level multi-use trail, that brings many day visitors into the area. Footpaths alongside the estuary and coastline are part of the long distance South West Coast Path.

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<sup>8</sup> AONB = Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

<sup>9</sup> Under the CROW Act, the relevant local authority must make sure that all decisions have regard for the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB.

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/cornwalls-landscape/landscape-character-assessment-2007/>

- 7.6 Most of the neighbourhood area is flood zone 1 (of low risk), but in coastal and estuary locations and along the main drainage courses the risk is higher. The town of Padstow remains vulnerable to tidal surges and storms, despite a new harbour wall being built in 2006.

## Our Neighbourhood Plan Policies and their Explanation/Justification

### Policy No. PAD1 Protecting the Natural Environment

Development proposals which have no adverse effect on the integrity or continuity of landscape features and habitats of local and national importance for wild flora and fauna may be supported.

Development which is likely to have an unacceptably adverse impact on wildlife corridors and stepping stones will not be permitted.

Proposals which incorporate conservation and/or appropriate habitat enhancement to improve biodiversity may be supported.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 174 - *safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks* PPG para. 004 Reference ID: 8-004-20140306 *have regard to management plans for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty* PPG para: 017 Reference ID: 8-017-20140306 *biodiversity enhancement in and around development should be led by a local understanding of ecological network* Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 23

- 7.7 As shown on Map 2, much of the neighbourhood area is part of the Cornwall AONB<sup>11</sup>. The Cornwall AONB is protected by the planning system whereby a suite of national and local policies applies, to ensure that the characteristics that make the AONB special are maintained for future generations.
- 7.8 National planning guidance for AONB's is set down in the National Planning Policy Framework which provides a positive approach to protecting the much-valued landscape of an AONB. Paragraph 172 states that: *"Great weight should be given to conserving 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 landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage are important considerations in all these areas and should be given great weight"*.
- 7.9 The AONB, along with other areas of countryside in the neighbourhood area, is subject to Local Plan Policy 23 'Natural Environment'. The protection and enhancement of the AONB area is also influenced by a Management Plan<sup>12</sup> which sets out the overall vision, policy aims, and objectives agreed by the AONB Partnership and the actions required to deliver this vision.
- 7.10 The neighbourhood area includes two "local areas" of the AONB, the 'Camel Estuary' and 'Carnewas to Stepper Point'. The current local policies in the Management Plan for these areas<sup>13</sup> require the protection and enhancement of important habitats and species, maintaining the quiet character of the area, minimising the impact of tourism, reducing light pollution and

<sup>11</sup> The Cornwall AONB is unique in that it is made up of 12 separate geographical areas but is still one single designation. It covers approximately 27% of Cornwall - an area of 370 sq. miles.

<sup>12</sup> <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54e6ffe7e4b0663b4a777e12/t/57e3e33d9f74564d81f1a2ba/1474552645017/CORNWALL-AONB-2016-2021-ACTION+bookmarked.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54e6ffe7e4b0663b4a777e12/t/57e3e3892994ca045d194ead/1474552722584/CORNWALL-AONB-+2016-2021-LOCAL+bookmarked.pdf>

resisting intrusive development. We are fully supportive of the management policies of the AONB and will resist any development proposal that conflicts with prevailing AONB policies.

- 7.11 Policy PAD1 recognises that development proposals will come forward that may impinge on ecologically sensitive sites in the AONB or in other parts of the neighbourhood area. Such development proposals will only be supported if it is shown that they will have no adverse effect on areas and habitats recognised by Cornwall Wildlife Trust as having ecological or geological value. These areas, as identified in 2018, are shown on Map 3.
- 7.12 Map 3 shows clearly that the neighbourhood area is criss-crossed by a network of wildlife corridors and features that include significant woodland groups, natural hedges, Cornish hedges, ditches, field margins, verges etc. Wildlife corridors offer the possibility of linking habitats and reducing the isolation of populations. Patches of natural features or a particular habitat type can also enable wildlife to disperse/migrate - the term 'stepping stones' is often applied to them. We are advised by Cornwall Wildlife Trust that areas of semi-natural habitat which lie outside designated areas are nonetheless important for the plant and animal species they contain and as a link between other areas important for wildlife.
- 7.13 Policy PAD1 recognises our responsibility for the well-being of local habitats. We also encourage development proposals throughout the neighbourhood area, whenever appropriate, to include measures that will extend the wildlife corridors or include 'stepping stones' that connect them.

DRAFT

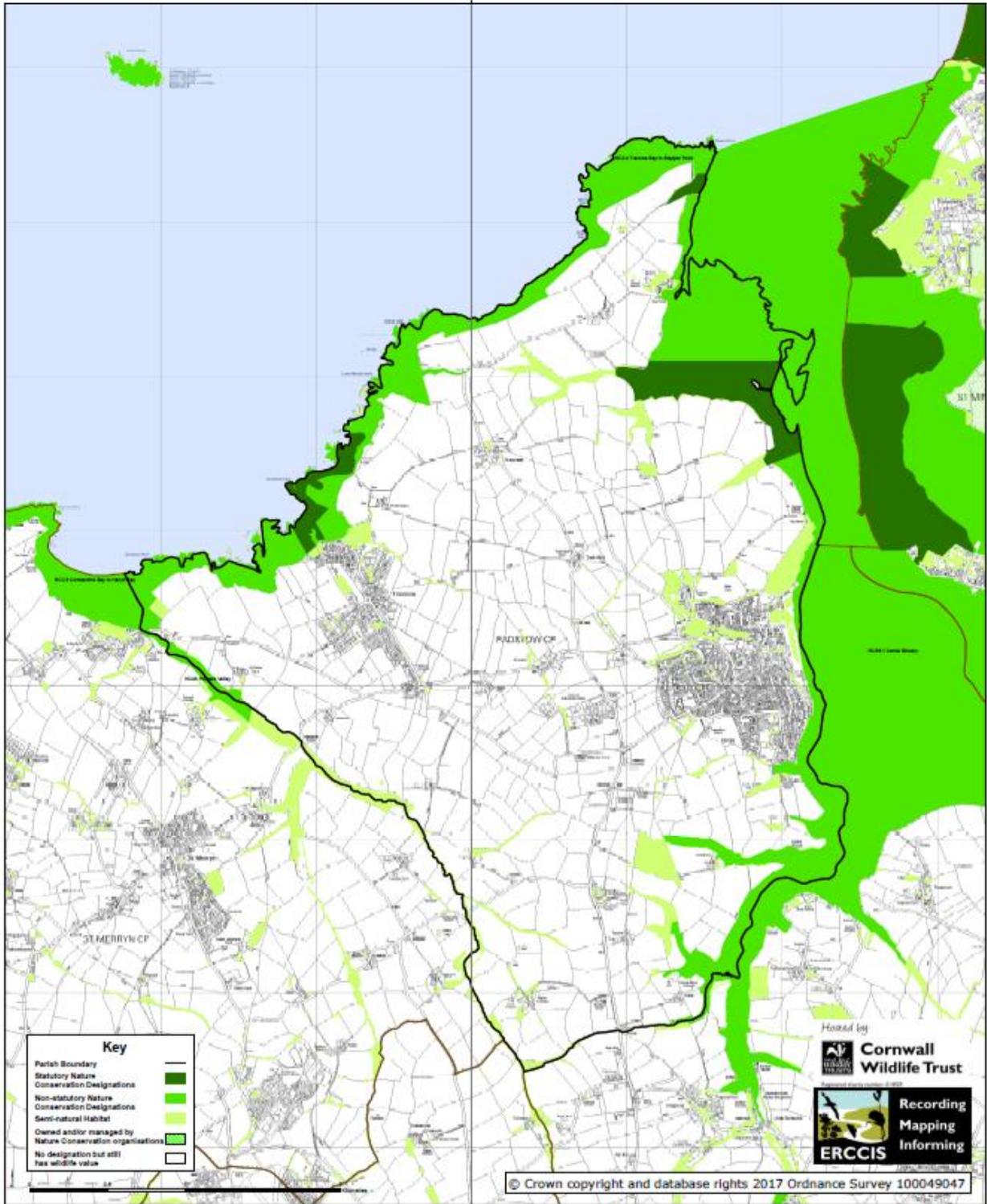


**Wildlife Resource Map for Neighbourhood Planning  
Padstow County Parish**

Please view this map in conjunction with the guidance notes provided



The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly





Development proposals that enable farm diversification or for changes required for agriculture or land management practices, which respect or enhance the character and natural beauty of the AONB and other areas of countryside, will be supported, providing that proposals are complementary to, or compatible with, the existing agricultural use.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 83 - *planning policies and decisions should enable: .... the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;*

PPG para. 112 Reference ID: 13-112-20170728 *permitted development rights, allows change of use of agricultural buildings to a flexible commercial use, when certain conditions are met*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 21

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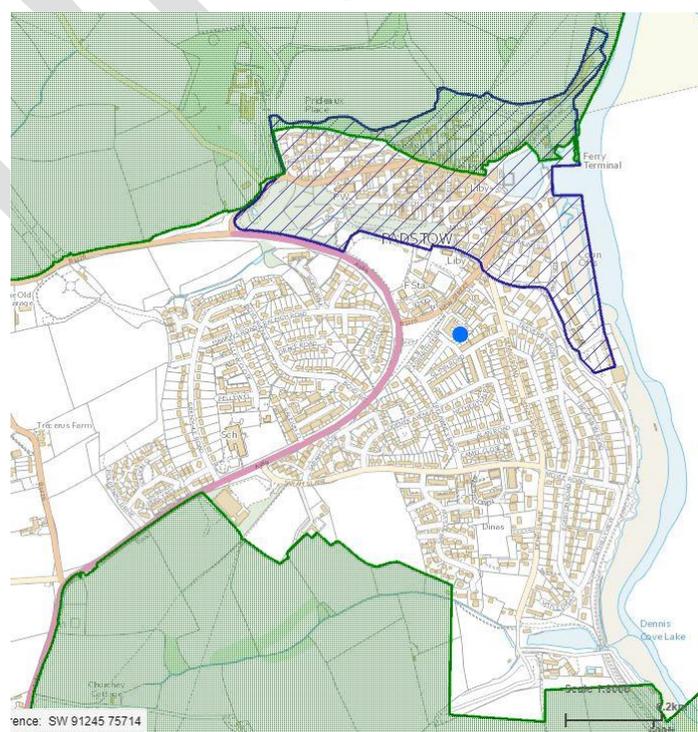
- 7.16 We wish to ensure that farming in the parish area continues to prosper, not least because it will help to maintain the attractive landscape we so enjoy. Farming is still important to the local economy. With the ever-widening disconnect between food production and the general public, local agriculture has a unique opportunity to showcase the sustainable production of food within an outstanding environment. Many tourists come to the Padstow area out-of-season to walk and eat; farming provides opportunities that facilitate both activities.
- 7.17 Whilst we will continue to resist major development in the countryside, we are prepared to support small-scale change and diversification, including the conversion of existing agricultural buildings for business or business-related purposes in the interests of ensuring that farming in the neighbourhood area remains viable and the use of farmland and buildings remains compatible with the local landscape character.
- 7.18 Class R of Part 3 of Schedule 2 to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, allows the change of use of small agricultural buildings under 500m<sup>2</sup> to a flexible commercial use, A1, A2, A3, B1, B8, C1 or D2 uses, subject to meeting certain criteria, and prior approval being sought in relation to uses over 150m<sup>2</sup> in respect of transport and highways impacts, noise impact, contamination risks and flooding risks.
- 7.19 Policy PAD3 is tolerant of changes of use and agricultural practices that require planning consent, if they help ensure that local farms continue to be viable and productive and the character of the local countryside remains relatively unchanged and there is no harmful affect on the AONB.

## 8. Built Environment and Heritage

### Overview

- 8.1 The neighbourhood area comprises two main settlement areas, Padstow and Trevone. Padstow is a historic port dating back to medieval times. The street pattern dates from the medieval period, although most of the buildings in the old town are from the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. The town experienced a significant expansion in the twentieth century. Trevone is a seaside village predominantly of twentieth century buildings, many of which are bungalows. A scattering of older cottages can still be found there. Trevone used to have several hotels and guest houses; most of these have now been converted to private dwellings and apartments.
- 8.2 The National Heritage List for England has 162 entries for the parish area of Padstow. Of the 158 listed structures in the area, two are Grade I and eleven are Grade II\*. Most of the old town of Padstow is included in a conservation area and subject to Cornwall Council's conservation area policies. Featuring amongst the historic buildings of note are remnants of the town's trading, fishing and shipbuilding industries and their relationship with the harbour.
- 8.3 Many of the area's older buildings have found a new life. The buoyancy of the local economy has meant a continuing demand for space and willing investors. As regards the existing built environment, the challenge to the planning system has been the exercise of sufficient control to ensure that new buildings, modifications to existing buildings and new uses are appropriate to the building's heritage and its setting. Local authorities are encouraged to produce Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans for each of their Conservation Areas. The prevailing 'Statement'<sup>14</sup> dates from 1996 and is still used when considering development proposals within Padstow town. No doubt Cornwall Council will undertake a re-appraisal when circumstances dictate it is necessary. Such a re-appraisal is beyond the scope of the Neighbourhood Plan. The Plan can however ensure the community's regard for its historic environment is recognised. It can go as far as identifying buildings and sites which merit inclusion on a local heritage list to provide them with protection from loss or insensitive or inappropriate change.

*Padstow Parish NP Map 5 Padstow Conservation Area*



<sup>14</sup> [https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/3638341/Padstow\\_CA\\_Statement.pdf](https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/3638341/Padstow_CA_Statement.pdf)

- 8.4 The appeal of Padstow as a character destination extends beyond the day-visitor. The neighbourhood area also attracts: many who wish to stay for a few days or more in hotels, B&Bs or self-catering 'holiday lets'; those that wish to have occasional use of a 'second home'; and those that wish to relocate and live permanently in the area. The on-going demand for suitable properties has meant that development pressures persist. Change and growth has not been easy to accommodate, especially if protecting the natural environment and safeguarding the character of the built environment are major considerations.
- 8.5 With development space within the settlement areas at a premium and the application of necessarily strict controls on development affecting historic areas, there has been pressure to develop on greenfield sites. It is the overwhelming view of the community that incursions into our precious countryside should be strictly limited and controlled. Moreover, an increase in the area's population and visitor levels needs to be regulated so as not to put an intolerable strain on the infrastructure.
- 8.6 The approach we have chosen to adopt is consistent with policy CE3.09 of the AONB Management Plan i.e. *"support settlement growth to Rock, Splatt and Padstow that addresses local need, enhances the settlement edge and conserves and enhances the natural beauty of the Camel Estuary and does not adversely impact upon the AONB or its setting."*

## Our Neighbourhood Plan Policies and their Explanation/Justification

Policy No. PAD4	Heritage Assets
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Development proposals affecting locally identified heritage assets will only be supported where they retain and enhance the built character and heritage value of the asset and its setting and acknowledge the role the asset has played in the history of the area.	
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National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 185 - *set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment* PPG para. 007 Reference ID: 18a-007-20140306 - *include enough information about local heritage to guide decisions and put broader strategic heritage policies from the Local Plan into action at a neighbourhood scale* Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 24

- 8.7 Policy PAD4 is intended to provide an appropriate level of protection for all the heritage assets of the neighbourhood area.
- 8.8 The NPPF (para. 185) says we should recognise that heritage assets are *"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"*. We should *"set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats"*.
- 8.9 Policy 24 of the Local Plan recognises the *"significance of designated and non-designated assets and their settings"*. Policy PAD4 ensures that the full range of local heritage assets are recognised and provided with some protection from inappropriate development. The List, of statutory listed buildings and structures, is maintained by Historic England.
- 8.10 There are other buildings and structures in the neighbourhood area, beyond those that are statutory listed, that have a locally noteworthy heritage value. As a community, we wish to ensure that these are recognised and provided with a degree of protection and conservation appropriate to their significance. The Community Survey 2018 elicited many nominations of buildings and locations that people thought merited recognition for their local heritage and/or

historic value. The Town Council intends to maintain a Schedule of Local Heritage Value, using Guidance<sup>15</sup> from Historic England, that provides names and details of heritage assets regarded by the community as having significant heritage value, despite not being statutorily listed and protected. The entries on the Schedule of Local Heritage Value should be subject to Policy PAD4.

- 8.11 It is hoped that buildings and structures on the 'Padstow Schedule of Local Heritage Value' will be included on the Cornwall List of Local Heritage Assets if one is created.

#### Policy No. PAD5 Local Green Space

The areas listed below are designated 'Local Green Spaces':

1. Chapel Stile Field
2. Dennis Cove Lake Area
3. Land at Downstream Close
4. Gateway site (at junction of B3276 & A389)
5. The Green, Porthmissen Beach
6. The Lawns Play and Recreation Area
7. Lodenek Avenue play Area
8. Pellew Close Play Area (a)
9. Pellew Close Play Area (b)
10. Allotments adj. Plantation
11. The Plantation
12. Land at Polpennic Drive/Soldon Close
13. Land corner of Porthilly View
14. Rope Walk Allotments
15. Walled Garden at St Saviours
16. Wheal Jubilee Parc

Proposals for new development on designated Local Green Spaces will only be supported where they:

- i) are ancillary to the existing recreation or amenity use of the site; and
- ii) maintain or enhance the existing use and amenity value of the site; and,
- iii) have no adverse impact on the landscape, habitats or biodiversity of the site or (where unavoidable) satisfactorily mitigate such impact.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 99 - *neighbourhood plans allow communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them*

PPG para. 007 Reference ID: 37-007-20140306 - *designating any Local Green Space will need to be consistent with local planning for sustainable development in the area*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 16 and 25

- 8.12 The NPPF gives parish and town councils the right to designate small local recreation and amenity areas that are of "*particular importance to the community*" as 'local green spaces' and give them protection in the Neighbourhood Plan. The NPPF (para 100) states that the green space should be:

- in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;

<sup>15</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/heag018-local-heritage-listing/>

- 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
  - local in character and not an extensive tract of land.
- 8.13 We are pleased to have the opportunity to recognise that the neighbourhood area has several small green areas that contribute significantly to the appearance and character of the local area and provide for a range of informal community leisure activities of the local population; not least providing somewhere safe for young children to play, as many of them do. In recognition of their value to the community and contribution to the local environment, policy PAD5 provides them protection against development.
- 8.14 A thorough assessment of potential sites was carried out for the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group to determine whether ‘candidate’ sites met the NPPF criteria, including being demonstrably special to the local community. The sites that have been designated as ‘local green space’ and subject to policy PAD5 are highly valued green areas that recreational value and/or contribute significantly to the amenity of their neighbourhood and, as evidenced by the consultation we carried out, the community wants to ensure they continue to do so for a very long time. A Site Assessment Report<sup>16</sup> has been prepared, which presents a site by site analysis and conclusions.
- 8.15 The sites we consider ‘qualify’ as local green space and to which Policy PAD5 apply are:
- 8.15.1 Chapel Stile Field  
This area is an important local amenity space that is the location of a War Memorial (listed). With magnificent views of town and estuary, it serves as a walking destination for many local people and a starting point for many visitors taking the South West coastal path. Several memorial benches are sited there.
- 8.15.2 Dennis Cove Lake Area  
The site comprises a small lake surrounded by mature planting and crossed on the northern side of the site by a footpath (a public right of way) that links Dennis Lane with the Camel Trail.
- 8.15.3 Land at Downstream Close  
The site is a well-maintained grassed and play area enclosed surrounded by a wooden picket fence. It provides a safe play space for children from the nearby housing estate.
- 8.15.4 Gateway site (at junction of B3276 & A389)  
A significant gateway site, with mature trees at the main road entrance to the town. It adds amenity and provides a pleasing setting to the town’s entrance as well as serving as a buffer between residential areas and the busy road junction.
- 8.15.5 The Green, Porthmissen Beach  
A flat grassed area over-looking the beach at Trevone, the Green provides a very important and much valued amenity and recreation area for local people and visitors. It is a popular picnic area and viewing point.
- 8.15.6 The Lawns Play Area  
The play area at the Lawns is a local as well as strategic open space. It is located between two of the town’s main car parks. It serves local families but also provides a vital space for younger visitors to stretch their legs and exercise on arriving or before leaving the town. It incorporates a range of modern play equipment, including a skate park, all with safety surfaces. It is fenced for safety.

<sup>16</sup> <https://padstow-tc.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Padstow-PNP-Local-Green-Space-Assessment-Report-Feb19.pdf>

#### 8.15.7 Lodenek Avenue Play Area

At the heart of the housing estate is a central grassed play and amenity space that adds to the open appearance of the area. It is formed of two parts and incorporates off-road parking spaces. One side of the road includes multi-functional play equipment with a safety surface. The other side is a larger flat grass area for informal play (although ball-games are prohibited). Being surrounded and over-looked by estate housing it provides a safe space for play and a 'green' for local people to enjoy communal activities.

#### 8.15.8 Pellew Close Play Area (a)

One of two play areas on Pellew Close that are an integral part of the layout, which provide communal play space for young people as well as add to the visual amenity of the area and offering a central space for communal activities. It comprises a grassed area surrounded by a low-level fencing. It currently has one set of swings.

#### 8.15.9 Pellew Close Play Area (b)

At the top end of Pellew Close adjoining the entrance/exit to Padstow School is a grassed amenity and play area enclosed with low level fencing. It incorporates a play-slide with safety surface in the centre of the open space.

#### 8.15.10 Allotments Adj. Plantation

This is a long-established private allotment site.

#### 8.15.11 The Plantation

The Plantation is a woodland belt which is protected by a Tree Preservation Order of The Plantation. The Conservation Area Statement prepared by North Cornwall District Council in the mid-1990s identified to be designated an "Open Area of Local Significance" in the North Cornwall Local Plan, which was in preparation. With footpaths and benches it serves a variety of community purposes. It includes an attractive shaded footpath link from the edge of town car park to the town centre.

#### 8.15.12 Land at Polpennic Drive/Soldon Close

The site has been designated (by legal agreement) as public open space for the benefit of the residents at the heart of the new development.

#### 8.15.13 Land corner of Porthilly View

This linear stretch of land between the Camel Trail and Porthilly View, serves as amenity space and provides shelter planting for the users and residents of Porthilly View.

#### 8.15.14 Rope Walk Allotments

The site comprises 16 allotments. It is one of only two allotment sites in Padstow. Several of the allotment-holders have held their tenancies for over 10 years. The freehold of the allotment site was transferred from Cornwall Council to Padstow Town Council on 1st May 2018. The allotments are well looked after and maintained by the tenants. There were 12 persons on the waiting list at February 2019.

#### 8.15.15 Walled Garden at St Saviours

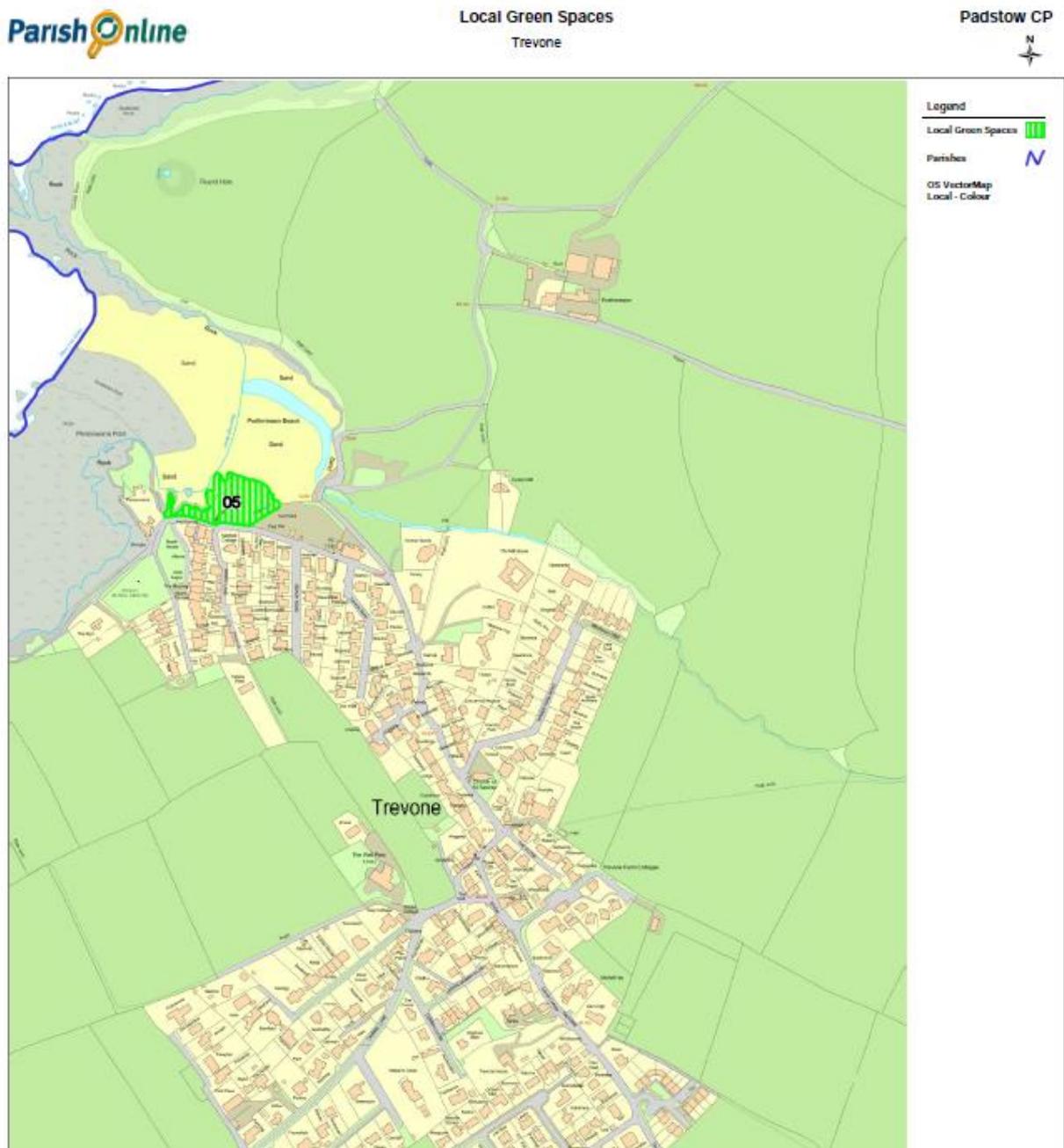
The Walled Garden is a historic site with restricted public access, but it serves as an important amenity area in a densely built area and provides a visually attractive, verdant backcloth to Padstow old town as viewed from the harbour and main visitor car park. The Conservation Area Statement notes how important the wall and the garden are to the character of Padstow. "*It is*

visible from many parts of the town, but it is especially prominent from New Street and The Plantation”<sup>17</sup>.

#### 8.15.16 Wheel Jubilee Parc

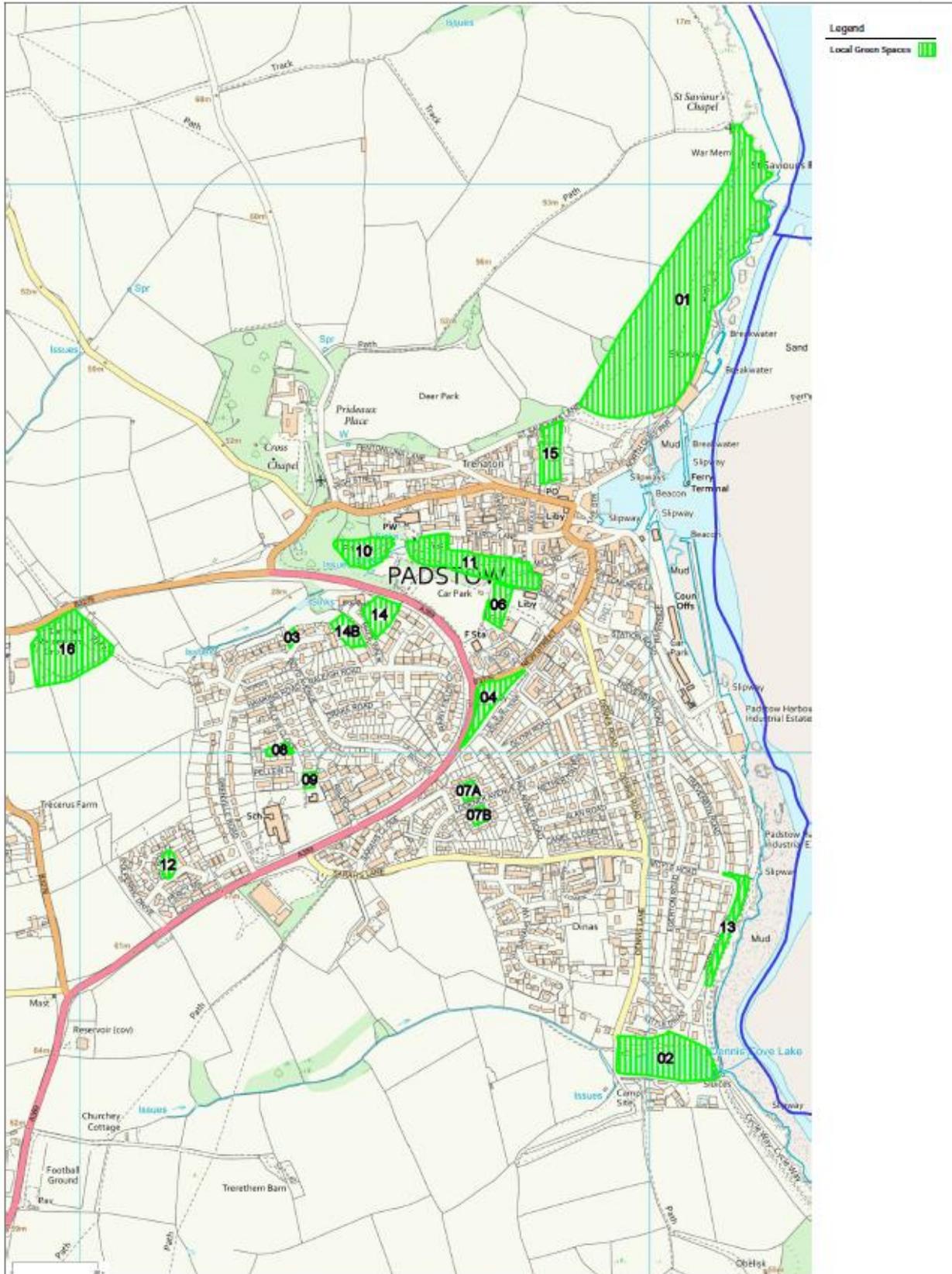
This is a millennium green on the edge of Padstow. It is run by a charitable trust which was established to provide and maintain an open space “for the benefit of the inhabitants and to be used forever as an area for informal recreation play or other leisure-time occupations a meeting area or place for Community events and for any other lawful purpose consistent with these trusts and for the general benefit of the community”<sup>18</sup>. It includes a football pitch area.

*Padstow Parish NP Map 6a Local Green Space Trevone*



<sup>17</sup> North Cornwall Conservation Area Statement, 1996  
[https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/3638341/Padstow\\_CA\\_Statement.pdf](https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/3638341/Padstow_CA_Statement.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> Charitable objectives of Wheel Jubilee Parc Millennium Green Trust, Registered Charity No. 1077650  
Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan – 1st Consultation Version



Date Created: 6-3-2019 | Map Centre (Easting/Northing): 191577 / 75195 | Scale: 1:6000 | © Crown copyright and database right. All rights reserved (100051331) 2019 © Contains Ordnance Survey Data : Crown copyright and database right 2019

## Policy No. PAD6 Settlement Area Boundaries

Development proposals will generally be supported within the Settlement Area Boundaries defined for Padstow on Maps 7 and Trevone on Map 8, providing that the proposal:

- 1) is appropriate to its setting in terms of scale, height and massing; and
- 2) makes an appropriate use of a brownfield site; or
- 3) is infill and surrounded by existing development; and
- 4) in other ways complies with the policies in the development plan.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 118 - *give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs*

PPG para. 001 Reference ID: 41-001-20140306 - *Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 7

- 8.16 We recognise that persistent development pressures can have an adverse effect on our countryside, much of which is rated as being of outstanding beauty. Padstow is of constant interest to developers because of the buoyancy of the property market. It has been decided, following extensive community consultation, that a settlement area boundary around both Padstow and Trevone is an appropriate way to provide guidance and exercise some control over future developments in the interest of protecting the countryside. Such a policy approach will also provide much more certainty as to where development is and is not generally acceptable.
- 8.17 The proposed settlement area boundary for Padstow is delineated on Map 7 and for Trevone on Map 8. The boundaries reflect the current built form of the settlement as represented by previous, existing and approved development. The full criteria used to define the settlement area boundaries<sup>19</sup> was agreed by the Steering Group.
- 8.18 In general, in accordance with policy PAD6, there is a presumption in favour of development within the settlement area boundaries. On the contrary, all land and buildings outside of the defined settlement areas of Padstow and Trevone are deemed to be part of the ‘countryside’, where development should be strictly regulated in accordance with the general countryside policies of the Local Plan and/or more specific land use or locational policies in the development plan.
- 8.19 It should be noted that any land which has been included within a settlement area boundary line does not have a guarantee of approval of planning permission. Any development proposal for such land will need to comply with other policies in the Neighbourhood Plan and the Local Plan.
- 8.20 Local Plan policy 7 states that “*the development of new homes in the open countryside will only be permitted where there are special circumstances*”. One of the main exceptions is the replacement of existing dwellings, for which Cornwall Council provides a guidance note<sup>20</sup>. The guidance note recognises that greater scrutiny of a replacement dwelling proposal will be required within the AONB.
- 8.21 The lack of sufficient development land within the confines of the settlement areas to meet strategic targets or local housing needs is a special circumstance that is addressed by policies PAD7 and PAD11.

<sup>19</sup> <https://padstow-tc.gov.uk/neighbourhood-development-planning/the-plan/>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/36196018/replacement-dwellings-in-the-countryside-guidance-note.pdf>





Development proposals for sites adjoining the Padstow's Settlement Area Boundary for residential or mixed-use development will be supported if:

- 1) the site forms a logical extension to the existing built-up area and is not an isolated development in the countryside;
- 2) it is appropriate to its setting in terms of scale, height and massing;
- 3) it demonstrably meets local housing needs and satisfies the Local Plan requirements for proportion of affordable dwellings;
- 4) it does not compromise or have an unacceptable adverse impact on the quality of the environment and the special landscape character of the AONB; and
- 5) it is consistent with the strategic requirements of the Local Plan and the development criteria set out in policy PAD8.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 84. - *recognise that sites to meet local business and community needs in rural areas may have to be found adjacent to or beyond existing settlements,*

NPPF para. 78. *To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities*

PPG para.

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 3 and 7

- 8.22 The settlement area boundary for Padstow has been drawn tightly around the built-up area to ensure that the countryside, and the AONB in particular, is afforded a significant level of protection. It is acknowledged that the town of Padstow needs to be allowed to change and grow to provide for an acceptable level of population increase and 'accommodate' continued visitor/tourism interest in what the area has to offer. However, there is very limited scope for, and many restrictions on, development within the defined settlement area boundary for Padstow (Map 7).
- 8.23 In the recent past development has been permitted on sites adjoining the built-up area when it has been decided that the development can be justified on the basis of deriving local benefits, such as affordable dwellings, new community services and facilities. Policy PAD7 endorses a continuation of an incremental approach to growth and development beyond the current confines of the town that will contribute to the on-going sustainability of Padstow and the parish area and help achieve the area's strategic development obligations as set by the local planning authority (LPA).
- 8.24 The latest<sup>21</sup> strategic target set by the LPA, in accordance with the adopted Local Plan, requires the Padstow area to provide at least 290 new dwellings between 2010 and 2030. The LPA arrived at this requirement by first setting targets for each of the County's Community Network Areas and then apportioning the dwellings to be delivered in the parishes that make up the Wadebridge and Padstow Community Network Area (CNA). At August 2018 it was established that there had been 142 completions and 95 commitments since 2010. We have been required therefore to ensure the Neighbourhood Plan will facilitate at least 53 more homes by 2030. It should be noted that progress on achieving development targets is monitored annually and individual parish targets are subject to change by the LPA, particularly as a result of the performance of house-builders within the CNA.
- 8.25 It is noticeable that completions and permissions by 2018 already account for 80% of the strategic housing target for the Padstow area. This foreshadows the distinct possibility, if house building rates do not slow down and continue as in recent years, that the twenty-year target could be achieved by 2021.

<sup>21</sup> October 2018

- 8.26 In carrying out the Community Survey 2018, the community's views were sought on the appropriateness of the strategic housing target given the scale of recent developments and the buoyant housing market. It was plain from the Survey's response that most people would prefer that growth in housing numbers, over the next 10-15 years, is modest. There is a discernible concern however, particularly from Padstow residents, that such a limited target will not achieve the number of affordable homes that are needed or have any kind of beneficial impact, for parishioners, on the local housing market.
- 8.27 Policy PAD7 provides conditional support to development proposals outside of, but adjoining, the defined settlement area of Padstow (see policy PAD6) providing they deliver the dwellings that are needed to ensure the local housing market is properly served. It does not set targets nor specify the size of future housing developments. Its purpose is to contribute to a flexible yet restrictive and robust policy approach to future growth and, alongside specific housing policies in the Neighbourhood Plan, enable a house building programme that works primarily for the benefit of local residents, the sustainability of the parish and safeguards the landscape character of the area.
- 8.28 Land adjoining but outside of the settlement area boundary of Trevone is regarded as countryside and, being within the AONB, development proposals will be resisted unless they comply with policies in the development plan that are tolerant of specific and fully justified types of development.

#### Policy No. PAD8 Sustainable Design

All new development should seek to achieve high standards of sustainable development, and demonstrate in proposals how design, construction and operation has sought to:

- 1) reduce the use of fossil fuels;
- 2) promote the efficient use of natural resources, the re-use and recycling of resources, and the consumption of renewable energy;
- 3) adopt and facilitate the flexible development of low and zero carbon energy through a range of technologies; and
- 4) link the provision of low and zero carbon energy infrastructure in new developments to existing buildings.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 72 - *set clear expectations for the quality of the development and how this can be maintained* PPG para. 013 Reference ID: 26-013-20140306 - *The layout and design of buildings and planting can reduce energy and water use and mitigate against flooding, pollution and over heating*  
 Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 2

- 8.29 We expect the principles of sustainability to pervade all facets of development. Consistent with the core principles of the NPPF, policies in the Neighbourhood Plan focus on encouraging the proper re-use of existing resources and encourage the use of renewable resources.
- 8.30 Policy PAD8 takes its lead from the Local Plan (Policy 2, Spatial Strategy), which states that development proposals "*should assist the creation of resilient and cohesive communities by delivering renewable and low carbon energies, increasing energy efficiency and minimising resource consumption through a range of renewable and low carbon technologies*". It advocates (for elsewhere in Cornwall) an exemplar development that provides a showcase for sustainable, greener, low carbon living. We believe that all new development should, wherever feasible, serve as an example of how we can be greener in our approach and achieve a low carbon living and working environment. Policy PAD8 requires all new development in the Parish, whether large or small, strategic or local, to achieve the highest standards of sustainable development possible.

## 9. Housing

### Overview

- 9.1 In 2018 the parish area of Padstow remains one of the hottest housing markets in Cornwall. The demand for houses currently outstrips supply. Desirable properties are snapped up immediately by clients already on agents' books. According to local estate agents, 90 - 95% of their clients are those looking for second homes in the area.
- 9.2 Local people simply don't have the funds to compete with people from outside the area wishing to purchase dwellings in the Parish. In 2017 Padstow was rated by the Halifax Building Society as the fifth least affordable seaside place for properties in England. With an average house price of £423,000.
- 9.3 Padstow Town Council commissioned a Housing Needs Survey in early 2018 to understand better the housing needs, issues and aspirations of local people. It was carried out by the Affordable Housing Team of Cornwall Council<sup>22</sup>. It identified a significant number of households with an affordable housing need and a legitimate reason for wanting to live in the Padstow area. However, none of them could afford a home costing over £200,000.
- 9.4 We are advised by the authors of the Housing Needs Survey 2018 that the provision of affordable housing should cater for both affordable rent and intermediate homes for sale. We have been encouraged to explore the potential of self-build housing and other forms of community-led housing development such as a Community Land Trust initiative as a mechanism to meet a higher proportion of local housing need.
- 9.5 Community consultation has established that a majority of parishioners are in support of measures that would limit the growth of second homes and holiday lets in favour of local households and permanent residency. Affecting the re-sale of existing dwellings is beyond the scope of the Neighbourhood Plan. Exercising control on the new housing market in the best interests of the Padstow area however has been the subject of much consideration during the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. Legal agreements were used on the recent major development at Treceus Farm. The owners of open market housing are prevented by covenant from letting their dwellings to holidaymakers for a period of less than a month. Priority was also assured for local open market buyers by legal agreement. The consequence has been that most of the dwellings are occupied on a full-time basis and most are the primary residence of the occupiers.
- 9.6 The Local Plan has set house-building targets for the 'community network areas' and the main towns of the county to achieve. The current target for the neighbourhood area of Padstow (October 2017) is 290 dwellings between 201-2030. Almost half this target, 139 dwellings, had been built by 2017. At that time, it was estimated that a further 85 dwellings were committed by planning permissions and likely to be constructed. The outstanding obligation is 53 dwellings. This figure we are further advised should be regarded as "*the minimum requirement (your baseline Local Plan housing target) and starting point for deciding whether additional homes are required*". The Neighbourhood Plan does not set a finite target for new dwellings over the plan period. We recognise that a continuous house-building programme that includes a high proportion of the right types and tenures of dwelling is in the interest of local households. Housing policies in the Neighbourhood Plan require developers to acknowledge what is needed.

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<sup>22</sup> <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/32375304/padstow-housing-needs-survey-final-report.pdf>

**Policy No. PAD9      Housing Development**

Proposals for residential development will be supported where they deliver a high-quality design and layout which demonstrates:

- 1) the density of the development is appropriate to the built character, function, setting and housing mix of the proposal site;
- 2) an appropriate mix of housing types and sizes that reflect local needs;
- 3) the provision of public open space within the development that is available for play and other communal uses meets the most up-to-date standards for open space set by the Local Planning Authority;
- 4) the provision of safe and secure pedestrian access throughout the development, and to and from other parts of Padstow, meets the most up-to-date standards for such provision set by the County Highways Authority;
- 5) provision of adequate off-road car and cycle parking for both residents and their visitors and electric car and cycle charging points;
- 6) inclusion of measures to maximise efficiency in terms of water usage and management, incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) technologies; and
- 7) a green infrastructure approach, with links that seek to protect and enhance local biodiversity and geodiversity where appropriate.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 125 - *neighbourhood plans can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development*

PPG para. 007 Reference ID: 26-007-20140306 *Development should seek to promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, local man-made and natural heritage and culture, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation.*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 12

- 9.7 Policies in the Neighbourhood Plan seek to ensure that the housing development that takes place, is appropriate to its location and meets the needs and aspirations of the community.
- 9.8 Policy PAD9 is firmly based on achieving the objectives agreed by the community for the future of the area. It requires new development to achieve high standards of sustainable design and layout (as per objectives 5A and 6B), be well connected to the rest of the area (as per objective 5B) and provide an appropriate mix of dwellings (as per objective 6B).
- 9.9 Policy PAD9 seeks to ensure that new housing development will function well and add to the overall quality of the area by conforming to the requirements of the NPPF (para.127):
- *will function well and add to the overall quality of the area;*
  - *visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;*
  - *sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting;*
  - *establishes or maintains a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit;*
  - *optimises the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and*
  - *creates places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users.*

Development proposals for larger housing schemes should provide for an appropriate mix of dwelling types and sizes that reflect an identified local need and meets local demand, based on an up-to-date Local Housing Needs Assessment.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 61 - *the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies*

PPG para. 003 Reference ID: 2a-003-20140306 - *the total number of homes needed based on quantitative assessments, but also on an understanding of the qualitative requirements of each market segment*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies: 6 and 8

- 9.10 A Housing Needs Assessment was commissioned by Padstow Town Council in early 2018. As well as identifying the scale of the local need for affordable housing, it provides useful evidence of the different types, sizes and tenure of dwellings wanted by those in some form of need and an indication of what type of future housing development the wider community think is needed or would prefer to see provided.
- 9.11 As regarding those in housing need, the requirement is more for smaller family homes than larger ones; and most households in the need-category are only able to rent or consider a partial purchase arrangement such as shared ownership.
- 9.12 An understanding and empathy for those local households that are struggling to get on the property ladder is evident in the consultation response we have received from the wider community. 74% of respondents to the Housing Need Survey 2018 said they supported an affordable housing led development, to help meet the needs of local people, with a connection to the Parish, especially young households starting on the housing ladder. Coming from the 2018 Community Survey response is considerable sympathy for the plight of local people who are seeking to put down their housing roots in the area. Over 90% of respondents agreed that the Neighbourhood Plan should address the local need for starter-homes and homes for rent. The community's message is that further residential development must prioritise local needs and address the problem of affordability as much as it is possible to do so with local planning policies.
- 9.13 It needs to be acknowledged too that local housing needs is multi-faceted. There is evidence of many mature households anticipating the desire or the need in future to down-size to a more appropriate and manageable dwelling. Almost two-thirds of respondents to the 2018 Community Survey agreed that we should ensure the need for homes suitable for retirement and lifetime homes are considered in future developments.

As an exception to the normal housing policies of the development plan, development proposals to provide small-scale affordable housing schemes on rural sites where development would not otherwise be permitted will be supported, providing it:

- 1) does not result in the development of isolated homes in the countryside;
- 2) is within a reasonable and safe walking distance of an existing settlement;
- 3) contributes to a more mixed and balanced community in the locality;
- 4) would not have an adverse impact on neighbouring uses or the openness of the countryside;
- 5) provides dwellings for people with a relevant local connection that remain affordable in perpetuity; and
- 6) in all other ways, meets the requirements of housing development Policy PAD8.

An exception scheme may include a small proportion of market housing where it can be demonstrated it is essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 77 - *support opportunities to bring forward rural exception sites that will provide affordable housing to meet identified local needs*

PPG para. 001 Reference ID: 50-001-20160519 *Rural housing is essential to ensure viable use of these local facilities.*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies: 6 and 8

- 9.14 The issue of housing affordability and the difficulties faced by local people on average incomes is made all too clear by the Housing Needs Survey<sup>23</sup> carried out by Cornwall Council in 2018. In 2017 Padstow was rated by the Halifax Building Society the fifth least affordable seaside place for properties in England. With an average house price of £423,000; no-one responding to the Housing Needs Survey, even those who were interested in an affordable home to buy, could afford a home over £200,000.
- 9.15 The number of local households, 176, that was recognised as being in housing need at April 2018 is substantial. Whilst we have no statutory obligation to meet all the local housing needs within the neighbourhood area, we have concluded that it would be wrong not to ensure that all larger housing developments provide as high a proportion of affordable homes as is achievable. We continue to favour developments that provide a mix of market housing and housing that is affordable and accessible to local people. Different housing tenures on the same development should be integrated and relatively indistinguishable from each other. In this way we will achieve more balanced communities.
- 9.16 In furtherance of a more balanced community, policy PAD11 supports rural exception site development and favours the provision of affordable housing in locations where the proportion of social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing is low. Rural exception site development in the Trevone area, for instance, would ensure that more dwellings in that area remain available to meet local housing needs in perpetuity. An increase in the number of young families would also help support local facilities and services and make Trevone a more sustainable community in future.
- 9.17 Policy PAD11 is consistent with AONB Policy MD5 which *“support small scale developments that enable the identified needs of local people to be met, in terms of affordable housing, employment and gypsy/traveller sites. Development should be in sustainable locations with good access to services where landscape capacity and opportunity to enhance the protected landscape can be demonstrated”*.

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/32375304/padstow-housing-needs-survey-final-report.pdf>

Proposals for open market housing (excluding one for one replacement dwellings) will only be supported where first and future occupancy occupation is restricted by a legal agreement to ensure that each new dwelling is occupied only as a Principal Residence. A principal residence is defined as a dwelling occupied as the resident's sole or main residence, where the resident spends most of their time when not working away from home.

Proposals for open market housing (excluding one for one replacement dwellings) without a requirement to ensure occupancy as a principal residence will not be supported.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 9 - *Planning policies and decisions should play an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions, but in doing so should take local circumstances into account, to reflect the character, needs and opportunities of each area.*

PPG para. 001 Reference ID: 50-001-20160519 *a thriving rural community in a living, working countryside depends, in part, on retaining local services and community facilities*

Cornwall Local Plan PP10 *Objective 1 – ... enable the delivery of affordable housing particularly when considering the impact of a high percentage of second homes.*

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- 9.18 There must be little doubt that Padstow has been one of the primary areas for second-home seekers for many years. In mid-2018 it was reported<sup>24</sup> that more than two thirds of all houses purchased in the PL28 postcode area in the previous two years have been for second homes.
- 9.19 In 2007 the Padstow Parish Plan<sup>25</sup> recorded that “*residents’ felt it was very depressing to have so many houses in the town empty for most of the year and highlighted that it had a very negative effect on the community, especially in the winter months*”. The Community Survey 2018 response shows 75% of respondents believe we should consider restricting the growth in the number of 2nd homes and holiday lets. This proportion rises to 86% of the permanent residents of the area.
- 9.20 St Ives Neighbourhood Plan has pioneered the way in which the coastal communities of Cornwall can place a legally enforceable restriction on the sale of new open market dwellings in the interests of sustainability. 25% of dwelling in the St. Ives’ area in 2016 were second homes. In Padstow this percentage is approaching 30%. Many of them are in Trevone and the old town area of Padstow which has pushed average house prices very high (many over £500,000) and well out of reach of most local households.
- 9.21 We cannot deny that second home ownership makes a valuable contribution to the local economy, but the sustainability of the neighbourhood area is being compromised through the amount of properties that are not occupied on a permanent basis. The viability of local facilities and services are at threat and/or becoming ever more dependent on visitors.
- 9.22 As significant, the acquisition of new homes by second-homers or for holiday lets would deny local people access to much needed homes. The only opportunity that many new households from within the area will have to find the local home they need and want, is as a result of new development on the periphery of the settlement areas, with a proportion of different types of affordable housing and where demand, and therefore prices, for open market dwellings are lower.
- 9.23 After due consideration of the impact of such a policy, Policy PAD12 supports the provision of a ‘principal residence’ condition to be applied on all new-build housing. This policy will support the housing needs of local people. It will bring greater balance and mixture to the local housing market and create new opportunities for people to live and work here, thereby strengthening the community and local economy.

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<sup>24</sup> Research by Hamptons International for the Daily Telegraph, 26 March 2018

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.padstow-tc.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/pastow\\_parish\\_plan\\_2007\\_low\\_res\\_.pdf](http://www.padstow-tc.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/pastow_parish_plan_2007_low_res_.pdf)

- 9.24 The restriction to Principal Residence occupancy should be secured and retained in perpetuity through the imposition of an appropriate Planning Obligation created and enforceable under Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990, or any subsequent successor legislation. Owners of homes with a Principal Residence condition should be required to keep proof that they are meeting the obligation or condition and be willing to provide this proof if/when Cornwall Council requests this information. Proof of principal residence includes, but is not limited to, being registered on the local electoral roll, at the local school or for local healthcare.

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## 10. Transport, Traffic and Parking

### Overview

- 10.1 A large majority of visitors to the area come by motor vehicle. Car ownership levels in the area, like much of the rest of Cornwall, is high. Both Trevone and Padstow can be subject to high levels of congestion during peak holiday periods. During these periods it can be very difficult to find a parking space within Padstow, even for residents and employees; and parking is the overwhelming issue coming out of community consultations. The speed of traffic, at certain locations, and the lack of speed, because of congestion and queuing are notable community frustrations. Amongst the business community the issue of speedy, easy access and parking opportunity for delivery vehicles is a major concern.
- 10.2 The need for a comprehensive and co-ordinated traffic management plan for the area is evident. Whether that can be achieved in a way that will satisfy all local interests is an open question. Double yellow lines have served as a helpful control mechanism in Trevone, although they are often 'abused' during peak periods. The hilly access roads and the medieval road pattern however are not conducive to a simple and effective traffic management scheme for Padstow. The Town Council has worked with Cornwall Council to improve enforcement across the Parish. The Town Council is also presently looking to improve its own car parks to assist in this regard.
- 10.3 The Neighbourhood Plan is limited in what it can contribute to the traffic management process. What we can do through the Plan is ensure that new development does not contribute further to the problem and, if possible, make sustainable transport options seem more appealing.

### Our Neighbourhood Plan Policies and their Explanation/Justification

#### Policy No. PAD13 Local Travel and Safety

Development proposals, which are specifically intended to achieve any of the following, will generally be supported:

- 1) promoting walking, cycling and the use of public transport (including enhanced provision for those with limited mobility)
- 2) promoting road safety by physical means, such as the widening of pavements
- 3) alleviating traffic problems in the town centre

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 102 – *opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued* NPPF para. 110 - *create places that are safe, secure and attractive – which minimise the scope for conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles*

PPG para. 002 Reference ID: 53-002-20140306 *The range of issues that could be considered include.... promote active travel and physical activity*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 16 and 27

- 10.4 The NPPF (para.102) says we should be encouraging sustainable transport modes and *“opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued”*. Policy PAD13 supports development proposals that encourage and facilitate walking, cycling and the use of public transport for travel rather than the private motor vehicle.
- 10.5 We recognise that parts of the neighbourhood area are either not easy (because of the contours) or not sufficiently safe (because of traffic) to traverse on foot or cycle. The Town Council will continue to be alert to opportunities that provide safer routes.

## Policy No. PAD14 Electric Vehicle Charging

The provision of electric vehicle charging outlets on new developments and at suitable locations to serve public demand will be supported.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 105 - *ensure an adequate provision of spaces for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles*

PPG para. 006 Reference ID: 42-006-20140306 *Travel plans can.... reduce carbon emissions and climate impacts*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 27

- 10.6 The Government has decided to ban the sale of new diesel and petrol cars by 2040, as part of its efforts to tackle air pollution. The growth of electric vehicles will likely accelerate as technology allows them to travel greater distances on a full charge. We are expecting that more and more of the area's residents', businesses' and visitors' cars will be electric in the next few years.
- 10.7 Wherever appropriate, new development should include electric vehicle charging outlets to serve the occupiers, users and visitors to the development.
- 10.8 As Padstow is a destination and the starting point of a long journey home for many visitors, it seems logical and sensible to ensure that we provide adequate public vehicle charging facilities alongside other tourist/visitor services and facilities. In accordance with the NPPF (para. 105), policy PAD14 supports the provision of electric vehicle charging outlets in suitable locations, which can be accessed by visitors and residents alike without causing nuisance to adjoining uses and adding to any existing traffic/parking problem in the locality.

## Policy No. PAD15 Public Car Parking Areas

Proposals for new public car parking facilities will be supported in their entirety, or as part of new developments, on suitable sites where the need is demonstrated subject to:

- 1) appropriate environmental impact assessments demonstrating no significant adverse impact on the surrounding natural environment and/or local built environment would occur;
- 2) flood risk being minimised, and permeable materials being used wherever practicable;
- 3) an appropriate hard and soft landscaping scheme;
- 4) any adverse impact in terms of noise, air and light pollution being satisfactorily mitigated; and
- 5) safe and convenient vehicular and pedestrian access and egress arrangements.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 104 - *provide for any large-scale transport facilities that need to be located in the area*

PPG para. 001 Reference ID: 2b-001-20140306 *positive approach should include seeking to improve the quality of parking in town centres (in line with the NPPF) and, where it is necessary to ensure the vitality of town centres, the quantity too.*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 27

- 10.9 Large public parking areas at the entrance to the town and seasonal parking sites on the A389, have been developed to accommodate an increasing number of car and coach-borne day visitors to the town. These complement the three main town car parks. Despite this, we still receive regular complaints about the visitor parking situation. Part of the issue is the natural tendency of visitors to try to park as close to the town centre as possible. Congestion is often caused by cars entering the town centre only to have to retrace their route back to the perimeter car parks.

- 10.10 Better management may reduce the perceived visitor parking problem significantly; however, we do not deny that a further car park in the right location could be useful. It is likely that visitor levels will continue to increase. It is inevitable that a large majority of the area's visitors will continue to arrive by motor vehicle. Policy PAD15 facilitates the provision of additional parking areas so long as they can provide in a way that does not detract from the area's natural beauty and character and any harmful effects can be satisfactorily mitigated.

#### **Policy No. PAD16      Off-road Parking**

Wherever possible, development proposals should include provision for adequate off-road vehicle parking spaces to facilitate unimpeded road access for other road users, including motor vehicles and pedestrians.

Proposals to provide additional off-road parking spaces will be supported where they do not have an adverse impact on:

- 1) the character of the local built environment;
- 2) the quality of the surrounding natural environment;
- 3) the visual amenity of the area; and,
- 4) flood risk (including local surface water flooding).

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 106 - *standards for residential and non-residential development should only be set where there is a clear and compelling justification that they are necessary for managing the local road network*  
PPG para. 008 Reference ID: 42-008-20140306 *ensure parking provision is appropriate to the needs of the development and not reduced below a level that could be considered reasonable.*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 13

- 10.11 Parking is a major issue amongst the local community. A majority of respondents to the Community Survey 2018 from Trevone as well as Padstow regard parking to be a significant problem that needs addressing. Many respondents took the opportunity, when completing the questionnaire, to express their frustration with the difficulty they have on a regular basis, to find a convenient free parking space.
- 10.12 New development should not add to the problems that so many residents experience on a regular basis. Policy PAD16 requires development proposals to be fully cognisant of the parking issues and opportunities in the vicinity and, wherever possible, provide sufficient off-road parking space commensurate with the type of development and the expected car ownership and use of its occupiers and visitors. Developers will be expected to adhere to the latest guidance for Cornwall Council<sup>26</sup>, unless they can demonstrate very good reasons for not doing so and conform with the requirements of policy PAD16.

<sup>26</sup> Currently in: 'Travel Plans Advice for Developers in Cornwall' <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/transport-and-streets/sustainable-transport/travel-plans/parking-standards/>

## 11. Local Economy and Tourism

### Overview

- 11.1 Padstow has become a very popular tourist destination over recent decades, which has helped to maintain a buoyant local economy, despite a decline in the town's fishing industry that was a mainstay of the economy for so many years. The restaurant trade has become something for which Padstow is nationally famous, which in combination with the area's magnificent natural setting, attracts large numbers of short-term visitors and many wishing to stay much longer. It is estimated that over 150,000 visitors a year stay in the town and the number of day visitors to Padstow itself is over 500,000 a year. Fishing has remained an important facet of the local economy in Padstow, supplying the restaurant trade, providing year-round employment for some locals, and contributing significantly as a tourist attraction.
- 11.2 Many members of the community regard tourism as a mixed blessing. It has brought benefits to lots in Padstow, but it has also given rise to several challenges and concerns. For instance, the area's appeal has led to a continuous growth in holiday lets and second homes at the cost of permanent homes; but this phenomenon does help sustain a considerable number of self-employed builders, painters and renovators in the area.
- 11.3 Retailing and the service industry, stimulated largely by the demands of tourists, is a significant part of the local economy, particularly in providing jobs for local people. We have been fortunate perhaps that the 'visitor-season' has extended and many jobs are now all-year-round. Unfortunately, too high a proportion are part-time jobs and not highly paid.
- 11.4 There is some concern about the inherent danger of being over-reliant on such a narrow economic base. However, the town's current tourist status shows no sign of abating.
- 11.5 The Community Survey 2018 gave voice to all these concerns. Almost two-thirds of respondents to the Survey believe it is not a good idea to encourage more tourism. Many people have expressed frustration with the congested streets, street traders and no parking space, which are all put down to the volume of tourists, many of whom are day visitors. The summer season is a particularly fraught experience for numerous respondents and for many the tourism season is too long.
- 11.6 The Community Survey 2018 provides a very positive statement from the community about the need to sustain a healthy and more diverse local economy. It showed that whilst local people are appreciative of the jobs and services the local economy currently provides, the low-paid and seasonality of much of the tourist-related work is recognised. Many people would like to see a diversification of the local economy to provide higher quality, better paid local jobs. Attracting 'hi-tec' industries and encouraging apprenticeships are advocated as ways to improve career prospects, particularly for younger people.
- 11.7 Treceus Industrial Estate, situated on the B3276 road that carries traffic heading to the beaches or wishing to avoid Padstow, is the area's main 'industrial zone'. It comprises over 30 work-units of varying sizes and rateable values (ranging from £3,500 to £200,000). It accommodates a range of firms, several of which supply the tourism-related businesses in and around Padstow town centre. A recent survey<sup>27</sup> of the Estate's occupiers highlighted its inadequacies in terms of: ease of access, a lack of visitor parking and generally poor/untidy environment. It is the location however that most parishioners wish to see consolidated and improved as the main industrial zone.

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<sup>27</sup> <https://padstow-tc.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Treceus-Industrial-Estate-Survey-Report-Oct18.pdf>

**Policy No. PAD17 Business Development**

The regeneration and small-scale expansion of existing business premises, or the sympathetic conversion of existing buildings, for light industrial and business uses as identified in class B1 of the Town and Country Planning (use classes) Order 1987 (as amended), will usually be supported.

Development proposals for new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses on brownfield sites within, or adjacent to, the Padstow settlement area boundary will be supported, subject to the development respecting local character and residential amenity, and the residual cumulative impacts on highway safety and the local transport network not being severe.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 80 - *create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt* PPG para.

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 5

- 11.8 On so many counts Padstow is an economic success story. Local enterprise and initiative have made the most of its location and natural resources to establish Padstow as a prime tourist destination and help establish the neighbourhood area as one of the most well-known and oft-visited locations in Cornwall. Many people are drawn to the town of Padstow because of its businesses and the hustle and bustle of commerciality. Many businesses are drawn to the area because of its visitor levels and the demands that emanate.
- 11.9 The Community Survey 2018 shows that a large majority (92%) of respondents think we should encourage business/commercial development in the Parish that will provide local employment opportunities. We will continue to support the growth of existing businesses and welcome new ones to the town of Padstow, if the proposed development is appropriate to its location and complements what is already on offer. We are particularly supportive of business development that:
- Serves local needs and demands
  - Offers good quality, year-round, employment opportunities for local people
  - Is eco-friendly and promotes sustainability
- 11.10 Policy PAD17 supports small-scale business development in suitable locations and premises. The area however only has one dedicated industrial area, the Treceus Estate (see policy PAD18). Any development for industrial or business purposes in or adjacent to the settlement areas must be able to be carried out in proximity to any residential area without causing detriment to the amenity of the area. This can include the extension or conversion of part a dwelling to provide appropriate homeworking facilities. For this reason, general support for business/employment development is restricted to light industrial and business uses as identified in class B1 of the Town and Country Planning (use classes) Order 1987 (as amended). The positive re-use of brownfield sites and redundant buildings for such business purposes will be supported where the impact on the surrounding area and environment is deemed acceptable.

Trecerus Industrial Estate should be protected as a key employment area.

Proposals which lead to the improvement, modernisation or upgrading of current premises on the Trecerus Industrial Estate will be supported, subject to there being no adverse impacts on the amenity of existing uses and neighbours.

Proposals to extend the Trecerus Industrial Estate for B1 and B2 business uses<sup>28</sup> will be supported provided they do not:

- 1) have any unacceptable environmental impact; or
- 2) have an unacceptable impact on residential amenity; or
- 3) have an unacceptable adverse impact on the transport network.

Development proposals should include a traffic impact analysis or transport assessment which is proportionate to the development and demonstrates traffic impact and measures which may be taken to mitigate impacts.

Provision for parking should be appropriate to the needs of the development.

Proposals for B8 storage or distribution uses will be resisted.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 83 - *enable the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas*

PPG para.

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 5

11.11 In accordance with the community's views as expressed in the Community Survey 2018, the Trecerus Industrial Estate will continue to be the main area of industry and employment outside of the Padstow town centre. It is not without its issues however and many agree that it is not the high-quality trading environment that it could and should be.

*Padstow Parish NP Map 9 Trecerus Industrial Estate*



<sup>28</sup> Use Class Order B1: *Business - a) Offices, other than a use within Class A2 (Financial services); b) Research and development of products or processes; c) Light industry.* Use Class Order B2: *General Industrial - Use for the carrying out of an industrial process other than one falling in Class B1*

- 11.12 Its location and disposition are both a blessing and a curse to its occupiers and visitors. Access to and from the Estate is impeded significantly at certain times because of the congestion caused by high levels of seasonal traffic on nearby roads. The condition of the road network within the Estate and the inadequacies of the parking and servicing areas present problems to many. A recent survey<sup>29</sup> of occupiers on the Treceus Industrial Estate echoed many of the complaints expressed by visitors to the Estate. The adequacy and condition of the internal road network and parking provision is rated as poor by almost every business we heard from. The 2018 survey also showed that the Estate has many established businesses, committed to serving the local area and wanting to stay where they are. Several would welcome more space and more amenity at the Treceus Industrial Estate.
- 11.13 Policy PAD18 recognises the importance of the Treceus Industrial Estate to the local economy. It seeks to facilitate improvements on the Estate for the benefit of occupiers and visitors. The policy is also supportive of an appropriate scale extension of the Estate for the right purposes, as long as the environmental impact is acceptable.
- 11.14 Development proposals for storage, warehousing and distribution businesses will not be supported, because they generally provide low levels of employment in relation to the floor space provided; and because the buildings, which would likely be substantial in size, may have a strong negative impact on their surroundings.

#### Policy No. PAD19 Padstow Town Centre

Padstow Town Centre is defined on Map 10. Proposals for retail and associated commercial development within this area that add to the centre's viability or community benefit will generally be supported.

Proposals for development of, or alteration to, traditional shop frontages will only be supported where they are sympathetic and in-keeping with the character of the frontage and built form of their setting.

The loss of shops and commercial units, to non-employment uses, within the defined area will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that:

- 1) the use of the premises for these purposes is no longer economically viable; or
- 2) the proposed alternative use would provide equal or greater benefits for the local economy and community than the current use.

Residential use of accommodation on the upper floors of town centre businesses will be supported provided that such accommodation is not currently in employment use and that the residential use does not adversely affect the viability of any ground floor commercial use.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 85 - *define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, and make clear the range of uses permitted in such locations,*

PPG para. 001 Reference ID: 2b-001-20140306 *plan positively, to support town centres to generate local employment..... and create attractive, diverse places where people want to live, visit and work*

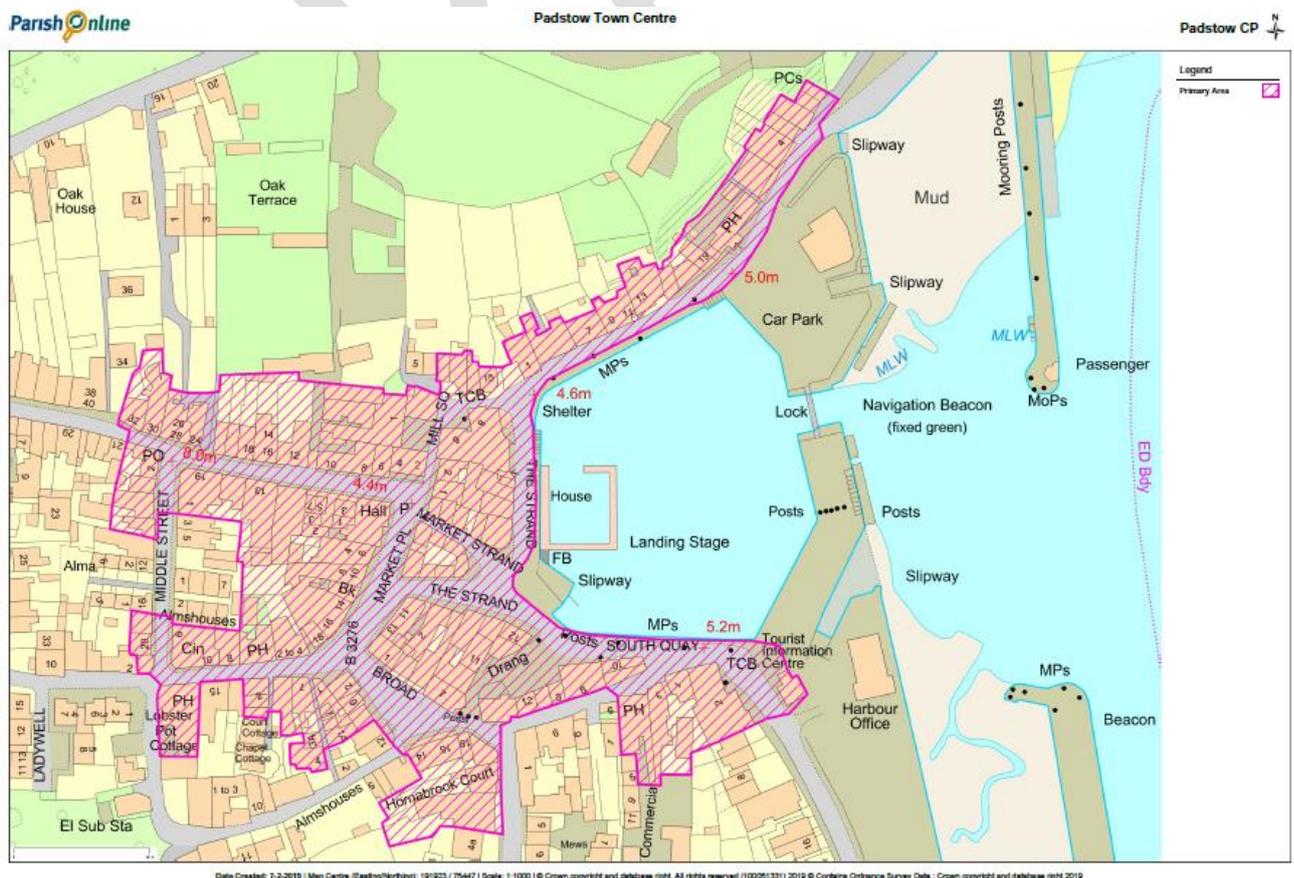
Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 4

- 11.15 Padstow's town centre is a vibrant, bustling commercial environment for most of the year thanks to the volume of people, mainly tourists, that visit daily. Town centre businesses have evolved to focus on meeting the demands of food-hungry and gift-seeking shoppers. During the summer months the town centre can be as busy in the evenings as the days, with many of the independent shops staying open late.

<sup>29</sup> <https://padstow-tc.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Treceus-Industrial-Estate-Survey-Report-Oct18.pdf>

- 11.16 Development pressures on the town centre are substantial and significant. The town centre is at the historic core of old Padstow and part of the Conservation Area, which places major constraints on how a town centre building can be treated and presented. The town centre is fronted by the harbour which prevents expansion eastwards. The demand for additional residential accommodation, particularly for holiday lets, on the fringes of the town centre conflicts directly with the demand for retail space. Commercial operators regularly want to re-image or re-brand their premises. There is also a community desire, expressed clearly in recent surveys, for the retail offer in the town centre to be sufficiently mixed and balanced to serve local needs as well as visitor demands.
- 11.17 The Community Survey 2018 shows that the community is very much in favour of a town centre that provides them with convenient local access to retail and other services rather than having to travel to Wadebridge or beyond. Many respondents however expressed the view that this is not the situation at present; but made it plain that an expanded town centre retail area is not a favoured solution. There is strong community support for a policy that defines and limits the retail and commercial area in the centre of Padstow to protect the character of the old town and ensure residential use of buildings in the old town area is not lost.
- 11.18 To 'accommodate' competing pressures yet retain a balance of uses in the old town, policy PAD19 identifies an area of Padstow, described on Map 10, that should be regarded as the town centre. Within this area the loss of shops and commercial spaces and the inappropriate alteration of shopfronts will be resisted. In this way we hope that business may respond to local demands and help create a year-round, more community-friendly, commercial area.
- 11.19 Guidance on development affecting traditional shop fronts can be found in the Cornwall Council Shopfront Design Guide<sup>30</sup>, which is a material consideration for land use planning purposes to support Local Plan policy 24: Historic Environment.

*Padstow Parish NP Map 10 Defined Town Centre*



<sup>30</sup> <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/30425275/cornwall-shopfront-design-guide-final-dec17.pdf>

Proposals for the development and expansion of tourism-facilities will be supported providing that:

- 1) the scale of development is proportionate to existing activity and the immediate locality;
- 2) the potential impact on neighbouring uses is acceptable having regard to potential noise and disturbance;
- 3) they do not have a significant adverse impact on the landscape of the AONB and are mitigated by extensive landscaping and visual screening; and
- 4) traffic, access and highway issues are satisfactorily addressed.

Development proposals should demonstrate how it will be viable, sustainable and benefit the local economy and the wellbeing of the neighbourhood area.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 83 *enable sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside*

PPG para. 007 Reference ID: 2b-007-20140306 *analyse the opportunities for tourism to support local services, vibrancy and enhance the built environment*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 5

- 11.20 We are encouraged by the NPPF (para. 83) to support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside. The challenge for the Padstow area is to get it right. The area already attracts many thousands of tourists. It is perhaps inevitable that the tourist industry may wish to invest further in the provision of facilities to accommodate and/or entertain the tourist on an even larger scale.
- 11.21 This is not a prospect welcomed by many permanent residents of the area. 70% of respondents to the Community Survey 2018 who reside permanently in the area do not want to encourage more tourism (60% of all respondents say the same).
- 11.22 A tourist facility is regarded as being '*a permanently established destination or facility that attracts or is used by visitors to an area and is opened to the public without prior booking during normal opening hours*'. We have to find a way to continue to meet sufficient of the increasing and varied demands for the provision of tourism-related facilities and services whilst ensuring the area's character and special environment is suitably respected and protected, and the impact of tourism on the quality of the daily lives of the local population is generally unharmed and is improved for some.
- 11.23 We do not want to deter good quality sustainable tourism development. We do want to ensure it is appropriate in scale and impact. Sustainable tourism is a commitment to having a low impact on the surrounding environment and community by acting responsibly while generating income and employment for the local economy and aiding social cohesion. Rather than a type of product, sustainable tourism is an ethos that should underpin all tourism activities and be reflected in all aspects of tourism development and management, and not just an add-on. Policy PAD20 reflects the Town Council's policy of support for tourism development where the benefits significantly outweigh the dis-benefits.
- 11.24 It is hoped that policies in the Neighbourhood Plan, in combination, will exercise the necessary degree of control i.e. policies such as PAD18, which defines the town centre area; PAD4 that protects heritage sites; and PAD14 that facilitates additional public parking areas.

## 12. Community Wellbeing

### Overview

- 12.1 For many aspects of community facilities and services, the neighbourhood area can be considered 'sustainable'. There are a range of local health services providing for the daily needs of residents and visitors. Local nursery and primary schools are adequate in size and capacity to meet current needs. There is a dozen or so community buildings, providing for a wide range of leisure and social activities; and there is a range of public open spaces that offer opportunity for community gatherings play and organised sport.
- 12.2 Having to travel to major facilities or to access specialist services is an accepted way of life in Cornwall. The Royal Cornwall Hospital at Treliske is the principal NHS hospital serving the area for major incidents and illnesses. It is 27 miles (45 minutes travel by car on a good traffic day) from Padstow. Minor injury treatment, inpatient care and a range of clinical services are available at nearby NHS treatment centres in Bodmin, St Austell and Newquay. The nearest secondary school to Padstow is Wadebridge School (run by an Academy Trust), which is approximately 5.5 miles away. Around ten miles away is Treviglas Community College and Tretherras School, both in Newquay.
- 12.3 Recent community surveys however have identified a concern within the community that access to local community facilities and service is likely to worsen. The recent closure of the last bank in the town in 2019 seems to confirm fears. Several respondents to the Community Survey 2018 expressed discontent with the thought that people may have to travel to Wadebridge for many community and social services and activities in future.
- 12.4 Yet we do have a considerable number of community buildings that could serve important roles in the years ahead. There are however mixed reports on their condition, suitability and adaptability to meet the community needs of the future.
- 12.5 The 2016 study of public open spaces associated with major settlements<sup>31</sup> carried out by Cornwall Council confirmed that the level of provision of parks and amenity spaces is typical of settlements of this scale in Cornwall; but the level of outdoor sports spaces is significantly lower than the average for larger towns in the county. The level of children's play provision is typical for settlements of our scale in Cornwall, but some of the smaller play sites are neither fully equipped nor of the requisite quality. The Town Council is moving forward with plans in this regard. In 2019, it developed a skate park in the Lawns Car Park and is currently looking at ways to improve the tennis court play area, potentially with a Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA).

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<sup>31</sup> <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/8104587/open-space-strategy-cornwall-towns-2014.pdf>

**Policy No. PAD21 Community Infrastructure**

Major development should be phased in tandem with the timely provision of infrastructure to help support sustainable growth.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 26 - *joint working should help to determine where additional infrastructure is necessary*  
PPG para. 001 Reference ID: 53-001-20140306 *ensure that health and wellbeing, and health infrastructure are considered in local and neighbourhood plans*  
Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 28

- 12.6 Throughout the consultation process the most common area of public feedback and concern has been about how the area's infrastructure is going to cope. There are significant worries that the existing provision of education and health services, the transport network, safe walking and cycling routes and the sewage system will all be inadequate to serve a growth in population as well as increased visitor levels and a changing demographic. Many of these issues lie beyond the remit of a neighbourhood plan but it was felt that our Plan should at least reference these concerns and make it clear that we regard Local Plan Policy 28 'Infrastructure' to be very important. Local plans are required to plan positively for the development and make sufficient provision for the infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of the NPPF (para. 21). Development should only will be permitted where it is supported by appropriate infrastructure that is provided in a timely manner.
- 12.7 We shall work with Cornwall Council to ensure that the infrastructure needs are recognised fully, and development proposals include a realistic assessment of their impact on local infrastructure, services and facilities and demonstrate how any such impacts will be addressed.
- 12.8 The Cornwall Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule came into effect on 1 January 2019. This means that any development granted permission after this date may be liable to pay the levy. The levy will be spent on an agreed schedule<sup>32</sup> of infrastructure projects. A proportion of the levy will be paid directly to the Town Council, to be invested, at the discretion of the Town Council, in community infrastructure projects. This investment will be co-ordinated with that of Cornwall Council for maximum benefit and sustainability.

**Policy No. PAD22 Community-based Initiatives**

Suitably sited, community-based, recycling or renewable energy initiatives that accord with the latest supplementary planning guidance will be supported.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 152 - *support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside areas identified in local plans or other strategic policies that are being taken forward through neighbourhood planning*  
PPG para. 004 Reference ID: 5-004-20140306 *Neighbourhood plans are an opportunity for communities to plan for community led renewable energy developments.*  
Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 19 and 20

- 12.9 Common with much of the rest of the UK, the community has become much more environmentally aware. As an example, in January 2018 Padstow Town Council resolved to:
- support Plastic Free Coastlines<sup>33</sup>
  - commit to plastic-free alternatives

<sup>32</sup> See Regulation 123 List adopted December 2018 <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/36179233/cil-regulation-123-list-adopted-december-2018.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> A Cornwall initiative <https://www.sas.org.uk/plasticfreecoastlines/>

- support plastic-free initiatives within the constituency

The Town Council supports this initiative spearheaded by the Beach Guardian<sup>34</sup>, which has helped eradicate the use of single-use coffee cups, cutlery, straws and plastic water bottles by several businesses in our town.

- 12.10 During the development of the Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan, examples of community-based recycling initiatives and community renewable energy projects have been raised with some enthusiasm. Policy PAD22 recognises the community’s support in principle for local community-based initiatives that will help secure reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to the impacts of climate change, whilst ensuring that the control and benefits of related development will be vested in the community. The NPPF (para. 97) encourages us to support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy.
- 12.11 Cornwall Council’s SPD<sup>35</sup> on Renewable Energy clearly advocates a local energy economy in Cornwall which can deliver significant long-term benefits to the community, including reduced energy bills, increased energy sustainability and security, and a shift of ownership to local people. *“The Council believes that this model of renewable energy deployment should receive particular support when considering the merits of renewable energy development at the planning decision stage”*. The model which Cornwall Council believes most closely meets the definition of ‘led by’ or ‘meet the needs’ of local communities is full community ownership and control of a renewable energy project. Policy PAD22 adds an enabling policy for the Padstow area to the development plan, should the community choose to respond in an organised manner to the guidance provided by Cornwall Council and in ways that are appropriate to the area and its natural resources.
- 12.12 Any development proposal must be in accordance with the latest advice from the local planning authority. The SPD includes an Assessment of the Landscape Sensitivity which states that commercial renewable energy installations within the AONB are not appropriate. Outside of the AONB an occasional single turbine or small clusters of up to five turbines located inland, or the occasional solar PV developments (no more than 25 acres) located on the lower slopes inland, may be acceptable. There should be no installations on the undeveloped coastal/estuary edges.

### Policy No. PAD23 Community Facilities

Proposals which seek to enhance or improve existing local community facilities, amenities and assets will be supported where:

- 1) there is a demonstrable need for them; and
- 2) they do not have an adverse impact on the character of the area’s natural and built environments.

Proposals for the redevelopment or change of use of locally valued community facilities will only be supported where:

- 3) there is no reasonable prospect of viable continued use of the existing building or facility which will benefit the local community;
- 4) they have been subject to consultation with the local community; and,
- 5) it will provide an alternative community use.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance:

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.sas.org.uk/campaign/beach-guardians/>

<sup>35</sup> Cornwall Renewable Energy Planning Advice, Cornwall Council, Mar 2016

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/18361631/cornwall-renewable-energy-planning-advice-march-2016.pdf>

- 12.13 We are appreciative of the range of community facilities we have but recognise that several may need changes and improvements to remain relevant and conform with current legislative requirements. The NPPF emphasises the importance of social, recreational and cultural facilities and services. We are encouraged by the NPPF (para. 92) to *“plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments”*.
- 12.14 Local Plan Policy 4 refers to the need to retain community facilities. Policy PAD23 facilitates necessary improvements to existing community buildings, including extensions, if it means the building can continue to meet local needs and demands for community events and activities or delivering community services from a local base.
- 12.15 Policy PAD23 also safeguards community facilities from loss through redevelopment or change of use, unless the facility is proven to be no longer fit for purpose or needed and it can serve another purpose that benefits the local community.

#### **Policy No. PAD24 Recreation and Sports Facilities**

The provision of new or improved recreational and sports facilities will be permitted in or on the edge of settlement areas provided that:

- 1) the scale is related to the needs of the area and in keeping the character of the location;
- 2) they do not create unacceptable disturbance to neighbouring residential properties by way of noise, light spillage and unsociable hours;
- 3) the use of any floodlighting has mitigation measures in place to protect nearby residential property and areas of nature conservation; and
- 4) access and off-street parking can be satisfactorily provided without harming existing residential and other uses.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para.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*

PPG para. 001 Reference ID: 37-001-20140306 *Open space should be taken into account in planning for new development and considering proposals that may affect existing open space*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 16

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- 12.16 The Padstow area offers numerous informal recreation opportunities within the town, in the countryside and along the estuary and coastline. We are blessed to have so many locations offering a range of leisure and recreation activities. The quality and abundance of provision is a significant element of the area’s attraction to those who visit and stay for a few days or more.
- 12.17 It is ironic therefore that Padstow is regarded as being under-provided with outdoor sports spaces. The most recent study of public open spaces carried out by Cornwall Council<sup>36</sup> shows that the area of outdoor provision for organised sport is significantly lower than the larger-town

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<sup>36</sup> Open Space Study for Padstow, Cornwall Council, 2016

<https://padstow-tc.gov.uk/neighbourhood-development-planning/the-plan/>

average, although this is partly on account of there not being a golf course in the immediate area. An analysis of sports pitches alone however does indicate a lower than average provision.

- 12.18 The NPPF (para. 96) recognises that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. It states that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area.
- 12.19 The Community Survey 2018 showed around 60% of respondents think there is a need for more recreational facilities in the area. The lack of indoor sports and swimming facilities is a frustration to many. Just over half of all respondents offered suggestions as to what they would like to see in the area.
- 12.20 Policy PAD24 supports the provision of new sports and recreation facilities convenient and accessible to local people. The Town Council is happy to liaise with the local planning authority to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required and consider how best this can be provided.

#### **Policy No. PAD25 Facilities for Young People**

Proposals that provide additional facilities for the direct benefit of young people are supported where it is demonstrated, through direct engagement with recognised local youth organisations, that local young people have been consulted and involved in developing the proposal.

National Planning Context - Our policy aligns with current national and local planning policies and guidance: NPPF para. 92 - *take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community*  
PPG para. 005 Reference ID: 53-005-20140306 *encourage: ...the creation of healthy living environments for people of all ages which supports social interaction. It meets the needs of children and young people to grow and develop*

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policy: 16

- 12.21 A recent study carried out by Cornwall Council identified that the area offered “*lower level of youth provision*”. Despite the study’s conclusion that “*the proximity of beach-based recreation will meet some of this demand*”<sup>37</sup>, we recognise that many young people feel the town lacks the range of facilities and the opportunities they want. We have concluded that the area does need more positive things for young people to be involved with. The Community Survey 2018 demonstrated that the community is supportive of projects that would provide young people with more facilities and local opportunities.
- 12.22 We want to ensure that local young people are given a proper say in what is provided for them. Policy PAD25 is framed around the principle that the end users should have a major say in what is being provided for them. This is particularly important for young people in helping establish a sense of ownership and responsibility towards the facilities. Young people and appropriate representative bodies should be involved in the design and planning process. How this can work is demonstrated by the successful engagement with young people over the new skate park, which was completed in 2019. Young people voted for their preferred skate park scheme and the Town Council funded the one which had their overwhelming support.

<sup>37</sup> Open Space Study for Padstow, Cornwall Council

## 13. Monitoring the Neighbourhood Plan

- 13.1 There is no statutory requirement for the impact of the Neighbourhood Plan and its policies to be monitored.
- 13.2 Padstow Town Council will monitor the impact of policies on change in the neighbourhood area by considering the effectiveness of the policies in the planning application decision-making process. We will do this by referring to this Plan when reviewing planning applications. We will keep a record of the application, any applicable policies, and comment from the Town Council together with the eventual outcome of the application.
- 13.3 A full or partial review of this Plan may be triggered by changes to legislation, changes to national or county-wide planning policies or significant planning issues being raised by the local community which cannot be dealt with effectively by a combination of national, district and/or existing neighbourhood plan policies. Five years from the date the Plan is made, we will consider the need and value in undertaking some form of Review.

## 14. Glossary

The following terms may be used in the Padstow Parish Neighbourhood Plan:

**Affordable Housing** - Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

**Ancient Woodland** – a woodland which has existed since the year 1600 or earlier.

**AONB, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty** - an area with statutory national landscape designation, the primary purpose of which is to conserve and enhance natural beauty. Together with National Parks, AONB represent the nation's finest landscapes. AONB are designated by the Natural England.

**Bridleways** - are footpaths, but additionally users are permitted to ride or lead a horse, or ride bicycles. Horse drawn vehicles are not allowed. Cyclists must give way to pedestrians and horse-riders. Motorcycling is not allowed.

**Biodiversity** - is the term used to describe the whole variety of life on Earth. It includes not only all species of plants and animals, but also the complex ecosystems they live within. It ranges from species and habitats which are considered commonplace to those considered critically endangered.

**County Geological Site** - sometimes also called a Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) County Geological Site. The geological or geomorphological equivalent of a CWS. They are non-statutory and identified by a group of experts.

**County Wildlife Site (CWS)** - an area of significance for its wildlife in at least a county context i.e. it may be of county, regional or even national importance.

**CROW Act** - The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) applies to England and Wales only. The Act provides for public access on foot to areas of open land comprising mountain, moor, heath, down, and registered common land; amends the law relating to public rights of way; increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation; and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

**Curtilage** - The area normally within the boundaries of a property surrounding the main building and used in connection with it.

**Economically Active** - Persons in work or actively seeking work.

**Flood Risk Assessment** - An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.

**Flood Zones** - have been created by the Environment Agency to be used within the planning process as a starting point in determining how likely somewhere is to flood. A flood zone is predominantly a planning tool and doesn't necessarily mean somewhere will or will not flood.

**General Permitted Development Order (GPDO)** - The Town and Country Planning GPDO 2015 provides permitted development rights for a specified range of development, meaning that those activities do not require an application for planning permission. However, agricultural buildings and certain telecommunications equipment covered by permitted development rights are also subject to a prior approval procedure.

**Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)** - A HRA tests the impacts of a proposal on nature conservation sites of European importance and is a requirement under EU legislation for land use plans and projects.

**Landscape Character Area (LCA)** - Single unique areas that are the discrete geographical area of a specific landscape type.

**Listed Buildings** - Buildings which have been recognised by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) as having special architectural or historic interest.

**Local Green Space** - Green areas of particular importance to local communities, which meet the criteria of the NPPF (para. 100), designated as 'local green space' to provide special protection against development.

**Local Plan** - A portfolio or folder of documents (Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), setting out the planning strategy for a local planning authority area.

**Local Planning Authority** - The public body whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a specific area. All references to local planning authority apply in this Plan to Cornwall Council

**Master Plan** – A plan for the overall land use of a specific area. A master plan allocates land area for different functions such as housing, industry or retail.

**NPPF** - The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of communities.

**Neighbourhood Plan** - A plan prepared by a town or Town Council or a neighbourhood forum for a specific neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

**PPG, Planning Practice Guidance** - is a web-based resource which brings together planning guidance on various topics into one place. It was launched in March 2014 and coincided with the cancelling of the majority of Government Circulars which had previously given guidance on many aspects of planning.

**Permissive Paths** - It is possible for landowners to allow access over their land without dedicating a right of way. These accesses are called permissive paths. To the user, they are often indistinguishable from normal highways, but there are some important differences:

- A permissive path must have some sign or similar indication that it is not intended to be a right of way
- The landowner can close off or divert the path if they wish to do so, without any legal process being involved
- The landowner can make restrictions which would not normally apply to highways, for example to allow horse riding but not cycling, or the other way around

**Planning Obligation** - A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal. Sometimes called "Section 106" agreements.

**Public Right of Way** - is a highway over which the public have a right of access along the route.

**Qualifying Body** - Either a parish/town council or neighbourhood forum, which can initiate the process of neighbourhood planning.

**Ramsar sites** - wetland sites of international importance.

**Rural exception sites:** - Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment

connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.

**Section 106** - The section of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 that provided for the creation of planning obligations, now replaced by Section 46 of the 2004 Act. Section 106 agreements allow local authorities to ensure that developers provide the infrastructure needed to support new developments. Often referred to as "planning gain".

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC)** - Protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Article 3 of the Habitats Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive (as amended).

**Special Protection Area (SPA)** - Sites providing statutory protection for a number of rare, threatened or vulnerable bird species and also for regularly occurring migratory species.

**Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** - Sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. These sites are also used to underpin other national and international nature conservation designations.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** - A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

**SUDS** - A solution which manages surface and groundwater sustainably by mimicking natural drainage regimes and avoiding the direct channelling of surface water through networks of pipes and sewers to nearby watercourses. SUDS aim to reduce surface water flooding, improve water quality and enhance the amenity and biodiversity value of the environment.

**Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)** - Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** - The consideration of policies and proposals to assess their impact on sustainable development objectives.

**Sustainable Development** - is development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Use Classes** - The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 put uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.