

**Wendron Parish
Neighbourhood
Development
Plan 2023 to 2030**

**EVIDENCE
BASELINE
REPORT
No 2. OUR
COMMUNITY**

IN
HONOURED MEMORY OF
THE YOUNG MEN OF
THIS PLACE WHO SACRIFICED
THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR
1914-1918
ALBERT C. COLLINS
STANLEY J. JENKIN
SAMUEL PRISK
PETER PRISK
EDWARD PENLERICK

LEST WE FORGET.

PENMARTH

1939-1945
JOSHUA J. JEWELL
LIONEL PHILPOTTS

BRIAN RICHARDS
NORMAN TRESIDDER
EDWARD TRESIDDER

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WENDRON PARISH EVIDENCE OVERVIEW REPORT

No 2: OUR COMMUNITY

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1. Planning Policy Background

National Planning Policy Framework 2023

1.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2023 include -

- The social role of the planning system should support ‘to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being’ (Para 8. b).
- Planning policies ‘should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places’ which promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion, and enable and support healthy lifestyles, where this would address identified local health and well-being needs (Para 96).
- To support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, planning should ensure that sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay (Para 60)
- Planning policies and decisions should:
 - plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments

- support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well being
- guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs
- ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community
- ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services (Para 97)

Cornwall Local Plan.

1.2 Stoke Climsland Parish is listed under the Launceston Community Network Area, with a population of 17,940 in 2014. Launceston is seen as the key settlement and strategic service centre to the settlements in the area, including those in Stoke Climsland Parish (Para 15.2 and 15.3). Launceston is the focus for the majority of the CNA's growth required to accommodate the majority of the dwelling requirement for the CNA. The CLP (Policy 16) aims to improve the health and wellbeing of Cornwall's communities, residents, workers and visitors, by:

- requiring that development should protect, and alleviate risk to people and the environment from unsafe, unhealthy and polluted environments by avoiding or mitigating against harmful impacts and health risks;
- not causing increased risk to human health from air pollution or exceeding EU standards;
- maximising the opportunity for physical activity through the use of open space, indoor and outdoor sports and leisure facilities and providing or enhancing active travel networks that support and encourage walking, riding and cycling;
- encouraging provision for growing local food in private gardens which are large enough to accommodate vegetable growing or greenhouses or through the provision of allotments; and
- providing flexible community open spaces that can be adapted to the health needs of the community and encourage social interaction.

1.3 The CLP also reflects the NPPF requirements that the needs of the local community are met, including through affordable housing provision.

1.4 Cornwall **Local Plan document 'Settlements: Hierarchy and Settlement Categories: 2012 Update'** identifies which settlements are the most sustainable for development in terms of the level of facilities available by establishing a settlement hierarchy:

Category A – identified as the strategically significant towns in Cornwall and are the main employment and service centres;

Category B – identified as market and coastal towns that are locally significant and contain a good range of housing, employment, and community facilities and services;

Category C – identified as small towns and villages that meet local needs for some services and facilities and employment;

Category D – smaller settlements that perform an important role in their local areas, i.e. 'rural service centres';

Category E – those settlements that do not meet the criteria for category D but are considered important in their immediate local area and contain a primary school or general store;

Category F – those settlements that do not meet the criteria for category E but contain a travel to work bus or rail service and either a general store or a meeting place.

Category O - Uncategorised - These settlements have little or no facilities and are not on travel to work routes.

- 1.5 The higher the category a settlement falls into, the more new development it could be allocated. Settlements that fall into the 'A' and 'B' categories could be allocated a significant proportion of the adopted housing growth target as these are the settlements that contain the highest level of facilities, the majority of employment opportunities, and so on, and this is a requirement of current Government guidance. Category 'C', 'D' and some 'E' settlements are all important to their local areas and are likely to be allocated an appropriate level of growth to meet local needs for housing and employment, and to help support existing services and facilities. Some Category 'E' and Category 'F' settlements provide good travel to work transport links to nearby larger settlements and contain some community facilities and could therefore be considered as appropriate locations for development. The hierarchy is not intended to be prescriptive and that the expectations in terms of development and growth are not necessarily identical for settlements under each category. Local characteristics and constraints – e.g. landscape designations or flood risk – will be vital considerations in determining future levels and types of growth.

Other plans and studies

- 1.6 **'Ready for aging?'** the report of the Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change, warns that society is underprepared for the ageing population. (51% more people aged 65 and over and 101% more people aged 85 and over in England in 2030 compared to 2010; and a 90% increase in people with moderate or severe need for social care). The report says that the housing market is delivering much less specialist housing for older people than is needed and steps need to be taken to ensure that the housing needs of the older population are better addressed. It notes that an adequate supply of suitably located, well-designed, supported housing for older people, could result in an increased release onto the market of currently under-occupied family housing, expanding the supply available for younger generations. It recommends making specific mention of older people's needs when drawing up Local Plans.
- 1.7 **'Natural Solutions'** from the New Economics Foundation highlights evidence from recent studies demonstrating how the natural world can deliver well-being aims such as health, education, urban regeneration, community cohesion and crime reduction through increased physical activity in, and contact with, the natural environment.
- 1.8 **'Fair Society, Healthy Lives'**, the Marmot Review included a supplementary report which found that there is overwhelming evidence that health and environmental inequalities are linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities'. It proposed various actions, those of relevance to neighbourhood planning being to improve active travel; improve good quality open and green spaces; improve the quality of food in local areas; improve the energy efficiency of housing and support local community regeneration programmes that encourage community participation and action and reduce social isolation.
- 1.9 **'The Cornwall Health and Wellbeing Strategy'** aims to ensure that people in Cornwall will live longer, happier, healthier lives and recognises that good health and wellbeing must be everyone's responsibility. Ensuring that Neighbourhood Planning works alongside the health agenda and includes actions that link to the wider determinants of a happy and diverse community is essential.

2. Baseline

Settlement Hierarchy

- 2.1 Wendron and Porkellis, are identified in the hierarchy as a category E settlements, i.e. considered important in their immediate local area and contain a primary school or general store and likely to be allocated an appropriate level of growth to meet local needs for housing and employment, and to help support existing services and facilities. Carnkie and Rame are category F, containing a travel to work bus or rail service and either a general store or a meeting place and considered as appropriate for some limited development. Penmarth and Trewannack are category O settlements which have little or no facilities and are not on travel to work routes, and so are not suitable for anything other than very limited development. The Parish's other settlements were unclassified.
- 2.2 The Settlement Hierarchy suggests that Wendron, Carnkie, Porkellis and Rame could act as a cluster that 'functions' in a similar way to a much larger settlement, which provides this 'cluster' with opportunities in terms of new development, improved public transport and walking and cycling routes and so forth, and will be of benefit to the communities in all of the cluster of settlements. Taken together as a 'cluster settlement' they have the range of services that suggests they collectively fall within category C, and collectively could attract the type of development and associated infrastructure that is appropriate for category C settlements, which are identified as small towns and villages that meet local needs for some services and facilities and employment.

Population Growth and Age Structure

- 2.3 The population of the Parish at the time of the 2021 Census was 3050 usually resident persons [Source: Census 2021 Table TS001].

FIGURE 1: POPULATION GROWTH 2001 TO 2021

Date	Wendron Parish	%age change	Cornwall %age change	England %age change
2001	2476			
2011	2743	10.8%	6.60%	7.90%
2021	3050*	12.2%	7.70%	6.70%
2001 to 2021		23.1%	14.90%	15.10%

Source: NOMIS Census 2001 Usually Resident population Table KS001, Census 2011 Table KS105EW, census 2021 Table TS001

*The 2021 Census boundary for the Parish is slightly different to the current Parish boundary, which was amended in 2020 by the transfer of the Wheal Oak area from Wendron Parish to Helston Parish. This effects 20 houses existing at the time of the change, so assuming that the occupancy rate of these dwellings was 2.3 persons per dwelling, the population involved would be around 46. The 2021 population of the Parish can therefore be estimated as 3050 rather than 3095 as given in the Census.

- 2.4 As can be seen from Figure 1, the population of the Parish grew steadily from 2001 to 2021, at a rate notably higher than that for Cornwall.
- 2.5 Some significant shifts in the age profile of the population occurred during this period. This demographic change is represented in Figures 2 and 3 below, indicating an ageing population.

By 2021 the proportion of over 50's in the Parish had increased to 47.8%, compared to 40.2% in 2001.

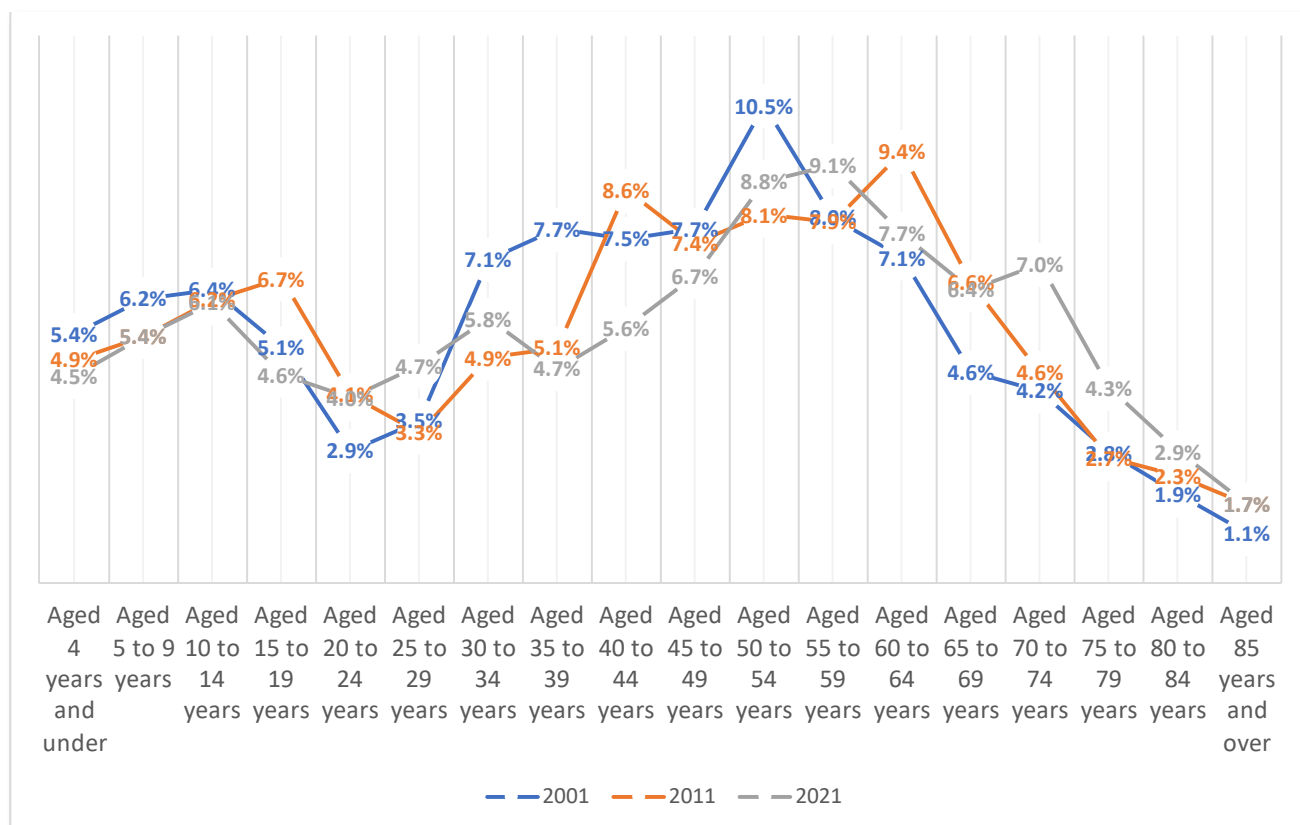
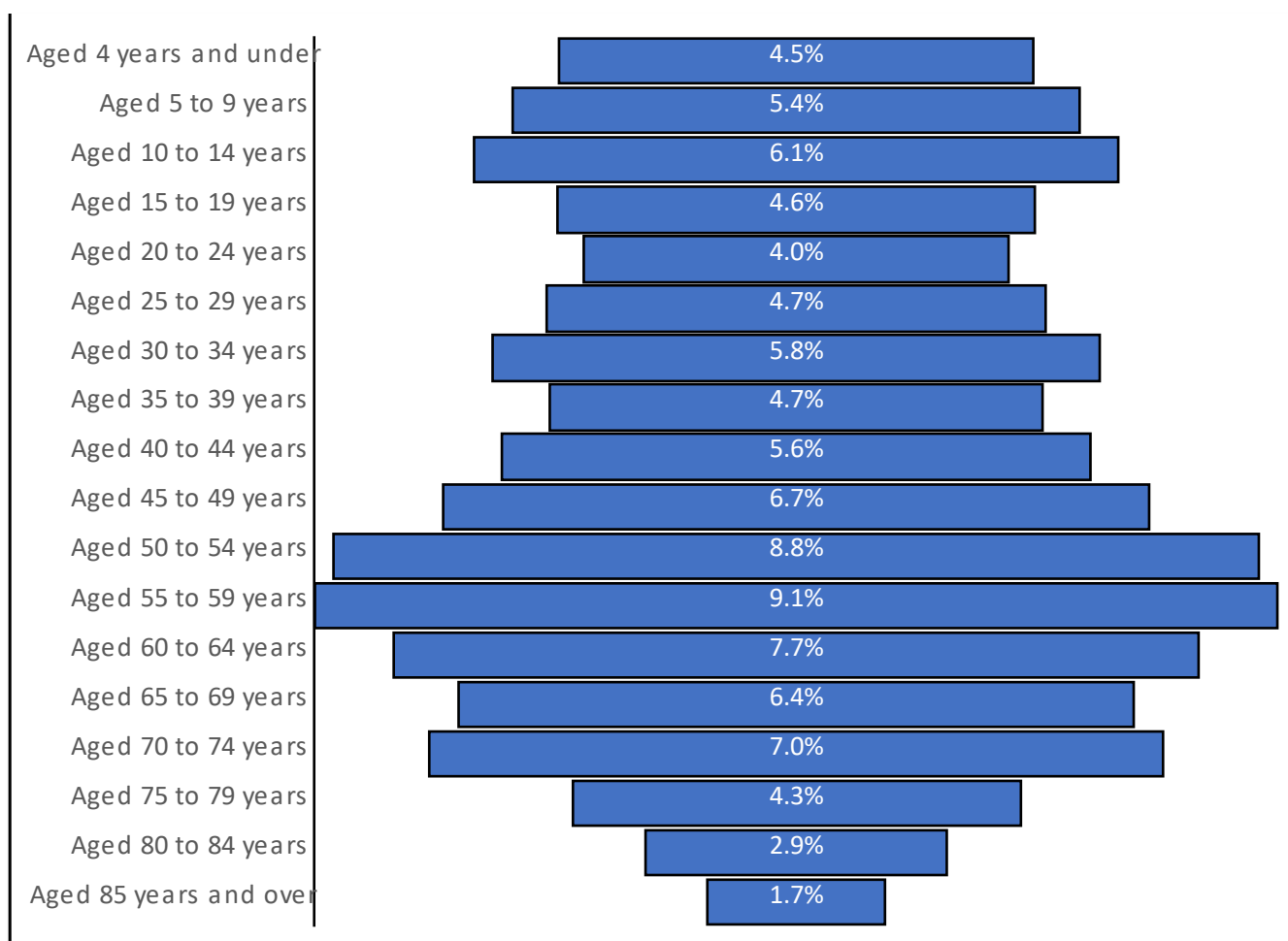


Figure 3: WENDRON PARISH AGE PROFILE CHANGE 2002 – 2011 - 2021

- 2.6 Figure 3 shows how the population has changed, proportionately, from 2001. The proportion of elderly residents, likely to be disadvantaged through ill health and poor mobility, has increased notably. The proportion of young and working aged people has correspondingly reduced, although there is a cohort of 25 to 29 year olds moving through. Looking forward, the numbers of older people can be expected to continue growing, implying a need for more smaller accessible dwellings for people to ‘downsize’ into without needing to leave the Parish, and for the improvement of local support facilities [health, care and meeting places] which can contribute to meeting the needs of the elderly. [Source Census 2011 Table QS103EW, Census 2021 Table TS007a, ONS Mid Year Estimate for Parishes, 2001].
- 2.7 The reasons for this shift in profile probably include the indigenous population growing older, working age moving away to find jobs or affordable accommodation, and their replacement by in-migration by mainly older people. It has significant implications for the future in terms of health and well-being, and the risk that the needs of the younger cohort will be obscured by the burgeoning needs of older people.

Sex

- 2.8 In 2021 some 50.9% of residents were female, and 49.1% were male.

Household Composition

Figure 2: WENDRON PARISH AGE PROFILE 2021

- 2.9 In 2021 there were 1200 households in the Parish. Of these 21.4% were single person households, lower than the norm for England (30.1%) and Cornwall (30.7%). However, a higher proportion of these (49.6%) were 66 and over single person HHs than England (42.6%) but comparable to Cornwall (51.%). Single family households where all the occupants were 66 or over was 13.3% of all households, compared to England (9.2%) and Cornwall (12.6%). In light of the overall ageing of the population profile, the proportion of over 66 single person and family households may be expected to increase in the future.
- 2.10 The Parish had a notably higher proportion of one family HHs (71.1%) than England (63%) and Cornwall (63.5%) but a much lower proportion of lone parent family HHs (5.1%) to England (11.1%) and Cornwall (9.3%) Some 26.5% of all HHs [322] had dependent children compared to England [28.5%] and Cornwall [24.1%]. [Source Census 2021 Table TS003 - Household composition].
- 2.11 Average household size in the Parish was 2.5, compared with 2.24 persons per household across Cornwall. A total of 483 or 70.8% are 1 and 2 person, compared to 69.1% in Cornwall [Figure 4].

FIGURE 4: HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN WENDRON PARISH AND CORNWALL

No. in HH	WENDRON 2021	WENDRON SC 2021	CORNWALL 2021
1 person in household	263	21.3%	30.7%

2 people in household	516	41.8%	38.4%
3 people in household	193	15.7%	14.5%
4 people in household	164	13.3%	11.2%
5+ people in house	97	8%	5.3%
TOTAL HH	1233		

Source: Census 2021 Table TS017 - Household size

Marriage and Civil Partnership

2.12 Some 56.3% of adult residents were married in 2021 compared to 44.7% in England and 47.1% in Cornwall. 0.3% were in same sex marriages or civil partnerships, the same proportion as nationally and elsewhere in Cornwall (0.3%). Some 27.9% were single compared to 37.9% in England and 32.2% in Cornwall. Some 8.9% were divorced/dissolved and 1.2% separated [11.2%/2.2% in England, 9.1%/2.1% in Cornwall], and 5.6% widowed [6.1% in England, 7.4% in Cornwall] [Source: Census 2021 Table TS002 - Legal partnership status].

Ethnicity and National Identity

2.13 Turning to ethnicity, in 2021 the Parish was 96.8 % white, compared to England (81%) and Cornwall (96.8%). [Source Census 2021 TS021 - Ethnic group]. Some 18.6% identified themselves as 'Cornish' compared 14% in Cornwall. [Source Census 2021 Table TS027 National Identity]. This was reflected in the low proportions of mixed/multi/other ethnic (0.8 %), Asian (0.2%), and black people (0.0%), a total of 3.2% compared to 19% nationally and 3.2% in Cornwall [Source: Census 2021 Table TS021 Ethnic Group]. 98.6% of households had English as a main language. Some 0.3% had no adults in their household whose main language was English [Source Census 2021 Table TS025 Household Language].

2.14 Some 96.7% were born in the UK, compared to 94.7% for Cornwall and 82.6% for England. 1.8 % were from the EU, compared to 2.7% in Cornwall and 6.3% in England. About 1.5% came from other countries, compared to 2.6% for Cornwall and 11.1% for England [Source Census 2021 Table TS004 Country of Origin].

Religion and Belief

2.15 About 45.8% of people claimed to 'have religion' of which 97.7% asserted to Christian, compared to England (57.3%: 80.8%) and Cornwall (47.0% : 96.6%). The proportions for religions such as Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh was also very below average (2.3% compared to 19.2% nationally). [Source Census 2021 Table TS030 Religion].

Health and Well Being

2.16 Some 83.6% of the usually resident population said they were in good or very good health, 12% said they were in fair health, and 4.5% said bad or very bad health. This is better than in England (82.2%: 12.7% : 5.2%) and much better than Cornwall (79.3% : 14.6% : 6.2%). [Source Census 2021 Table TS037 General health].

- 2.17 Some 17.6% [543] people said they were Disabled under the Equality Act, compared to 17.3% in England and 21.1% in Cornwall. Of those disabled under the Act, 37.4% said their day-to-day activities were limited a lot, and 62.6% said their day-to-day activities were limited a little.
- 2.18 In addition 9.5% said that although not disabled under the Equality Act, they suffered long term physical or mental health condition. Thus 785 people, some 25.4% of the Parish population, were recorded as suffering a long term physical or mental health conditions. The equivalent figures for England is 24.1% and for Cornwall 28.6% [Source Census 2021 Table TS038 Disability].
- 2.19 About 10.4% of residents aged 5 or over said they provided unpaid care for another person, compared to 8.8% in England and 10% in Cornwall. Some 3% said they provided 50 hours unpaid care a week, a figure comparable to England [2.6%] and to Cornwall [3.2%].

Pregnancy/Maternity.

- 2.20 No data is available for the Parish. However ONS data for 2021 indicates an average of 64.6 conceptions per 1000 women aged 15 to 44 in SW England. As about 460 females aged 15 to 44 were recorded in the 2021 census, this would suggest that the annual number of conceptions in Wendron Parish for 2021 would be around 30.

Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation

- 2.21 Census data on sexual orientation and gender preference is currently available in the 2021 Census, but only for the entire Cornwall area. This would suggest that 1.4% of the population has gay or lesbian orientation, 1.3% bisexual, and 0.3% other sexual orientations. The 2021 Census also showed that 0.1% had a gender identity different from sex registered at birth but gave no specific identity, 0.1% were trans women, 0.1% trans men, and 0.1% other identities. However only about 94% of census respondents answered this enquiry, and understanding of the relevant question in the Census form has been found to have been problematic for certain cultural ethnicities.
- 2.22 The ONS estimated in 2020 that 3.1% of the UK population aged 16 years and over identified as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) in 2020, an increase from 2.7% in 2019 and almost double the percentage from 2014 (1.6%).
- 2.23 However, Stonewall says that the UK Government estimate, used for policy making, that 5% to 7% of the population is lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or questioning (LGBTQ), is reasonable. This implies that between 150 and 215 of the usually resident population of 3,050 may be LGBTQ.
- 2.24 Stonewall also report an Ipsos survey that found that the vast majority of the population (84%) say they are 'straight'. The most common identity after straight is 'bi' (5%), and an additional 1% of the population identify as pansexual. In total, 7% identify as having a sexual orientation that involves being attracted to people of more than one gender. More younger people identify as lesbian, gay, bi and trans with only 71% of people born after 1997 identifying as straight, and 14% identifying as bi or pansexual.

Life Expectancy

- 2.25 No specific data exists for the Parish about life expectancy. However, the 2022 'PHE Fingertips' website indicates that for Cornwall male life expectancy is 79.6 years and female 83.5 years. This is slightly above the national value. Although the rate of improvement has declined, life expectancy can be expected to continue to increase in the longer term. In 2018 life expectancy was 6.6 years lower for men and 5.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Cornwall than in the least deprived areas.

Qualifications¹

- 2.26 The population of the Parish is well educated in comparison to other areas, the proportion with level 4 (degree level) and above qualifications, at 36%, compared to 33.9% for England and 30.6% for Cornwall, and only 13.9% of the population having no qualifications, compared to England (18.1%) and Cornwall (16.3%). The proportion holding levels 2 to 3 qualifications (inc. apprenticeships) was 37.9% compared to 35.5% in England, and 40.6% in Cornwall. [Source: Census 2021 Table TS067].

Level of Jobs Held

- 2.27 This is reflected in the occupation data for Wendron Parish residents [Figure 5]. Of those in employment, some 19.2% held skilled trades occupations, 16.6% were in professional occupations and 14.2% were managers, directors and senior officials. In England the comparative figures are 10.2%/20.3%/12.9% and in Cornwall 15.6%/15.4%/12.7. Proportionally fewer residents held occupations in the more elementary, sales and process trades. [Source: Census 2021 Table TS 063].

Socio-Economic Position

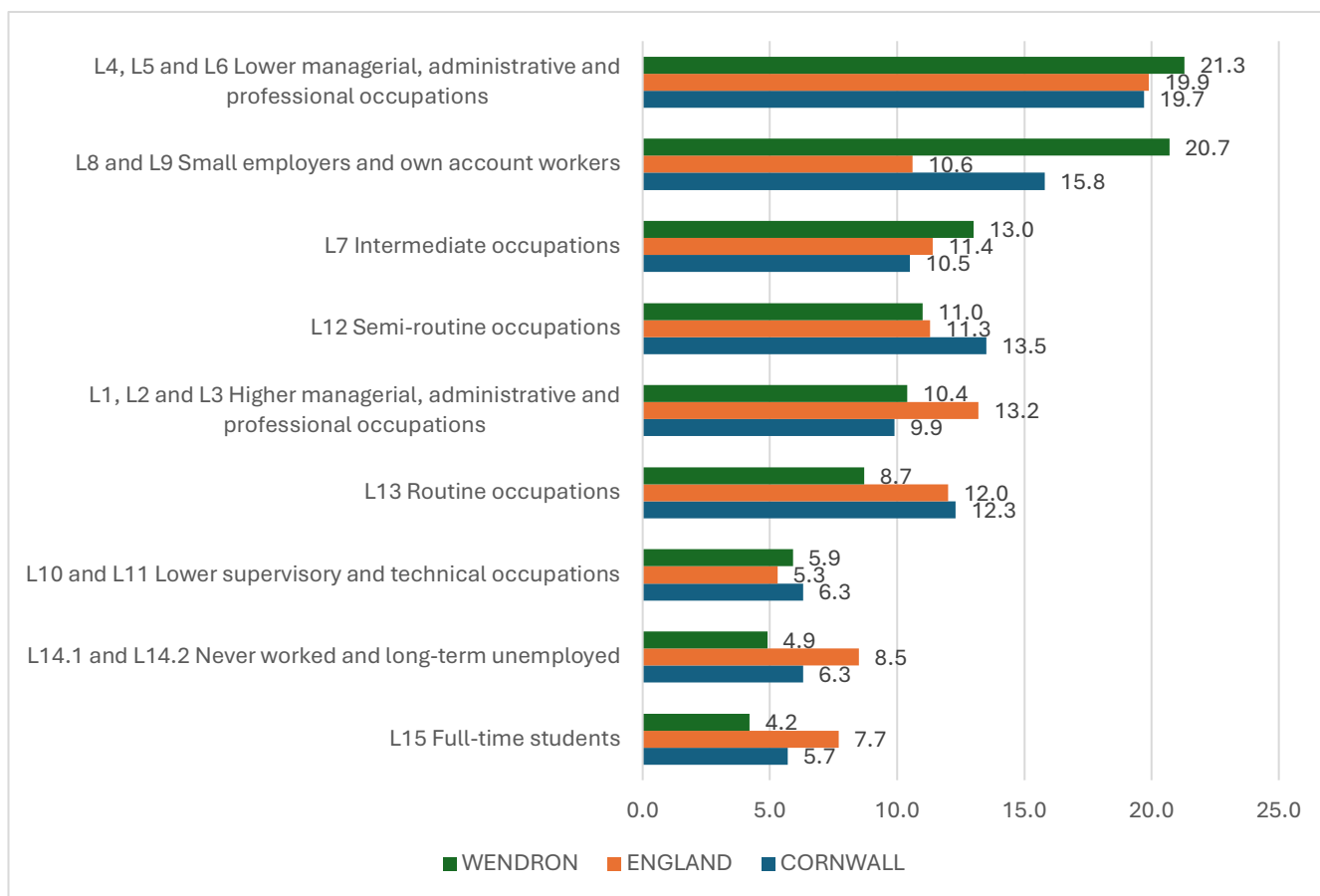
- 2.28 The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification shows the structure of socio-economic positions and gives an impression of social class, which can be suggestive of the wealth and life chances of the population of an area, in comparison to other areas [Figure 6].
- 2.29 The proportion with higher and lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations at 31.7% was slightly lower than England [33.2%] but better than Cornwall [29.6%]. The proportion of 'small employers and own account workers' was however at 20.7% noticeably higher than the 15.8% in England and 14.9% in Cornwall.

¹ The types of qualification included in each level are:

- Level 1 and entry level qualifications: 1 to 4 GCSEs grade A* to C, Any GCSEs at other grades, O levels or CSEs (any grades), 1 AS level, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic or Essential Skills
- Level 2 qualifications: 5 or more GCSEs (A* to C or 9 to 4), O levels (passes), CSEs (grade 1), School Certification, 1 A level, 2 to 3 AS levels, VCEs, Intermediate or Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First or General Diploma, RSA Diploma
- Level 3 qualifications: 2 or more A levels or VCEs, 4 or more AS levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression or Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advance Diploma, NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
- Level 4 qualifications or above: degree (BA, BSc), higher degree (MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ level 4 to 5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, professional qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy)
- Other qualifications: vocational or work-related qualifications, other qualifications achieved in England or Wales, qualifications achieved outside England or Wales (equivalent not stated or unknown)

2.30 The proportions in more routine occupations were correspondingly lower at 8.7%, compared to England [12%] and Cornwall [12.3%].

2.31 These data are suggestive of a rural hinterland to urban areas, with residents whose work is in providing small scale technical and business services to industry and community in the nearby



towns, along with a local agricultural industry that provides both work and business activity opportunities.

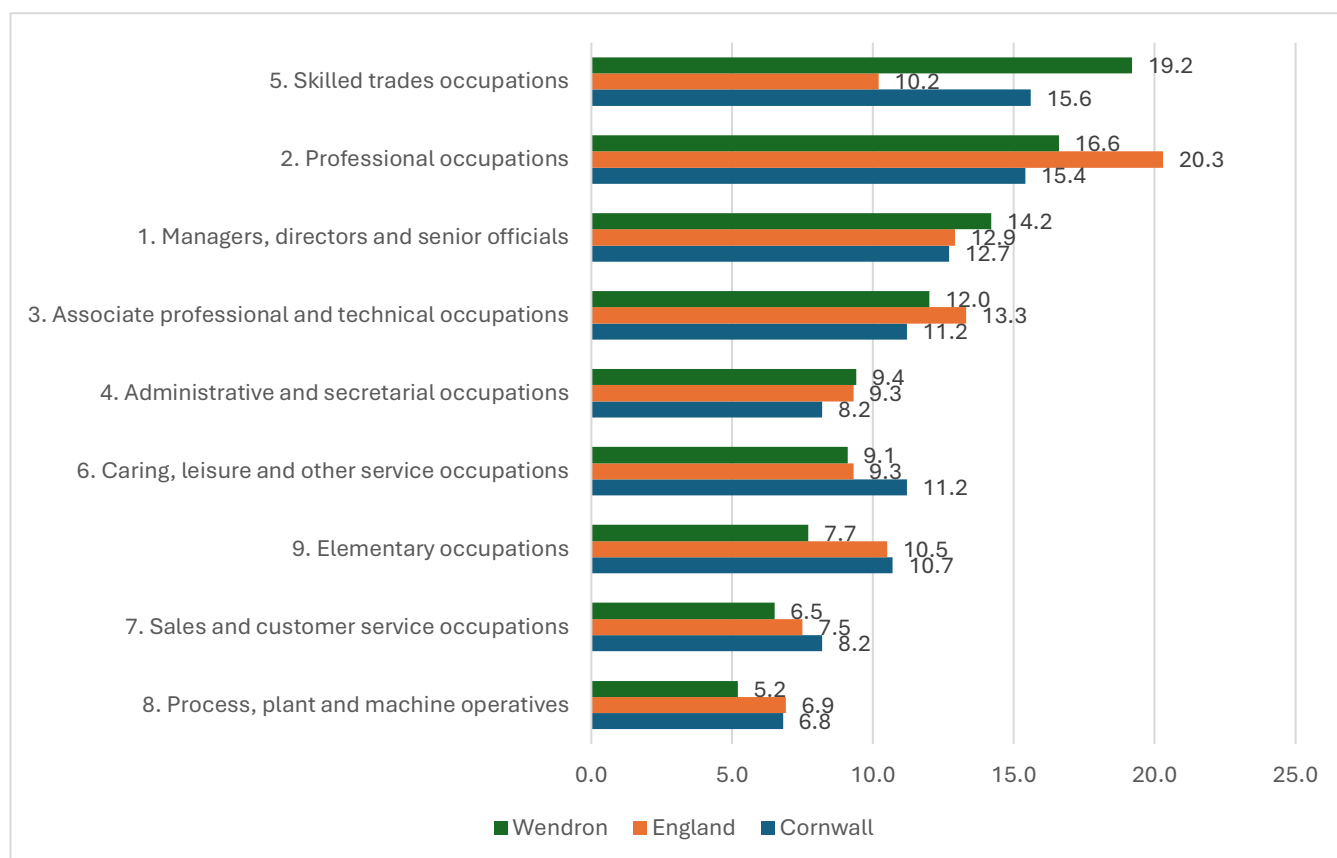
FIGURE 5: LEVEL OF JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS OF WENDRON PARISH [Source Census 2021 Table TS063].

FIGURE 6: NATIONAL STATISTICS SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION. [SOURCE : CENSUS 2021 TABLE TS062].

2.32 It can also be seen as an indicator of greater wealth and better ‘life chances’ amongst the community. This may be added to by the presence of more retired people with higher levels of ‘unearned’ income (ie private pensions etc).

Income

2.33 Income data is hard to fit to the local Parish level. Two sources are available. The first source is ONS’s ‘Income estimates for small areas, England and Wales’. This is limited to the overall average [mean] household income (i.e. it does not provide the average income of lower earners) and it only relates to 2020. However, if the same rate of change for incomes reported in the ASHE survey from 2020 to 2023 for Cornwall is applied, it can be estimated that the average total household income before housing costs in the Middle Layer Super Output area [MSOA 059] in which Wendron Parish is located was £31,400 in 2020. Assuming that this figure increased by the same percentage as the ONS data below, by 2023 this would have been £37,705 whilst the Cornwall average household income at the time was £36,994, and the UK £36,624. There will be more households earning below this figure in the MSOA than above it as the figure overall will be distorted by a smaller number of high earners.



1.10 The second source is ONS’s annual estimates of UK employee earnings. This provides median and lower quartile average earnings, but it is only available at the Local Authority level (i.e. all Cornwall). It also relates to individual earnings, not households. While this is an accurate

representation of household incomes where there is only one earner, it does not represent household income where there are two or more people earning.

- 1.11 Cornwall's individual lower quartile [the lower quartile is the value below which 25% of jobs fall] gross annual full-time earnings was £24,861 in 2023. To estimate the income of households with two lower quartile earners, this figure is doubled to £49,722. For the UK the equivalent figures were £26,200 [£52,400].
- 1.12 The individual median quartile [the median is the value below which 50% of jobs fall] gross annual earnings were £32,715 in 2023. To estimate the income of households with two median quartile earners, this figure is doubled to £65,430. For the UK the equivalent figures were £35,000 [£70,000].

Deprivation

2.34 Deprivation classification in the census is based on four selected household characteristics. A household is deprived if they meet one or more of the following conditions:

- Employment (any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick);
- Education (no person in the household has at least level 2 education, and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student);
- Health and disability (any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem); and
- Housing (Household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating).

2.35 A household is classified as being deprived in none, or one to four of these dimensions in any combination.

	Wendron	Cornwall	England
Household not deprived	43.2%/49.4%	40.2%/46.1%	42.5%/48.4%
Deprived in 1 dimension	35.3%/36.1%	34.6%/35.5%	32.7%/33.5%
Deprived in 2 dimensions	17.3%/12.1%	19.9%/14.6%	19.1%/14.2%
Deprived in 3 dimensions	3.6%/2.4%	4.8%/3.5%	5.1%/3.7%
Deprived in 4 dimensions	0.6%/0%	0.5%/0.3%	0.5%/0.2%

FIGURE 7: HOUSEHOLD DEPRIVATION 2011/2021

SOURCE: CENSUS 2011 - TABLE QS119EW, CENSUS 2021 - (TABLE TS011)

2.36 From Figure 6 it can be seen that in 2011 the level of deprivation was significantly lower than in Cornwall, and that the position has improved overall by 2021. However the amount of positive change between the two censuses compared to that for England has not been as great.

2.37 The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 and 2019 (IMD) is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation according to their respective weights, as described below. The seven deprivation domains are as follows:

- **The Income Deprivation Domain** measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).
- **The Employment Deprivation Domain** measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
- **The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain** measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.
- **The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain** measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.
- **The Crime Domain** measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- **The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain** measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.
- **The Living Environment Deprivation Domain** measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains:
 - a. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing;
 - b. The 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

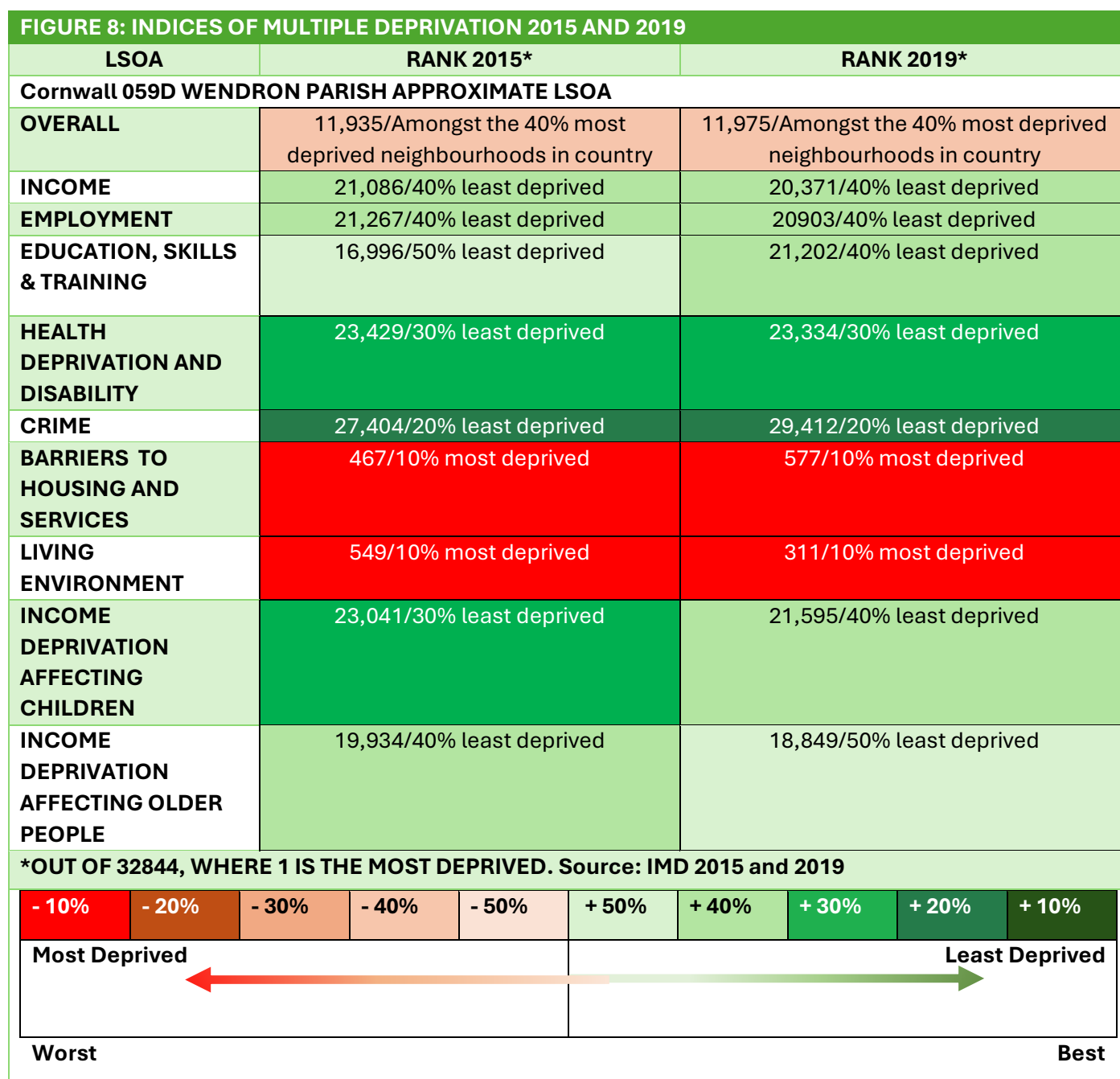
2.38 Two supplementary indices (subsets of the Income deprivation domains), are also included:

- **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index:** The proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.
- **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index:** The proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

2.39 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. They are standardized geographies designed to be as consistent in population as possible. In relation to the IMD 2015, LSOAs are ranked out of the 32,844 in England and Wales, with 1 being the most deprived. Ranks are normalized into deciles, with a value of 1 reflecting the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England and Wales.

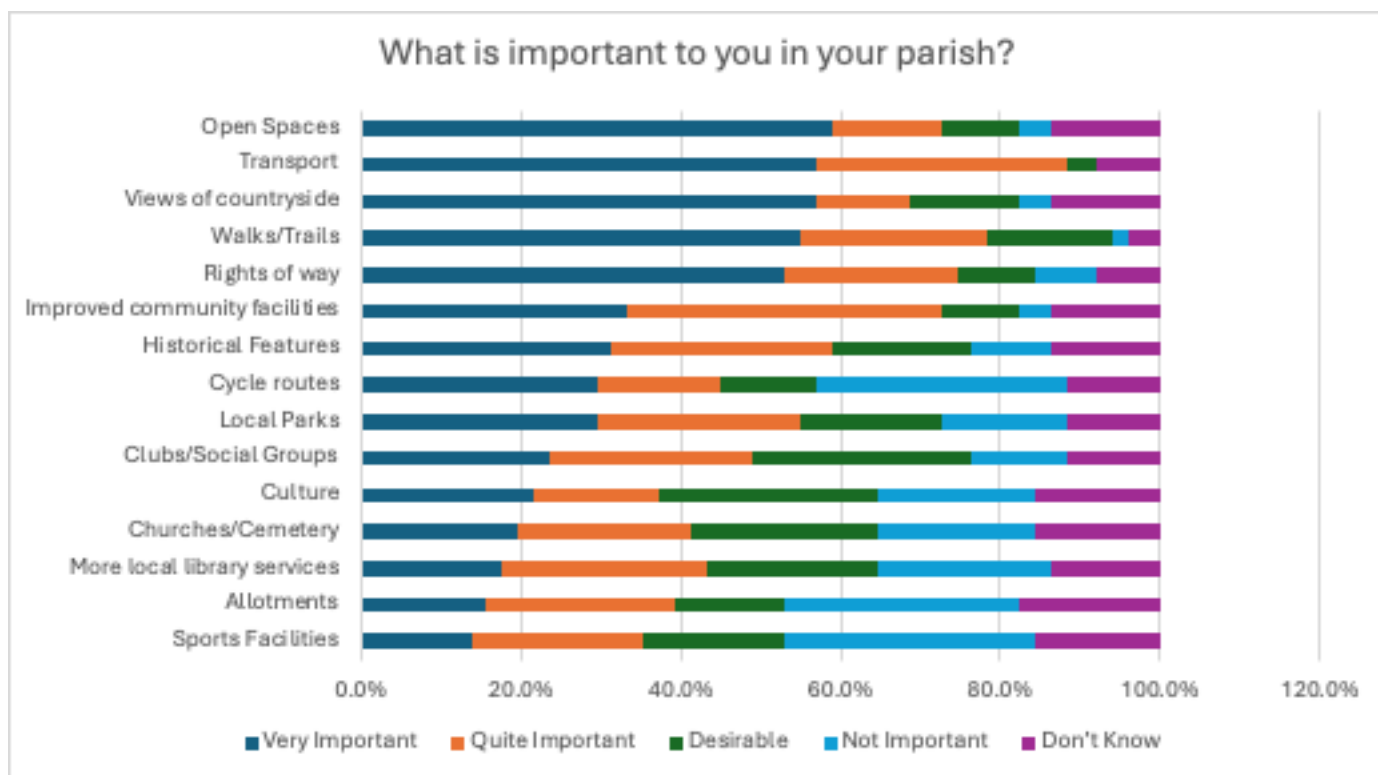
2.40 The Neighbourhood Plan area falls mostly within LSOA Cornwall 059D. Figure 8 below records the IMD data for 2015 and 2019. It indicates that Wendron Parish can be described as deprived in 2 of the 9 indices of deprivation, and that there has been improvement in the education, skills and training domain. However the income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people domains have worsened. The poor score in the barriers to housing and services domain reflects the difficulties the relative isolation from services, housing affordability, the absence of central heating in traditional properties locally. The poor Living environment domain score is shared with much of Cornwall and reflects the generally greater age of properties and lower levels of central heating

2.41 Overall the Parish remains amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country (See Figure 8).



3. Related Community Engagement Feedback

3.1 A detailed community survey was carried out between 17th August and 20th November 2022. When asked what is important to them in the Parish, respondents indicated a range of quality-of-life issues [Figure 9]:



4. Key issues and implications for the NDP

4.1 Figure 10 below summarises the key demographic issues from the forgoing evidence and draws out the implications for the Neighbourhood Plan, concluding with proposed key objectives to guide the vision and policy directions of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Figure 10: Key Issues from the evidence base

Theme	Key Issues and what they mean for our Neighbourhood Development Plan
	- National and local policy is that Planning should: - ensure adequate provision of housing, social and community facilities, for all residents. - ensure there are no harmful impacts on health and well-being. - maintain and enhance opportunities for activity and inclusiveness. - encourage local food production in gardens and allotments. - In the settlement hierarchy: - Wendron and Porkellis, are identified in the hierarchy as a category E settlements, i.e. considered important in their immediate local area and contain a primary school or general store and likely to be allocated an appropriate level of growth to meet local needs for housing and employment, and to help support existing services and facilities. - Carnkie and Rame are category F, containing a travel to work bus or rail service and either a general store or a meeting place and considered as appropriate for some limited development. - Penmarth and Trewannack are category O settlements which have little or no facilities and are not on travel to work routes, and so are not suitable for

anything other than very limited development. The Parish's other settlements were unclassified.

- The Settlement Hierarchy also suggests that Wendron, Carnkie, Porkellis and Rame taken together as a 'cluster settlement' have the range of services that suggests they collectively fall within category C, and therefore could attract the type of development and associated infrastructure similar to other small towns and villages that meet local needs for some services and facilities and employment.
- The local population increased by 23% from 2001 to 2021, reaching a total of about 3050.
- By 2021 the proportion of over 50's in the Parish had increased to 47.8%, compared to 40.2% in 2001. The proportion of elderly residents, likely to be disadvantaged through ill health and poor mobility has increased.
- The proportion of young and working aged people has correspondingly reduced, although there is a cohort of 25 to 29 year olds moving through. The numbers of older people can be expected to continue growing.
- The reasons for this shift in profile probably include the indigenous population growing older, in-migration by mainly older people, and working age people moving away to find jobs or affordable accommodation.
- Looking forward the growing proportion of older people implies a need for more smaller accessible dwellings for people to 'downsize' into without needing to leave the Parish, and for the improvement of local support facilities [health, care and meeting places] which can contribute to meeting the needs of the elderly. This should not be at the expense of meeting the needs of the Parish's younger population.
- The proportions of single and married pensioner households are notably greater than that for Cornwall and England.
- The parish was home to a notably lower proportion of single person households than England and Cornwall, but a larger proportion were over 66 single person households.
- The Parish also had a notably higher proportion of one family HHs than England and Cornwall but a much lower proportion of lone parent households.
- Data on marriage, ethnicity national identity, religion and belief suggests that traditional values will be shared within the community.
- Data on bad or very bad health compares well to England and Cornwall. A lower proportion also said that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot by ill health. About 785 people, some 25.4% of the Parish population, were recorded as suffering a long term physical or mental health conditions. In light of the increase in the older population, these proportions are likely to shift negatively in the future.
- Between 150 and 215 of the usually resident population of 3,050 may be LGBTQ.

- The population of the Parish is well educated in comparison to other areas, with a greater proportion having level 4 [degree or similar] qualifications than is typical. The proportion holding intermediate level qualifications and apprenticeships is about average but there is a much lower proportion of less well-educated people than is usual in comparison to other areas.
- A greater proportion of the residents of the Parish in employment work in skilled trades, professional occupations and managerial jobs than is typical in England and Cornwall.
- Wendron Parish has a higher than usual representation of those who are small employers and own account workers than typical in England and Cornwall. Fewer are in lower supervisory and routine roles, or have never worked / were long term unemployed.
- This reflects a high level, proportionally, of people running their own businesses, and also the location close to Camborne, Redruth, Truro, Falmouth and Helston with their employment sources and relatively rapid links with major cities. It can also be seen as an indicator of greater wealth and better 'life chances' amongst the community. This may be added to by the presence of more retired people with higher levels of 'unearned' income (ie private pensions etc).
- It is important to note that there may be, however, a core of younger adults on lower incomes whose needs must be considered.
- Local incomes are poor compared to those in England overall.
- Census data shows that in 2011, Wendron Parish was slightly less deprived than the average for Cornwall and England. By 2021 the position had improved both absolutely and relatively to the larger areas.
- In the 2015 and 2019 Indexes of Multiple Deprivation Wendron Parish was described as deprived in only 2 of the 9 indices of deprivation, and that there has been improvement in the education domain, falls in the income deprivation domains occurred. The Parish is now amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country.

Implication for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

- **The Parish appears, relative to many other Parishes in Cornwall, to have a better-educated, somewhat more prosperous and healthy community. However, there are geographical and affordability barriers to local services and housing and the ageing profile of the community is likely to increase pressures on health services. It also indicates that the relative prosperity of the area is fragile and dependent on incomes earned in the surrounding urban areas.**

Key Objectives for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

- **To support measures to protect and improve the provision of local services where possible.**
- **To ensure that the housing, service and employment needs of families and young people continue to be supported alongside measures to meet the growing needs of the elderly.**

- **To maintain and enhance the health and wellbeing of the community through development.**
- **To support local business growth and sustainable community prosperity.**

