

**PENTEWAN VALLEY NEIGHBOURHOOD
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024 – 2030**

EVIDENCE REPORT No 2

OUR COMMUNITY



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IMPORTANT NOTE: THIS IS A 'LIVE DOCUMENT' THAT IS CONTINUOUSLY UPDATED AS NEW DATA BECOMES AVAILABLE. THE VERSION ON THE NDP WEBSITE WILL BE UPDATED REGULARLY.

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Our Community

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 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.

Other plans and studies

- 1.4 **‘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.
- 1.5 **‘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.
- 1.6 **‘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.
- 1.7 **‘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

NOTE: 2011 and 2021 Census data is limited due to boundary changes. See page 2 of Report 1.

Population and Age Structure

2.1 On Census night 2021 the usually resident population was 684 of a total of 705 persons present [the difference of 21 being people usually resident elsewhere, such as 2nd home owners, relatives and guests etc]

Sex

2.2 Of those present 376 [53.3%] were female and 329 [46.7%] were male. [Census 2021 Table PP002]

Age

2.3 9.1% [62 persons] of the usually resident population were aged 15 years and under, 49.6% were aged 16 to 64 [339 persons] and 41.4% [283 persons] were aged 65 and

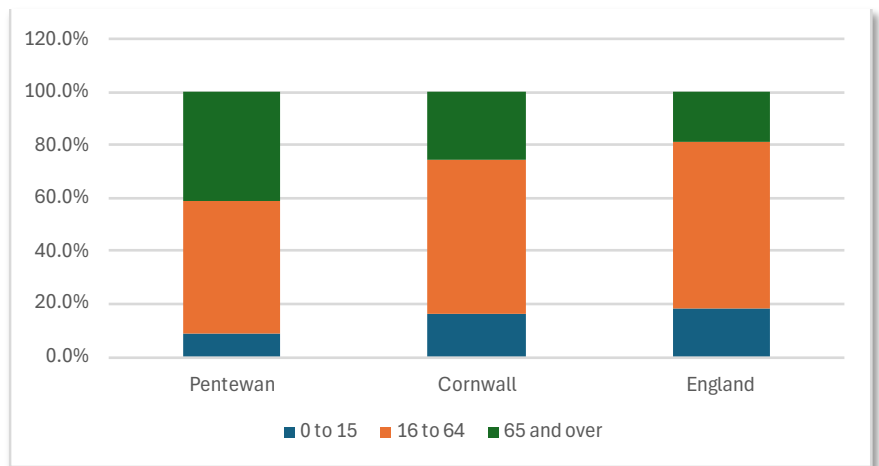


Figure 1: Age Range, Pentewan Valley, Cornwall, England.

over. Figure 1 above shows this in comparison to Cornwall and England, indicating how the proportion of older people in the Parish is unusually high [Census 2021 Tables PP012 and TS007].

2.4 This probably reflects 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. The new development at the north of the Parish may reduce the imbalance for a while, as new estate development initial residents often have a younger profile, but it is likely that in the longer term the growth of the older age group will continue. This has significant implications for the future in terms of health and well-being, and the risk that the needs of younger people will be obscured by the burgeoning needs of older people.

Ethnicity

2.5 Turning to ethnicity, in 2021 the Parish was 99.3 % white, compared to England [81%] and Cornwall [96.8%]. This was reflected in the low proportions of mixed/multi-ethnic (0.3%), Asian (0.3%), black people (0.0%) and other ethnic group (0.1%), a total of 0.7% compared to 3.2% in Cornwall and 19% nationally. It is likely that very near to 100% of the usually resident population had English as a main language [Source Census 2021 Tables PP005 and TS021].

2.6 97.3% were born in the UK, compared to 94.7% for Cornwall and 86.6% for England. 1.2% were from the EU, compared to 2.7% in Cornwall and 6.3% in England. About 1.3% came from other countries, compared to 2.4% for Cornwall and 10.2% for England [Source Census 2021 Table TS004]

Health and Well Being

2.7 Some 74.6% of the usually resident population said they were in good or very good health, 18.7% said they were in fair health, and 6.7% said bad or very bad health. When compared to Cornwall (79.2% : 14.8% : 6.2%) and England (82.2% : 12.7% : 5.2%) this indicates a greater level of ill-health than usual – see Figure 2 below [Source Census 2021 Tables PP006 and TS037].

2.8 The local proportion saying that they were disabled under the terms of the Equality Act was 25.5%, compared to 17.3% in England and 21.1% in Cornwall [Figure 3].

2.9 Of those disabled in Pentewan Parish, 72 or 41.1% said their day-to-day activities were limited a lot, and 103 or 58.7% said their day-to-day activities were limited a little.

2.10 Of the ‘not disabled’, 67 or 9.4% said they had long term physical or mental health conditions, but day-to-day activities were not limited.

2.11 In total people with disabilities under the Equality Act, plus those not disabled but with long term physical or mental health condition living in Pentewan Parish was 242 or 35.3%, compared to 24.1% in England and 28.6% in Cornwall [Source Census 2021 Tables PP003 and TS038].

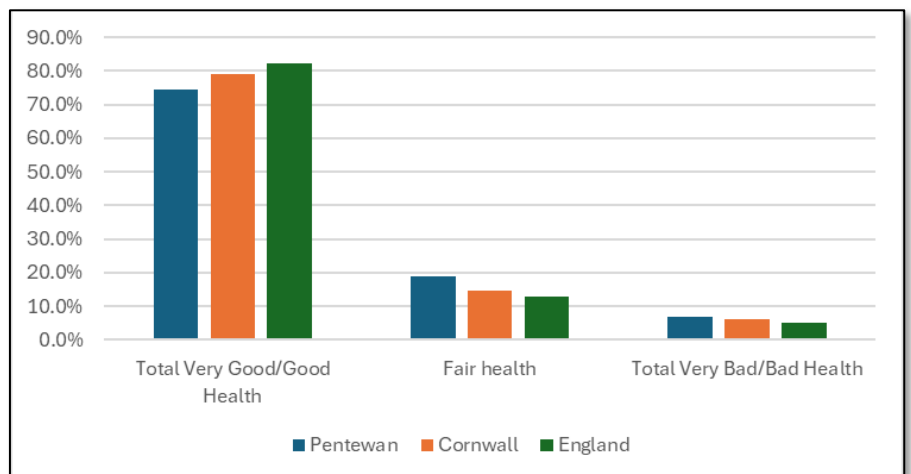


Figure 2: General Health, Pentewan Valley, Cornwall, England.

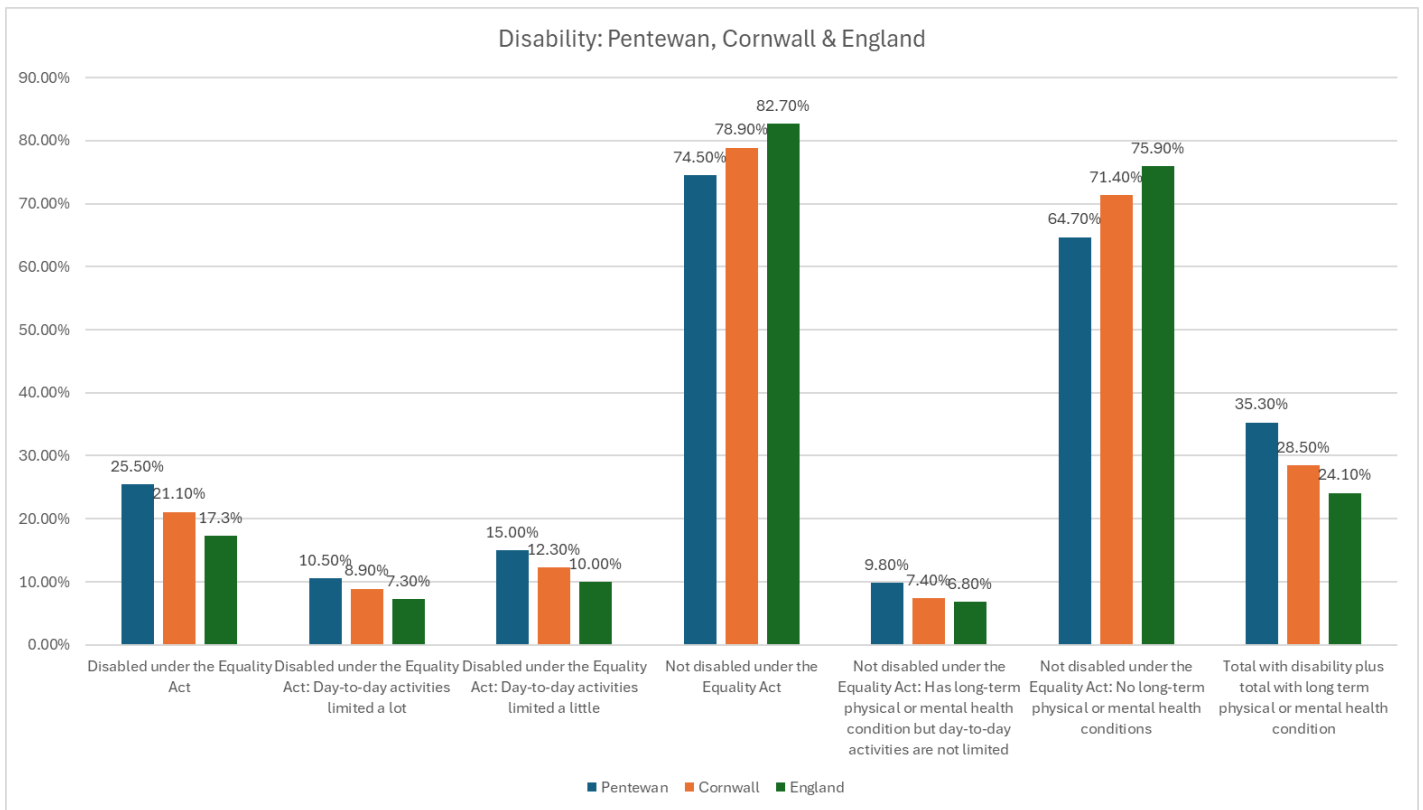


Figure 3: Disability, Pentewan Valley, Cornwall, England.

Household Composition

- 4.1 In 2021 the total number of households was 327. This is likely to have increased, and will continue to increase, as a result of the Higher Trehiddle development [Census 2021 Table PP001]
- 4.2 Average household size in the Parish was 2.09, compared with 2.24 persons per household across Cornwall.

Pregnancy/Maternity.

- 2.12 No data 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. Roughly speaking, based on the few Census 2021 data available for the Parish, this would suggest that the annual number of conceptions in Pentewan Parish for 2021 would be around 10.

Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation

- 2.13 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.
- 2.14 However only about 94% of census respondents answered this enquiry. 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%).

2.15 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 220 of the usually resident population may be LGBTQ.

2.16 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

2.17 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.

Income

2.18 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). The average total household income in the Middle Layer Super Output areas [MSOA] in which the Parish¹ is located before housing costs locally was £29,000 in 2020 [Cornwall 029] and £30,900. The UK average household income at the time was £30,500. There will be more households earning below this figure than above it as the figure overall will be distorted by a small number of very high earners.

2.19 The second source is ONS's annual estimates of UK employee earnings². This provides median and lower quartile average earnings but it is only available at the Local Authority level (ie 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.

2.20 Cornwall's individual lower quartile [the lower quartile is the value below which 25% of jobs fall] gross annual full-time earnings was £19,470 in 2020. To estimate the income of households with two lower quartile earners, this figure is doubled to £38,940. For the UK the equivalent figures were £22,776 [£45,552].

¹ Pentewanis in MSOA ref 039 and 041, which also include part of St Austell area, St Austell Bay Parish and also small areas of adjoining parishes.

² Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) Table 8.7a

2.21 The individual median quartile [the median is the value below which 50% of jobs fall] gross annual earnings were £27,244 in 2020. To estimate the income of households with two median quartile earners, this figure is doubled to £54,488. For the UK the equivalent figures were £31,487 [£62,974].

Deprivation

2.22 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.

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

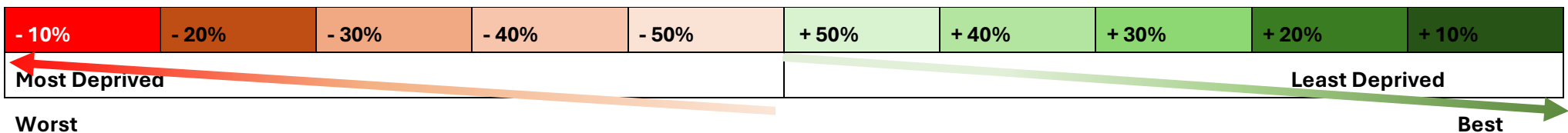
- **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index:** The proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.
- **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index:** The proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

- 2.24 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 2019, 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.
- 2.25 The Neighbourhood Plan area falls within the Cornwall Lower layer Super Output Areas 039D, 041C AND 041E. The IMD ranking for 2015 and 2019 is shown in Figure 4 below.
- 2.26 This indicates that Pentewan Parish can be described as relatively un-deprived. The poor Living environment domain score is shared with much of Cornwall, whilst the barriers to housing domain score reflects local house prices in comparison to local incomes.

FIGURE 4: INDES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2019

LSOA	LSOA 039D [Sawles Road]	LSOA 041C [Pentewan]	LSOA 041E [Porthpean/London Apprentice/Polgooth]
OVERALL	20595/Amongst the 40% least deprived neighbourhoods in country	13965/Amongst the 50% most deprived neighbourhoods in country	14793/Amongst the 50% most deprived neighbourhoods in country
INCOME	13532/50% most deprived	15391/50% most deprived	19553/50% least deprived
EMPLOYMENT	9151/30% most deprived	13085/40% most deprived	23145/30% least deprived
EDUCATION, SKILLS & TRAINING	17110/50% least deprived	15160/50% most deprived	24123/30% least deprived
HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY	13491/50% most deprived	18394/50% least deprived	20079/40% least deprived
CRIME	14308/50% most deprived	24628/30% least deprived	28765/20% least deprived
BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES	21169/40% least deprived	20329/40% least deprived	2251/10% most deprived
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	16361/50% most deprived	1294/10% most deprived	840/10% most deprived
INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN	11226/40% most deprived	16306/50% most deprived	20701/40% least deprived
INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE	20595/40% least deprived	22574/40% least deprived	18804/50% least deprived

*OUT OF 32844, WHERE 1 IS THE MOST DEPRIVED. Source: IMD 2019



3. Related Community Engagement Feedback

3.1 The initial consultation revealed that residents:

- Value the tranquil nature of the countryside and the sense of community
- Are concerned about the provision of suitable and affordable housing for residents and numbers of second homes
- Wish to protect local facilities and amenities.
- Care about the future of tourism and businesses locally from the point of view of residents and business operators/owners.
- Are concerned about roads and transport.
- Are concerned about climate change and how it may affect the parish.

4. Key issues and implications for the NDP

Figure 5: Key Issues and Implications from the evidence base

Theme	Key Issues and what they mean for our Neighbourhood Development Plan
Our Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and local policy is that Planning should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 population has a notably older age profile than is typical. Causes for this may be the indigenous population growing older, working age moving away to find jobs or affordable accommodation, and in-migration by mainly older people. • Demographic data suggests that traditional values will be shared within the community. • Data on bad or very bad health compares badly to England and Cornwall. A higher proportion also said that their day-to-day activities were limited a lot by ill health. • In light of the increase in the older population, these proportions are likely to grow significantly. • These data have significant implications for the future in terms of health and well-being, and the risk that the needs of younger people will be obscured by the burgeoning needs of older people. • Overall the data reflects the higher proportions of retired people, • There may be, however, a core of younger adults on lower incomes whose needs must be considered. • In the 2019 Indexes of Multiple Deprivation Pentewan Parish was relatively un-deprived. • The poor Living environment domain score is shared with much of Cornwall.

Implication for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

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

Key Objectives for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

- **To support measures to deliver healthcare locally where possible, and meet the needs of elderly people for suitable housing.**
- **To maintain and enhance the health and wellbeing of the community through development.**

