



STOKE CLIMSLAND NEIGHBOURHOOD  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
APPENDIX 3

EVIDENCE OVERVIEW REPORT

**OUR COMMUNITY**

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# STOKE CLIMSLAND EVIDENCE OVERVIEW REPORT

## No 3: OUR COMMUNITY

## Table of Contents

<b>1. Planning Policy Background.....</b>	<b>4</b>
National Planning Policy Framework 2023.....	4
Cornwall Local Plan.....	4
Other plans and studies .....	6
<b>2. Baseline .....</b>	<b>6</b>
Settlement Hierarchy .....	6
Population Growth and Age Structure .....	6
Sex .....	8
Household Composition.....	8
Ethnicity and National Identity .....	8
Religion .....	9
Health and Well Being.....	9
Pregnancy/Maternity .....	9
Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation .....	9
Life Expectancy.....	10
Qualifications .....	10
Level of Jobs Held .....	11
Socio-Economic Position .....	11
Income .....	12
Deprivation .....	13
<b>3. Related Community Engagement Feedback.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4. Key issues and implications for the NDP .....</b>	<b>17</b>



# 1. Planning Policy Background

## National Planning Policy Framework 2023

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

- The social role of the planning system should support ‘to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being’ (Para 8. b).
- Planning policies ‘should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places’ which promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion, and enable and support healthy lifestyles, where this would address identified local health and well-being needs (Para 96).
- To support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, planning should ensure that sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay (Para 60)
- Planning policies and decisions should:
  - plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments
  - support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well being
  - guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day-to-day needs
  - ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community
  - ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services (Para 97)

### Cornwall Local Plan.

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

- requiring that development should protect, and alleviate risk to people and the environment from unsafe, unhealthy and polluted environments by avoiding or mitigating against harmful impacts and health risks;
- not causing increased risk to human health from air pollution or exceeding EU standards;

- maximising the opportunity for physical activity through the use of open space, indoor and outdoor sports and leisure facilities and providing or enhancing active travel networks that support and encourage walking, riding and cycling;
- encouraging provision for growing local food in private gardens which are large enough to accommodate vegetable growing or greenhouses or through the provision of allotments; and
- providing flexible community open spaces that can be adapted to the health needs of the community and encourage social interaction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Other plans and studies

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

## 2. Baseline

### Settlement Hierarchy

- 2.1 In Stoke Climsland Parish, the settlements are categorised as follows:
  - Stoke Climsland/Venterdon E
  - Lockett O
  - Bray shop O
  - Downgate O
- 2.2 Therefore, one of Stoke Climsland Parish settlements are in a category that would attract significant levels of development.

### Population Growth and Age Structure

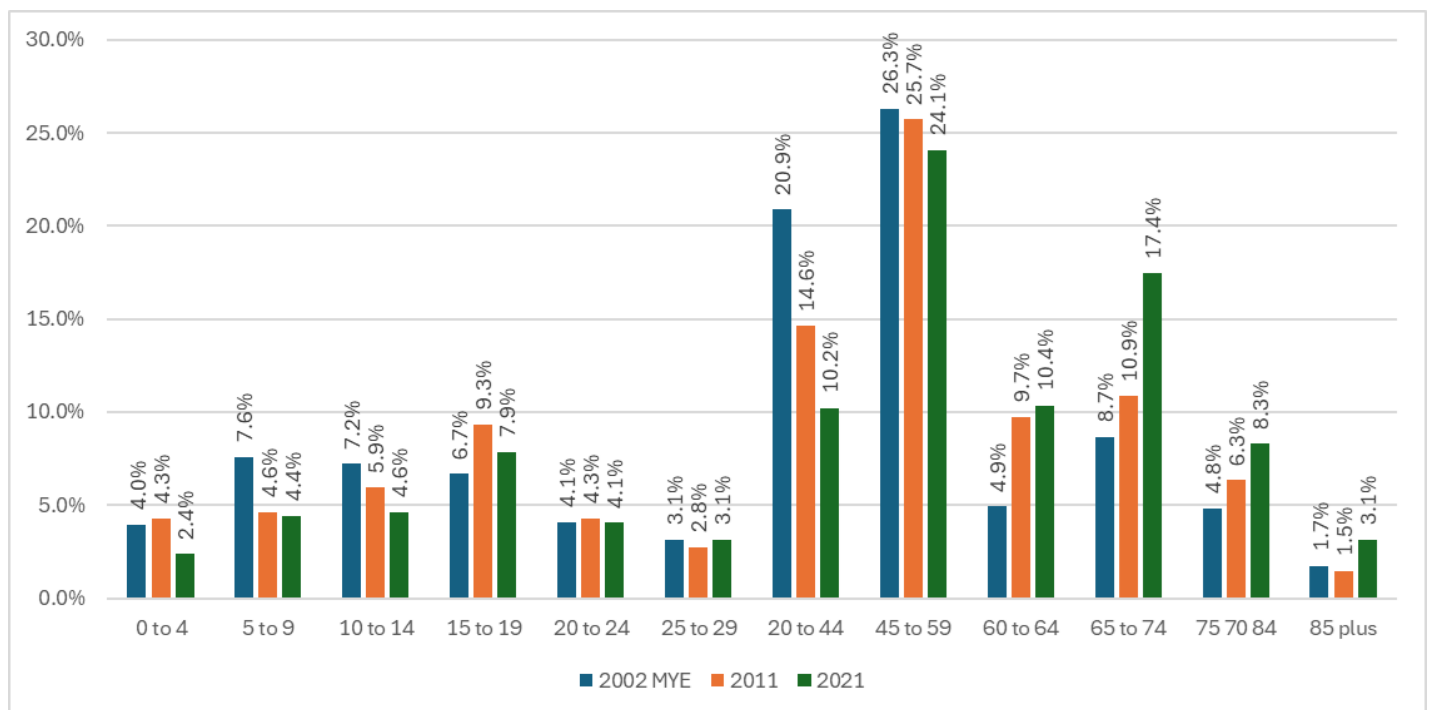
- 2.3 The most recent and most complete snapshot of the community is the 2021 Census.

**FIGURE 1: POPULATION GROWTH 2001 TO 2021**

Date	SC Parish	%age change	Cornwall %age change	South West %age change	England %age change
2001	1,670				
2011	1,703	1.98%	6.60%	7.30%	7.90%
2021	1,657	-2.70%	7.70%	7.00%	6.70%
2001 to 2021		-0.78%	14.90%	14.80%	15.10%

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

2.4 As shown in Figure 1, the population of Stoke Climsland increased between 2001 and 2011, but at a lower rate in comparison to Cornwall, the South West of England and England averages, but in the following ten years reduced slightly, despite the fact that some new dwellings were built during the period. This may be accounted for by the departure of younger families to find work and improved accommodation elsewhere and replacement by smaller older households, and a slight reduction on those living in communal, establishments.



**FIGURE 2: AGE PROFILE CHANGE 2002 TO 2021, STOKE CLIMSLAND PARISH**

2.5 Figure 2 shows how the age ‘cohorts’ of the Parish population has been changing significantly over the last 20 years. Between 2002 and 2021 the proportion of school age (5 to 19) decreased from 21.5% to 16.9%, although the proportion aged 15 to 19 had increased from 6.7% to 7.9%. The latter may be due to the presence of Duchy College. The proportion of ‘young workers’ (aged 20 to 44) at 10.2% in the 2021 census was dramatically below the figure for 2002 of 20.9%. Conversely, the proportion of ‘Older workers (aged 45 to 64) had grown from 31.2% in 2002 up to 34.4% by 2018. The age group likely to host the most early retirees (60 to 63) had risen from



4.9% to 10.4%, whilst the proportion of OAPs present in the Parish grew significantly from 15.2% in 2002, to 28.9% by 2021.

2.6 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.

## Sex

2.7 In 2021 827 residents [49.9%] were female, and 830 [50.1%] were male.

## Household Composition

2.8 In 2021 there were 681 households in the Parish. Of these 21.3% were single person households lower than the norm for England (30.1%) and Cornwall (30.7%). However, a higher proportion of these (61.4%) were 65 and over single person HHs than England (42.6%) and Cornwall (51.0%). Family households where all the occupants were 65 or over was 21.6%, compared to England (14.5%) and Cornwall (19.8%).

2.9 Average household size in the Parish was 2.3, compared with 2.24 persons per household across Cornwall. A total of 483 or 70.8% are 1 and 2 person, compared to 69.1% in Cornwall [Figure 3].

FIGURE 3: HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN STOKE CLIMSLAND PARISH AND CORNWALL			
	SC 2021	SC 2021	Cornwall 2021
<b>1 person in household</b>	146	21.41%	30.70%
<b>2 people in household</b>	337	49.41%	38.40%
<b>3 people in household</b>	100	14.66%	14.50%
<b>4 people in household</b>	68	9.97%	11.20%
<b>5+ people in house</b>	31	4.55%	5.30%
<b>TOTAL HH</b>	682		

Source: Census 2021 Table TS017 - Household size

2.10 Of all households, a higher proportion were married or in a civil partnership and a notably lower proportion were cohabiting (39.1% : 7.9%) than in England (30.4% : 11.6%) and Cornwall (29.5% : 11.7%), and there were fewer lone parent HHs (6.9%) than in England (11.1%) and Cornwall (9.3%) [Source Census 2021 Table TS002 and TS003]

## Ethnicity and National Identity

2.11 Turning to ethnicity, in 2021 the Parish was 98.6 % white, compared to England (81%) and Cornwall 96.8%). Some 10.5% identified themselves as ‘Cornish’ compared to 15.6% in Cornwall [an increase from 6.3% in 2011]. This was reflected in the low proportions of mixed/multi-ethnic (0.4%), Asian (0.2%), black people (0.1%) and other ethnic group (0.7%), a total of 1.4% compared to 3.2% in Cornwall and 19% nationally). 99% of households had English

as a main language, but 0.3% had no English in the household. [Source Census 2021 Tables TS021, TS025 and TS027].

2.12 95.7% were born in the UK, compared to 94.7% for Cornwall and 86.6% for England. 2% were from the EU, compared to 2.7% in Cornwall and 6.3% in England. About 2.3% came from other countries, compared to 2.4% for Cornwall and 10.2% for England [Source Census 2021 Table TS004]

### Religion

2.13 About 54.8% of people claimed to 'have religion' of which 98.1% asserted to Christian, compared to England (57.3% : 80.8 %) and Cornwall (47% : 96.6%). [Source Census 2021 Table TS030].

### Health and Well Being

2.14 Some 82.5% of the usually resident population said they were in good or very good health, 12.1% said they were in fair health, and 5.4% said bad or very bad health. This compares broadly to England (82.2% : 12.7% : 5.2%) but better than Cornwall (79.2% : 14.8% : 6.2%) [Source Census 2021 Table TS037].

2.15 The local proportion saying that they were disabled under the terms of the Equality Act was 18.8%, compared to 17.3% in England and 21.1% in Cornwall.

2.16 Of those disabled in the Parish, 127 or 7.7% said their day-to-day activities were limited a lot, and 185 or 11.1% said their day-to-day activities were limited a little.

2.17 Of the 'not disabled', 138 or 8.3% said they had long term physical or mental health conditions, but day-to-day activities were not limited.

2.18 In total people with disabilities under the Equality Act, plus those not disabled but with long term physical or mental health condition living in the Parish was 450 or 27.1%, compared to 24.1% in England and 28.6% in Cornwall [Source Census 2021 Table TS038].

2.19 About 9.6% of residents aged 5 or over said they provided unpaid care for another person, compared to 8.8% in England and 10% in Cornwall. Some 2.9% said they provided 50 hours unpaid care a week, a higher figure to England (2.6%) but below that for Cornwall (3.2%) [Source Census 2021 Table TS039].

### Pregnancy/Maternity

2.20 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 210 females aged 15 to 44 were recorded in the 2021 census, this would suggest that the annual number of conceptions in Stoke Climsland Parish for 2021 would be around 14.

### Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation

2.21 Census data on sexual orientation and gender preference is currently available in the 2021 Census, but only for the entire Cornwall area. This would suggest that 1.4% of the population has gay or lesbian orientation, 1.3% bisexual, and 0.3% other sexual orientations. The 2021

Census also showed that 0.1% had a gender identity different from sex registered at birth but gave no specific identity, 0.1% were trans women, 0.1% trans men, and 0.1% other identities.

- 2.22 However only about 94% of census respondents answered this enquiry, and understanding of the relevant question in the Census form has been found to have been problematic for certain cultural ethnicities. The ONS estimated in 2020 that 3.1% of the UK population aged 16 years and over identified as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) in 2020, an increase from 2.7% in 2019 and almost double the percentage from 2014 (1.6%).
- 2.23 However, Stonewall says that the UK Government estimate, used for policy making, that 5% to 7% of the population is lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or questioning (LGBTQ), is reasonable. This implies that between 83 and 116 of the usually resident population may be LGBTQ.
- 2.24 Stonewall also report an Ipsos survey that found that the vast majority of the population (84%) say they are 'straight'. The most common identity after straight is 'bi' (5%), and an additional 1% of the population identify as pansexual. In total, 7% identify as having a sexual orientation that involves being attracted to people of more than one gender. More younger people identify as lesbian, gay, bi and trans with only 71% of people born after 1997 identifying as straight, and 14% identifying as bi or pansexual.

## Life Expectancy

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

## Qualifications<sup>1</sup>

- 2.26 The population of the Parish is very well educated in comparison to other areas, the proportion with level 4 (degree level) and above qualifications, at 39.3%, compared to 33.9% for England and 30.6% for Cornwall, and only 11.8% of the population having no qualifications, compared to England (18.1%) and Cornwall (16.3%). The proportion holding levels 2 to 3 qualifications (inc.

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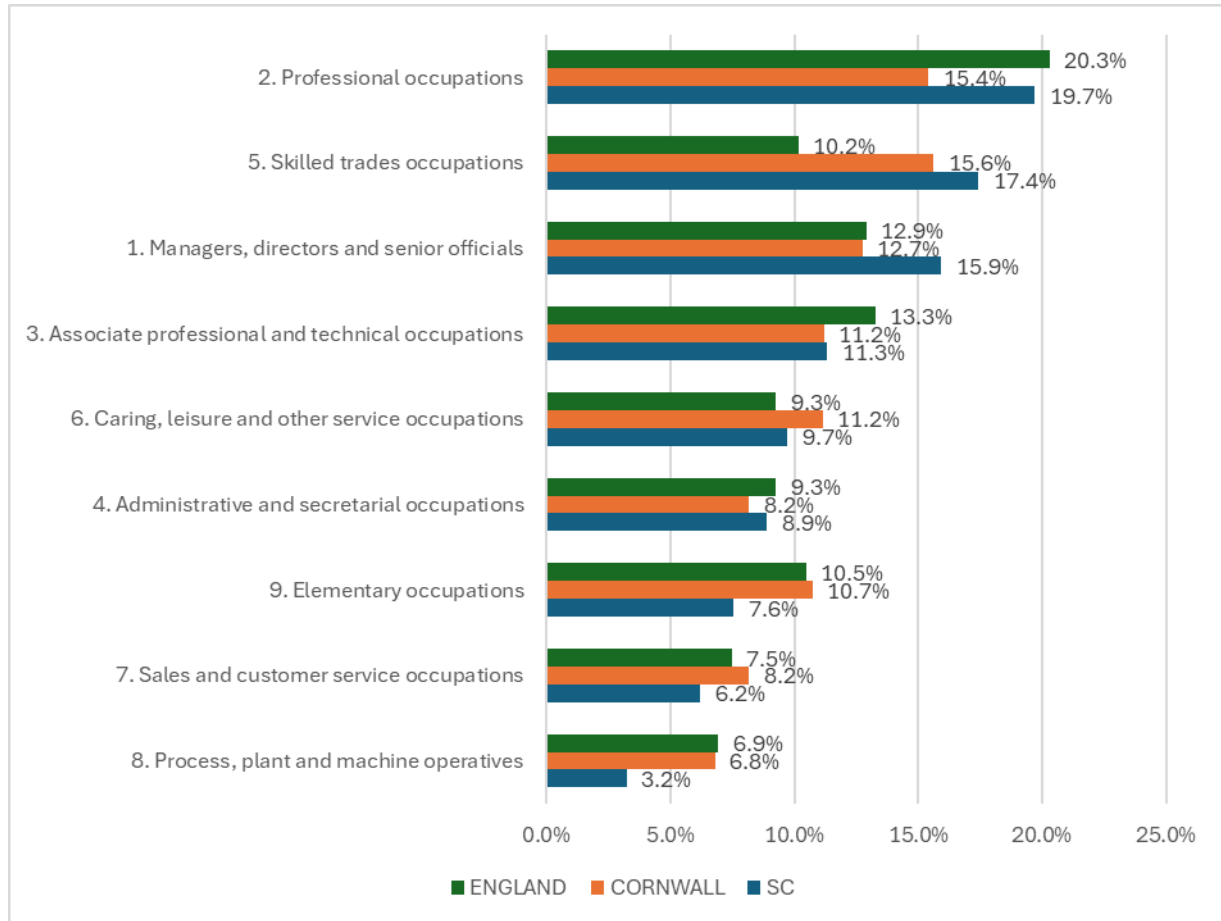
<sup>1</sup> The types of qualification included in each level are:

- 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)

apprenticeships) was 38.9% compared to 35.5% in England, and 40.6% in Cornwall. [Source: Census 2021 Table TS067].

### Level of Jobs Held

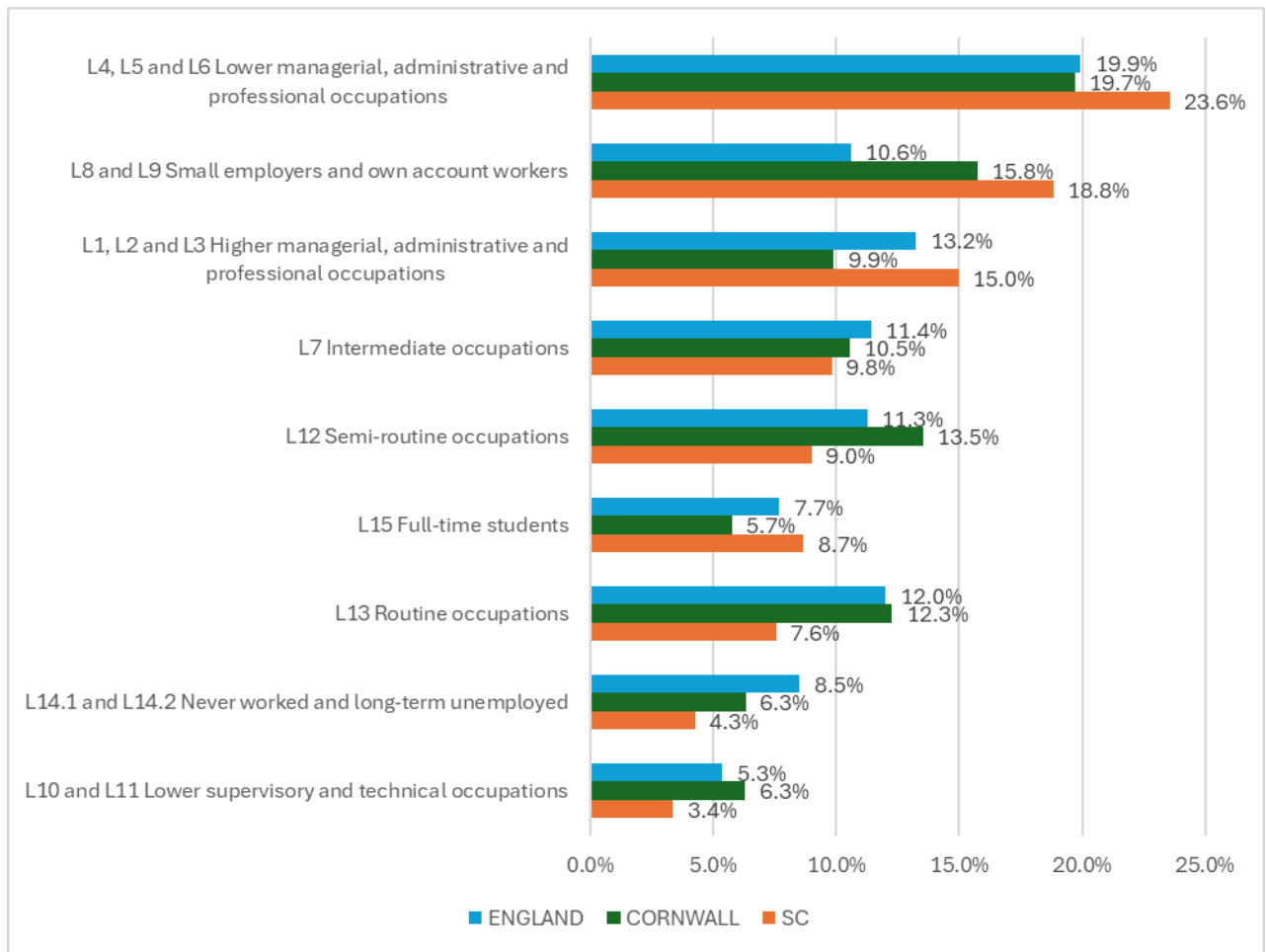
2.27 This is reflected in the occupation data for Stoke Climsland Parish residents [Figure 4]. Of those in employment, some 35.6% held managerial/professional posts. 15.9% were higher Managers, directors and senior officials. In England the comparative figures are 33.6%/12.9% and in Cornwall 26.6%/12.7%. [Source: Census 2021 Table TS 063].



**FIGURE 4: LEVEL OF JOBS HELD BY RESIDENTS OF STOKE CLIMSLAND PARISH [Source Census 2021 Table TS063].**

### Socio-Economic Position

2.28 The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification shows the structure of socio-economic positions and gives an impression of social class, which can be suggestive of the wealth and life chances of the population of an area, in comparison to others [Figure 5].



**Figure 5: National Statistics Socio-economic Classification. [Source : Census 2021 Table TS062].**

2.29 The proportion of ‘small employers and own account workers’ at 18.8% was also noticeably higher than the 15.8% in England and 14.9% in Cornwall, whilst the proportion with higher and lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations was also higher at 38.5% than England [33.2%] and Cornwall [29.6%]

2.30 The proportions in more routine occupations were correspondingly lower at 7.6%, compared to England [12%] and Cornwall [12.3%]. [Source: Census 2021 Table TS062].

## Income

2.31 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 total household income in the Middle Layer Super Output area [MSOA 06] in which the Stoke Climsland<sup>2</sup> is located before housing costs locally was £32,200 in 2020. Assuming that this figure increased by the same percentage as the ONS data below, by 2023 this would have been £38,666. There will be many households earning below this figure.

2.32 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 (ie all Cornwall). It also relates to individual earnings, not households. While this is an accurate

<sup>2</sup> E02003936 : Cornwall 006 which is the rural area to the south and west of Launceston..  
Stoke Climsland NDP Evidence Report – Our Community



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

2.33 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]. For the median the local values are £32,715 [£65,430] and for the UK £35,100 [£70,200].

## Deprivation

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

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

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

	Stoke Climsand	Cornwall	England
<b>Household not deprived</b>	51.3%/51.9%	40.2%/46.1%	<b>42.5%/48.4%</b>
<b>Deprived in 1 dimension</b>	31.7%/35.2%	34.6%/35.5%	<b>32.7%/33.5%</b>
<b>Deprived in 2 dimensions</b>	14.6%/11.1%	19.9%/14.6%	<b>19.1%/14.2%</b>
<b>Deprived in 3 dimensions</b>	2.3%/1.8%	4.8%/3.5%	<b>5.1%/3.7%</b>
<b>Deprived in 4 dimensions</b>	0.2%/0%	0.5%/0.3%	<b>0.5%/0.2%</b>

**FIGURE 6: HOUSEHOLD DEPRIVATION 2011/2021**

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

2.36 From Figure 6 it can be seen that in 2011 the level of deprivation was significantly lower than in Cornwall, regionally and nationally, and that the position has improved overall by 2021.

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

- **The Income Deprivation Domain** measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those

people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

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

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

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

2.39 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. They are standardized geographies designed to be as consistent in population as possible, 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, with a value of 1 reflecting the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England and Wales.

2.40 The Neighbourhood Plan area falls within these LSOAs: Cornwall 006E and Cornwall 006D (See Figure 7 for details). The slight decline apparent is due to scores relating to the Barriers to Housing and Services, and the Living Environment Domains, where both LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in the country. This reflects the relative isolation from services, housing affordability, the absence of central heating in traditional properties locally (See Figure 5).

LSOA

RANK 2015\*

RANK 2019\*

<b>Cornwall 006e</b>	16532/Amongst the 50% least deprived neighbourhoods in country	14488/Amongst the 50% most deprived neighbourhoods in country
<b>Cornwall 006d</b>	16032/Amongst 50% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country	16110/Amongst 50% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country

**FIGURE 7: INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2015 AND 2019**

\* = out of 32844, where 1 is the most deprived

### 3. Related Community Engagement Feedback

3.1 Asked to score a series of issues to identify what the most valued aspects of quality of life in the Parish were the following results were obtained [Figure 8]:

Quality of Life Aspects	Weighted Average*
<b>Friendly and safe environment</b>	4.75
<b>Rural atmosphere</b>	4.57
<b>Open/green spaces around the Parish</b>	4.48
<b>Parish facilities (shop, church, chapel, school, Old School, Parish Hall, clubs etc.)</b>	4.41
<b>Sense of community</b>	4.33
<b>Close to the Tamar Valley and the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</b>	4.08
<b>Having Kit Hill Country Park nearby</b>	3.82
<b>Parish organisations (Scouts, WI, SCATS etc.)</b>	3.76
<b>Stoke Climsland Conservation Area</b>	3.59
<b>Parish heritage and historic environment</b>	3.58
<b>Luckett Conservation Area</b>	3.27
* Weighted average takes into account the varying degrees of importance or agreement given to an answer choice, with 1 equalling low importance/agreement and 5 equalling high importance/agreement.	
<b>Figure 8: Community Engagement Feedback</b>	

3.2 What people like most about living in the Parish included the much-valued community spirit, common values, good neighbours, good mix of ages, peaceful rural location, a sense of safe living environment, convenient location for other facilities and services, absence of light pollution, beautiful natural surroundings and valued rural heritage.

*“We are surrounded by beautiful wildlife and open countryside. We have a wonderful centre in the village with a great shop and the best community spirit. A lively, social, caring population”.*

*“The natural beauty of the parish and the locality plus with a strong sense of community that provides facilities and services for all ages and diverse interests. It is not a place of second homes and tourism but a real community with local pride and enterprise”.*

- 3.3 Their dislikes included traffic, speeding, parking and volume, lack of public transport and services and facilities and activities for young people and poor broadband, potholes, overgrown hedges, fear of over development, NIMBY-ism. It is also worth noting that a few people did state that there was either very little or nothing that they least liked about living in the parish.
- 3.4 These responses illustrate a wide concern for the environment, noted above as an important support for health and well-being. The concern about the roads and public transport reflects a similar concern. Other comments referred to the age of residents and a need to preserve the presence of young people or ‘young blood’ to prevent the village from withering.
- 3.5 In the 2024 community engagement ‘refresh’ Respondents thought that the most important things that the Neighbourhood Plan should do, were in weighted ranking order:
1. Protect our countryside, landscape, green spaces and heritage.
  2. Support the local economy and businesses.
  3. Be environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.
  4. Protect and enhance local facilities.
  5. Help to tackle the causes and impacts of climate change.
  6. Encourage better transport links and access.
  7. Improve the design of new buildings.
  8. Improve facilities for young people.
  9. Increase the amount of social and affordable housing for local people.
- 3.6 This ranking is somewhat surprising in that it places social and affordable housing at the bottom of the priorities. This reflects the mix of respondents both in terms of age range and location. Nevertheless, given that Cornwall is officially in a housing crisis and that the local needs data for the parish shows a continuing requirement for affordable housing [24 homes needed as at March 2024] the intention to increase the amount of social and affordable housing for local people must continue to be a very high priority for the NDP.
- 3.7 On a mean average analysis, the top three ‘extremely important’ priorities were to protect our countryside, landscape, green spaces and heritage, support the local economy and businesses and be environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.
- 3.8 On a mean average analysis, the top three ‘very important’ priorities were to Improve facilities for young people, Improve the design of new buildings and encourage better transport links and access.
- 3.9 On the mean average ‘somewhat important’ scale the three top priorities were improve the design of new buildings, improve facilities for young people and increase the amount of social and affordable housing for local people.

## 4. Key issues and implications for the NDP

4.1 Figure 9 summarises the key issues that have arisen in this analysis and the implications of them before recommending key objectives for the NDP and policy intentions that should support them.

### **Figure 9: Key Issues arising from the evidence base and implications for the NDP, with recommendations for policy areas and objectives.**

#### **Key Issues**

- National and local policy is that Planning should:
  - ensure adequate provision of housing, social and community facilities, for all residents
  - ensure there are no harmful impacts on health and well-being
  - maintain and enhance opportunities for activity and inclusiveness
  - encourage local food production in gardens and allotments.
- Population growth in the parish has been significantly below Cornwall, regional and national averages.
- The population of the parish is ageing. Between 2002 and 2018 the proportion of school age (5 to 14) decreased significantly. The proportion of ‘young workers’ (aged 18 to 44) is now well below that for Cornwall and England. Conversely, the proportion of ‘older workers and early retirees’ grew significantly. The proportion of the population within the 65+ age range now represents nearly 30% of the community.
- The implications of the above are that the Stoke Climsland NDP needs to support the provision of services, facilities and amenities to meet the needs of an ageing population, whilst ensuring that the service and employment needs of families and young people continue to be supported
- The population of the Parish is well educated than in comparison to other areas, with a smaller proportion with level 1 and a much higher proportion with level 4 (degree level) and above qualifications. This is reflected in the occupations and responsibilities of employed people, with over as third holding managerial/professional posts. The proportion of ‘own account workers’ was also noticeably higher than in Cornwall and England. The proportions in more routine occupations were correspondingly lower. This implies that the Parish is attractive to commuters with higher qualifications and better paid jobs in Plymouth, Launceston, Tavistock and Truro.
- Deprivation is proportionately lower than in the rest of Cornwall, the SW and England. Nevertheless, there has been a slight decline due to scores relating to the Barriers to Housing and Services, and the Living Environment Domains, reflecting the relative isolation from services, housing affordability, and the absence of central heating in traditional properties locally.
- Taken with the other data above there is possibility of there being a small core of less well educated, poorly housed younger people being at risk of increasing deprivation.

#### **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.**



### **Recommended Neighbourhood Development Plan Policy**

- **NDP policies should be designed to enhance the well-being of the community by protecting and supporting 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 are met.**