

ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITY PRIORITY NEEDS & TARGETS

The Jynnji Project team first and foremost researched what has been identified by the appropriate Parish Council in relation to our primary preferred site and the surrounding areas, by Cornwall Council (CC), by Cornwall Youth Parliament and by the Thriving Places Index, as the priority needs and targets, from now until 2030 – 50.

Gwennap Parish Council (GPC) current priorities and why

The following information is available in the **Gwennap Neighbourhood Development Plan (GNDP)**:_

“Gwennap parish forms part of the specific Cornwall Council (CC) Community Network Area (‘CNA’) known as the Camborne, Pool, Illogan and Redruth Community Network Area (‘CPIR CNA’). As defined by CC, (and as referred to in the CLP – Community Network Area Sections document). Gwennap parish is also part of the CPIR CNA Subgroup – the Mining Villages Regeneration Group (‘MVRG’) formed to recognise the key differences identified between urban parishes like Camborne, Pool, Illogan and Redruth, and small rural parishes such as Gwennap. The various Cornwall wide CNAs are the focal point for bringing communities together and driving improvements. As part of CC’s CNA work, a Sustainable Community Strategy has been created which identifies four key themes as most important across all areas:

- o Affordable housing
- o Income skills and poverty
- o Healthy lifestyles
- o Resilience to future challenges

Gwennap parish has a population of 1,574 (at the time of the National Census, March 2011).

Gwennap parish is one of the least affluent areas within Cornwall. The LSOA (‘Local Area Super Output Areas - Office for National Statistics in 2011’ - data identified that 60% of households within the parish are lower income compared to national deprivation levels.

The statistics clearly identify that one of the indicators of deprivation is ‘barriers to housing and services’, which highlights the problem of ‘affordability’ in terms of housing in the parish, and reliance on public transport/cars to reach employment, secondary and further education, and hospitals being rated very low at 3%, (3% is within the 20% national benchmark of deprivation). This is due to the rural nature of the parish, even though it is in close proximity to Truro.

The Gwennap Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan (GNDP)

To help deliver the community’s aspirations and local needs for the GNDP Period to 2030 the GNDP Delivery Strategy proposes:

- o Additional sites for local employment and business start-up
- o Delivery of Truly Affordable Housing to meet local needs
- o Local Green and Recreational Space designations
- o A Local Heritage List to protect designated and non-designated heritage assets within the parish
- o Improvements in the provision of community facilities and services including recreational facilities
- o Improvements in the provision of safe pedestrian and cycle routes and village centres
- o Protection of Local Green and Recreational Spaces and rivers
- o Improvements to public transport to improve safety and accessibility
- o Improvements to traffic management, particularly routing of large vehicles through our narrow country lanes
- o Policy support for sustainable development, local opportunities for growing food (allotments) and renewable energy
- : o A site for local employment and business start-up supported by local and central government
- o A collaborative approach to deliver truly affordable housing and associated infrastructure and services
- o Local green and recreational space designations
- o The creation of new and protection of existing flood attenuation areas
- o Policies to encourage investment in the re-use of land and improvements to community facilities.
- o To review this Plan within four years of the making of this Plan and monitor investment in the re-use of land and improvements to community facilities
- o Improvements to local transport services to reflect the issues created by the rurality of the Parish
- o A range of projects to improve communication and quality of life in the Parish
- o A successful and positive operational relationship with Housing Associations and Community Land Trusts to bring forward Truly Affordable Housing
- o Steps to actively promote the preservation of our Heritage
- o Progress on the marketing and development of the employment and start-up sites/spaces for micro and creative businesses
- o Creation of the Gwennap Emergency Management Plan (GEMP) and active measures to address flooding issues in Gwennap”

Factors highlighted in red would be positively impacted upon by the Engine House of Culture (The Jynnji Project).

Cornwall Council (CC) prioritised and identified region wide and specific locality needs

1. According to the Climate Emergency Development Planning Document (DPD)

“Climate emergency

Carbon neutrality by 2030 (passivhaus & low impact builds would help!!)

The creation of a new planning document - the [Climate Emergency Development Planning Document \(DPD\)](#) Will help CC plan measures to address and mitigate climate change and strengthen policies of the Cornwall Local Plan.

The Climate Emergency DPD is an important part of the Council's plan to address Climate Change. Consultation (under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 closed in April. The next stage is to submit the DPD to the Secretary of State for Examination in Public. Cornwall Council are being asked to approve submission when they meet in September. With approval, the DPD will be submitted in the Autumn.

Once adopted, the Climate Emergency DPD will sit alongside the Cornwall Local Plan, Strategic Policies and other DPDs. It will become a decision-making tool for development proposals. At examination some of the new policies can begin to support planning decisions. Guidance on how this will work is being prepared to go with the DPD.

Waste

Waste management within Cornwall has traditionally been heavily reliant on the landfill disposal of waste. There is increasing recognition that the landfilling of waste is unsustainable and a waste of resources. Cornwall faces challenging targets to divert waste from landfill, landfill disposal is becoming increasingly expensive and our landfill capacity is becoming exhausted. The Planning and Sustainable Development Service therefore works with both the public sector and industry to facilitate the provision of more sustainable methods of waste management.

Renewable Energy information

Cornwall uses an estimated £500m of energy each year. Much of this energy is imported from outside Cornwall and is largely dependent upon fossil fuel consumption. Cornwall has significant potential to provide and develop a broad range of renewable and low carbon infrastructure, including wind, geothermal, photo-voltaic, biomass and wave power, and the Planning and Regeneration Service aims to encourage the sustainable generation and use of energy within the County.

The Planning and Sustainable Development Service is also responsible, in land use planning terms, for a number of Hazardous Substances Consent sites in Cornwall.

Earnings and Employment – tackling the lack of training, employment & career opportunities in the region

Cornwall is by far one of the poorest areas in the UK, in fact it doesn't fare that well compared to most of Europe. On average earnings were 25% below the UK national average in 2002 and the trend seems to indicate this gap is growing. Cornwall Council's figures for actual average wage was £21,993 (2012) compared with £32,659 in the rest of

the country.

In a related earnings survey only Conwy in Wales and Moray in Scotland fared worse.

In addition to lower wages Cornwall also has some of the highest costs of living in the UK. Housing is some of the most expensive outside of the South East / London with price to earnings ratios in popular locations often exceeding 10 times.

These figures help explain why Cornwall qualified for the European Union's Objective One funding. To qualify an area must meet the following criteria:

'areas where prosperity, measured in Gross Value Added (GVA) per head of population, is 75% or less of the European average'

All this in the context of higher than average cost of living, house prices and above average levels of unemployment. Unemployment was running at 4.8% in 2001 putting Cornwall in the worst 20 counties in the UK

Social inequality is a huge problem here with a large disparity between the 'Haves' and the 'Have Nots'.

Crime

As would be expected Cornwall is rates fairly well in terms of crime figures. Car theft is generally around a tenth of the national average, as is robbery, with burglaries running at around a half the UK rate. The blip is theft from cars with nearly double the national average in some areas - this is a crime that is often associated with tourist regions."

2. CORNWALL COUNCIL'S SITE ALLOCATIONS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Referring also to CC's Site Allocations Development Plan document, we identified the following in relation to:-

“(section 5.1) Camborne-Pool-Illogan-Redruth (CPIR)

- That CPIR have distinct and separate identities amongst their residents, that together form a continuous corridor of urban development, which collectively represents Cornwall's largest conurbation. CPIR's prominence developed as a result of its mining activity; the legacy of which is ingrained throughout the area.
- Population (2011 Census): 48,280
- Dwellings (2011 Census): 21,792
- Homechoice Register: Bands A-E (Feb-17): 1,962
- Average Wage (ONS Annual Survey 2013): £415 per week”

CC's specific targets and aims for the region according to this plan can be quoted as:-

“Vision, Objectives and Targets

5.4 CPIR, a regeneration priority within Cornwall, seeks to maintain and enhance its economic role. CPIR’s vision is: For Camborne Pool Illogan and Redruth to come together to re-establish itself as Cornwall’s economic powerhouse

5.5 For CPIR to achieve this vision there are various strategic aims:

1. To continue the **regeneration of CPIR, prioritising the reuse of the area’s derelict and underutilised brownfield** land assets
2. **To raise the quantity and quality of employment opportunities** within CPIR, by
3. For CPIR to be **renowned as a destination for cultural and heritage related tourism;** in doing so **acting as the hub for experiencing the World Heritage Site**
4. To maintain and enhance CPIR’s higher education offer for Cornwall’s residents
5. To deliver an improved and complementary retail / leisure offer within Camborne, Pool and Redruth
6. To provide good quality affordable housing for CPIR’s local residents
7. To maintain the separate identities of Camborne, Pool, Illogan and Redruth, whilst utilising their collective strength

5.6 To complement these strategic aims, there are a series of localised objectives, which can be seen in the CPIR Town Framework. Targets

5.7 The Cornwall LP:SP document has set the following targets for CPIR: • To develop 5,200 dwellings between 2010 and 2030 • **To deliver 80,833sqm of B1a office accommodation and 41,417sqm of new industrial space”**

Section 14.1 the United Downs Carharrack region

Is identified as one of:-

“ a number that are located within more rural areas. Sites that should be protected as Strategically Important Employment sites and safeguarded outside of larger towns ”

In particular “Policy C-E1 United Downs, Carharrack. Allocation: Safeguarded for employment uses (B1, B2, B8). Additional Policy Requirements: The site represent existing strategically important employment site, so is safeguarded in line with Policy 5 of the Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies document. Any new development within the sites should be B1, B2, B8 uses.”

3. THE AIMS OF CORNWALL YOUTH PARLIAMENT VIA ‘THE CORNWALL PLAN’

Far from being a great leveller, COVID-19 has widened existing disparities in the health and wealth of our communities. Across the country, it is our poorest people who have died in greatest number; and it is our poorest places which are suffering the harshest economic shocks. Yet we have also witnessed the power of community, with thousands of acts of community kindness. We have seen repeated demonstration of the effectiveness of local solutions over “one size fits all” central schemes. And we have glimpsed a cleaner, greener future as together we slashed our carbon emissions overnight.

We have found that Gyllyn warbarth: Together we can

Gyllyn warbarth: Together we can

As we began to emerge from lockdown, Cornwall Youth Parliament conducted a listening project of the region, to hear from people about **The Cornwall We Want** for our children and grandchildren.

Their campaign reached over 150,000 residents and the response from the public was inspiring. Thousands of people of all ages took part in **The Cornwall We Want**, sharing their hopes for the future on our online discussion platform, taking part in our series of livestreamed events, sending letters to our postal mailbox for those who weren't online, and participating in smaller round tables and focus groups. Three in four people told us that they hoped we would learn from this crisis as a country.

Only one in ten residents said they wanted everything to go back exactly to how it was before the pandemic. So the CYP formulated the 'Cornwall Plan', to be reviewed and updated every 4 years.

The plan highlights the following:-

- There were many calls for people to support local businesses over national chains, in order to cut carbon emissions and keep money in the local economy.
- Many want a Cornwall that is less reliant on tourism, growing our green economy. A cleaner, greener Cornwall with more space for nature. A fairer, more inclusive and compassionate Cornwall. A future where more decisions about Cornwall are made by Cornwall.
- Their survey found 64% of people in Cornwall are most likely to agree too many decisions affecting their area are made outside it.
- While the Cornish are now officially recognised as a national minority, more needs to be done to deliver associated obligations to nurture our culture and language, alongside work to actively promote and celebrate the cultures of all ethnicities and faiths as part of an inclusive, anti-racist Cornwall.
- While we have reduced our carbon footprint by around a sixth, evidence shows that we must radically accelerate progress to avert imminent climate breakdown. We must also increase the speed with which we are bringing back nature in our land and seas if we are to prevent ecological breakdown. While connection with

nature is good for our health, we are spending less time outdoors, and there are inequalities in access to nature and outdoor space.

- The average house price is around nine times the average wage, there are fewer homes for rent than elsewhere in the country, 50% of homes available for private rent do not meet the Government's decent homes standard and almost 11,000 households in Cornwall are on the housing waiting list. Many communities feel their infrastructure is at capacity and do not want more large greenfield extensions. 40% of our population live in settlements of fewer than 3,000 people Almost 11,000 Households in Cornwall are on the housing waiting list, with two in five people living in small settlements of less than 3,000.
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4. The Thriving Places Index

According to the Thriving Places Index Score Card of 2021

Cornwall has poor waste management, landfill near capacity, poor transport links, poor employment, lack of training, poor local economy, poor housing, and even poorer in terms of quality and energy efficiency, poor green infrastructure, poor meeting basic needs

Cornwall should work to achieve much better than it's less than 50% good ratings in relation to sustainability; adult education; education and learning; social equality; mental and physical health; energy use; place and environment; local environment; children's mental health; mortality and life expectancy and community participation

This index also established that Cornwall rates highly in relation to equality in health, gender income & ethnicity but not social.

Rating scores for work and the local economy as poor, sustainability poor and green infrastructure as poor, along with energy use and waste management (landfill).

The county did rate well however in terms of community, deemed good, due to strong local culture & cohesion.

The Index also states that:-

"between the 1860s and 1950s Cornwall continuously lost people - the Diaspora looking for work in other areas of the world. It is only in more recent years that the effect has been reversed with people from the rest of the UK moving down in search of a better quality of life.

The major towns in Cornwall and there respective populations (2013) were:

- [St Austell](#) - 27,400
- [Falmouth](#) - 22,300
- [Camborne](#) - 21,600
- [Penzance](#) & [Newlyn](#) - 21,200

- [Truro](#) - 21,000
- [Newquay](#) - 20,300
- [Saltash](#) - 16,600
- [Redruth](#) - 15,600
- [Bodmin](#) - 15,300
- [Helston](#) - 11,900
- [St Ives](#) - 11,500
- [Bude](#) - 9,900
- [Hayle](#) - 9,500
- [Liskeard](#) - 9,500

The population of Cornwall is not only gradually increasing but changing demographically. Whilst there has been a decline amongst younger age groups 0-39, older groups have been increasing in size with the largest group being the 40-54 age band accounting for 21.2% of the population with an overall increase of 50.96% since 1951. This reflects Cornwall's popularity as a retirement destination."

WIKIPEDIA: CORNISH POPULATION 532,300 IN 2011

CORNISH POPULATION 568,210 IN 2021 (latest census data)