



**ST IVE AND PENSILVA PARISH NEIGHBOURHOOD
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 TO 2030
EVIDENCE OVERVIEW REPORT PART TWO:
OUR COMMUNITY**



Document Control		
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V4.		
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V6.		

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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1. Our Community

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 St Ives and Pensilva Parish is part of the Tamar to Moor Community Area Partnership. The intention of CAPs is to bring local organisations and people together. Their role is to tackle the issues that matter to communities, so everyone can start, live and age well. The partnership involves Cornwall Councillors and town and parish councils in the area. It also involves other organisations that serve our communities. These include the Police, health services and voluntary and community sector.
- 1.3 Currently there are no specific adopted planning policies for the CAPs, but there are for the former Community Network Areas. The St Ives and Pensilva NDP area was in the Caradon Community Network Area.
- 1.4 The town of Callington is seen as the key settlement and strategic service centre to the settlements in the area. Callington is also the focus for the majority of the CNA's growth required to accommodate the majority of the dwelling requirement for the CNA. Coordination will be needed amongst the remaining parishes within the CNA to ensure that housing needs are met (Para 15.6)
- 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.
- 1.5 The CLP also reflects the NPPF requirements that the needs of the local community are met, including through affordable housing provision.
- 1.6 **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.

- 1.7 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

- 1.8 **‘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.
- 1.9 **‘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.
- 1.10 **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.

1.11 '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

1.12 Pensilva is identified in the hierarchy as a category D settlement, i.e. a rural service centre that performs an important role in its local area. St Ive is identified as a category F settlement i.e. contains a travel to work bus or rail service and either a general store or a meeting place. In other words, Pensilva is considered as a location where a level of growth to meet local needs for housing and employment, and to help support existing services and facilities may be appropriate, whilst St Ive might accommodate a lesser level of local development.

Population Growth and Age Structure

1.13 The size of the population of St Ive and Pensilva parish grew from 2001 to 2011, but this slowed down from 2011 to 2021. This is a much lower rate of growth compared to Cornwall as a whole (See Figure 4. Some significant shifts in the age profile of the population occurred during that period, as shown in Figure 5.

FIGURE 4: POPULATION GROWTH 2001 TO 2021, ST IVE AND PENSILVA PARISH

Date	St Ive & Pensilva Parish	%age change	Cornwall %age change	South West %age change	England %age change
2001	2,121				
2011	2,231	5.19%	6.6%	7.3%	7.9%
2021	2,284	2.38%	7.7%	7.0%	6.7%
2001 to 2021		7.14%	14.9%	14.8%	15.1%

Source: Census 2001 Table KS001, Census 2011 Table KS101EW, Census 2021 Table TS001

FIGURE 5: CHANGE IN AGE STRUCTURE, ST IVE & PENSILVA PARISH 2001 TO 2021

AGE RANGE	2001	2021
Working Age [20 to 64] =	1284	1221
Proportion of total =	60.54%	53.27%
Retirement Age [65 to 90+]	401	640
Proportion of total =	18.91%	27.92%
Young People [0 to 19]	436	431
Proportion of total =	20.56%	18.80%

1.14 The proportion in the working age range, fell from 60.5% to 53.3% from 2001 to 2020. Over the same period however, the proportion of people of retirement age and beyond grew from 18.9% to 27.9%. The proportion of young people fell from 20.6% to 18.8%.

1.15 Figure 6 illustrates this shift more dramatically by showing the changes by age cohorts. 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 younger people will be obscured by the burgeoning needs of older people.

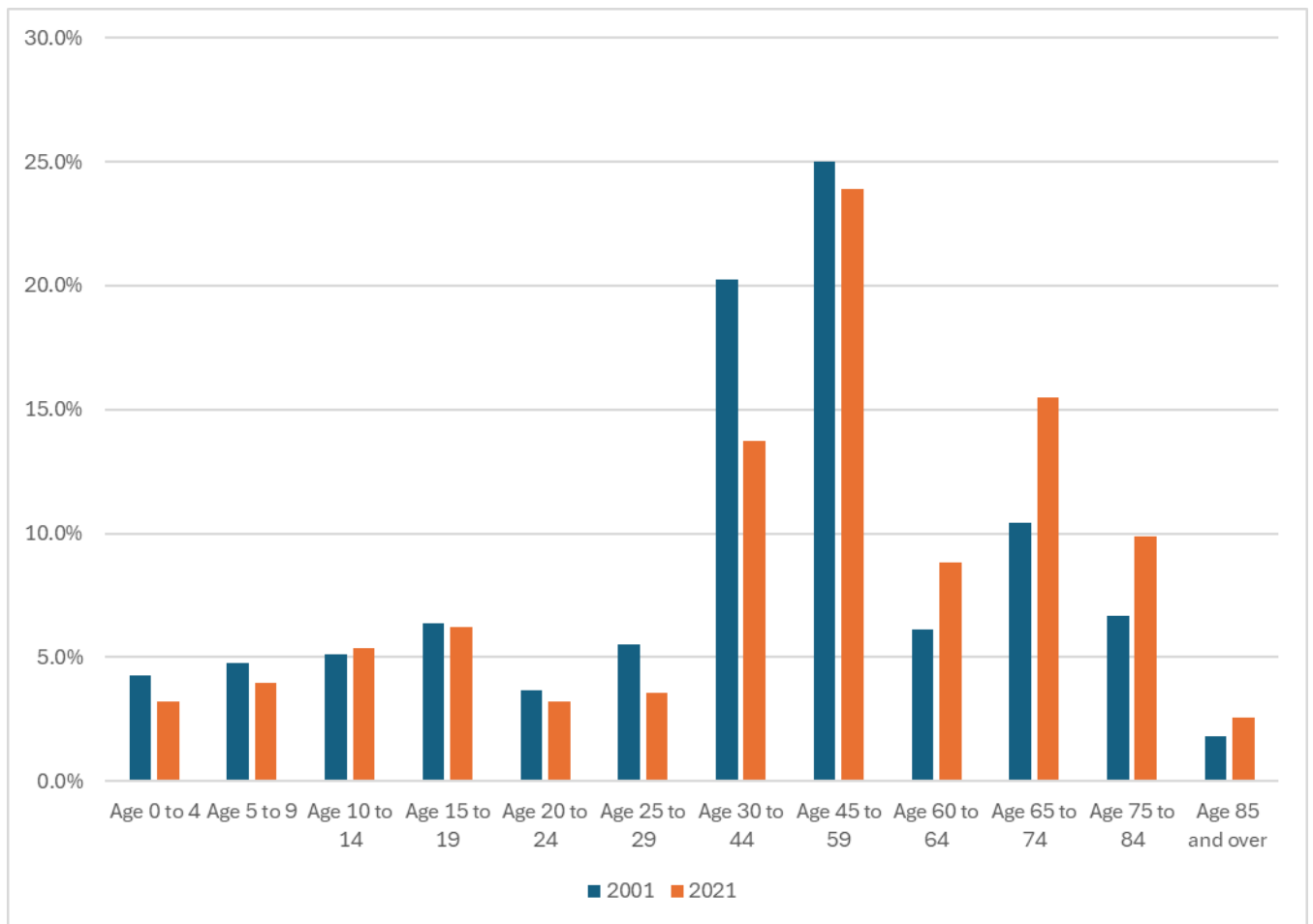


FIGURE 6: CHANGE IN AGE STRUCTURE, ST IVE & PENSILVA PARISH 2001 TO 2021 BY AGE COHORT GROUPS

Source: Census 2001 KS002 - Age structure. Census 2021 TS007A - Age by five-year age bands

1.16 Figure 7 below from the 2021 Census also shows that the Parish now has notably fewer young people and more older-aged people than is typical for Cornwall.

1.17 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. 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.

1.18 No specific data exists for the Parish about life expectancy. However, the 2020/21 ‘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 may be expected to be higher in St Ives and Pensilva Parish as it is amongst the least deprived areas of Cornwall.

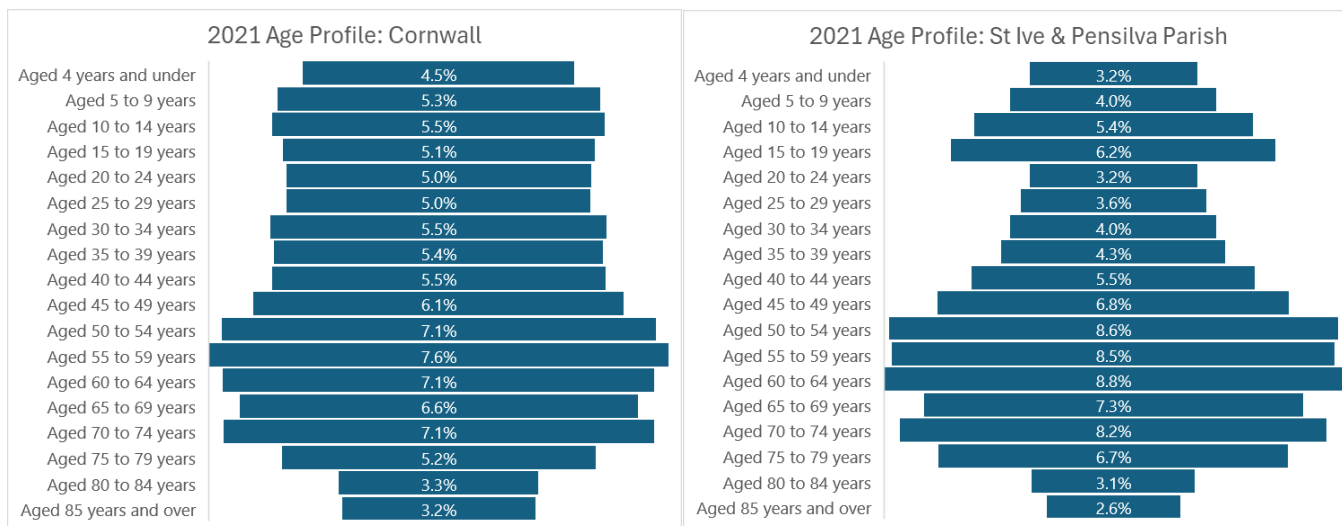


Figure 7: St Ives & Pensilva Parish and Cornwall populations by age cohorts.

Household Composition

1.19 The parish was home to a slightly lower proportion of single person households (HHs) at 30%, than England (30.1%) and Cornwall (30.7%) [Source Census 2021, Table TS017 - Household size]. Average household size was 2.2. About 72.9% of households were one and two persons only.

1.20 Of these (16.3%) were over 65 single person HHs compared to England (12.8%) and Cornwall (15.8%).

1.21 Family households where all the occupants were over 65 was 14.2%, compared to England (9.2%) and Cornwall (12.6%). In light of the overall ageing of the population profile, the proportion of over 65 single person and family households may be expected to increase in the future.

1.22 The Parish had a higher proportion of one family HHs (65.3%) than England (63%) and Cornwall (63.5%) and correspondingly a much lower proportion of lone parent HHs (6.4 %) to England (11.1%) and Cornwall (9.3%) [Source Census 2021 Table TS003 - Household composition].

Marriage and Civil Partnership

1.23 Some 51.8% of adult residents were married or in a registered civil partnership 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 27.2% were single compared to 37.9% in England and 32.2% in Cornwall. Some 11.7% were divorced/dissolved and 1.8% separated [11.2%/2.2% in England, 9.1%/2.1% in Cornwall], and 7.6% widowed [6.1% in England, 7.4% in Cornwall] [Source: Census 2021 Table TS002 - Legal partnership status].

Race [Ethnicity and National Identity]

1.24 Turning to ethnicity, in 2021 the Parish was 98.4 % white, compared to England (81%) and Cornwall (96.8%). [Source Census 2021 TS021 - Ethnic group]. Some 14% 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 (1.1 %), Asian (0.4%), and black people (0.1%), a total of 1.6% compared to 19% nationally and 3.2% in Cornwall [Source: Census 2021 Table TS021 Ethnic Group]. 99.3% of households had English as a main language. Some 0.1% had no people in their household whose main language was English [Source Census 2021 Table TS025 Household Language].

1.25 Some 98.8% were born in the UK, compared to 94.7% for Cornwall and 82.6% for England. 1% 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

1.26 About 49.4% of people claimed to 'have religion' of which 96.8% 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 (3.2% compared to 19.2% nationally). [Source Census 2021 Table TS030 Religion].

Health and Well Being

1.27 Some 77.6% of the usually resident population said they were in good or very good health, 16.4% said they were in fair health, and 6% said bad or very bad health. This is worse than in England (82.2% : 12.7% : 5.2%) but slightly better than Cornwall (79.3% : 14.6% : 6.2%). [Source Census 2021 Table TS037 General health].

1.28 Some 22% [503] 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, 39% said their day-to-day activities were limited a lot, and 61% said their day-to-day activities were limited a little.

1.29 In addition 9.4% said that although not disabled under the Equality Act they suffered long term physical or mental health condition. Thus 671 people, some 29.3% of the Parish population, were recorded as suffering a long term physical or mental health conditions. [Source Census 2021 Table TS038 Disability].

1.30 About 10.9% said they provided unpaid care for another person, compared to 8.8% in England and 10% in Cornwall. Some 3.7% said they provided 50 hours unpaid care a week, a higher figure compared to England [2.6%] and to Cornwall [3.2%]. These data reflect the older profile of the community. [Source Census 2021 Table TS039].

1.31 The Parish, and particularly Pensilva village, benefits from the presence of Pensilva Health Centre, providing accessible GP services at the centre of the village.

Pregnancy/Maternity.

1.32 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. As about 310 females aged 15 to 44 were recorded in the 2021 census, this would suggest that the annual number of conceptions in St St Ive and Pensilva Parish for 2021 would be around 20.

Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation

- 1.33 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.
- 1.34 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%).
- 1.35 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.
- 1.36 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.

Qualifications¹

- 1.37 The population of the Parish had a lower proportion with level 4 (degree level) and above qualifications, at 26.1%, compared to 33.9% for England and 30.6% for Cornwall, and also a lower proportion of less well-educated people than is usual in comparison to other areas, with 16.2% of the population having no qualifications, compared to England (18.1%) and Cornwall (16.3%), and 10% with level 1 (compared to 9.7% in England and 10% in Cornwall).
- 1.38 However, the proportion holding levels 2 to 3 qualifications (inc. apprenticeships) was much higher at 44.5% compared to 35.5% in England, and 40.6% in Cornwall. [Source: Census 2021 Table TS067].

Level of Jobs Held

- 1.39 As can be seen from Figure 9, a greater proportion of the residents of the Parish aged 16 to 74 in employment worked mainly in skilled trade occupations [18.3%] than is typical in England [10.2%]

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)

and Cornwall [15.6%] , although the proportion of those in managerial, director or senior official occupations was similar to the national and county average at around 13%. The Parish also had a greater proportion involved in process, plant and machine operations [10.6%] than in England [6.9%] and Cornwall [6.8%] [Source: Census 2021 Table TS 063].

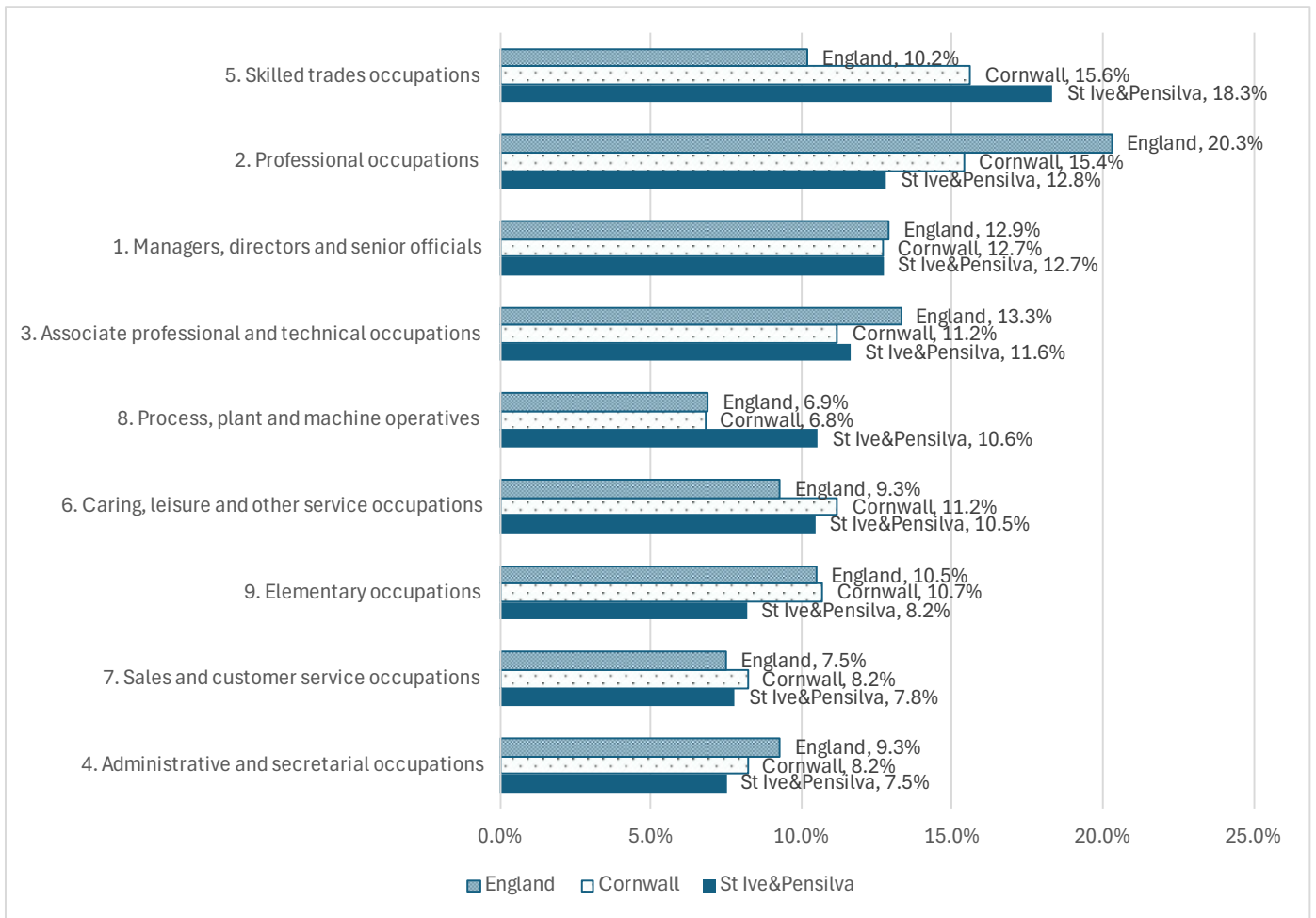
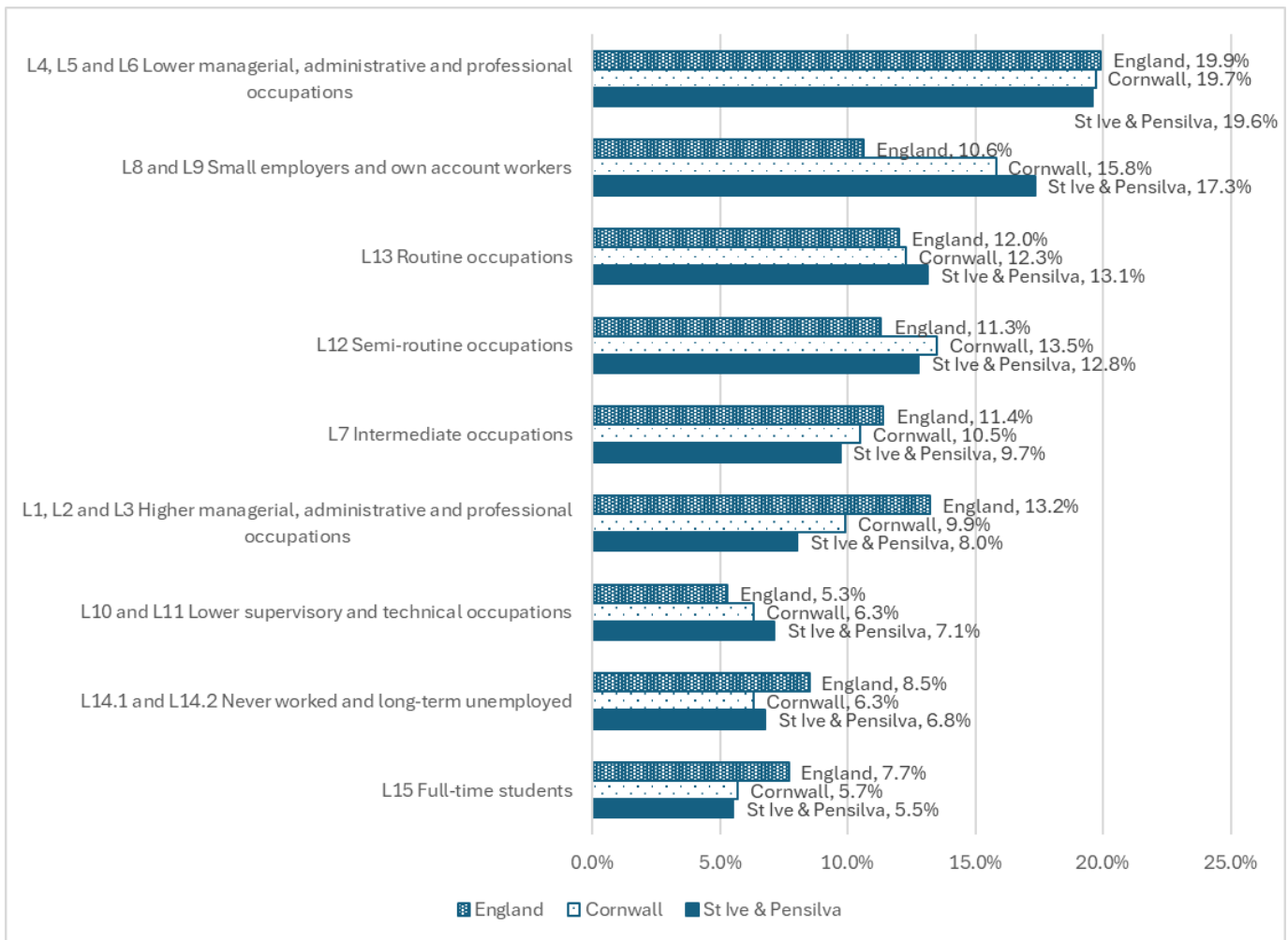


FIGURE 8: LEVEL OF JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS OF ST IVE & PENSILVA PARISH [Source Census 2021 Table TS 063].

Socio-Economic Position

1.40 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 others.



1.41 It can be seen from Figure 9 that St Ives and Pensilva had a similar representation of those who were in lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations, but a bigger proportion of small employers and own account workers, and people in routine occupations, and lower supervisory and technical occupations.

1.42 On the other hand, there were fewer in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations, intermediate occupations, and fewer never worked/long term unemployed.

1.43 Overall, this data reflects a very high level, proportionally, of people with skills and trades, possibly with many running their own businesses, providing services to a wide rural area, and also the location of a trading estate with nearby employment sources. The high level of people in the small employers, own account and managerial etc roles is often 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 (i.e. private pensions etc) and the greater proportion of self-employed people. It is important note that there may be, however, a core of younger adults on lower incomes whose needs must be considered.

Income

1.44 Income data is hard to fit to the local Parish level. Two sources are available. The first source is ONS’s ‘Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings’ [ASHE]. 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.

- 1.45 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].
- 1.46 The individual median quartile [the median is the value below which 50% of jobs fall] gross annual earnings were £32,715 in 2020. 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].
- 1.47 The second 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 in the Middle Layer Super Output areas [MSOA Cornwall 013] in which the Parish is located before housing costs locally was £35,605 in 2023, whilst the Cornwall average household income at the time was £36,994, and the UK £36,624. However, this will be distorted [probably downwards] because the MSOA includes Callington. 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, probably located in St Ives and Pensilva Parish.

Deprivation

- 1.48 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.

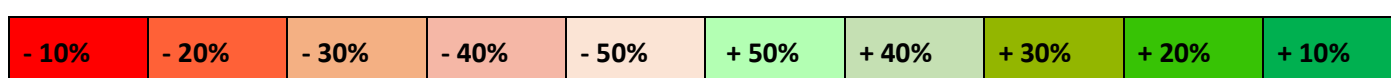
1.49 Two supplementary indices (subsets of the Income deprivation domains), are also included:

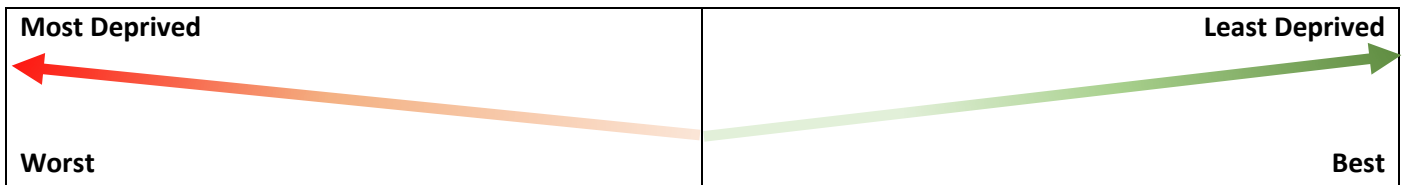
- **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index:** The proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.
- **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index:** The proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

1.50 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.

1.51 The IMD ranking for 2015 and 2019 is shown in Figure 11 below.

FIGURE 11: INDES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2015 AND 2019		
LSOA	RANK 2015*	RANK 2019*
CORNWALL 013D ST IVE & PENSILVA LSOA		
OVERALL	14006/Amongst the 50% most deprived neighbourhoods in country	13130/Amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in country
INCOME	15525/50% most deprived	16817/50% least deprived
EMPLOYMENT	11711/40% most deprived	12582/40% most deprived
EDUCATION, SKILLS & TRAINING	11984/40% most deprived	11651/40% most deprived
HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY	18435/50% least deprived	16821/50% least deprived
CRIME	30149/10% least deprived	24295/30% least deprived
BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES	11580/40% most deprived	12282/40% most deprived
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	3684/20% most deprived	2756/10% most deprived
INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN	18544/50% least deprived	17765/50% least deprived
INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE	19366/50% least deprived	18821/50% least deprived
*OUT OF 32844, WHERE 1 IS THE MOST DEPRIVED. Source: IMD 2015 and 2019		





1.52 This indicates that St Ives and Pensilva Parish can be described as deprived in 5 of the 9 indices of deprivation, and that whilst there has been improvement in the income domain, the crime and living environment domains have worsened. Overall the Parish is now amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country, having previously been in the 50% most deprived decile. The poor score in the barriers to housing and services domain reflects the difficulties in physical and financial access to housing and services experienced 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.

Related Community Engagement Feedback

1.53 Not yet available.

Key issues and implications for the NDP

Figure XX: Key Issues and Implications from the evidence base

Theme	Key Issues
	<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. • Pensilva is identified in the hierarchy as a category D settlement, and St Ives as a category F settlement. The Parish's other settlements were unclassified. Thus, Pensilva is considered as a location where a commensurate level of growth to meet local needs for housing and employment, and support existing services and facilities may be appropriate, whilst St Ives might accommodate a lesser level of local development. • The local population increased by 7% from 2001 to 2011, a much lower rate of growth than is typical for Cornwall. • The proportion in the working age range fell from 60.5% to 53.3% from 2001 to 2021 whilst the proportion of people of retirement age and beyond grew from 18.9% to 28%. The proportion of young people dropped slightly from 20.6% to 18.8%. • The reasons for this shift in profile probably include the indigenous population growing older, in-migration by mainly older people, and working aged 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 continuation and 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 person households [30%] is similar to that of Cornwall and England, but the proportion of single person pensioner households is greater. Single and married pensioner households are notably greater than that for Cornwall and England, and may be expected to increase in future.
- The Parish had a slightly higher proportion of one family HHs (65.3%) than England (63%) and Cornwall (63.5%) but a much lower proportion of lone parent HHs (6.4 %) to England (11.1%) and Cornwall (9.3%).
- 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 poorly to England but better than for Cornwall.
- The proportion disabled under the Equality Act was notably higher than the England average but similar to that of Cornwall [506 people, some 22% of the Parish population]. Of these 39% said their day-to-day activities were limited a lot.
- In total 671 people, some 29.3% of the Parish population, were recorded as suffering a long term physical or mental health conditions. In light of the increasing proportion of older people, these concerns are likely to become worse in the future.
- The Parish, and particularly Pensilva village, benefits from the presence of Pensilva Health Centre.
- The population of the Parish had a much lower proportion with degree level and above qualifications compared to England and Cornwall, but the proportion holding intermediate level qualifications and apprenticeships was notably higher. There was 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 worked mainly in skilled trade occupations, whilst the proportion in managerial, director or senior official occupations was similar to the national. The Parish also had a greater proportion involved in process, plant and machine operations
- St Ive and Pensilva had a similar representation of those who were in lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations, but a bigger proportion of small employers and own account workers, and people in routine occupations, and lower supervisory and technical occupations, than is typical.
- Overall, this data reflects a very high level, proportionally, of people with skills and trades, possibly with many running their own businesses,

providing services to a wide rural area, and also the location nearby of a trading estate with employment sources.

- The high level of people in the small employers, own account and managerial etc roles is often 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 (i.e. private pensions etc) and the greater proportion of self-employed people.
- It is important note that there may be, however, a core of younger adults on lower incomes whose needs must be considered.
- The average total household income in the area in which the Parish is located before housing costs was c.£35,605 in 2023, 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 than above it as the figure overall will be distorted by a smaller number of high earners.
- In the 2015 and 2019 Indexes of Multiple Deprivation St Ives and Pensilva Parish can be described as deprived in 5 of the 9 indices of deprivation, and that whilst there has been improvement in the income domain, the crime and living environment domains have worsened. Overall, the Parish is now amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country, having previously been in the 50% most deprived decile.

Implication for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

- **The Parish appears to have a community that shares traditional values, with many people involved in the supply of goods and services to the wider rural area and nearby towns, and a growing proportion of pensioners. 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.**
- **There is a need to protect and support the provision of services, facilities and amenities that meet the needs of the population, anticipating increased service requirements from the growing proportion of older people. The housing and employment needs of families and young people must continue to be supported.**

Key Objectives for the Neighbourhood Development Plan

- **To support measures that deliver healthcare locally.**
- **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.**

