



Bude-Stratton Town Council
Parkhouse Centre
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Bude
EX23 8LD
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Website: www.bude-stratton.gov.uk

To all members of the **Town Council**

Dear Councillor

You are summoned to attend a meeting of the **Full Council** meeting in the **Conference Room**, The Parkhouse Centre, Bude on **Thursday 6th October 2022** at **6.00pm** for the purpose of transacting the under mentioned business.

Keith Cornwell –Town Clerk & RFO
Date of issue –29th September 2022

AGENDA

1. To receive and accept apologies for absence
2. To receive declarations of registered and non-registered disclosable pecuniary interests and non-registerable interests
3. Dispensations: to consider requests for dispensations
4. a) Minutes – Full Council: To receive, confirm & sign the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 1st September 2022
b) Minutes – Committees: To receive and note the Minutes of the Committee Meetings listed below (acting under delegated authority)
 - i) Planning Committee – 28th September 2022
 - ii) Oversight Committee –29th September 2022
5. Correspondence received
6. Mayors report
7. Opportunity for Cornwall Councillors present to discuss Cornwall Council issues relevant to BSTC
8. Key issues from Lead Councillors
9. Public participation – for public present to make comments concerning the business of the current Council
10. Election of Deputy Mayor for the remainder of the municipal year
11. To note the delegated decision taken under urgency procedures by the Town Clerk for BSTC to be the lead partner and accountable body for the Lottery funding bid submitted by Bude Climate Partnership.
12. To consider the Council's response to the consultation by the owners of An Mor Hotel on the potential redevelopment of part of the site to provide a care home
13. To receive the report commissioned on the provision of Money and Debt advice, to include the provision of warm spaces within the Parish over winter and agree any associated actions and expenditure.
14. To receive a progress report on the Compass Point Storm Tower Project
15. To receive a progress report on the Wheeled Sports Facility Project and delegate the Town Clerk in consultation with the Wheeled Sports Facility Forum to finalise the draft CIL bid for submission to Cornwall Council
16. To receive the outcome of the annual Audit of the accounting return and note the publication of the Notice of Conclusion of Audit
17. To approve the sealing of lease on part of former Tennis courts with Bude Croquet Club

18. To approve the sealing of lease on Crooklets former beach office with the 2 Minute Foundation
19. To fill vacancies on Council Committees, positions on outside bodies and lead Cllr roles
 - i) Planning Committee (1 vacancies)
 - ii) Oversight Committee (2 vacancies)
 - iii) Staffing Committee (1 vacancies)
 - iv) BSTC rep: Town Team
 - v) Lead Cllr roles
20. Financial Report:
 - a) Schedule of payments already made between 1th October and 6th October 2022
 - b) Schedule of payments to be made on 7th October 2022
21. Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960 SI (2) & SI (6) – To consider passing the following resolution: ‘That in relation to the remaining items on the agenda, publicity would be prejudicial to the public interest by reason of the confidential nature of the business to be transacted and the press and public are instructed to withdraw’. **The following items are confidential and the meeting will proceed in closed session**
22. To receive an update and consider the options for the continued provision of electric vehicle charging points at the Parkhouse Centre and agree any associated actions and expenditure

To whom it may concern.

Equality for All. Whose is looking after the elderly?

My name is Chris Goninan and I was the chairman of Penwith 50+ Forum for nineteen years. Also I was a District and Cornwall Councillor. I was the Councillor with responsibility for older people at Penwith District Council. As a Forum we aimed to be the voice for elders in Penwith and to tackle loneliness and isolation.

I must say that we tried to do as much as we could to improve their quality of life. Some examples are as follows. We had from 2005 until 2019 a Christmas Day lunch for elders at Hayle or Pengarth Day Care Centres. This was for any person or couples alone on that special day. We averaged between thirty to thirty five. It was all free including transport, lunch, entertainment and all went home with a Christmas Hamper. In 2020 and 2021, because of the pandemic, we delivered meals and hampers to peoples homes.

We have an adopted vehicle in St Ives to get people to church, shops and occasionally out for a trip. All the inspiration for this was from a member of the Forum who was very concerned about the elderly in St Ives and their quality of life. It is extremely well used and they pay £1.50 for a trip in St Ives or £3 for shopping in Hayle. Without our input the Douglas Woolcock Vehicle, which was the inspiration of a member of the Forum, wouldn't be working in St Just today. It was working well before the St Ives vehicle and people pay a donation for their trip, except on trips to Treliske or Falmouth Hospitals when they pay so much a mile. It was so popular that another vehicle was needed in the town. The money for this and the St Ives bus came from a Government Grant.

Also in 2008 we were nominated for a Guardian Public Service Award and attended the celebration in London. We didn't win but we were in the top three. We were the only amateur group attending the awards evening as all the others were employees. We have a radio station in Penzance, Coast FM. It was the Forum that formed a committee in 2005 and delivered it in 2014 after many hours of meetings. Also I must say there many evenings that I thought it would end. That's some of the things the Forum has been involved in.

I have enclosed an article I have written called Equality for All. Which I hope you would be able to discuss at one of your meetings. As it appears to me that the elderly are being abused as we become more and more dependent on IT. It is just around the corner that everything will need to done online. Which to me is completely unacceptable and will cause many elders significant stress and stain. Apart from this the pressure on them regarding scammers is a nightmare, especially for those living alone.

I would obviously appreciate any feedback.

Yours sincerely,

Chris Goninan.

EQUALITY FOR ALL.

As we progress things don't become easier for older people and those on low incomes. We are told that an Englishman's home is his castle. This is not true for many elders as they can now be scammed in their own home. Many losing considerable amounts of money which affects their quality of life, mental health and in general their well being. Age UK found that in 2019 an older person was scammed every 40 seconds.

Now we are told that the only way of communicating with certain organisations and industries is online. As time goes on this will become the only way of communication. Elders and those on low incomes, the most vulnerable in our communities, will become disenfranchised as more technology makes them more isolated in our communities. Consequently they will have a considerable problem in getting what they need.

There is no question in my mind that the most vulnerable in our community are going to put under unnecessary stress and strain.

Surely the Government should take action and protect the most vulnerable by ensuring that all have easy access to providers. This would mean offering a number of ways of communicating to organisations, like on the phone, writing a letter, email, face to face or going online. Our elders and low income families deserve so much better from our Government and the time has come for action.

In Cornwall over 25% of the population are over 65, many without access to technology. Should Cornwall, through this group, be taking the lead in building a national campaign to address this issue?

By email only

Dear Sirs

NOTICE OF ADVERTISING

RP SHARED OWNERSHIP DWELLINGS AT MAER VIEW, POUGHILL, BUDE – BURREINGTON ESTATES

We, LiveWest Homes Limited, hereby give formal notice that we will be advertising our Shared Ownership units at the above-mentioned scheme on 30th September 2022

For clarity, the Shared Ownership units are as follows: -

Plot/Postal/House Type	No Beds
Plot 22 - 17 Plover Way, Bude, Cornwall, EX23 8TU - semi-detached house with 2 parking spaces	2
Plot 28 - 5 Plover Way, Bude, Cornwall, EX23 8TU - semi-detached house with 2 parking spaces	3

Advertising will commence via the following mediums: -

- LiveWest's own website (www.livewest.co.uk/find-a-home/shared-ownership);
- On The Market website (www.onthemarket.com/);
- On-site board signage.

We would be grateful if you could acknowledge safe receipt of this notice.

Yours faithfully



Nadia Barrett
Sales Consultant
01392 814 489
nadia.barrett@livewest.co.uk

livewest.co.uk

Bude Climate Partnership Lottery Bid

Background

Following two years of lottery funded work, Bude Climate Partnership has developed an extensive lottery bid to take forward various aspects of climate change work to the benefit of the local Community. As a partner BSTC has been party to the development of the bid. At a very late stage in the bidding process, the Lottery funders who have given very positive feedback on the content of the projects on offer, have suggested that the lead partner on the bid would need to demonstrate a greater track record of existence and financial stability than the fledgling BCP CIC could provide. BSTC have been asked to take the role of lead partner and accountable body on the bid. Against a bid deadline of 23rd September and the inability to hold a meeting due to the period of national mourning an urgent decision under delegation was required.

Recommendation / Proposal

To ratify the delegated decision taken by the Town Clerk in consultation with the Mayor for BSTC to be the lead partner in the Bude Climate Partnership's bid to the National Lottery Community Fund.

Detail

The details of the programme and constituent projects have been distributed to Cllr, though some elements will be subject to commercial confidentiality as there will need to be a tender process to procure suppliers. In summary the Partnership have constructed a bid that delivers seven projects over five years at a total cost of nearly £2 million.

This breaks down into the Tourism project, the Shoreline project; the Energy project, and four Community projects: a Library of Things, a community food project, the community storytelling project, and the Bude Bright Futures festival.

The programme as developed contains a number of checks within the Partnership structure and in built monitoring through on-going meetings with the Lottery funders. There is also funding for externally commissioned formal annual evaluation reports. The details of operation are contained within the attached paper - Resilient Bude – BSTC Lead Partner Proposal, with the "Most workable option" being the preferred way forward. This will allow BCP to undertake the majority of the work without unduly adding burdens to BSTC staff but allow the Council to retain an overview of the operation and account for income and expenditure.

Financial Implications

Whilst the total financial throughput of the bid is significant and will flow through the Council's books, the amount of expenditure will be matched by income from the National lottery and hence will not have a direct effect on the Council's own financial position, it will not be a burden on Council Tax payers.

The Council will not be required to employ additional staff. The relatively small amount of Council officer time involved in processing and monitoring the transactions can be recovered as an administrative charge on the project and lottery funding received for it. This is estimated to be up to £5,000 p.a.

Whilst no process can be without any risk, the programme has a number of distinct projects being delivered by different partners over a period of time. Funding will be received in advance and each project will draw down funds based on an agreed budget and actual expenditure. The programme will be subject to quarterly monitoring by the Lottery funder. In the unlikely event of a project failing to carry out its tasks and rectification steps being unsuccessful the ceasing of lottery funding would result in the ceasing of onward payments.

The funds received can only be used for the purpose of delivering the aims of the programme and their use would be restricted. Should there be any unused funds, these would be returned to the lottery, unless they agreed to alternative uses within the constraints of the programme.

Bude Climate Partnership Lottery Bid

Legal Implications

As lead partner on the funding bid, BSTC would be the accountable body for the lottery funding received and would be the signature to any resultant funding agreement with the lottery. The Council would be responsible for the safe holding of the funds and for correctly accounting for income and expenditure.

The Council would not control the whole programme – that would remain the role of the Bude Climate Partnership as a whole and its Project Committee – of which the BSTC is one member.

Environmental Implications

This activity does not have an impact on the activities of the Council itself but will benefit the community and impact positively on the environment through decreased energy use and lower carbon emissions.

Fit to Vision and Priorities

Enabling this programme supports the Council's vision: To support the local community to achieve a sustainable and carbon neutral future, that embraces the wellbeing of our residents, the environment and the economic viability of Bude and Stratton

Consultation

BSTC has not directly consulted upon this decision but the bid has been developed by the partnership following two years of public engagement and research.

The delegated decision was taken following briefing papers on the project being provided to all members of the Council and direct discussion with the Mayor.

AN MOR HOTEL, BUDE

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

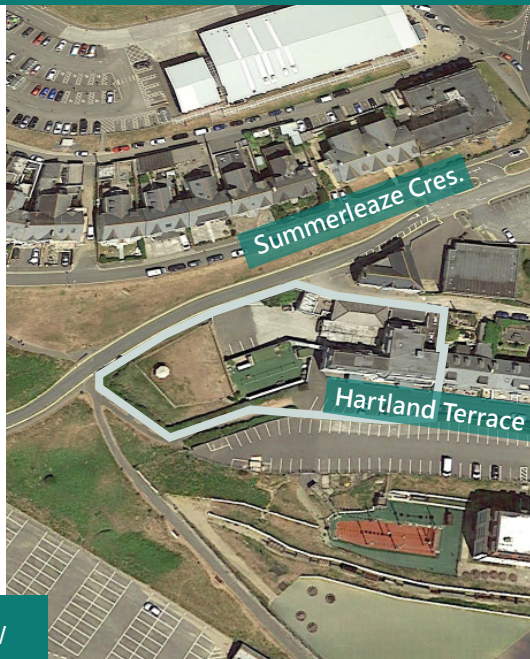
You are invited to view our plans to develop part of the An Mor Hotel, Hartland Terrace, into a new care home.

Presently, the Hotel, located a short distance from Summerleaze Beach, provides 27 rooms for their customers with a considerable amount of underutilised outdoor space.

To make better use of the site, the owner of the hotel, Bude Hotels Ltd, proposes to decrease the number of rooms at the hotel and seek planning consent for a new 50 bed care home on the remaining part of the site.

Before we submit a planning application to Cornwall Council, we want to share the draft proposals with neighbours and hear your views.

PLEASE TURN OVER TO FIND OUT HOW TO VIEW
THE PROPOSALS AND PROVIDE FEEDBACK



An Mor Hotel site indicated by outline

VISIT OUR WEBSITE

You can view the proposal for the An Mor Hotel site by visiting our dedicated webpage where you can also provide feedback using the online feedback form.

www.planningpotential.co.uk/Bude

If you are unable to access the proposals online please contact us using the details below.

CONTACT US

If you have any questions about the proposals, please contact us at:

020 7397 5212

Bude@planningpotential.co.uk

**Return address: Planning Potential, 136-148
Tooley Street, London SE1 2TU**

Cornwall Impact Assessment

Introduction

This Impact Assessment questionnaire is a tool to help us assess the impacts of your project through different lenses to tackle social injustice and climate change. By using the questionnaire to assess the impacts of projects, it will positively inform and influence how you develop and deliver your projects.

The tool asks questions about the project and analyses the answers in order to produce a report which shows potential impacts of a project in the areas of Environment and Social, and Equality and Inclusion.

The tool is designed so that these sections are considered in conjunction with each other and that the wider effects of proposed initiatives are brought into the decision-making process. It is also a tool to prompt thought on how a project can further benefit the residents and environment in Cornwall. It is of benefit to undertake the exercise as early in the project as possible in order to mitigate the effects of any adverse implications that are discovered during the process. The resulting report should summarise a mitigated position as that is the suggested course of action that decision makers will be basing their decision on.

Based on the answers provided, the sections of the questionnaire will be assigned an impact level. The impact levels are as follows:

Long Lasting or Extensive Positive Impact	5	Long Lasting or Extensive Positive Impact – These are long lasting or large-scale positive effects. This might include impacts affecting thousands of people or large areas of the county such as those resulting from a new housing estate or community centre.
Short Term or Limited Positive Impact	4	
No Impact or Neutral Impact	3	
Short Term or Limited Negative Impact	2	Short Term or Limited Positive Impact – This is positive but could be limited in its effects or one with a short lifespan. This might include an engagement event or a small-scale home improvement project.
Long Lasting or Severe Negative Impact	1	

No impact or Neutral Impact – Will not affect any discernible positive or negative change in either social equality or environmental impact. This may also reflect a net neutral effect with equal positive and negative overall outcomes.

Short Term or Limited Negative Impact – These are negative impacts but may be short term, such as with construction work, or small scale but longer-lasting, say resulting from the loss of a few trees.

Long Lasting or Severe Negative Impact – These are actions we most want to avoid, where there will be a long lasting, measurable decline in one area. This may result from large scale projects or policy changes. Examples may include a large number of additional vehicle journeys or emissions associated with large scale house building. These impacts should receive the most attention in terms of potential mitigation efforts.

Please read through each of the questions and answer as fully as possible in the expandable boxes.

Section 1: Summary

1.1. What is being assessed (title of your project)?

Bude-Stratton Wheeled Sports Project

1.2. Name of organisation and contact details of an appropriate representative?

Organisation: Bude-Stratton Town Council

Contact details: Keith Cornwell, Town Clerk - kcornwell@bude-stratton.gov.uk
01288 353576

1.3. What are the aims, objectives and outcomes of your project?

The aims of the project are to address high levels of deprivation in the Bude area where 41% of children are classed among the 20% most deprived in the country with regard to their environment – that is to say those aspects of their environment that affect their physical wellbeing (*Gwell – Bude’s Community & Wellbeing Plan 2021*). The objective is to mitigate the impacts of significant development and consequent growth in population in Bude through enhancing and increasing the capacity of the current skate park at Crooklets car park, Bude. The outcomes of the project will be a greater range of wheeled sports participants making use of the new facility; a greater range of ages and abilities using the facility; a lower incidence of anti-social behaviour; and happier, healthier young people using enhanced facilities with increased capacity.

1.4. Who implements or delivers the project?

Bude-Stratton Town Council working in partnership with the Skate Park Users Group.

Section 2: Environmental and Social

For each question answered please provide a summary of the expected impact in the box below it. Where figures are asked for please provide a best guess if exact figures are not known.

3.1. Land Use

This would include any change in the use of land. Land can exist as:

- Developed, meaning heavily covered or underlain by manmade structures such as urban environments (including brownfield sites).
- Managed, meaning devoid of human structures but still managed by human activities such as farmland but not forestry areas.

- Wild or semi-wild, meaning land that is inhabited only by plants or wildlife and sees minimal management and no manmade structures located in or under it. This can include forest, open moorland and marshland. Any changes would need to be considered in the assessment.

2.1.1. Will this project involve a net increase in forest canopy? If this involves active tree-planting how large will this area be in hectares? If this involves re-wilding how large will this area be in hectares?

No.

2.1.2. Will this project involve an increase in Developed Land? If so, how many hectares were converted from Managed Land? How many hectares were converted from Wild Land? If the project involves construction of new or closing of old non-residential buildings what is the floor area in m²?

The overall new site area will be just under 1,500m² which is 0.15 hectares. The refurbishment of the existing developed skate park is 500m² = 0.05 hectares. Therefore, there will be an increase of Developed Land converted from Wild Land of 1,000m² (0.10 hectares).

2.1.3. Will this project involve an increase in Managed Land? If yes, then how many hectares were converted from Developed Land? How many hectares were converted from Wild Land?

No.

2.1.4. Will this project involve an increase in Wild Land (other than new forest areas), lakes or peat bog for example? If so, then how many hectares were converted from Developed Land? How many hectares were converted from Managed Land?

No.

3.2. Air Quality

Air pollution happens when harmful or excessive quantities of substances that are harmful are present in the air. The World Health Organisation (WHO) produce guidelines concerning concentrations of fine particulates, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and ozone. They also cover indoor mould, dampness, emissions of gases and chemicals from furnishings and building materials, emissions from cooking and heating stoves and clean fuel use. If you think your project or initiative would result in an increase, either long or short term, of any of these in the atmosphere, then air pollution will need to be considered as a factor in the assessment. You can find further information and signposting on air pollution on the Government's air quality policy paper webpage:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/air-quality-explaining-air-pollution/air-quality-explaining-air-pollution-at-a-glance>

3.2.1. Will the project see a net permanent increase or decrease in the number of vehicle journeys utilising internal combustion engines on the roads of Cornwall? If so, approximately how many more / fewer vehicle journeys per year would this scheme equate to?

It is possible that an enhanced wheeled-sports facility will attract an increased number of visitors to Bude arriving by internal combustion engine vehicles. However, that has to be balanced by a potential decrease in the number of journeys made from Bude by wheeled sports enthusiasts seeking better equipped skate parks elsewhere, such as Mount Hawke, Newquay or Barnstaple.

3.2.2. Will the project cause a net TEMPORARY increase or decrease in the number of vehicle journeys utilising internal combustion engines on the roads of Cornwall? This may be due to construction activities or TEMPORARY relocation of services. If so, how many more / fewer vehicle movements do you expect this to cause? For construction work think about the approximate number of crew commuting to site and how many vehicles might be based on the site itself - count each as 1 then multiply by construction time in days.

Inevitably, the enhancement of the current skate park will result in a temporary increase in the number of vehicle journeys using internal combustion engines due to construction activities. An estimate would be to allow 12 weeks @ 10 vehicles for site crew plus deliveries and to cart away spoil. Say 650 journeys to site x 2 there and back = 1,300.

3.2.3. Will this project lead to a PERMANENT increase or decrease in the length of existing vehicle journeys? If so, approximately how many journeys per year will this affect?

No.

3.2.4. Will this project lead to a temporary increase or decrease in length for existing vehicle journeys? If so, approximately how many journeys per year will this affect?

No.

3.2.5. Will the project lead to an increase or decrease in industrial / commercial activity which releases pollutants (PM, SO², CO, NO_x, O³, F-Gases)? This may include new commercial or industrial units or a change in activities at an existing site such as replacing a heating system. If so, what is the approximate scale of the change in the emissions relating to this in tonnes per year (all pollutants combined)?

No.

3.2.6. Will the project contribute to an improvement or degradation in indoor air quality in existing houses? This may include black mould spores and other damp-related effects as well as carbon monoxide and other heating / cooking-related emissions. If so, how many people will be directly affected by this change?

No.

3.3. Ocean Health

Any project or initiative that will mean a change to the biodiversity contained within the ocean, locally or indirectly further afield, would need to be considered as an impact for the assessment. This could include for example, pollutants released into or removed from the ocean, habitat creation or loss or any action that would affect the wildlife and their natural behaviour. This would also apply to land immediately bordering the ocean which may be used by wildlife that mainly inhabit and therefore are part of the eco-system of the ocean e.g., sea birds nesting on cliffs or seals who would also inhabit beaches.

3.3.1. Will the project remediate damaged or create new marine habitats with the specific aim of increasing biodiversity? This can include cliff tops and beach areas as well as underwater habitats such as artificial reefs.

No.

3.3.2. Will the project damage or eliminate existing marine habitats with the result of damaging biodiversity? This may include building in clifftop areas, depleting fish stocks in a non-sustainable way or introducing new sources of pollution to marine environments.

No.

3.4. Water Resources

This focuses on any change to the hydrological regime of an area including the removal, recharge, contamination or remediation of fresh water from any natural water source. This will include local river catchments, sewerage systems and ground and surface water aquifers. Construction projects will generally have a negative effect on this unless specific remediation measures are in place.

3.4.1. Will the project deplete or recharge ground or surface water aquifers? This will include anything that changes demand for water in a given area. Is this effect temporary or ongoing?

No.

3.4.2. Will this project pollute or remediate ground or surface water aquifers? This may include saltwater incursion in coastal areas. Is this effect temporary or ongoing?

No.

3.4.3. Will this project increase or decrease the amount of water needing to be treated? This includes any water entering the sewerage system from homes or through additional runoff from caused by factors such as soil compaction and additional hard standing. Is this effect temporary or ongoing?

There will be no water to be treated as the only drainage will be surface water.

3.5. Soil and Waterway Health

Any activity which would affect the concentration of nitrogen or phosphorus in the natural environment would need to be considered in the assessment. This will include soils and water courses. This will only apply if as part of your project, chemicals like fertiliser or pesticides will be applied to land or crops or if there is significant land use change leading to changes in runoff in river catchments. This may be relevant in projects within the developing agritech industry or any construction projects.

3.5.1. Is this project likely to lead to increased or decreased levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in the soil of the area affected? This may be due to land use change or changing land management practices. If so, what is the size of the affected environments in hectares and will this effect be a short term or ongoing?

There may be some of these chemicals in the concrete. However, if this is ready-mix delivered and used in controlled pours then it seems a negligible risk.

3.5.2. Is this project likely to lead to increased or decreased levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in local watercourses? This will most likely be due to changes in runoff flow rates caused by land use change. If so, will this lead to a change in the Water Framework Directive grading for the affected watercourses and will this effect be a short term or ongoing?

As above – the impact of the development seems negligible.

3.6. Chemical and Plastics Pollution

This would include any increase or decrease in the amount of chemicals or plastic waste materials in the natural environment. A waste management strategy for the project or initiative could mitigate this risk. Any activity which would affect the concentration of nitrogen or phosphorus in the natural environment would need to be considered as part of this Impact Assessment. This will only apply if as part of your project, chemicals like fertiliser

or pesticides will be applied to land or crops. This may be relevant in projects within the developing agritech industry.

3.6.1. Will this project lead to an increase or decrease in the amount of pollution in the natural environment? This includes things such as plastics, micro-plastics, sewage, litter, chemicals but excludes air pollution. If so, Will these pollutants degrade quickly in the natural environment by themselves?

No.

3.7. Biodiversity

Any change which could affect the amount or type of biodiversity present in the natural environment, even on a small scale, should be considered as part of the assessment. There are many things which could affect biodiversity including pollution of the natural environment, habitat fragmentation or removal of plant life or structures where wildlife is already in place, excess noise, proximity to developed land or human occupation or the introduction of any other wildlife as an indirect effect of development elsewhere. Some of these things are well covered by planning guidance on protected species but not all. The Council's Biodiversity Guide has more information on how to conserve or promote biodiversity: <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/biodiversityspd>

3.7.1. Will the project lead to a net gain or loss of more biodiverse habitats, such as wild land or forest, through land use change? If so, what is the size of the affected environments in hectares and will this be a short term effect or a permanent one?

The project will see a permanent increase of Developed Land converted from Wild Land of 1,000m² (0.10 hectares).

3.7.2. Will this project fragment or connect existing high biodiversity habitat? A simple test for this would be if the habitat area has an area to perimeter length ratio change. If so, what is the size of the affected environments in hectares and will this be a short term effect or a permanent one?

See 3.7.3.

3.7.3. Will this project lead to a degradation or improvement in an existing habitat (generally wild land) through increasing or decreasing noise, pollution, proximity to people or any other factor that may cause problems for existing species within the area affected by the project? If so, what is the size of the affected environments in hectares and will this be a short-term effect or a permanent one?

The pre-planning guidance which Bude-Stratton Town Council has received from Cornwall Council states the following: "The proposals include an area of currently undeveloped land on the Downs. An assessment will be required in order to ascertain if this land provides suitable habitat for protected species and if this is the case what mitigation measures are required. It will also need to assess any potential for impacts upon the nearby designated SSSI and SAC.

In terms of the SSSI and SAC the primary considerations would be whether there are any key plant species associated with these designations within the proposed land area and potential impacts from the construction phase (erosion from construction vehicles, oil/concrete spillage etc). Given the topography of the site, such that the land slopes inland and away from the designated areas, it is considered that suitable mitigation to prevent harm should be achievable in this case

An Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, complete with ERCCIS records search will be required to be undertaken (on the proposed expansion site), used to inform the layout of the scheme and submitted with any future planning application. This will identify if any protected species surveys will be required to be undertaken on site. Any such species surveys will need to be completed prior to submission of the application as the lack of such surveys would require refusal of the application".

3.7.4. Will this project increase the risk of invasive, non-native species entering the area affected by the project?

No.

3.8. Renewables

This involves anything that may prevent or mitigate the effects of climate change including changes in the provision of renewable energy, or putting in place policies or infrastructure that could affect the likelihood of future renewable energy development.

3.8.1. Will the project involve a net increase or decrease in renewable energy provision in Cornwall? If so, what is the total size of this change in Kilowatts?

No.

3.8.2. Will this project involve developing infrastructure or policy that will allow for additional renewable energy capacity in the future?

No.

3.9. Materials Economy

This involves anything that affects Cornwall's move towards a circular economy - particularly waste prevention, reuse, recycling, waste disposal and the use of recycled or reused products.

3.9.1. Will the project improve or degrade the circular economy in Cornwall? This may include changing levels of recycling, reuse and waste minimisation, the use of recycled materials products and the demand for those products. If so, approximately how many tonnes of materials will this apply to and will this be a short-term effect or a permanent one?

No.

3.10. Climate Change Adaptation

This section examines anything being done to adapt to the predicted effects of climate change including, but not limited to, flood and coastal defence, extreme weather events or species migration. Some actions may leave us more vulnerable to these effects such as new housing being built at or around sea level or in high flood risk areas

3.10.1. Will this project put in place measures to make Cornwall more or less resilient to the effects of climate change? This may include active and passive flood defences, coastal erosion issues or changes to the level of habitation in areas with an increasing risk of flooding. If so, approximately how many people will this directly affect?

The pre-planning guidance which Bude-Stratton Town Council has received from Cornwall Council states the following: "...the proposal site and the existing skate park are outside of the identified flood risk zones (Zones 2 and 3) for tidal or fluvial (river) flooding and as such these forms of flooding would not be material consideration in any future planning application.

The site is within the Bude Critical Drainage Area and the existing skate park (being on lower ground) is identified as being within an area susceptible to surface water flooding. As such any future planning application would need to include details of proposed surface water drainage and a Flood Risk Assessment (which relates specifically to surface water) to ensure the development is drained effectively and does not increase flood risk elsewhere as a result of surface water run-off.

In terms of coastal erosion and sea level rise, I have received the following comments from Cornwall Councils Catchment and Coastal Environment Team: "Having liaised with both the Environment Agency and our Coastal Access Team and reviewed the location in relation to future strategic flood and coastal erosion risk management plans we have no objections to the proposed development as it does not interfere with our long-term strategic goals for the area".

3.11. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

This refers to any direct or indirect impacts of the project or initiative that may increase or decrease net greenhouse gas emissions being released into the atmosphere as well as any sequestration (carbon capture) efforts. Please consider if residents or staff will have increased journey times if they would usually travel by car, increased use of machinery or equipment that is powered by a fossil fuel or any land use change. To learn more about this subject, a useful resource is the Carbon Trust website: <https://www.carbontrust.com>

3.11.1. Will the project create a one-off increase or decrease in greenhouse gas emissions?

This may include construction activities or temporary changes in transport patterns whilst the project is active. If so, can you estimate how much this change will be per year?

Yes, the project will create a one-off, temporary increase in greenhouse gas emissions through construction activities. As part of the pre-planning investigations, we are commissioning a required carbon off-setting report which will estimate as accurately as possible the increase in greenhouse gas emissions created by the project, and suggest steps to mitigate this one-off increase.

3.11.2. Will the project create any ongoing increase or decrease in greenhouse gas emissions in Cornwall? This may include renewable energy, energy efficiency measures, additional vehicle movements or other activity. If so, can you estimate how much this change will be per year?

There will likely be some increase in car journeys as a consequence of the project attracting visitors to the enhanced facility. However, that has to be balanced by a potential decrease in the number of journeys made from Bude by wheeled sports enthusiasts seeking better equipped skate parks elsewhere, such as Mount Hawke, Newquay or Barnstaple. Again, the carbon offsetting report should provide estimates of any ongoing increases in greenhouse gas emissions.

3.11.3. Will this project sequester existing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere? This can only be in the form of CCS or accredited long-term afforestation projects within the boundaries of the county.

No.

3.11.4. Will this project change policy or create new infrastructure that will lead to future increases or reductions in either carbon emissions or sequestration?

No.

3.12. Connectivity

This is about people's ability to access services and the changes that can affect that. Changes that result in individuals or groups having greater access to the facilities they need or want, and at a time of their choosing can be considered as an impact on connectivity. This includes electronic links via the internet or a physical link like a new or more frequent public transport link. This would also include the relocation or expansion of an existing facility to be closer to a group of users that currently has less access.

3.12.1. Does this project increase or decrease access to services for users through the provision of physical infrastructure? This may include new transport links, accessibility options for disabled persons or services themselves (such as a new youth centre). If so,

Yes – our project will broaden access to services for users through the provision of enhanced physical infrastructure which has increased capacity. This will include ensuring that the enhanced wheeled sports facility can be accessed and used by people with disabilities. This change will directly affect approximately 500 people and will be long term.

approximately how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

3.12.2. Does this project increase or decrease access to services for users through the provision of digital infrastructure? This may include things such as new web services. If so, approximately how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

No.

3.12.3. Will this project make access to services more or less affordable for users? This may include things such as subsidies for transport. If so, approximately how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

No charge is made for using the existing skate park. This will remain the policy when the enhancements have been completed.

3.13. Housing

This includes the provision of new or increased provision of existing properties. This also includes an increase in the standard of properties available to residents or a change in the systems or policies surrounding the housing of residents. It can also include the construction or action towards providing the infrastructure that will allow development of land for housing.

3.13.1. Will this project increase or decrease the number of available homes for the local population? This may include building or demolishing houses, converting commercial buildings to residential or putting disused properties back into use. If so, what is the total net change in housing numbers from this project?

No.

3.13.2. Will this project improve or degrade the standard of existing homes for the local population? If so, how many homes will this affect?

No.

3.13.3. Will this project improve or degrade access to housing for local people in need through the introduction of new or the amendment of existing policy? If so, how many people is this likely to directly affect?

No.

3.13.4. Will this project provide the infrastructure needed to construct new homes?

No.

3.13.5. Will this project increase or decrease the affordability of new homes for local people? If so, will this be a significant change in affordability (>10%), how many people is this likely to directly affect and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

No.

3.13.6. Will this project increase or decrease the value of existing homes in the area? If so, will this be a significant change in affordability (>10%), how many people is this likely to directly affect and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

No.

3.14. Education

This is not limited to mandatory education or skills but is meant in the widest sense of the term. The imparting of beneficial knowledge to any resident or visitor which could increase awareness of a subject or promote further learning or employment can be classed as education. This could be on a cultural matter, for example a heritage project, or the provision of facilities at a school or adult education organisation. This could also include outreach projects to raise awareness of services provided or a public health campaign.

3.14.1. Will this project increase or decrease the pressure on primary / secondary / further / higher education places for Cornwall residents? This may be due to a change in the number of educational places, population size or number of teaching staff. If so, approximately how many people with this directly affect?

No.

3.14.2. Will this project increase or decrease the number of vocational training places for Cornwall residents? If so, how many places will this be?

No.

3.14.3. Will this project increase or decrease short-duration educational interactions, such as increasing museum capacity, running an engagement campaign or providing information points in public spaces? If so, how many interactions will this be?

No.

3.14.4. Will this project take all opportunities to present information and ideas to the public?

Our proposals have been, and will continue to be, discussed at public meetings of Bude-Stratton Town Council. The development and design of the enhanced skate park is being undertaken in partnership with users to ensure that the new facility meets the needs of the community.

3.15. Safety

If the project or initiative will affect the likelihood of a crime being committed or the ease with which a crime could be committed, it should be considered in the assessment. This includes a wide range of factors such as opportunities for, vulnerability to and detection of crimes. It includes all types of crime, from the misuse of rural highways to the vandalism of property or harm to residents. This could also include cyber-crime and the possibility of identity theft and fraud. A possible mitigation may be the use of CCTV or extra IT security measures.

3.15.1. Does this project /policy increase or decrease the opportunities for crime to occur?

This can include cyber-crime such as identity theft. An example might include a new shopping area which would create new opportunities for crime by bringing offenders and victims into the same space. If so, will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

Local Police are in support of our proposal to enhance the existing skate park as it will provide greater capacity for young people to gather safely to enjoy themselves. Consequently, there is a likelihood that our project will, at the very least, decrease incidents of anti-social behaviour and possibly decrease opportunities for crimes to occur by providing more for young people to do. This change will be long term.

3.15.2. Does this project / policy increase or decrease a person's vulnerability to crime?

Examples include improving or reducing support for victims; reducing or increasing the need for lone working; improving or reducing activities for children and young adults; improving or reducing safe community spaces. If so, will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

Again, through the provision of larger, enhanced facilities for young people there is every reason to suppose that the vulnerability of young people to crime will also be reduced. Young people will gather collectively in a safe environment to participate in physical activity. This change will be long term.

3.15.3. Does this project / policy increase or decrease the likelihood that a person would commit crime? Examples include improving or reducing support for drug and alcohol dependency; making an asset more or less accessible to steal; improving or reducing access to advice and support, such as about debt or benefits; improving or reducing diversionary activities for people at risk. If so, will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

Our project has the potential to reduce the likelihood that a person would commit a crime, by providing freely accessible activities for young people (and indeed people of all ages).

3.15.4. Does this project / policy increase or decrease the likelihood that crimes will be detected? Examples include improving or reducing quality of lighting in an area, removing or introducing physical obstructions within CCTV camera range; improving or reducing information collected and shared that may have a bearing on crime detection / investigation. If so, will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

Local Police have spoken of the benefits of having a location where reasonably large numbers of young people can congregate, as this makes keeping an eye on them easier than if groups are dispersed over several locations around the town. In that sense, our project has the potential to decrease the likelihood of crimes taking place.

3.16. Fuel Poverty

If the project or initiative may increase access to more efficient heating, insulation or domestic fuel sources then that should be considered as a benefit in the assessment. This could include construction of more fuel-efficient homes or the retrofitting of energy efficient products such as insulation.

3.16.1. Will this project improve / degrade the affordability of adequate home energy supplies for local people through the provision or removal of solar panels (PV's) or other household renewable energy sources? If so, how many people is this likely to directly affect?

No.

3.16.2. Will this project improve / degrade the affordability of adequate home energy supplies for local people through the provision or removal of energy efficiency measures (such as insulation or heat pumps)? If so, how many people is this likely to directly affect?

No.

3.16.3. Will this project improve / degrade the affordability of adequate home energy supplies for local people through the provision or removal of subsidies or other policy levers? If so, how many people is this likely to directly affect and will the effect be long or short term?

No.

3.17. Food

If the project will in any way affect residents' access to or supply of food, this would be a consideration for the assessment. This would also include the type of food available e.g., access to healthy choices that are affordable. Any action that would affect access to food retail outlets should be considered here.

3.17.1. Will the project increase / decrease access to food retail / distribution establishments? This may include improving relevant transport links, access for low mobility groups or the creation of new retail establishments or food banks. Fast food outlets are not included in this question. If so, approximately how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

No.

3.17.2. Will this project lead to an increase or decrease in the number of food-growing opportunities for local residents, such as the provision or removal of private or community gardens or allotment sites? If so, approximately how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

No.

3.18. Health

This covers a wide range of implications from health education to access to medical facilities and pharmacies. The health domain should consider any impact that could affect residents' access to health services such as GPs, emergency treatment, mental health provision, health related equipment provision, prevention advice and public health campaigns, pre and post-natal care, residential or day care facilities. This will cover both mental and physical health issues including passive environmental effects on health through issues such as noise and pollution, or improvements to wellbeing if places are designed that retain or reinforce aspects of Cornish distinctiveness and so support a sense of community and identity.

3.18.1. Will this project increase or decrease resident access to healthcare services (both physical and mental) through the provision or removal of healthcare infrastructure, funding, programmes and staffing such as hospital beds, doctor's surgeries, substance abuse or disease prevention programmes, disaster relief programmes etc? If so, how many people will this directly affect?

No.

3.18.2. Will this project increase or decrease resident access to healthcare services (both physical and mental) through the provision of non-healthcare infrastructure, such as new transport links or parking facilities close to hospitals? If so, how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

No.

3.18.3. Will this project increase or decrease resident access to healthcare services (both physical and mental) through the development of new or amendment of existing policy such as increasing parking charges at sites close to healthcare infrastructure? If so, how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

No.

3.18.4. Will this project have any incidental positive or negative effects on the physical or mental well-being of residents or employees? Examples may include increased / decreased noise and air pollution, road safety, increased opportunities for exercise or a change in community cohesion. If so, how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

Yes – through enhancing and increasing the capacity of the existing skate park, our project will provide greater opportunities for people of all ages and all abilities to engage in wheeled sports activities. This will lead to improvements in physical and mental health (*Skateboarding in middle age can help people feel empowered and reduce the chance of mental health issues such as depression* – Identity and Wellbeing in Older Skateboarders, Paul O’Connor via The Guardian January 2022). The project will also reinforce Bude’s identity as a leading Cornish location for surf and skate culture - Britain’s first Surf Life Saving Club was founded in Bude in 1953. Bude was formerly the home of the UK’s ‘Downhill Skate Championship’ (until the road was resurfaced with rougher chippings making it too dangerous to compete). UK skating coaches use Bude’s skate park for training. Bude’s community coalesces around this identity – indeed, the annual St Piran’s Day celebrations are centred upon the Surf Life Saving Club, not 100 metres from the skate park.

3.18.5. Will this project / policy increase or decrease the risk to the health and safety of employees, partners, contractors or the public? This may include implications on statutory compliance, creating a new risk or changing the nature of an existing risk, the

No.

need for training or new equipment, implications for contractors and in working with partner organisations. If so, how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

3.19. Political Voice

This focuses on community empowerment in decision making. There are two aspects to this domain. Governance in this instance can apply to projects or initiatives that affect the amount of personal efficacy a person has in relation to decisions or actions taken by any organisation. It can also apply to projects and initiatives that would impact levels of community involvement and input to development. As an example, the project may be one designed to implement a system whereby a community is allocated an amount of funding to use as they wish in relation to highway schemes. It could also mean the opportunity to develop a project or initiative as a result of public consultation or engagement during the planning process.

3.19.1. Will this project grant or rescind new or existing general powers for decision making to members of a particular community? This may involve providing funding and decision-making powers to recognised local bodies that otherwise fell within the council remit. If so, how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

We have been working in partnership with the Bude Skate Park User Group and will continue to work with the group as the project develops and is delivered, to ensure that it is empowered to shape and direct the project to best suit its members and their constituency. This will directly affect around 20 people over the short term.

3.19.2. Will this project grant or rescind decision-making powers to local people in regards to specific projects being carried out by larger organisations, such as Parish Councils, Cornwall Council or private companies? If so, how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

See above.

3.20. Prosperity

This focuses on improving the overall wealth of residents through assessing working conditions for individuals, particularly job availability, rates of pay, job satisfaction and job security as well as the health of the wider business environment. These in turn affect levels of poverty and wealth inequality.

3.20.1. Will this project increase or decrease the number of employment opportunities for local residents? If so, how many jobs are likely to be created or lost and will the majority of these employment opportunities be short term, seasonal and / or low paid?

No.

3.20.2. Will this project improve or degrade overall working conditions in existing employment? This may include pay levels, job security and / or job satisfaction. If so, how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

No.

3.20.3. Will this project increase or decrease the overall wealth of residents through means other than increased employment opportunities? This may include changes to living costs (such as food or transport) or to benefits (such as income and housing support payments). If so, how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

No.

3.20.4. Does this project improve or degrade conditions conducive to the FOUNDING of new businesses in priority technological or geographical areas within Cornwall? If so, will these conditions persist beyond the end of the delivery phase of the project?

No.

3.20.5. Does this project improve or degrade conditions conducive to the GROWTH of existing businesses in priority technological or geographical areas within Cornwall? If so, will these conditions persist beyond the end of the delivery phase of the project?

No.

3.21. Community and Culture

This domain refers to the degree of isolation for individuals within our communities and their sense of belonging. If the project or initiative will result in increased support for those groups at higher risk of isolation, that would be considered a benefit. If the project would increase factors that are contributors to isolation e.g., lack of transport links, anything that would prevent the formation or continuity of community/outreach groups and facilities, that would be considered a negative effect. This would also include the discontinuing of services provided to those groups at higher risk of isolation like day care facilities or organised activities. Opportunities for building a sense of community and reinforcing links to local culture through protecting the historic environment and celebrating cultural heritage would also be considered a benefit.

3.21.1. Will this project increase or decrease social isolation amongst members of at-risk groups through the provision or removal of infrastructure? This may include community centres or accessibility options for existing structures. If so, approximately how many people will this directly affect?

The *Young People of Bude Feasibility Study* produced through the Neetside Community Centre in 2021 states that youth provision in the Bude area is 63% below the national average and youth amenities 21% below the national average. 129 young people aged between 11 and 25, of whom 91% lived in the Bude area, were consulted in the production of the Feasibility Study. 41% of respondents described “anxiety and an inhibiting lack of self-confidence as the most significant barrier stopping them participating in activities.....fueled by factors such as, not knowing where to meet new friends”. It is intended that our proposal to enhance the existing skate park will go some way in addressing the social isolation experienced by young people. Perhaps 40 – 50 people.

3.21.2. Will this project increase or decrease social isolation amongst members of at-risk groups through the provision or withdrawal of services? This may include funding for outreach groups or community transport services. If so, how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

No.

3.21.3. Will the project increase or decrease opportunities for local people to understand and celebrate their culture, heritage, history and / or identity? This may include museums, events, cultural groups or information points as well as retaining the historic fabric and character of places. If so, how many people will this directly affect, and will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

As mentioned above, the project will reinforce Bude’s identity as a leading Cornish location for surf and skate culture - Britain’s first Surf Life Saving Club being founded in Bude in 1953.

3.22. Local Environment

Access to the local natural and historic environment is a key wellbeing factor for residents. Any change which affects how easily or how often residents can access their local environment for leisure or educational purposes would be relevant to this domain. An example would be the creation of an access route to public land or the protection or enhancement of woodland or the retention and maintenance of historic buildings and sites.

3.22.1. Will this project increase or decrease access to a designated recreational area (such as a park or playground) within 5 minutes’ walk for local residents through the provision

or removal of related infrastructure? This may include recreational facilities or improved transport links or accessibility options such as ramps for wheelchair users. If so, approximately how many people will this directly affect?

The proposals to enhance the existing skate park will increase accessibility to recreational infrastructure for everyone and, in particular, include improving accessibility for people with physical disabilities. This could benefit 5 - 10 people.

3.22.2. Will this project increase or decrease access to an area of woodland within 4 kilometres for local residents? This may include the creation of new or removal of existing woodland areas or changes to transport links or accessibility options such as ramps for wheelchair users. If so, approximately how many people will this directly affect?

No.

3.22.3. Will this project improve or degrade the aesthetic quality of the local environment, and does it reflect and respond positively to the historic character and Cornish distinctiveness of the area? This may include renovating building frontages, removing graffiti, changes to general street cleanliness, reusing derelict buildings, changes to scenic and interesting views of the landscape etc. If so, will this change be long term (beyond the delivery phase of the project)?

The project will extend the footprint of existing infrastructure. There will inevitably be some impact on the aesthetic quality of the environment but this will be minimal. This change will be long term. The pre-planning guidance which Bude-Stratton Town Council has received from Cornwall Council states the following: "In terms of landscape, the site is within a highly visible and exposed location, however given that the development would extend an existing facility, be visible within this context and that of the existing car park and given the topography of the proposed area of land for the expansion (which falls inland rather than towards the coastline) it is not considered that the proposals are likely to result in any significant adverse landscape impacts. Notwithstanding this, careful consideration should be given to any proposed site boundaries and use of soft landscaping".

Section 3: Equality and Inclusion

This section will assist you in assessing the equality and inclusion impacts of your project. Initially, answer yes or no to each question where prompted, and then use the subsequent boxes to explain your answer – even if there is no expected impact, explain why.

3.1. Please give details of the research, consultation and any other evidence you have used to assess and inform the impacts of your project.

Bude Stratton Town Council has worked with Bude Skate Park User Group to help develop and shape its proposals to enhance the existing skate park. The Council has also consulted on its proposals more widely. In 2020, the Council consulted the general public on the *Bude-Stratton Strategic Programme*, to which it was a partner together with Cornwall Council, the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LEP and Bude Coastal Community Team. Within that consultation, a specific question regarding the enhancement of the skate park garnered 152 responses, with the priorities for those responding being *separate areas for different aged users*, and *equipment that covers a wide range of activities*. The transfer of the skate park from Cornwall Council to Bude-Stratton Town Council, and its enhancement, have been adopted into the Town Council's *Corporate Narrative*.

3.2. **Age** (particular age or range of ages) - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people with different ages?

Yes.

3.2.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

500 positively.

3.2.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people with different ages, whether positive or negative.

The project is likely to have a positive impact on a higher proportion of younger people. It will provide an enhanced facility for their leisure, recreation and general socialising.

3.2.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

There will be no adverse impacts on this group as a consequence of delivering our project.

3.3. **Sex** (men, women (incl. non-binary) - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people who are male, female or non-binary?

No.

3.3.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

There will be no positive or negative impact on people of any or no sex as the facility will be freely accessible to anyone.

3.3.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people with different ages, whether positive or negative.

N/A.

3.3.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

N/A.

3.4. **Race and Ethnicity**, including Cornish (people defined by their race, colour, nationality, ethnicity or national origins - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people from different races and ethnicities, including Cornish?

No.

3.4.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

There will be no direct positive or negative impacts for people of different races or ethnicities as the facility will be freely available to anyone. However, the enhancements to the skate park will solidify Bude's reputation as a leading surf and skate destination – a reputation which in part contributes to the town's Cornish identity. Consideration will be given as to how the Cornish language can be incorporated into signage at, and/or promotional material about, the enhanced facility. Approximately 50% of children of school age self-identify as Cornish (PLASC) but it is not possible to know precisely how many young people in the Bude area identify as such.

3.4.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people from different races and ethnicities, including Cornish, whether positive or negative.

See above.

3.4.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

N/A.

3.5. **Religion and Belief** (this will also include no religion or belief) - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people with different religions, beliefs and none?

No.

3.5.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

N/A.

3.5.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people with different ages, whether positive or negative.

There will be no direct positive or negative impacts on people with different religions, belief and none as the facility will be freely available to anyone.

3.5.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

N/A.

3.6. **Disability** (please consider physical, sensory, learning or mental health) - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people with a disability?
Yes.

3.6.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

0 - 15

3.6.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people with different ages, whether positive or negative.

Enhancements to the skate park will include improvements which will make the facility as accessible as possible to people with disabilities who might wish to use it.

3.6.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

The enhancements will seek to ensure that people with disabilities wishing to make use of the facility have every opportunity to do so.

3.7. **Pregnancy & Maternity** (maternity refers to the period after the birth – this also includes treating women unfavourably due to breastfeeding) - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people who are pregnant or parents?

Yes / No (delete as appropriate)

No.

3.7.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

N/A.

3.7.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people with different ages, whether positive or negative.

There will be no direct positive or negative impacts on people who are pregnant or parents as the facility will be freely available to anyone.

3.7.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

N/A.

3.8. **Marriage** is a union between a man and a woman or between a same-sex couple. Same sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people who are married or in a civil partnership?

No.

3.8.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

N/A.

3.8.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people with different ages, whether positive or negative.

There will be no direct positive or negative impacts on people who are married or in a civil partnership, as the facility will be freely available to anyone.

3.8.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

N/A.

3.9. **Sexual Orientation** (a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite or to both sexes) - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people who are Heterosexual, Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Asexual or Pansexual?

No.

3.9.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

N/A.

3.9.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people with different ages, whether positive or negative.

There will be no direct positive or negative impacts on people of any sexual orientation, as the facility will be freely available to anyone.

3.9.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

N/A.

3.10. Gender Identity (process of transitioning from one gender to another) - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people identifying with gender variance?
No.

3.10.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

N/A.

3.10.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people with different ages, whether positive or negative.

There will be no direct positive or negative impacts on people identifying with gender variance, as the facility will be freely available to anyone.

3.10.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

N/A.

3.11. Armed Forces Community – The Armed Forces Covenant means the Local Authority must take special consideration of serving and retired armed forces personnel in terms of their fair treatment, particularly in regard to housing, education and healthcare - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on serving and/or retired armed forces personnel and their families?
No.

3.11.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

N/A.

3.11.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people with different ages, whether positive or negative.

There will be no direct positive or negative impacts on serving and/or retired armed forces personnel and their families, as the facility will be freely available to anyone.

3.11.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

N/A.

3.12. **Working Patterns** – people with different patterns, including part-time or on-call employees or those with an agreed flexible working pattern - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people with different working patterns?
No.

3.12.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

N/A.

3.12.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people with different ages, whether positive or negative.

There will be no direct positive or negative impacts on people with different working patterns, as the facility will be freely available, at all times, to anyone.

3.12.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

N/A.

3.13. **Carers** – people with childcare responsibilities, including single parents and those providing unpaid care for family, friends, neighbours etc - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people with childcare responsibilities, including single parents and those providing unpaid care for family, friends, neighbours etc?
No.

3.13.1. Approximately how many people with this characteristic will this proposal affect?

N/A.

3.13.2. Please describe the likely differential impact on people with different ages, whether positive or negative.

There will be no direct positive or negative impacts on people with childcare responsibilities, including single parents and those providing unpaid care for family, friends, or neighbours, as the facility will be freely available to anyone.

3.13.3. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

N/A.

3.14. **Human Rights** – by law, human rights should be protected. For further information go to <https://www.bihhr.org.uk> – Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on people's human rights?

No.

3.14.1. Please describe the likely differential impact on people's rights as set out in the Human Rights Act.

Article 31 (leisure, play and culture) of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (to which the UK is a signatory) states that *every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities*. By enhancing the existing skate park, our project will be contributing towards the exercise of this human right.

3.14.2. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on people's Human Rights?

N/A.

3.15. **Safeguarding** – We are all responsible for the safety of children, young people and vulnerable adults and we must ensure that we are doing all we can to protect the most vulnerable members in our society - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on safeguarding people?

No.

3.15.1. Does this proposal have any safeguarding implications which affect members of the community, whether positive or negative?

Potentially, there could be safeguarding implications, in the same way there as there are in any freely accessible, public open space. However, potential negative implications should be balanced by the potential positive implications of providing a recreational space where young people can gather safely, rather than congregating in the town centre.

3.15.2. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on this group?

We will propose and support the establishment of a formal *community user group* to help monitor, maintain and care for the enhanced skate park site. We will require that group to have safeguarding policies in place. We would also be looking to extend CCTV coverage to the site for the safety of all users.

3.16. **Place-Based (incl. Rurality)** – It is also important that we understand if our decisions have any differential impacts on places, towns and rural communities - Will this project have differential impact (positive and negative) on places, towns and rural communities?
Yes.

3.16.1. Please describe the likely differential impact on places/rural areas or communities (please name specific towns/areas) whether positive or negative. Please consider if there is any differential impact on settlements of less than 3000 residents compared to towns?

In Poundstock, Kilkhampton and Whitstone – parishes within the Bude Community Network Area - 24.1% of children are living in poverty – the highest percentage for any rural area in Cornwall (DWP 2021). Additionally, 41% of children in the Bude CNA are classed among the 20% most deprived in the country with regard to their environment – that is to say those aspects of their environment that affect their physical wellbeing. The provision of enhanced facilities which are free at the point of entry can only have a positive impact on young people in the Bude area.

3.16.2. What mitigations will be put in place to minimise disproportionate adverse impacts on specific towns or areas?

N/A.

Bude-Stratton Town Council

Notice of conclusion of audit

Annual Governance & Accountability Return for the year ended 31 March 2022

Sections 20(2) and 25 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014

Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 (SI 2015/234)

	Notes
<p>1. The audit of accounts for Bude-Stratton Town Council for the year ended 31 March 2022 has been completed and the accounts have been published.</p>	<p>This notice and Sections 1, 2 & 3 of the AGAR must be published by 30 September. This must include publication on the smaller authority's website. The smaller authority must decide how long to publish the Notice for; the AGAR and external auditor report must be publicly available for 5 years.</p>
<p>2. The Annual Governance & Accountability Return is available for inspection by any local government elector of the area of Bude-Stratton Town Council on application to:</p> <p>(a) <u>KEITH CORNWELL</u> <u>TOWN CLERK & RFO</u> <u>THE PARKHOUSE CENTRE, BUDE, EX 23 8LD</u> <u>01288 353576 Accounts@Bude-Stratton.gov.uk</u></p> <p>(b) <u>9.30 - 12.30 } MONDAY - FRIDAY</u> <u>13.30 - 16.00 }</u></p>	<p>(a) Insert the name, position and address of the person to whom local government electors should apply to inspect the AGAR</p> <p>(b) Insert the hours during which inspection rights may be exercised</p>
<p>3. Copies will be provided to any person on payment of £ <u>—</u> (c) for each copy of the Annual Governance & Accountability Return.</p>	<p>(c) Insert a reasonable sum for copying costs</p>
<p>Announcement made by: (d) <u>K. Cornwell</u> <u>TOWN CLERK & RFO</u></p>	<p>(d) Insert the name and position of person placing the notice</p>
<p>Date of announcement: (e) <u>29/9/2022</u></p>	<p>(e) Insert the date of placing of the notice</p>

Section 1 – Annual Governance Statement 2021/22

We acknowledge as the members of:

Bude-Stratton Town Council

our responsibility for ensuring that there is a sound system of internal control, including arrangements for the preparation of the Accounting Statements. We confirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, with respect to the Accounting Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022, that:

	Agreed		‘Yes’ means that this authority:
	Yes	No*	
1. We have put in place arrangements for effective financial management during the year, and for the preparation of the accounting statements.	✓		prepared its accounting statements in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations.
2. We maintained an adequate system of internal control including measures designed to prevent and detect fraud and corruption and reviewed its effectiveness.	✓		made proper arrangements and accepted responsibility for safeguarding the public money and resources in its charge.
3. We took all reasonable steps to assure ourselves that there are no matters of actual or potential non-compliance with laws, regulations and Proper Practices that could have a significant financial effect on the ability of this authority to conduct its business or manage its finances.	✓		has only done what it has the legal power to do and has complied with Proper Practices in doing so.
4. We provided proper opportunity during the year for the exercise of electors’ rights in accordance with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations.	✓		during the year gave all persons interested the opportunity to inspect and ask questions about this authority’s accounts.
5. We carried out an assessment of the risks facing this authority and took appropriate steps to manage those risks, including the introduction of internal controls and/or external insurance cover where required.	✓		considered and documented the financial and other risks it faces and dealt with them properly.
6. We maintained throughout the year an adequate and effective system of internal audit of the accounting records and control systems.	✓		arranged for a competent person, independent of the financial controls and procedures, to give an objective view on whether internal controls meet the needs of this smaller authority.
7. We took appropriate action on all matters raised in reports from internal and external audit.	✓		responded to matters brought to its attention by internal and external audit.
8. We considered whether any litigation, liabilities or commitments, events or transactions, occurring either during or after the year-end, have a financial impact on this authority and, where appropriate, have included them in the accounting statements.	✓		disclosed everything it should have about its business activity during the year including events taking place after the year end if relevant.
9. (For local councils only) Trust funds including charitable. In our capacity as the sole managing trustee we discharged our accountability responsibilities for the fund(s)/assets, including financial reporting and, if required, independent examination or audit.	Yes	No	N/A
			✓
			has met all of its responsibilities where, as a body corporate, it is a sole managing trustee of a local trust or trusts.

*Please provide explanations to the external auditor on a separate sheet for each ‘No’ response and describe how the authority will address the weaknesses identified. These sheets must be published with the Annual Governance Statement.

This Annual Governance Statement was approved at a meeting of the authority on:

23/06/22

and recorded as minute reference:

FC/138/22 (vii)

Signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the meeting where approval was given:

Chairman

St James

Clerk

K. Cornwell

www.bude-stratton.gov.uk

Section 2 – Accounting Statements 2021/22 for

Bude-Stratton Town Council

	Year ending		Notes and guidance	
	31 March 2021 £	31 March 2022 £		
1. Balances brought forward	1,626,219	1,721,422	Total balances and reserves at the beginning of the year as recorded in the financial records. Value must agree to Box 7 of previous year.	
2. (+) Precept or Rates and Levies	910,219	903,112	Total amount of precept (or for IDBs rates and levies) received or receivable in the year. Exclude any grants received.	
3. (+) Total other receipts	328,836	522,661	Total income or receipts as recorded in the cashbook less the precept or rates/levies received (line 2). Include any grants received.	
4. (-) Staff costs	629,510	707,012	Total expenditure or payments made to and on behalf of all employees. Include gross salaries and wages, employers NI contributions, employers pension contributions, gratuities and severance payments.	
5. (-) Loan interest/capital repayments	72,585	72,573	Total expenditure or payments of capital and interest made during the year on the authority's borrowings (if any).	
6. (-) All other payments	441,758	541,741	Total expenditure or payments as recorded in the cashbook less staff costs (line 4) and loan interest/capital repayments (line 5).	
7. (=) Balances carried forward	1,721,422	1,825,868	Total balances and reserves at the end of the year. Must equal (1+2+3) - (4+5+6).	
8. Total value of cash and short term investments	1,601,137	1,692,838	The sum of all current and deposit bank accounts, cash holdings and short term investments held as at 31 March – To agree with bank reconciliation.	
9. Total fixed assets plus long term investments and assets	3,836,400	3,831,400	The value of all the property the authority owns – it is made up of all its fixed assets and long term investments as at 31 March.	
10. Total borrowings	524,918	473,128	The outstanding capital balance as at 31 March of all loans from third parties (including PWLB).	
11. (For Local Councils Only) Disclosure note re Trust funds (including charitable)	Yes	No	N/A	The Council, as a body corporate, acts as sole trustee for and is responsible for managing Trust funds or assets.
			✓	N.B. The figures in the accounting statements above do not include any Trust transactions.

I certify that for the year ended 31 March 2022 the Accounting Statements in this Annual Governance and Accountability Return have been prepared on either a receipts and payments or income and expenditure basis following the guidance in Governance and Accountability for Smaller Authorities – a Practitioners' Guide to Proper Practices and present fairly the financial position of this authority.

Signed by Responsible Financial Officer before being presented to the authority for approval

K Connell

Date

17/05/22

I confirm that these Accounting Statements were approved by this authority on this date:

23/06/22

as recorded in minute reference:

FC/138/22 (VIII)

Signed by Chairman of the meeting where the Accounting Statements were approved

Stame

Section 3 – External Auditor Report and Certificate 2021/22

In respect of **Bude-Stratton Town Council – CO0011**

1 Respective responsibilities of the body and the auditor

Our responsibility as auditors to complete a **limited assurance review** is set out by the National Audit Office (NAO). A limited assurance review is **not a full statutory audit**, it does not constitute an audit carried out in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK & Ireland) and hence it **does not** provide the same level of assurance that such an audit would. The UK Government has determined that a lower level of assurance than that provided by a full statutory audit is appropriate for those local public bodies with the lowest levels of spending.

Under a limited assurance review, the auditor is responsible for reviewing Sections 1 and 2 of the Annual Governance and Accountability Return in accordance with NAO Auditor Guidance Note 02 (AGN 02) as issued by the NAO on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General. AGN 02 is available from the NAO website – <https://www.nao.org.uk/code-audit-practice/guidance-and-information-for-auditors/> .

This authority is responsible for ensuring that its financial management is adequate and effective and that it has a sound system of internal control. The authority prepares an Annual Governance and Accountability Return in accordance with Proper Practices which:

- summarises the accounting records for the year ended 31 March 2022; and
- confirms and provides assurance on those matters that are relevant to our duties and responsibilities as external auditors.

2 External auditor report 2021/22

On the basis of our review of Sections 1 and 2 of the Annual Governance and Accountability Return (AGAR), in our opinion the information in Sections 1 and 2 of the AGAR is in accordance with Proper Practices and no other matters have come to our attention giving cause for concern that relevant legislation and regulatory requirements have not been met.

Other matters not affecting our opinion which we draw to the attention of the authority:

None

3 External auditor certificate 2021/22

We certify that we have completed our review of Sections 1 and 2 of the Annual Governance and Accountability Return, and discharged our responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, for the year ended 31 March 2022.

External Auditor Name

PKF LITTLEJOHN LLP

External Auditor Signature



Date

15/09/2022

* Note: the NAO issued guidance applicable to external auditors' work on limited assurance reviews in Auditor Guidance Note AGN/02. The AGN is available from the NAO website (www.nao.org.uk)

BSTC Committee membership

Oversight Committee (12)	Staffing Committee (9)	Planning Committee (9)
Alex Bluett	Simon Browning	Alex Bluett (Vice-Chair)
Simon Browning	Katie Goode	Michael Dawe
Kevin Colwill	Jackie Difey	Sain Dearing (Chair)
Sain Dearing	Martin Dorey	Vikki Herbert-Coulson
Katie Goode	Peter La Broy	Philippa Purchase
Jackie Diffey (Vice-Chair)	Philippa Purchase	Jackie Diffey
Martin Dorey	Amanda Tame (Chair)	Martin Dorey
Vikki herbert-Coulson	Paul Tilzey	Peter La Broy
Philippa Purchase (Chair)	Vacancy	Vacancy
Amanda Tame		
Vacancy		
Vacancy		

Forums, Working Groups and Leads 2022/23

Economic Development working group

A Bluett, S Browning, J Diffey, and P La Broy

Compass Point Steering Group

P La Broy, S Browning, K Colwill and S Dearing

Bude Town Team BSTC Reps

Cllrs A Tame, **Vacancy**

Wheeled Spots Facility Working Group

Cllrs M Dawe, Sian Dearing, J Wright, P La Broy, P Tilzey, K Goode, a Tame

Environmental and Climate Change Forum

Cllrs P Purchase, S Browning + 4 members of public / local organisation reps

Parkhouse Management Forum

Cllrs J Diffey, S Dearing, C Moriarty

Stratton Store

Cllrs: A Tame, L Corrigan-Turner, P La Broy, S Dearing, P Tilzey

Lead Cllrs

1	Education & early years –	Cllr S Dearing & C Moriarty
2	Social Welfare –	Cllr A Bluett
3	Crime and Community Safety –	Cllr K Goode
4	Youth Provision –	Cllrs M Dawe & Jamie Wright
5	Community Groups –	Vacancy
6	Heritage -	Cllr P Tilzey
7	Environment & Bio Diversity -	Cllrs S Browning & P Purchase
8	Climate Change -	Cllrs R Uhlig & P Purchase
9	Sport-	Cllrs M Dorey, M Dawe and P Tilzey
10	Housing -	Vacancy
11	Economic Development –	Vacancy
12	Health provision –	Cllrs L Corrigan Turner
13	Transport & Connectivity –	Cllr K Goode
14	Arts and Cultural-	Cllr J Diffey
15	Diversity, Equality and LGBT+ -	Cllr S Dearing & C Moriarty

Any queries regarding any of the payments below please contact the BSTC office prior to the meeting - email accounts@bude-stratton.gov.uk						
SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS ALREADY MADE BETWEEN 30TH SEPTEMBER 2022 AND 6TH OCTOBER 2022			Invoice	VAT	Total	Total per supplier
VO1079	Savona Food Service	Overpayment on account	-144.23	0.00	-144.23	-144.23
VO1080	Youings Wholesale - DD	Café Supplies	435.95	0.70	436.65	436.65
VO1081	Absolute Museum & Gallery products	Barriers	244.68	48.94	293.62	293.62
VO1082	Cash Cheque	Castle Petty Cash (Chq 300487)	168.62	0.00	168.62	168.62
VO1083	Holsworthy Town Council	Fundraising Civic Ball - Mayors allowance	80.00	0.00	80.00	80.00
VO1084	LJD Coaching	Food & Activities program meetings	722.50	0.00	722.50	722.50
VO1085	Rose Garrard	Chq 300488 - Shop Sales	96.00	0.00	96.00	96.00
VO1086	Adobe - Pre-paid Card	Acrobat Pro	28.64	5.73	34.37	34.37
			1,632.16	55.37	1,687.53	1,687.53
SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS TO BE MADE ON THE 7TH OCTOBER 2022						
VO1087	A Haydon	Vermin Control Contract	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
VO1088	A2E Medical Sevices Limited	Medical Cover for Christmas Fayre	250.00	0.00	250.00	250.00
VO1089	Amazon Payments UK Ltd	Solar Sensor lights for the Unit (Cheapest)	31.65	6.33	37.98	
VO1090	Amazon Payments UK Ltd	Bulb (Not available Locally)	7.98	1.60	9.58	
VO1091	Amazon Payments UK Ltd	Office Supplies (Cheapest)	3.84	0.76	4.60	
VO1092	Amazon Payments UK Ltd	2.5 Ton Low profile trolley jack (Cheapest)	115.91	23.18	139.09	
VO1093	Amazon Payments UK Ltd	Ink for Archive Team printer (Not available Locally)	14.16	2.83	16.99	208.24
VO1094	Angie Seaway	Gallery Sales (BSTC £109.50)	255.50	0.00	255.50	255.50
VO1095	Biffa Waste Services Limited	Refuse Collection - The Unit	1,306.40	261.28	1,567.68	
VO1096	Biffa Waste Services Limited	Refuse Collection - The Parkhouse Centre	284.00	56.80	340.80	
VO1097	Biffa Waste Services Limited	Mixed Dry Recycling Collection - The Parkhouse Centre	85.95	17.19	103.14	
VO1098	Biffa Waste Services Limited	Glass Recycling Collection - The Parkhouse Centre	54.90	10.98	65.88	2,077.50
VO1099	Bradfords Building Supplies Limited	Mastercrete	12.48	2.50	14.98	
VO1100	Bradfords Building Supplies Limited	Hardcore	50.85	10.17	61.02	
VO1101	Bradfords Building Supplies Limited	Mastercrete	12.48	2.50	14.98	
VO1102	Bradfords Building Supplies Limited	Postcrete	16.47	3.29	19.76	110.74
VO1103	CGB Giftware	Shop Stock	371.16	74.23	445.39	445.39
VO1104	Chadds of Bude Ltd	Café Supplies	86.34	0.00	86.34	
VO1105	Chadds of Bude Ltd	Café Supplies	128.53	0.00	128.53	
VO1106	Chadds of Bude Ltd	Café Supplies	99.44	0.00	99.44	
VO1107	Chadds of Bude Ltd	Café Supplies	85.93	0.00	85.93	
VO1108	Chadds of Bude Ltd	Café Supplies	80.59	1.37	81.96	
VO1109	Chadds of Bude Ltd	Café Supplies	65.91	0.00	65.91	548.11
VO1110	Chris Small	Gallery Sales (BSTC £105.00)	245.00	0.00	245.00	245.00
VO1111	Fentongollan Farm Ltd	Bulbs	615.71	123.14	738.85	738.85
VO1112	Georgia Briscoe	Food & Activities programme refund	91.00	0.00	91.00	91.00
VO1113	Heather Virgin	Gallery Sales (BSTC £117.89)	275.07	0.00	275.07	275.07
VO1114	Julie Howes	Gallery Sales (BSTC £100.19)	233.75	0.00	233.75	233.75
VO1115	Katie Taylor	Agent Sales (BSTC £9.52)	16.93	0.00	16.93	16.93
VO1116	Luna Redhead	Agent Sales (BSTC £12.56)	22.34	0.00	22.34	22.34
VO1117	Pitney Bowes	Postage	27.83	0.00	27.83	27.83
VO1118	PKF Littlejohn LLP	Annual Governance & Accountability Return 2021-22	2,000.00	400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
VO1119	Savona Foodservice	Café Supplies	25.63	0.00	25.63	
VO1120	Savona Foodservice	Café Supplies	100.70	0.00	100.70	126.33
VO1121	Screwfix	Taps	245.74	49.14	294.88	
VO1122	Screwfix	Welding Helmet (PPE)	33.33	6.66	39.99	334.87
			7,853.50	1,053.95	8,907.45	8,907.45
Grand Total			9,485.66	1,109.32	10,594.98	10,594.98
					BACS Due	8,941.82