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COMMONS REGISTRATION ACT, 1965
THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL
REGISTERED TOWN

Provisional Register Map
Town & Village Green
SHEET NO. 18A
the 1st edition of this sheet

Praa Sands

Praa Sands

June

2014

1 Finalised Common Land & Town/Village Green Units in Cornwall

Parish:	Name:	CL/VG NO:	Commons Commissioners Decision No:	In Part or in whole Ha
Breage		CL202	N/A	Part 1.487
Breage	Godolphin	CL255	206/D/471	Whole 0.025
Breage	Hendra Hill/Lesceave Cli	CL225	N/A	Whole 1.426
Breage	Hendra Hill	CL690	206/D/754	Whole 0.260
Breage	Western Car Park	CL491	N/A	Part 0.121
Breage	Praa Green	VG621	206/D/758	Part 7.197
Breage	Rinsey Green	CL203	N/A	Whole 0.165
Breage	Trevurvas Common	CL330	206/D/844	Part 0.367
Breage	Trew Well	CL204	N/A	Whole 0.071
Breage	Western Car Park	CL326	N/A	Part 0.121

BREAGE PARISH COUNCIL

PLEASURE GROUNDS, PUBLIC WALKS AND OPEN SPACES

Byelaws made by the Parish Council of Breage under Section 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906, with respect to Praa Green, Praa Sands hatched in black on the attached plan.

Interpretation

1. In these byelaws:

"the Council" means Breage Parish Council;

"the ground" means that part of Praa Green hatched in black on the plan attached to these byelaws.

Vehicles

2. (1) No person shall, without reasonable excuse, ride or drive a cycle, motor cycle, motor vehicle or any other mechanically propelled vehicle in the ground, or bring or cause to be brought into the ground a motor cycle, motor vehicle, trailer or any other mechanically propelled vehicle (other than a cycle), except in any part of the ground where there is a right of way for that class of vehicle.

(2) If the Council has set apart a space in the ground for the use by vehicles of any class, this byelaw shall not prevent the riding or driving of those vehicles in the space so set apart, or on a route, indicated by signs placed in conspicuous positions, between it and the entrance to the ground.

(3) This byelaw shall not extend to invalid carriages.

(4) In this byelaw:

"cycle" means a bicycle, a tricycle, or a cycle having four or more wheels, not being in any case a motor cycle or motor vehicle;

"invalid carriage" means a vehicle, whether mechanically propelled or not, the unladen weight of which does not exceed 150 kilograms, the width of which does not exceed 0.85 metres and which has been constructed or adapted for use for the carriage of one person, being a person suffering from some physical defect or disability and is used solely by such a person;

"motor cycle" means a mechanically propelled vehicle, not being an invalid carriage, with less than four wheels and the weight of which unladen does not exceed 410 kilograms;

"motor vehicle" means a mechanically propelled vehicle, not being an invalid carriage, intended or adapted for use on roads;

"trailer" means a vehicle drawn by a motor vehicle, and includes a caravan.

Climbing

3. No person shall, without reasonable excuse, climb any wall or fence in or enclosing the ground, or any tree, or any barrier, railing, post or other structure.

Removal of structures

4. No person shall, without reasonable excuse, remove from or displace in the ground any barrier, railing, post or seat, or any part of any structure or ornament, or any implement provided for use in the laying out or maintenance of the ground.

Erection of structures

5. No person shall in the ground, without the consent of the Council, erect any post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stand, building or other structure.

Grazing

6. No person shall, without the consent of the Council, turn out or permit any animal to graze in the ground.

Horses

7. No person shall, without the consent of the Council, ride a horse in the ground.

Games

8. Where the Council has, by a notice placed in a conspicuous position in the ground, set apart an area in the ground for the playing of such games as may be specified in the notice, no person shall:
- (a) play in such an area any game other than the game for which it has been set apart;
 - (b) use any such area so as to give reasonable grounds for annoyance to any person already using that area for any purpose for which it has been set apart; or
 - (c) play any game so specified in any other part of the ground in such a manner as to exclude any person not playing the game from the use of that part.
9. No person shall, in any area of the ground which may have been set apart by the Council for any game, play any game when the state of the ground or other cause makes it unfit for use and a notice is placed in a conspicuous position prohibiting play in that area of the ground.
10. (1) No person shall in the ground play any game:
- (a) so as to give reasonable grounds for annoyance to any other person in the ground; or
 - (b) which is likely to cause damage to any tree, shrub or plant in the ground.
- (2) This byelaw shall not extend to any area set apart by the Council for the playing of any game.

Protection of flower beds, trees, grass, etc

11. No person who brings or causes to be brought into the ground a vehicle shall wheel or park it over or upon:

- (a) any flower bed, shrub or plant, or any ground in the course of preparation as a flower bed, or for the growth of any tree, shrub or plant; or
- (b) any part of the ground where the Council, by a notice placed in a conspicuous position in the ground, prohibits its being wheeled or parked.

12. No person shall in the ground enter upon:

- (a) any flower bed, shrub or plant, or any ground in the course of preparation as a flower bed, or for the growth of any tree, shrub or plant; or
- (b) any part of the ground set aside for the renovation of grass or turf, where adequate notice to keep off such grass or turf is exhibited.

Protection of wildlife

13. No person shall in the ground intentionally kill, injure, take or disturb any animal, or engage in hunting, or shooting, or the setting of traps, or the laying of snares.

Camping

14. No person shall in the ground, without the consent of the Council, erect a tent or use any vehicle, including a caravan, or any other structure for the purpose of camping, except in any area which may be set apart and indicated by notice as a place where camping is permitted.

Fires

- 15. (1) No person shall in the ground intentionally light a fire, or place, throw or let fall a lighted match or any other thing so as to be likely to cause a fire.
- (2) This byelaw shall not prevent the lighting or use of a properly constructed camping stove or cooker in any area set aside for the purpose, in such a manner as not to cause danger of or damage by fire.

Trading

- 16. No person shall in the ground, without the consent of the Council, sell, or offer or expose for sale, or let to hire, or offer or expose for letting to hire, any commodity or article.

Obstruction

- 17. No person shall in the ground:
 - (a) intentionally obstruct any officer of the Council in the proper execution of his duties;
 - (b) intentionally obstruct any person carrying out an act which is necessary to the proper execution of any contract with the Council; or
 - (c) intentionally obstruct any other person in the proper use of the ground, or behave so as to give reasonable grounds for annoyance to other persons in the ground.

Savings

- 18. (1) An act necessary to the proper execution of his duty in the ground by an officer of the Council, or any act which is necessary to the proper execution of any contract with the Council, shall not be an offence under these byelaws.

- (2) Nothing in or done under any of the provisions of these byelaws shall in any respect prejudice or injuriously affect any public right of way through the ground, or the rights of any person acting legally by virtue of some estate, right or interest in, over or affecting the ground or any part thereof.

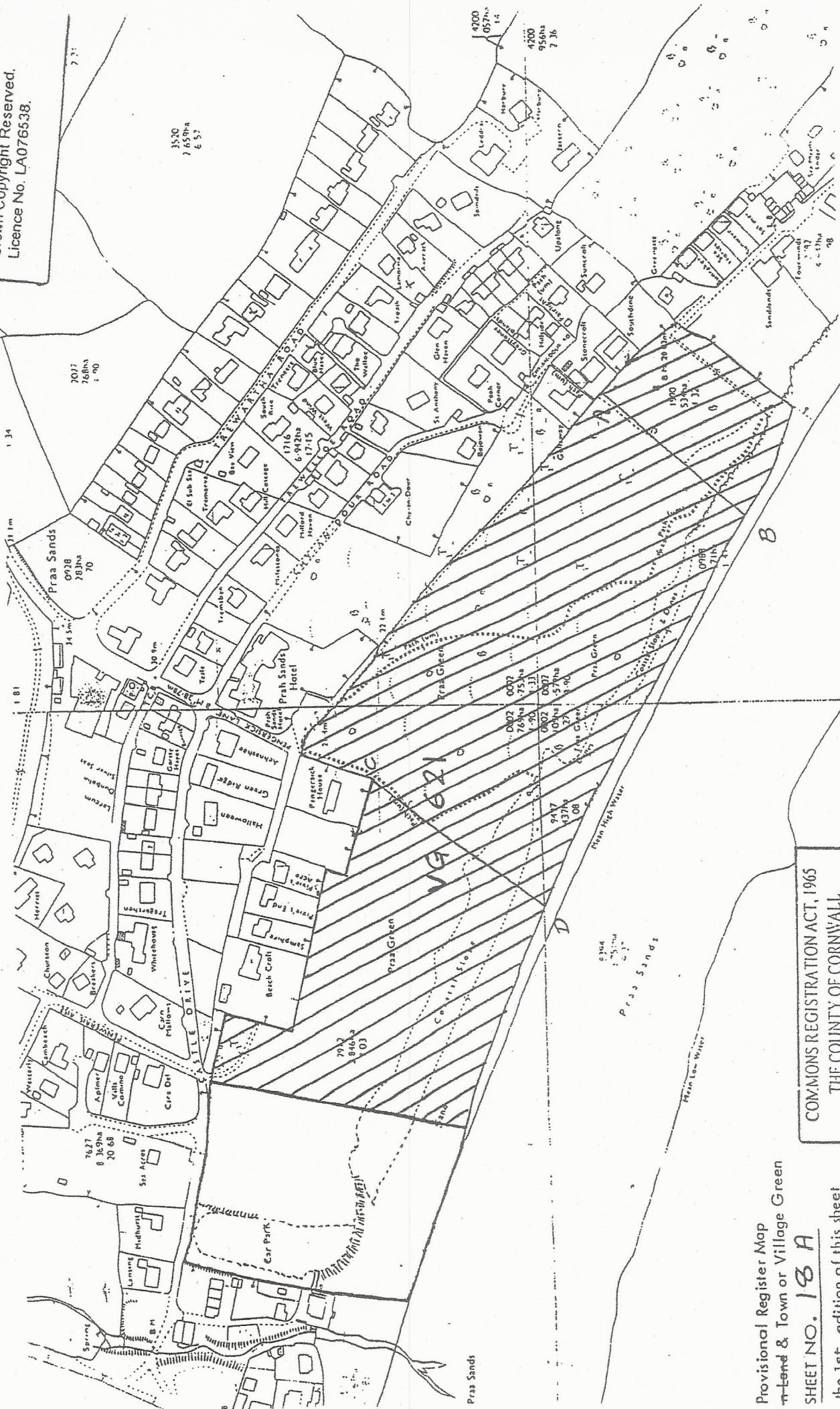
Removal of offenders

19. Any person offending against any of these byelaws may be removed from the ground by an officer of the Council or a constable.

Penalty

20. Any person offending against any of these byelaws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

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Provisional Register Map
Land & Town or Village Green
SHEET NO. 18 A
the 1st edition of this sheet

COMMONS REGISTRATION ACT, 1965
THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL
REGISTRATION DISTRICT

BYELAWS - PRAA GREEN, PRAA SANDS

Given under our hands and seals this
6th day of January 1998

SIGNED:

S Jones
.....

(Chairman - Mrs S Jones)


(SEAL)

SIGNED:

Mrs K Hurst
.....

(Clerk - Mrs K Hurst)


(SEAL)

Members of the BREAGE PARISH COUNCIL

The foregoing byelaws are hereby confirmed by the Secretary of State and shall come into operation on the twenty-third day of March 1998.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State

R G Evans

R. G. EVANS
Head of Unit
Constitutional and Community Policy Directorate

25 FEB 1998
Home Office
LONDON, SW1.



- Home (<https://www.gov.uk/>)
- Outdoor access and recreation (<https://www.gov.uk/topic/outdoor-access-recreation>)
- Recreation (<https://www.gov.uk/topic/outdoor-access-recreation/recreation>)

Guidance

Manage your town and village greens

From: Natural England (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england>) and Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>)

Part of: Access to the countryside (<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/access-to-the-countryside>), Recreation (<https://www.gov.uk/topic/outdoor-access-recreation/recreation>), and Land management (<https://www.gov.uk/topic/environmental-management/land-management>)

First published: 7 October 2014

Find out what visitors can and can't do on greens and how to maintain and de-register your land as an owner or local authority.

Contents

- Local visitors' rights
- Limiting and charging for access
- What visitors can't do
- Carrying out works on a green
- Driving on a green
- Registering a green
- De-registering a green
- Maintaining a green

Local visitors' rights

Local people:

- can freely use greens in their local area for their enjoyment
- must act within the law and can't cause any damage to greens
- don't have to pay to use local greens, but managers can ask them for a donation

Limiting and charging for access

As a green manager, you can refuse entry to non-local people or charge them an entry fee. In practice, it's hard to do this because you'd need to prove that they weren't from the local area.

The general public can access your green if they have a right to be there, eg crossing your green using a

public right of way.

What visitors can't do

It is illegal for visitors to town and village greens to:

- damage fences
- lay manure, soil, ashes or rubbish
- interrupt others' use or enjoyment of the green
- fence in a green
- put up any structure
- disturb the soil of the green, eg by putting up a tent
- extend the boundary of their property on to the green
- take animals on to the green who may cause damage

Taking legal action

You can take legal action against anyone who commits an offence on your green. Criminal or civil proceedings can be brought by:

- green owners
- green managers
- local people
- the parish council, or where there's no parish council, the district council

Byelaws

Local authorities can make byelaws about town and village greens. Byelaws can help stop people causing damage to greens by making new criminal offences. Email commons.villagegreens@defra.gsi.gov.uk for more information.

Carrying out works on a green

You must not carry out works which could damage the green or interrupt its use as a place for exercise and enjoyment. You should check if you need to get planning permission before you carry out any work. No special permission is required if the planned works are to improve the green for visitors' enjoyment.

Contact your local commons authority to see what, if any, improvements are permitted. You can apply for consent to construct works on common land (<https://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/countryside/commonland/forms>).

Owners of privately owned greens will need permission from the local authority to carry out works.

Driving on a green

The owner of the green may only drive, or permit other people to drive, on the green if it won't:

- harm the green in any way
- interrupt the public's enjoyment

Some people may have rights that allow them to drive across greens without permission. It is an offence to cause damage to a town or village green.

Find out more about vehicle access over a town or village green (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/common-land-and-town-or-village-greens-access-your-property-by-vehicle>).

Registering a green

Find out how to register town and village greens (<https://www.gov.uk/town-and-village-greens-how-to-register>).

De-registering a green

To de-register your green you must apply to the Secretary of State (<https://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/countryside/commonland/forms>).

If your green is larger than 200 square metres you must offer to register new replacement land as a green in its place. The replacement land should be suitable and at least as big as the previous green.

If the green you want to de-register is smaller than 200 square metres, you should still offer suitable replacement land or your application to de-register may be refused.

Your proposed exchange of land will be reviewed against the impact on public interest.

It costs £4,900 to de-register a green.

De-registering inclosure award allotted land

Some land was allotted under the Inclosure Act (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/8-9/118/contents>) for the public's enjoyment, recreation and exercise. If your green is on allotted land and it isn't fit for its purpose, you can write to the Secretary of State to de-register it as a green. There is no fee to de-register land for this reason but you need to provide exchange land that's more convenient and beneficial as a green.

Maintaining a green

Greens are often owned and managed by local authorities. Privately owned greens are sometimes managed by local authorities.

Privately owned greens

You can maintain your green in any way you see fit as long as it doesn't interfere with visitors' enjoyment. You must act within the terms and conditions of any legal agreement that your green is subject to, eg inclosure award.

Handing management over to the local authority

If a town or village green isn't properly maintained, eg it's not safe for visitors, district councils, unitary authorities or the national park authority may make take over management by making a scheme of

regulation. A scheme of regulation can be made on common land to ensure it is well maintained and it can also limit works allowed on the green.

The owner can hand over management of the green to the local authority or they can refuse. Owners can also ask the local authority to run their green.

If there's no known owner the local authority can take over management.

Contents

Published: 7 October 2014

From: Natural England (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england>) Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>)

Part of: Access to the countryside (<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/access-to-the-countryside>)
Recreation (<https://www.gov.uk/topic/outdoor-access-recreation/recreation>) Land management (<https://www.gov.uk/topic/environmental-management/land-management>)

Further information

www.floralocale.org

For suppliers of British native flora, propagation techniques, case studies and online library. See especially: *Discover wild plants*; *Go Native! Planting for biodiversity*; *Bringing back the meadows series: Sources of advice and information*; *Enhancing the floral diversity of semi-improved grassland*; *Managing recently created grasslands*; *Obtaining native seed*; *Sowing wild flora seed*; *Flowers on the verge: planting on roadside verges*.

www.english-nature.org.uk

For many useful publications, including *Wildflower meadows: how to create one in your garden*.

www.wildlifetrusts.org.uk

For your local wildlife trust.

www.conservationfoundation.org.uk

Register for The Parish Pump Programme which includes news on community projects, funding and more.

www.rhs.org.uk/britaininbloom/index.asp

The RHS Britain in Bloom campaign recognises the value of managing public open spaces for native wild plants.

www.aige.org.uk and www.ieem.org.uk

To find your local ecologist.

www.wildlife-gardening.co.uk

For information on native plants in the garden environment, includes information on wild flowers, ponds and trees.

Flora locale, Denford Manor, Hungerford, Berkshire RG17 0UN

Tel: 01488 680 458 Email: info@floralocale.org Website: www.floralocale.org

Flora locale is a national charity established to promote the wise use of native flora for countryside restoration and other conservation planting projects

Registered Charity No 107212 and Registered Company No 3539595. Flora locale gratefully acknowledges financial support from the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Esmeo Fairbairn Foundation, the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). © Flora locale 2005.



wild plants and your village green

Promoting the wise use and supply of native flora

Village greens can be havens for wild plants that have disappeared from large areas of the countryside.

Many are not realising their potential for wild flora because they are mown frequently and are no longer grazed by livestock. Today, village greens are often flower-less, close-mown lawns.

In many cases (other uses permitting) wild plants characteristic to the local area can return – with a little help and little (if any) extra expense. Interested? Then read on ...

Restoring wildflower grassland on your village green

step 1 Consider the current use of the green; areas in frequent recreational use will be unsuitable. However, even choosing a small area to convert to a wildflower grassland will enhance your village green.

step 2 Do not cut the grass between April and mid-July in your chosen area, except for paths. Identify the wild plants that grow there. You may discover that there is already a wildflower grassland just waiting to burst into flower – see Step 3. Or perhaps there is only grass and a few buttercups – see Step 4.

There are already lots of wild flowers ...

step 3 Congratulations! Your village has a wild flower habitat that has become rare over much of the countryside. This needs to be nurtured and protected. Produce a grass cutting and maintenance plan*. This will probably involve one cut at the end of March, no cutting between April and mid-July, a single hay cut (with the grass removed) in July, followed by mowing the whole area three or four times until the end of the growing season to keep the grass short. This routine may need to vary, depending on the wild flowers present and other constraints.

Sadly, there are very few wild flowers ...

step 4 To develop a wildflower grassland seed or plants will need to be introduced. First consider which species are suitable*. Those chosen will need to suit the soils, location and climate.

step 5 Consider methods of ground preparation*. Alternatives are discing, rotavating, or spraying herbicide to create bare patches. Seed or wildflower plug plants can then be introduced into these areas. Never sow seed straight onto grass as it will not germinate.

step 6 Work out the costs (if any). You may be eligible for grant aid from the Lottery Fund or local council, especially if your project involves the local community.

step 7 Consider where to obtain seed and plants from, and how much will be needed.

Obtaining seed: It may be possible to collect seed from a local wildflower grassland or from roadside verges. Seed collecting can involve the community. Some seed could be propagated and grown by local people and planted out in the autumn or spring. Alternatively, seed-rich hay might be obtained from a nearby wildflower grassland and strewn directly over the bare patches. Other seed should be sown in early September, then rolled or stamped in.

Buying seed: See *Flora locale's* website for a list of suppliers. Always ask for source-identified seed (origin known) and remember that a few grammes goes a very long way. Do not buy seed mixtures – these may include inappropriate species and grasses, which are not needed. If buying seed, make your own seed mix from chosen species. Include a little fresh Yellow Rattle seed; this species will help to reduce grass vigour, allowing other wild flowers to thrive.

step 8 Produce a mowing and maintenance plan (see Step 3). The first year after sowing seed the meadow should be cut to a height of 20 cms in May and the cuttings removed. It will take about two years for most sown species to flower and five years for the meadow to establish.

Trees and shrubs, woodland areas

If planting trees and shrubs, consider species that are typical to the locality rather than garden types. Buy from a forest nursery that follows the Forestry Commission's Voluntary Identification scheme rather than the local garden centre.

Locally characteristic woodland wild flowers can be sown or planted in shady areas if competitive vegetation, such as Rough Meadow-grass, Cleavers and Cow Parsley have been removed. Native Bluebell is best established by sowing seed; this can be collected in mid-June from local woodland (seek permission from the landowner first).

Garden plants and your village green

Garden plants have a role in enhancing the built environment. However, their use is best restricted to gardens and land within built-up areas. Wherever possible, use native species characteristic to the locality. Garden plants should not be introduced into the countryside or rural road verges, especially beside ponds, streams and rivers.

Existing wildlife habitats

Remember to protect and maintain existing wildlife habitats. These may include areas of scrub, ponds, rough grass margins and old trees. Ideally, carry out a biodiversity audit and produce a management plan* for your green that is understood by local people. A grant may be available.

* Seek advice from an ecologist or the local wildlife trust and look at *Flora locale's* website.