

Economy

There is limited data available on economic activity at a parish level. The evidence on economic activity in this section draws on a number of sources to provide some insight into the economic activity and employment within the Parish. It is mainly derived from the analysis of the employment and economic activity data provided by residents in the national Census and some data on the enterprises with premises in the Parish that are liable for business rates.

Data from the 2021 Census at the lowest level of geographical area, Output Areas, from which data and statistics for the Parish of St Hilary can be derived and some limited data sets at the parish level were released at the end of 2023 and these have been used to update the Evidence Base 8 – Economy which was based on the Census 2011 data.

Census 2021 took place during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, a period of unparalleled and rapid change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected work and travel to work patterns. Some of the effects were temporary and will have reverted once the lockdown and measures were lifted but some will have resulted in more permanent changes to patterns of work and travel to work. The detailed analysis based on the Census 2011 data has been retained in the previous version of Evidence Base 8 - Economy version 20230315 available in the NDP Evidence Base.

Economic Activity

Table E1 that follows illustrates the levels and type of economic activity of residents of the parish.

Table E1 : Economic activity of residents of St Hilary Parish

| Economic Activity Status | St Hilary No.Persons | St Hilary % | Cornwall % | England % |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Economically active (excl f/t students): Employee | 233 | 33.3% | 39.7% | 46.2% |
| Economically active (excl f/t students): Self-employed with employees | 17 | 2.4% | 1.9% | 1.5% |
| Economically active (excl f/t students): Self-employed no employees | 110 | 15.7% | 10.4% | 8.0% |
| Economically active (excl f/t students): Unemployed | 6 | 0.9% | 2.2% | 2.9% |
| Economically active and a full-time student: In employment | 10 | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.7% |
| Economically active and a full-time student: Unemployed | 6 | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.6% |
| Economically inactive: Retired | 231 | 33.0% | 28.8% | 21.5% |
| Economically inactive: Student | 19 | 2.7% | 4.2% | 5.6% |
| Economically inactive: Looking after home or family | 30 | 4.3% | 4.1% | 4.8% |
| Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled | 22 | 3.1% | 4.5% | 4.1% |
| Economically inactive: Other | 15 | 2.1% | 2.5% | 3.1% |
| Persons aged 16 years and over | 699 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Economically active | 382 | 54.6% | 55.8% | 60.9% |
| Economically inactive | 317 | 45.4% | 44.2% | 39.1% |
| Self-employed | 127 | 18.2% | 12.3% | 9.5% |
| Employee | 243 | 34.8% | 41.0% | 47.9% |
| Unemployed | 12 | 1.7% | 2.6% | 3.5% |

Source: Census 2021

The data in the table indicates:

- Economically active rate 55% - just below Cornwall (56%), both lower than in England (61%)
- 53% of residents aged 16 or over are working – same as in Cornwall, lower than in England (57%)
- 1.7% of residents aged 16 or over are unemployed – lower than in Cornwall (2.6%) and England (3.5%)
- 33% of residents aged 16 or over are retired – higher than in Cornwall (29%) and England (21.5%)

Patterns of economic activity in the parish are somewhat different from those across Cornwall and in England as a whole in key areas of type of employment:

- **Self-employment:** level is relatively high (18%) in the parish being six percentage points higher than the average for Cornwall as a whole (12%) and almost double the average for England (9.5%)
- **Employed sector:** level of full-time employment is relatively low in the parish (60%) being four percentage points lower than Cornwall average (64%) and eleven percentage points lower than average in England (70%) as a somewhat greater proportion of the employed in the parish are part time (40%) than in Cornwall (36%) and in England where the average is 30%

Occupations

Table E2 that follows shows the distribution of occupation for those residents of the parish that are in employment.

Table E2: Occupational structure of residents of St Hilary Parish aged 16 and over in employment

| Occupations | St Hilary No.Persons | St Hilary % | Cornwall % | England % |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| All identified: Occupations | 365 | | | |
| Managers, directors and senior officials | 62 | 17% | 13% | 13% |
| Professional occupations | 67 | 18% | 15% | 20% |
| Associate professional and technical occupations | 41 | 11% | 11% | 13% |
| Administrative and secretarial occupations | 21 | 6% | 8% | 9% |
| Skilled trades occupations | 64 | 18% | 16% | 10% |
| Caring, leisure and other service occupations | 29 | 8% | 11% | 9% |
| Sales and customer service occupations | 16 | 4% | 8% | 7% |
| Process, plant and machine operatives | 23 | 6% | 7% | 7% |
| Elementary occupations | 42 | 12% | 11% | 10% |

Source: Census 2021

The occupational structure of the Parish is broadly similar to that of Cornwall as a whole but with a few key exceptions:

- **Senior manager and official occupations:** employment (17%) is four percentage points higher in the parish than across Cornwall and England
- **Professional occupations:** employment in professional occupations (29%) is three percentage points higher in the parish than across Cornwall (26%) but lower than in England (33%)
- **Skilled trades:** employment in skilled trades (18%) is two percentage points higher than across Cornwall (16%) and almost double the average for England (10%)
- **Sales and customer services:** conversely employment in sales and customer services is half that in Cornwall as a whole and the average for England

The industry sectors worked in by residents of the Parish is shown in the following table (Table E3).

Table E3: Industrial sector worked in by residents of St Hilary Parish

| Industry Sectors | St Hilary No. Persons | St Hilary % | Cornwall % | England % |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| All identified: Industry sectors | 372 | | | |
| A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water | 30 | 8% | 4% | 2% |
| C Manufacturing | 18 | 5% | 6% | 7% |
| F Construction | 44 | 12% | 11% | 9% |
| G, I Distribution, hotels and restaurants | 77 | 21% | 25% | 20% |
| H, J Transport and communication | 26 | 7% | 6% | 10% |
| K, L, M, N Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities | 47 | 13% | 13% | 17% |
| O, P, Q Public administration, education and health | 105 | 28% | 30% | 30% |
| R, S, T, U Other | 25 | 7% | 5% | 5% |

Source: Census 2021

The industrial sectors are broadly similar to Cornwall but with some exceptions:

A significantly higher percentage are working in Agriculture, energy and water sectors and construction than across Cornwall and England and a lower percentage are working in Manufacturing and in Distribution, hotels and restaurants than across Cornwall.

The public sector - administration, education and health - is the largest employer of the working population of St Hilary employing 28% of residents which is in line with country as a whole, followed by the wholesale and retail distribution, hotels and restaurants sector that employs 21% of workers. These two sectors account for 49% of residents of St Hilary which is in line with average for England but is some six percentage points lower than the average of 55% in Cornwall.

Finance, real estate, professional and administration employ 13% of St Hilary residents in line with Cornwall but both these are lower than the average for England (17%).

The more detailed breakdown of employment by industry is shown below in Table E4.

Table E4: Industries worked in by residents of St Hilary Parish

| Industry | St Hilary No. Persons | St Hilary % | Cornwall % | England % |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Economically Active | 376 | | | |
| A Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 23 | 6.1% | 2.8% | 0.8% |
| B Mining and quarrying | 2 | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.2% |
| C Manufacturing | 18 | 4.8% | 6.4% | 7.3% |
| D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 2 | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.6% |
| E Water supply; sewerage, waste management | 4 | 1.1% | 0.8% | 0.7% |
| F Construction | 44 | 11.7% | 10.7% | 8.7% |
| G Wholesale and retail trade; motor vehicle repair | 39 | 10.4% | 15.9% | 15.0% |
| H Transport and storage | 18 | 4.8% | 3.5% | 5.0% |
| I Accommodation and food service activities | 39 | 10.4% | 8.6% | 4.9% |
| J Information and communication | 9 | 2.4% | 2.3% | 4.7% |
| K Financial and insurance activities | 5 | 1.3% | 1.2% | 3.8% |
| L Real estate activities | 7 | 1.9% | 1.6% | 1.6% |
| M Professional, scientific and technical activities | 20 | 5.3% | 5.1% | 6.7% |
| N Administrative and support service activities | 16 | 4.3% | 5.0% | 5.3% |
| O Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security | 18 | 4.8% | 5.5% | 5.8% |
| P Education | 44 | 11.7% | 9.1% | 9.9% |
| Q Human health and social work activities | 43 | 11.4% | 15.7% | 14.6% |
| R, S, T, U Arts, entertainment, recreation & Other | 25 | 6.6% | 4.9% | 4.6% |

Source: Census 2011

The 2021 Census data illustrates that:

- The greatest proportion of local residents work in education and construction (11.7% each), closely followed by health and social care sectors (11.4%) and the accommodation and food sector and wholesale and retail trade (10.4% each). These five sectors account for 56% of employment for St Hilary workers.
- Although agriculture, forestry and fishing account for only just over 6% of employment in the parish this is still double that across Cornwall as a whole.

The Census data reflects the change there has been in employment in rural communities like St Hilary away from the traditional industries of agriculture, fishing and mining to public and private service sectors.

The industrial structure of the Parish broadly reflects that of Cornwall as a whole, but with a few key exceptions:

- **Agriculture, forestry and fishing:** employment in this sector is 3.3% percentage points higher than across Cornwall as a whole.
- **Education:** employment in this sector is 2.6% percentage points higher than across Cornwall
- **Wholesale and retail:** employment is 5.5% percentage points lower than across Cornwall

At the time of the 2021 Census the number of economically active residents in St Hilary Parish was 382 which is 55% of the population aged 16 and over (Table E1) of which 370 were in employment with 12 unemployed. The number of economically active residents of the parish has fall by 10% since 2011 due in the main to the increase in the number of retirees living in the parish..

Table E5 shows the numbers by industry sector with breakdown by the hours of employment. Overall, 60% are in full-time employment and 40% part-time.

Table E5 Industry by working time – St Hilary Working Population

| Industry Sectors | Employed No. Persons | Full-time % | Part-time % |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| All identified industries | 374 | 60% | 40% |
| A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water | 30 | 77% | 23% |
| C Manufacturing | 20 | 70% | 30% |
| F Construction | 44 | 73% | 27% |
| G, I Distribution, hotels and restaurants | 76 | 50% | 50% |
| H, J Transport and communication | 27 | 74% | 26% |
| K, L, M, N Financial, real estate, professional and administrative | 49 | 35% | 65% |
| O, P, Q Public administration, education and health | 104 | 64% | 36% |
| R, S, T, U Other | 24 | 50% | 50% |

Source: Census 2011

In Agriculture, energy and water industries, Manufacturing, Construction and Transport / Communications 3 out of 4 workers are full-time.

In Finance, real estate, professional and administration only 1 in 3 of workers are full-time. In Public administration, education and health 2 in 3 of workers are full-time.

In Distribution, hotels and restaurants, and Other industries the split of full-time and part-time work is equal.

Industrial Structure in the St Hilary Parish

There is little reliable data available as to the number and types of businesses in the parish, the nature and types of employment opportunities that these provide or the broader industrial structure of the parish.

The parish does not have any major industrial or commercial centres such as business or retail parks. The register of businesses registered for business rates provides some information on the businesses in the parish. Not all businesses such as farming enterprises are liable to business rates so this only provides a partial picture of the different business sectors within the Parish.

Table E6 below shows the percentage breakdown of the cumulative rateable values by type of activity for businesses located within the Parish.

| | Rateable Value |
|---|-------------------|
| Table E6 | |
| St Hilary - businesses premises to business rates | |
| Tourist accommodation - self-catering holiday units | 32% |
| Tourist accommodation - caravan and camping sites | 26% |
| Educational establishments - primary school and nursery premises | 14% |
| Community clubs and premises - Rosudgeon Social club, Playing Field and Institute | 11% |
| Equine and animal services - livery, stables and kennel premises | 11% |
| Retail and hospitality services - public house and retail premises | 4% |
| Factory and storage facilities | 3% |

In terms of the land coverage, it is evident that only a small proportion of the land in the parish is built on. There is no specific data available on land usage in the parish but with only a low density of housing, small number of roads and few industrial buildings the majority of the land is not built on.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government estimates of land usage indicate that 6.2% of land in Cornwall is “Developed” with 93.5 % classified as “Non-developed Land” (see Table E6). The land usage classified as non-developed is for Agriculture, Forest, open land , water, outdoor recreation, undeveloped and residential gardens. The land usage for housing (the building) is classified under Developed Land. It may be more meaningful if housing and residential gardens are looked at together as this is how residential dwellings are viewed by the general public. If housing and gardens are taken together then developed land usage in Cornwall would 9.3% and non-developed 90.7%. On same basis the figures for England as whole would be 13% and 86% respectively.

Table E7 Land Usage Statistics

| Land Use Statistics Cornwall & England 2017 | Cornwall | | England |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| Developed Land | 6.2% | | 8.2% |
| Non-developed Land | | | |
| Agriculture | 68.7% | | 63.1% |
| Forest, open land and water | 20.8% | | 20.9% |
| Outdoor recreation | 0.9% | | 2.1% |
| Residential garden | 3.1% | | 4.8% |
| Undeveloped land | <u>0.3%</u> | - | <u>0.8%</u> |
| | 99.9% | | 99.8% |
| Source : Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government June 2019 | | | |

The area of the parish is some 1,186 hectares. Based upon the land usage for Cornwall the land used in St Hilary in hectares would be:

| Estimated Land Use in St Hilary | Hectares |
|---|----------|
| Developed Land including for houses, gardens, buildings, roads, etc | 110 |
| Non-developed | |
| Agriculture | 815 |
| Forest, open land and water | 247 |
| Outdoor recreation | 11 |
| Undeveloped land | 4 |
| | 1,185 |

A different approach to measuring land coverage was developed in 2012 using high resolution satellite imagery and is available for Cornwall from the England Corine Land Cover data 2012. The Corine Land Cover (CLC) data, created through interpretation of high resolution satellite imagery, is based on satellite data from 2011-2012 and is accurate to about 25 metres and therefore provides a good general overview of land usage and coverage. The CLC classification has three different levels and the most detailed has 44 different land use classes while at the most basic, land cover is classified into one of five types – ‘agricultural areas’, ‘artificial surfaces’, ‘forest and semi-natural areas’, ‘water bodies’ and ‘wetlands’.

Table E8 Cornwall Corine Land Cover – basic classification

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Artificial surfaces | 6.18% |
| Agricultural areas | 81.40% |
| Forests and semi-natural areas | 11.84% |
| Wetlands | 0.32% |
| Water bodies | 0.20% |

There is good correlation between Developed Land and Artificial surfaces but less so in regard to division between agricultural and other open land with a roughly 10% difference between these two approaches to classification.

The Corine detailed classification does provide a breakdown of the agricultural areas into Non-irrigated arable land (48%) and Pastures (33%).

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Whatever classification is more closely representative of St Hilary it is clear that agriculture will be the main land usage in St Hilary Parish and is thereby very likely to represent the largest business sector in the parish.

The average total income from farming (TIFF) according to the latest data available from the Defra – first estimates for 2019 – indicate that the TIFF per hectare for Cornwall is => £1,000. This is the highest band of TIFF per ha in England where the average is £438/ha and average for South West region is £360/ha. Farming enterprises in Cornwall have amongst the highest TIFF per hectare in England.

As a rough estimate the TIFF for the farming enterprises in the parish could be 814 hectares at £1,000 per hectare = £814,000.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/892845/agriaccounts_tif_fregstatsnotice-18jun20.pdf

The value of the agricultural land in the parish could be of the order of 814 ha at £17,000 per hectare = £14 million.

<https://content.knightfrank.com/research/157/documents/en/english-farmland-index-q4-2020-7742.pdf>

Rateable value is the value assigned to non-domestic premises by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) and is based on a property's annual open market rent, size and usage. These are reviewed periodically but decisions are also based the VOA's perception of market rents appropriate for such ventures and can be far higher than the amount actually achieved if the venture was let to a third party to operate.

According to the latest available data on farm rentals published by Defra the rental per hectare for the two main types of farm rental tenancies for the South West region in 2019 was around £220/ha.

See: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/farm-rents>

With 814 ha of agricultural land in the parish this would indicate the farmland in the parish would have a "rentable value" of around about £180,000 pa. That would be equivalent to about 45% of the combined rateable value of the other businesses in the parish listed in table E6.

These are only approximations of the value of agriculture in the parish. However, they may be indicative of the contribution of the agricultural sector to the economy of the Parish.

Travelling to work and working mainly from home

The distances travelled to work by residents of the parish reported in the 2021 Census are shown in Table E9 by industrial sector of employment.

Table E9 Distance Travelled to Work by Industry sectors

| Distance travelled to work by Industry Sectors | Employed No. Persons | Less than 10km | 10km to 30km | 30km and over | Work mainly from home | Other distance not specified |
|--|----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| All identified industries | 371 | 23% | 16% | 6% | 36% | 19% |
| A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water | 31 | 13% | 19% | 6% | 52% | 10% |
| C Manufacturing | 19 | 5% | 37% | 5% | 37% | 16% |
| F Construction | 46 | 9% | 7% | 0% | 17% | 67% |
| G, I Distribution, hotels and restaurants | 76 | 42% | 13% | 11% | 24% | 11% |
| H, J Transport and communication | 27 | 11% | 4% | 0% | 56% | 30% |
| K, L, M, N Financial, real estate, professional and administrative | 45 | 16% | 2% | 2% | 53% | 27% |
| O, P, Q Public administration, education and health | 105 | 30% | 29% | 10% | 28% | 4% |
| R, S, T, U Other | 22 | 9% | 14% | 0% | 68% | 9% |

Source: Census 2021

Some 36% of the working population say they work mainly at or from home, 19% couldn't specify the distance, 23% travel less than 10km, 16% travel 10 to 30km and 6% travel more than 30 km to work.

The Arts and recreation sectors (R,S,T,U) have the highest percentage of working at or mainly from home (68%) followed by Transport and communications sector (56%) and Finance, real estate, professional and administration (53%) and Agriculture, energy and water (52%).

Only 24% of distribution, hotels and restaurant workers and 28% of public administration, education and health sector workers work from or at home.

Construction has the highest percentage of workers (67%) unable to specify how far they travel to work which is not surprising given the nature of the industry. Of the workers in distribution and hospitality sectors, and public administration sector 96% can specify how far they travel to work which indicates that these workers are likely to have a regular place of work. 37% of workers in Manufacturing are travelling between 10 and 30 km to a workplace. Conversely the distribution, hotels and restaurant sector has the most workers travelling less than 10 km to work.

We do not have any further breakdown on distances travelled by industry but the data for all industries shown in Table 10 below indicates that most workers from St Hilary travel between 5 to 10 km (23%) and 10 to 20 km (17%) together accounting for 40%. This is lower than for Cornwall (49%) and England (50%).

Only 4% of St Hilary workers who travel to work say they travel less than 5km which would equate to those working either in the parish or a neighbouring parish. This is much lower than the average of 13% for Cornwall and 11% for England.

Just 16% of St Hilary workers who travel say they travel more than 5 km but less than 10km which would probably mean working outside of the neighbouring parishes but mainly within the West Penwith Community Network Area. Of the St Hilary workers 23% say they travel more than 10km, which would indicate that they probably work outside the West Penwith Community Network Area. Of the workers who travel to work 20% couldn't specify how far they travel which is high compared with Cornwall and national average.

St Hilary has a relatively high level of workers who say they work mainly at or from home (35%) which compares with 32% in England and 25% across Cornwall as a whole. Working mainly from home has increased significantly since 2011 in England, Cornwall as well as in the parish. The caveat is that working from home was affected by COVID-19 lockdown restrictions at the time of the Census 2021.

Table E10 Breakdown of distance travelled to work for all industries

| Distance travelled to work | St Hilary No. Persons | In distance bands % | St Hilary All distances % | Cornwall % | England % |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| All categories:incl. travelling and working from home | 373 | | | | |
| Less than 2km | 14 | 17% | 4% | 13% | 11% |
| 2km to less than 5km | 11 | 13% | 3% | 9% | 13% |
| 5km to less than 10km | 59 | 70% | 16% | 9% | 12% |
| 10km to less than 20km | 43 | 69% | 12% | 13% | 10% |
| 20km to less than 30km | 19 | 31% | 5% | 5% | 4% |
| 30km to less than 40km | 4 | 17% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| 40km to less than 60km | 6 | 26% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| 60km and over | 13 | 57% | 3% | 3% | 1% |
| Works mainly from home | 131 | | 35% | 25% | 32% |
| Other | 73 | | 20% | 18% | 14% |

Source: Census 2021

Walking or cycling could be a practical option for travelling to work for the 7% travelling up to 5km. Public transport could be an option for travelling up to 10 km given the availability of services, albeit limited to some destinations within the West Penwith CNA. However, given the very limited destinations available on the public transport services through the parish (see evidence on transport In Evidence Base 6) there will also be a necessity for many of the workers in the parish to use private vehicles. For travelling to work beyond 10km the use of private vehicles would appear to be the only practical option. Although a combination of public transport modes of bus and train could be an option only 1% of workers travelling to work say they use public transport – down from 2% in 2011. Again the caveat here is that travelling by public transport was affected by COVID-19 restrictions and reluctance of the public to use public transport at the time of the Census 2021.

The number of residents working in or within walking distance of the parish is around 156 (42%). This compares with 47% in Cornwall and 56% in England. However, this is due to high numbers of workers already working mainly at or from home (35%). There are few workers in the parish whose workplace other than home is in or close to the parish unlike elsewhere in Cornwall and England as a whole where 22% and 24% respectively of workplaces are within 5 km of worker's homes.

St Hilary Parish already has a high percentage of its working population working mainly at or from home which would make any further significant increase in level difficult to achieve.

Other than working from home the opportunities for residents of St Hilary to work in or close to the parish are very limited with only 4% of resident who travel to a workplace travelling less than 2 km i.e., within the parish and 3% travelling between 2 and 5 km which could be either in the parish or in a neighbouring parish. This compares poorly with elsewhere in the country and in the county where around 22% - 24% travel less than 5 km to a workplace. There would appear to be a case for more opportunities for employment in this and neighbouring parishes so that residents of St Hilary parish could have more opportunities for employment within walking or cycling distance of home.

Tourism Industry in St Hilary

There is a significant amount of accommodation for tourists available in the parish.

Basic desktop research undertaken in February 2020 just prior to the Covid pandemic found 40 properties in the parish being advertised as self-catering accommodation on estate agents' websites and other online platforms.

The tourist industry in Cornwall was adversely affected in 2020 due to the Covid 19 lockdown restrictions. Travel restrictions in the early part of the year affected the spring and early summer trade but there was some recovery later in the summer as concerns about overseas travel led to many holiday makers who would usually travel abroad instead opting for a "staycation" which helped the tourist industry recover somewhat from the dire early season trading situation.

There are currently 13,255 (2021) second homes recorded within the council tax database and 11,081 holiday lets registered for business rates which represent 4.6% and 3.9% respectively of Cornwall's housing stock and together amount to 24,336 houses - 8.5% of the houses in Cornwall.

Source: [Cornwall Council Meeting 2021 Sep 08 Minutes Item CC/50](#)

Of those registered for business rates 8,953 (80%) receive small business rates relief (SBRR) and of these 8,869 pay no business rates. The current cost of Small Business Rate Relief is £17,886,098.52 (average of £1,998). Whilst administered by Cornwall Council SBRR is met by central government in full. Of the 40 holiday lets in St Hilary at the beginning of 2020 some 38% were on the small business rate register which is significantly lower than the average for Cornwall.

During the COVID-19 lockdowns 7,414 holiday lets receiving SBRR received one or more government grants issued through Cornwall Council as compensation for loss of lettings due to the lockdowns. The total paid to these businesses was £169.7 million (an average of £22,890). Of the government grants awarded to holiday lets in Cornwall who received SBRR 61.8% (£104.8 million) went to owners who lived outside of Cornwall.

In 2021 with restrictions still in place on international travel many holiday makers again opted for a "staycation" and this resulted in a massive summer surge in visitor numbers to Cornwall with an

extra 30,000 (17% up) people visiting Cornwall compared to previous years, according to tourism leaders. Anecdotally there were reports of tourist accommodation in and around the area being fully booked for the summer which provided the opportunity for expansion in the supply of accommodation for tourists in the sectors that could respond quickly to demand such as camping and through Airbnb and other on line platforms.

There is no specific information available on whether any such extra accommodation might have become available in the parish. However there have been stories in the media of some long term rented accommodation being switched to holiday letting during the surge in demand for accommodation in the tourist hot spots in 2021. The government also introduced temporary relaxation in the planning regulations for landowners allowing pop up camp sites in a move intended to help rural communities recoup income lost due to the Covid Pandemic and in the hope that this would prevent fly-camping. There was a strong growth in interest in camping with a 40% increase reported in sales of camping equipment compared with before the Covid pandemic.

Source: <https://www.davidhallpublishing.com/digital/camping-trade-world/ctw004/#page=24>

Besides the holiday lets the bulk of the tourist accommodation in the parish is provided in the form of caravan and camping accommodation. There are four main sites providing such accommodation in the parish. These are River Valley Country Park, Relubbus, Marazion Caravan and Motorhome Club site, Chynoweth Lane, St Hilary, Wayfarers Caravan Park, Relubbus Lane, St Hilary and Porth an Alls camping site, Prussia Cove (see map below).

The capacity of the caravan and camping sites in St Hilary parish :

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| River Valley Country Park – 168 static caravans; 80 tourist pitches | 248 pitches |
| Marazion Caravan Park and Motorhome Club – 60 pitches | 60 pitches |
| Wayfarers Caravan Park 3 lodges , 60 pitches with 32 pitches in use | 35 pitches |
| Porth an Alls 20 camping pitches | <u>20 pitches</u> |
| Total | 363 pitches |
| Total accommodation of holiday lets, and caravan and camping pitches | 403 lets and pitches |

This is comparable with the total number of dwellings in the parish which was 416 in 2021 and exceeds the number of these that are residential dwellings which was 350 at the time of the Census in 2021 .

This might indicate there could be a total of around 1,600 to 1,700 people, residents and visitors, staying in the parish during the summer season – double the usually resident population of 830 at the time of the 2021 Census.

In March 2023 a planning application for the change of use of the land to a campsite and the erection of an ablutions block on Land North of Nanturras Way, Goldsithney TR20 9DG was allowed on appeal. The application was for a campsite with 30 pitches, an ablutions block, site office/café/shop and 32 parking spaces. When operational the campsite would increase the total accommodation of holiday lets, and caravan and camping pitches available in the parish to 433 lets and pitches.

