

# ST STEPHEN IN BRANNEL NDP Our Community – Evidence Report

## Planning Policy Background

### National Planning Policy Framework 2021.

Key messages from the NPPF include-

- The social role of the planning system should support ‘strong vibrant and healthy communities’ with ‘accessible services and open spaces that reflect the community’s present and future needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being (Para 8).
- Planning policies should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places. They should:
  - promote social interaction including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other.
  - ensure that places are safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. (Para 92)
  - 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
  - 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 93)
  - consider the social, economic and environmental benefits of estate regeneration and help deliver estate regeneration to a high standard (Para 94)
  - ensure that there is a sufficient choice of school places and to take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to bringing forward development that will widen choice in education, and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted (Para 95)
  - promote public safety and security, reduce vulnerability, and increase resilience (Para 97)
  - provide access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities (Para 98)
  - be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (Para 98)
  - not allow existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, to be developed on unless it is surplus to requirements; or the loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use (Para 99)
  - protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users (Para 100)
  - Consider designating Local Green Spaces of particular importance to local communities (Para 101)

### Cornwall Local Plan.

Key messages from the Cornwall Local Plan include:

- Community facilities should, wherever possible, be retained and new ones supported (Policy 4)

- Loss will only be acceptable where the proposal shows there is no need for the facility or service, it is not viable; or adequate facilities or services exist, or the service can be re- provided in accessible locations (Policy 4)
- 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.
- Developer contributions will be sought to ensure that the necessary physical, social, economic and green infrastructure is in place to deliver development (policy 28)
- The CLP also reflects the NPPF requirements that the needs of the local community are met, including through affordable housing provision.

St Stephen in Brannel Parish is within the China Clay Community Network Area. The Cornwall Local Plan objectives for this are:

**Objective CC1 – Regeneration** - Support the regeneration of villages and the local economy.

**Objective CC2 – Affordable Housing** - Enable the delivery of affordable housing.

**Objective CC3 – Community Infrastructure** - Enable the delivery of community infrastructure including new facilities, green space and key transport links to reduce the impact of traffic on communities.

**Objective CC4 – The Environment** - Conserve heritage assets, including mining heritage and nature conservation sites and enhancement of the local environment (in particular emerging opportunities as a result of restoring china clay workings). The Cornwall Council **‘Settlements: Hierarchy and Settlement Categories: 2012 Update’** identifies the settlements that are the most sustainable in terms of the level of facilities available (see Figure 2).

#### **FIGURE 2: ‘SETTLEMENTS: HIERARCHY AND SETTLEMENT CATEGORIES: 2012 UPDATE’ CATEGORIES EXPLAINED.**

The Cornwall Local Plan document *‘Settlements: Hierarchy and Settlement Categories: 2012 Update’* identifies which settlements are the most sustainable 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.

The higher the category a settlement falls into, the more can new development 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 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. Category 'O' settlements which look to or function together in a similar way to a larger settlement may be able to 'cluster' to accommodate new development and release opportunities for improved public transport, walking and cycling routes etc.

## Other plans and studies

**'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.

**'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.

**'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.

**'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.

## Baseline

### Settlement Hierarchy

In the Cornwall Council 'Settlements: Hierarchy and Settlement Categories: 2012 Update' the Parish settlements are categorised as follows:

Settlement	Category
St Stephen	'C' - Meets local needs for some services and facilities and employment;
Foxhole	'D' – a smaller settlement that performs an important role in its local area as a 'rural service centre'.

Nanpean	'D' – a smaller settlement that performs an important role in its local area as a 'rural service centre'
Whitemoor	'E' - does not meet the criteria for category D but is considered important in the immediate local area and contains a primary school or general store.
Treviscoe	'F' - does not meet the criteria for category E but contains a travel to work bus or rail service and either a general store or a meeting place.
Coombe	'O' – A settlements with little or no facilities and not on travel to work routes.
Stepaside & Trethosa	'O' – A settlements with little or no facilities and not on travel to work routes.
Lanjeth	'U' - Unclassified.
High Street	'U' - Unclassified.
Little Treviscoe	'U' - Unclassified.

Therefore none of St Stephen in Brannel Parish settlements are in a category that should attract significant levels of development.

### Population Growth

The most recent and most complete snapshot of the community is the 2011 Census and the annual Mid-Year estimates prepared by ONS. These show a slightly lower rate of growth compared to Cornwall as a whole, and England [See Figure 3]. By 2020 the Parish population was 7,754

Date	StSiB Parish	%age change	Cornwall	%age change	South West	%age change	England	%age change
2001	6,815		499,114		4,928,434		49,138,831	
2011	7,254	+6.4%	532,273	+6.6%	5,288,935	+7.3%	53,012,456	+7.9%
2020	7,754	+6.9%	573,299	+7.7%	5,659,143	+7.0%	56,550,138	+6.7%
2001 to 2020		+13.8%		+14.9%		+14.8%		+15.1%

**FIGURE 3: POPULATION GROWTH 2001 TO 2020**

Source: NOMIS Census 2001 Usually Resident population Table KS001, ONS MID Year ESTIMATES, Census 2011 Table KS105EW

### Sex.

Of the usually resident population approximately 49.3% are males, and 50.7% females.

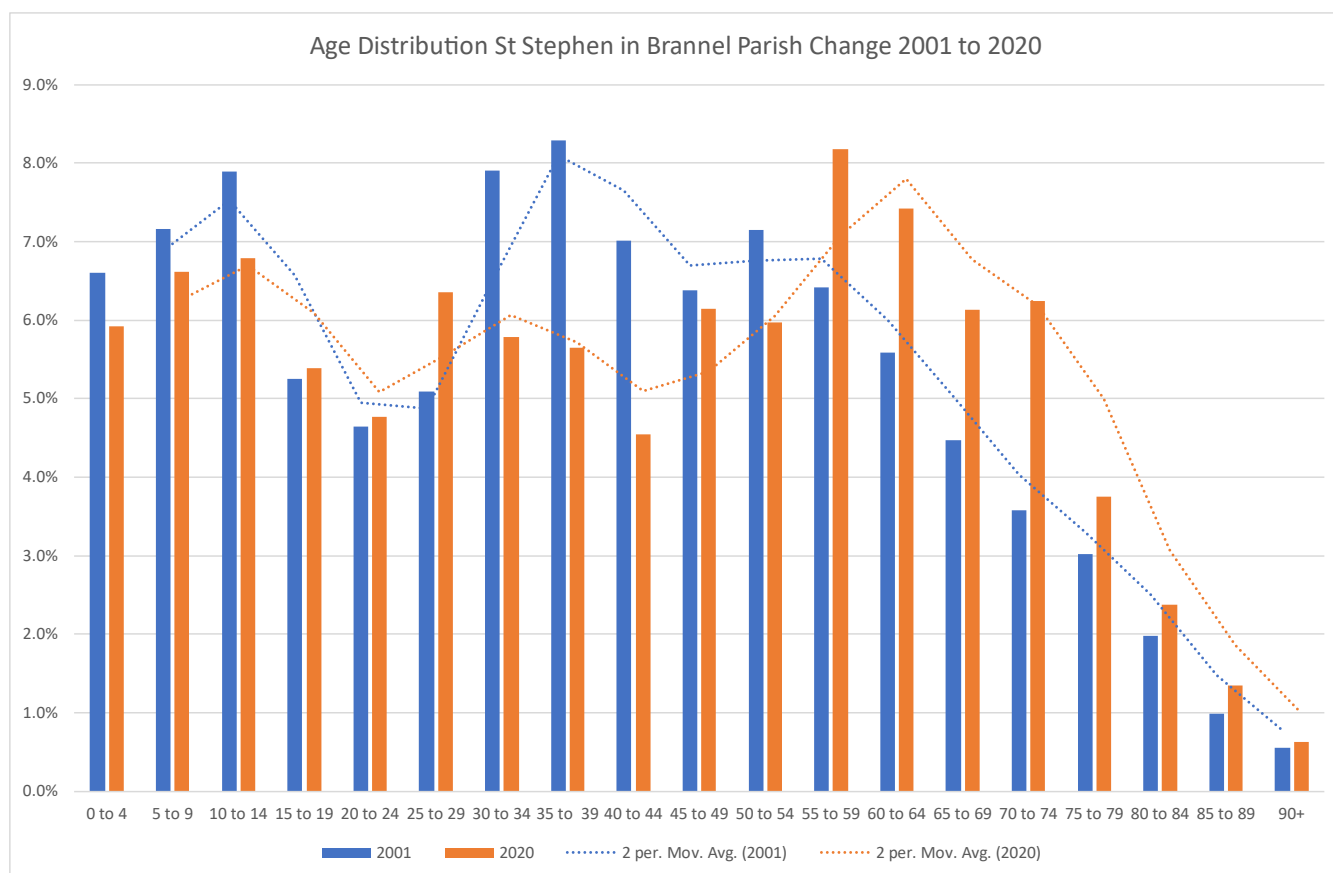
### Age Structure

Some significant shifts in the age profile of the population occurred during last 20 years. This demographic change is represented in Figures 4 and 5 below, indicating an ageing population and has implications for the future housing needs mix for the Parish. By 2020 the proportion of over 50's in the Parish had increased to 42.8%, compared to 33.7% in 2001.

AGE RANGE	2001	2020
<b>Working Age [20 to 64]=</b>	3,986	4,160
<b>Proportion of total =</b>	58.5%	54.8%
<b>Retirement Age [65 to 90+]</b>	995	1,554
<b>Proportion of total =</b>	14.6%	20.0%
<b>Young People [0 to 19]</b>	1,834	1,875
<b>Proportion of total =</b>	26.9%	24.2%

**FIGURE 4: CHANGE IN AGE STRUCTURE, ST STEPHENS IN BRANNEL PARISH 2001 TO 2020**

Figure 5 breaks this down into five year age cohorts, which graphically illustrates how the proportion of older people has grown, whilst the working age and younger group cohorts have fallen. The proportion of people over 50 in 2020 was 42.1%, compared to a figure of 33.7% in 2001. Looking forward, the numbers of older people can therefore 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.



**FIGURE 5: CHANGE IN AGE STRUCTURE, ST STEPHEN IN BRANNEL PARISH 2001 TO 2020 BY AGE COHORT GROUPS**

It is notable that the working age cohorts from 30/34 to 40/44 have dropped significantly, implying that the change in profile is not just down to natural ageing of the population, but also younger workers moving away from the Parish, perhaps to find better paying jobs and affordable accommodation, and possibly some in-migration of older people to retire. However there is still a good proportion of people under 30 and in the pre-work age groups suggesting that the social, recreational and functional facilities needed by younger people and their families continue to be important and should be maintained and enhanced. Furthermore the data underscores the need to ensure that affordable housing is available, to help retain younger people and avoid the community becoming unbalanced.

### Household Composition

For this data we rely on the 2011 Census. This is the best available until the 2021 Census data is published.

The parish was home to a lower proportion of single person households (HHs) at 24.2%, as for England (30.2%) and Cornwall (30.1%). Similarly, a lower proportion of these (11.3%) were ‘65 and over’ single person HHs than England (12.4%) and Cornwall (14.8%). [Source Census 2011 Table KS105EW]

On the other hand, the Parish had a notably higher proportion of one family HHs (69.5%) than England (61.8%) and Cornwall (63.6%). Family households where all the occupants were 65 or over was 8.9%, compared to England (8.1%) and Cornwall (10.8%). Of all households, a higher proportion were married and a lower proportion were cohabiting (38.3% : 12.3%) than in England (33.2% : 9.8%) and Cornwall (33.9% : 10.1%), and there was a similar proportion of lone parent HHs (10%) to England (10.6%) and Cornwall (8.8%). [Source Census 2011 Table KS105EW].

In light of the overall ageing of the population profile, the proportion of '65 and over' single person and family households may be expected to increase in the future.

### **Marriage and Civil Partnership**

Some 51.1% of adult residents were married in 2011 compared to 46.6% in England and 50.2% in Cornwall. 0.2% were registered same sex civil partnerships, the same proportion as nationally and elsewhere in Cornwall. 14.9% were co-habiting, compared to 11.9% in England and 12.6% in Cornwall. Some 29.1% were single compared to 34.6% in England and 28.4% in Cornwall. Some 12.4% were divorced or separated [11.7% in England, 13% in Cornwall], and 7.1% widowed [6.9% in England, 8.2% in Cornwall] [Source: Census tables KS 103EW and KS104EW]

### **Ethnicity and National Identity**

Turning to ethnicity, in 2011 the Parish was 99.7 % white, compared to England (85.4%) and Cornwall (98.2%). Some 12% identified themselves as 'Cornish' compared 9.9% in Cornwall. [Source Census 2011 Tables KS 201EW and KS202EW]. This was reflected in the low proportions of mixed/multi ethnic (0.8%), Asian (0.4%), and black people (0.1%), a total of 1.3% compared to 13.6% nationally). 98.8% of residents had English as a main language [Source Census 2011 Table KS206EW].

98% were born in the UK, compared to 95.6% for Cornwall and 86.2% for England. 0.7% were from the EU, compared to 1.8% in Cornwall and 3.7% in England. About 1.1% came from other countries, compared to 2.4% for Cornwall and 9.4% for England [Source Census 2011 Table KS204EW]

### **Religion and Belief**

About 59.8% of people claimed to 'have religion' of which 98.6% asserted to Christian, compared to England (68.1% : 87.2%) and Cornwall (61.2% : 97.8%). The proportions for religions such as Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh was also very below average (1.4% compared to 8.7%). [Source Census 2011 Table KS209EW]

### **Health and Well Being**

Some 78.9% of the usually resident population said they were in good or very good health, 14.7% said they were in fair health, and 6.4% said bad or very bad health. This is worse than in England (81.4% : 13.1% : 5.5%) but similar to Cornwall (78.8% : 14.9% : 6.3%). The local proportion saying that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot by ill health was 10.3% compared to 8.3% in England and 10% in Cornwall. About 12.6% said they provided unpaid care for another person, compared to 10.2% in England and 11.9% in Cornwall. Some 4.1% said they provided 50 hours unpaid care a week, a high figure compared to England and Cornwall. [Source Census 2011 Table KS301EW]

### **Pregnancy/Maternity.**

No data available for the Parish. However ONS data for 2017 indicates a national average of 76.1 conceptions per 1000 women aged 15 to 44. This would suggest that the annual number of conceptions in St Stephen in Brannel Parish for 2017 would be around 95.

### **Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation**

No census data on sexual orientation and gender preference is available. The ONS Integrated Household Survey 2011 found 1.9% to be lesbian, gay or bisexual. 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 388 and 543 of the usually resident population may be LGBTQ.

### **Life Expectancy**

No specific data exists for the Parish about life expectancy. However, the 2018 'PHE Fingertips' website indicates that for Cornwall male life expectancy is 79.8 years and female 83.7 years. This is slightly below the national value, partly explained by the greater proportion of elderly people living in Cornwall. Although the rate of improvement has declined, life expectancy can be expected to continue to increase in the longer term. Life expectancy will be lower in the most deprived areas of Cornwall than in the least deprived areas.



## Qualifications

The population of the Parish had a much lower proportion with level 4 (degree level) and above qualifications, at 16.1%, compared to 27.4% for England and 25% for Cornwall. The proportion holding levels 2 to 3 qualifications (inc. apprenticeships) was 36.6% high compared to 31.2% in England, and 35% in Cornwall. The Parish had a much higher proportion of less well educated people than is usual in comparison to other areas, with 28.2% of the population having no qualifications, compared to England (22.5%) and Cornwall (22.4%), but the proportion with level 1 was 15.4% compared to 13.3% in England and 13.4% in Cornwall.[Source Census 2011 Table KS501EW]

## Level of Jobs Held

As can be seen from Figure 6, a greater proportion of the residents of the Parish aged 16 to 74 in employment worked mainly in skilled trade occupations than is typical in England but similar to Cornwall and the proportion in process plant and machinery operation was also notably higher, reflecting the number of jobs held in the China Clay industry and associated firms in the wider district. The proportion of those in professional occupations and in managerial, director or senior official occupations was notably lower than the national and county average. [Source Census 2011 Tables KS608EW to KS610EW].

<b>FIGURE 6: LEVEL OF JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS OF ST STEPHEN IN BRANNEL PARISH</b>	<b>St St-in-Brannel</b>	<b>Cornwall</b>	<b>England</b>
<b>All categories: Occupation</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Skilled trades occupations</b>	16.7	17.0	11.4
<b>Process plant and machine operatives</b>	13.7	7.1	7.2
<b>Elementary Occupations</b>	13.2	12.0	11.1
<b>Caring, leisure and other service occupations</b>	11.6	10.6	9.3
<b>Administrative and secretarial occupations</b>	11.1	9.5	11.5
<b>Professional occupations</b>	9.5	13.8	17.5
<b>Managers, directors and senior officials</b>	8.7	11.4	10.9
<b>Sales and customer service occupations</b>	8.1	8.2	8.4
<b>Associate professional and technical occupations</b>	7.4	10.4	12.8
Source: Census 2011 Table KS608EW to KS610EW			

## Occupation of Residents

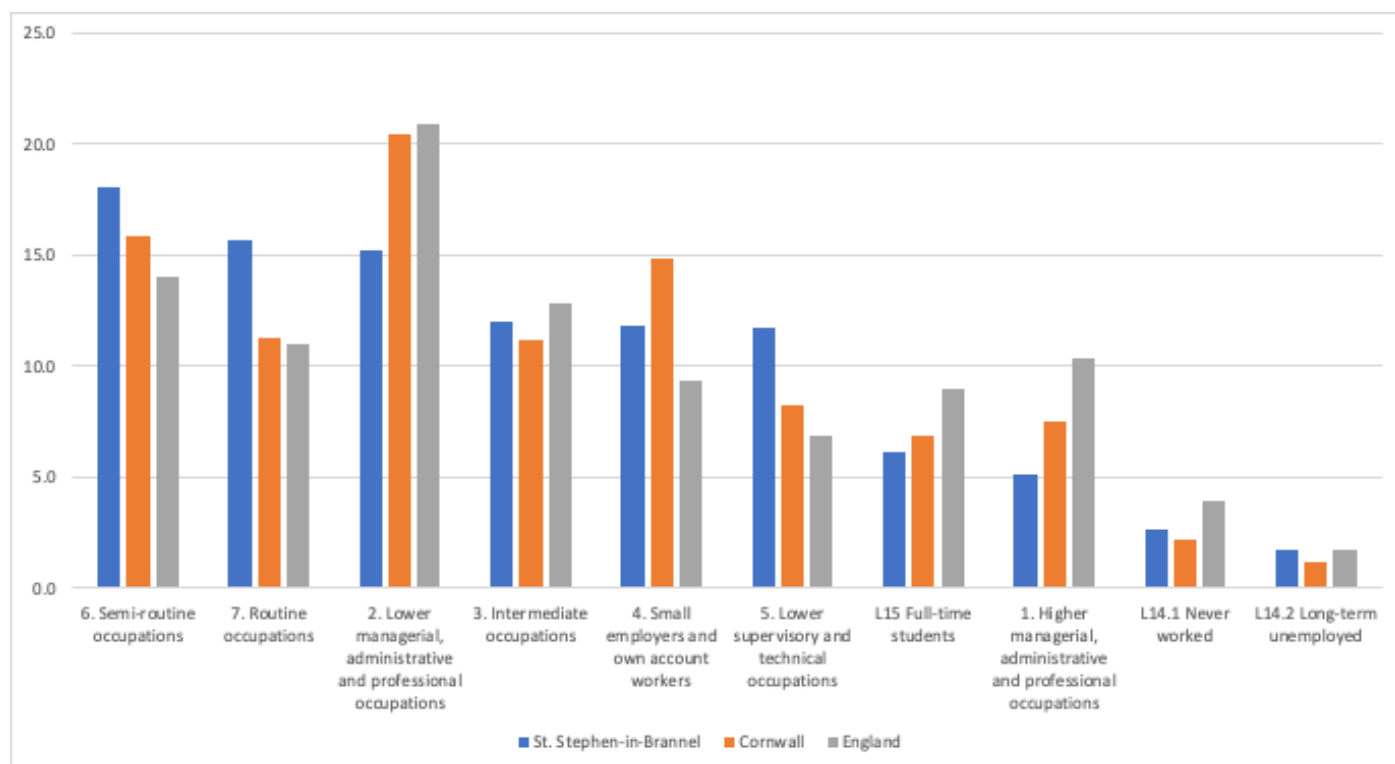
From Figure 7 it can be seen that residents jobs were mainly in wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair, health and social work, manufacturing and construction.

<b>FIGURE 7: INDUSTRY OF JOBS HELD BY EMPLOYED ADULT RESIDENTS OF ST STEPHEN IN BRANNEL PARISH</b>	<b>St St-in-Brannel</b>	<b>Cornwall</b>	<b>England</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>		
<b>All categories: Industry</b>	100.0		
<b>G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles</b>	18.4	16.8	15.9
<b>Q Human health and social work activities</b>	12.0	13.5	12.4
<b>C Manufacturing</b>	9.8	7.9	8.8
<b>F Construction</b>	9.8	9.0	7.7
<b>P Education</b>	8.0	9.7	9.9
<b>I Accommodation and food service activities</b>	6.7	9.2	5.6
<b>N Administrative and support service activities</b>	5.9	4.3	4.9
<b>H Transport and storage</b>	4.9	3.7	5.0
<b>R, S, T, U Other</b>	4.9	5.3	5.0
<b>B Mining and quarrying</b>	4.7	0.7	0.2
<b>O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	4.7	6.3	5.9

<b>M Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	3.5	4.7	6.7
<b>A Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	1.8	3.0	0.8
<b>L Real estate activities</b>	1.3	1.4	1.5
<b>K Financial and insurance activities</b>	1.2	1.5	4.4
<b>E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	1.1	0.8	0.7
<b>J Information and communication</b>	1.0	1.7	4.1
<b>D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	0.2	0.4	0.6
Source Census 2011 Table KS605EW			

## Socio-Economic Position

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification illustrated in Figure 8 shows the structure of socio-economic positions of local residents 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 others.



**FIGURE 8: NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION, ST STEPHEN IN BRANNEL PARISH 2011** [Source Census 2011 Table KS611 to KS613]

Figure 8 above shows that St Stephen in Brannel Parish had a high representation of those in semi-routine and routine occupations compared to Cornwall and England, and a lower proportion of both lower and higher managerial, admin and professional occupations compared to Cornwall and England. However, local residents held proportionally more lower supervisory occupations. The proportion of small employers and own account workers was less than typical of Cornwall, although greater than that generally in England.

Whilst a lack of people in the managerial etc roles may often be seen as an indicator of lower wealth and worse 'life chances' amongst the community, this may be counteracted by the presence of more retired people with higher levels of 'unearned' income (ie private pensions etc), and the greater proportion of self-employed people. There may be, however, a core of younger adults on lower incomes whose needs must be considered.

## Income

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 household income (i.e. it does

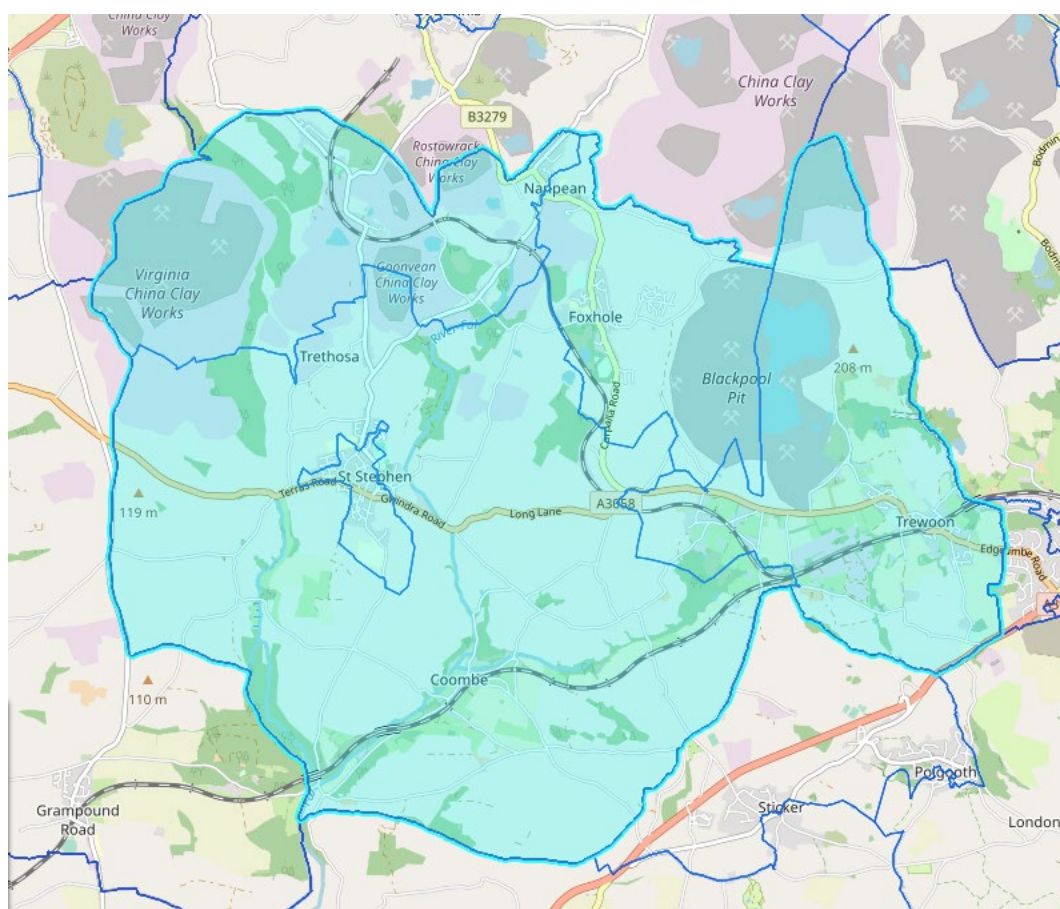


not provide the average income of lower earners). The average net household income<sup>1</sup> in the Middle Layer Super Output area [MSOA] in which the Parish is located before housing costs locally was £27,700 in 2018. There will be many households earning below this figure. [Note that the 'best fit' MSOA ref.no E02003958 covers part of St Mewan Parish and excludes the Whitemoor area: See Figure 9]

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.

Cornwall's individual lower quartile gross annual earnings were £18,718 in 2018. To estimate the income of households with two lower quartile earners, this figure is doubled to £37,436.

The individual median quartile gross annual earnings were £24,781 in 2018. To estimate the income of households with two median quartile earners, this figure is doubled to £49,562.



**FIGURE 9: BEST FIT CENSUS MSOA FOR ST STEPHEN IN BRANNEL PARISH.**

## Deprivation

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);

<sup>1</sup> Net annual household income is the sum of the gross income of every member of the household plus any income from benefits such as Working Families Tax Credit net of income tax payments; national insurance contributions; domestic rates/council tax; contributions to occupational pension schemes; all maintenance and child support payments, which are deducted from the income of the person making the payments; and parental contribution to students living away from home.

- 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).

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

	<b>ST STEPHEN IN BRANNEL</b>	<b>CORNWALL</b>	<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>ENGLAND</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD NOT DEPRIVED</b>	36.9%	40.2%	44.8%	<b>42.5%</b>
<b>DEPRIVED IN 1 DIMENSION</b>	35.3%	34.6%	33.2%	<b>32.7%</b>
<b>DEPRIVED IN 2 DIMENSIONS</b>	21.3%	19.9%	17.6%	<b>19.1%</b>
<b>DEPRIVED IN 3 DIMENSIONS</b>	6.0 %	4.8%	4.0%	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>DEPRIVED IN 4 DIMENSIONS</b>	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	<b>0.5%</b>

**FIGURE 10: HOUSEHOLD DEPRIVATION 2011**

**SOURCE: CENSUS 2011: 'HOUSEHOLDS BY DEPRIVATION DIMENSIONS 2011 (TABLE QS119EW)**

From Figure 10 it can be seen that in 2011 the level of deprivation was in overall terms somewhat higher than in Cornwall, regionally and nationally, although the small percentage suffering more severe deprivation is consistent with the wider picture.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 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.

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.

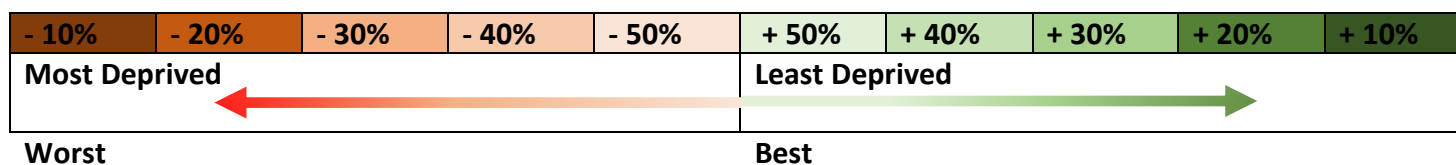
Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. They are standardized geographies designed to be as consistent in population as possible, with each LSOA containing approximately 1,000 to 1,500 people. In relation 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, ranging from the 10% most deprived to the 10% least deprived.

The Neighbourhood Plan area includes the Cornwall 030A to 030E LSOAs and the 024C LSOA which includes the rural part of St Dennis Parish and also St Mewan Parish, thus the data is a little distorted by the population present there.

Figure 11 below graphically illustrates the situation within the Parish in 2019. The level of deprivation indicated is not regarded a 'high' according to the measure used by Locality to distribute NDP grant, which requires that 30% of the land or population in an NDP area to be in the 10% or 20% deciles to qualify for additional support.

	DOMAINS BY DECILE									
LSOA	OVERALL	INCOME	EMPLOYMENT	EDUCATION, SKILLS & TRAINING	HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY	CRIME	BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES	LIVING ENVIRONMENT	INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN	INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE
024C	- 40%	- 50%	- 50%	- 30%	- 50%	+ 20%	- 40%	- 10%	- 50%	+ 50%
030A	- 40%	- 40%	- 30%	- 40%	- 40%	+ 10%	- 10%	- 10%	- 50%	- 40%
030B	- 30%	- 30%	- 20%	- 20%	- 40%	+ 20%	+ 50%	- 10%	- 30%	- 40%
030C	- 40%	- 50%	- 50%	- 50%	+ 50%	+ 20%	- 30%	- 10%	- 50%	+ 50%
030D	- 30%	- 30%	- 20%	- 30%	- 40%	+ 20%	+ 10%	- 10%	- 30%	- 50%
030E	- 50%	+ 50%	- 40%	+ 50%	+ 50%	+ 20%	- 30%	- 10%	+ 50%	+ 20%

Figure 11: Index of multiple Deprivation 2015 and 2019 \* = out of 32844, where 1 is the most deprived. Source: IMD 2019



## Life Expectancy

No specific data exists for the Parish about life expectancy. However, the 2017 'PHE Fingertips' website indicates that for Cornwall male life expectancy is 79.6 years and female 83.4 years. Although the rate of improvement has declined, life expectancy can be expected to continue to increase in the longer term. Life expectancy is 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.

## Conclusions

From this data we see a growing but ageing population, currently in fairly good health, but likely to need additional supporting housing, health and care facilities in the future. Notably the proportion of younger working age people seems to be reducing, perhaps suggesting that they are moving away for economic and housing reasons and it is important that the needs of the remaining cohort of younger people must not be neglected. Data on marriage, ethnicity national identity, religion and belief suggests that traditional values will be shared within the community. Overall the population has fewer high level qualifications than is usual in Cornwall, although the proportion with technical education is greater, perhaps reflecting the traditional reliance on the China Clay industry for careers. Indeed many local people are employed in process, operational and manufacturing occupations. Average household incomes are relatively low, and it is very likely that within the general well-being of the community there are small 'hot spots' of relative deprivation linked to poor incomes, high local house prices and distance from services.

## Related Community Engagement Feedback

St Stephen-in-Brannel NDP Steering Group conducted a survey of households in the St Stephen-in-Brannel Parish in April/May 2018, designed by Neighbourhood Plan consultants Boscawen CEP and delivered to all households in the Parish using Royal Mail. The aim of the survey was to draw out what was valued by residents of the Parish and how such elements may be affected by potential future development in the Parish.

In response, when asked what three things people most liked about the Parish, they rated the highest as the rural nature and countryside, local shops, cafes and pubs, and the sense of community. Wildlife and footpaths/bridleways were also rated, but least liked was community facilities and sports facilities/parks. Protecting the landscape, countryside and open/green spaces was thought to be the most important issue to consider when looking at development proposals. Regular, safe transport links was the clear top choice for which facilities and resources were considered the most important to young people. Further education & career prospects facilities; safe, age appropriate areas of recreation; and safe walking routes to school also scored highly.

People strongly agreed that It is important to protect and enhance heritage and historic sites such as engine houses, historic buildings and Cornish hedges, and that Cemeteries and war memorials should be protected and maintained. There was also some strength of feeling that any new development should be sympathetic to existing local architectural character and that our local China Clay traditions, character and events should be upheld and protected.

The most popular choice for what improvements respondents would like any future new development to bring to the community was housing that meets specific local needs with more than half of respondents choosing this option. More than half of respondents also selected improved access to health services and improved car parking. Poor design/over development was the biggest concern for respondents who also cited landscape impact and traffic congestion as a concern. The clear majority of respondents felt that building land should be made available to enable elderly, disabled or vulnerable people (with a link to the Parish) to live independently, and that people with a local connection should be prioritised for affordable new homes.

## Key issues and implications for the NDP

Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include –

- 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.

The Parish's main settlements are identified in the Cornwall Local Plan hierarchy as a category C to E and all important to their local areas. They are potentially able to accept an appropriate level of growth to meet local needs for housing and employment, and to help support existing services and facilities.

The poor Living environment domain score is shared with much of Cornwall.

### Implication for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

- **NDP policies should be considered which protect and support the provision of services, facilities and amenities to meet the needs of an ageing population, whilst ensuring that the housing, service and employment needs of families and young people continue to be supported.**