

**Cornwall Local
Development Framework**
Framweyth Omblegya
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Planning Future Cornwall

Community Facilities and Services Survey

Core Strategy Evidence Base Background Paper

February 2011

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

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Summary, Key Messages and Policy Context 1

1. Summary, Key Messages and Policy Context

1.0.1

Summary

This survey identified key services and facilities in all significant settlements in Cornwall, and the main findings are listed below:

- 330 settlements were audited.
- Residents use larger settlements to access significant or higher level services such as banks, supermarkets, hospitals, etc.
- Residents use other services and facilities such as primary schools, post offices, halls, etc locally.
- Housing, transport & accessibility, and health, sport & recreation are the key issues facing communities now and for the future.
- Communities do recognise that development can help maintain local facilities and services, but would generally prefer development to meet local needs.

A number of key messages to inform spatial planning policy were drawn out from this element of the evidence base, and these are summarised below:

- Community facilities and services are key to the future sustainability of local communities, and the Core Strategy and other Development Plan Documents (DPD) need to provide policies that will ensure they are distributed in such a way as to make them accessible to both urban and rural residents;
- The distribution of community facilities and services should inform how housing, employment and retail are distributed through new development to maximise sustainability and reduce personal travel in both urban and rural areas.

1.1 Purpose and Role of the Evidence Base

1.1.1 This is one in a series of papers dealing with a specific evidence base project. Developing the evidence base is central to the preparation of Development Plan Documents (DPD) within the Local Development Framework (LDF), and this evidence base underpins the generation and testing of options. Establishing an appropriate evidence base is central to developing a justifiable plan.

1.1.2 Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) emphasises that DPD must be founded on a robust and credible evidence base. When examining DPD, the Planning Inspectorate will ask a series of key questions including: is the content of the DPD justified by the evidence? What is the source of the evidence? How up to date is it and how convincing is it? The assemblage of evidence is also a legal requirement under the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive which applies to all DPD.

1.1.3 One of the first documents to be produced under the LDF will be the Core Strategy, which will provide a long-term spatial vision for the area, as well as an overall development strategy, indicating where future development should be directed. As part of this process, settlements in Cornwall will be analysed in terms of their current and potential future ability to accommodate new housing, employment and associated infrastructure.

1 Summary, Key Messages and Policy Context

1.1.4 Each paper sets out how the evidence base was prepared and identifies how this can inform the issues that need to be addressed in the LDF Core Strategy. These papers will form the first stage in compiling an evidence base for the testing and development of options for the Core Strategy. Other evidence base background papers and reports available in this series include:

- Settlements: Hierarchy and Settlement Categories (internal)
- Population and Household Change in Cornwall (internal)
- Housing Growth Targets (internal)
- Technical Paper: Developing a Housing Target Model (internal)
- Housing Distribution (internal)

- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (internal and consultants)
- Planning for the role and future of smaller settlements in Cornwall (consultants)
- Cornwall Retail Study (consultants)
- Cornwall Employment Land Review (consultants)

1.2 Why do we need a Community Facilities and Services Survey?

1.2.1 A community facilities and services survey will help us to understand how settlements function based on their current role and service provision. The purpose of this survey was to identify existing key community facilities and services, and the methodology used is described in this paper. Key community facilities and services include:

- Meeting places – village halls, etc.;
- Public transport;
- Health care services – doctors, etc.;
- Education services – primary schools, etc.;
- Convenience stores – supermarkets etc.;
- Financial services – post offices and banks, etc.

1.3 Settlements in Cornwall

1.3.1 There are many hundreds of settlements in Cornwall, ranging from the strategically significant such as Truro, through small towns and local centres to the smallest of villages and hamlets. There is no formal definition of what a small settlement is in planning terms, so it is not possible to give an exact number of settlements for Cornwall in terms of planning. For the purposes of this piece of evidence base research, all settlements that were identified in the former District Local Plans will be included in the analysis, a total of some 330 settlements.

1.4 Facilities and Services in Cornwall

1.4.1 We think that many of Cornwall's towns and villages are probably well-placed to meet the challenges of the next few decades because they are already relatively self-sustaining and contain strong communities. Truro, Camborne/Pool/Illogan/Redruth, Falmouth/Penryn, Penzance, St Austell, Newquay, and Bodmin are regarded as of strategic importance in Cornwall, and contain a wide range of community facilities and services that serve their own and surrounding areas populations.

Summary, Key Messages and Policy Context 1

1.4.2 Almost a third of the County's population live outside of the 14 largest towns identified in the Cornwall Towns Study⁽¹⁾ in a range of large and small settlements. Some of the larger settlements have a good range of facilities, but many of these settlements are small and have only basic community facilities and services – some have no facilities or services at all.

1.4.3 One of the main aims of the Core Strategy is to create the opportunity to improve the sustainability of communities. However a settlement containing a good range of services and facilities does not inevitably mean that significant growth should be accommodated there, because other factors need to be considered, such as environmental constraints.

1.4.4 One of the key issues to address is the need for smaller towns and villages to retain their remaining facilities and services, or enhance them wherever possible. This was explored through a piece of work looking at 'planning for the role and future of smaller settlements in Cornwall' and more information on this is available in the associated evidence base report.

1.5 Relevant Policy Context

1.5.1 Existing national planning guidance sets a clear policy agenda that in the future communities need to be sustainable, and this is embedded in the following. A new National Planning Policy Framework is being developed and a draft is expected in April 2011.

- PPS1 (Delivering Sustainable Development),
- PPS7 (Sustainable Development in Rural Areas),
- PPS3 (Housing) and
- PPG13 (Transport)

1.5.2 Being sustainable also means living within environmental limits, the most obvious of which is the need to limit greenhouse gas emissions. This means that in future we have to plan for communities which use less energy, need to use their cars less, and can cope with the impacts of climate change, whilst maintaining a good quality of life. The Core Strategy aims to do this by encouraging a close proximity of housing, jobs and services, therefore reducing the need to travel, especially by private car. These themes are at the core of 'Future Cornwall' - the Sustainable Community Strategy for Cornwall.

Methodology and Key Findings 2

2. Methodology and Key Findings

2.0.1 The new county wide Core Strategy will shape and direct Cornwall's development up to 2030, and will be based on an assessment of the functional relationships between places. This functional approach, which is based on how people interact with businesses, services and facilities, requires an in-depth assessment of where people live, work, go to school, shop, bank, use leisure facilities etc.

2.0.2 Information was collated for each settlement from a range of sources on key facilities. Information on schools, GP surgeries, dentists, libraries, bus services, etc are all available from central sources and are kept up to date. Information on services such as post offices, food shops, halls, etc are generally not available from one source and are perhaps more prone to change. Data on facilities was available from some of the former Districts in Cornwall, but this was not collected consistently or at the same time.

2.0.3 The start of work on a new LDF for Cornwall was considered an ideal time to collect data on key services and facilities at one point in time across the whole County. The following table indicates what were considered key services and facilities, where data was collected from, and if it was identified as being necessary to verify the data or not:

Table 2.1

Data	Source	Verify?
Supermarkets	District data/internet	Yes
Food shops (bakers, butchers, etc)	District data/internet	Yes
Primary Schools	Cornwall Council	No
GP Surgeries	Cornwall & IOS PCT	No
Broadband	Internet	No
Bus Services (TTW and other)	Cornwall Council	No
Secondary Schools	Cornwall Council	No
Bank/Building Societies	Internet	Yes
Post Offices	Internet	Yes
Pre-School	Cornwall Council	No
Chemist	Cornwall & IOS PCT	No
Pub/social club	District data/internet	Yes
Petrol filling station	District data/internet	Yes
Community halls	District data/internet	Yes

2 Methodology and Key Findings

Swimming Pool/Leisure Centre	District data/internet	Yes
Playing pitches	District data/internet	Yes
Children's play areas	District data/internet	Yes
Hospitals	Cornwall & IOS PCT	No
Libraries (permanent and mobile)	Cornwall Council	No
Places of Worship	District data	Yes
Restaurants/cafes	District data/internet	Yes
Takeaways	District data/internet	Yes
Cemeteries	District data	Yes
Dentists	Cornwall Council	No
Opticians	Cornwall Council	No

2.0.4 Summaries of data on those services and facilities not available from central sources were compiled for each settlement (see appendix 1 for an example) and were then sent to the relevant Parish or Town Council for verification in January 2009. Local Members were sent the settlement summaries in late 2010 to update the data.

2.0.5 This Survey was also used to explore where residents of settlements would look too to access key services and facilities not available within their own settlement (see appendix 2 for an example). For example, villages close to a town may look to the town for facilities they do not have within their settlement, but a group of villages some distance from an urban centre may look to each other to provide all the facilities they need. By asking questions about where local residents would go to access, for example, a supermarket or a hall, it was hoped to get a clearer picture of how settlements inter-relate with one another and function together.

2.0.6 It was considered to be very helpful at this early stage to also identify issues that are important in local communities – as these will vary considerably across the County - particularly those around 'sustainability' such as:

- Energy & renewable energy;
- Housing;
- Heritage & the built environment;
- Economic regeneration;
- Environmental issues & climate change;
- Crime & anti-social behaviour;
- Health, recreation & sport;
- Social inclusion;
- Education, skills & training;
- Transport & accessibility.

Methodology and Key Findings 2

2.0.7 These were added to the survey form – and respondents were asked to indicate the most important issues now and what they saw as the most important issues for the future (see appendix 2).

2.0.8 To keep a settlement ‘sustainable’ or to improve its ‘sustainability’ it may need to grow in terms of housing or employment. For example, an additional ten affordable family homes could help to keep pupil numbers up at the local primary school, and people living in these homes will help to support the local post office, shop or pub in terms of using the facilities and/or being employed by them. This survey was used to gain an early view from the local Parish or Town Council on whether some growth would help maintain or improve the sustainability of their local settlement(s) (see appendix 2).

2.1 Consultation

2.1.1 Parish and Town Councils were approached to verify the information collated on services and facilities not available from central sources, and to add missing data. Guidance notes were issued to assist in the process (see appendix 3 (Towns), 4 (Villages) and 5 (Parishes with no defined settlement))

2.1.2 The survey forms were sent out at the end of January 2009 with a deadline of the middle of March 2009 for return of the form. A reminder letter was sent to those Councils that had not responded by this date and some additional forms were returned.

2.2 Key Findings

2.2.1 Data was collated and made available by settlement within each community network area. The key findings from the survey are attached as Appendix 6 and are summarised below:

- In terms of accessing supermarkets, towns that serve large rural hinterlands tend to attract people from more settlements than those with smaller hinterlands – Truro being the exception. There are perhaps reasons for this – it could be said that Launceston attracts people from a large number of settlements because of the vast rural area surrounding it, whereas Camborne/Pool/Illogan/Redruth attracts people from half the number of settlements because of the proximity of other main settlements in the area and therefore residents have more choice.
- In terms of accessing banks and building societies, a similar pattern can be seen as for supermarket for people choosing where they go for financial services.
- In terms of general health services, the results suggest that people tend to use local services wherever possible.
- In terms of the most significant issues facing communities now and in the future, housing is the one most often mentioned, closely followed by transport & accessibility, and then health, recreation and sport – see appendix 7 for an overview of issues by community network area.
- When asked about the future capacity for additional housing in their settlements, over half of Parish Councils chose not to respond to this question. Of those that did respond, twice as many thought that there was capacity – but in the majority of cases this was for affordable housing to meet the needs of local people – see appendix 7 for an overview of issues relating to growth by community network area.

2 Methodology and Key Findings

2.3 Gaps or Limitations in Evidence

2.3.1 Although a good response was achieved from Parish and Town Councils there are some settlements where information has not been verified. Officers did visit some settlements, and information was also derived from staff living in these settlements. A 75% response rate was achieved overall, although not all questions in the survey were answered by this 75%. Resource limitations meant that a proportion of settlements remain unchecked.

2.3.2 Because of the nature of the survey – the Parish clerk was most likely to complete the survey – although many were considered at a Council meeting. This means that we could on occasion be getting the view of one person in a Parish rather than a consensus view, but as most Parish Clerks are local to their area they have as valid a view as anyone.

2.3.3 No views were sought from communities just outside the County border, and towns such as Bude, Callington, and Launceston may also serve settlements in Devon.

2.3.4 Some facilities and services are more vulnerable to change than others, and although attempts have been made to monitor change of use through planning applications this is unlikely to catch all closures. It is likely that this survey will need repeating again during the LDF process to keep it up to date.

2.4 Key Messages for Spatial Planning Policy

2.4.1 A number of key messages and issues were drawn out from this element of the evidence base, and these are summarised below:

- Community facilities and services are key to the future sustainability of local communities, and the Core Strategy and other DPD need to provide policies that will ensure they are distributed in such a way as to make them accessible to both urban and rural residents;
- The distribution of community facilities and services should inform how housing, employment and retail are distributed through new development to maximise sustainability and reduce personal travel in both urban and rural areas.

2.5 SWOT Analysis

Table 2.2

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current distribution of settlements with good range of facilities and services. • Some communities are more likely to retain services due to their isolation from other settlements. • Local resistance to closures of post offices, primary schools etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent post office closures and the impact on the viability of general stores as they are often combined in smaller settlements. • Strength of large outlets (e.g. supermarkets) affecting the viability of town centres and local stores. • Smaller settlements losing whole range of facilities and services (e.g. pubs, halls, etc). • Personal travel very accessible at this moment in time.

Methodology and Key Findings 2

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development can maintain viability of local services and facilities. • Housing and other growth can encourage the development of new facilities and services. • Basing services and facilities locally can help with targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions if they are accessible by public transport, walking or cycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing rounds of post office closures and the impact on the viability of general stores as they are often combined in smaller settlements. • Impact of recession being far reaching. • Accessibility is not improved, and 'green' travel alternatives are not embraced/ encouraged/ enforced.

2.5.1 This paper summarises the evidence on community facilities and services brought together to inform the Cornwall Core Strategy. However, it will be added to and kept up-to-date as other relevant evidence becomes available. In updating these papers all previous versions will be archived to ensure it is clear what evidence was available at each stage.

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3. Appendices

Appendix 1: Facilities in Settlements

Table 3.1

Settlement: Albaston/Drakewalls/St Ann's Chapel		
<p>The purpose of this settlement Profile is to confirm the availability at this time of certain key facilities and services - please note we already have up to date information on schools, bus services, GP surgeries, libraries, dentists, opticians, etc - for full list see attached Guidance Note 1 & 2.</p>		
<p>Meeting Places (halls and places of worship) (Source: Caradon DC, Yellow Pages, CWIC) See Guidance Note 3.</p>		Yes/No
None identified		
Any others?		
Any others?		
<p>Retail (post offices, food shops, petrol stations, and banks) (Source: Caradon DC, Yellow Pages, CWIC) See Guidance Note 4.</p>		Yes/No
Albaston Post Office	Post Office	
St Ann Chapel Post Office	Post Office	
Pearces Service Station	Petrol Filling Station	
Any others?		
Any others?		
<p>Hospitality (pubs [inc. wine bars and nightclubs], restaurants & cafes, and takeaways) (Source: Caradon DC, Yellow Pages, CWIC) See Guidance Note 5.</p>		Yes/No
Queens Head	Public House	
Lynda's Country Kitchen	Restaurant/Café	
Any others?		
Any others?		
<p>Public and Sports Space (equipped children's play areas, skate parks, football & other fields, leisure centres, and churchyards) (Source: Caradon DC, Yellow Pages, CWIC) See Guidance Note 6.</p>		Yes/No
Delaware Community Primary School	School Playing Fields	

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Any others?		
Any others?		
Are there other facilities or services (not already mentioned) available in the settlement that the Parish Council considers key to the continuing sustainability of the settlement?		
Do any mobile services visit the village? (mobile food shops, health, banks - exclude library, refuse etc) See Guidance Note 7.		
Name	Type (food shop, fishmonger, etc)	How often (e.g. weekly)

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Appendix 2: Relationships with Other Settlements

Table 3.2

Access to Services not available in the Settlement - see Guidance Note 8		Settlement(s)		
Where would most local residents go to to meet other people? (e.g. hall or community centre)				
Where would most local residents go to do their main weekly food shop? (e.g. supermarkets)				
Where would most local residents go to access financial services? (e.g. banks)				
Where would most local residents go to access health services? (e.g. doctors, dentists, etc)				
<p>Sustainable communities are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all. See Guidance Note 9.</p>				
<p>Issues: To help us gain an understanding of local issues it would be really useful if from the following list you could <u>rank in order the top 3 issues</u> that you feel your community faces now and/or is likely to face in the next five years or so. See Guidance Note 10</p>				
Issue	Eg	Current Issue	Future Issue	Comments
Energy and renewable energy				
Housing	1			
Heritage & the built environment				
Economic regeneration				
Effects of climate change				
Crime & anti-social behaviour				
Health, recreation and sport	3			
Social inclusion (e.g. poverty, deprivation, etc)				
Education, skills and training				
Transport and accessibility	2			
Other?				

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Other?				
Other?				
Growth: To help a settlement remain sustainable and keeps it's existing services and facilities it sometimes needs to grow - e.g. additional families should help support the local school, etc. Is there any capacity in the settlement for housing growth that would meet the needs of local families and businesses? See Guidance Note 11.				
Comment:				

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Appendix 3: Settlement Profiles: Guidance Notes: Towns

3.0.1 1. Why are we asking you to complete this Profile?

3.0.2 The purpose of this Settlement Profile is to confirm the availability of certain key services and facilities, as this information is not generally available from centralised sources. Data has been collected by some authorities but not all, and where it has been collected it has been done so at different times. This is our opportunity to collect data at one point in time for the whole County, and it will form an important part of the evidence base for the new Cornwall Local Development Framework.

3.0.3 2. What information don't we need?

3.0.4 Information we have collected from central sources consists of:

- Libraries & mobile library services,
- Bus services,
- Pre-school, primary & secondary educational facilities, and
- Doctors, dentists, opticians, chemists, hospitals.

3.0.5 3. What do we mean by Meeting Places?

3.0.6 Meeting places are places where people can meet to discuss and pass on information of importance to the community, and they provide space for various social and physical activities and events – e.g. a town hall can provide space for local clubs, sports activities, and host the local Parish Council meeting. 'Other Hall' are those halls that are meeting places for specific groups such as political clubs and guide huts, but can also provide a meeting place for the wider community.

3.0.7 4. What do we mean by Retail Facilities?

3.0.8 Retail facilities in this instance are those that provide residents with key items – food, financial services, and fuel. This section concentrates on those outlets offering the above services that residents are likely to access on a regular basis, that is, food from the local village shop, money from a local post office or bank, and fuel for our vehicles. Many other types of retail outlets will be available but information on these is not being collected at this stage.

3.0.9 5. What do we mean by Hospitality?

3.0.10 Hospitality outlets include pubs, restaurants, cafes and takeaways. They can provide residents with social meeting places and are a source of food and drink - for example, a pub could provide space for a local group, offer a takeaway food service, and have a children's play area in the garden.

3.0.11 6. What do we mean by Public and Sports Spaces?

3.0.12 Public and sports spaces are important to the health of residents – they provide spaces to participate in sport, spaces for children & young people, and spaces for quiet reflection. These spaces include formal playing fields (with goal posts etc), equipped children's play areas, skate parks, parks & gardens, churchyards, sports halls, leisure centres, etc. At this time we are concentrating on the more 'formal' spaces so will not include the smaller green spaces that are

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often found in housing areas etc, unless they are considered to be important by the local Council. It is quite difficult to collect information on public spaces so help with this section would be greatly appreciated.

3.0.13 7. Why do we want to know about access to services not available in the Settlement?

3.0.14 It is important that we understand how settlements relate to one another across Cornwall. For example, the majority of towns will contain a good range of services, but residents may need to travel to access a hospital or a further education establishment. By asking questions about where local residents would go to access services not available within their own settlement we will get a clearer picture of how settlements inter-relate with one another.

3.0.15 8. Why do we want to know about the sustainability of communities?

3.0.16 The Government has set a clear policy agenda that in the future communities need to be sustainable. Being sustainable means living within environmental limits, the most obvious of which is the need to limit greenhouse gas emissions. This means that in future we have to plan for communities which use less energy, need to use their cars less, and can cope with the impacts of climate change, whilst maintaining a good quality of life.

3.0.17 We think that many of Cornwall's towns and villages are probably well-placed to meet these challenges over the next few decades because they are already relatively self-sustaining and contain strong communities. This does not mean that there are not problems – the lack of affordable housing is an obvious one. One of the main aims of the Local Development Framework is to create opportunity to improve the sustainability of communities, and in order to achieve this, we need to know what you think may make your community more sustainable.

3.0.18 9. Why are we asking about Sustainability Issues?

3.0.19 It would be very helpful at this early stage to identify issues that are important in your community – as these will vary considerably across the County – and this exercise should ensure that we have an early understanding about what is important in each local area.

3.0.20 There are lots of issues around 'sustainability' and we have attempted to list them:

- Energy & renewable energy – includes fuel poverty, micro-generation, etc.
- Housing – includes decent homes, affordable housing, lifetime homes, etc
- Heritage & the built environment – includes conservation, design, etc.
- Economic regeneration – includes well paid jobs, tourism, better town centres, etc.
- Environmental issues & climate change – includes waste, minerals, flooding, food production, pollution, greenhouse gases, etc.
- Crime & anti-social behaviour – includes the impact design can have on crime.
- Health, recreation & sport – includes access to these facilities, the countryside, etc.
- Social inclusion – includes poverty and deprivation, planning inclusive settlements, etc.
- Education, skills & training – includes the links between training and employment, etc.
- Transport & accessibility – includes sustainable transport options, reducing the need to travel, etc.

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3.0.21 Please add your own specific issues if you feel they are not covered by the above list – and you feel that they can be influenced by the planning system. If the listed issue is too broad you may wish to add a comment alongside – e.g. if housing, and particularly affordable housing is the most important issue in your community then you would write ‘1’ under the ‘Issues’ column and then add ‘affordable housing’ into the comments column.

3.0.22 Issues can change over time – and something that is an issue now may not be in the future, and vice versa. Please use the columns provided to indicate how you think issues may change from the current time to the future. For example, housing may be an issue now, but climate change could be a much bigger issue in the future.

3.0.23 10. Why are we asking about Growth in Settlements?

3.0.24 The Regional Spatial Strategy, the plan for the whole region, looks likely to require quite large amounts of new development in Cornwall’s towns and villages in the next twenty years. Most of this will be housing but there will be other employment related development too.

3.0.25 To keep a settlement ‘sustainable’ or to improve its ‘sustainability’ it may need to grow in terms of housing or employment. Towns are generally thought to be more ‘sustainable’ than villages because of the range of services and facilities available within them, but they may need additional growth to maintain or improve on this level of service into the future.

3.0.26 It would therefore be very useful to have an early view from the local Town Council on whether some growth would help maintain or improve the sustainability of their local settlement(s).

3.0.27 If the Town Council would like to add any other comments or observations at this stage please continue on a separate sheet of paper.

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Appendix 4: Settlement Profiles: Guidance Notes: Villages

3.0.28 1. Why are we asking you to complete this Profile?

3.0.29 The purpose of this Settlement Profile is to confirm the availability of certain key services and facilities, as this information is not generally available from centralised sources. Data has been collected by some authorities but not all, and where it has been collected it has been done so at different times. This is our opportunity to collect data at one point in time for the whole County, and it will form an important part of the evidence base for the new Cornwall Local Development Framework.

3.0.30 2. What information don't we need?

3.0.31 Information we have collected from central sources consists of:

- Libraries & mobile library services,
- Bus services,
- Pre-school, primary & secondary educational facilities, and
- Doctors, dentists, opticians, chemists, hospitals.

3.0.32 3. What do we mean by Meeting Places?

3.0.33 Meeting places are places where people can meet to discuss and pass on information of importance to the community, and they provide space for various social and physical activities and events – e.g. a town hall can provide space for local clubs, sports activities, and host the local Parish Council meeting. 'Other Halls' are those halls that are meeting places for specific groups such as political clubs and guide huts, but can also provide a meeting place for the wider community.

3.0.34 4. What do we mean by Retail Facilities?

3.0.35 Retail facilities in this instance are those that provide residents with key items – food, financial services, and fuel. This section concentrates on those outlets offering the above services that residents are likely to access on a regular basis, that is, food from the local village shop, money from a local post office or bank, and fuel for our vehicles. Many other types of retail outlets will be available but information on these is not being collected at this stage.

3.0.36 5. What do we mean by Hospitality?

3.0.37 Hospitality outlets include pubs, restaurants, cafes and takeaways. They can provide residents with social meeting places and are a source of food and drink - for example, a pub could provide space for a local group, offer a takeaway food service, and have a children's play area in the garden.

3.0.38 6. What do we mean by Public and Sports Spaces?

3.0.39 Public and sports spaces are important to the health of residents – they provide spaces to participate in sport, spaces for children & young people, and spaces for quiet reflection. These spaces include formal playing fields (with goal posts etc), equipped children's play areas, skate parks, parks & gardens, churchyards, sports halls, leisure centres, etc. At this time we are concentrating on the more 'formal' spaces so will not include the smaller green spaces that are

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often found in housing areas etc, unless they are considered to be important by the local Council. It is quite difficult to collect information on public spaces so help with this section would be greatly appreciated.

3.0.40 7. What do we mean by Mobile Services?

3.0.41 Mobile Services can provide facilities not physically available within a settlement and can often be the only local source of, for example, fresh fruit & vegetables. Information on these types of services is very difficult to collect and the only sources of data are local residents. We have already collected information on mobile library services.

3.0.42 8. Why do we want to know about access to services not available in the Settlement?

3.0.43 It is important that we understand how settlements relate to one another across Cornwall. For example, villages close to a town may look to the town for facilities they do not have within their settlement, but a group of villages some distance from an urban centre may look to each other to provide all the facilities they need. By asking questions about where local residents would go to access, for example, a supermarket or a hall, we will get a clearer picture of how settlements inter-relate with one another and function together.

3.0.44 9. Why do we want to know about the sustainability of communities?

3.0.45 The Government has set a clear policy agenda that in the future communities need to be sustainable. Being sustainable means living within environmental limits, the most obvious of which is the need to limit greenhouse gas emissions. This means that in future we have to plan for communities which use less energy, need to use their cars less, and can cope with the impacts of climate change, whilst maintaining a good quality of life.

3.0.46 We think that many of Cornwall's towns and villages are probably well-placed to meet these challenges over the next few decades because they are already relatively self-sustaining and contain strong communities. This does not mean that there are not problems – the lack of affordable housing is an obvious one. One of the main aims of the Local Development Framework is to create opportunity to improve the sustainability of communities, and in order to achieve this, we need to know what you think may make your community more sustainable.

3.0.47 10. Why are we asking about Sustainability Issues?

3.0.48 It would be very helpful at this early stage to identify issues that are important in your community – as these will vary considerably across the County – and this exercise should ensure that we have an early understanding about what is important in each local area.

3.0.49 There are lots of issues around 'sustainability' and we have attempted to list them:

- Energy & renewable energy – includes fuel poverty, micro-generation, etc.
- Housing – includes decent homes, affordable housing, lifetime homes, etc
- Heritage & the built environment – includes conservation, design, etc.
- Economic regeneration – includes well paid jobs, tourism, better town centres, etc.
- Environmental issues & climate change – includes waste, minerals, flooding, food production, pollution, greenhouse gases, etc.
- Crime & anti-social behaviour – includes the impact design can have on crime.

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- Health, recreation & sport – includes access to these facilities, the countryside, etc.
- Social inclusion – includes poverty and deprivation, planning inclusive settlements, etc.
- Education, skills & training – includes the links between training and employment, etc.
- Transport & accessibility – includes sustainable transport options, reducing the need to travel, etc.

3.0.50 Please add your own specific issues if you feel they are not covered by the above list – and you feel that they can be influenced by the planning system. If the listed issue is too broad you may wish to add a comment alongside the rank – e.g. if housing, and particularly affordable housing is the most important issue in your community then you would write ‘1’ under the ‘Issues’ column and then add ‘affordable housing’ into the comments column.

3.0.51 Issues can change over time – and something that is an issue now may not be in the future, and vice versa. Please use the columns provided to indicate how you think issues may change from the current time to the future. For example, housing may be an issue now, but climate change could be a much bigger issue in the future.

3.0.52 11. Why are we asking about Growth in Settlements?

3.0.53 The Regional Spatial Strategy, the plan for the whole region, looks likely to require quite large amounts of new development in Cornwall’s towns and villages in the next twenty years. Most of this will be housing but there will be other employment related development too.

3.0.54 To keep a settlement ‘sustainable’ or to improve its ‘sustainability’ it may need to grow in terms of housing or employment. For example, an additional ten affordable family homes should help to keep pupil numbers up at the local primary school, and people living in these homes will help to support the local post office, shop or pub in terms of using the facilities and/or being employed by them.

3.0.55 It would therefore be very useful to have an early view from the local Parish Council if some growth could help maintain or improve the sustainability of their local settlement(s).

3.0.56 If the Parish Council would like to add any other comments or observations at this stage please continue on a separate sheet of paper.

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Appendix 5: Settlement Profiles: Guidance Notes: Parishes with No Identified Settlement

3.0.57 1. Why do we want to know about access to services not available in the Settlement?

3.0.58 It is important that we understand how settlements relate to one another across Cornwall. For example, villages close to a town may look to the town for facilities they do not have within their settlement, but a group of villages some distance from an urban centre may look to each other to provide all the facilities they need. By asking questions about where local residents would go to access, for example, a supermarket or a hall, we will get a clearer picture of how areas inter-relate with one another and function together.

3.0.59 2. What do we mean by Mobile Services?

3.0.60 Mobile Services can provide facilities not physically available within a settlement and can often be the only local source of, for example, fresh fruit & vegetables. Information on these types of services is very difficult to collect and the only sources of data are local residents. We have already collected information on mobile library services.

3.0.61 3. Why do we want to know about the sustainability of communities?

3.0.62 The Government has set a clear policy agenda that in the future communities need to be sustainable. Being sustainable means living within environmental limits, the most obvious of which is the need to limit greenhouse gas emissions. This means that in future we have to plan for communities which use less energy, need to use their cars less, and can cope with the impacts of climate change, whilst maintaining a good quality of life.

3.0.63 We think that many of Cornwall's towns and villages are probably well-placed to meet these challenges over the next few decades because they are already relatively self-sustaining and contain strong communities. This does not mean that there are not problems – the lack of affordable housing is an obvious one. One of the main aims of the Local Development Framework is to create opportunity to improve the sustainability of communities, and in order to achieve this, we need to know what you think may make your community more sustainable.

3.0.64 4. Why are we asking about Sustainability Issues?

3.0.65 It would be very helpful at this early stage to identify issues that are important in your community – as these will vary considerably across the County – and this exercise should ensure that we have an early understanding about what is important in each local area.

3.0.66 There are lots of issues around 'sustainability' and we have attempted to list them:

- Energy & renewable energy – includes fuel poverty, micro-generation, etc.
- Housing – includes decent homes, affordable housing, lifetime homes, etc
- Heritage & the built environment – includes conservation, design, etc.
- Economic regeneration – includes well paid jobs, tourism, better town centres, etc.
- Environmental issues & climate change – includes waste, minerals, flooding, food production, pollution, greenhouse gases, etc.
- Crime & anti-social behaviour – includes the impact design can have on crime.
- Health, recreation & sport – includes access to these facilities, the countryside, etc.

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- Social inclusion – includes poverty and deprivation, planning inclusive settlements, etc.
- Education, skills & training – includes the links between training and employment, etc.
- Transport & accessibility – includes sustainable transport options, reducing the need to travel, etc.

3.0.67 Please add your own specific issues if you feel they are not covered by the above list – and you feel that they can be influenced by the planning system. If the listed issue is too broad you may wish to add a comment alongside the rank – e.g. if housing, and particularly affordable housing is the most important issue in your community then you would write ‘1’ under the ‘Issues’ column and then add ‘affordable housing’ into the comments column.

3.0.68 Issues can change over time – and something that is an issue now may not be in the future, and vice versa. Please use the columns provided to indicate how you think issues may change from the current time to the future. For example, housing may be an issue now, but climate change could be a much bigger issue in the future.

3.0.69 5. Why are we asking about Growth in Settlements?

3.0.70 The Regional Spatial Strategy, the plan for the whole region, looks likely to require quite large amounts of new development in Cornwall’s towns and villages in the next twenty years. Most of this will be housing but there will be other employment related development too.

3.0.71 To keep a settlement or area ‘sustainable’ or to improve its ‘sustainability’ it may need to grow in terms of housing or employment. For example, an additional ten affordable family homes should help to keep pupil numbers up at the local primary school, and people living in these homes will help to support the local post office, shop or pub in terms of using the facilities and/or being employed by them.

3.0.72 It would therefore be very useful to have an early view from the local Parish Council if some growth could help maintain or improve the sustainability of their local settlement(s).

3.0.73 If the Parish Council would like to add any other comments or observations at this stage please continue on a separate sheet of paper.

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Appendix 6: Key Findings

3.0.74 A response was received from 75% of Councils across Cornwall, although not all answered the questions relating to the above issues. An analysis of the responses has revealed the following.

Table 3.3

Access to Supermarkets				
Town	No. of Settlements – 1st Choice	No. of Settlements – 2nd Choice	No. of Settlements – 3rd Choice	Total No. of Settlements
Bodmin	7	6	2	15
Bude	13	n/a	n/a	13
Callington	7	5	1	13
CPIR	12	2	1	15
Camelford	1	n/a	n/a	1
Falmouth/Penryn	9	7	1	17
Fowey	1	n/a	n/a	1
Hayle	1	n/a	n/a	1
Helston	16	1	1	18
Launceston	20	8	2	30
Liskeard	18	6	n/a	24
Looe	3	n/a	2	5
Newquay	5	4	3	12
Padstow	3	2	n/a	5
Penzance	9	5	n/a	14
Plymouth	1	n/a	1	2
Saltash	1	1	4	6
St Austell	15	7	n/a	22
St Columb Major	1	n/a	n/a	1
St Ives/Carbis Bay	3	n/a	n/a	3
Torpoint	4	5	n/a	9

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Truro	18	9	n/a	27
Wadebridge	15	5	n/a	20

Table 3.4

Access to Banks/Financial Services				
Town	No. of Settlements – 1 st Choice	No. of Settlements – 2 nd Choice	No. of Settlements – 3 rd Choice	Total No. of Settlements
Bodmin	4	2	2	8
Bude	11	2	n/a	13
Callington	11	3	n/a	14
CPIR	10	4	3	17
Camelford	7	2	n/a	9
Falmouth/Penryn	9	7	1	17
Fowey	3	1	n/a	4
Hayle	1	n/a	n/a	1
Helston	19	2	1	22
Launceston	19	3	n/a	22
Liskeard	14	10	n/a	24
Looe	4	4	2	10
Newquay	5	2	3	10
Padstow	3	1	n/a	4
Penzance	10	4	1	15
Plymouth	1	n/a	1	2
Saltash	n/a	1	1	2
St Austell	13	9	n/a	22
St Columb Major	4	1	1	6
St Ives/Carbis Bay	3	n/a	n/a	3
Torpoint	7	1	1	9

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Truro	19	11	1	31
Wadebridge	10	5	4	19

Table 3.5

Access to Health Services				
Town	No. of Settlements – 1 st Choice	No. of Settlements – 2 nd Choice	No. of Settlements – 3 rd Choice	Total No. of Settlements
Bodmin	4	2	2	8
Bude	10	5	2	17
Callington	7	7	1	15
CPIR	10	1	2	13
Camelford	4	3	1	8
Falmouth/Penryn	5	7	1	13
Fowey	3	1	n/a	4
Hayle	n/a	n/a	1	1
Helston	12	2	2	16
Launceston	14	2	n/a	16
Liskeard	5	8	2	15
Looe	6	3	n/a	9
Newquay	3	3	3	9
Padstow	3	4	2	9
Penzance	7	3	n/a	10
Plymouth	n/a	n/a	2	2
Saltash	1	n/a	n/a	1
St Austell	6	2	2	10
St Columb Major	3	1	n/a	4
St Ives/Carbis Bay	2	1	n/a	3
Torpoint	6	n/a	n/a	6

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Truro	6	7	2	15
Wadebridge	8	2	3	13

Table 3.6

Current Issues				
Issue	No. of Settlements – 1 st Choice	No. of Settlements – 2 nd Choice	No. of Settlements – 3 rd Choice	Total No. of Settlements
Crime/anti social behaviour	16	14	24	54
Economic regeneration	20	25	18	63
Education skills & training	3	4	12	19
Effects of climate change	2	3	6	11
Energy & renewable energy	7	3	14	24
Health, recreation & sport	10	31	35	76
Heritage & built environment	6	16	15	37
Housing	89	33	22	144
Social inclusion	7	4	9	20
Transport & accessibility	35	58	37	130
Other	8	10	2	20

3.0.75 Housing is seen as the biggest issue facing local communities at this time, closely followed by transport & accessibility issues.

Table 3.7

Future Issues				
Issue	No. of Settlements – 1 st Choice	No. of Settlements – 2 nd Choice	No. of Settlements – 3 rd Choice	Total No. of Settlements
Crime/anti social behaviour	9	8	18	35
Economic regeneration	9	24	15	48
Education skills & training	2	9	11	22
Effects of climate change	2	11	6	19

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Energy & renewable energy	18	2	11	31
Health, recreation & sport	7	20	28	55
Heritage & built environment	4	7	8	19
Housing	67	24	18	109
Social inclusion	8	3	5	16
Transport & accessibility	24	40	30	94
Other	8	8	2	18

3.0.76 Housing is seen as the biggest issue facing local communities in the future, again closely followed by transport & accessibility.

Table 3.8

Is there capacity for additional housing in the settlement		
Yes	No	No Comment
93 (32.1%)	46 (15.9%)	146 (50.3%)

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Appendix 7: Issues by Community Network Area

3.0.77 Question: To help us gain an understanding of local issues it would be really useful if from the following list you could rank in order the top 3 issues that you feel your community faces now and/or is likely to face in the next five years or so. Please add your own issues if you feel they are not covered by the list below.

Table 3.9

Community Network Area (No. of Responses)	Now			Future		
	Highest	2 nd Highest	3 rd Highest	Highest	2 nd Highest	3 rd Highest
Bodmin (2)	Housing (1); Transport (1)	Heritage (2)	Education (2)	Transport (1)	Education (1)	Heritage (1)
Bude (11)	Housing (8); Transport (1); Health (1); Energy (1)	Transport (5); Economy (2); Heritage (2); Health (1); Other (1)	Health (3); Climate (2); Transport (2); Energy (1); Crime (1); Social Inclusion (1); Housing (1)	Housing (6); Health (1); Transport (1)	Economy (3); Transport (2); Health (1); Other (1)	Climate (2); Transport (2); Health (1); Housing (1); Crime (1)
Callington (11)	Housing (7); Crime (3); Social Inclusion (1)	Transport (3); Housing (3); Economy (2); Crime (1); Heritage (1); Education (1)	Education (4); Health (2); Crime (2); Heritage (2)	Housing (5); Crime (2); Social Inclusion (1)	Transport (4); Housing (2); Education (1); Heritage (1)	Health (3); Crime (20); Education (2); Heritage (1)
Camborne & Redruth (13)	Economy (4); Housing (3); Other (3); Transport (1); Heritage (1); Social Inclusion (1)	Economy (3); Transport (3); Crime (2); Housing (2); Education (1); Energy (1); Heritage (1)	Health (6); Housing (2); Crime (2); Social Inclusion (2); Transport (1)	Housing (4); Other (2); Economy (1); Transport (1); Energy (1)	Economy (3); Education (1); Housing (1); Energy (1); Health (1); Heritage (1); Transport (1)	Health (3); Social Inclusion (2); Education (1); Crime (1); Transport (1); Housing (1)

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Camelford (10)	Housing (4); Health (1); Energy (1); Climate (1); Economy (1); Education (1); Social Inclusion (1)	Transport (4); Heritage (2); Housing (1); Climate (1); Social Inclusion (1); Health (1)	Transport (3); Energy (2); Social Inclusion (1); Housing (1); Health (1); Economy (1); Crime(1)	Housing (4); Energy (1); Climate (1); Health (1); Social Inclusion (1); Other (1)	Climate (2); Heritage (2); Transport (1); Crime (1); Social Inclusion (1); Housing (1); Health (1)	Energy (4); Health (2); Social Inclusion (1); Transport (1); Crime (1)
China Clay (12)	Housing (4); Transport (4); Economy (2); Crime (1); Other (1)	Economy (4); Health (4); Housing (2); Transport (2)	Crime (5); Health (2); Housing (2); Transport (1); Education (1)	Transport (4); Economy (3); Health (2); Crime (1); Social Inclusion (1); Other (1)	Housing (5); Economy (3); Health (2); Education (2)	Crime (4); Transport (3); Health (2); Economy (2); Housing (1)
Falmouth & Penryn (8)	Housing (7); Transport (1)	Transport (4); Social Inclusion (2); Housing (1); Economy (1)	Transport (3); Health (2); Energy (1); Economy (1); Other (1)	Housing (6); Energy (1)	Transport (4); Economy (2); Social Inclusion (1)	Transport (3); Health (2); Housing (1); Other (1)
Helston & the Lizard (29)	Housing (12); Transport (9); Energy (3); Heritage (2); Education (1); Economy (1); Crime (1)	Transport (9); Economy (7); Health (6); Crime (3); Housing (2); Energy (1); Heritage (1)	Health (8); Heritage (7); Housing (5); Crime (2); Transport (2); Economy (2); Education (1); Climate (1)	Transport (7); Energy (5); Housing (4); Heritage (2); Education (1); Economy (1); Crime (1)	Economy (7); Transport (5); Health (4); Heritage (2); Housing (1); Education (1); Crime (1)	Health (7); Transport (4); Housing (3); Crime (2); Education (1); Economy (1); Climate (1); Heritage (1)

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Launceston (16)	Housing (3); Economy (3); Health (3); Energy (2); Transport (2); Social Inclusion (1); Climate (1); Education (1)	Transport (6); Health (2); Heritage (2); Housing (2); Other (2); Climate (1)	Energy (5); Transport (3); Health (2); Economy (2); Housing (1); Crime (1); Climate (1)	Energy (6); Housing (3); Social Inclusion (1); Climate (1); Education (1); Health (1)	Climate (4); Transport (3); Housing (2); Other (2); Health (1)	Education (3); Health (2); Transport (2); Housing (1); Climate (1); Economy (1); Energy (1); Heritage (1)
Liskeard (15)	Housing (9); Transport (3); Economy (2); Health (1)	Housing (4); Transport (4); Health (3); Heritage (2); Other (2)	Transport (6); Education (2); Economy(2); Health (1); Crime (1); Heritage (1); Other (1)	Housing (7); Energy (3); Social Inclusion (1); Other (1)	Transport (3); Health (3); Climate (3); Social Inclusion (1); Economy (1); Other (1)	Transport (4); Economy (3); Health (1); Education (1); Heritage (1)
Newquay (3)	Heritage (2); Transport (1)	Housing (2); Crime (1)	Transport (2); Heritage (1)	Heritage (1); Housing (1)	Climate (1); Transport (1)	Crime (1); Heritage (1)
Penzance, Marazion & St Just (14)	Economy (5); Housing (4); Social Inclusion (2); Crime (1); Transport (1); Other (1)	Economy (3); Housing (3); Crime (3); Health (2); Transport (1); Other (1)	Health (3); Social Inclusion (3); Economy (2); Crime (2); Housing (1); Transport (1); Education (1)	Housing (4); Social Inclusion (2); Crime (1); Transport (1); Other (1)	Housing (3); Education (2); Economy (1); Transport (1); Other (1)	Energy (2); Economy (2); Social Inclusion (1); Housing (1); Transport (1); Education (1)
Saltash & Torpoint (9)	Transport (6); Housing (2); Heritage (1)	Health (4); Crime (2); Transport (2); Housing (1)	Housing (3); Economy (2);	Transport (6)	Health (2); Crime (2); Housing	Housing (3); Education (1);

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			Education (1); Heritage (1); Health (1) Transport (1)		(1); Economy (1)	Economy (1); Health (1)
St Agnes & Perranporth (7)	Crime (3); Housing (3); Economy (1)	Health (4); Social Inclusion (1); Transport (1); Education (1)	Transport (2); Social Inclusion (1); Crime (1); Housing (1); Energy (1)	Housing (3); Crime (1)	Health (2); Crime (1); Energy (1)	Health (1); Housing (1); Economy (1); Other (1)
St Austell (6) (St Austell unparished)	Housing (3); Other (3)	Transport (2); Other (2); Economy (1); Housing (1)	Crime (2); Transport (2); Economy (1); Heritage (1)	Housing (3); Other (2)	Transport (2); Other (2); Economy (1)	Economy (2); Transport (2); Heritage (1)
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel (5)	Housing (2); Transport (1); Economy (1); Social Inclusion (1)	Crime (2); Transport (2); Housing (1)	Crime (2); Health (1); Transport (1); Economy (1)	Transport (2); Housing (1); Economy (1); Social Inclusion (1)	Housing (2); Transport (1); Crime (1); Economy (1)	Crime (3); Health (1); Transport (1)
St Ives & Hayle (2)	Housing (1); Crime (1)	Economy (1); Transport (1)	Transport (1); Housing (1)	Housing (2)	Economy (1); Crime (1)	Transport (1); Energy (1)
Truro & the Roseland (13)	Housing (7); Crime (5); Health (1)	Housing (5); Transport (2); Other (2); Health (1); Energy (1); Economy (1); Heritage (1)	Transport (3); Economy (3); Health (3); Energy (1); Housing (1); Climate (1)	Housing (4); Crime (2); Economy (2); Energy (1)	Housing (4); Transport (3); Crime (1); heritage (1); Other (1)	Transport (2); Economy (2); Health (2); Heritage (1); Climate (1); Crime (1)

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Wadebridge & Padstow (17)	Housing (9); Transport (4); Health (3); Crime (1)	Transport (7); Health (3); Housing (3); Heritage (2); Climate (1); Education (1)	Energy (3); Housing (3); Transport (3); Heritage (2); Crime (2); Climate (1); Social Inclusion (1)	Housing (10); Health (2); Crime (1); Economy (1); Transport (1); Heritage (1)	Transport (9); Health (3); Housing (2); Climate (1); Education (1)	Energy (3); Housing (3); Transport (3); Crime (2); Climate (1); Social Inclusion (1); Education (1)
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3.0.78 Key: Crime (Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour); Economic (Economic Regeneration); Education (Education Skills & training); Climate (Effects of Climate Change); Energy (Energy & Renewable Energy); Health (Health Recreation & Sport); Heritage (Heritage & the Built Environment); Housing; Social Inclusion; Transport (Transport & Accessibility); Other.

3.0.79 Question: To help a settlement remain sustainable and keep it's existing services and facilities it sometimes needs to grow - e.g. additional families should help support the local school, etc. Is there any capacity in the settlement for housing growth that would meet the needs of local families and businesses?

Table 3.10

CNA	Settlement	Yes/No	Comment
Bodmin (5 no answer)	Helland	Yes	Growth would certainly help the village. There is no community at all with the housing currently quite widespread. Any 'life' in the village is organised by residents living in the wider Parish, with no input from the centre of the village. There is nothing in the village so there is no community.
	Blisland	Yes	Work in progress on 13 new houses
Bude (7 no answer)	Whitstone	Yes	Yes. Gradual development would help sustain/improve local services, businesses and keep the school open.
	Week St Mary	Yes	Parish Plan showed the overall parish view is that 10-20 affordable homes for parish residents only will be needed in the next 10 years. There is concern about the capacity of local infrastructure which would be insufficient for larger developments.
	Kilkhampton	Yes	Restricted housing growth in social/affordable areas and greater restrictions on second homes.

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	Bangors/ Treskinnick Cross	Yes	Identification of land for affordable housing would meet the need of local families, developing a sustainable centre for Poundstock.
	Shop (Morwenstow)	Yes	Only small scale development - a few homes as infill.
	Higher Crackington	No	No - AONB, SSSI, Heritage Coast - covers most of Parish, and it is an area of restricted development on the local Development Plan.
Callington (6 no answer)	Pensilva	Yes	Primary School numbers forecast to fall. Additional housing could support the school. Have local businesses providing local employment. Any development must take into account that Pensilva is in a World Heritage area and both maintenance of heritage and environment is vitally important to the area.
	St Ive Cross	Yes	Planning permission has been submitted for 20 new houses. More houses require more play areas for children and better transport links
	South Hill Parish	Yes	We have got one field of about 2 acres available
	St Dominic	Yes	Affordable rented accommodation run by 'not for profit' social landlord with section 106 restricting occupancy to local connection.
	Calstock	No	No comment
	Latchley	No	No - with regard to the future most residents wish to retain the 'status quo' - having lived in the village or chosen them for their home and are not interested greatly in change.
	Chilsworthy	No	No - with regard to the future most residents wish to retain the 'status quo' - having lived in the village or chosen them for their home and are not interested greatly in change.
	Rising Sun	Yes	Restricted by Caradon's planning policies
	Harrowbarrow	Yes	Restricted by Caradon's planning policies
	Metherell	Yes	Restricted by Caradon's planning policies
Camborne & Redruth	St Day	No	Unlikely - around 30 houses have been built in St Day in the past 3 years and about 12 more are in the pipeline.

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(6 no answer)	Scorrier	Yes	No comment
	Gwennap	No	No comment
	Frogpool/Cusgame	Yes	Probably. Recent Carrick housing search for affordable housing land identified pockets suitable, but none would sell.
	Carharrock	Yes	Carharrack is involved in an affordable housing project involving Ocean Services of St Austell, which seeks to provide, initially, 18 new houses for rent or shared ownership for local people.
	Stithians	No	The current lack of public transport and access to some health services make the issue of transport a priority and with the added pressure of car and petrol costs, this means that access to shops, dentists and banks is needed more locally.
	Longdowns	No	Not within the village boundary
	Four Lanes	Yes	No comment
	Carnkie	Yes	No comment
Camelford (7 no answer)	Delabole	?	Stop the sale of houses as holiday/second homes. Please see our Parish Plan.
	St Teath	?	Too many holiday/second homes now in St Teath. No health facilities.
	Tremaine Parish	No	No capacity for growth. There are no facilities in the Parish. Building, farming and holiday accommodation are only activities.
	St Breward	Yes	St Breward is desperate for affordable homes, both rented and part ownership. With the sales of council houses the needs of families with young children are not being met. Our school roll is down so we have capacity in the school but nowhere for the families to live. Training and transport are important but housing will remain our priority in the next five years. We are very concerned about investing in energy, insulation and renewable energy. High fuel bills on low incomes lead to more poverty
	Lesnewth Parish	No	No capacity for growth. Lesnewth parish is not eligible for building of any description.

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	Boscastle	No	Not without improving infrastructure. Reduction in number of second homes might help.
	Advent Parish	Yes	As a rural community we are reliant on Camelford. We have no school or community facilities only Church - Chapel. As there is no Parish centre the community spirit is low - having more young people in th Parish would encourage events/activities. There is plenty of scope for additional dwellings being constructed within or abutting existing hamlets. This would put pressure on the road system.
	St Clether Parish	No	We at St Clether do not want housing development other than for local needs for people wishing to stay in the Parish or in connection with their business.
China Clay (7 no answer)	St Dennis	Yes	Yes - several sites identified for affordable housing
	Nanpean	No	Already major development by Wain Homes
	Carthew/Ruddle Moor	No	None
	Trethowel	No	None
	Bugle	Yes	There is a need for housing but this will affect the local school as it is not big enough to take anymore children.
	Summercourt	No	There are over 200 valid planning consents (units) still to be built in St Enoder parish. See Parish Plan re concerns about over development.
	Indian Queens/ St Columb Road/ Fraddon	No	There are over 200 valid planning consents (units) still to be built in St Enoder parish. See Parish Plan re concerns about over development.
	Luxulyan	No	Affordable housing scheme just received planning approval for 13 affordable homes and 6 others - will assist development of pre-school, primary school facilities and help keep post office and pub going.
Falmouth & Penryn (2 no answer)	Perranwell/ Perranarworthal	Yes	There are areas within the current village development envelope which could be developed to provide the limited parish requirement for additional housing. The village school is always fully subscribed.
	Mawnan Smith	No	1. Demand but no land available for affordable housing. 2. Please see Parish plan Executive Summary (attached) - Kerrier and CCC already have this (since 2006)

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	Budock Water	?	Budock Water only has one shop, and the community is dependent on its proximity to Falmouth.
	Treverva	No	Treverva has only a village hall and the Methodist Chapel - it is not sustainable as a standalone community.
	Constantine	Yes	Local Parish Plan carried out in 2008 indicates need for affordable housing - 10 units and rented/part owned housing for younger families. Also social housing for handicapped and elderly persons.
	Mabe	Yes	There is capacity for additional affordable housing within the community. We recently have had 10 new affordable homes constructed, only a small number sold to local people.
	Mylor	Yes	The Parish Council are actively involved in finding suitable sites for affordable housing. There is capacity for housing growth, but acquiring the land is the problem
Helston & the Lizard (19 no answer)	Berepper	Yes	There is no affordable housing in Gunwalloe for young families to be encouraged to move to the area. This issue coupled with the public transport problems means that many houses remain as holiday lets/second homes and the population of the village is mainly elderly.
	St Anthony in Meneage Parish	No	Local planning policy does not permit any development i.e. not a village. Community largely retired and holiday letting properties
	Helford	No	There is no scope for growth while outsiders keep interfering in any progress we try to make, i.e. new fishermen's jetty.
	Manaccan	No	There is no scope for more houses
	St Martin's Green	No	There is no scope for more housing. St Martin recently had 5 3xbed local needs houses built. It took so long to complete that the original families had moved on and we had to go to neighbouring parishes to fill them. The school is secure for now, but the shop/PO has just closed and the Prince of Wales pub is for sale - possible going for housing.
	Newtown St Martin	No	There is no scope for more housing. St Martin recently had 5 3xbed local needs houses built. It took so long to complete that the original families had moved on and we had to go to neighbouring parishes to fill them.

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			The school is secure for now, but the shop/PO has just closed and the Prince of Wales pub is for sale - possible going for housing.
Mawgan & Garras	Yes		There may be scope for more social housing - Coastline have just installed a new sewage treatment works with capacity for more then the existing housing stock. However, it will not be welcome if it brings in 'families from hell' from other areas, as has been happening recently. There is land available in a couple of places.
Germoe	Yes		Growth is needed to support the local Germoe CP School which has very low roll numbers at the moment. Unfortunately with no facilities within the Parish extra housing if suitable land could be found would need shop, pub, restaurant - none of which exist in this Parish - Germoe Parish response. Breage Parish response is that one or two local needs houses only.
St Keverne	Yes		Land has been identified
Porthoustock	No		No land at this village.
Porkellis	Yes		Relaxation of planning restrictions would help local needs. Most young families prefer to find site and 'build' their own home.
Carnkie	Yes		To keep the balance in a rural community local health outposts (doctors/dentist) and self build/rent housing facilities to meet needs of elderly and young alike.
Penmarth	No		No housing required. No facilities available or likely to be profitable
Wendron	Yes		There will need to be a balance between housing and schooling as the school may not be able to increase in size. Young families may be able to move into the area as the elderly die or move into care - however, families will always need access to the local towns for shopping and recreation, either by public transport or personal cars. Wendron parish is betwixt and between.
Trewennack	Yes		Yes there is capacity and a need for housing growth as Trewennack is too small to justify amenities like a shop, pub, etc. When the by-pass finally comes there will be better access for new developments. Also residents will be able to cycle or walk the mile or so into Helston. At the moment the road is far to busy and narrow for walking or cycling. Also because of the

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			dominating influence of the road through the village people tend to be isolated in their homes. Consequently meeting neighbours
	Helston	Yes	Not outside the revised Regional Spatial Strategy
	Cury	Yes	A few more affordable homes would help secure the viability of the school, which is a focal point of this community.
	Ashton	Yes	Possible rural exception sites
	Breage	Yes	Limited supply of affordable housing
	Godolphin Cross	Yes	A new school may be planned in the future
	Carleen	Yes	More affordable housing
Launceston (10 no answer)	Altarnun/Five Lanes/ Trewint	Yes	One or two plots within existing development boundary exist. No scope for affordable housing outside development boundary without major investment in sewage treatment and surface water drainage systems.
	Pipers Pool/Trewen Parish	No	None. This settlement has almost no existing facilities and any further growth in housing development would therefore add to drain on external infrastructure.
	Lady Cross/ Yeolmbridge	No	No comment
	Lezant	No	No comment
	Treburley	No	No comment
	Trekenner	No	No comment
	Daws House	No	Probably not
	South Petherwin	Yes	Probably yes
	Luckett	No	No change required
	Stoke Climsland/ Venterdon	?	We are already a healthy sustainable community. With a new school filled to capacity, flourishing general store and post office and over 90 new homes, the only thing we lack is indoor sports facilities.
Liskeard (15 no answer)	St Neot	Yes	The Parish Council is actively putting forward suggestions for sites for low cost housing. The Parish Council will be developing Cott Yard over the next few years which will provide additional community space and rentable space for local businesses.

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	Polperro	Yes	Yes - there is capacity for growth but local councils and their planning departments must be more flexible on location of sites and benefits to land owners.
	St Martin By Looe Parish	Yes	Affordable and social housing is urgently required to keep the Parish sustainable. Land has been identified by the Duchy of Cornwall and a project is currently being discussed with the Guinness Trust, however the 6 properties proposed fall short of the actual need as currently there are 45 people on the housing list. The land identified is large enough to accommodate far more properties without overwhelming current settlement and its infrastructure.
	Morval Parish	Yes	More open/free market housing needed to balance housing needs and support local businesses e.g. post office.
	Pelynt	Yes	Outline permission for 25 affordable dwellings within village
	Looe	No	School roll is falling, youth facilities required. 170 houses identified in Local Plan, town at maximum size, very little space to expand, constrained by geography.
	Seaton	Yes	There are a few sites with potential, but developers tend to construct large family homes to maximise profits.
	Hessenford	No	No identified capacity, within a conservation area
	Downderry	Yes	A small development of affordable homes could be accommodated if the right site became available.
Newquay (3 no answer)	St Mawgan	Yes	A planning application has been approved for 10 new houses on the edge of the village to occupy a derelict site but none are affordable. If purchased by families and not second homes it will help boost the community and school etc.
Penzance, Marazion & St Just (13 no answer)	St Just	Yes	Over 200 on Home Seekers Register. Comprehensive school (serving Lands End Parishes) roll c 450. Plenty of land available for housing but Housing Associations not engaging with the public or the council.
	Pendeen	Yes	Over 200 on Home Seekers Register. Comprehensive school (serving Lands End Parishes) roll c 450. Plenty of land available for housing but Housing Associations not engaging with the public or the council.

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	Zennor Parish	No	No comment
	Long Rock	Yes	Affordable housing desperately needed
	Crowlas/Lower Ludgvan	Yes	Affordable housing!
	Porthcurno/St Levan	Yes	The Parish Council is currently investigating possible sites for affordable housing
Saltash & Torpoint (6 no answer)	Kingsand/Cawsand	Yes	Need is for affordable housing
	Antony	No	No comment
	St John Parish	Yes	There are areas for some additional housing but St John has no essential infrastructure - no school, no medical centre, no shops. It has a once a day bus service which operates out of commuter/work timescales.
	Crafthole	Yes	There is no local school except Antony (juniors) and Torpoint (secondary). To expand locally we would need local services, better transport and there is a need for a locally supplied gas pipeline system from off the National Grid.
	Sheviock	Yes	Housing growth would be welcome as this usually brings an infrastructure to sustain it - i.e. school, shop etc. This village is small and population aging - houses too expensive for the young to buy - on low wages associated with Cornwall/South West.
St Agnes & Perranporth (7 no answer)	Holywell Bay	No	No comment
	Cubert	?	Too many second homes
	Perranporth	Yes	Additional sites for housing in Goonhavern & Perranporth are being looked at. If successful, schools, doctors, sewerage, etc would all need to be expanded. A planning application has been submitted for a sports centre including a swimming pool which if passed will provide somewhere for the youth to go. A youth building is also in planning stages.
	Rose	Yes	We are currently looking for suitable areas in the village where affordable housing could be built. This would affect the pupil numbers in Perranporth/Goonhavern and transport to and from those settlements would need to be improved.

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	Goonhavern	Yes	Additional housing sites are being looked into for Goonhavern. If successful, pupil numbers could increase. A planning application for a sports centre including a swimming pool for Perranporth has been submitted - if passed it will give residents somewhere to go for recreation etc.
	Bolingey	?	Housing growth continues when mundic homes are demolished and replaced by 2 homes. Bolingey is a very small village, surrounded by hills. Character would change if over developed.
	St Newlyn East	Yes	Providing its in the right location
	Mitchell	No	At the moment, Mitchell does not have the services e.g. shop, school, village hall, etc to support development.
	Blackwater	Yes	Blackwater has good infrastructure i.e. roads, transport, sewage, and is close to industrial sites. Would make a good new town and take pressure off the heritage coast.
St Austell (1 no answer)	Gorran Haven	Yes	An affordable housing scheme is currently being considered with potentially 12 new rentable properties
	Mevagissey	?	(from Issues section - Affordable required because of second homes and high prices)
	St Ewe	?	Planning permission for 6 affordable homes currently being processed.
	Trewoon	Yes	Plans have already been approved for additional housing (43?) at Carne Hill, Trewoon. We understand a smaller scheme (8-12 houses) is being discussed at Polgooth. A plan for 8 affordable homes is under consideration at Sticker. The future problem areas are more likely to be lack of employment opportunities.
	Sticker	Yes	Eight affordable homes are proposed as part of a playing field
	Polgooth	No	There is no designated land at present for further development of housing at Polgooth. People move to areas like Polgooth to avoid development.
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	Lostwithiel	Yes	This is currently being looked at by Restormel Borough Council
	Golant	Yes	Parish Council policy is to support low cost housing within the existing settlement of appropriate design

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(2 no answer)	Lanlivery	Yes	The 2005 Parish Plan identified the need for approximately 10-12 affordable homes scattered throughout the Parish over the following 15 years
	Fowey	Yes	Limited affordable housing together with workshop/light industry
St Ives & Hayle (6 no answer)	Nancladra	Yes	Yes if there was a suitable/available/affordable site(s) it would be beneficial to the sustainability of the village to expand a little.
	St Erth	Yes	There are currently two proposals for affordable housing development. The location of one is unwelcome and the other welcome. There is reluctant recognition that development is needed if the school, shop and pub are to remain.
Truro & the Roseland (8 no answer)	Chacewater	Yes	Capacity for a few affordable homes - current ongoing issue
	Philleigh	Yes	Buildings - e.g. barns - for conversion to dwellings
	Cuby Parish	Yes	Land next to the Glebe has been designated as a preferred choice for additional affordable housing, maximum 14 units.
	Playing Place	No	No land available for housing. School full.
	Rampound	Yes	We have approval for a large housing estate
	Trispen	Yes	St Erme Parish Council have carried out a housing survey with Carrick District Council in December 2008 and a Parish Plan in 2005. There is a need on a small scale for development as highlighted in the above (small scale development for local need), which would help sustain the community. This would need to be to support local need only. We are in the process of putting together a planning policy statement.
	Probus	Yes	Development at St Merryn Meat site ear marked for affordable housing but no movement as yet. This is a necessity for the village to keep 'village people' local.
	St Just In Roseland	Yes	There is a need for one and two bedroom affordable housing for those with local needs to enable young single people and couples to have their own home and stay in the village. This will in turn lead to more children for the local playgroup and the local school. It will also increase the number of people actually residing in the parish as currently there are so many second/holiday

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			homes, making it a dead place in the winter. More permanent residents will also keep the small independent shops in business..
	Ladock	Yes	Local needs affordable housing
	Grampound Road	Yes	Local needs affordable homes
	Ruanlanihorne	No	No capacity for further housing despite local needs
	Gerrans/Portscatho	Yes	Planned affordable housing currently being addressed.
	Veryan	Yes	Possible sites explored by Carrick in recent years but more forceful compulsory purchase may need to be considered - particularly Portloe.
Wadebridge & Padstow (12 no answer)	Rumford	No	No facilities available to sustain growth
	Trelights	No	There has been substantial development in Trelights already
	Trevone	Yes	There is scope for housing growth. The pressure of second homes and holiday lets elevates the issue of affordable housing. There would be a need to increase facilities and infrastructure to accommodate any growth in housing.
	Padstow	Yes	There is scope for housing growth on the outskirts of the town. The pressure of second homes and holiday lets elevates the issue of affordable housing. There would need to be an increase in facilities and infrastructure to accommodate any housing growth.
	Sladesbridge	No	None identified within development boundary
	Constantine Bay	Yes	Low cost housing as opposed to holiday homes
	Pendoggett	Yes	As long as it was affordable, not holiday homes, and in keeping with the AONB.
	Chapel Amble	Yes	Yes, but it must be affordable as it's a very expensive village. No more holiday homes!
	St Kew Highway	Yes	Yes, as long as it is affordable housing for families, not holiday homes!
	Little Petherick	Yes	Approximately 90% of the village is made up of holiday/second homes - more homes are needed for permanent residents/local residents.

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	St Issey	Yes	Require more homes for families as new school is under subscribed.
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3.0.80 Source: Community Facilities & Services Survey 2009, Cornwall Council, Special Projects R&I and Monitoring Team

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Photos: Walkers in the park - Jon Bewley/Sustrans

Builder - Ocean Housing

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